Appendix Y

Transportation Planning

Transportation Planning,

A Proposed Process for Access and Travel Management Planning

The Record of Decision has identified aobjectives for road managemetn in Key Watersheds. The primary objective is to reduce road density by decommisioning existing systems as well as non system roads. There is 539 miles of Forest Roads in Jackson Creek, 2/3 of them in the Matrix and the remainder in the LSR.

This discussion outlines a process that displays preliminary access and travel management objectives by discussing specific roads in terms of their physical, biological and social factors.

The overall objective of the access and travel management plan for Jackson Creek is to reduce the transportaion systems impacts on Aquatic and terrestrial resources, while provididn the necesasary access to respond to social concerns. Social considerations should include the need for administrativel commodity and rectrational uses. Traditional uses in Jackson Creek should be considered in conjunction with objectives defined by the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

The anaylsis table below comprises four parameters that were developed on the Tiller District with an ttempt to begin a systematic review of the transportation system in Jackson Creek, road by road. These parameters included Risk of Erosion, Big Game Winter Range, Stream Class and Social Uses. While this is not inclusive, it can serve as a model for Interdisciplinary ATM planning.

Key to Parameters

Risk:
This was compiled from the Umqua National Forest SRI. It is a combination of soil erosion and mass wasting components of the Erosion Hazard Rating scheme developed for cumulative effects analysis. the Soil Erosion components used were moderate or high surface erosionpotential and sediment yield potential, (accelerated included road and harvest activities) The mass wasting/Land Stability component was moderate or high potential, using the road construction - low density (< 6 miles/square mile) factor. A combination of components in the moderate range would result in a moderate rating. the combination of two moderates and a high would require a judgement call based on the high component and the type of mass wasting potential. If the high was an erosion component it generealyy resulted in a moderate rating. Two or more high potentials resulted in a high overall rating. Soils of low or moderate erosion potential were incorporated into this analysis process.

The underlying assumption utilyzing this approach requires use of soil erosion units that have little field data to support the potential for erosion, especially the mass wasting component. This requires a judgement on the part of the analysis team with assisitance of any specific data available, such as landslide information

Big Game Winter Range
This information was derived from the District Winter Range map for the current ATM Plan. All roads with Winter Range indicated by either an N for Normal Winter Range, or 4 for 4-part Winter Range have a standard Road Closure Period of Dec. 1 to April 30.

Stream Class
Stream Class was obtained by overlaying the transportaion map over the stream map generated by the WA group and identifying the road stream intersection. This indicates stream crossings but not necessarily how many. A WIN notation indicates a inventoried WIN site on that road.

Social Uses
The legend for Social Uses describes Uses as well as Land Allocations and is not considered inclusive. It was designed as a start point for the IDT.

R - Recreation- facility or signiificant use established
A - Administrative - Road Access to adjacent watersheds or Administrative Units
P - Private Land Acess
Matrix - Land allocation as per ROD
LSR - Late Successional Reserve - Land Allocation as per ROD

Several assumptions were used in the discussion of Social Uses. No analysis of the number or types of recreation facility that was accessed by the road. Future use either increased or diminished was not considered. The conclusions drawn from the analysis was not available.

Administrative use was considered to be uses such as lookouts, access for areas of special use permits or range allotments.

Matrix/LSR assumptions includedd all roads in matrix land will eventually acces comodity projects and that until further planning is complete, we won't know which roads will be needed or when they wil be needed. Roads in the LSR may be needed for access to planations to allow for vegetation manipulation to acheive habitat conditions. Roads in LSR can be scheduled for decommissioning after the objectives are met.

Based on the information availble and using the stated assumptions, 3 categories of roads were identified.

C-1 Category 1 Roads
- Major traditional use
- Tie through to adjacent watersheds
- Private land access
- Low apparent watershed impacts

C-2 Category 2 Roads
- Accesses potential commodity products
- Low to Moderate watershed impacts

C-3 Category 3 Roads
- High potential for sediment delivery
- Moderate/High mass wasting potential located within LSR

The following table provides specific information on every road in Jackson Creek using the above referenced parameters.

Jackson Creek Road Analysis

ROAD NO	Length	Risk	Range	Stream Class	Social Use	C1	C2	C3	Remarks
2900000	24.79				Matrix	X		-	Arterial
	(6.5)	M	N,4	3,4	R,A,P	X		-	Gravel Surface
~	(2.0)	H	N,4	3,4	R,A,P	X		-	Gravel Surface
100	.2	M	N	—	~		X	~	~
298	1.53	M	4	4	~	~	X	~	~
300	1.84	M	N	3,4	~	~	X		~
301	.27	M	N	3,4	~	~	X	~	~
302	.44	M	N	3,4	~	~	X	~	~
350	.7	L/M	N	4	~	~	X	~	~
390	.26	M	N	4	~	~	X	~	~
400	1.48	H	N	—	~	~		X	~
402	.54	H	N	—	~	~		X	~
403	.1.2	H	N	—	~	~		X	~
404	.33	H	N	—	~	~		X	~
450	.2	H	N	—	~	~		X	
500	2.47	H	~	4	A	~		X	Tie Thru RD.
505	2.28	H	~	3,4	~	~		X	~
510	.3	H	~	4	~	~		X	~
511	.2	H	~	4	~	~		X	~
513	.67	H	~	—	~	~		X	~
~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2921000	6.94	L/H	4	3,4 Win	R,A,P	X	~	~	Tie Thru RD.
200	.3	M	4	4 Win	~	~	X	~	~
212	.57	M	4	4	~	~	X	~	~
225	.6	M	4	—	~	~	X	~	~
226	.18	M	4	—	~	~	X	~	~
230	1.45	M	4	—	~	~	X	~	~
298	.74	M	4	—	~	~	X	~	~
300	.46	M	4	—	~	~	X	~	~

ROAD NO	Length	Risk	Range	Stream Class	Social Use	C1	C2	C3	Remarks
2924000	3.67	M	4	3,4	A	X			Tie Thru RD.
100	.2	M	4	—			X		
101	.3	M	4	—			X		
180	1.34	M	4	4			X		
183	.46	M	4	4			X		
190	.51	M	4	4			X		
200	3.14	H	N	3,4	R			X	Skookum Pond
280	.73	H	N	—				X	
300	.59	M	N	3,4			X		
330	.2	M	N	—			X		
~									
2925300	2.9	M	N	3,4	LSR			X	
350	.2	M					X		
360	.7	M		Y	LSR		X	X	
361	.52	M		Y	LSR			X	
363	.63	M		Y			X		
400	.9	M		Y			X		LP.RD.,Trailhead
410	.06	M		N			X		
440	.49	M					X		
445	.51	M		Y			X		
931	.2	H		N				X	
932	1.41	H		Y				X	
948	.2	H		N				X	
~									
2947000	1.97	M	N	3,4	R,A	X			
312	.3	H		4	LSR			X	
313	.2	H		—	LSR			X	
330	1.22	M		3,4	LSR			X	
340	1.92	H		3,4				X	
341	.4	M		4	LSR			X	
343	.1	H		—				X	
345	.55	H		4				X	
347	.2	H		—				X	
348	.69	H		4	LSR			X	
400	12.8	H	N	1,3,4	R,A,LSR	X			
405	1.5	H	N	4				X	
419	.2	H		—	LSR			X	
421	.97	H		4	LSR			X	
430	.3	H		—	LSR			X	
450	.73	H	N	4	LSR			X	
470	.2	H		—	LSR			X	
475	.2	H		—	LSR			X	
480	1.17	H	N	4	LSR			X	
481	.6	H	N	—	LSR			X	
482	.4	H		—	LSR			X	
490	.1	M	N	2	LSR			X	
491	.2	M	N	2,3,4	LSR			X	
495	.2	M		—	LSR			X	
2950000	2.27	M		1,3,4	R,LSR		X		Sugar Pine
300	.2	M		—	LSR			X	
340	.14	M		—	LSR			X	
580	.3	M		—	LSR			X	

ROAD NO	Length	Risk	Range	Stream Class	Social Use	C1	C2	C3	Remarks
590	.94	M		4	LSR			X	
591	.3	M		4	LSR			X	
830	.4	M		4	LSR			X	
880	.71	M		—	LSR			X	
885	.49	M		—	LSR			X	
900	.73	M		4	LSR			X	
905	.24	M		—	LSR			X	
									Tie Through
2980000	5.06	M	4	3,4	A	X			
015	1.19	M	4	—			X		
030	.93	M	4	3			X		
050	1.77	M	4	2,4 Win			X		
051	.49	M	4	—			X		
052	.27	M	4	—			X		
053	.4	M	4	—			X		
054	.17	M	4	—			X		
070	.7	M	4	—			X		
075	.1	M	4	—			X		
100	2.31	M	4	3,4 Win			X		
120	.1	M	4	—			X		
194	.21	M	4	—			X		
200	2.69	M	4	3,4			X		
210	1.64	M	4	—			X		
215	1.23	M	4	3,4			X		
216	.87	M	4	—			X		
217	.57	M	4	—			X		Tie Thru
400	2.59	L	4	3,4Win	A		X		
									Tie Thru,Trails
6800000	4.0	M		4	R,A,LSR	X			
100	5.32	H		2,3,4	LSR			X	
110	.2	M		—	LSR			X	
120	.2	M		—	LSR			X	
121	.2	M		—	LSR			X	
130	.6	M	N	2,4	LSR			X	
135	.4	M		—	LSR			X	
140	.9	M		—	LSR			X	
150	.25	H		—	LSR			X	
160	1.74	H	N	4	LSR			X	
161	.48	M		4	LSR			X	
162	.24	M		4	LSR			X	
163	.19	M		—	LSR			X	
165	.5	M		2	LSR			X	
171	.15	H		—	LSR			X	
173	.12	H		—	LSR			X	
200	3.08	H	N	2,4	LSR			X	
210	.1	M		—	LSR			X	
220	1.19	M		—	LSR			X	
230	.2	M		—	LSR			X	
235	.88	H		4	LSR			X	
250	2.12	H		3,4	LSR			X	
251	.54	H		—	LSR			X	
252	.28	H		—	LSR			X	
253	.1	H		—	LSR			X	

ROAD NO	Length	Risk	Range	Stream Class	Social Use	C1	C2	C3	Remarks
260	.64	H		3	LSR			X	
280	.1	H	N	—	LSR			X	
390	.78	H	N	3	LSR			X	
391	.3	H	N	—	LSR			X	
31000000	15.05	L/H		1,2,3,4, Win	R,A,P	X			Tie Thru
240	1.09	L		—	P	X			
246	.33	L		—	P	X			
300	.39	H		4				X	
501	.15	M		—			X		
503	.2	M		—			X		
530	1.44	M		4			X		
531	.98	M		4			X		
532	.25	M		—			X		
610	1.76	H	4	3,Win				X	
611	.17	H		3,4				X	
612	.61	H		3,4				X	
631	.39	H		4				X	
655	.14	H		—				X	
665	.2	H		4				X	
690	.44	M	4	4			X		
820	.25	H		4				X	
850	.37	M		—			X		
851	.27	M		—			X		
3113251	.1	M		—			X		
300	1.68	H	N	3,4	R,A	X			Pickett Bu.L:.O.
320	.52	H	N	4				X	
321	.6	H		3				X	
370	.43	H	N	—				X	
390	.54	M	N	—			X		
400	2.77	M		3,4	P	X			
490	.3	L		4,Win			X		
3114000	4.0	M	4	1,3,4	R,A	X			Wiskey Camp
215	.82	M		—			X		
216	.3	M		—			X		
258	.46	M	N	—			X		
260	.4	M	N	—			X		
261	.3	M	N	—			X		
270	.8	M	4	4			X		
295	1.37	M	N	3,4			X		
300	4.27	M		3,4			X		
311	.19	M		—			X		
320	.6	M		—				X	
330	.3	M		4				X	
340	.18	H		—			X		
350	.54	H		—			X		
380	1.2	M		—			X		
450	2.62	M	4	3,4			X		
451	1.77	M	4	—			X		
470	1.39	M	N	4			X		
471	.89	M	N	4			X		

ROAD NO	Length	Risk	Range	Stream Class	Social Use	C1	C2	C3	Remarks
473	.28	M	N	4			X		
655	.68	M	4	3			X		
800	.8	M	4	—			X		

Appendix Z

Jackson Creek Use Areas

JACKSON CREEK USE AREAS

Use of the Jackson Creek area has been described in "Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians: Occupation and Use of Territory in Southwestern Oregon by Stephen Beckham and "Resource Utilization Study" (Beckham 1983a and b). The studies rely on use of "ethnographic information obtained from living tribal members who have spent their entire lives in their aboriginal homeland. The Cow Creeks have retained a remarkable knowledge of traditional life ways and practices, especially in terms of land use and resources." General use information concerning the Jackson Creek watershed will be followed by discussions of specific locations.

John Young discussed use of Jackson Creek for fishing:

> Another place we fished was several places on Jackson Creek though there weren't as many fish there, sometimes we only took one or two sometimes none depending on the number of fish in each place, for we were taught to always leave some for sead [sic]' like digging camis(XXX) or putsick [yampa, Perderidia oregonum], if there was three you took one, if there was four or five you took two and so on (Young, J. 1983, Beckham 1983a).

On traveling through the Jackson Creek drainage John Young stated:

> Jackson Creek was Bear Creek first, Camp Cover on Jackson Creek was a junction of trails one trail went up Black Canyon to hunting and berry picking camp at the head of Weaver Creek this spot was my great grand father's camp, later he packed white hunters in there, he packed them up a pack load of whiskey every week, so whiskey camp. This trail went on to Fawn Camp another hunting camp on the divide trail to Drew and Tiller. Another trail went up Jackson Creek, then up Lone Woman Creek, so named because of Dolley T[h]omason using this trail to Klamath, it went up past Hersburger(XXX) Mountain (Young, J. 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Thomas W. Rondeau recalled gathering wild onions in the Jackson Creek area:

> Aunt Cindy and other of the women from our Indian families gathered wild onions up Jackson Creek. This was something the women did themselves. They were good fried with meat or in salads and sun dried to be used in stews, etc. later and would keep for a long time if kept dry. Aunt Cindy told me she use to go up to Tomasons (on Elk Creek) to visit every summer for a few weeks and helped with berry picking and picking hazel nuts. She said old Grandpa Thomason would not let them back in the big rocks because he was afraid they would get bit by rattle snakes and there were panthers in the woods (Rondeau, T. 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Jack Jerry "Tooter" Ansures, a Tribal member born on August 8, 1934, has written on fishing in the Jackson Creek drainage:

> Lewis [Thomason] used to go to Jackson Creek to a falls (near Cover Camp) to fish for salmon to bring back to be smoked on a scaffold on Elk Creek near their summer camp. I used to listen to stories about when they would make jerky at this same place with several deer. As I remember what was left of the old scaffold it would hold about six deer and probably 60 or [60] salmon (Ansures 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Rogue-Umpqua Divide

In the late summer and fall, an area near Abbott Butte, including Huckleberry Lake, Huckleberry Gap, Windy Gap, Neal Springs and Donegan Prairie was used for food processing, primarily huckleberry picking. This area is known as the Huckleberry Patch and is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as a Traditional Use Area of the Cow Creeks.

Wallace Rondeau, a Cow Creek Tribal member born in 1899, recalls traveling to the Huckleberry Patch:

> On the way to the Huckleberry Patch, we would eat wild onions all along. There were several different ways that our Indian families went up to the Huckleberry Patch, but the way we usually went from the So. Umpqua side was up Jackson Creek to Beaver Lake and onto Coffman (now named Coffin) Butte, Whiskey Camp, Grassy Range and into Huckleberry Lake. We dried deer, bear, and berries and gathered lots of hazel nuts . . .
>
> It should be noted that when I was little, Jackson Creek was called Bealman Creek but later, it was called Jackson Creek after Clarence Jackson, who was the first Forest Service Ranger at Tiller. The wild onions got about as large as a radish and are not as strong as the ones we raise on the garden. This time of the year would have been late Aug. and Sept. This was in the high mountains so they would have been later than those growing down lower. The old trail to the Huckleberry Patch went gradually south east of Jackson Creek.
>
> Many times I have taken the old Indian trail from Elk Creek to the Huckleberry Patch. It ran behind the Thomason place up to Devil's Knob, Grassy Range, Fawn Camp and on in. This same trail also went the other way all the way to the Rogue River natural bridge and you could go on up to Crater Lake. Our families hunted all around there and up the Calapooia Indian trail. Uncle Johnny Rondeau worked, for many years, laying out roads. Many of the FS roads of today are the ones he laid out following our old Indian trails (Rondeau, W., Beckham 1983a).

Jerry Jack "Tooter" Ansures also recalls trips to the Huckleberry Patch:

> The old Indian trails from Cow Creek thru the old Thomason homestead went clear to the Huckleberry Patch on the Rogue Umpqua divide at Huckleberry Lake and beyond It passed Devils Knob through the Bald ridges to Huckleberry Lake, onto Huckleberry Gap, through to Abbott Butte past Falcon Butte thru Mt. Anderson, Hershberger thru Jackson Mt. Weaver Mt. to the hole in the ground and underneath Fish Mt. onto Little Fish Creek Valley.
>
> Every year we would travel [via this trail] to the huckleberry patch to meet other Indian families. Emily Rose Kranz, Jasper Paloose, Garland Rainville, Bebe Pelland, Albert Hall and Charles Collins to camp together and pick berries. What is called Neal Springs now, I have always known as Bear Springs by Lewis and the other Indians (Ansures 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Charles Jackson discussed trips to the Huckleberry patch:

> This Indian Trail went east from Elk Creek over the top of Big Hill to the area west of Hamlin Prairie. From there it turned north and east to Burnt Creek area through Beaver Lake to Bunchgrass Meadows.
>
> East of Bunchgrass Meadows, the trail goes on to Coffin Butte and into the Huckleberry patch and on east over the divide trail to the Klamath country. I have been on this trail as far as Elephant Head with my mother, grandmother, my great-uncle Louis Thomason, and in the Huckleberry patch area with the Rondeaus, Dumonts, Rainvilles. I have seen all those Indian families in the berry patches out there (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Emaline Lerwill Young recalled traveling to the Huckleberry Patch and the various resources utilized:

> As long as I can remember the Rondeau family and our other Indian family friends went to the Huckleberry Patch each year. This was an annual event that lasted from about the first of August until the first frost, with different families coming and going during that time. Aunt Cindy always wanted to be there first so they would go up and wait for the berries to ripen. The families I remember going besides my own were the Dumonts, Dompiers, Thomasons, Rainvilles, Pariseaus, Gilbeaughs, and some of the white families, too. They packed in with horses and would camp for several weeks. At this time they would dry their meat. Every part of the deer was used, nothing went to waste. The hides were all saved to later be made into moccasins, gloves, pants and coats as well as smaller 'what not' items. The brains were used for tanning the hides and the horns were used for buttons. The hoofs were boiled down and used as glue. At one time when we were little my brother, Vernie Lerwill, counted 80 horses in the meadow . . .
>
> On the way into the patch, we reached the highest ridge where there was an opening where the wind had blown the scattered trees so that they leaned kind of sideways.

At this spot, everybody got off their horses and rested. This is where prayers were said as our people believed that the higher up you got, the closer you were to the 'Great Spirit' and he would be more apt to hear your prayers. At this time, a young boy was chosen and he ran around the outside of the patch and asked for it to be blessed. We prayed for and asked for it to be blessed. We prayed for good weather, lots of berries and lots of good, fat deer. When the prayers were over, we all hooped and hollered and danced around."

After we had rested awhile, we went to the main patch and got our camp sites. Every year, the same families camped in more or less the same spot; some at the Gap, some by the lake, some by Neal Springs, some, like Dolly Thomason camped down over the hill on the Rogue side and some as far away as Butlers' Butte [t31s, r1e]. They camped right out in the open with very little shelter and this is why we prayed so hard for good weather. At night when they would be laying out in the open, they would say their prayers to the stars as it was their belief that the stars were the spirits of their departed ancestors. When they would see a falling star, they said that it was a spirit coming to enter the body of a newborn baby.

In Huckleberry Gap there is a big flat rock about 8' square that was used to dry the berries on. In about two days time, on that rock, the berries would be completely dry and ready for storing. The deer meat was dried in much the same way. The heat from the rock really dried it out. Most of the meat was taken home as simply dried meat but some was pounded out in the mortar with a pestle. Sometimes this was mixed with 'poo-eat-sic' to make a rich gravy.

On the Rogue side of the mountain there were large patches of hazel nuts which we picked and took home, too. In later years, sometimes I would tie a gunny sack to the horn of my saddle and ride right up to the hazel nut bush and pull it over, pick them right in my sack . . .
Down by the (Huckleberry) lake we could also find camas roots and there was a lot of camas over at Donagan Prairie. Now it is almost all gone.

At this spiritual meeting place of our ancestors, no matter how hard life had been during the year before (and for Indian people life had plenty of tough times), when we go to the Huckleberry Patch all our troubles and cares seem to leave us. At this place we seem to be protected by the 'Great Spirit'. I am now 74 years old and I still get that same feeling. In all my life, I have only missed going to the Huckleberry Patch about two years and that was because of family illness (Young 1980, Beckham 1983a).

Nellie (Dawson) Thomason Bergman recalled trips to the Huckleberry Patch and burning to create habitats for new grass and berries:

People had to go horse back to wherever they had to go. We went to the huckleberry patch, which was 21 miles from Drew. We had to pack horses and take

them to Dona[c]on Prairie to graze them as the feed was good there. It was only a little way from the patch but we had to hobble them to keep them there. The berries were big and a lot of them as not many people came there, only from Jackson and Douglas County mostly.

The Indians camped a week, someone killed a deer so all the campers had fresh meat to eat. If the weather was good, everyone started to dry the berries and would finished drying them when we all got back home, so they wouldn't spoil. The Indians burned off places for new grass and black berries would grow in the following years. We picked blackberries and blackcaps too (Bergman n.d., Beckham 1983a).

Reatha (Lerwill) Scott has written concerning the use of the Huckleberry Lake - Toad Lake vicinity:

From there we went to Huckleberry Mountain. Many Indians were camped there picking berries was an old tradition with them.

When blue camas were ready we helped my mother dig them and cook them, they grew near Cow Creek area, she gathered hazel nuts from around Huckleberry Lake she always called little Toad Lake as there were a lot of toads there.

My mother picked many gallons of huckleberries spread them out on canvas on the ground in the sun to dry to be eaten in winter time" (Scott 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Wallace Rondeau recalled using camas and poo-eat-sic during stays at the Huckleberry Patch:

Poo-eat-sic grew many different places. Mostly in the prairies in a break in the timber where there was more light. It was eaten fresh or dried and stored for later use. Like camas, it was plentiful and the older women gathered it at the Huckleberry Patch and over west of Riddle and up to Camas Valley. They also harvested at Big Camas. There is still lots of it, even now(Rondeau 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Hunting was another activity described by Wallace Rondeau:

We also did a bit of hunting at Huckleberry Lake. The Indians hunted whenever there was need for meat but I can remember hunting there when five deer were allowed on each tag. It was a fun time because both meat and berries were being dried for winter.

I can remember my dad, Walter J. Rondeau, the youngest child of Jean Baptiste (Tom) and Clememtine Petit Rondeau who was named after Chief Joseph (Middle name) telling me about the older Cow Creek men, Rondeaus, Thomasons, Rainvilles, Dumonts and others who would go out for the big fall hunts and bring in as many deer as they could carry. They did the big hunts at the Huckleberry Patch, the forks of the South Umpqua River, Jackson Creek, the headwaters of Cavitt

Creek and South Myrtle Creek, the Red Butte area and at Red Lick. Red Lick is where my Dad killed his first deer and he took me there to kill my first deer. The meat was dried, the hides tanned and made into moccasins, gloves, vests, leggings, purses and other small pieces. These were sold or taken to the merchants and traded for grocery staples. No part of the animal was wasted(Rondeau 1983, Beckham 1983a).

DEVILS KNOB AREA

A food gathering area was located in the vicinity of Devil's Knob in an area located within the Jackson Creek watershed. Charles Jackson has stated:

> This is a long bluff. On top of the bluff is a real old Indian trail and at the far end of the bluff is one of my grandmother's old camps. Years ago the animal trails that led from the bluff and down below out of the canyons went down under the bluff to a 'lick'. It was a kind of limestone or like limestone. Deer and elk went to this spot.
>
> This was primarily a hunting area.
>
> There are bluejays at Devil's Knob. They kill many of the small birds. They swarm around the nests and kill the baby birds and throw them out. They used the bluejay feather for ornaments. They made a rosette out of the different kinds of bird feathers. One of the prize feathers was from the large, red-headed woodpecker. They used whole head or just the feathers. It was bright red.Things that were bright red they really cherished (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Charles Jackson continues discussing an area to the west of Devil's Knob:

> This area is close to a little knoll or butte out there and is open timber, open grounds, and is excellent deer hunting area: (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

In discussing hunting in this area Charles Jackson states:

> I have heard that the old Indians used a dried deer head decoy and a deer skin for hunting. My grandmother told me that they had used this dried deer head, actually a stuffed head with horns, and a large deer skin to get under. They really didn't need to do this because there were so many deer. So that's like her telling about eating the eel. We didn't really need to eat eel when there were so many other foods that was so good (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Tallow Butte - Two Mile Creek

Charles Jackson discussed the use of medicine trees in the Tallow Butte - Two Mile Creek area:

This site is an open forest with tall stands of ponderosa pine. The forest floor is covered with grass and a small creek cuts along one edge of the area where chips and other evidence of Indian presence can be found.

The pitch from the ponderosa pine was used for medical purposes. They used the pitch as a gum for sore throats or any sores in the mouth. They used old pitch that had gathered as droplets at the bottom of the cuts in the trees because it was no longer sticky. Fresh pitch sticks to your teeth and to all of your mouth; old pitch can be chewed like gum.

Fresh pitch was used to coat baskets to make them waterproof. They coated them on both the inside and outside. I have seen some that were coated only on the outside, too.

If a woman took too much of this pine medicine when she was pregnant, she could lose the child. This was not the pitch, this was the inner layer just beneath the bark (cambium). It was eaten raw. It was also used for bronchial trouble or lung ailments or intestinal illnesses (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Whiskey Camp.

Wallace Rondeau remembers using wild onions in the Whiskey Camp area:

I also remember that there was a good patch of wild onions at Whiskey Camp. We always had such good wild honey, so many good flavors of it(Rondeau 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Wolf Prairie

Charles Jackson discusses resource utilization in the Wolf Prairie area:

This is a small meadow about 250 yards long and probably 200 yards wide and is surrounded by large timber and at the north end there's an area filled with elderberry where the wild pigeons live. The elderberry limbs were used for pipe stems and the maple right in there too, the young maple limbs were used for pipe stems. Like the elderberry they have a pretty large center--the pith. The pith could be dug out fairly easy for pipe stems. This was the big leaf maple.When it's young, they come up pretty straight.

At Wolf Prairie is a camp site. The arrowwood grows in this area. It was used for arrow shafts, digging sticks for digging the camas and different roots and herbs. Some of the feathers used were the eagle feather, the hawk feather, the grouse

feather, and the feather of the duck, goose, and the swan (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Jerry Jack "Tooter" Ansures also discuss the use of this area:

> I was told by Uncle Lewis Thomason of the elderberries at Wolf Prairie for making jams and jellie that his mother picked. Also, they picked blackberries and blackcaps in this area. This country was good hunting, there were a few spots that Uncle Lewis showed me that were his favorites like Diamond Rock, Buzzard Rock, and the rim rock above the ranch at Devils Knob, Whiskey Camps (Ansures 1983, Beckham 1983a)

Beaver Creek - Beaver Lake Area

Garland Elzer Rainville recall trips to the Beaver Creek/Beaver Lake area and the various resources utilized:

> March 15th the day we figured to fish for steelhead at the falls on Beaver Creek, below Beaver Lake. The fish would try to jump the falls and that is when we could gaff them. It was not hard to get a pack horse loaded in a very short time. From that place we took them home to curing but on up Jackson Creek at Two Mile Camp we smoked and dried them right there. This fishing camp was set up for about two weeks and it was in the summer right after haying season. This was the summer run of Chinooks. We got the haying done so that we could stay right there and [get] the smoking and drying done. This was also a traditional gathering place for getting the cat tail roots which we cooked and ate right there. There were lots of cat tails harvested at Beaver Lake. They are much like a potato. Some of the women used long cat tail leaves for basket weaving. The long fibers out of the leaves could be stripped and used for finer work (Rainville 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Charles Jackson also discusses using the Beaver Lake area:

> The willows at Beaver Lake were used to make baskets and fish traps and fish nets. They stripped the bark and used the long, straight willow. If you used the willow that the beaver cut off, you got the fast growing, long, straight limbs. After stripping them the traps were put in the crevices in the bedrock you caught anything that went through there--salmon, eels, trout. Beaver Lake was just one of the places where you could get willows.
>
> They pounded the willow and twisted it and made rope for hanging up the deer. I have done this and it is real work. You have to mash it up without splintering it (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Elephant Head

Charles Jackson discusses the Cow Creek knowledge of vision quest mounds in the Elephant Head area:

> This site is a lone ridge that rises to a big bluff. On this bluff is a vision quest mound. The rocks are pile up about waist high. You can look off to Diamond Lake, Crater Lake, to Mount Shasta, and northeast.
>
> This site is well known to the Cow Creek Indians. I learned about this place from the Rondeau, Rainville, Dumont, and Thomason families. All of them know about this place. This was common knowledge. Many times when they would go to the Huckleberry Patch, they passed down underneath it having come through Saddle Camp. It wasn't always called Elephant Head but I can't recall the Indian name (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Windy Camp

Wallace Rondeau recalled the use of deer licks:

> I know where there are lots of deer licks--Windy Gap[[camp] on Johnny Springs Road near Grandma and Grandpa Rondeau's homestead, one at Chrispems, one up Quines Creek at the foot of Saddleback Mt . . . (Rondeau 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Pipestone Creek

Charles Jackson notes that there was an Indian quarry site located near the headwaters of Pipestone Creek:

> This material is a white stone that is a volcanic ash from Crater Lake. It is in a moist area and is soft when you dig it out. You can carve it and to keep it from cracking

or splitting with age you use beaver grease or bear grease or marrow and saturate it. It goes into the stone and preserves it. My grandmother was a pipe carver and told me were to find it (Jackson 1983, Beckham 1983a).

Appendix AA

Jackson Creek Watershed Analysis--Recent History

JACKSON CREEK WATERSHED ANALYSIS -- RECENT HISTORY

Landslides/Fisheries/Stream Channel Effects.

19??- Jackson Cr. A large slide occurred on the east side of Beaver Creek, about 2 miles up from Jackson Creek, before logging began.

1920's- Jackson Cr. Fairly clear water except during winter and spring runoff. Jackson, by one report, was a poor fishing stream. Small mtn. trout in tributaries, and a few steelhead in spring. Few, if any, log jams, and few crossing logs. One report says larger flood event that 1964, but downstream records show a 10 yr. event only. Some bad winters during this time. Many chinook in Jackson in deep pools. Steelhead in Spoon (Soup?) Creek, though "poor quality". Mtn. trout, cutthroat, rainbow, steelhead, chinook at Beaver Creek Bridge area (bridge not yet built).

So. Umpqua Salmon and steelhead plentiful above the falls in spring.

1930's- Jackson Cr. Good trout fishing near Squaw Flat. Many frogs in swampy lakes near Jackson and Beaver Creek. Beaver occurred in higher country and some up Jackson. Never plentiful, however. Native trout and spring steelhead plentiful below Jackson Creek Falls (near Cover Camp) and in Falcon Cr. One report says steelhead, salmon, native trout, suckers and chubs in Jackson. Spring and fall steelhead runs occurred, and trout were resident. Turtles observed along rivers. Another report says steelhead and salmon runs occurred in Jan. - March, chinook in May - June, dog salmon runs in Nov. Good fishing in general in Jackson and Squaw Creek.

So. Umpqua Many steelhead and salmon above the falls before fish ladder was installed. There are numerous reports of this. Spawned out summer chinook seen at Camp Comfort in quantity. River turtles and frogs numerous. Water dropped by summer's end, but steelhead ran in early spring and chinook in early June. The falls were partially exposed in late summer after fish runs. Fish observed in the South Umpqua included mountain trout. One report said river tributaries dried up in summer months; another mentions trees 3-4 ft. in diameter and 200 ft. long floating down the South Umpqua during floods.

1940's- Jackson Cr. Lower Jackson Cr. had good fishing for steelhead, salmon, rainbows from late spring to summer. Fishing pressure was light until the road was built. Few crossing logs and log jams noted until road was built and logging began, but changing logging practices caused a decrease in log jams over time. Frogs common along rivers and creeks. More freshwater mussels then than now. One report said Jackson generally didn't fluctuate more than 6-8 ft. Water seemed to be colder than now. Some algae, but less and later in the year than now. There used to be snows on the valley floor, but that started changing after WWII. No significant landslides noted, but rock placement occurred at about M.P. 1-1/2 to prevent washout of road in 1943. There had been an old slide there (no yr. noted). One

salmon noted at hole under Mule Bridge by Black Rock/Castle Rock junction. By 1949, some log jams noted. Some beaver dams along Jackson noted. Mink, otter, turtles, frogs, water snakes observed. Material sidecast into creek during road building. During this time period, several reports say Jackson could be waded during any time during the summer.

So. Umpqua Chinook and silver salmon seen above the falls. Falls exposed in late summer after fish migrations. Water snakes noted. Turtle sightings (8-10 of them at a time). Falls exposed in late summer after fish runs. Steelhead were seen jumping the falls. Before the war, the fish passage was blasted. Former Tiller employee recalls a color picture (photo? date?) at the old ranger station showing fish jumping the falls. Floods occurred in the winters of 1940-41 and 1942-43. The latter covered the road at the CCC camp and washed the Haskell property away. (1943 is recorded as a 10 yr. flood event downstream at Elkton).

1950's- Jackson Cr. One report says beaver dams occurred in all creeks, though this isn't supported by other observations. Several reports of dams in the upper reaches of Jackson. Large fish were seen in deep pools in upper Jackson Creek. Log jams occurred all along the creek. The 1955 flood didn't appear to cause a change in the streambed. Several reports of increased fishing pressure and decreasing fish populations after road was built.

So. Umpqua 1950-1 was a long, wet season. Flood records show a 10+ yr. event recorded at Tiller in late Oct., 1950. During the '50's, salamanders, water dogs and frogs were seen along streams, no mention of turtles. The 1955 flood did affect the lower South Umpqua channel, widening it below Three-C Rock. Pickett Butte Bridge washed out and swung along the south bank. The deep hole beneath the bridge filled in and has never again been as deep. Big landslide occurred around the curve below Boots Hill, which blocked the road for several days. No fish noted over the falls after 1959. During this time, there is one report that DDT was sprayed to control pine beetle infestations. No information was provided on the extent, timing, location or frequency of this.

1960's- Jackson Cr. Numerous scattered small ponds in the area. Moss (sic) noted in Jackson. In 1961, a large log jam at the mouth of Two Mile Creek was too large to be removed. Few log jams seen, though some occurred in upper reaches. Crossing logs occurred in upper reaches of Deep Cut Creek. Between 1963-1966, Jackson wasn't noted as a good fishing area. Small rainbow, brook trout and cutthroat caught. Some river color changes occurred due to sediment, algae. During the 1964 flood, water covered the Jackson Creek Rd., in places. No change was noted in the stream beds; most of the impact seemed to be in landslides, bridge and culvert washouts. Increases in debris and limbs caused some jams along streams, but not all the way across them during times other than the '64 flood. A few cutthroat were observed. Steelhead, suckers and trout were found at the confluence

during the warm times of the year. One person had that suckers were increasing over time, even during the 1960's.

So. Umpqua No salmon observed going over the falls. Turtles, bullfrogs, small frogs and toads common, but not abundant except during hatch. Swarms of these occurred around Buckeye and Toad Lakes. Turtles mainly observed around mill ponds. Algae noted in the river. Gabions were placed in the river near the falls (Mikeal Jones has some knowledge of this). This may have occurred in more than one location. Low flows of 25 cfs recorded at Tiller. Beavers were a problem where flat ground occurred above a culvert (one report). They were trapped with permits from Fish and Wildlife. Some landslides occurred (no specifics, though I believe one happened near Clayton Pt.) In the 1964 flood, water across the road at the scaling station blocked traffic. Much debris, logs came down river and took out the Pickett Butte Bridge. (There was mention of leaving logs at the bottom of clearcuts during this time period). Fluctuations from winter to summer in water level and color changes due to runoff were expected seasonally, and this didn't change much after the 1964 flood. In high water, the river was always brown from sediment.

1970's- Jackson Cr. Fish observed above Falcon Creek were small (less than 5"). In Squaw Creek, 3-7" rainbow or steelhead were seen from Sect. 23 down 1/2 mile. No beaver dams were noted below Falcon Creek. A landslide occurred in T 29 S, R 3 E, Sec. 18 to the left of Road 450. Jackson Creek ran muddy in the winter during periods of high water. One observer felt the cows were affecting water quality. From 1965 to 1973, one observer mentions large logs coming downriver during floods.

1980's- Jackson Cr. A report says only that a "bad" slide occurred on the south side of Jackson Creek.

So. Umpqua No mention made of the South Umpqua during this period.

1990's- Jackson Cr. Jackson Creek summer flows are probably as low as they ever get (retired employee whose knowledge of Tiller area dates back to the 1970's). More streams dry up now than in the past and fewer have fish (than in the 1930's and 50's--two separate reports). The first "corner" in the creek is "better" than in the 1930's: there is less sunlight on the water.

So. Umpqua The river is warmer, and there is less water. The pools are in similar condition to the 1930's.

COW CREEK BAND OF UMPQUA TRIBE OF INDIANS
- CHRONOLOGY-

BRIEF LEGAL HISTORY:

Sept. 19, 1853 - Joel Palmer signs a treaty with the Cow Creeks.

April 12, 1854 - Cow Creek Treaty ratified by Congress (10 Stat. 1027). A reservation was granted in the treaty, but the Cow Creeks were never awarded a permanent reservation. It was soon taken over by settlers and then the O&C Railroad Land Grant.

October 8, 1855- Groups of Cow Creeks began fleeing into the mountains to escape the warfare with the settlers and miners. These people remained unrecognized by the Federal Government.

1933 - Bill for recognition passed the House and Senate but vetoed by President Hoover.

1956 - Cow Creeks were terminated as a tribe. This derived from Public Law 588, signed on August 13, 1954.

May 26, 1980 - Jurisdictional Act (PL 96-251) allowed the Cow Creeks to go to the U.S. Court of Claims for proper settlement of the 1854 reservation.

)ec. 29, 1982 - Cow Creek Recognition Act (PL 17-391) signed by President Reagan. The bill passed both the House and Senate by unanimous consent.

January, 1984 _ Justice Department and Cow Creeks settled (Docket 53-81L) the 1854 reservation claim for $1.5 million.

FOREST SERVICE INVOLVEMENT WITH COW CREEK BAND:

Since the beginning of the Forest Service in the Tiller area, Cow Creeks have been employed by the Umpqua NF as permanent and temporary employees.

Cooperation between the Forest Service and the Cow Creeks:

- The Cow Creeks routinely report archaeology sites and send historical papers to the Forest. They frequently work as volunteers on archaeology excavations.

- Three Cow Creek members have received cultural resource technician (REC-7) training from the Umpqua NF.

- The Cow Creek Indians participated in the 1980 Cultural Resource Overview during the review and final preparation of the document.

- The Cow Creeks patrol known historic and archaeological sites and report violations to the Tiller RD.

- District personnel and Cow Creek members participate in a traditional Indian supper yearly.

- Cow Creek representatives participate in planning as IDT members, and implementing fisheries enhancement projects in the South Umpqua River.

- Cow Creeks participate in District cultural resource interpretive projects, such as the medicine tree and rock shelter sites.

- With District assistance the Cow Creeks are constructing a one-mile indian-style trail at South Umpqua Falls. This is a work project for indian youths enrolled in the tribes substance abuse program.

- Cow Creek representatives assist the District in planning for the Tiller RD Annual Historical/Dedication Day the last Saturday in June each year.

- Cow Creek representatives, primarily tribe chairperson Sue Schaffer,
- discuss District/Tribal activities with District Ranger Roy Brogden on a weekly/monthly basis.

- Umpqua Management Team and Cow Creeks have participated in a traditional Indian supper and overnight campout twice in four years.

Cow Creeks are recognized by the State of Oregon:

- The Cow Creeks are designated bt the State of Oregon, Indian Legal Services Commission, as the receivers of Indian remains in Douglas County for reburial.

- Some remains have been reburied on Umpqua NF administered land.

The Cow Creeks have traditionally used the Umpqua and Rogue River NFs:

- The area along the Rogue-Umpqua Divide has been used for generations as a site for gathering huckleberries, as well as hunting, during the fall.

- Many areas in the two Forests have been used for religious ceremonies and medicinal purposes for generations.

- Each summer, the Cow Creeks hold their annual pow-wow at South Umpqua Falls along the South Umpqua River on the Tiller RD. The tribal gathering includes ceremonies, feasting, and dancing. The general public has been encouraged to attend.

- On April 10, 1984, the Cow Creeks identified three areas of special concern on the Tiller RD and Prospect RD. Two of the areas remain on the Tiller RD, Umpqua NF, while one area overlaps on the Prospect RD, Rogue River NF. Besides traditional use in the areas, the Cow Creeks remain concerned about known archaeology sites, huckleberry bushes, medicinal substances, and religious ceremony in the three areas. The new NFMA plan by the Umpqua NF will show that these areas will be managed through the use of standards and guidelines rather than special land allocations.

- On September 13, 1985, the Roseburg News-Review published a story about the Cow Creek proposal for a reservation on BLM and FS administered lands. This was the first solid proposal that the Forest Service knew about for a possible Cow Creek Band reservation on Forest Service administered land.

- On September 15, 1985,. the Cow Creeks asked the the Forest Archaeologist and the Umpqua NF to review a reservation plan that includes their previously identified ares of special concern. Serious technical errors were found in the plan and information conveyed to the Cow Creeks. Revisions of one tract have been made by the Cow Creeks, but other problems remain.