

History of Clatskanie River-Part III



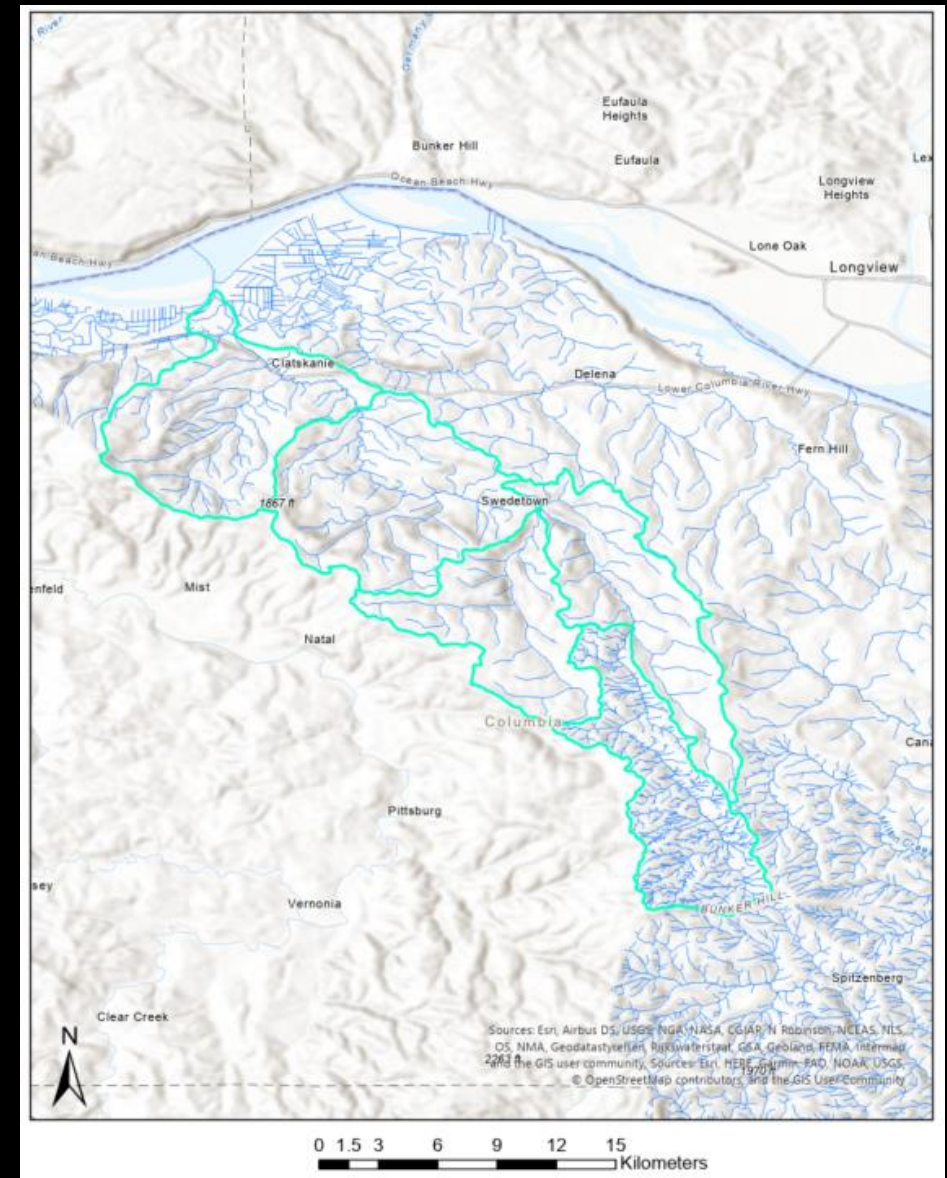
History of Clatskanie River

- General orientation/overview
- Introduction to Series
 - Native American culture (Chinook ~1850s)
 - Settlement
 - Floodplain Development-Railroads
 - Flooding History
- Discussion

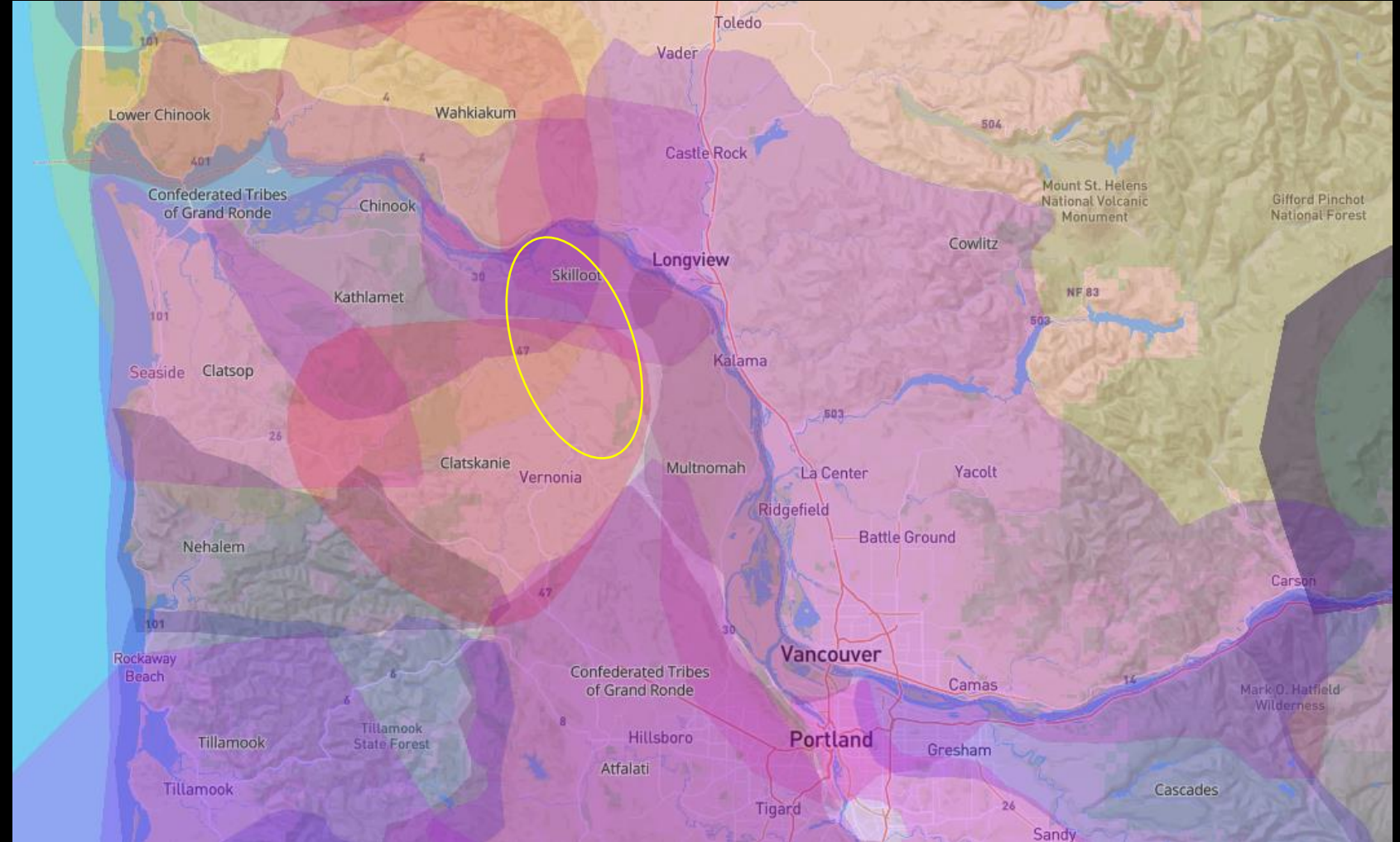


Clatskanie Watershed General Orientation

- 77,500 + acres
- Flagship watershed of LCRWC
- Multiple species utilization
- High percentage of private land
- Sensitive to coastal storm events
- Unique transition area to coastal habitat
- New focus areas from SAP, (i.e. low gradient habitat types)



Overview-Native American Presence, Lower Columbia



Timeline Overview-Clastskanie Watershed Native Americans

- Pre-settlement Tlastkanai tribe, from Chehallis River
- Moved to Upper Nehalem Valley
- Skilloot-Chinookan tribe, both sides of Lower Columbia River
- Principal village Cooniac, Oak Point
- 1820 Nathan Winship encounter
- Largely exterminated by epidemic of 1823
- Chief Chewan confronted settlers (~3000)

Timeline Overview- Chinook Nation (Part I)

~1853



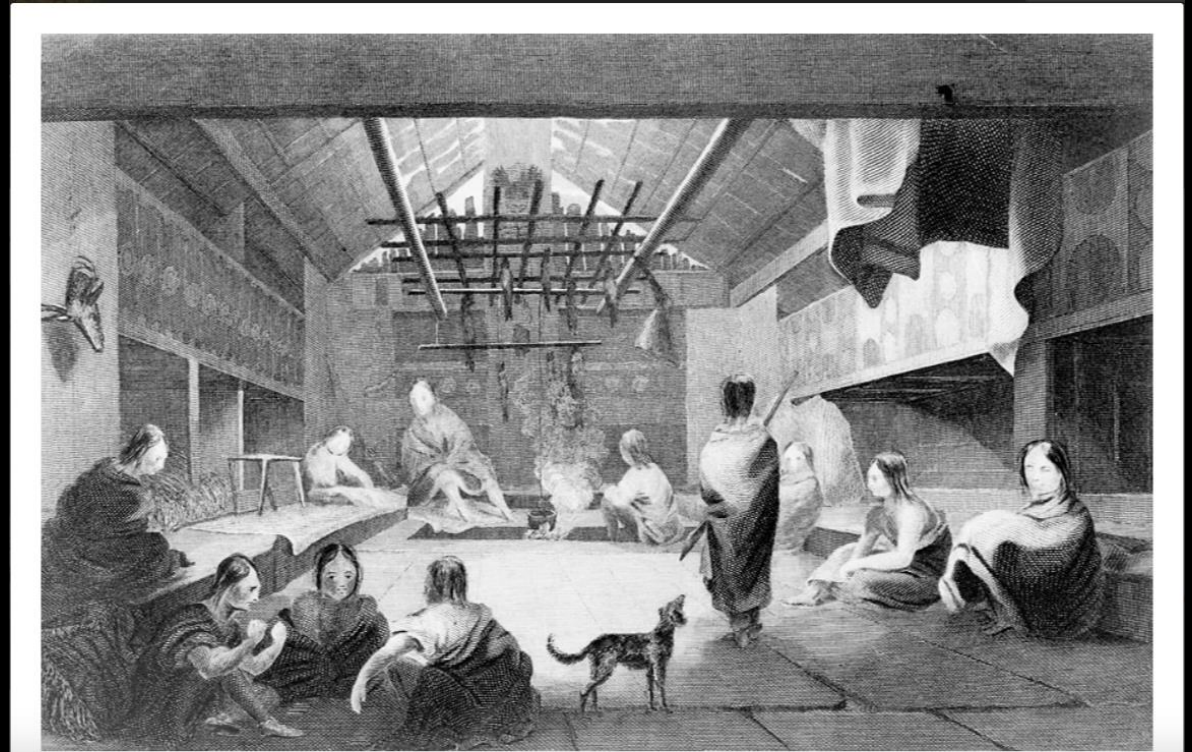
Timeline Overview- Chinook Nation

- Saddle Mountain-Place of Origin
- 1700-January-Earthquake, “Rivers became salt, valleys were full of water”
- 1740s-70s smallpox
- 1780s fur trade-small gold



Timeline Overview- Chinook Nation

- 1803 Louisiana Purchase
- 1805 Estimated Population =15,545 Willamette Falls to Pacific Ocean
- Positioned in area of strategic importance in midst of aboriginal trade networks
- 1809-34 British fur trading company
- 1824-25 Mortality from smallpox/malaria strikes again
- Survivors congregate throughout, many on Southbank of the Columbia



Chinookans of the Lower Columbia River, c.1841 // OrHi 4465a

Village Locations-Chinook Nation

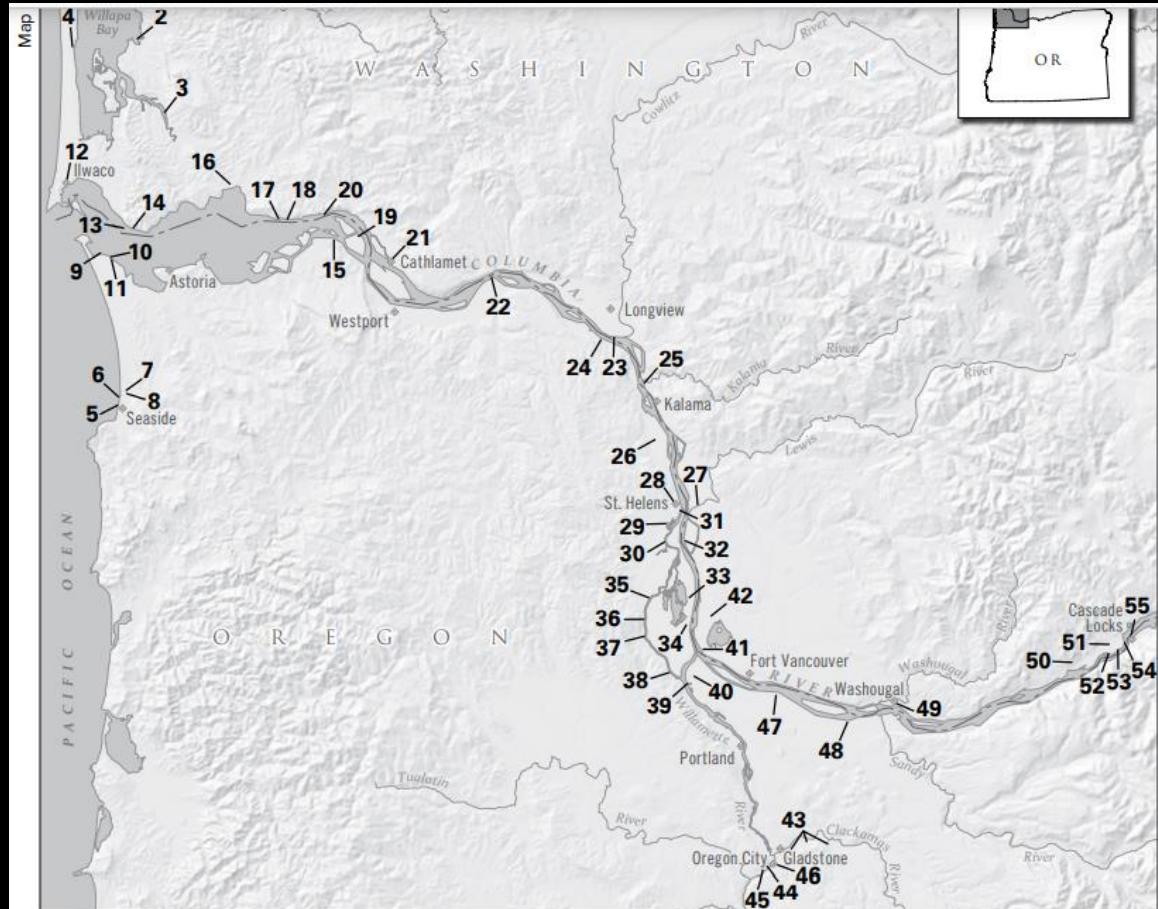
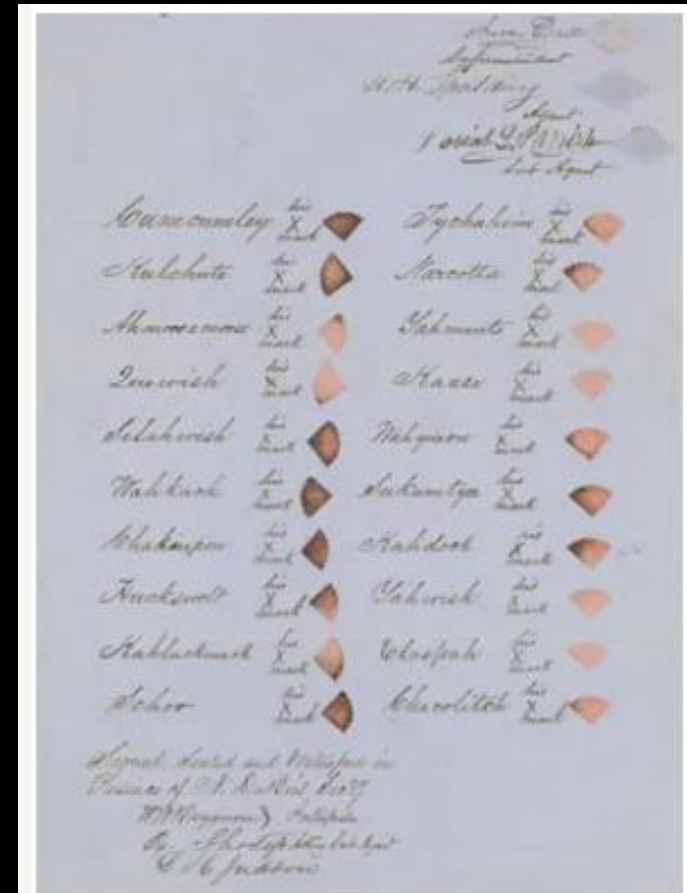


FIGURE 1: This map and list of best-documented Lower Columbia Chinookan villages (facing page) are modified somewhat from those appearing in *Chinookan Peoples of the Lower Columbia*. Besides adding nontechnical spellings, they also reflect results of ongoing research incorporated into the online versions, which, unlike the print version, are subject to periodic revision. The online version of *Chinookan Peoples of the Lower Columbia* can be found at <http://www.pdx.edu/anthropology/chinookan-peoples-supplemental-materials>.

Timeline Overview- Chinook Nation

- 1843 Oregon Provisional Gov't
- 1850 Donation Land Act-direct conflict with Chinook territories
- 1851 Tansy Point Treaties- Negotiated the right to remain on some of their traditional lands.

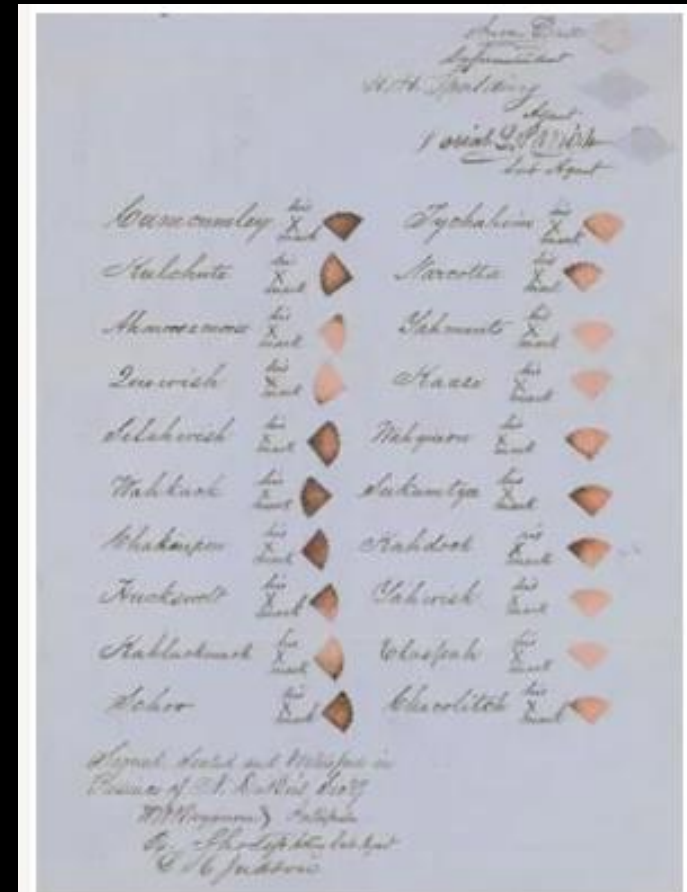


Signature page of Tansey Point Treaty with the Lower Band of Chinook. Image courtesy Library of Congress, SEN 32B-C4_010_MA

Timeline Overview- Chinook Nation

- Clatsop Chinook
- Waukikum Chinook
- Konnaak Chinook
- Kathlamet Chinook
- Wheelappa Chinook
- Lower Chinook
- Klatskania

“Two men representing the Klatskania were promised the right of continued occupancy at their village and rights to fish and hunt on their ceded territory.”



Signature page of Tansey Point Treaty with the Lower Band of Chinook. Image courtesy Library of Congress, SEN 32B-C4_010_MA

Timeline Overview- Chinook Nation

- **“It was my great-great-great grandfather, Thomas Huckswelt, that signed that 1851 Anson Dart Treaties over here which would have us [at] Willapa Bay as our reservation. They took the treaty back to Washington DC, and they basically told the senators not to worry, that we would be gone—they [the Chinook] were so infected by smallpox and malaria.”**

Conservation Ethic-Salmon, Wapato



Discussion

- Watershed Council Mission-Education-
- Inclusion of other voices
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion
- Resources:
 - Confluence Project
 - Network for Landscape Conservation
 - Tryon Creek Watershed Council
- Implications for Strategic Action Planning

Our Strategic Anchors

TCWC on Justice, Equity, Diversity, & Inclusion (JEDI*): We commit to learning, integrating, and prioritizing JEDI-informed practices into our work and organizational culture.

TCWC Vision: The Tryon Creek Watershed is healthy and biologically diverse, and its residents engage in watershed stewardship.

TCWC Mission: To use science and best practices to restore and protect the watershed, and to promote a stewardship understanding and ethic amongst our watershed residents and visitors.

Our Strategic Imperatives



* Read more on JEDI at: bit.ly/350PDXJEDI

Thank you!

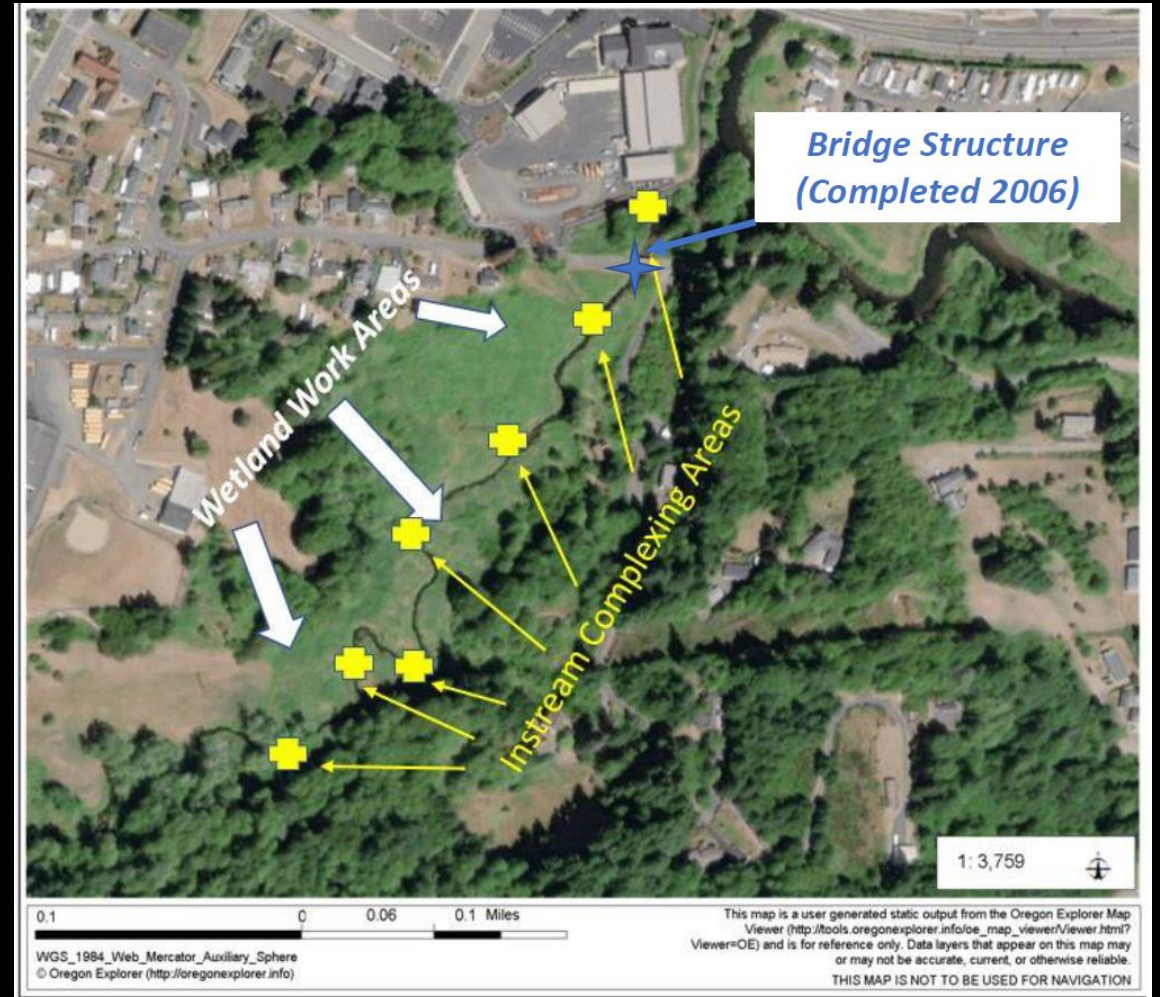


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Allan Whiting, Council Coordinator 503.789.9240

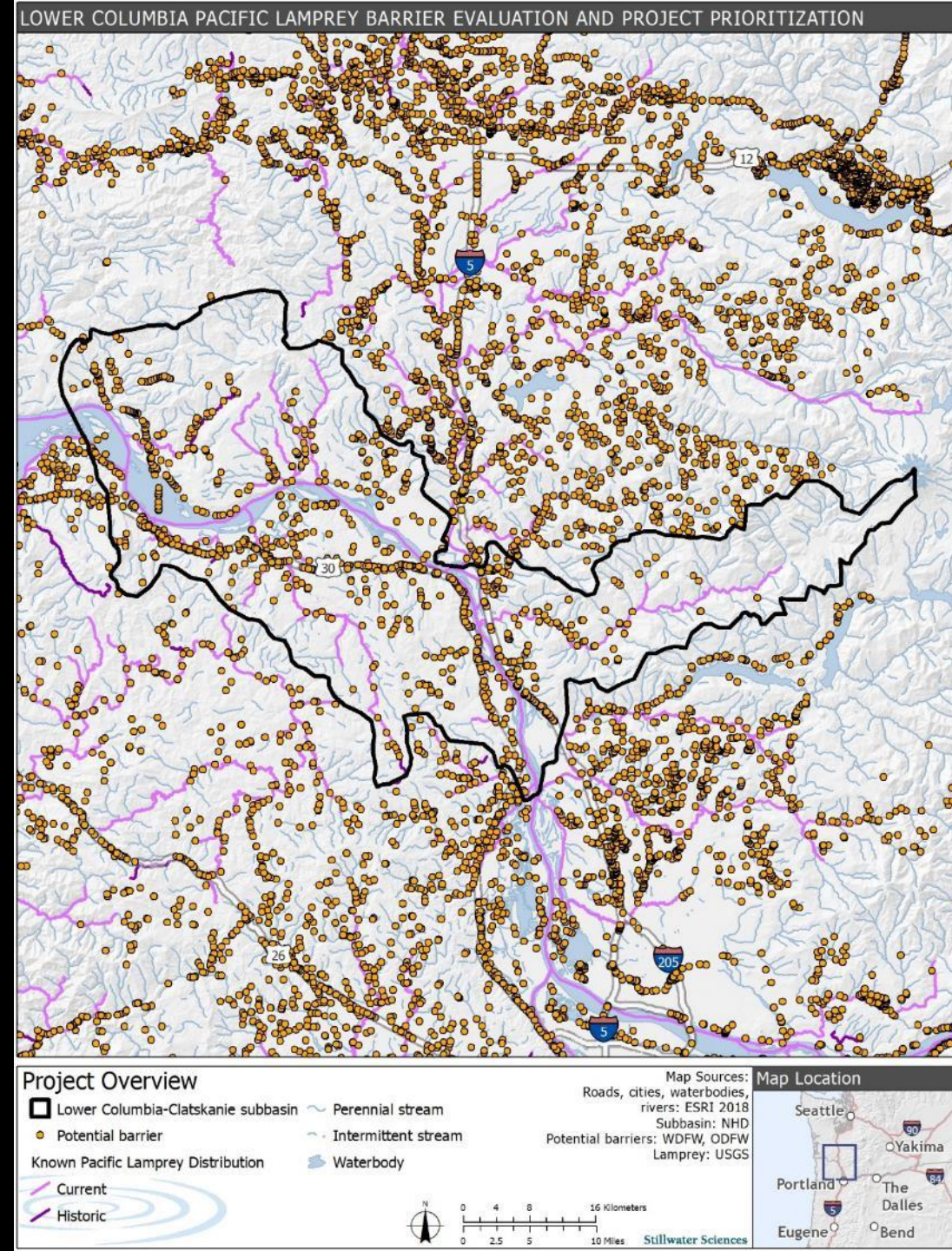
Conyers Creek Project Goal

Produce design plans to improve rearing and foraging habitat for needs of adult and juvenile salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout populations



Lamprey Fish Passage Project Goal

- Restore Pacific Lamprey access to blocked high-quality habitats in the Lower Columbia region.



Restoration Outcomes

- 3 barrier sites for future proposal development, design, regulatory vetting by local entities
- Implications for regional program metric development
- Applicability to other lamprey assessments in the region
- Identification of data gaps
- Increased awareness of Lamprey threats and habitat needs in the region



Carcus Creek

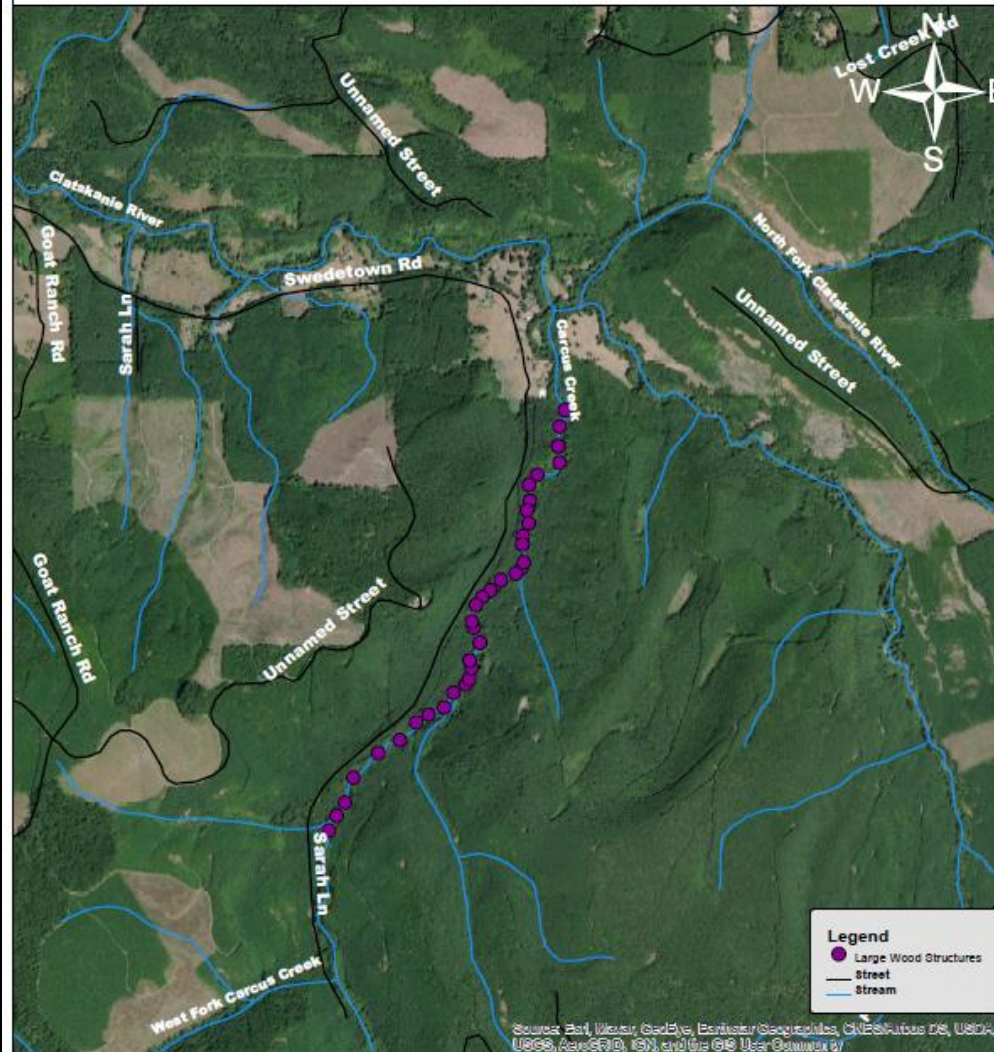
Carcus Creek Habitat Enhancement Project

Prepared For:
OWEB Board

Location: Carcus Creek
Clatskanie, OR

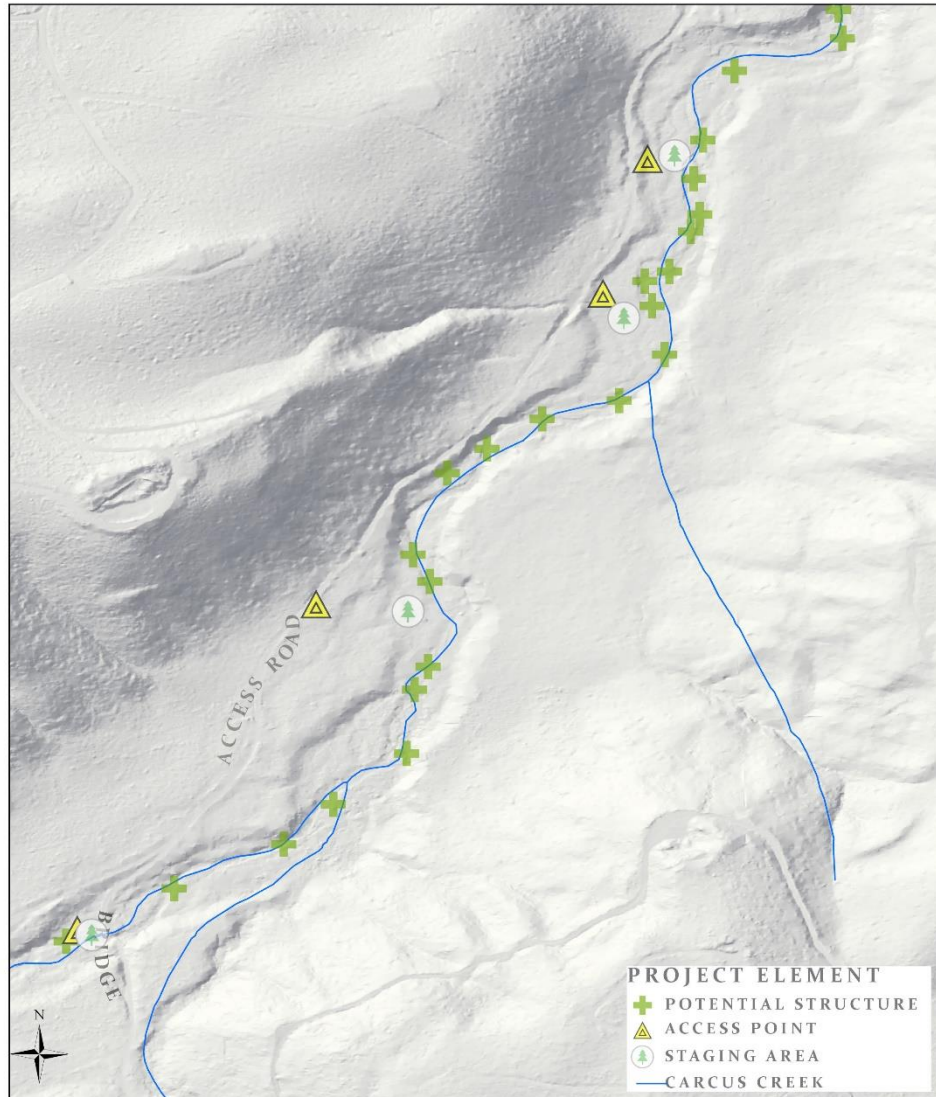
Prepared By:
Allan Whiting
Watershed Coordinator
Lower Columbia River Watershed Council

TRS: 8N5W



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Miles

CARCUS CREEK HABITAT OPPORTUNITIES
(REACH BELOW BRIDGE)

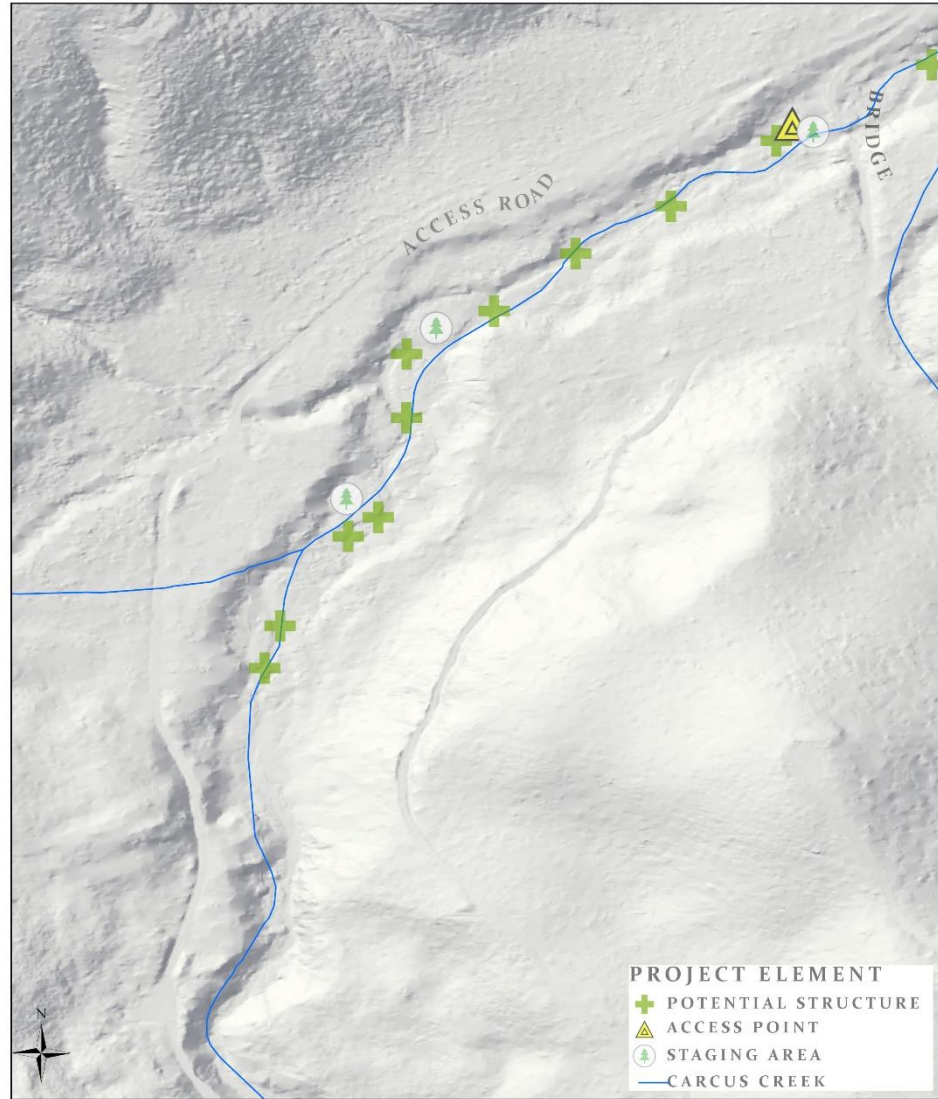


Below bridge habitat opportunity summary:

Total # of Potential Habitat Areas	25
# of Access Points	3+
# of Staging Areas=	3+
# of LW w/Root wads*=	40
# of LW w/o Root wads*=	100

*=Source of Materials TBD

CARCUS CREEK HABITAT OPPORTUNITIES
(REACH ABOVE BRIDGE)



Above bridge habitat opportunity summary:

Total # of Potential Habitat Areas	10
# of Access Points	1
# of Staging Areas=	2+
# of LW w/Root wads*=	20
# of LW w/o Root wads*=	40

*=Source of Materials TBD