

Final Report for SfAA Environmental Internship

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Nearly a year and a half ago, while a student at Oregon State University, I began a SfAA internship with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). My task, as a student intern in the field of environmental anthropology, was to compile written and visual information documenting the historical changes to the Umatilla Basin. I was to then provide the CTUIR and the EPA with this landscape history of the areas around the Umatilla tribal lands. It was expected that this information would assist the Tribes and agencies in determining the possibilities for restoration and protection of the Umatilla watershed and provide a foundation for future oral histories with tribal elders.

My internship was to be completed in three months. Unfortunately, I encountered many obstacles during the process. These obstacles have kept me from completing my project as expected. In order to reach some sort of closure to my internship and attempt to explain my circumstance, I have put together this final report. I will explain some of the problems I attempted to work through and the outcomes of my endeavors. I hope my experience can serve to offer suggestions for bettering future internship contracts.

Fall of 1997

I became interested in undertaking a SfAA/EPA internship as soon as I learned of their existence at the 1997 annual SfAA meeting. I expressed my interest to Project Director Barbara Rose Johnston. Barbara notified me when she received intern placements in Oregon. The project, which matched my interests and experiences, was that of the Umatilla Watershed Project. I was aware of the possible difficulties that may arise as a result of undertaking an internship located 300 miles away from Oregon State University (OSU)-the school I was attending, but I also hoped there was a way to make it possible. I did not have the resources to reside in Eastern Oregon for the duration of the internship. Instead I envisioned doing research for the CTUIR

and EPA at OSU, the University of Oregon, the Oregon Historical Society Museum, or other research facilities within a reasonable distance from OSU. I applied for the position and was awarded the internship in October with this in mind. My major professor encouraged me to discuss these concerns further with the Project Director before beginning any research. Barbara referred me to my EPA mentor, Christine Kelly, with whom I spoke and arranged a preliminary meeting.

October 30, 1997 I drove nearly 6 hours to reach Pendleton where I stayed the night at a hotel. I hoped to stay with someone from the CTUIR, but Christine wasn't able to find anyone to house me for the night. The next morning I drove to the CTUIR's Environmental Planning and Rights Protection Building in Mission, Oregon. Here I met with Christine to discuss the specific project that the CTUIR and EPA requested I undertake. The meeting included several other people involved in the watershed restoration project: Rick George (CTUIR, Environmental Planning and Rights Protection), Mike Farrow (CTUIR, Director of Natural Resources), Karen King (City of Pendleton Regulatory Specialist), Beth Lambert, and Patrick Knight (Resource Assistance for Rural Environments-RARE interns).

Christine presented ideas for my project and compared it to a similar project in the Grande Ronde basin. Rick presented a history of the CTUIR, highlighting traditional resource use and land claims. He discussed some of the developments which have resulted in lowered water quality (such as irrigation projects and the livestock industry) and current tribal efforts to restore and protect the Umatilla watershed. Mike discussed further water issues, planning efforts with tribes in the Columbia Basin, the involvement of the Cultural Resources Protection Program (CRPP), the wildlife program, range management, and the need for a comprehensive oral history project with the elders. This meeting proved to be very educational and useful for me. Several focus areas were discussed for my work. I understood that my internship would be the foundation for the future oral history project. Someone else would conduct the oral history project since the CTUIR contracted such projects. I was to do the background research from which interviews would later be built. It was understood that I would do research at locations

near OSU then arrange for dates to travel to Pendleton where Christine would find people for me to stay with. I felt that the ideas for my internship were still very vague and preliminary. I was concerned that I may spend most of my time doing background research in order to finalize plans for a project.

At this meeting we developed a rough outline for my activities. It was determined that the first step was to meet with Greg Nagle, a US Forest Service employee and Ph.D. student at OSU who had attempted to compile a watershed history of the area. Since that summer, Greg had been researching the historic conditions of the Umatilla River Basin. He collected a multitude of sources and information on the area but ceased working on the project. My EPA mentor was unable to locate him for this meeting but she expected that Greg would be willing to share his research. Part of my project would involve organizing and cataloging the information (which would be from traveler's journals, books, newspapers, photos, and possibly interviews), fill in the gaps, and decide what areas to concentrate on for the final report.

I was concerned that these initial things had not been worked out prior to me beginning the project. I had expected to be given a specific project to complete in three months. I foresaw the possibility of this research taking longer than three months to complete. I was assured that my project would not be an exhaustive watershed history, but a doable research project for the three month time frame. I later found that because these issues were not worked out before I began, I would need to spread out the three months worth of work into six months. By doing that I would have time to finalize a project, meet with people, travel and research while working a part time job.

I spoke with Christine again on November 13th. She'd sent an e-mail message to Greg Nagle several times but received no response. Due to time constraints Christine suggested we proceed with writing a work contract. I was concerned about the possibility of overlapping Greg's work. Without his involvement I was unsure what my EPA mentor expected from me. Court Smith, my faculty advisor, advised me not to begin work until the project was more defined. That way I would not end up spending my time on something that had already been

done, or was not useful for the tribe. We agreed, from past internship experiences, that the work contract must be complete, well defined, and approved by the tribe before research can begin. I was funding my own education and did not have my own money to spend on this research project so Court and I decided I should obtain seasonal employment and plan to begin the intern in January 1998.

November 14, 1997 I spoke with Christine. She had received a response from Greg and found he was willing to meet with me. He agreed to provide me with his files and information. I met with Greg for an hour and a half at OSU on November 21st. He provided me with all the places he had searched for information and what he had found. Despite the volume of material he had sorted through, Greg felt that there was little substantial documentation of the historic landscape. He found that unlike the densely populated Willamette Valley, the Umatilla area has little reliable documentation. Early accounts of the riparian conditions by settlers tend to focus on the people involved rather than the landscape. Hence the photographs he collected focused on the people with the landscape sometimes visible in the background.

According to Greg, the most useful information is found in pioneer journals, but even the journals do not provide a significant amount of detail concerning the river basin. Instead of documenting the landscape, pioneers and early settlers focused on people and what they had created and made. Greg felt that the essential areas to explore for a project are tribal oral interviews and local photo collections and histories. However, these were not topics I could undertake with my lack of money. I did not have the funds to move to Eastern Oregon for the duration of my project. Furthermore, the CTUIR pays contractors to conduct oral history projects. As an intern, I would not have access to working with elders. At this point I was hesitant about beginning my project. I questioned what I would contribute, especially when I was only able to work on the research part time and was limited in travel by my financial situation.

In December I finished writing my work contract and faxed it to Christine and Barbara. In the meantime, I had secured a seasonal job at a retail store. For the remainder of

December I worked there full-time while continuing preliminary research. In January 1998 I was offered a long term part-time position at the store. I contacted Barbara regarding my situation. My contract was amended so I could extend the duration of my internship.

January 1998

I telephoned Christine in mid January. We discussed plans to set a conference call with Rick in order to review my work contact. Rick wanted to mention some research ideas for specific areas of the Umatilla. We made plans to involve Jeff Van Pelt (CRPP) in the project. I was interested in receiving his support and comments regarding my internship.

The conference call was conducted February 6th. Rick, Christine, and I discussed what I would do with Greg's information. Christine and Rick felt that there were many possible research projects. They felt the situation was more positive than Greg presented it to me. They suggested I make my objectives and goals more doable by seeking to reach a better understanding of the activities and conditions that created the changes visible today in the Umatilla watershed rather than expecting to document the pre-European influenced landscape.

The focus of my research changed from documenting early conditions to looking at the history of developments. Rick offered several examples and areas in which to look. But at this point we had not decided on which I would work. It was determined that I first go through all of Greg's information then hopefully confine the study to one specific geographical area. According to Christine and Rick that type of confinement was possible for the project in the Grande Ronde basin, so that project was used as a guide. It was understood that if the Umatilla research did not provide enough information to proceed in that direction, the project would need to be revised later. Thus, my role at that point was to look broadly at water resources and activities that had resource implications. I was to document Greg's contacts, make duplicates of his slides and photos, photocopy his files, and take note of possible areas to research more in depth.

As a result, I expanded my list of contacts to include David Liberty, a tribal member and anthropology student who cataloged all the Moorhouse photos, Janet Ebaugh, tribal

botanist working on the restoration of various culturally important plants, Mike Ladd, Watermaster who may have access to certificates of early water rights, and the Oregon Natural Heritage Program which is conducting historical vegetation work on the plateau. It was clear to me that the project continued to expand rather than focus. However, I wasn't sure what else to do since I had already committed myself to the internship. I continued gathering as much information as I could in hopes that this would lead to a narrowing down of the project. I still felt as though I was being asked to do more than what would be possible with my funding and time constraints.

February 1998

I met with Greg at OSU again on February 2nd. He provided me with a copy of his report "The Environmental History of Riparian Areas in the Umatilla Basin." He also provided me with all of his files to photocopy, which I later did. The slides and photos however could not be duplicated at this point because I did not have the photographer's permission.

We discussed the vagueness of my project, as Greg was concerned that I would not have a doable research project for my internship. He explained the frustrations he encountered with his research and the lack of specific information, which lead him to abandon the project. I expressed my hesitations and hopes for my work. I understood that this type of historical exploration is expected to take time to accomplish. I was worried that with the minimal time I could spend driving to research centers and to the reservation lands, which are nearly 300 miles away from Oregon State University, I would have an incomplete project. Still, I felt that it was worth trying. Simply compiling the known information in a concise manner would be useful to the tribal planning staff.

I telephoned Christine on February 24th to plan another trip to Pendleton (and Mission). We set a meeting for February 26th when I would met Jeff and hopefully Janet. I drove to Pendleton on the 25th. Once I arrived in Pendelton, I spent the remainder of the day at the Umatilla County Museum. I noted photos of early settlers hand digging agricultural ditches and preparing the land for development. Exhibits on irrigation history, century farms, the cattle

and sheep industry, and some mention of early conditions of the area were also in the museum. I noted these and the sources, if given, so that I could locate them later. The Umatilla Co. Museum is not open to researchers (in the way that the Oregon Historical Society Library is- where one can look through the photo, manuscript and newspaper collection) so I left there hoping I could gain access through the contacts I had made at the tribal offices. Again, I stayed the night in a hotel since Christine could not find anyone for me to stay with.

The next morning, February 26th, I met with Chris, Rick, and Jeff at the CTUIR's Environmental Planning and Rights Protection Building. Chris introduced my project and my role of compiling Greg's information to provide a beginning point for oral history work. She also discussed securing funding for the CRPP to interview elders in the future. Jeff described a recent gathering, for a John Day project, of elders from four tribes. The elders discussed traditional use and their future vision for the river. Jeff was supportive of my project, agreeing that historic information will contribute to the research design for the oral histories. Christine and Rick gave me several articles and research projects to read.

That same day I met with Greg Nagle again and Janet Ebaugh, the CTUIR botanist. We discussed landscape restoration projects and research methods. Greg listed all the places, sources, and people he contacted for his research. He provided me with more people to contact. Janet offered to introduce me to the curators of Tamustalik, the new tribal cultural institute, the next time I traveled to Pendleton.

March 1998

I revised my work plan again in March and sent copies to Project Director, Barbara and EPA mentor, Christine. I continued researching, mostly reading the information Chris and Rick provided and searching for sources in the Oregon State University Library. I maintained an ongoing bibliography and notes from everything that I read. I read through all the relevant sections of the Lewis and Clark journals, other early travelers such as Stuart, Fremont, Townsend, McLeod, Franchere, Ross, miners guides, and history books on Umatilla County (see bibliography). Rick sent me a copy of a Reconnaissance of the Wenaha (now Umatilla) National

Forest in 1913. I searched for sources of information on the Internet and made phone calls regarding materials and research hours.

I was not moving along as quickly as I had hoped. So in April I requested at least one day a week off from my job. I was being scheduled for more hours and days (working Mon.-Sat.) than I had agreed to when I accepted the position. I wasn't able to devote enough time to my research and it was impossible to do research at the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) library in Portland since the library is not open Sunday. I then had every Wednesday to devote to my internship. In addition, I requested three days off in both April and May to travel to Pendleton.

April 1998

April was a productive month. I continued working 35 hours a week at my job while conducting research in various locations. I created a matrix of references to organize the traveler/pioneer journals and newspaper articles (see Appendix A), and a bibliography for cross-referencing (see Appendix B). This idea was borrowed from a matrix made by Ronald J. Costello for the Grande Ronde basin. Many of Costello's sources also pertain to the Umatilla basin since the Emigrant (Oregon) Trail to the Willamette Valley passed through the Umatilla region after leaving the Grande Ronde. Often Costello's photocopied pages would end when the pioneer reached the Umatilla River so I located the journal (at the OHS) and photocopied the remaining pages.

I spent many days at the OHS library looking through the photo collections. I photocopied 17 relevant photos and noted many others. The OHS photo archives department contains an entire folder of photos on the 1909 Furnish-Coe Irrigation Project in Stanfield, Oregon. The photos are basically promotions of the irrigation project. They provide a glimpse of the attitudes and goals of early agriculturists. The photos include before and after landscapes, a photo of the "leveling" process, and various photos of the products of the newcomers' labor. One photo, titled "Reflection in Umatilla River" provides a wonderful example of streamside vegetation. I also found several relevant Moorhouse photos and other photos of the river (such

as a postcard from the early 1900s).

I spent time looking through sources such as the Pioneer Ladies Club Reminiscences, *Weyekin Stories* (a small booklet about tales of totem animals), *Pendleton Oregon, A History 1880-1955*, a reprint of a special edition of the *East Oregonian*, microfilm collections of the *Oregon Pioneer Association Transactions*, the *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, the *East Oregonian*, and a copy of a 1977 thesis on the factors contributing the diminishing resource base of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

I also worked on planning another trip to Pendleton. It became difficult to coordinate people's availability with my work schedule. I wanted to be sure to make the most of my trips to Pendleton since it was such a long drive. I was already over my travel grant since each trip required gasoline and lodging costs. Janet invited me to drive up for a Mother's Day Root Feast, but I could not get the time off from work. We discussed dates in April and May for me to visit. I tried reaching Christine to notify her of my plan to drive to Mission on April 26th-29th. I also hoped she might be able to arrange for me to stay with someone on the reservation so I would not incur more lodging costs. I was unable to reach her by phone and her e-mail was not operating. I also looked into camping on the North Fork of the Umatilla in order to stay overnight in the area.

At the same time I was looking for a job which would be more adaptable to my research schedule. Because plans were never made for accommodations during my visits to Pendleton, I was hesitant to drive there again. I felt that I might not be able to accomplish enough to make the trip worth my cost. I canceled my visit and started a new part-time job.

I used the time I'd requested off work for travel to instead read materials in the OSU Special Collections and microfilm area. I read the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad and a natural history book, which contained all the botanical, zoological, and physical geography of the survey. Unfortunately, there was only one reference to the Umatilla River. An 1883 guide to the Pacific Railroad and its allied lines, held in the OSU Special Collections, included a few pages on the Umatilla region. I also discovered a promotional pamphlet, from 1922, on the

Umatilla County agricultural potential. I continued to catalog these sources in the matrix I created.

April 29th I went to the OHS library again and located the microfilm reel for the *Eastern Oregon Weekly Tribune*, a paper from 1874 which, according to Gordon Macnab's *A Century of News and People in the East Oregonian*, spoke of the Indian's skill at trapping and "among the pelts brought here are those of the beaver, otter, mink, martin, red and grey fox, fisher, raccoon, deer, bear, coyote, wildcat, and on occasion, lynx." I found this particular issue and continued to browse through the paper for the year of 1874. I found some reference to salmon fishing and general landscape.

At this point I was on schedule with the new time line. I wrote my midterm progress report and submitted copies to Christine and Court. I was excited to share the sources I'd located. I recognized potential projects in the photo collections and historic documents at the OHS. I waited to receive feedback from Christine or Rick regarding the topics and information I presented in the report. Court commented on several areas and I made changes and additions to my research accordingly. I still didn't feel that a specific project had been determined for my internship. I was gathering any and all information I could locate. I had not reduced the project to concentrate on one area of research because I was awaiting comments from my EPA mentor.

May 1998

I had previously gathered everything I examined and presented it in the form a matrix to Christine. As an applied anthropologist I did not want to move on to the final aspect of research until I had received comments from those I was working with. Specifically the internship contract stated I must submit work plans, progress reports, case studies and other project material to EPA and SfAA mentors for their review and comments—before submitting material to the SfAA Environmental Anthropology Project Director. Clearly, I could not proceed with the final aspect of my project without having obtained any feedback from my EPA mentor.

I worked on planning another trip to Pendleton to obtain feedback on my midterm report and meet with Janet Ebaugh. Janet offered to introduce me to Tamustalik Cultural Center

curators in order to research tribal archives. I also contacted the Umatilla County Museum by phone requesting time to look through their photos and other materials. Again, they would not allow me access to look through their holdings, but offered to pull files on my topic for me to look through when I arrive in Pendleton. The problem was that my topic was still broad at that point, I was looking for any reference to water quality, plant and animal life, and the activities that affect these resources.

Again, I did not feel comfortable about the lack of arrangements. I was unable to contact Christine so instead I continued sorting through documents, focusing on the noted changes to the environment over time. It came to a point where I finally stopped collecting information and waiting for a response from Christine. I started a full time summer job as a camp counselor. In the fall of 1998 I obtained the salaried position I currently hold as a circuit court clerk/reporter. In September 1998 my SfAA faculty advisor wrote a letter in my behalf to the Project Director and EPA mentor. Court explained the circumstances and the fact that I had still not received feedback on my interim report. I was to submit a final report at that time. I had a difficult time trying to write my final report due to all the circumstances of my internship.

Concluding Remarks

I am disappointed that I have an extensive documentation of traveler's journals, newspaper articles, photo collections, historic pamphlets, and donation land claim map information which are sitting in a stack in my office. On a positive note, I can say that there is quite a bit of historic information on the Umatilla area, which I was able to locate. I saw the possibility of an exceptional project, however I was unable to complete it as well as I would have liked.

I feel I fulfilled my contract to the best of my ability and exceeded the average in terms of time spent on the research. I did the best I could, considering the circumstances. From the beginning I was aware of potential problems as a result of distance, but thought I had resolved it by choosing to focus on historical documents at OSU and OHS with the plans to arrange to travel to Pendleton to meet with tribal cultural museum curators. I did not realize I'd

need to travel to Pendleton to receive feedback on my progress report.

Anthropology students can contribute significantly to environmental restoration projects as long as basic issues are addressed *prior* to beginning an internship. These issues are ones which I feel the mentors and Project Director should consider before even offering an internship to the student population. Among these are being certain that a well defined goal and time line for the work is arranged before the internship begins. I appreciate the independence of creating my own research project, but when I am working for an agency I expect that agency to have some idea of what they want and what will be necessary to accomplish it. I also want to be sure I am providing the Tribes with useful information. I spent all of my research time, over three months, doing background work. The preliminary meetings were useful but I received no comments from my EPA mentor once I presented my initial findings.

Also, it would be helpful to students if project planners try to understand that not all students have the funds to support themselves during the internship. Perhaps EPA mentors should be provided with more information regarding the student's funding and expected finish date. Although I explained this to my mentor and it was stated in my contract and revised contract, it still wasn't clear that I was given \$500 to travel and was funded \$500 a month for 3 months. I was grateful to obtain a paid internship, but in reality I incurred many expenses. I suggest that students be provided with an estimate of what it will cost them to do the internship. It would be a shame if only students with money or with parents to provide money could undertake SfAA/EPA internships. With these suggestions in mind, I believe the SfAA/ EPA Environmental Anthropology internship will be inclusive of all anthropology students and a positive experience for students hoping to contribute to the field of environmental anthropology.

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(C) signifies materials from Court Smith's files

(G) signifies materials from Greg Nagle's files.

(T) signifies sources from Taylor's thesis.

APPENDIX A

Matrix of References for Umatilla Watershed History Research

Ref #	Author/Date	Pgs.	Calendar Date	Location	Landscape Description
01	Burke, Joseph 1955	799	Oct. 30, 1844	<i>Umatalow</i> [Umatilla] River	none
02	Douglas, David 1914	192	June, 1826	Utalla River	The river at this season was very large—require a raft or swim across. Collected flora and fauna of the Blue Mts.
03	Franchère 1904-1907 [Umatilla River]	338	month?, 14-15 between 1811-1814		“small stream called <i>Utalah</i> ” “great plains of the Columbia”- bare hills, isolated pines, dry grass, only wood for the salmon fishery is drift wood
04	Frémont, John C. 1955	858	Oct. 21, 1843	Oct. 29, 1843	<i>Umatilah</i> [Umatilla] River describes conifers (size of white spruces and larches)
05	Hunt, Mackenzie, Crooks, Miller, McClellan, Reed, etc. Jan. 21, 1812			<i>Euotalla</i> [Umatilla] River	80 yards at its mouth and well stocked with the Furr'd race (beaver) 60 yds wide, full of small rapids, too shallow for Finny Race, bottoms 4-600 paces broad, well covered with cotton- wood, possess a good many swamps and ponds, great multitude of beaver. “It rained so heavily....that the river swelled with prodigious speed.” Many beaver dams. “They [Akaitchis or Akai-chies] gave us a large quantity of fresh salmon-trout, which they catch at the mouth of the Euotalla.
06	Johnson, Overton and Winter	95		circa 1843	Umatila or Utilla River describes the “Walawala” valley, includes the Umatilla
07	Lewis and Clark 1956	134 326	Oct. 19, 1805	April 26- 27, 1806	Umatilla Rapids <i>Youmalolam</i> [Umatilla] River mostly desc. native population(Umatilla or Cayuse living in WA opposite the mouth of Umatilla). Clark shot a crane. camped near the river, willows, passed the river, no description of it
08	Lewis and Clark 1962	297 439440	Oct. 19, 1805	April 26- 27, 1806	Umatilla Rapids <i>Youmalolam</i> [Umatilla] River see reference 07 (above)
09	Lewis and Clark 1983	303	Oct.19, 1805	Umatilla Rapids and River	see reference 07
10	Townsend, John Kirk	5 8	September 3, 1835		15 miles below mouth of Umatilla River Describes Indians' practice of burning the prairies Describe numerous horses (estimated 2000) at an Indian camp along the river
11	McLeod, John collection, William F. Tolmie		1955		627-635 Summer 1837 <i>Utalla</i>

- [Umatilla] River list does not include plant names
- 12 Ross, Alexander 135 204 267 August 10, 1811 mouth of *Umatallow* [Umatilla] River Umatilla Rapid “a considerable river,” saw many Indians all occupied in catching salmon.
- 13 Stuart, Robert 61 76 July 24, 1812 July 31, 1812 *Umatulla* [Umatilla] River (also McKay and McCoy Creeks) “This stream takes its rise in the mountains which bound the Columbia plains to South East & is 80 yds at its mouth & is well stocked with the Furr’d race—” “The River is here about 60 yds wide, full of small rapids, but too shallow to afford an asylum for [any of] the Finny Race- the Bottoms are from 3 too 600 paces broad, well covered with Cottonwood pofsefs [a good] many Swamps & Ponds in which reside a great multitude of Beaver—”
- 14 Townsend (with Nathaniel J. Wyeth, Thomas Nuttal, John Kirk) 1955 276 277 September 1, 1834 *Utalla* [Umatilla] River Ate rosebuds along stream, killed an owl
- 15 Wyeth, Nathaniel J., Thomas Nuttal, John Kirk Townsend 1955 607 Sept. 1, 1834 *Utalla* [Umatilla] River See reference 14
- 16 Robbins, William and Donald Wolfe 5,7 circa 1811 and 1835 Columbia 15 miles below mouth of Umatilla Townsend observes burning of the prairie abundance of Indian horses in Umatilla region
- 17 Wilkes, George 88 September, 1843 *Umatilla River* Encamped on the banks of the Umatilla near a “kiose” village. “This stream, like most of the rivers we had crossed in Oregon, was nothing more than a good sized creek. Its waters were beautifully clear and its banks were studded with an abundance of cotton wood timber.” Describes the grasses and the Cayuse village.
- 18 Kellogg, Jane D. 1913 92 September, 1852 *Umatilla Valley* No description
- 19 Akin, James 1908 272 September 1852 *Umatilla River* Sept.20-21, grass scarce,22-24, plenty water, wood, grass
- 20 Conyers, E.W. 1905 495-496 August, 1852 *Umatilla River* Small willows, Indian women drying berries, men spearing salmon, bunchgrass, etc.
- 21 McAllister, John 1922 502-503 September 1852 *Umatillo River* No grass-“on account of the many Indian ponies grazing on it or a failure.” Cross river, 20 ft wide, 6-8 inches deep, an abundance of “balm and of Giliad,” bunch grass. Butter Creek- willows.
- 22 Allyn, Henry 1921 429 August, 1853 *Umatilla River* “The river has a narrow bottom and is surrounded by high table land and a grove o balm Gilead and other brush along the stream.” Traded for salmon. Butter Creek
- 23 Hastings, Loren B. 1923 22-23 October, 1847 *Aitilla River* Mention Indian’s ponies. “Crossed the river and rode the highlands and traveled over rolling prairie (as there is no trail in the Umatilla valley except on the river bottom) about 16 miles and camped on the river again.”
- 24 Raley, Col. J.H. 11 13 circa 1862-1864 *Umatilla County Lower Umatilla (meadows) Umatilla County* “Waving bunch grass thick upon the ground, almost as the fields of growing grain today, met the eye everywhere upon the rolling hills and prairies and extending either to the water’s edge or to the edge of the lowlands where a different luxurious growth appeared. the lowlands, now the boundaries of the city of Pendleton, had a dense growth of cottonwood trees bordering eth river and such as was not overgrown with cottonwood trees was covered with hathorne brush, high rye grass, wild currants, of two different varieties, wild gooseberries, wild raspberriesof two different varieties and an abundance of wild chokecherries.” “The bottom lands at Lower Umatilla were covered in most places with an immense growth of rye grass reaching a height of almost four to six feet tall, growing in thick bunches. A portion of it, however, was in the nature of a meadow or swamp land growing wild hay grass. In some places marshes and tules.” “Wild game birds in myriads of flocks were on every hand with an occasional deer or antelope to be seen and fish in every stream to be had for the taking.”
- 25 Eastern Oregon Weekly Tribune 1874 March 11, 1874 March 18, 1874 July 4, 1874 *Birch Creek Pendleton Pendleton* “rich bottoms”, “a beautiful mountain stream emptying into the Umatilla River” description of the pelts brought to town by the Indians, “beaver, otter, mink, martin, red and grey fox, fisher, raccoon, deer, bear, coyote, wildcat, and occasional lynx” “Certain of the disciples of Isaac Walton have been very successful...in capturing the finny tribe now sporting in the clear and cool waters of the Umatilla river opposite Pendleton.” describes another successful fishing expedition
- 26 East Oregonian 1955 57 circa 1953 Pendleton “Three years ago Cold Springs was poisoned by the state game commission and after a period allowed for all traces of rotenone to vanish, bass were

planted...Two years ago the game commission poisoned McKay reservoir, the largest lake treated by rotenone at the time, and completely killed out the huge quantity of carp, along with lesser quantities of other fish. Then trout were liberated in the lake and the streams feeding into it, and an open season in 1954 saw a tremendous take of fien trout..."

- 27 Berry, Diane 1993 2 3-4 29 1859 Echo area Mentions Chapman surveys which indicate several Native American trails in the Echo Meadows/Umatilla River valley area. Discusses Cayuses horses passage from Col. J.H. Raley (see reference #) and states that the settlers developed the first irrigation systems by hand digging small ditches from the Umatilla River.
- 28 Middleton Tolar, Bennie Lee 1979 29 late 1870's-1880s early 1900's Butter Creek History of Phebe Thompson who "grew up on the ranch [at Butter Creek] and tells of often finding nice trout, and sometimes salmon in the fields as her father irrigated the grain and alfalfa." Her husband, Charles Bartholomew "changed the channel of the creek and made larger fields for his alfalfa and grain."
- 29 Tolar, Mrs. Ray 46 circa 1880 Echo/Meadows "When the country was young and the banks of the Umatilla river were covered with wild berries of all kinds; choke cherries and wild rose and the plains were knee deep in rye grass and wild animals of all kinds the 'On to Oregon' immigrants came through here on the way to the Willamette valley. The river was bordered also with elder, birch, and cottonwood and the swampy places in the meadows were covered with tules and salt grasses. Where the river was easiest to ford on the short cut to the Columbia river was across from the Roy Smith house." "The first irrigation ditches were taken from the Umatilla river near the head of the Westland Canal by Tom and Al Flow and later enlarged by John Teel and Johnathan Raley."
- 30 Echo News circa 1880 Echo Meadows covered with rye grass; cottonwood, birch, elder and willows grew along banks of the river; wild roses, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, wild choke cherries. Bunch grass on the plains,. many places swamped-wild water grasses, reeds, and tules. Info from interview with Col. Raley about the birds, animals, and conditions. Similar info as reference # 29
- 31 Dinwiddie, David or John Belshaw, George McAllister, John 199 and 216 215- September 2, 1853 September 4-6, 1853 September 27, 1852 Umatilla River Umatilla valley Umatilla River "Passed over a ridge of high land, then down the bottom to the crossing of the umatilla, the river has a large channel here but the water all sinks, and we crossed on a bed of gravel and pebble stones, for which the stream is famous all along." "...good bunch grass and water nearby..this is a good rich valley of soil the Indians raise some potatoes here for the emigrants." Cayuse village, many ponies. "Road turns to right down the river crosses a ridge before reaching second crossing of Umatilla river & the agency the road crosses the bed of river which is dry. the water having sunk just above a few paces wood plenty and grass down the river & also on the bluff North of river."
- 32 Kennedy, James B. 1977
- 33 Cornelison, J.M. 1911
- 34 Suphan, Robert J. 1974
- 35 Swindell, E.G.

APPENDIX B

Cross-reference List for Matrix Umatilla Basin Watershed History Project

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- 13 Rollins, Philip Ashton. 1935 ed., *The Discovery of the Oregon Trail: Robert Stuart's Narratives of His Overland Trip Eastwards from Astoria in 1812-13*. Edward Eberstat & Sons, New York.
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Chart of Time Spent on Internship Activities

Jill Blankenship

July 26, 1999

Date	Approximate Time Spent	Activity
October 30, 1997	2 days plus 10 hrs background research	Visited Pendleton Met with EPA Mentor and others Developed project outline: various topics Background research
November 1997	10 hrs	Phone calls to Christine Met with Greg Nagle Worked on internship contract/research
December 1997	10 hrs	Finished contract Began reading sources (worked a seasonal full-time 7 days a week job)
January 1998	10 hrs	Spoke with Christine re: contract Gathered information/sources from Court Smith's Tribes and fisheries files
February 1998	2 days travel to Pendleton plus at least 25 hrs research time	Conference call with Rick and Christine Expanded list of contacts and research areas Met with Greg Nagle again—photocopied all his information (from pioneer journals, museums, etc.) Drove to Pendleton again for two days: Internship Meeting and Museum research, GLO maps at the Forest Service, exchanged info with Nagle.

March 1998 (March 1998 cont.) Total of 90 research hours (1st week: 30hrs, 2nd week: 15 hrs, 3rd week: 15 hrs, 4th week, 30 hrs) Revised work plan Read and maintained a bibliography of sources examined. Notes on all research areas/possibilities Read several versions of Lewis and Clark journals for reference to the Umatilla River. Read journals of Stuart, Fremont, Townsend, McLeod, Franchere, and Ross. Examined Miner's guides, Historical Promotional Pamphlets, a Reconnaissance of Wenaha National Forest. Cataloged Greg Nagle's info as well as my own.