
Native American Languages

This brochure is one of two brochures on *Language Notes Indians In Southwestern Oregon*.¹

“Two Native American communities of completely different languages jointly shared territory in the canyon of the Rogue River in its course between the Rogue River Valley and its deep cut into the Coast Range. The Takelmans held the main course of the river, while the Athapascan-speaking Applegate River (Dakubetede) and the Galice Creek (Taltushtunte) resided on stream tributary to the Rogue River from the south. In spite of linguistic differences, these people shared a similar lifeway.”²



Dragonfly



Camas

“In the late prehistoric period the Takelma, a Penutian-speaking people, resided in a territory that centered on the upper and middle stretches of the Rogue River and extended east up Little Butte Creek to the crest of the Cascades. To the south, they occupied portions of the Bear Creek Valley as far as the Talent/Ashland area; on the west, the Applegate River Valley and Galice Creek marked the boundaries with their Athapascan-speaking neighbors, the Dakubetede and the Taltuctunte.”³

Southwest Oregon

The Athapascan Shasta Costa group resided along the banks of the Rogue River, also to the west of the Takelma, below Grave Creek. The Hokan-speaking Shasta shared the southern portion of the Bear creek Valley with the Takelma. Shasta territory extended south and east into northern California along the Klamath, Shasta, and Scott Rivers (Hold 1946). The groups bordering Takelma territory to the north were the Molala and the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians.³



The Takelma, as defined by language dialect, were divided into two, and possibly three distinct groups. The principal villages of the Lowland Takelma were centered around the Rogue River, extending from the present-day town of Gold Hill downriver to perhaps Grave Creek. The Upland Takelma winter village home territory was further upriver in the lower Bear Creek Valley near Table Rock and perhaps as far west as Ashland, Oregon. The drainage of Little Butte Creek was also considered Upland Takelma territory. A third dialect group of Takelma may have inhabited the upper reaches of the Rogue River drainage in the vicinity of Trail and Elk Creek, although little is known of this sub-group.³

1. Rose, Karen.. September 18, 2011. *Language Notes: Indians In Southwestern Oregon*. Prepared for Hugo Native American Team, Hugo Neighborhood Association & Historical Society. Hugo, OR.

Takelmans, Dakubetede, & Taltushtunte Communities

All of the Takelma shared a common way-of-life and a similar natural environment, though local differences in the availability of certain resources may have resulted in slightly different subsistence and settlement patterns.”³



Salmon

“That portion of the Takelma Indians who are relevant to the North Siskiyou Unit lived along the Rogue River in the vicinity of Grants Pass and in the Illinois Valley. They called themselves Dageleman; i.e., “those living alongside the river” (Sapir 1907a:1). The Takelma now are believed to have been a long-isolated group with linguistic affinities to the Penutain language group (Spencer and Jennings 1965: 108).⁴

2. Beckham, Stephen Dow, “Takelman and Athapascan Lifeways and History, Rogue River Corridor—Applegate River to Grave Creek: Investigations for Interpretive Programs”, page IV-1, 1993, submitted to BLM of Medford. 3. Atwood, Kay & Dennis J. Gray, “People and the River: A History of the Human Occupation of the Middle Course of the Rogue River of Southwestern Oregon”, Vol. I, pages 21-21, 1995 for BLM Medford office.

4. LaLande, Jeffrey M., “Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest: A Cultural Resource Overview”, June 1980, pages 12-13. 5. Pullen, Reg, “Overview of the Environment of Native Inhabitants of Southwestern Oregon, Late Prehistoric Era”, 1996 Report Prepared for USDA Forest Service, Medford Office, page IV-1.



Tarweed

Hugo Neighborhood Association & Historical Society's Mission

This information brochure is one of a series of documents published by the Hugo Neighborhood Association & Historical Society (*Hugo Neighborhood*). It is designed to be shared with neighbors for the purpose of helping protect our rural quality of life by promoting an informed citizenry in decision-making. The *Hugo Neighborhood* is an informal nonprofit charitable and educational organization with a land use and history mission of promoting the social welfare of its neighbors.

Land Use & History

The *Hugo Neighborhood's* land use mission is to promote Oregon Statewide Goal 1 — Citizen Involvement, and to preserve, protect, and enhance the livability and economic viability of its farms, forests, and rural neighbors. It will act, if requested, as a technical resource assisting neighbors to represent themselves.

Its history mission is to educate, collect, preserve, interpret, and research its local history and to encourage public interest in the history of the Hugo area.

Volunteer membership dues are \$10.00 annually per family and normally used for paper, ink, envelopes, publications and mailings. Send us your e-mail address if you want to know what we are doing.

Email: hugo@jeffnet.org

Web Page: <http://www.hugoneighborhood.org/>

Edited by Jean Boling, Karen Rose, & Mike Walker

Hugo's Native American Team (HNAT) Hugo Neighborhood Association

Jean Boling, Member
*Hugo Neighborhood &
Historic Sites Chair,*
Josephine County Historical Society
214 NW Booth Street
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Janet McKy, Member
Hugo Neighborhood
6497 Hugo Road
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Wayne McKy, Member & Officer
Hugo Neighborhood
6497 Hugo Road
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Karen Rose, Member & Web Master
Hugo Neighborhood
575 Red Mountain Drive
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Mike Walker, Member & Officer
Hugo Neighborhood
3388B Merlin Rd #195
Grants Pass, Oregon 97526

Want more information?
Contact a member of the HNAT.

Brochure NA-8A in Hugo's Native American Brochure Series
HNA&HS 2011 -NA-8A
C:\Documents and Settings\mike\My
Documents\Genealogy\Native_Americans\Brochures\BROCHURE_NA8A Language Notes Indians SW
OR_091811.wpd

Language Notes: Indians In Southwestern Oregon

I of II



Brochure NA-8A Of Hugo's
Native American Brochure
Series



Rosetta Stone

The Rosetta Stone is ancient Egyptian granodiorite stele inscribed with a decree issued at Memphis in 196 BC on behalf of King Ptolemy V. The decree appears in three scripts: the upper text is Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, the middle portion Demotic script, and the lowest Ancient Greek. Because it presents essentially the same text in all three scripts (with some minor differences between them), it provided the key to the modern understanding of Egyptian hieroglyphs.

No Rosetta Stone For The Takelmans

September 28, 2011

**Hugo Neighborhood Association &
Historical Society
Josephine County Historical Society**