1 Willamette Valley
   The Kalapuya Indians

2 Sources of Ethnographic Information
   - Accounts of Early Explorers, Fur Trappers, and Settlers
   - Native Informant Interviews Around 1900

3 Estimated Population Size of the Kalapuya in Relation to Historic Events

4

5 Culture Areas

6 Kalapuya Internal Divisions

7 Native Languages of Oregon

8 Kalapuya Languages

9 Subsistence
   - Vegetable Sources
   - Fish
   - Migratory Waterfowl
   - Mammalian Game

10 Camas

11 Camas
   Processing

12 Other Vegetable Resources
   1
      - Wapato
      - Acorns
      - Hazelnuts
      - Tarweed Seeds
      - Ipos
      - Arrowroot
   2
      - Sego Lily
      - Tule
      - Cattail
      - Hazelnuts
      - Berries
13 □

14 □ Game Sources
   ■ Migratory Waterfowl (goose, duck, quail, pigeons)
   ■ Small Mammals (squirrel, rabbit, raccoon)
   ■ Large Mammals (black-tailed and white-tailed deer, elk, black bear, grizzly bear)

15 □

16 □

17 □ Fishing
   ■ Salmon
   ■ Trout
   ■ Suckers
   ■ Lamprey Eels
   ■ Crawfish
   ■ Freshwater Shellfish

18 □

19 □

20 □ Subsistence Round
   ■ Summer (March to October)
     ■ Winter (November to February)

21 □ Settlements and Houses

22 □

23 □

24 □

25 □ Clothing

26 □ Adornment
   ■ Wealth Items
     ■ Dentalium shells
     ■ Porcupine quills
     ■ Trade and bone beads
     ■ Shell beads
     ■ Feathers
     ■ Wealth blades
27 Religious Life and Shamans

- Guardian Spirit Powers
- Spirit Quests
- Shamans

28 Life Cycle

- Birth – Naming of the Child
- First Menses of a Girl
- Initiation of the Career of a Shaman
- Death

29 Kalapuya History

- 1812 – First Documented Contact between Euroamericans and the Kalapuya
- 1830s – First Settlers and Missionaries Established in the Willamette Valley
- 1851 – Treat Negotiations
- 1856 – Kalapuya Removed to the Grand Ronde Reservation
- 1956 – Both the Grand Ronde Reservation and the Tribes Resident Terminated by the Federal Government
- 1974 – Tribes Reorganized as the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- 1983 – Restored to Federal Status

30 Evidence for Early Occupation of the Willamette Valley

- Six Fluted Points from Western Oregon and Outside of the Valley
- Four Clovis and Two Western Stemmed Points known from the Valley – All of the finds in erosional contexts
Conclusions

- People in the Willamette Valley as early as anywhere else in North America

- Intact Paleoindian sites in the valley are probably deeply buried under tons of sediments