

General Description, T. 29 S., R. 1 W.

Chains

This tract lies mainly in the triangle formed by the North Fork of the South Umpqua River and its two large tributaries: Deadman and Dumore Bar Creeks. These two creeks head near each other and from their sources Deadman Creek flows south and Dumore Bar Creek flows southeast to a junction with the river which runs in a general southwesterly direction between the mouths of the two streams. The summit of the mountain which lies between these three streams is in the northwestern portion of the tract and forms a height of land from which long ridges stretch toward the river to the south and southeast.

The land suitable for agriculture is found on the gentler slopes and benches. The soil is generally of a light, loose character and responds readily to cultivation.

The whole district is heavily timbered with the exception of some pine openings in sec. 28, and in places where the timber has been destroyed by fire, denuded tracts called "burns". These burns are timberless but are covered with dense undergrowth in the greater part of their extent. The Big Burn is some two miles long and a mile wide, embracing portions of secs. 18, 19, 20, 29 and 30.

The Horseshoe Burn is about a mile long and a half mile wide and lies in secs. 28 and 29.

The timber includes red and white fir, sugar and yellow pine, cedar, hemlock and laurel. Of these the red fir is most abundant, white fir second. There are no considerable growths of pine timber. The yellow pine grows sparsely on the lower south slopes while the sugar pines are scattered here and there among the fir forests. Many of the red firs and sugar pines are magnificent trees, some of them attaining a diameter of eight feet.

The district is wholly mountainous, the greater