

County Surveyor's Record, Douglas County, Oregon

Survey of the East and West Center Line of Sec. 13, T. 21 S., R. 11 W.

CHAINS

Undergrowth, salmonberry, vine maple, rhododendron, hazel, ceanothus (sticky laurel), arrowwood, thimbleberry, and salal.

General Description

The land included in section 13 is steep and mountainous, and lies across the heads of drainage of Otter Creek, Cassidy Creek, and Murphy Creek, all tributaries to Smith River. The elevation ranges from about 150 feet to 900 ft. above sea level. All but the extreme southwest corner of the section has been logged or lies within the area burned by the Cassidy Creek fire of 1956. The soil is rocky and sandy clay loam, very shallow except along the larger streams. Numerous outcrops and bare sandstone ledges occur on the slopes, which are often precipitous but still maintain heavy timber and a luxuriant undergrowth where not burned or logged off recently. The dominant timber species is Douglas fir, with hemlock, western red cedar, Oregon maple, and alder is also common. Yew, chinquapin, madroa, bitter cherry, broadleaf willow, dogwood, and occasional Sitka spruce were noted. The common species of undergrowth are vine maple, hazel, arrowwood, salmonberry, rhododendron, thimbleberry, salal, manzanita, evergreen and red huckleberry, ceanothus, and wild rose. At the time of the survey the streams were dry with the exception of several small pools in the larger forks of Murphy and Cassidy Creeks.

There are no improvements in the section except for unimproved logging roads along Murphy Creek, and no access is to be had by way of the Murphy Creek road, since it ends where Murphy Creek enters Smith River about two miles north of the north boundary of section 13. No mineral was noted in the section, and the rock is very soft sandstone, which weathers quickly upon exposure.

The mean of a number of readings gives a value of 19° 41' E. as the magnetic declination in section 13, with variation of 30' due to local attraction.