



Kilchis Point ACTIVITY BOOK

(for children of any age)

Tillamook County
Pioneer Museum



Where history lives.



This booklet has been created
by the following members of the

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“Treat the earth well: it was not given to you by your parents,
it was loaned to you by your children.
We do not inherit the Earth from our Ancestors,
we borrow it from our Children.”

Ancient Native American Proverb

Kilchis Point, Oregon holds a remarkable place in the history of Tillamook County. One of the largest Native American villages on the Northern Oregon Coast was located at Kilchis Point. In 1805, Captain William Clark mapped the surrounding area as it was described to him by members of the Clatsop Tribe. The Tillamook and Clatsop tribes were in regular contact with each other through trade.

But Kilchis Point was also the home of the first pioneer settler, Joseph Champion, who was invited by Chief Kilchis to spend his first winter in the base of a hollowed-out spruce tree near the Native American village. The first settler's land claim was at Kilchis Point, and the first ship registered in Oregon, the Morning Star, was built on and launched from the site by the local pioneers who needed a better way to get their agricultural products (mostly cheese) to market.

Kilchis Point, Goose Point, Doty Creek and Joe Champion Creek are home to many species of indigenous flora and fauna, including tailed frogs, Pacific salamanders, Chinook and Coho salmon, winter wrens, killdeer, blue heron, alder, spruce, twinberry, Douglas spirea and much, much more.

We hope this booklet will help you to explore Kilchis Point and discover for yourself what a special place Kilchis Point can be.



YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Tillamook Native Americans who used to live at Kilchis Point didn't have grocery stores, running water or houses, yet they had to eat, drink and have a place to live. Draw a line to connect each item from our lives today with a similar item the Tillamook people might have used.

P L F B H A B I T A T E M K O
 D I C I D E L E C O U G A R N
 E D O L S T U E G R E T L A V
 S N S N T H E L G A E L C I M
 I A Y O E Y H K V E T I U C E
 H L S M W E E O S N R I W R T
 C T L L A K R O E E A V R N R
 L E A A R S O M M S S Q E E N
 I W D S D C N A U V K M N O H
 K E I A E O E L I S E Z I W R
 T C T A R V C L R L E P D I T
 R T N I I T L I T O M U V N X
 I A V T I A R T I A B E M O J
 B N A N G H E E H M R E F P U
 E N I E T S I C E X P L O R E

ENVIRONMENT

BLUE HERON

WETLAND

HABITAT

WREN

EGRET

PIONEER MUSEUM

FISH

NATIVE AMERICAN

SETTLEMENT

CEDAR TREE

TIDAL

HERITAGE

OCEAN

EAGLE

TRADE

RIVER

SALMON

CHAMPION

KILCHIS

STEWARD

VILLAGE

TILLAMOOK

COUGAR

EXPLORE

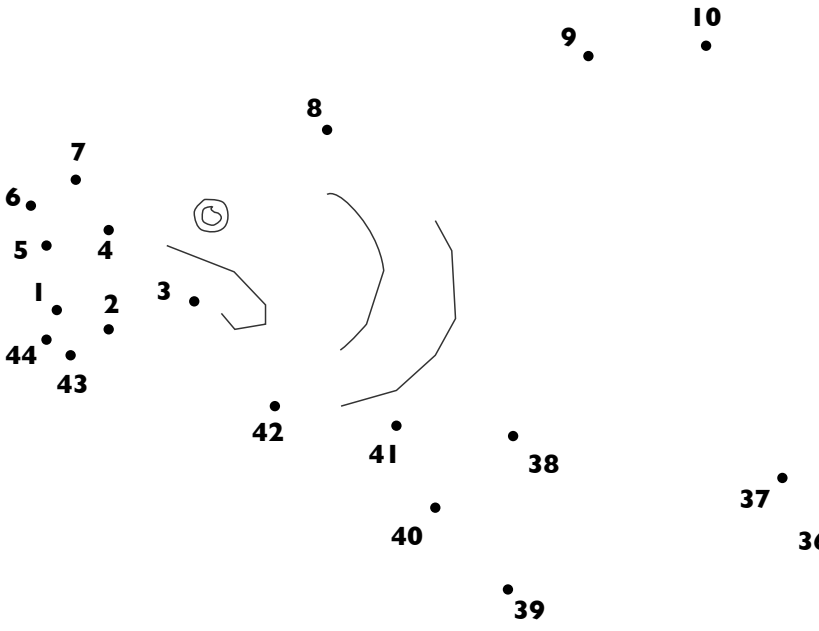
TRIBE

TRASK

PIONEER MUSEUM KILCHIS POINT WORDSEARCH

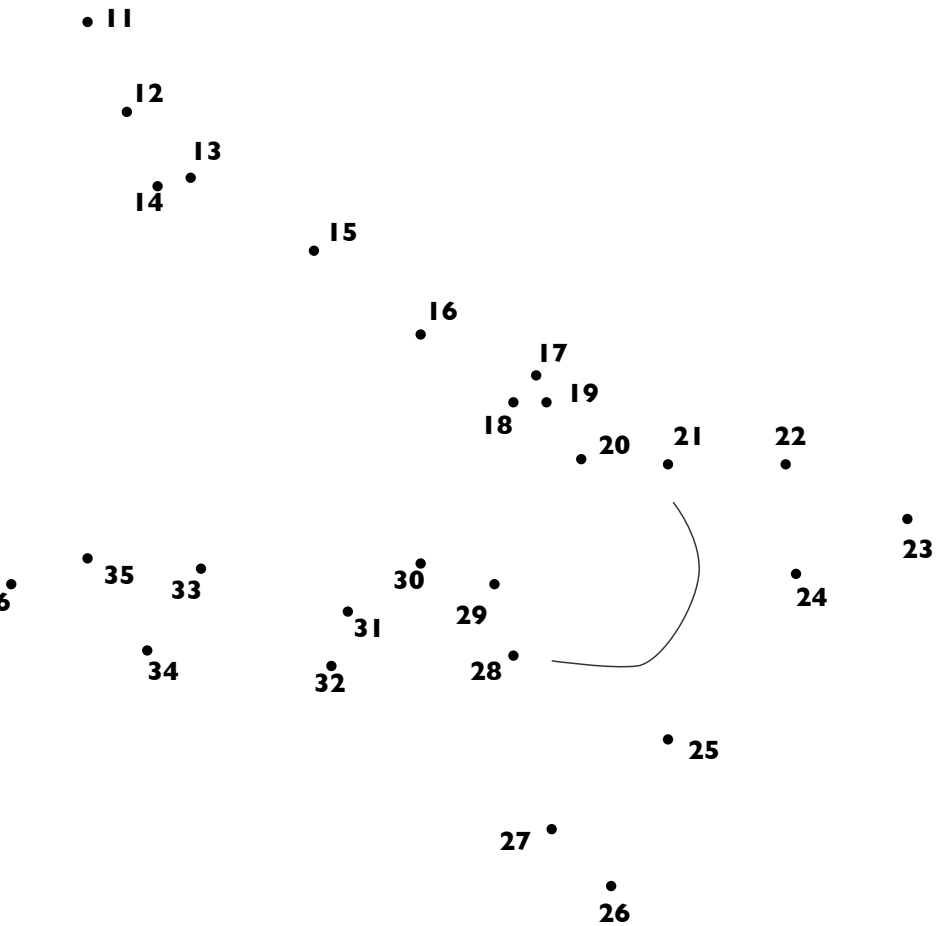
Up, down, backwards, forwards, or diagonally... can you find all the words?





Fall Chinook Salmon are found at Tilla Columbia River, and in mar

The Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, is the largest species in the genus. Other species in the genus include King salmon, Quinnet salmon, Spring salmon and Coho salmon. The Chinook salmon is found in the Pacific Ocean and the river systems of western North America ranging from Alaska to California. The fish spends most of its life in the sea and returns to fresh water to spawn. The flesh of the salmon is also highly valued for its dietary nutritional value.
















































Chinook Bay, Wilson River, Trask River, and other Columbia River tributaries.

Chinook is a member of the Pacific (*Oncorhynchus*) salmon family. Other commonly used names are Coho and Tyee salmon. Chinook are an anadromous fish native to the north Pacific coast of North America, ranging from California to Alaska. An anadromous fish, born in fresh water, but migrates to the ocean to live. A large Chinook is a prized and sought after catch for a sporting angler. This fish is high in fat content.

Scavenger Hunt!

Find as many of these items as possible. All items must be from nature.

Each Kilchis block () equals one (1) point

-  A feather
-    Exactly 10 of something
-  A thorn
-  A moss sample
-  A fern sample
-   Something round
-   A large leaf
-  Something fuzzy
-    A piece of fur
-      Five pieces of human litter (trash)
-   Something perfectly straight
-   Something beautiful
-    A leaf that has been chewed on by an animal or insect
-    Something that makes noise
-  Something white
-   Something soft
-     A bone (double points if identified)
-  A small leaf
-   A second fern sample that is different from the first
-    A stick that looks like an animal
-   Something spherical (3 dimensionally round, like the Earth)

Total blocks:

Eleven or more blocks: Excellent observation skills!

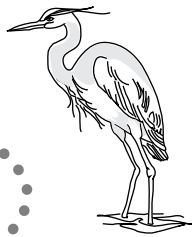
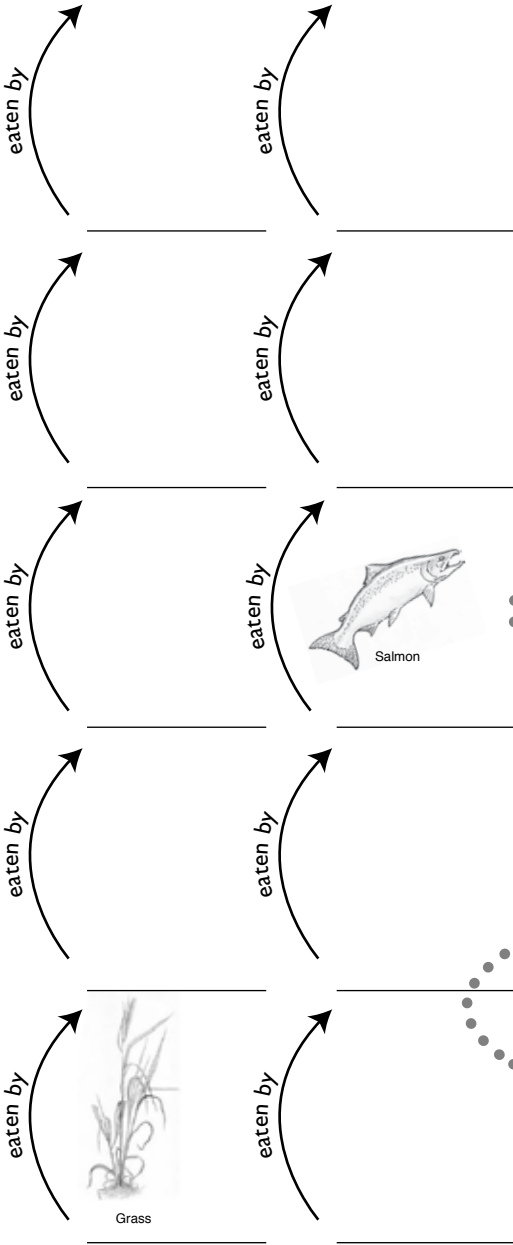
KILCHIS POINT FOOD CHAIN

Use the plant and animal images on the right to complete the two food chains below.

The solution can be found on the museum webpage: www.tcpm.org



Sun's Energy



Blue Heron



Salmon



Algae



Grasshopper



Snake



Frog



Mayfly



Eagle

Look for these plants on your hike today.

SALAL

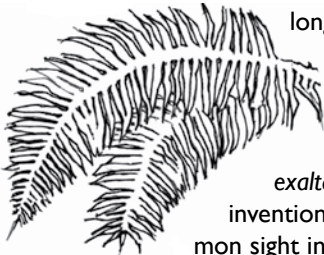
Courtesy of Bureau of Land Management, Frank A. Lang

Salal is a handsome and resilient, evergreen, understory shrub found in coastal forests from British Columbia to southern California. It is notable for its dark green, oval leaves and its purple-to-black, berry-like fruits. The fruit serves as food for a variety of native animals that help distribute the seeds. Native Americans made great use of salal as a medicine (dermatological aid, gastrointestinal aid, and cough medicine), food (berries, dried or cooked), dye (purple from fruits, yellow from leaf infusion), and utensil (stems used as cooking tools). The plant's common name, salal (and its specific epithet shallon), is derived from Chinook Jargon *salla* (Chinook *kl-kwu-shá-la*).



SWORD FERN

The sword fern produces erect fronds from 3 to 5 feet long and 6 inches wide that arise from underground rhizomes. The individual leaves reach up to 3 inches long and appear yellow in color, depending on the variety.



Among the toughest of all ferns, *Nephrolepis exaltata* was the standard “parlor fern” long before the invention of indoor air conditioning. The plant was a common sight in dark Victorian homes. Today, gardeners value the sword fern for its beauty and adaptability. (http://www.ehow.com/facts_7012826_sword-fern-information.html)

PACIFIC WILLOW

Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*) is a tall, slender, large shrub or small tree, fifteen to forty-five feet high (McMinn & Maino 1963). The leaves are long, thin, shiny, five to ten centimeters long with finely toothed edges. The fruits are thick catkins that are hairless, light reddish-brown, and six to eight millimeters long. The bark is furrowed with broad flat scaly plates.

The inner bark was dried, ground into a powder, and then added to flour for making bread. The stems and bark were used in basket making (Moerman 1998). The native Americans used the stems for bow making and the bark for fabric making and tea. *Medicinal*: Willows produce salicin, which is closely related to acetylsalicylic acid, commonly known as aspirin. Various preparations from willows are used to treat stomachache, sore throats, colds, diarrhea, and dandruff. The inner bark is haemostatic and has been applied externally to bleeding cuts (Moerman)



NOTES



For more information contact:

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kilchispoint.wordpress.com

