

Logsdon, Oregon

People and Place

Location

Logsdon lies approximately 10 miles inland from the north coast of Oregon in Lincoln County, and 132 miles south of Portland, Oregon, the closest major metropolitan area. The Siletz River skirts the northern and eastern boundaries of the community. Logsdon, covering a total area of 15.19 square miles, is located at 123°47'35"W and 44°44'36"N.

Demographic Profile

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the total population of Logsdon was 251. The gender distribution showed slightly more males (52.9%) than females (47.1%). The median age of Logsdon's population in 2000 was 41.5 years, which was older than the national median age of 35.3. In 2000 about 66.7% of the eighteen and over population earned the equivalent of a high school diploma or higher, 4% earned a bachelor's degree or higher, and 0% earned a graduate or professional degree. Approximately 80.5% of Logsdon's population lived in family households in 2000.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Logsdon's population was 84.5% White and 9.6% American Indian and Alaska Native. A total of 0.4% identified with some other race, while 5.6% identified with two or more races. In addition, approximately 0.4% of its population was Hispanic or Latino. A total of 2.5% of the community's population was foreign-born. The five most common ancestries reported, in descending order, were German, Russian, Irish, European, English, and French.

History

Well before Euro-Americans came to Lincoln County several branches of Salish Indians (e.g., Tillamook, Nehalem, and Siletz) inhabited the Logsdon area. These groups hunted and fished throughout the region. In the 1850s European miners arrived to search for gold in the Yaquina River Valley. Increased hostilities between natives and Europeans motivated the federal government to remove the Indians and place them on reservations in Siletz and Grand Ronde in 1851. The Siletz reservation originally included the area between Cape Lookout and the mouth of the Umpqua River, land that had previously been the home of several tribes. More than 50 tribes were moved to the reservation, later they became the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.¹ In 1865, the reservation was bisected by a railway. The southern portion was eventually closed and then re-opened to White settlement. The Dawes Act of 1887 reallocated Indian lands, forcing native people to take individual allotments and placing the rest of the land into public domain. In 1956, during the era of termination, the federal government ended their trust relationship with the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians and sold the remaining reservation lands. The Siletz Restoration Act of 1977 and the Siletz Reservation Plan restored and reasserted Siletz Indian identity.

At present the main portion of the reservation lies approximately 8 miles west of Logsdon on the edge of the town of Siletz. The Confederate Tribes of Siletz controls over 3600 acres of land today; much of this is timber land.² During the latter part of this historic era the Siletz peoples "...gathered a variety of plants, hooked and trapped

lamprey, caught salmon, collected freshwater mussels, and hunted deer [for subsistence purposes]. However, recent declines in lamprey and salmon populations have reduced access to these two important traditional food sources.”³ The amount of land under tribal control has steadily declined since they were forced onto their reservation in the 1850s. Today the tribe asserts that treaty rights give them fishing privileges on central Oregon’s marine and freshwater bodies.

Lincoln County was established on February 20th, 1893. The key industries during the County’s early years were logging, agriculture, dairy farming, and fishing. In 1910 and 1911 Lincoln became more accessible to outsiders as ports were created at Toledo, Newport, and Alsea, and a rail line was built between central Oregon’s coastal communities and Portland. Access to the area was increased in the following decades (1920s and 1930s) as several highways and bridges were constructed throughout the County. While the early industries have risen and fallen in their profitability over the years they remain cornerstones of the County’s economy today. In the last two decades, the tourism and leisure industries have grown and now play a significant role in the economies of many communities throughout the County.^{4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

Around the turn of the 20th Century the Logsdan area was called Upper Farm. Early White settlers in the area were heavily involved in logging. Other popular industries included, milling, farming, rock crushing, reforestation, the gathering of native flora, and cascara bark peeling.⁹ A school was opened in Logsdan in 1909 on a tract of land donated to the Lincoln County School District. A few years later a new school was built in the same area. The Logsdan School building stayed in operation until 1938. In 1914 a general store was opened in Logsdan by George Wilson. Within a short period of time a post office was opened in the store. The government requested that the Upper Farm area be given a specific name for the operation of the post office. The community was first named Orton after Charlie Orton, a long time resident of the area. Over the next two decades the store and post office served as central points in Logsdan, although their locations changed several times as a result of fire and new ownership. Orton was renamed Logsdan in the mid-1920s, due to confusion with the mail designated for Oretown, Oregon, and Orton. John Logsdan was one of the many Native Americans who once lived in the area and were moved on to the Siletz Reservation by the Federal Government in 1857. The town was called Logsdan in his memory and in honor of the many Native Americans who lived in the area long before Euro-American settlers arrived. The nearby Siletz River has been used for fishing by locals for years. The river is home to trout, eel, and during spawning season, salmon and steelhead.¹⁰

Today the center of Logsdan is the Logsdan Country Store. The store houses a post office and is open to the community seven days a week. Some community members still make a living like those who came before them through logging and agriculture, other residents work in the service sector in the nearby community’s of Toledo and Newport.¹¹

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Lincoln County’s principal industries in 1998 were agriculture, lumber, recreation and tourism, and food processing. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food industries employed 19.5% of

Logsdon's employed civilian population 16 years and over, while the education, health, and social services industries employed 18.6%, and the retail trade industries employed 15.9%.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census the unemployment rate for the community of Logsdon was 11.7% (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force), while 60.4% of those 16 years of age and older were employed, and 31.6% of were not in the labor force. Approximately 21.2% of the employed civilian population 16 years of age and over was employed by the government. According to the U.S. Census, the industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, and hunting employed 0% of the employed civilian population 16 years of age and over in 2000. This statistic may not be accurate as many of those who work in the natural resource industries are self employed and as a result are often undercounted by the U.S. Census.

In 1999 Logsdon's per capita income was \$18,925, while the median household income was \$47,727. In comparison, the national per capita income for 1999 was \$21,587, while the national median household income was \$41,994. There were 114 housing units in Logsdon in 2000. Approximately 89.5% of Logsdon's housing units were occupied, while 10.5% were vacant. Owners occupied 81.4% of the occupied units, while renters occupied 18.6% of the occupied units. In addition, 50% of the vacancies were due to seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Approximately 7.5% of the Logsdon's population lived below the poverty level in 1999.

Governance

Logsdon is an unincorporated area under the jurisdiction of Lincoln County. Lincoln County is governed by a board of three commissioners. The state of Oregon has no general sales tax. The lodging tax is levied at 1% of the fee charged to the customer for overnight lodging and funds the Oregon Tourism Commission. Property tax is determined by a permanent rate set for the taxing district. The tax rate ranges from \$7 to \$15 per \$1000 of real market value. Assessed values are limited to a 3 percent annual growth rate.

Fishing businesses located in Oregon or deriving income from Oregon resources must pay a corporate excise or income tax totaling 6% of their net Oregon income. Wholesale fish dealers, cannerys, and bait dealers pay a landing fee that is determined from a percentage of the value of the food fish purchased from commercial harvesters. Salmon and Steelhead Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) landing fees are \$0.05 per pound for round, \$.0575 per pound for dressed, and \$.0605 per pound for dressed with heads off. Other regular landing fees are based on value; salmon and steelhead are 3.15% of value (including eggs and parts); all other fish and shellfish are 1.09% of value, and near-shore species are 5% of value.

Vessel owners must pay registration and title fees, and marine fuel taxes that support boating facilities, marine law enforcement, and boating safety education. Fishing boats and equipment may be taxed as personal property if they are valued at less than \$1 million. If their value exceeds this amount, they are taxed as industrial property. In 2004, title transfer fees are \$30 and registration fees are \$3 per foot based on center length of vessel. Oregon levies a fuel tax of \$0.24 per gallon of gasoline and use fuel. The Oregon Department of Agriculture administers four commodity commissions, Oregon Albacore Commission, Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission, Oregon Salmon Commission, and

Oregon Trawl Commission. Fishermen pay fees to these commissions for marketing and lobbying on behalf of fishermen involved in these specific fisheries.

The nearest enforcement office for the National Marine Fisheries Service is located 21 miles away in Newport. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is headquartered in Salem, however they operate a marine resources program in Newport. Newport is also home to a U.S. Coast Guard Station. The district office for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and Pacific Fisheries Management Council meetings are based 132 miles away in Portland.

Facilities

Logsdon is located along route OR-411, approximately 8 miles east of Siletz. The community is accessible primarily by ground but nearby airports lie in Newport (21 miles) and Corvallis (48 miles). Additionally, the Portland International Airport is 132 miles north of Logsdon.

Logsdon students may attend public schools in the nearby communities of Siletz, Eddyville, Newport, and Toledo. Logsdon is home to a kindergarten through twelfth grade parochial school. Electrical service is provided to community residents by Consumer Power, and Logsdon's water supply comes from local groundwater sources. The closest regional hospital lies 48 miles away in Corvallis, Oregon, while several smaller hospitals lie in Newport and Lincoln City (46 miles). The community is policed by the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office. While available data indicates that Logsdon has no overnight accommodations, the nearby communities of Toledo and Newport have a variety of overnight facilities (hotels, rentals, recreational vehicle facilities, etc.).

Involvement in West Coast Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Available data indicates that no commercial landings were made in Logsdon in the 2000; however community members did participate in West Coast commercial fisheries that year.

According to the available data for 2000 Logsdon residents owned five vessels that participated in the region's fisheries, all of which participated in the Federally Managed Groundfish fishery. Recorded data indicates that the number of vessels owned by Logsdon residents that participated in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab (0/2/0), groundfish (0/0/NA), highly migratory species (NA/0/NA), salmon (0/6/2), shellfish (NA/0/NA), and shrimp (NA/0/0).¹²

One Federally Managed Groundfish fishery permit was held by one Logsdon resident in 2000. According to recorded data the number of individual community members holding state permits in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab (0/2/0), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (0/5/3), and shellfish (0/0/NA).¹³

According to the available data, at least five permits were registered to Logsdon residents in 2000, of which four were registered state permits. Recorded data indicates that the number of state permits held by community members in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (0/0/4), and shrimp (0/0/NA).¹⁴

Sportfishing

At present, the community of Logsdan is home to one sportfishing license vendor. In 2000, the number of licenses sold by active agents in the community was 126, for a total value of \$2182.

Subsistence

Local community members, tribal and nontribal, may be engaged in subsistence fishing in Logsdan and the surrounding area. Under the trust doctrine, the federal government is charged to protect tribal resources and by constitutional mandate to protect natural resources. The government-to-government agreements made between tribal groups and the United States through treaties guarantee fishing rights on traditional grounds. Specific information on subsistence fishing in Logsdan is not discussed in detail in this Community Profile due to the lack of available data.

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

The available data indicates that the community of Logsdan was minimally involved in the North Pacific's commercial fisheries during 2000, as one community member worked as a crewmember in the region's fisheries that year.

Sportfishing

In 2000 a total of three Alaska sportfishing licenses were sold to Logsdan residents.

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¹ The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. 1999. Geographic areas of tribal interest ordinance: Siletz tribal code §4.100. The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon: tribal government operations, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.tribalresourcecenter.org/ccfolder/silcode11geo.htm> (access date - July 2004).

² Siletz Community Health Clinic. 2003. About the tribe, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.npaihb.org/profiles/tribal_profiles/Oregon/Confederated%20Tribes%20of%20Siletz%20Indians%20Tribal%20Profile.htm (access date - July 2004).

³ Garono, Ralph, and Laura Brophy. 1999. Rock Creek (Siletz) Watershed Assessment Final Report, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www.earthdesign.com/rockcreek/DRAFT.PDF> (access date - October 2004).

⁴ Oregon Historical County Records Guide. No Date. Lincoln County History, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/county/cplincolnhome.html> (access date - August 2004).

⁵ Guardino III, M. Constance, and Rev. Marilyn A. Riedel. Sorveraigns of Themselves: A Liberating History of Oregon and Its Coast, Volume IV, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www2.wi.net/~census/lesson37.html> (access date - August 2004).

⁶ Siletz Tribe Fish and Wildlife Officer, Siletz, WA. Pers. Commun. 23 August 2004.

⁷ Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board. 2003. Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.npaihb.org/profiles/tribal_profiles/Oregon/Confederated%20Tribes%20of%20Siletz%20Indians%20Tribal%20Profile.htm (access date - August 2004)

⁸ The Confederated Tribes of Siletz. No date. Confederated Tribes of Siletz – History and Culture, [Online]. Available: URL: http://www.ctsi.nsn.us/WhoWeAre/history___culture.html (access date - August 2004).

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- ⁹ Castle, Grace and Verna Kentta. 1976. History of the Siletz Area, Number VIII. The document was obtained from the Oregon Coast History Center, Newport, Oregon. Contact Person: Jodi Weeber.
- ¹⁰ Kentta, Verna. 1968. Logsden Store to Move Again About June 1. Newport News-Times, April 18.
- ¹¹ Card, Steve. 1993. Logsden Country Store ownership changes, but stays in family. Newport News-Times, August 25.
- ¹² 'NA' refers to data which was not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.
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