

APPENDIX J.

**CORRESPONDENCE FROM FEDERATED COAST MIWOK
TO ADVISORY COUNCIL**

BEVERLY R. ORTIZ
1778 Sunnyvale Avenue
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(510) 938-6323

February 14, 1995

Pauline Girvin, Coordinator
The Advisory Council on California Indian Policy
1771 Tribute Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95815

Dear Ms. Girvin:

Enclosed please find three documents requested of the Federated Coast Miwok at the recent Recognition Conference in Sacramento. The first is a revised copy of the FCM's two-page information sheet to accompany the March 3 legislation. The FCM would appreciate it if you would use the enclosed two-page sheet in place of the earlier version which was hand delivered to you at a previous meeting.

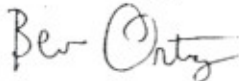
Also enclosed is an updated version of the FCM status sheet shown to myself and FCM Council Member Frank Ross by Dena Magdalena when we met with her at the Recognition Conference.

Finally, I'm enclosing a completed copy of the Tribal Information Directory and map requested in your February 3, 1995 memo.

I'm presently working with the Federated Coast Miwok to prepare a briefing packet and tribal roll for the Council's records.

If you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Beverly Ortiz
Researcher

THE FEDERATED COAST MIWOK TRIBAL INFORMATION SHEET

Tribal affiliation: Federated Coast Miwok (also known as Bodega, Olemitchka, Olamentko, Marin, Tomales, Marshall, Nicasio, Hookooeko, Lekatewutko, Olompali)

Tribal Enrollment: 169 as of February 1995

Geography: Our traditional territory is located in what is now Marin and southern Sonoma Counties just north of the San Francisco Bay in California. The names of the communities of Tomales, Bolinas, Petaluma, Olema, Tocaloma, and Cotati all derive from Coast Miwok words.

Tribal Government: Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation

Governing Body: Tribal Council with eight members

Elections: Annually in January for staggered terms of two years

Meetings: General membership meeting on first Saturday of every other month; Tribal Council meeting on first weekend of every month

Address: Federated Coast Miwok, P.O. Box 481, Novato, CA 94948

Tribal officials: Gib Olivarez (Chair), Gene Buvelot (Vice-Chair), Tim Campbell (Secretary), Dean Hoaglan (Treasurer), Brian Campbell (Council Member), Rita Carillo (Council Member), Frank Ross (Council Member), Lorelle Ross (Council Member)

Prehistory: Our ancestors have lived in Marin and southern Sonoma Counties for at least 8,000 years. We had a thriving economy based upon the hunting and gathering of more than 100 different types of animal and plant foods. Intertribal gatherings, political alliances, and extensive trade networks occurred between ourselves and neighboring tribes. Our people made shell beads which were traded as far east as Nevada, and into northern California.

Historical Contacts:

The earliest known contact made by non-Indians with our people occurred in 1579, when the English privateer Francis Drake and his crew landed on the Marin County coast for a five week stay, during which time our people extended our hospitality. Although Drake's visit had little lasting impact on us, the arrival of Spanish settlers two hundred years later marked the beginning of tragedy for us. The establishment of Spanish missions brought European diseases to our shores, causing widespread deaths among our people.

By 1840, the Spanish missions had been secularized and Coast Miwok territory was claimed by Mexico. At this time, only about ten per cent of our original population of about 3,000 individuals had survived. Those who did tenaciously held on to their families and traditions, working on local ranches and in fishing and shellfish gathering. After secularization the Mexican government promised some of our ancestors a 20 league parcel of land to move onto, but this was stolen from us following an 1838 smallpox epidemic. After lodging official protests of this loss with the Mexican government, we eventually received a one league parcel

near Nicasio, of which we were also dispossessed.

Mexican and, later, American settlers commonly kidnapped our children for laborers. Many of our men escaped by temporarily moving farther north to work in the timber industry and the fruit harvest in Sonoma and Mendocino counties. Despite this, our Indian communities continued unbroken, especially along Tomales Bay and in Bodega Bay.

In 1851 our people became party to Treaty P with the American Government, although that treaty was never ratified. Later, many of us were forcibly removed from our land by a State Militia. Those who survived this "Death March," eventually made their way home and began to rebuild the tribe. One Coast Miwok family established the commercial fishing industry at Bodega Bay after the return.

Our people's cemetery at Marshall has been used since 1875 (and probably much earlier). The Coast Miwok Chief Jose Calistro is one of the earliest recorded burials. We hold annual ceremonies at the cemetery on November 1, and conduct regular maintenance work parties there.

Many other communal activities show the continuing association of Coast Miwok people. We often married each other and acted as witnesses for our children's baptisms and marriages. Funeral notices show attendance by unrelated Coast Miwok people. Government agencies, such as the County Board of Supervisors, regularly acknowledged our presence and ethnicity.

Our men volunteered to serve in both World Wars. In the 1920s we were assured by the Federal government that it would purchase some of the bayshore lands where we had lived for thousands of years as a permanent home for many Coast Miwok. House building commenced, but the Federal representative sent to confirm our needs never came, although he sent back a report stating that we were satisfied with our lives and did not need more land.

Following this incident and the ensuing Great Depression, some of us moved north to the Santa Rosa area, where there was agricultural work. Still, we regularly returned to Tomales and Bodega Bays for seasonal fishing and harvests and to visit those who remained. The 1928 and later California Indian Census rolls show many Coast Miwok identifying with Tomales Bay, San Rafael, and the Tomales and Bodega Bay bands.

After 1900, our people collaborated with several ethnographers and linguists in the preservation of our culture and language, including Samuel Barrett, John Peabody Harrington, Isabel Kelly, Marc Okrand, and C. Hart Merriam. We participated in the California Indian Claims Case (1928-1972). Today, members of our tribe continue to be active in Indian activities in our communities. For example, we have served as founding board members, board members, and members of the California Rural Indian Health Board, the Sonoma County Rural Indian Health Board, the American Indian Council of Marin, the Sonoma County American Indian Council, and the Marin Museum of the American Indian, and as Directors of Ya-Ka-Ama Indian Education and Development Inc. and the Sonoma County Indian Senior Citizen Site. We have participated in and helped plan local intertribal celebrations.

We are a vital and active tribe. We have been remarkably tenacious in our continuity over the last two hundred years. We now should be recognized for what we are, a living tribe.

GROUP: Federated Coast Miwok

#: 269

STATUS: Non-profit

HISTORY: Updated letter of intent in preparation February 1995

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 481, Novato, CA 94948

PHONE: Tribal Chair Gib Olivarez (707) 579-2169

LEADER: Gib Olivarez, 970 San Clemente Drive, Santa Rosa, CA
95404

ATTORNEY: Allogan Slagle

RESEARCH: Beverly R. Ortiz, narrative, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Sylvia Thalman,
genealogy, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

INTERESTED PARTIES: N/A

TRIBAL INFORMATION AND DIRECTORY

GENERAL

1. Tribal Affiliation: **FEDERATED COAST MIWOK** (also known as Bodega, Olemitchka, Olamentko, Marin, Tomales, Marshall, Nicasio, Hookooeko, Lekatewutko, Olompali)
2. Reservation: N/A
3. Representation on reservation: N/A
4. Population: N/A
5. Total Tribal Enrollment: 169
6. Gross acreage: N/A
7. Location - County: Marin/Southern Sonoma
8. Location - City: N/A
9. Location - State: California
10. Agency: Sacramento Field Office

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

1. Organization: Bylaws approved 1992; Articles of Incorporation accepted 1994
2. Governing Body: Tribal Council with eight members
3. Elections: Annually in January for staggered terms of two years per two groups of four members
4. Meetings: Tribal Council on first weekend of every month; General Membership on first Saturday of every other month
5. Tribal Address: Federated Coast Miwok, P.O. Box 481, Novato, CA 94948
6. Tribal Telephone: Tribal Chair at (707) 579-2169
7. Last election: 2/4/95
8. Tribal officials: See attached for a listing of tribal officers and council members as of January 1995

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Membership Criteria: Lineal descendency

FEDERATED COAST MIWOK
TRIBAL COUNCIL AS OF FEBRUARY 4, 1995

Contact Listing

Gib Olivarez, Chairman
970 San Clemente Drive
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
(707) 579-2169 home

Gene Buvelot, Vice-Chairman
1025 Susan Way
Novato, CA 94947
(415) 241-3942 work
(415) 241-4001 work/fax
(415) 883-9215 home

Tim Campbell, Secretary
105 Bache Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 824-0328 hm/machine
(415) 705-6035/wk
(415) 986-6098/fax - work

Dean Hoaglan, Treasurer
1021 Boyd Street, #3
Santa Rosa, CA 95407
(707) 527-0195

Brian Campbell
Alternate Council Member
76 Wakefield Avenue
Daly City, CA 94015
(415) 878-5117/hm-machine

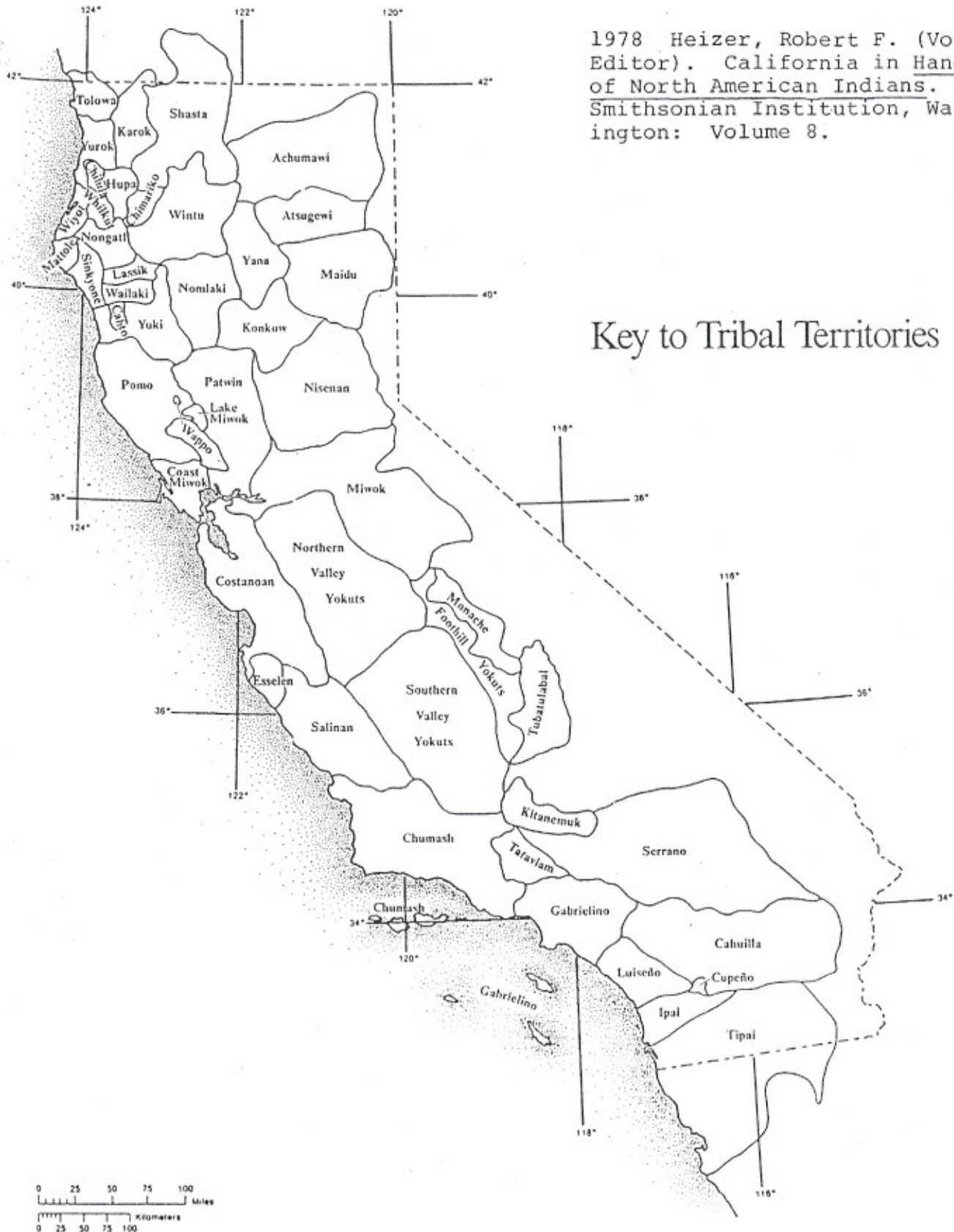
Rita Carillo
Alternate Council Member
1021 Boyd Street, #3
Santa Rosa, CA 95407
(707) 527-0195 home
(707) 544-4056 work

Frank Ross
Alternate Council Member
1222 2nd Street
Novato, CA 94947
(415) 892-7364/hm

Lorelle Ross
Alternate Council Member
10091 Occidental Road
Sebastopol, CA 95472

1978 Heizer, Robert F. (Volume Editor). California in Handbook of North American Indians. Smithsonian Institution, Washington: Volume 8.

Key to Tribal Territories



Map of California showing tribal territories.



Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, pakahuwe; 2, patawa yōmi; 3, 'ōye yōmi; 4, suwutene; 5, *kén e kō-no*; 6, pulya-lakum; 7, ho-takala; 8, helapattai; 9, tiwut-huya; 10, tokau; 11, hime-takala; 12, awachi; 13, ewapait; 14, utumia; 15, sakloki; 16, shotomko-wi; 17, *ʼé-a kulum*; 18, uli-yōmi; 19, *páyin ʼé-a*; 20, *kót-aí*; 21, susuli; 22, tulme; 23, tuchayelin; 24, likatiut; 25, etem; 26, *péta lú-ma*; 27, wotoki; 28, *melé-ya*; 29, amayelle; 30, olompolli; 31, *éaik ʼéíe(?)*; 32, *ʼé-a támal*; 33, olema-loke; 34, puyuku; 35, shotomoko-cha; 36, ewu; 37, awani-wi; 38, bauli-n; 39, liwanelowa; 40, *lúmen laká-lu(?)*; 41, *wúki líwa*; 42, huchi; 43, tuli; 44, temblek. All names from Kroeber (1925); those italicized have been respelled by Catherine Callaghan.

persons today have some Coast Miwok blood but apparently no knowledge of native culture and no interest in it. Effectively people and culture have disappeared.

Culture

Subsistence

Terrain was in part coast—low-lying, or with cliffs, and with extensive bays, lagoons, sloughs, and marshes—and in part, open valleys alternating with low hills. Mount Tamalpais was the point of highest elevation. Vegetation ranged from salt-marsh plants to grasses, oaks, red-

woods, and pines; animals, from sea foods to deer and bear. In short, resources were diversified and well suited to an economy based on fishing, hunting, and gathering.

The annual cycle is clear. Some animal foods, such as deer and crab, were available all year. Winter and early spring were times of shortage, when stored dried acorns and seeds, plus kelp (*čól-a*) (TS) were the mainstay. Nevertheless, there were salmon runs; mudhens were available, and in late winter, geese. In spring, small fish stranded at low water in pools on the rocks were collected, and another kelp (*háskula*) (TS) was eaten. Villages were adjacent to shore, lagoon, or slough; but



P.O. BOX 481
NOVATO, CA 94948

December 29, 1994

To: Advisory Council on California Indian Policy
1771 Tribute Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95815

Attention: Polly Girvin, Coordinator
Re: Interactive Software Data Base needs.

From: Gene Buvelot, Vice Chairman, Federated Coast Miwok

Here is the information requested in your memo dated December 21, 1994. Included with this letter is a listing of present Federated Coast Miwok tribal members as well as a list of potential members who are of Coast Miwok descent. The latter recently received invitations to complete applications to become formal tribal members. We expect a strong response. Included also herewith are maps showing our tribal boundaries and a two page summary of pertinent tribal information.

Our present Tribal Board Officers are:

Chairman	-	Gregg Sarris
Vice Chairman	-	Gene Buvelot
Secretary	-	Nancy Napolitan
Treasurer	-	Gibb Olivarez

I have taken the liberty of including two copies of a booklet titled "We Are Still Here", containing a statement of the identity and common accord of our group. Should more information be needed, I would be pleased to respond. I can be reached at (415) 241-3942.

Yours truly,

Gene Buvelot, Vice Chairman
Federated Coast Miwok
P.O. Box 481
Novato, CA 94948

THE FEDERATED COAST MIWOK INDIANS

GEOGRAPHY

Ethnographic records locate traditional Coast Miwok territory in what are now Marin and southern Sonoma Counties, just north of San Francisco Bay (see attached map). The present day Marin County towns of Sausalito, Bolinas, San Rafael, Nicasio, Tomales and Novato, and Sonoma County towns of Petaluma, Cotati, Bodega Bay, and Sonoma City, are all within this area. The names of the communities of Tomales, Bolinas, Petaluma, Olema, Tocaloma, and Cotati, derive from Coast Miwok words. Nicasio and Novato are probably names of Christianized Indians. Mt. Tamalpais, the highest peak in Marin County, is from Coast Miwok words meaning "coast mountain." Today's Olompali State Historic Park was a Mexican land grant made to a Coast Miwok Indian, Camilo Ynitia. The name of Marin County itself may have come from the name of an early Indian resident who defied the Spanish

PREHISTORY

People have lived in what are now Marin and southern Sonoma Counties in California for at least 5,000 years, and probably much longer. Rising water levels in San Francisco Bay and along the Marin and Sonoma coasts have no doubt obliterated many early residence sites.

Several archeological studies show that hunters and gatherers lived successfully in the area over a period of thousands of years. Our ancestors had a thriving economy, based on big game, fish and shellfish, acorns, seed gathering and use of a wide variety of plants, which lasted until well after European contact. Religious activities and active trade with neighbors are also indicated in archeological sites. Native people made clam shell disc beads which were traded as money as far east as Nevada, and widely in northern California.

HISTORICAL CONTACTS.

The earliest known European contact with the Coast Miwok Indians was with the English privateer Francis Drake and his crew, who landed on the Marin County coast in 1579. His stay of five weeks was chronicled by his chaplain Francis Fletcher who described houses, clothing, jewelry, and religious activities, and recorded enough words to confirm that the people he met were Coast Miwok.

Although Drake's visit seems to have had little lasting effect on the Coast Miwok people, the arrival of Spanish settlers two hundred years later marked the beginning of tragedy for us. The Mission Dolores in San Francisco was founded in 1775. Indians from surrounding communities were baptized by the thousands in the ensuing 60 years. The first Coast Miwok baptism was that of a woman from the Marin coast in 1787. Village names in the baptismal records show a gradually widening sphere of influence of the missions, as they reached out farther and farther for new converts.

Devastating health problems followed almost immediately. Indians at the missions in San Francisco, San Jose, and Santa Clara, and later San Rafael and Sonoma, succumbed by the thousands to European diseases such as measles, smallpox, typhoid, tuberculosis and even chickenpox.

By 1840, the Spanish missions had been secularized and Coast Miwok territory was claimed by Mexico. Of the original population of about 3,000, only about 10 per cent remained alive. These few survivors tenaciously held on to their families and traditions, working on ranches and in fishing and shellfish gathering. Outright kidnapping of children for laborers

by Mexican and, later, American settlers was common. Many of our men escaped by temporarily moving farther north to work in the timber industry and the fruit harvest in Sonoma and Mendocino counties. Our Indian communities continued unbroken, especially along Tomales Bay (Inverness, Pt. Reyes Station, Marshall and the town of Tomales) and in the Bodega Bay area.

The Catholic Church of the Assumption in Tomales baptized more than 400 Coast Miwok children between the time of its founding in 1860 and the early 1920s. The Indian Cemetery at Marshall has been used from 1875 (but probably much earlier) until the present. Coast Miwok Chief Jose Callstro is one of the earliest recorded burials in this cemetery. Coast Miwok people today hold ceremonies at the cemetery on November 1 each year. Regular maintenance work parties keep the cemetery tidy.

Many other communal activities show the continuing association of Coast Miwok people. They often married each other and acted as witnesses for their children's baptisms and marriages. Funeral notices show attendance by unrelated Coast Miwok people. Government agencies such as the County Board of Supervisors regularly acknowledged their presence and ethnicity.

In the early 1920s Coast Miwok people at Marshall were assured that the Federal government would purchase the bayshore lands they had lived on for thousands of years as a permanent home. House building commenced, but the Federal representative sent to confirm their needs never came to Marshall, although he sent back a report stating that the Indians were satisfied with their lives and didn't need more land.

After this incident and the ensuing Great Depression, some Coast Miwok people moved north to the Santa Rosa area, where there was agricultural work. Still they regularly went back to Tomales and Bodega Bays for seasonal fishing and harvests and to visit those who remained. The 1928 and later California Indian Census rolls show many Coast Miwok people, identifying themselves with Tomales Bay, San Rafael, Tomales and Bodega Bay bands.

In the early 1930s, the ethnographer Isabel Kelly extensively interviewed Coast Miwok people. In the 1960s linguist Catherine Callaghan published a Bodega Miwok dictionary based on interviews with Sarah Smith Ballard. Callaghan's Marin Miwok dictionary, which records a slightly different dialect, is in manuscript form.

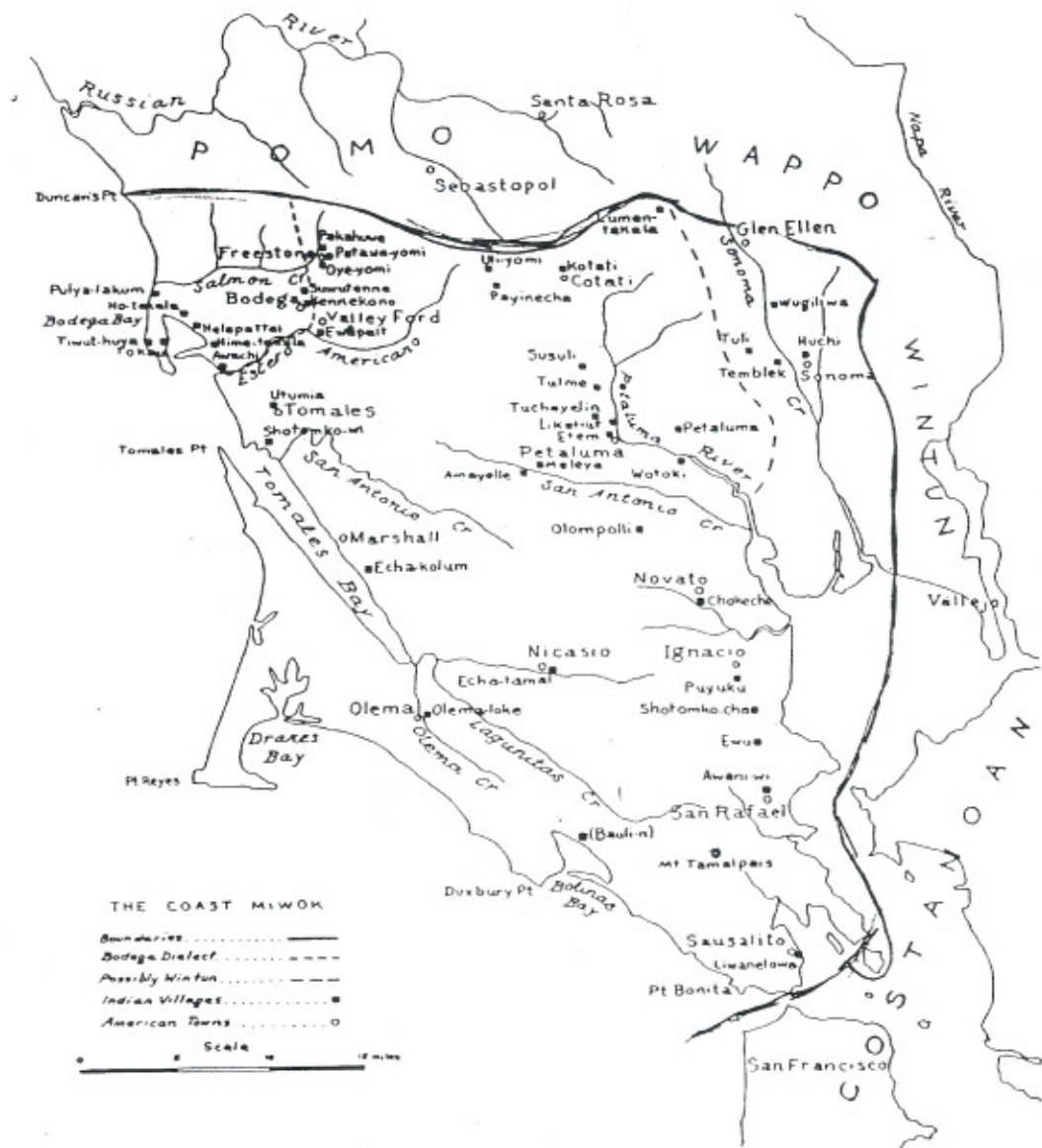
In the 1950s a local court ruled against an Indian who claimed land, surrounded by a ranch, which had been in his family since time immemorial. It was said that he had never paid taxes on the land and that statements about long term ownership were self-serving hearsay. Unrelated Coast Miwok people testified for him, but to no avail.

As Marin became a bedroom community for San Francisco, Indians were pushed away from the more settled parts of the county. However, members of our tribe continued to be active in Indian activities in their communities, such as Indian Health, Ya-Ka-Ama near Forestville, and local Indian celebrations. In the 1960s we supported the occupation of Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay with food and other supplies. The American Indian Council of Marin had Coast Miwok members from its inception in the 1970s.

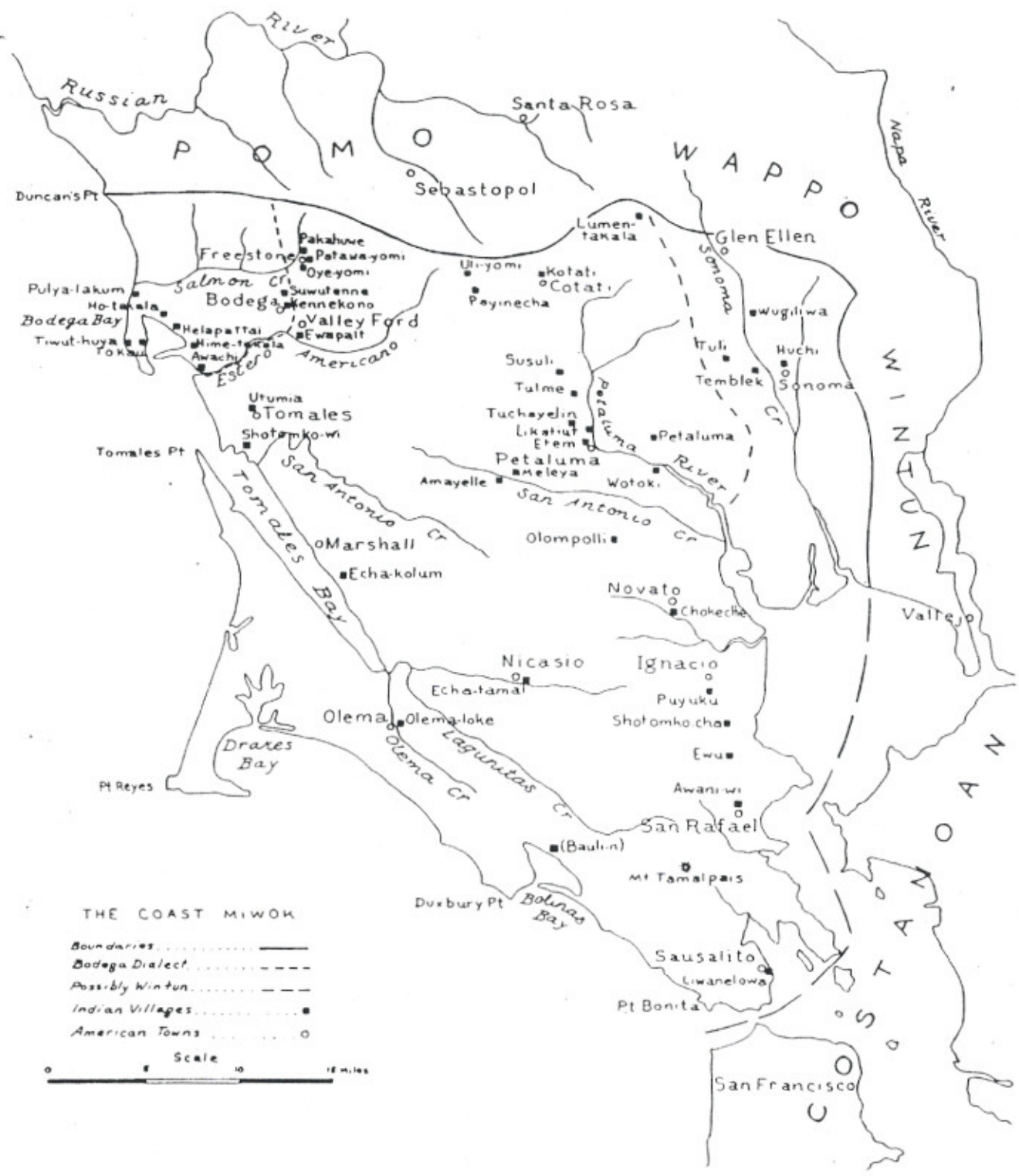
In 1992 claims by outside Indian groups to traditional Coast Miwok land encouraged us to formally organize as the Federated Coast Miwok. We are now incorporated as a nonprofit organization, and have applications from about 160 people for membership, with numbers growing daily. Two annual picnics have been held. Major fundraising activities are planned, now that nonprofit status has been achieved.

We are a vital and active tribe which for a variety of reasons has not previously pushed for Federal Acknowledgement. We have been remarkably tenacious in our continuity over two hundred years. We now should be recognized for what we are, a living tribe.

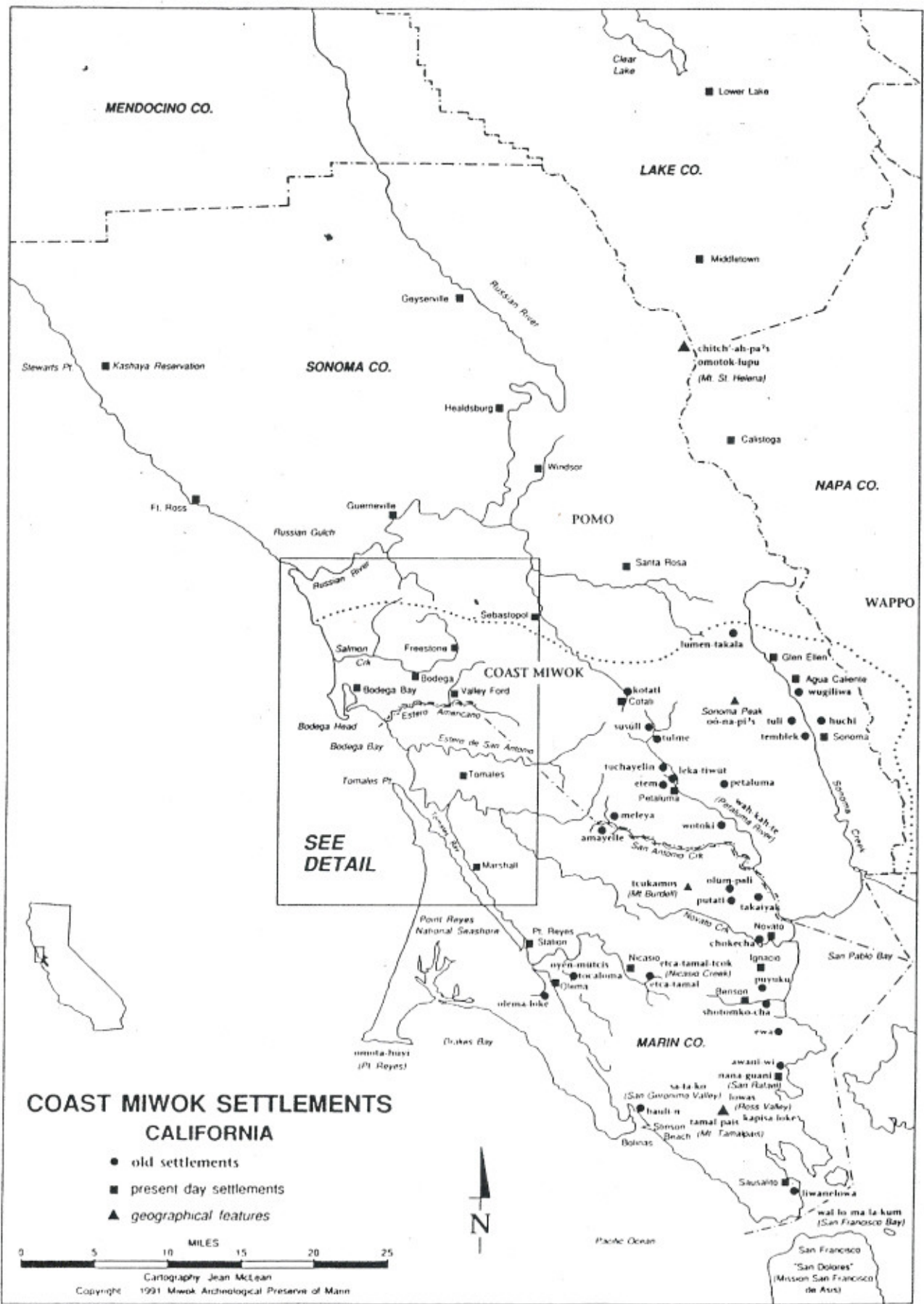
29 December 1994.



From: Kroeber, A.L. *Handbook of the Indians of California*.
 California Book Co. Ltd., Berkeley, California 1970.

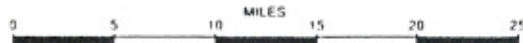


From: Kroeber, A.L. *Handbook of the Indians of California*
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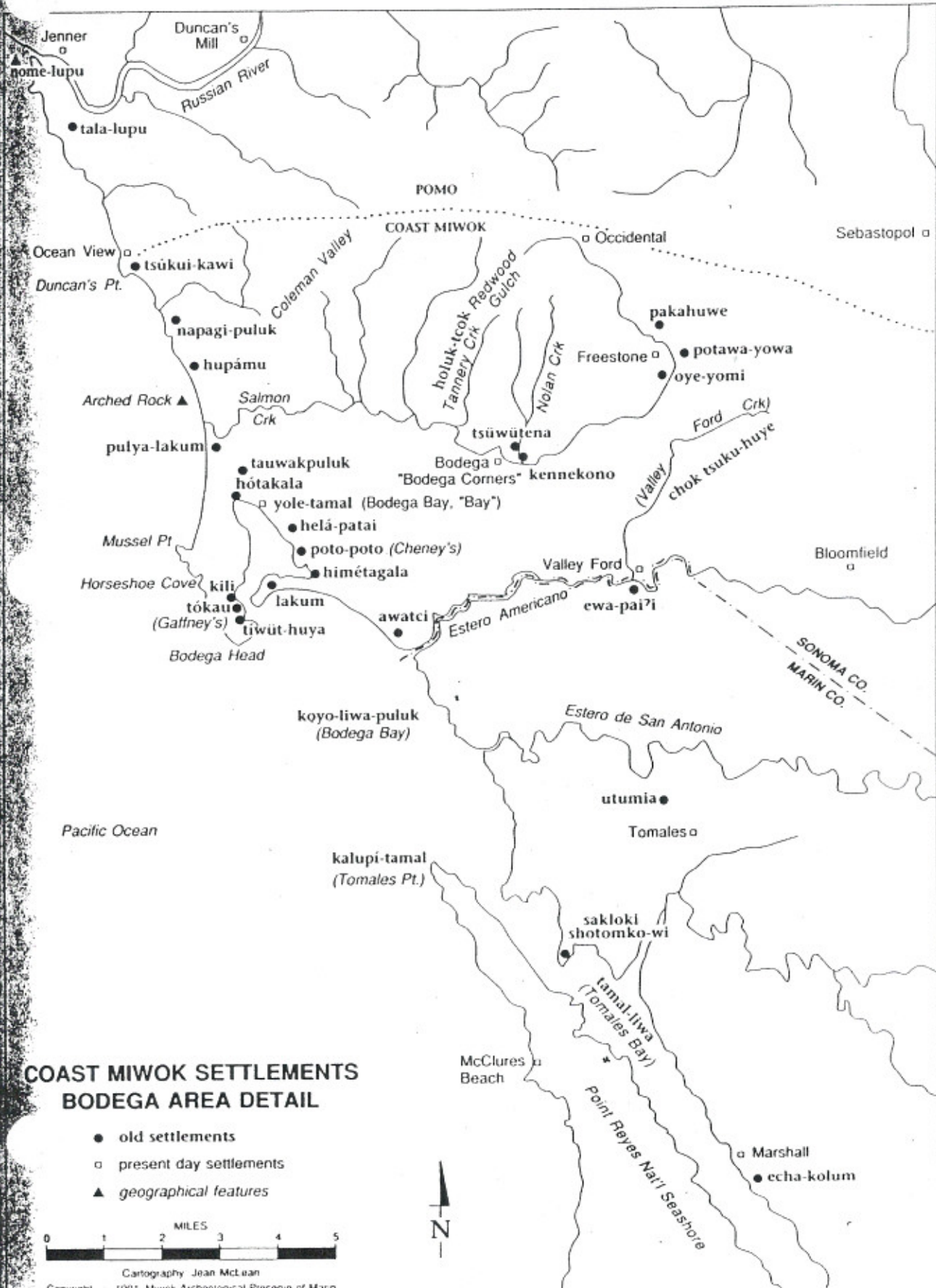


COAST MIWOK SETTLEMENTS CALIFORNIA

- old settlements
- present day settlements
- ▲ geographical features



Cartography: Jean McLean
Copyright 1991 Miwok Archeological Preserve of Mann



**COAST MIWOK SETTLEMENTS
BODEGA AREA DETAIL**

- old settlements
- present day settlements
- ▲ geographical features



Cartography: Jean McLean
Copyright: 1991 Miwok Archeological Preserve of Marin