

**The Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians:  
Traditional Use and Occupancy Areas  
and Residency in Lake County, California**

Report submitted to

County Administrator's Office  
County of Contra Costa, California  
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October, 2006



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"Linguistically no two of the Pomoan languages spoken by people referred to as Pomo are as closely related as Navajo is to any of the varieties of Apache."

Sally McLendon and Robert L. Oswalt, "Pomo: Introduction," *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California* (1978:274).

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## Introduction

This report was written for the County Administrator's Office, County of Contra Costa, Martinez, California. My assignment was to examine the identity and areas of traditional use and occupancy of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo, tribal distribution in Contra Costa County, and other matters related to a "restored lands" decision pursuant to an initiative of the Scotts Valley Band to secure a gaming site at Richmond, California.

Research for this project was at the National Archives, San Bruno; Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley; and the Boley Law Library and Aubrey Watzek libraries, Lewis and Clark College, Portland, OR. I express appreciation to the staffs of these institutions for facilitating my work.

My engagement with the history and ethnography of the Indians of California commenced in 1964 when I entered graduate school at UCLA to become an ethnohistorian. My master's thesis, subsequently published as *Requiem for a People: The Rogue Indians and the Frontiersmen* (1971), was a case study in Indian-white relations in northwestern California and southwestern Oregon in the mid-nineteenth century. This project led to my doctoral dissertation, a biography of George Gibbs, the first linguist to work among the Pomo starting in 1851. My course work was in the Departments of History and Anthropology; faculty from both departments served on my master's and Ph.D. committees.

My research in Indian affairs in California has continued for the past forty years and has involved the Esselen-Oholone of the Salinas and Carmel region, Chemehuevi of the lower Colorado River, the Karuk and Hoopa of northwestern California, and the Shasta and Klamath of the upper Klamath River in Oregon and California. I served for nearly eight years as expert witness in the U.S. Claims Court case of the *Karuk Tribe of California v. United States*. I have also examined the situation of several rancherias in the central valley of California, including the status of the land, tribal identities, and federal relationships.

The report that follows has entailed an examination of published scholarly literature, manuscript field notes, enrollment affidavits of ancestors of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo, BIA and federal census

schedules, and other materials relevant to the "restored lands" application of the Scotts Valley Band. Information is cited to sources.

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Stephen Dow Beckham is the Robert B. Pamplin Professor of History, Lewis & Clark College. This report was written with no research assistants, financial help, released time from teaching, or endorsement by the college.



## **Tribal Distribution in California**

The Scotts Valley Rancheria seeks to overturn more than a century of scholarly writing founded on historical documents, oral information dictated by Indian elders, and the assessment of residency patterns published, in many instances, in "juried" journal articles, monographs, and books by anthropologists, linguists, and historians. The scholarly literature provides a clear, consistent, and well-documented account of the location of Indian tribes, bands, and villages in California during the early historic period.

While there is fragmentary data about coastal people north of San Francisco Bay from the voyage of Francis Drake in 1577, more substantial documentation commenced in 1769 with Spanish colonization in California. In the 1851 George Gibbs, a Harvard-educated lawyer and published historian, traveled through the region between San Francisco Bay and the Klamath River. He encountered several bands and villages of Pomo and at Clear Lake, possibly ancestors of the Scotts Valley Rancheria. In his capacity as secretary to the treaty commission headed by Redick McKee, Gibbs kept a diary of his observations, executed sketches, developed a map, and made collections of word lists and objects of material culture (Gibbs 1853).

Central to the efforts of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo to identify "restored lands" as a "restored tribe," is the documentation of "use and occupancy" of the lands they seek to restore to tribal use. The burden of proof, then, is for the Scotts Valley Band to show that at the time of commencing relations with the United States—in this instance 1846-51 (Mexican War, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the work of the California Indian Treaty Commission)—what lands it used and occupied. The fundamental assumption is that lands "restored" to a tribe are lands it used aboriginally.

Although Indians may have been stationed in the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor in the 1940s or in the U.S. Army at Fort Ord at Monterey, California, that does not mean that their tribe can claim areas near Honolulu or Monterey as "restored lands" for the purposes of a modern economic agenda. Similarly, if Indians attended a Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school such as Sherman Institute at Riverside, California, or Greenville School near Redding, that does not confirm that their respective tribes have acquired use and occupancy rights or can assert the restoration of lands at those locations.

"Restored lands" is a term of art founded on aboriginal use and occupancy of those lands. Markers of "use and occupancy" include tribal place names (ethnogeography), linguistic distribution in the area, historical identification of the tribe as occupying the area from aboriginal times, and scholarly anthropological assessment of Indian lands founded on information obtained from tribal members.

The following discussion is thus focused on the identification of the lands used and occupied by the Pomo Indians and, in particular, the people of the Scotts Valley Rancheria, in the aboriginal epoch and at the time of the opening of relations with the United States. Actions of individual tribal members in recent times do not meet the "restored lands" benchmark.

For example, the court case involving the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw was the matter of a "restored tribe" in Oregon making the case for "restored lands." Argued in the federal district court for the District of Columbia, the tribes provided in this case unequivocal, documentary evidence confirming that its projected casino site, the "Hatch Tract," was (1) within the original, executive order Oregon Coast Reservation, (2) within the aboriginal homeland of the Siuslaw Tribe, (3) identified as a "Siuslaw village" on a U.S. Army map in 1856, (4) used as the site of the ceremonial lodge for the Earth Lodge Cult in the 1870s, (5) used to the present as a major tribal cemetery entered on the National Register of Historic Places, and (6) a non-taxed allotment held by the heirs of the original Coos allottee until the property was purchased by the Confederated Tribes. This decision was affirmed on December 5, 2001 by the Associate Solicitor for the Division of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and affirmed by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs on December 20, 2001.

## **George Gibbs (1851)**

George Gibbs sailed from Astoria, Oregon Territory, to San Francisco in July, 1851. Gibbs possessed a remarkable education. At Round Hill School in Northampton, Massachusetts, he had studied Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish. He earned his bachelor's and law degrees from Harvard University where he published his first book, the *Judicial Chronicle*, at age twenty-one. Gibbs next wrote a two-volume history, *The Administrations of George Washington and John Adams* (1845). Increasingly bored with legal practice and his position as librarian of the New York Historical Society, he hungered for adventure. In 1849 he traveled overland as a civilian with the Mounted Riflemen, the first Army contingent to traverse the Oregon Trail to establish forts in Oregon Territory. Gibbs settled at Astoria where he was named Assistant Collector of Customs. The post enabled him to begin his primary mission on the Pacific Slope—the study of native languages and cultures. Part of his inspiration came from viewing the illustrations and reading the travel narratives of John Lloyd Stephens and William Catherwood about their explorations of the Mayan ruins of the Yucatan (Beckham 1969).

In May and June, 1851, Gibbs worked as secretary to the Willamette Valley Treaty Commission. As a lawyer and man with growing competency in the Chinook language and the Chinook Jargon, which he had studied since settling at the mouth of the Columbia River, Gibbs was an asset to the commission. Gibbs traveled to California with his brother, Francis Sarason Gibbs, who was en route to China to manage the family's trading house in Shanghai. Their purpose was to visit Alfred Gibbs, another brother, stationed at Benicia with the U.S. Army. A West Point graduate and veteran of the Mexican War, Alfred Gibbs had recently arrived on the West Coast. George Gibbs discovered that if he could gain appointment to accompany Redick McKee during his travels to negotiate treaties in northwestern California, he would secure an expense-paid research trip of several months. Gibbs signed on (Beckham 1969:82-84).

McKee was pleased with Gibbs's employment. On September 12, 1851, while camping on the upper Eel River, he wrote Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

At Sonoma I was fortunate in securing the services of Geo[rge] Gibbs, esq., formerly of New York, and recently attached to the

Indian commission in Oregon. He is acquainted with the Schinook or Chinook language, and the jargon spoken by all the tribes on the borders of Oregon and California. He is, moreover, a practical topographical engineer; has kept a journal of our entire route, and will furnish me, I hope in time for my annual report, a correct map of the reconnaissance of the trail from Sonoma, showing the exact position of all the important rivers, lakes, mountains, and valleys, together with a synopsis of the various dialects of the tribes we shall have met. **In selecting reservations with a view to collect and colonize the various remnants of the tribes scattered in all directions over this coast and among the mountains, it is important that close attention be paid to similarity of language, customs, &c.** (McKee 1851:236-237). [Emphasis supplied.]

During the first day of his employment—having been in California all of two weeks—Gibbs traveled with the McKee party, including a military escort of thirty-five riflemen—to Sonoma. “The general route proposed to be followed by the expedition, was up Russian river to its sources, down Eel river to Humboldt bay, and thence over to the Klamath, ascending that to the neighborhood of Shasté Valley, should the season permit” (Gibbs 1853[3]:100).

Gibbs’s first mention of California Indians occurred on August 11, 1851, at Santa Rosa. He wrote: “A large number of Indians, belonging to this and the neighboring ranches, were collected in the afternoon, and informed of the objects of the agent, who promised, at a future time, to meet them for the purpose of making a formal treaty.” Because their settlements and numbers were unknown, McKee did not find it feasible to try to create a reservation. As Gibbs phrased it, these conditions “rendered any immediate action here undesirable.” These Indians living between San Francisco Bay and Santa Rosa thus did not enter into a treaty with McKee (Gibbs 1853[3]:100).

On August 12—the second day of the expedition—McKee’s party entered the watershed of the Russian River. Gibbs wrote:

A number of Indians from the neighborhood came in, and a talk was held with them. The tribe to which they belong, and which has its head-quarters at Fitch’s ranch, is called ‘Kai-na-méah,’ or, as the Spaniards pronounce it, “Kai-na-mé-ro.” **No opportunity afforded itself for collecting a vocabulary of their**

**language**; but I was informed that this dialect extends as far back as Santa Rosa, down Russian river about three leagues to Cooper's ranch, and thence across to the coast at Fort Ross, and for twenty-five miles above" (Gibbs 1853[3]:102). [Emphasis supplied; Gibbs's comment confirmed his purpose in using the McKee expedition to secure linguistic information.]

Robert Heizer, longtime professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, and editor of Volume 8, *California*, of the *Handbook of North American Indians*, provided further identification of the Indians Gibbs first encountered as he traveled from Sonoma to Santa Rosa and into the Russian River Valley:

The Kainamero (or Gallinomero) are Southern Pomo. The dialect area indicated by Gibbs does not agree with either that of the Southern or Southwestern Pomo as shown by Kroeber, *Handbook of the Indians of California* . . . .

Tamaleno apparently referred to the people and Coast Miwok dialect of the Tomales Bay region rather than Bodega Bay (Heizer 1972:81).

Gibbs's commentary was clearly fragmentary and based on a single day of efforts to secure information: he could not speak to the Coast Miwok or Pomo; he had never visited any of this area previously and did not know the precise locations of either Bodega Bay or Tomales Bay.

The McKee party headed north up the Russian River to camp at the rancho of Fernando Féliz. On August 17, McKee, Gibbs, Major Henry Wessells and a military escort of nine men set out for Clear Lake where they camped for several days. Gibbs, fluent in Spanish, noted: "A vocabulary of this language [of the Clear Lake Pomo] was obtained from the Indian who accompanied us, and who spoke Spanish sufficiently to be enabled to interpret with his people. It was carefully taken down, and may be relied on as tolerably accurate. Many of the words will be found identical with those of the Indians on the upper parts of Russian and Eel rivers; and indeed he was able to converse with most of these—understanding them, however, much better than he could reply" (Gibbs 1853[3]:107-108).

On August 20—the third day after arriving among the Clear Lake

Pomo-McKee negotiated the first treaty with the Hula-napo, Habe-napo, Dah-no-habe, Möal-kai, She-kom, and How-ku-ma, "belonging to the lake," and the Shanel-kaya and Bedah-marek, "living in a valley situated to the north of it, on the east fork of Russian River." This agreement was entered into at Camp Lu-Piyu-Ma. Gibbs further noted: "Provision was made for the admission of the Cho-tan-o-man-as, living toward the outlet of the lake, but not present" (Gibbs 1853[3]:109-110).

Gibbs expressed his uncertainty about tribal and linguistic distribution in this area—where he now spent a total of eight days:

The Shanel-kayas and Bedah-marek speak a language, or more probably dialect, different from the Napo-batín, as do also the Indians of the portion of the lake south of Mt. M'Kee. That of the latter, perhaps, resembles more the Mu-tistul between the heads of Napa and Putos creeks, or some other of those lying between the lake and the bay of San Pablo. **How many really different languages will ultimately be determined between the heads of the Russian river and San Francisco bay, it is impossible as yet to conjecture. On a cursory examination there appear to be several; but more critical inquiry will, perhaps, reduce them. That of the Napo-batíns [Pomo], in its various dialects, seems to be one of the most extensive; reaching from the Sacramento range to the coast, and up as far as the head-waters of Eel river"** (Gibbs 1853[3]:110). [Emphasis supplied.]

McKee hoped to create a reservation in the valley of Clear Lake and northward, "assembling here of the tribes of Russian river, the coast and bay, and of the head of Eel river . . . ." On August 22 McKee entered into a second treaty at Rancho Fernando Feliz. The agreement was with the Sah-nel, Yukai, Pomo, and Masu-ta-kaya, peoples from the valleys of Sonoma and Russian River, Clear Lake and adjacent mountains, and "on the coast from Fort Ross southward to the bay" (Gibbs 1853[3]:111-112).

Neither this agreement nor that at Clear Lake gained Senate ratification. McKee negotiated these treaties within the first ten days of work. He did not visit or hold councils with the Indians living along the Straits of Carquinez, San Pablo Bay, nor the north shore of San Francisco Bay. The Coast Miwok, Wappo, or Patwin who lived in that

region were not involved in his negotiations at Clear Lake or in the Russian River Valley (Gibbs 1853[3]:100-118).

While George Gibbs was the first linguist to record word lists and create narrative comments about the Pomo, his investigations of the peoples north of San Francisco Bay commenced at Sonoma, deepened at Santa Rosa, and began to unfold at Clear Lake. Gibbs's diary confirms that McKee had but cursory information about the Indians living between San Francisco Bay and the Russian River. McKee's interaction with tribes did not commence until he was well within the homeland of the Pomo Indians and, even then, his knowledge of the villages, population, and territory of these people was of the most cursory nature.

## Stephen Powers (1877)

In 1871 and 1872 Stephen Powers visited Indian communities in the northern two-thirds of California. A graduate of the University of Michigan in 1863, Powers worked as a journalist in the latter phases of the Civil War, traveled in Europe in 1866-67, and then became a corresponding writer for the *New York Times* and *Nation*. In 1869 he walked from Raleigh, North Carolina, to the Pacific Ocean at Los Angeles. His journey of 3,700 miles took ten months and was the subject of *Afoot and Alone: A Walk from Sea to Sea* (1872) (Heizer 1976:1).

An acute observer and journalist, Powers recorded information on California Indian areas of occupation and traditional lifeways. In 1872-74 he wrote seventeen articles for the *Overland Monthly*, a widely-read magazine. His account of the Pomo, entitled "The Northern California Indians," appeared in Volume 9, pp. 499-507. Powers subsequently rewrote and expanded these articles for publication as "Indians of California" in *Contributions to North American Ethnology*, Volume 3 (1877). Chapters 16 and 17 described the Pomo. Powers founded his articles on interviews with numerous Pomo-named in his narrative—and with pioneer settlers such a Mr. Christy of Coyote Valley, Mr. Willard of Sanel, William Potter of Potter Valley, and W. C. Goldsmith of Clear Lake, men who had lived among the Pomo and mastered part of their language.

Powers documented the traditional homeland of the Pomo as follows:

Under this name [Pomo] are included a great number of tribes or little bands—sometimes one in a valley, sometimes more—**clustered in the region where the head-waters of the Eel and Russian Rivers interlace, along the latter and around the estuaries of the coast.** Below Calpello they do not call themselves Pomo, but their languages include them in this large family. There are many dialectic variations as one goes along. An Indian may start from Potter Valley, which may be considered the nucleus and starting-point of the family, and go over a low range of mountains, ten miles or so, and find himself greatly at fault in attempting to converse; ten miles farther, and he would find himself still more at sea, so rapidly does the language shade away from valley to valley, from dialect



to dialect (Powers 1977:146). [Emphasis supplied.]

Powers thus identified Pomo aboriginal territory at the headwaters of the Eel and Russian rivers and west to the coast. He assessed the difficulty of communication as Pomo Indians moved from one dialect area to another within their aboriginal territory.

In refining Pomo distribution, Powers noted: "The broadest and most obvious division of the Pomo family is into Eel River and Russian River Pomo. There are two tribes on Eel River, between it and South Fork, who call themselves Pomo (Kas'-tel Pó-mo and Kai Pó-mo), though it is an assumed name, because they belong to the Wailakki family, and prefer their company" (Powers 1877:147). Powers reported extensively on Pomo bands:

Besides the Kato Pó-mo [south fork of Eel River], there are many other little bands in divers valleys, of whom the most important are here mentioned. In Potter Valley, taken as a whole, are the Bal-ló Kai Pó-mo (Oat Valley People); in Sherwood Valley, the Ku-lá Kai Pó-mo (*kula* is the name of a kind of fruit, like little pumpkins, growing on water, as the Indians describe it); in Redwood Cañon, the Dá-pi-shùl Po'-mo (*dapishul* means 'high sun'; that is, a cold place, because of the depth of the cañon); at Calpello, the Choam Cha-dí-la Pó-mo (Pitch Pine People); at Ukiah City, the Yo-kai'-a-Pó-mo or Kam'-a-lel Pó-mo; on the coast, and along Usal Creek, the Yú-sâl Pó-mo or Kam'a-lel Pó-mo (Ocean People); at Little Lake, the Mi-toam' Kai Pó-mo (Wooded Valley People); at Little Lake, the Mi-toam' Kai Pó-mo (Wood Valley People); on the Rio Grande, or Big River, the Bul'-dam Pó-mo. **At Clear Lake, about Lakeport, is a branch of this family called the Eastern People (I do not know the Indian word).** The Ku-lá Kai Pó-mo are also called by the Kato tribe, Shi-bal'-ni Pó-mo (Neighbor People) (Powers 1877:154). [Emphasis supplied.]

Powers also explained the origin of the tribal name or term used for the linguistic division:

I have already intimated my belief that the word 'Pomo' is allied to the Wintun *pum*, meaning 'earth.' William Potter, one of the pioneers of Potter Valley, and a man well acquainted with the Pomo language, informed me that there was a word, *poam*, in it

signifying the same thing, from which *pomo* is derived. I questioned the Indians concerning the existence of such a word, and none of them had ever heard it. They were young Indians, however, and it is possible that this word is an archaism, and beyond the range of their knowledge. At any rate, it was given by Mr. Potter as the basis of a tribal name, Poam Pomo, which is equivalent in extent to Ballo Kai Pomo (Powers 1877:156).

In the region between Ukiah (on the north) and Hopland (on the south), the Pomo known as Sen-nel' occupied that portion of the Russian River Valley. Powers noted: "The Se-nel', together with three other petty tribes, mere villages, occupy that broad expansion of Russian River Valley, on one side of which now stands the American village of Sanel" (Powers 1877:168). In Rancheria and Anderson valleys, Powers identified the Ko-ma'-cho and noted they "are a branch of the great Pomo family, although more nearly related to the Senel than to the Pomo proper. Their name is derived from their present chief, whose authority extends over both valleys" (Powers 1877:172).

Powers identified Pomo occupancy of the lower Russian River Valley—the watershed of most southwesterly extent of aboriginal Pomo territory on the south and west:

In the Russian River Valley, from Cloverdale down to the redwood belt and south to Santa Rosa Creek, and also in Dry Creek Valley, live the remnants of a tribe whom the Spaniards called the Gali-li-no-mé-ro nation. The Gali-li-no-mé-ro proper occupy only Dry Creek and Russian River, below Healdsburg, within the limits above named; while above Healdsburg, principally between Geyserville and Cloverdale, are the Mi-sal'-la Ma-gun', or Mu-sal-la-kun', and the Kai-mé. This nation may be considered a branch of the great family of the Pomo, whose *habitat* is co-extensive with Russian River Valley, covers the lowlands on the northwest of Clear Lake, and includes all the habitable coast from Usal Creek down to Bodega (Powers 1877:174).

Powers identified the Pomo of the Russian River Valley living in the area between Cloverdale (on the north) and Geyserville (on the south) [the northern reach of the Wappo territory]: "Resembling the Gallinomero so closely, they require only a few paragraphs. They [the Mi-sal'-la Ma-gun'] and the Kai-me' occupy both banks of Russian River

from Cloverdale down to the territory of the Rincons (Wappos), about Geyserville (Powers 1877:183).

The Gua-lá-la, another group of Pomo, Powers identified as residing "on a creek called by their name, which empties into the Pacific in the northwest corner of Sonoma County" (Powers 1877:186). At the mouth of the Russian River Powers found the E-ri'-o. "Both they and the Gualala," he wrote, "have more affinity with the Pomo in language than with the Gallinomero, though a Potter Valley Pomo must associate with them a few weeks before he can understand them readily" (Powers 1877:194).

Powers drew distinction between the Pomo of the Russian River watershed and the Indians of the San Rafael peninsula. "The San Rafael Indians. Under this name the Spaniards collected at the San Rafael Mission most of the Indians of the peninsula **who spoke a different language from the Gallinomero**. Among them were the Tá-mal from whom Mount Tamalpais is named, and the Li-kat'-u-it, whose last great chief was Ma-rin'." Of the Cho-kú-yen, he wrote: "The same is true of this tribe, who occupied Sonoma Valley, which was named from one of their celebrated chiefs" (Powers 1877:195) [Emphasis supplied].

The Marin Peninsula, a region from Bodega Head (on the Pacific Ocean) eastward to Glen Ellen, was not Pomo country. The peoples of that area, mostly removed to Mission San Rafael, and the Cho-kú-yen who lived in the vicinity of Sonoma, were Coast Miwoks—people of a different linguistic stock than the Pomo. They occupied the region between the Pomo and the northern shore of San Francisco Bay (Powers 1877:194-95).

Powers visited the Clear Lake territory. He wrote:

In the Clear Lake Basin the Indians may be divided into two main bodies, those on the west side and those on the east. On the west they are related in language slightly to the Pomo; on the east, equally slightly, to the Patwin. **In the northwest corner of the basin a constant communication was kept up with the Pomo; hence the villages about Lakeport speak a Pomo dialect, and are properly included with that large nation;** but all the dwellers around the lake should be enumerated as distinct peoples, being divided into the two

bodies above mentioned. Big Valley and Cobb Valley were the principal abode of the western lacustrine tribes; Höschla Island and the narrow shore adjacent that of the eastern (Powers 1877:204). [Emphasis supplied.]

Powers concentrated on the Ká-bi-na-pek, a band living on lower Kelsey Creek in the vicinity of Kelseyville. He considered them representative of the Pomo of the Clear Lake country. Powers visited this region in 1872 and wrote: "The Kabinapek language is extremely rugged, hirsute, and guttural, so that I was deterred from doing anything beyond getting a meager vocabulary; and even these few words were very difficult to spell (Powers 1877:204-06).

To the south of the Pomo were the lands of the Coast Miwok—a people who spoke a language of different stock. Powers visited these people and wrote:

**In Long, Indian, Bear, and Cortina Valleys, all along the Sacramento from Jacinto to Suisun, inclusive, on Cache and Puta Creeks, and in Napa Valley as far up as Calistoga, the same language is spoken, which any Indian of this nation [Coast Miwok] can understand.** Strangely, too, the Patwin language laps over the Sacramento, reaching in a very narrow belt along the east side from a point a few miles below the mouth of Stony Creek down nearly to the mouth of Feather River. In the head of Napa Valley were the Wappo, and in Pope and Coyote Valley there was spoken a language now nearly, if not quite, extinct (Powers 1877:218). [Emphasis supplied.]

Powers refined the assessment of the Coast Miwok peoples living south of the Pomo toward San Francisco Bay:

The various tribes were distributed as follows: In Napa Valley the Napa; on the bay named after them the Su-I-sun', whose celebrated chief was Solano. In Lagoon Valley were the Ma-lak'-ka; on Ulatus Creek and about Vacaville the Oi-u-lá-to; on Puta Creek at the foot-hills the Li-wai'-tò. (These last names were given to me by a Spaniard and I could find no Indians living by whom to verify them, except that the aboriginal name of Puta Creek was Li-wai'.) On Lower Puta Creek they were called by the Spaniards, on account of their licentiousness, Putos, and the

stream Rio del los Putos. In Berryesa Valley were the To-pai'-di-sel; on upper, middle, and lower Cache Creek, respectively, the Ol'-po-sel, Chen'-po-sel, and Wi-lak-sel, which signify 'upper tribe,' 'lower tribe,' and 'tribe on the plains.' In Long Valley are the Lol'-sel or Lold'-la; *lo/* denotes 'Indian tobacco,' and *sel/* is a locative ending; hence the name means 'Indian tobacco place,' applied first to the valley, then to the people in it. At Knight's Landing are the Yo-det'-a-bi; in Cortina Valley the Wai'-ko-sel (north tribe); at Colusa the Ko-rú-si (corrupted to the present form), whose most celebrated chiefs were Sai'-ok and Hu-kai'-leh. On Stony Creek the Patwin intermarried with the Wintun and were called by the latter No-yú-ki (southern enemies) (Powers 1877:218-219).

The field work of Powers in 1871 and 1872, though mounted by a man untrained in linguistics and ethnology, produced a baseline account of tribal distribution, languages, and culture in the northern two-thirds of California. Robert Heizer, an anthropologist teaching at the University of California, Berkeley, and writing about California Indians in the latter half of the twentieth century, gave positive assessment to Powers' work: "The anthropological value of Powers' century-old observations of the Indian cultures of the northern two-thirds of California is substantial. Powers (perhaps with some help from [John Wesley] Powell) drew up the first general linguistic classification for California. It is crude, partly because Powers was not a trained linguist, and partly because he employed the simple method of comparing word lists to decide whether or not two languages were related. But it represented a beginning" (Heizer 1976:4).

## **Samuel A. Barrett (1908)**

Samuel A. Barrett (1879-1965) emerged as the pre-eminent ethnogeographer of the Pomo. Barrett grew up in Mendocino County among the Pomo. His father operated a general store and his transactions with the local native community led to his acquisition of a premier basketry collection that coincided with a national fascination with handmade objects. Many who erected Arts and Crafts Style homes or who purchased furniture designed by Gustav Stickley or the workshops of Elbert Hubbard also collected Indian baskets. At the turn of the twentieth century the Arts and Crafts Style was in the ascendancy, especially in California with the architectural designs of the brothers Greene and Greene of Pasadena, the popularity of plein air landscapes, and the work of the Arroyo Craftsmen.

Barrett's father acquired baskets in payment for supplies at his general store in Mendocino County. When Samuel Barrett decided to enter the University of California, he sold numerous objects of fine Pomo handiwork to finance his education. He entered the University of California, Berkeley, in 1901 and earned his B.A. in 1905. Alfred Louis Kroeber, a graduate of Columbia University trained by Franz Boas, became his mentor. In 1908 Barrett earned the first Ph.D. in anthropology from U.C., Berkeley. He wrote his dissertation on Pomo Indian basketry, a subject he had encountered since childhood. Degree completed, Barrett next spent a year in post-doctoral studies with Boas at Columbia University. His competency embraced several fields: linguistics, ethnology, archaeology, and museology (Bancroft Library 1996:iii).

Barrett's doctoral research led to the publication "The Ethnogeography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians." A century ago, no one was better qualified than Samuel A. Barrett to mount such a study. In 1903, 1904, and 1906, as part of the emerging Ethnological and Anthropological Survey of the University of California, a project funded by Phoebe Apperson Hearst, Barrett engaged in his studies. He explained: "The chief purpose of the present investigations has been to establish the aboriginal territorial boundaries of the Pomo linguistic stock, and to determine the number of dialects of this stock, their relationships one to another, the exact limits of the area in which each was spoken, and the locations of the various ancient and modern villages and camp sites."

Barrett also identified tribal geographical use and occupancy areas and their resources. Additionally, he assessed the territories of the Yuki and Athapascan-speaking peoples to the north and the Wintun to the northeast. He wrote: **"The fullest information possible has, however, been obtained concerning all the territory lying between the Pomo area and San Francisco Bay, as also concerning the Southerly Wintun territory** (Barrett 1908a:7). [Emphasis supplied.] Barrett used informants to delineate this information. His scholarship was deemed valid by his professors and secured publication in the remarkable monograph series, *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*.

Although Barrett had grown up among the Pomo of Mendocino County, he embarked on an ambitious program of fieldwork. "The statements as to the numbers of buildings and inhabitants at the various present villages are based on enumerations made chiefly during 1903," he wrote, "and, while these numbers which are never constant for any length of time, they are practically correct for the present date" (Barrett 1908a:9). Barrett further explained: "Information concerning the locations of former village sites has in almost every case been obtained from more than one informant . . . . **All statements, therefore, concerning the localities of former villages, as well as regarding inter-stock and inter-dialectic boundaries, are made upon the authority of Indian informants, and are not based on direct observations of the writer unless so stated or obviously the case**" (Barrett 1908a:9). [Emphasis supplied.]

Barrett's identification of the Pomo, based on maps that supplemented his study, was of for the area "immediately north of San Francisco Bay" and covered Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Yolo, and Lake counties, as well as portions of Mendocino, Glenn, and Colusa counties, California. The Pomo occupancy area extended about 130 miles north and south and 100 miles east and west. Pomo aboriginal areas included the Pacific shoreline, the lower ridge of the Coast Range, the valleys of the Russian and upper Eel Rivers, and the higher, eastern Coast Range along the western border of the Sacramento Valley. Barrett said:

Between and through these mountains, within the territory described, flow many rivers and smaller streams, such as Russian river and the headwaters of the Eel river, also Stony,

Cache, Putah, and other large creeks which drain into the Sacramento river, and the numerous rivers and creeks flowing directly into the ocean. These streams water many fertile, sheltered valleys, each of which formerly contained one or more Indian villages. In addition to these valleys included within the ranges of the Coast Range of mountains, the present investigation also covers the southern part of that portion of the broad Sacramento valley which lies west of the Sacramento river (Barrett 1908a:10).

Barrett noted that in the area from the lower Sacramento Valley westward to the Pacific and north to the headwaters of the Eel—at the time of Euro-American settlement—were five linguistic stocks: Pomo, Yuki, Athapascan, Wintun, and Moquelumnan. In spite of linguistic differences, these people possessed similar cultural traits: village autonomy, “captains” but no over-arching tribal political structure, exclusive community rights to hunting, fishing, and food-gathering in areas immediately adjacent to their villages (Barrett 1908a:14, 16).

Where Powers identified the Ká-bi-na-pek, Pomo people living on the west side of Clear Lake, Barrett referred to them as the Kabe’napo. He wrote:

As nearly as can be determined, the kuLa’napo occupied the lake-shore and valley from Lakeport eastward to Adobe creek, and their principal village, at least immediately prior to the come of the first settlers, was at kaci’badon. **The kabe’napo held the region between Adobe creek and a line passing about half way between Kelsey and Cole creeks, their principal village being bida’-miwina.** These two communities used the same language with perhaps very slight differences in the character of the phonetics, and in all other matters such as culture they were identical, but they had separate governments and were entirely distinct from each other, sometimes even engaging in war against each other . . . . The third unit area of this valley was occupied by the li’leek, a people speaking the Yukian Wappo dialect, and extended from the eastern limit of the kabe’napo territory, between Kelsey and Cole creeks, eastward beyond the limits of the valley proper to the vicinity of Soda bay.

The chief village of this people was dala’dano (Barrett 1908a:18).  
[Emphasis supplied.]



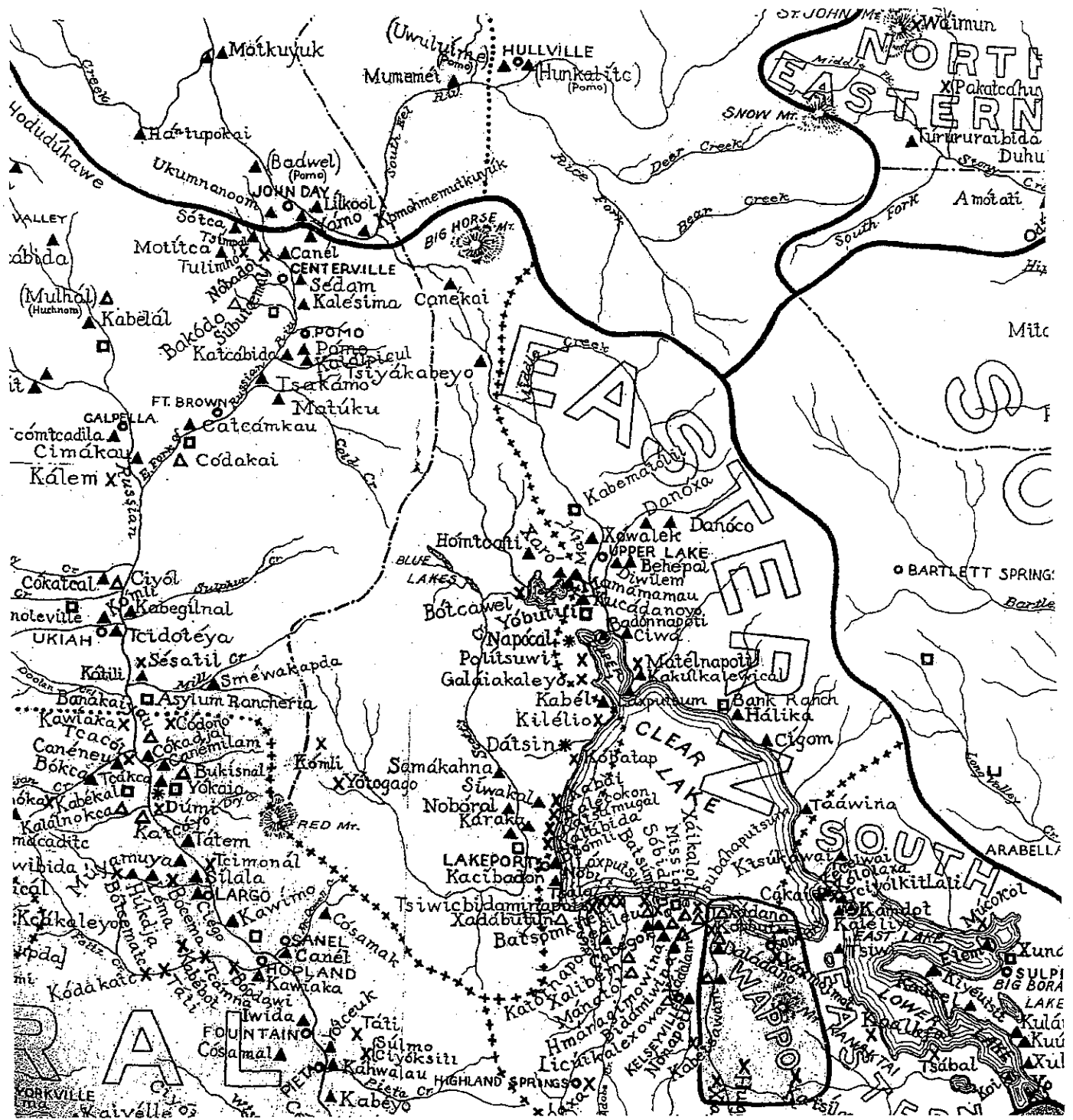


Fig. 1. Pomo villages in vicinity of Clear Lake basin and a portion of the upper Russian River Valley (left): □ Inhabited modern villages; X Old camp sites; ▲ Old village sites; \* Modern camp sites (Barrett 1908:Map 1).

Barrett wrote dozens of pages about the various Pomo dialects, their geographical distribution, and villages. The Scotts Valley Pomo he assessed as speakers of the "Northern Dialect." Of their immediate area of use and occupancy, Barrett noted:

From here [on the ridge separating the headwaters of Eel River from Middle Creek], taking a southerly course, the boundary passes along the ridge immediately west of Middle Creek, passing but a short distance east of Tule lake; and thence along the ridge which lies west of Upper lake, the northernmost arm of Clear lake, to a point known as Rocky point, on the western shore of the strait joining Upper lake with the main body of Clear lake. **The people speaking the Northern dialect held possession of the shore of Clear lake from this point south nearly to the town of Lakeport, a distance of about five and one-half miles. From the town of Lakeport the line runs in a generally southerly direction to the summit of the ridge south of the southern headwaters of Scott's creek, and thence a short distance in a westerly direction to the ridge separating the drainage of Clear lake from that of Russian river.** This portion of the boundary separates the Northern and Eastern dialectic areas. From this point the boundary extends in a northwesterly direction along this ridge, passes over Red mountain, and thence probably to the ridge south of Mill creek, where it takes a westerly course down into Russian river valley (Barrett 1908a:125). [Emphasis supplied.]

Barrett provided an even more detailed assessment of the territory of the people residing along the western side of Upper Lake and Clear Lake:

**In the lake region the Pomo of the Northern dialect occupied a limited area, consisting of the valley about Tule lake, the greater part of the western shore of the main body of Clear lake, and Scott's valley lying along Scott creek . . . .**

To the east of Tule lake is a low divide through which Scott's creek flows to Upper lake. This divide formed the boundary between the Northern and Eastern dialectic areas, except at the point where the creek cuts through, at which point the territory of the Northern dialect extended into the valley of Upper lake,

the old village of maiyi' marking its eastern limit.

**Scott's valley, lying to the west of the low range of hills along the western shore of Clear lake, is a long narrow valley which extends from a point on Scott's creek about a mile southwest of the town of Lakeport to the southern end of Blue lakes and thence to Tule lake. The widest and most fertile part of the valley is its upper half. The people inhabiting this valley held possession of the low range separating it from Clear lake, and also of a section of the lake-shore from Rocky point, on the western shore of the channel connecting the main body of Clear lake with Upper Lake, southward nearly to the town of Lakeport. At the extreme head of Scott's creek, and at a point about two miles north of Red mountain, is a small valley called Eight-mile valley. The portion of the lake-shore above mentioned and Eight-mile valley are always given by the Indians as part of the territory belonging to the Scott's valley people (Barrett 1908a:129-130).**

When working with informants about Pomo distribution in the Russian River Valley in the vicinity of Ukiah, Barrett learned about a pre-contact migration of people from the village of *ko'mli* [at Ukiah] to Scotts Valley. He wrote:

This village [*ko'mli*] seems to have been one of the more important villages in this valley and is often mentioned by the old Indians. At a time not very much antedating the arrival of white settlers in the valley, and within the memory of living individuals, the original inhabitants of this village vacated it and moved to Scott's valley, where they lived with the Scott's valley people until scattered by the coming of the whites . . . . When the informant was a boy, probably about 1830 or 1835, there arose a difference between the people of *ko'mli* and the Central village of *co'kadjal* concerning the hunting and fishing rights in the northern part of the valley, and Kalano'i, the captain of the village of *co'kadjal*, led a party against his northern neighbors and drove them from the valley. **They went across the mountains to Scott's valley just west of Clear lake, and there took refuge with their friends, and the captain of the village in Scott's valley finally purchased from the people of *co'kadjal* freedom from molestation of the refugees.**

**This informant says, somewhat inconsistently, also that before finally going to Scott's valley these people first moved to ka'tilik which he called ko'mli, where they remained a year or two. They then went to Eight-mile valley, a short distance northeast of Red mountain, where they established the village of ko'mli, remaining here a little longer than at ka'tili, and finally went on down to Scott's valley, where they remained permanently (Barrett 1908a:138-139). [Emphasis supplied.]**

Barrett obtained another account of the migration of refugees from ko'mli at Ukiah to Scotts Valley:

Another, and more probable account, is that given by a very old woman whose former home was in Potter valley. According to this informant, the difficulty between the people of ko'mli and those of co'kadjal arose at a considerably earlier date than that above mentioned and was due to the fact that there was living at ko'mli a power doctor, siku'tsha by name, to whose poison the death of a yo'kaia man was attributed. Some of the yo'kaia from co'kadjal attempted to kill siku'tsha, but he was able to escape and get over to friends at Upper lake. There was no regular war made by the yo'kaia people upon those of ko'mli, but the people of ko'mli preferred to leave their village and avoid trouble, so they went over to Upper lake by way of Coyote valley, Blue lakes, and Bachelor valley, and eventually found their way to Scott's valley (Barrett 1908a:139).

Barrett was rigorous in securing information on the many bands, villages, and dialects of Pomo. He found near Lakeport the following:

***Scotts Valley Rancheria, about a mile northwest of the town of Lakeport, and on the west bank of Scott's creek. This village consists of five houses and about fifteen inhabitants, mostly former residents of Scott's valley, but with a few from other old villages. This is considered and called a village by the Indians, although the houses are not assembled at any one site but are scattered for three-quarters of a mile along the creek. [Emphasis supplied.]***

Barrett noted that when he visited the rancheria during the summer of 1903 he also found "the dilapidated remains of a native tule house"

(Barrett 1908a:155).

From informants in this area, Barrett identified "Old Village Sites" along Scott Creek:

*mai'yi'*, contagion (?), at the foot of the hills on the extreme western side of Upper Lake valley, and at a point a short distance north of Scott's creek, where it cuts through the divide between Tule lake and Upper Lake valley. This is the only point at which the territory occupied by people speaking the Northern dialect extended beyond the divide and into Upper Lake valley. This was a large village and the site seems to be one of the very old ones of the region. Many of the myths of the region mention *mai'yi'* and some of the characters of the myths originate here. The residence of Mr. Sleeper stands just west of this site. [Charles Sleeper, a farmer, was born in January, 1858, and lived in 1900 with his wife and three children in Township 3, Lake County (Bureau of the Census 1900).]

*mama'mamau*, from *mama'*, projecting, on a point projecting out into Tule lake from its northern shore near the outlet of the lake. This was probably never a very large village. It seems to have been occupied both before and since the coming of whites to this region.

*xaro'* or *xaro'malugal*, from *xaro'*, valley oak acorn black bread, *malu'*, to bake, and *gal*, homeward, close to the shore at the head of a small bay extending northward from the northern part of Tule lake. This bay also bears the name *xaro'*.

*ho'mtcati*, from *hom*, nettle, and *tacati'*, village, or *ko'pbutu* in the Eastern dialect, from *kop*, nettle, and *bu'tu*, knoll, at a point about three quarters of a mile north of Tule lake, and near the foot-hills on the eastern side of the valley. The village was situated on a small knoll which rises from the general level of the valley.

*tsiya'kabeyo*, on the creek tributary to Middle creek heading on the south side of Buckner mountain. Informants differ as to whether the inhabitants of this village were more intimately associated with the people of the Tule lake or the Potter valley region. This difference is, however, of very little importance, as

the people of these two localities used the same language and were on friendly terms.

*sama'kahna*, on the west bank of Scott's creek at a point about three and one-half miles north-northwest of Lakeport.

*si'waka*, on the west bank of Scott's creek at a point about three and one-half miles north-northwest of Lakeport.

*nobo'ral*, from *no*, ashes, *bor*, mud, and *hnal*, on, on the west bank of Scott's creek at a point about two and one-half miles north-northwest of the town of Lakeport. The people of this village may be the ones referred to by Gibbs by the name of 'Möal-kai,' by McKee as "Moal-kai," and by Slocum, Bowen and Company as 'Boil-ka-ya.'

*ka'raka*, from *kar*, a dry limb filled with woodpecker holes, and *ka*, water, on the eastern border of Scott's valley at a point about a mile and a half north-northwest of Lakeport. A portion or possibly all of the area covered by this site is on the ranch owned by Mr. J [George] F. Burger. [George F. Burger, born in November, 1854, Iowa, resided with this wife and six children in Township 4, Lake County (Bureau of the Census 1900).]

There is a site of a village, the name of which could not be recalled by the informant, on the west bank of Scott's creek at a point about a mile and a half northwest of the town of Lakeport. It is located on the ranch of Mr. M. C. Scudamore.<sup>1</sup>

*kabe'l*, or *xabe'l* in the Eastern dialect, probably from *kabe'* or *xabe*, rock, on the eastern slope of a prominent point, called Rocky point, which projects from the western shore of the channel connecting the main body of Clear lake with Upper lake, its northernmost arm . . . . While the control of the place seems to have been left to the people of Scott's valley, there were no restrictions as to the rights of the Upper Lake people in this

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<sup>1</sup> In 1915 E. A. Hutchison of the Round Valley Agency listed "Sam Scudamore," born in 1842, as "father" in the household of Bob and Sarah Faught living at the Scotts Valley and Lakeport Rancheria. It is possible that this man obtained his name by living on the Scudamore ranch (Hutchison 1915).

vicinity, and people from both Upper Lake and Scott's valley camped here and enjoyed equal rights in the adjacent waters of the lake (Barrett 1908a:155-157).

Barrett's informants also identified a number of "Old Camp Sites" in the vicinity of Scott Creek:

*bo'tcawel*  
*yo'togago*  
*ko'mli*  
*kile'lio*  
*ko'batap*  
*kaba'i*  
*kale'cokon*  
*katsa'mugal*  
*kala'bida*

They further identified *da'tsin*, a modern camp site on a small creek, *da'tsin-bida*, that flowed into Clear Lake about a mile and a half south of Rocky Point (Barrett 1908a:157-159).

Barrett worked with thirty-eight different informants on Northern Pomo language and places. A number of these people had direct connections to Scotts Valley. Three on Barrett's informant list had ties with Scotts Valley history:

105. Bati, Yokaia and Upper Lake

Born Scotts Valley. Mother, Scotts Valley; Father, Big Valley. Born about 1850. Speaks both N and E Pomo. Stepfather of Tom Mitchell.

109. Bob Pot, Garcia River, Mendocino Co. Born at Scott's Valley about 1850. Mother, Scott's Valley; Father, Yokaia. Very good inter[preter].

304. Charlie Moran, Scott's Valley, Lake Co. Born in Bachelor Valley. He is N[orthern] Dialect man.  
(Barrett ca. 1904)

Barrett's detailed ethnogeography of the vicinity of the Scotts Valley Rancheria confirms a landscape familiar and widely used by the Pomo of that district. Speakers of "Lake Division" of the "Northern

Dialect" of Pomo, these people knew their homeland intimately. Barrett secured not only village names and their meanings, but also names of old camp sites. The information he obtained during the summer of 1903, some of it predating Euro-American settlement, documents a people well-settled in a specific area.

Barrett's research also covered the Indians of the Marin Peninsula, the northern shore of San Francisco and San Pablo bays, the watershed of the Napa River and east into the lower Sacramento Valley. This territory was not occupied by Pomo Indians. The southernmost extent of Pomo country ran from the coast east to a point south of San Rosa and ran north into the Russian River Valley and to the basin of Clear Lake. The Coast Miwok-Moquelumnan-speakers, occupied the Marin Peninsula. The Wappo lived in a portion of the Russian River Valley and held most of the Napa watershed both north and south of Mount St. Helena. Two isolated groups of Wappo and Coast Miwok lived due south of Clear Lake and Lower Lake. The Wintun resided from east of Clear Lake south to Pan Pablo Bay, Vallejo, and Benicia. Wintun country then ran east into the lower Sacramento Valley (Barrett 1908b:Map 1; 1908c Map 2).



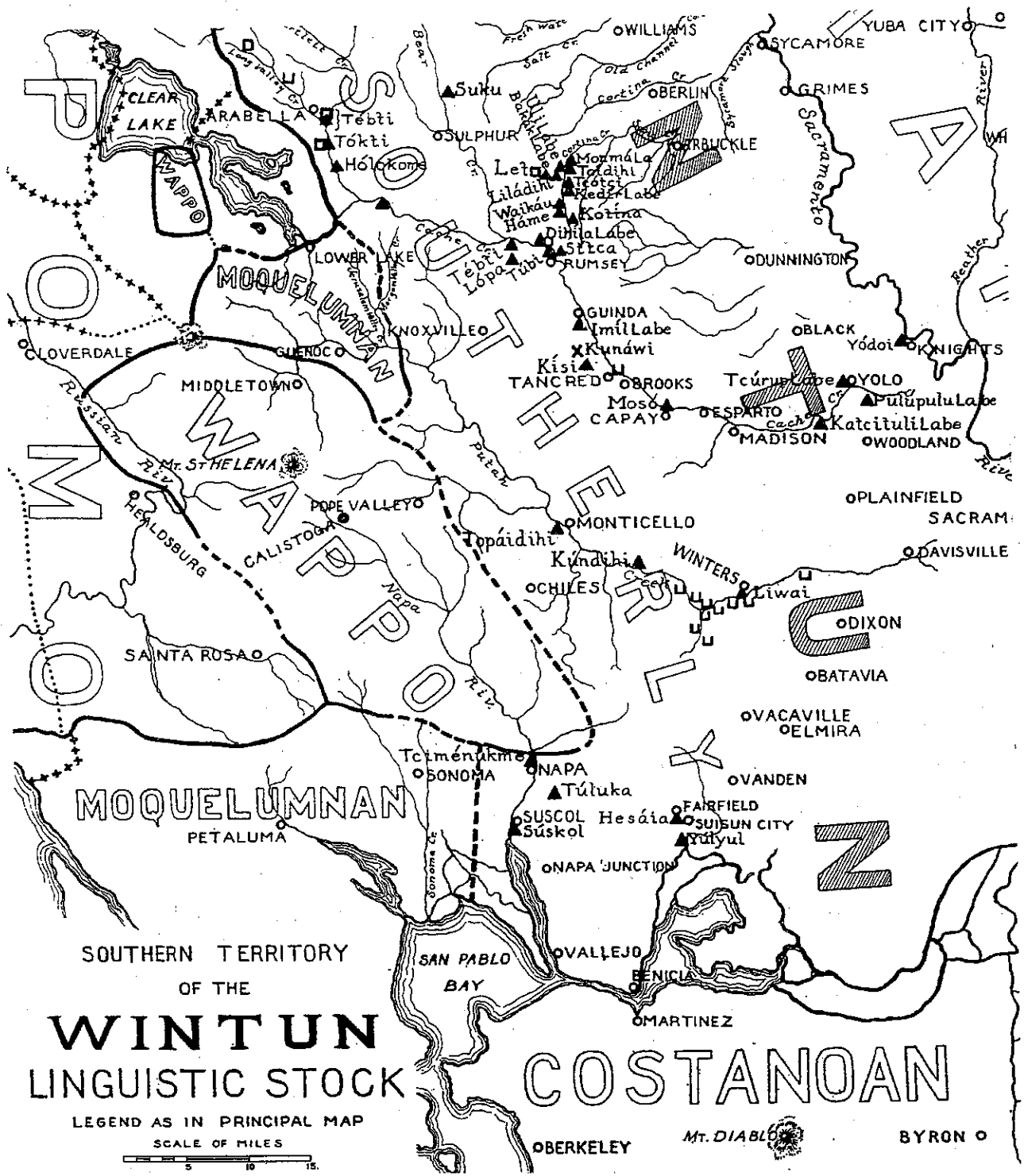


Fig. 2. Coast Miwok (Moquelumnan), Costanoan, Wappo, and Wintun (Patwin) languages located between the Pomo and San Pablo Bay and San Francisco Bay based on field research 1903-06 (Barrett 1908: Map 2).

### C. Hart Merriam (1905-08)

In the first decade of the twentieth century, C. Hart Merriam, a distinguished linguist, ethnographer, and naturalist also commenced field work with Pomo and Miwok informants. Merriam and Barrett, in fact, published almost simultaneously. Alfred Louis Kroeber of the University of California noted in 1906: "Since Mr. Barrett's paper on the Geography and Dialects of the Miwok Indians was sent to press and announced (Barrett 1908d), there has appeared an article on the same subject by Dr. C. Hart Merriam (1907). While these two contributions, which were made entirely independently corroborate each other closely in the main, they differ on certain points" (Kroeber 1908:369).

In time, Merriam compared his notes with Barrett's published account of Pomo ethno-geography. The following is but one section of the extensive comparative integration that Merriam developed. This section deals with "Northern Pomo Ethnogeography." At numerous points Merriam recorded Barrett's spelling or rendering of the same place name. Where he did so, he has provided Barrett's usage in parentheses.

#### Lake Division

Bah-kah'-sah (baka'sa). Old camp a little W. of Bo'-chah-wel

Ah-kop'-shoo . Kinamara (So. Pomo) name for tribe at Upper Lake

Bo'chah-wel (bo'tcawel Barrett). Camp on W shore of Tule Lake, just N of where Scott's Creek enters

Boil-ka-ya. Band in Scott Valley. See Moal-kai

Dah'-tsin (da'tsin). Modern camp on small creek (datsinbida) emptying into Clear Lake 1 1/2 miles S of Rocky Point on W shore of strait connecting Upper Lake with main body; 1/2 mile back from lake shore

'Hah-raw' or 'Haraw'mahloogal (xaro' or xaromalugal Barrett). Village close to shore at head of small bay extending N from N part of Tule Lake. (Bay, also, xaro)

Hom-chah-te (ho'mtcati Barrett). Village 3/4 mile N of Tule Lake, near foothills on E side of valley; on the small knoll

Kah-bah'-I (kaba'i Barrett). (Xabahi in E dialect). Camp on W shore Clear Lake, 2 1/4 miles N of Lakeport

Kah-bel' ('Hah-bel or Xabel in E dialect). Village on E slope of 'Rocky Point', projecting from W shore of channel connecting main body of Clear Lake with Upper Lake, its N arm Kah'-nal. Kinamara name for tribe at Blue Lakes, W of Upper Lake

Kah-lah'be-da (kala'bida Barrett). Camp on W shore Clear Lake 3/4 mile N of Lakeport; on W shore small cove on L. P. Burger's place

Kahles-shok-on (kale'eco-kon Barrett). Camp on W shore Clear Lake, 1 3/4 miles N of Lakeport

Kah'rah-ka (ka'raka Barrett). Village on E border Scott Valley 1 1/2 miles NNW of Lakeport; part or all on ranch of J. F. Burger

Kah-tsah'moc-gal (katsa'mu-gal Barrett). Camp on W shore Clear Lake 1 1/4 mile N of Lakeport

Kil-le'-le-o. Camp on W shore Clear Lake 1/2 mile S of Rocky Point, at strait connecting Upper Lake with main Clear Lake

Ko-bah-tap (ko'batap Barrett). Camp on W shore Clear Lake, 4 miles N of Lakeport

Kom'le (ko'mli Barrett) Cum-le-bah camp in 'Eight-mile valley', situated at head of Scott Creek, 3 miles NNE of Red Mountain

Mah-mah-mah-mah-oo I (mama'mamau Barrett). Village on point projecting into Tule Lake from N shore near outlet

Mi-ye' (maiya Barrett). Village at foot of hills on extreme W side Upper Lake valley, a little N of Scott's Creek where it cuts divide between Tule Lake and Upper Lake valley

Mo-al-kai (Moal-kai, Boil-ka-ya) Band in Scott Valley, W of Clear Lake (McKee & Gibbs, 1851)

No-bawa-ral (no-boral Barrett). Village on W bank Scott's Creek, 2 ½ miles NNW of Lakeport (moal-kai & Boil-k-aya, prob. same)

Sah-mah-kah-na (sama'kahna Barrett). Village on W bank Scott's Creek 3 ½ miles NNW of Lakeport

Se-wah-kal (si'wakal Barrett). Village on W slope and near summit of ridge W of Clear Lake, 2 miles N of Lockport

Shoke Pomo Name used by Upper Ukiah Redwood & Potter Valley P:omo for those on Clear Lake (Carl Purdy)

Tse-yah'-kah-bay-yo (tsi-ya'kabe-yo Barrett). Village on creek tributary to Middle Creek heading on S side Buckner Mt., was 3 miles S of Shanaki

Yo'-to-gah-go (yo'-to-ga-go Barrett). Camp in very small valley on head of Scott's Creek, 2 ½ miles NE of Red Mountain (Merriam Reel 125: frs. 67-69)

Merriam's field data repeated and expanded much of what Barrett obtained when working with informants in the vicinity of the Scotts Valley Rancheria. In summarizing Pomo band distribution in the area west of Clear Lake, Merriam wrote:

*Dan-no'-ka-ah.* Upper Lake tribe proper, extending from the southerly slope of Elk Mountain to Upper Lake, thus including the main part of Middle Creek with its east and west forks and coming south to the north shore of Clear Lake on both sides of Upper Lake. Sometimes called *Sho'-ke*, which however is not a tribal name but means East & applies to all Clear Lake people alike as spoken by Russian River Indians.

*She'-kum.* Occupying the eastern shore of the main Clear Lake, including Bartlett Landing, and extending southerly to or nearly to Floyd Hill. A few of these people are still to be found on a small reservation on the west side of Upper Lake on the road that leads from Upper Lake to Lakeport.

*Kah-kan'-nap-po* (Big Valley tribe). Territory extended along the west shore of Clear Lake from just above the town of Lakeport, southerly to Bynum Springs and Highland Springs (probably a

little farther), and on the east included Kelseyville and the westerly slopes of Mt. Konokti. **These people have lived for some years in a small rancheria on the ground of the St. Turebias Mission, but are now located by themselves on a small reservation not far from Lakeport.** [Emphasis supplied.]

*Bo-al ka-ah* (Scott Valley tribe). Occupying Scott Valley between Blue Lake and the northern shore of Clear Lake. There are said to be a few of these people still at the Upper Lake rancheria and a few at the Big Valley rancheria (now located near Lakeport). *Bo-al* means on the west, referring to those on west side of the lake. An old Indian man of this tribe was tied to a tree and burned alive because he refused to tell Capt. Nathan Lyon and his troops w[h]ere the Indians were hiding during Lyon's infamous expedition of May 1850.

*Kow'-oo-nah' ka'-ah* (Sulphur Bank tribe). Hold Sulphur Bank arm and thence southerly along Lower Lake and probably around the Lower Lake to the Narrows (Merriam n.d.[10]:100).

C. Hart Merriam's work confirmed that mounted by Samuel A. Barrett. Both found conclusive evidence of Pomo residency and extensive knowledge of villages, camping places, and features of the land in Scotts Valley and along the western shore of Clear Lake. Both Merriam and Barrett referred to the people who "are still to be found on a small reservation on the west side of Upper lake on the road that leads from Upper Lake to Lakeport." A century ago the people of the Scotts Valley Rancheria yet resided in a land they knew well and described for linguists and ethnographers.

## Alfred Louis Kroeber (1925)

In 1925 the Smithsonian Institution published Alfred Louis Kroeber's monumental *Handbook of the Indians of California*. For more than two decades Kroeber had taught at the University of California, Berkeley. Having secured his Ph.D. in anthropology under the mentoring of Franz Boas at Columbia University, Kroeber in 1906 began nurturing a forty-five year run of graduate students seeking master's and doctoral degrees in anthropology. Many of his students, including Samuel A. Barrett, focused their work on the Indians of California.

Kroeber gave sharp focus to his *Handbook*:

The book is a history in that it tries to reconstruct and present the scheme within which these people in ancient and more recent times lived their lives. It is concerned with their civilization—at all events the appearance they presented on discovery, and whenever possible an unraveling, from such indications as analysis and comparison now and then afford, of the changes and growth of their culture (Kroeber 1925:v).

Kroeber's volume of 995 pages devoted three chapters to the Pomo and several others to their neighbors. He referred to the Pomo as "one of the best-known groups in California." Speakers of a Hokan language, they had linguistic cousins in several parts of California: Karuk, Shasta, Achomawi, , Atsugewi, Yana, Washo, Esselen, Salinan, Chumash, and Yuman. None of these tribes, however, surrounded the Pomo: they were linguistically isolated on the coast and in the Russian River Valley fifty to 100 miles north of San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1925:223).

In his discussion of Pomo "Habitat," Kroeber defined their aboriginal territory:

**Except for a barely detached offshoot over the main Coast Range in the Sacramento drainage, the Pomo form a wholly continuous and rather compact body. They also harbored no aliens within their exterior boundaries, except for a minute subdivision of the Wappo, the Lile'ek, apparently a single village community, that had moved a short distance from its ancestral hills to the shores of**

**Clear Lake. Roughly, the Pomo are inclosed between members of the Yukian, Wintun, and Miwok stocks and the ocean. In detail and sequence their neighbors are: Coast Yuki, Huchnom, Yuki, Wintun, Lake Miwok, Wappo,**

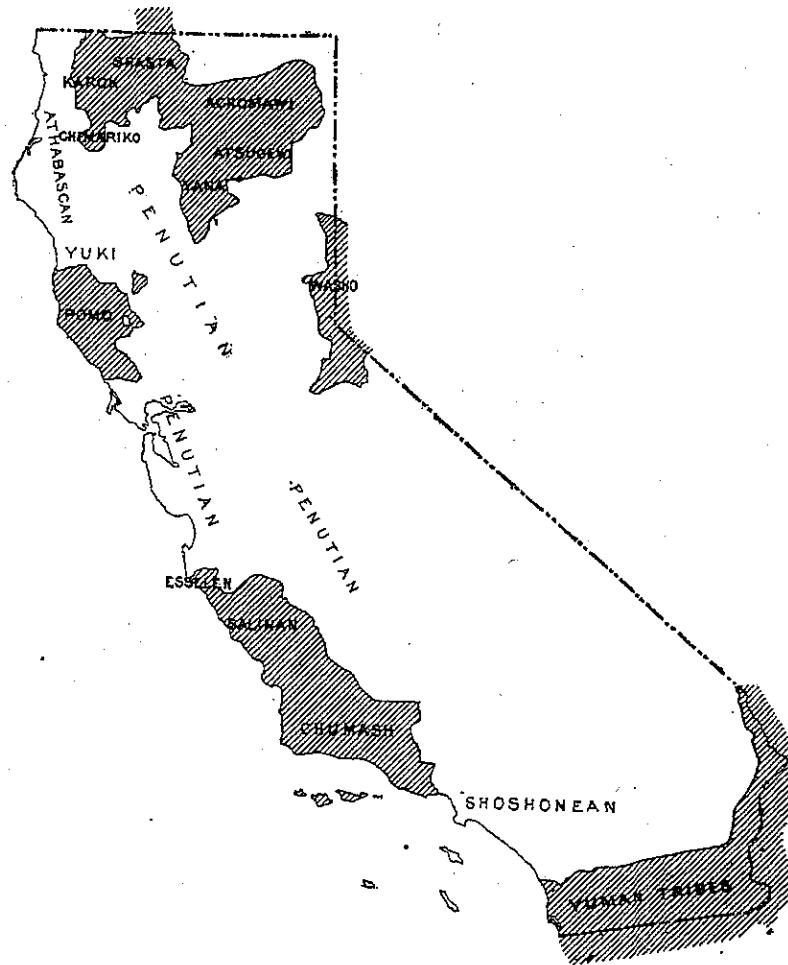


FIG. 17.—Distribution of the Hokan family in California.

Fig. 3. Distribution of Hokan-speakers in California. Note Pomo isolation from San Francisco Bay and Straits of Carquinez by Penutian-speakers who occupied that region (Kroeber 1925:223).

**Coast Miwok—all, except the Wintun, much smaller bodies than Pomo** (Kroeber 1925:222). [Emphasis supplied.]

Kroeber stressed that the "heart of the land of the Pomo" was the Russian River Valley. He added: "**South of the basin of this stream they occupied nothing at all . . . .**" [Emphasis supplied.] As the Eel River was primarily the aboriginal land of Athabascan-speakers, "the Russian was a Pomo river" (Kroeber 1925:223).

The Clear Lake area, homeland of the people of Scotts Valley Rancheria, Kroeber perceived as a remarkable homeland:

Its lower shores are fertile; hills and mountains with their inevitable seepage and flows approach closely; and altogether this was one of the ideal spots for Indian residence in the State. The lake, in whose 30 miles of extent Upper Lake, Clear Lake proper, East Bay or Lake, and Lower Lake are distinguished, ends in Cache Creek, a large and permanent stream which cuts its way in a rugged canyon through the main chain of the Coast Range, to lose itself, after a flow of some length, in the tule marshes along the lower Sacramento. In the ultimate reckoning the Clear Lake basin belongs, therefore, to the great interior valley rather than the coast region (Kroeber 1925:224).

Kroeber identified seven major dialects of Pomo—a distinction endorsed by Barrett and by Merriam. "The village community as a political unit comprising ordinarily several settlements, but with one principal village in which lived a chief recognized by all members of the group," was the common political unit among the Pomo. "Within the tract claimed by the community," wrote Kroeber, "everyone belonging to it was at liberty to hunt, fish, or gather plant food, it would appear, without limitations of private ownership . . ." Then he added: "**The boundaries of the land owned by the group, were, however, definite; and as regards other groups, the rights of property and utilization were clearly established**" (Kroeber 1925:228-229). [Emphasis supplied.]

Kroeber noted the intricate, detailed information on Pomo villages included 479 settlements which, he added, "does not exhaust the list of those recollectable by informants, without recognized camping places." He gave the principal villages or political units at seventy-five (Kroeber 1925:229). The "Eastern or Clear Lake Pomo,"



from which the Scotts Valley Rancheria drew its residents, were as follows:

Howalek, on Middle Creek near Upper Lake town. Damot was chief at the time of settlement.

Yobutui, on the opposite side of lower Scott Creek from the northern Pomo village of Mayi. The two towns were rival but friendly metropolises of the region. Djamato was the Yobutui chief.

Danoha, some miles up an eastern affluent of lower Scott Creek. Guki was chief. Connected with this group was Badonnapoti on Bloody Island in Upper Lake off the mouth of Scott Creek. Both sites were permanently inhabited, but the people were a unit. Intermediate in location, and therefore part of the same community, was Behepal or Gabehe, which in the early [eighteen] seventies was an active ghost dance propaganda initiated by the Wintun of Grand Island on the Sacramento River. Many Indians were killed at Badonnapoti by troops in 1850.

Shigon, on the east side of main Clear Lake.

Kashibadon, at Lakeport on the west side of the lake, was the main town of the Kuhla-napo or 'water lily people,' who ranged southwestward to Adobe Creek.

Bidamiwina was the more recent, Nonapoti the ancient, and Shabegok a third center of the Habe-napo or 'rock people,' who lived around Kelseyville between the Kuhla-napo and the Yukian Lile'ek. Kabinapek is another version of Habe-napo, and the near-by Lake Miwok translated the word into Lupu-yama. The Kuhla-napo and Habe-napo chiefs in 1851 were Hulyo and Perieto, as the Indians render their Spanish names (Kroeber 1925:231-232).

Kroeber noted in 1925 that as of 1910 the Pomo were the "second most populous group in California" with a population of 1,200. Of this number, fully three-fourths were full-blood Pomo (Kroeber 1925:237).

Kroeber's assessment of Pomo aboriginal territory identified a

southern boundary reaching from Duncan's Point eastward (south of Sebastopol and Santa Rosa) to the Sonoma Valley—the homeland of the Wappo. At no point in his identification of Pomo aboriginal territory did the tribe have lands on or near the northern margin of San Francisco or San Pablo Bay nor on the south shore in Contra Costa County.

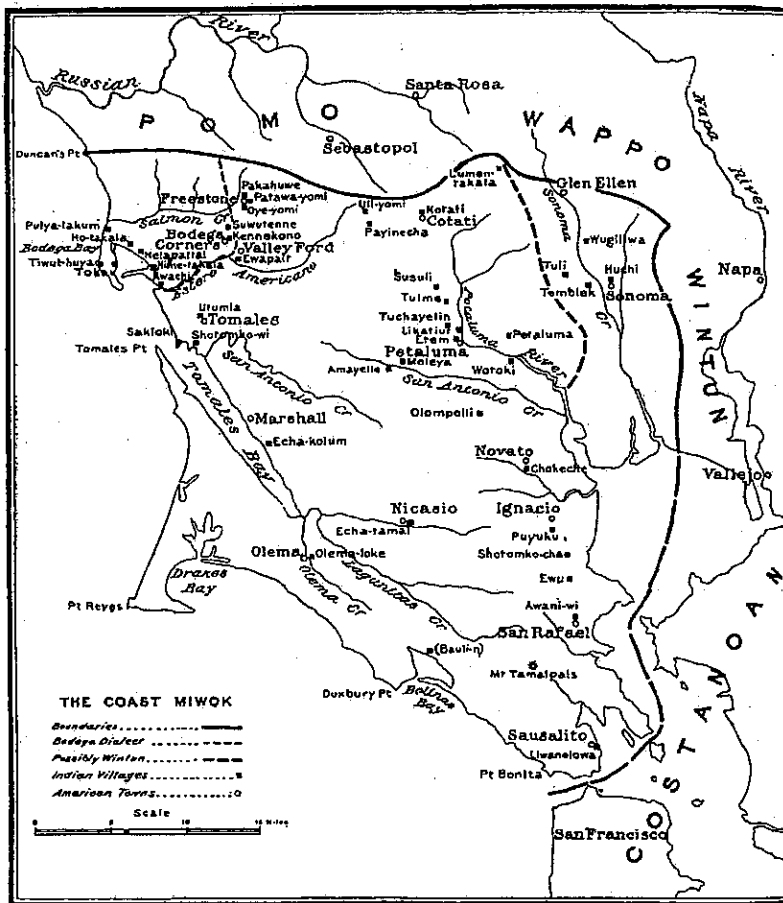


Fig. 22.—Coast Miwok territory and settlements. (After Merriam and Barrett.)

Fig. 4. Coast Miwok territory and settlements (Fig. 22, Kroeber 1925:274).

## Omer Call Stewart (1943)

A professor of anthropology at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Omer C. Stewart began his field work in 1937 in the famed Cultural Elements Distribution Study of the University of California, Berkeley. In 1943 Stewart published "Notes on Pomo Ethnogeography." Acknowledging that several had preceded him in research and publication on the Pomo, Stewart remarked: "The present study is only an attempt to fill in a few lacunae, inevitable in any picture of aboriginal culture. Planned as an ethnogeographical study, it in some respects supplements Barrett's work on the ethnogeography of the Pomo and neighboring Indians." Stewart said: "The main purpose of this paper is to determine more exactly the extent of probable subdivisions, indicated by Kroeber in the map of the Pomo I his Handbook of the Indians of California" (Stewart 1943:29).

To carry out his study, Stewart so far as possible traveled with his informants to the places they identified and described. "Topographic maps," he noted, "were used to locate boundaries, trails, village sites, 'mines,' and other geographical features." He added, "Barrett's Ethnogeography usually was found to be correct, and, as a basis for this study, it was invaluable" (Stewart 1943:29).

**Joe Augustin[e], a man aged about sixty-three years, served as Stewart's informant for the "Yimaba of Scott's Valley." Augustin stated that his parents came from a Southern Pomo-speaking village of Kulanapo. Stewart noted: "J[oe] A[ugustine] has lived most of his life in Scott's Valley, is now considered chief" (Stewart 1943:30). In his affidavit for enrollment by the BIA in 1928, Augustine stated that he was born June 29, 1875, in Lake County and that he had lived there all his life. He said his father was Pete Augustine and his mother was Jessie Rickabow (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. No. 5779). [Emphasis supplied.]**

On the basis of Augustine's information, Stewart wrote about the "Yimaba of Scott's Valley:"

The Yimaba Indians occupied about three and a half miles of land fronting on Clear Lake, from the Cinal area southward to just north of Lakeport. The boundary between the Yimaba and the Kulanapo, about five miles long, was also the dividing line for the

Northern and Eastern dialects. To the northwest, Yimaba lands touched the territory of the Central dialect. Thus the drainage of Scott's Creek from the summit of the mountains to the edge of Clear Lake, an area approximately ten miles long and seven miles wide, was occupied by the Yimaba tribe. Only one village, Karka ('dead brush water'-H[alpern]) was founded by this tribe. The ceremonial house, under the supervision of an assistant chief, was situated there (Stewart 1943:42).

Stewart continued:

**My informant J[oe] A[ugustine] said that the Yimaba never went to the coast; they obtained seaweed and clamshells by trade, and salt either by expeditions to Stonyford or by trade from the ocean.** The Yimaba did not have private ownership of sources of food, and, if my informant is correct, in this respect they resembled the other Northern Pomo (except Potter Valley) and the Eastern Pomo Cigom and Xowalek. **They obtained food from the coast in exchange for dried fish, obsidian, and magnesite"** (Stewart 1943:42). [Emphasis supplied.]

Joe Augustine, ancestor of several present members of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo, thus affirmed that the trade relations of his people connected west through Pomo country to the Pacific Ocean, not south to San Francisco Bay. The Scotts Valley Pomo offered dried fish (from Clear Lake and its feeder streams), obsidian, and magnesite (used for making beads) for the products of the Pomo living to the west.

## Sally McLendon and Robert L. Oswalt (1978)

In the 1970s Sally McLendon of Hunter College and Robert L. Oswalt of the California Indian Language Center made a new assessment of Pomo languages. They discussed the interrelationships of the seven languages by reviewing the scholarly literature and the areal distribution of Pomo-speakers. As with Kroeber, Merriam, and Barrett, these linguists placed the people of Scotts Valley Rancheria in the Northern Pomo group.

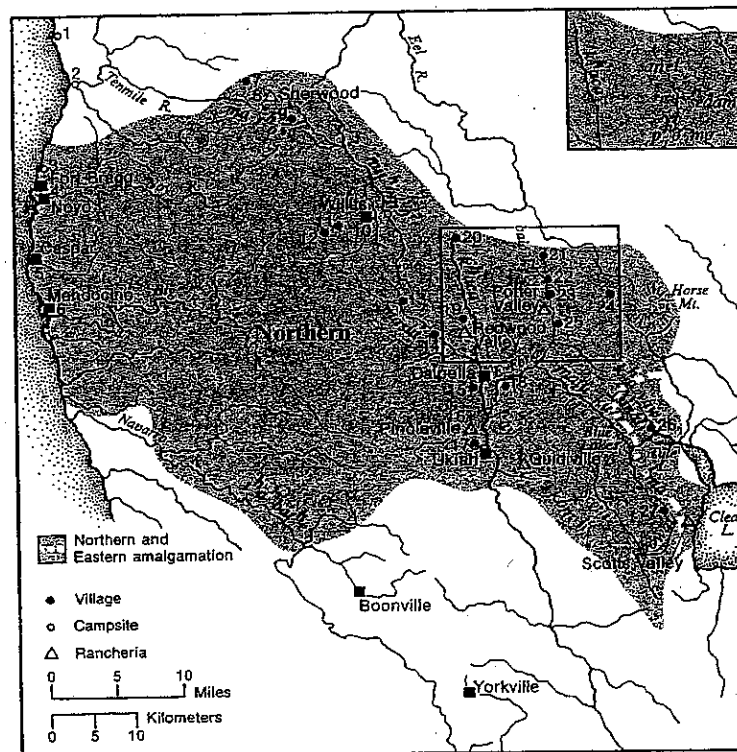


Fig. 5. Territory of the Northern Pomo. For the names corresponding to the numbers, see text.

Fig. 5. Territory of the Northern Pomo with reference to "Scotts Valley" Rancheria west of Clear Lake in the vicinity Lakeport (McLendon and Oswalt 1978[8]:283).

Their narrative discussed Northern Pomo villages along the sea coast, then on the upper Eel River and Russian River Valley, and finally in the mountainous region west of Clear Lake. At this point, McLendon and Oswalt noted:

Yima (yě'mä), Bowal ('bōwäl), Komli ('kōmlē). To the South, in Scotts Valley, and with four miles frontage on Clear Lake, is the region *yimá*. In Eastern Pomo *yimá* is 'gristle, sinew,' and the final vowel length derives locatives. Stewart's Yimaba is Eastern *yimá-bax* 'people of Yima.'

The Northern Pomo name, either for the same community or perhaps only for the Northern Pomo elements in an amalgamation with the Eastern Pomo, was *bówal-k<sup>h</sup>eya<sup>?</sup>* 'the ones from the west side,' that is, west from the point of view of others living in the Clear Lake region, as the people were the easternmost of the Northern Pomo. The name can be anglicized without the added *-k<sup>h</sup>eya<sup>?</sup>* as Bowal, which name has appeared in some form more frequently in print than Yima (McLendon and Oswalt 1978[8]:285).

## Coast Miwok Occupancy and Use of the Marin Peninsula

There is a well-established anthropological literature on tribal territory and villages for the region lying along the shore and north of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. The Coast Miwok and Lake Miwok, speakers of a Penutian language, occupied the lands between the Pomo and San Pablo Bay and San Francisco Bay. The Lake Miwok lived between the Pomo, Wappo, and Wintun. The Coast Miwok, according to Alfred L. Kroeber's sources, included three "tribes:" Olamentko of Bodega Bay, Lekahtewut between Petaluma and Freestone, and the Hookooeko of Marin County. These were the bands of Miwok occupying the northern shore of San Francisco and San Pablo bays (Kroeber 1925:272-273).

A modern and definitive assessment was made by Isabel Kelly in her article, "Coast Miwok," in the *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California* (1978). Kelly wrote:

The Coast Miwok territory centered in Marin and adjacent Sonoma counties. For them, Barrett (1908:303-314) recognizes two dialectic groups: Western, or Bodega, and Southern, or Marin, with Southern further divided into valley and coast. There was no overall tribal organization.

Kelly further noted: "Several well-known place-names in the area today derive from Coast Miwok." The examples she cited were: "Cotati (*kótati* 'to punch') (TS) [Information from Tom Smith, a speaker of Bodega dialect]; Olema, dubiously translated as 'lake' (TS); Olomapli (*òlom* 'south') (TS); Tamalpais (*támal páyis* 'west hill' or 'coast hill' (TS) (Kelly 1978:414).

Neither Kroeber nor Kelly identified Pomo territory in present Marin, Sonoma, or Napa counties. This region was held by the Coast Miwok, speakers of a Penutian language.

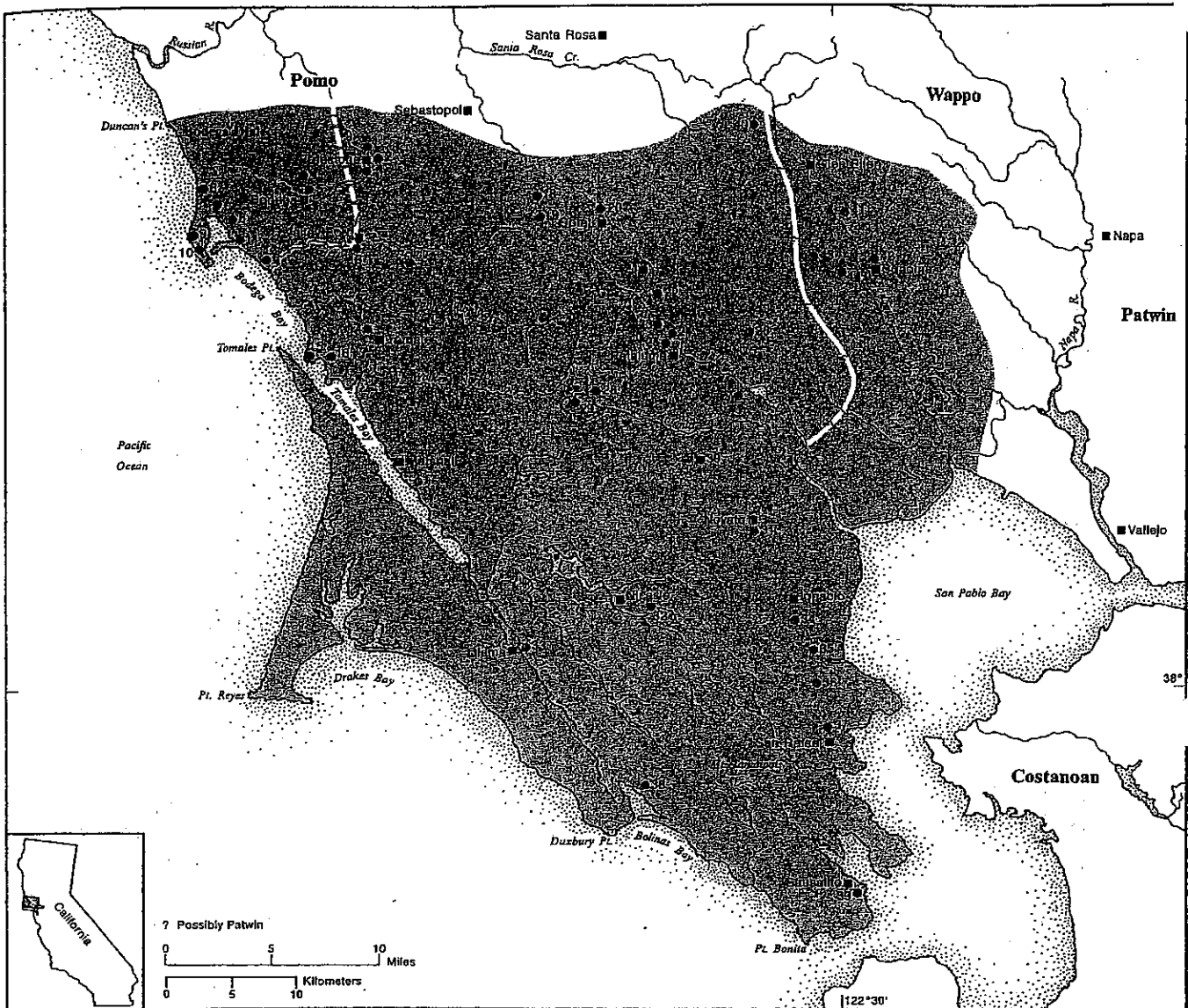


Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, pakahuwe; 2, patawa yómi; 3, *ʔoye yómi*; 4, suwutene; 5, *kén-e kó-no*; 6, pulya-lakum; 7, ho-takala; 8, helapattai; 9, tiwut-huya; 10, tokau; 11, hime-takala; 12, awachi; 13, ewapait; 14, utumia; 15, sakloki; 16, shotomko-wi; 17, *ʔéč-a kúlum*; 18, uli-yómi;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

Fig. 6. "Coast Miwok territory and villages," distribution in the Marin Peninsula north of San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay (Kelly 1978[8]:415).



## **Patwin Occupancy of Napa Valley, San Pablo Bay and Suisun Bay**

The Penutian-speaking Patwin lived between the Coast Miwok (on the west) and the Valley Miwok (on the east). The Patwin language is often identified as Wintunan and, in earlier ethnographic accounts, the name Wintu is often used instead of Patwin (e.g., Kroeber 1925:351-352). Patwin territory ran in a north-south corridor in the hills east of Clear Lake to beyond the Sacramento River and south to the estuaries at the mouth of the Sacramento. Patti J. Johnson wrote the article "Patwin" for the *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California* (1978). She noted: "General territorial limits drawn by various investigators for the Patwin are essentially similar. The greatest differences lie along the eastern and southern boundaries and internally with the classification into linguistic or cultural units" (Johnson 1978:350).

Johnson concluded:

From north to south Patwin territory extended 90 miles, and from east to west 40 miles. It can be divided into three physiographic regions from east to west: both banks of the Sacramento River and its attendant dense tree, vine and brush vegetation interspersed with great tule marshes; flat open grassland plains with occasional oak groves; and the lower hills of the eastern Coast Range mountain slope rising to an elevation of 1,400 feet.

Johnson's documentation showed Patwin territory in the southern Napa Valley, the shoreline from the mouth of the Napa River east beyond Suisun Bay and north into the main Sacramento Valley (Johnson 1978[8]:350-351).

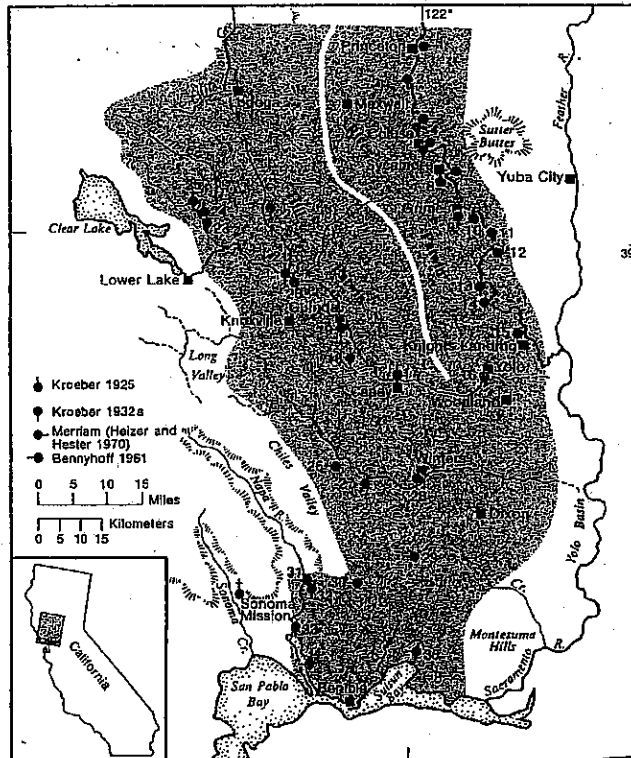


Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, Bo'-do; 2, Katsil (*kač'il*); 3, Si'-ko-pe; 4, Til-til; 5, Dok'-dok; 6, Koru; 7, No'pah; 8, Gapa; 9, P'alo; 10, Nawidihi; 11, Kusēmpu; 12, Koh'pah de'-he; 13, unknown; 14, unknown; 15, Yo'doi; 16, Churup; 17, Moso; 18, Kisi; 19, Imil; 20, Lopa; 21, Tebti; 22, Sukui; 23, Ho'lokomi; 24, Tokti; 25, Tebti; 26, Chemocu; 27, Putato; 28, Liwai; 29, Ululato; 30, Soneto; 31, Napato; 32, Tulukai; 33, Suskol; 34, Aguasto; 35, Tolenas. Village names after Kroeber 1925; Kroeber 1932a; Merriam (Heizer and Hester 1970); Bennyhoff 1961.

Fig. 7. Patwin territory and villages (Johnson 1978[8]:350, Fig. 1). Note occupancy of the north shore of San Pablo and Suisun bays by the Penutian-speaking Patwin Indians.

## **Costanoan Occupancy and Use of Contra Costa County**

Present Contra Costa County was occupied at European contact by Costanoans. Kroeber explained this identification in his *Handbook of Indians of California*: "The designation Cosatanoan is from Spanish. Costafios, 'coast people.'" Kroeber continued: ". . . the Costanoan tribes occupied the whole of the shore districts to which the Penutians laid claim. The San Joaquin River belonged to the Yokuts, the Sacramento to the Maidu and Wintun. **At the point where these two streams debouch into San Francisco Bay Costanoan territory begins. The winding north shores of the bay were Wintun and Coast Miwok; but the entire southern border, including the long arm known as San Francisco Bay proper, was Costanoan to the Golden Gate. From here south their range followed the coast to beyond Monterey: to Point Sur, to be exact**" (Kroeber 1925:462). [Emphasis supplied.]

The Coast Miwok resided along the north shore of San Francisco Bay from the mouth of Sonoma Creek to the Golden Gate and north to Duncan's Point north of Bodega Bay. To the east of them, the Wintun held the lower Napa Valley from just east of Sonoma Creek into the Sacramento Valley. At no point did the Pomo aboriginal territory come near—at least thirty or more distant—to Carquinez Strait and San Francisco Bay. Pomo aboriginal territory included no lands in present Contra Costa County nor on any part of the opposite (north) shore of Carquinez Strait. Kroeber stated that the reach of the Costanoans eastward perhaps reached to the San Joaquin River, but noted "it is far more probable that the boundary was constituted by the interior chain of coast ranges, the Mount Diablo Range of the maps" (Kroeber 1925:462).

Constantan territory fell into two divisions: the northern half drained north into San Francisco bay. Much farther to the south, Costanoan territory included the Pajaro River and the lower Salinas and Carmel rivers flowing either into Monterey Bay or the Pacific Ocean (Kroeber 1925:462).

A more recent assessment of the Costanoans by Richard Levy also confirmed their aboriginal use and occupancy of Contra Costa County and all of the lands along the south side of Carquinez Straits and San Francisco Bay.

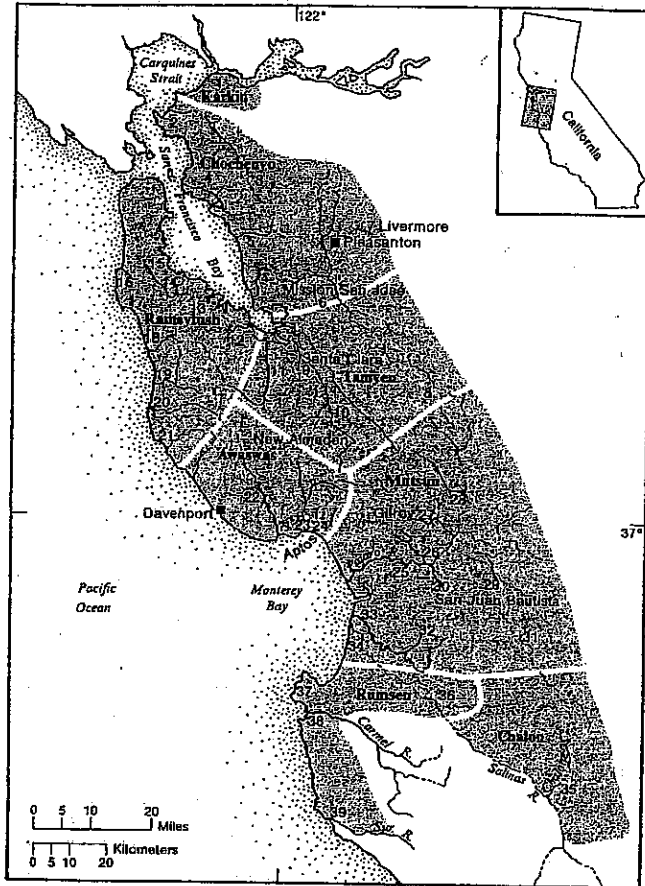


Fig. 1. Ethnic groups and tribelets (late 18th century). Tribelets: 1, *karkin* (Los Carquines); 2, *xučyun*; 3, (Palos Colorados); 4, (San Antonio); 5, *lisyan*; 6, *?oroyšom* (San Francisco Solano); 7, *šewnen* (El Valle); 8, (Santa Ysabel); 9, (Santa Clara); 10, (San Juan Bautista); 11, (San José Cupertino); 12, *puyšon* (Arroyo de San Francisco); 13, *lamšın* (Las Pulgas); 14, *šalšon* (San Matheo); 15, *šipliškin* (San Bruno); 16, *ramay* (Cañada de las Almejas); 17, *šatanumno* (San Egidio); 18, *kotxen* (La Purisima); 19, *?olxon*; 20, *kaxašta* (San Antonio); 21, *čıtaktak* (San Juan); 22, *šayant* (San Juan Capistrano); 23, *?uypi* (San Daniel); 24, *?aptoš* (San Lucas); 25, *?awsayma*; 26, *xuristak*; 27, *kulu-listak* (San Bernardino); 28, *?orestak*; 29, *košetak*; 30, *xumontwaš*; 31, *paxšin*; 32, *mutsun* (La Natividad); 33, *wačron*; 34, *kalenta ruk*; 35, *čalon*; 36, *?ensen* (Los Sanjones); 37, *?ačista* (San Carlos); 38, *?ičxenta* (San José); 39, *sarxenta ruk* (R. del Sur). Names in parentheses are Spanish designations.

Fig. 8. Costanoan bands and villages—including their aboriginal use and occupancy of Contra Costa County (Levy 1978:485, Fig. 1).

Levy identified eight Constantan languages spoken by people in 1770 who lived in approximately fifty "separate and politically autonomous nations or triblets." The distribution of the languages and triblets in 1770 was as follows:

**Karkin was spoken in a single triblet on the southern edge of Carquinez Strait and appears to have had approximately 200 speakers. Chochenyo or East Bay Constantan was spoken among the triblets occupied the east shore of San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San José, and probably also in the Livermore Valley, by about 2,000 people.** Tameyn or Santa Clara Costanoan was spoken around the south end of San Francisco Bay and in the lower Santa Clara Valley and seems to have had about 1,200 speakers. Ramaytush or San Francisco Costanoan was spoken by about 1,400 people in San Mateo and San Francisco counties. Awaswas or Santa Cruz Costanoan was spoken among the people living along the ocean shore between Davenport and Aptos in Santa Cruz County; its speakers numbered about 600. Mutsun was spoken among the triblets of the Pajaro River drainage and seems to have had about 2,700 speakers. Speakers of Rumsen numbering about 800 occupied the lower Carmel, Sur, and lower Salinas rivers. Chalon or Soledad was spoken by about 900 people on the Salinas River (Levy 1978[8]:485). [Emphasis supplied.]

Levy stressed the linguistic differentiation of the Costanoans: "The eight branches of the Constantan family were separate languages (not dialects) as different from one another as from French." Constantan is related to Miwok and is part of the Penutian language stock. Constantan is not related to the Hokan-speaking Pomo (Levy 1978[8]:485-486).

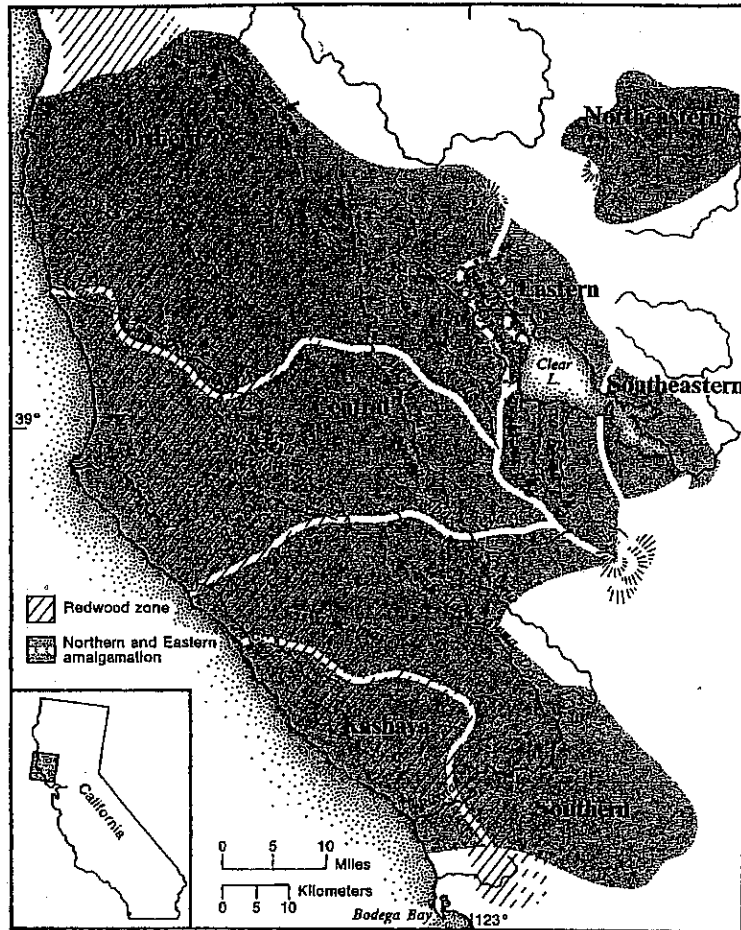


Fig. 2. Territorial extent of the 7 Pomoan languages and their constituent tribelets or village-communities, with probable boundaries at the time of first White contact. The redwood zone is approximated.

Fig. 9. Territory of the seven Pomo languages and tribelets "at the time of first White contact" (McLendon and Oswalt 1978[8]:276).

## **Identity and Presence of Pomo at Scotts Valley Rancheria**

Throughout much of the twentieth century the federal government compiled data that confirmed the identity and residency of Pomo Indians at Scotts Valley Rancheria. The following first presents a listing by year of people of the rancheria. Some people disappear from the records over time. The causes were multiple: death, marriage and name change, removal to one of the other five rancherias in the Clear Lake area, and severing of relations and leaving the community.

For ease of reference and comparison over time, the information has been placed in alphabetical order.

### **Schedule of Indians Without Land, Pomo Stock, Lakeport & Vicinity, 1905**

Augustine, Joe, wife and 3 children  
Augustine, Pat, wife and step-mother  
Augustine, Pete and wife  
Boggs, Pete and wife  
Boxey, George and wife  
Boxey, Old Sam  
Buckley, Frank and wife  
Casaret, John and wife  
Charles, Ed and wife  
Fernando and wife  
Frese, Manuel, wife, and 6 children  
Hart, Rock and wife  
John, Old  
McCall, Charley  
McCall, Kate and 2 children  
McCall & wife, and 1 child  
Paradise, Joe, wife, and 1 child  
Tom  
Tony, wife, and 2 children  
Warden, Pete, wife and 1 child  
Woods, wife and 7 children  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1905-06)

## Census of Township 4, Scotts Valley Precinct, 1910

The Thirteenth Census enumerated Indian residents of the Scotts Valley on special schedules for the "Indian Population." These people were not necessarily resident at the Scotts Valley Rancheria, but did reside in its vicinity.

Augustine, Bessie, age 20  
Augustine, Claude, age 10  
Augustine, Della, age 45  
Augustine, John, age 25  
Augustine, Joseph, age 40  
Augustine, Louis, age 18  
Augustine, May, age 40  
Augustine, Paul, age 20  
Augustine, Peter, age 74  
Augustine, Robert, age 60  
Augustine, Roger, age 16  
Augustine, Weston, age 17  
Bah, Teet, age 65  
Bah, Susan, age 60  
Bateman, Alex B. , age 24  
Bateman, Andrew, age 15  
Bateman, Elmer, age 8  
Bateman, Hazel, age 11  
Bateman, Infant daughter, age 1/12  
Bateman, Leona, age 5  
Bateman, Lon kW., age 5  
Bateman, Maggie, age 22  
Bateman, Maud, age 20  
Berryessa, John, age 80  
Boggs, Lucy, age 65  
Boggs, Pete, age 68  
Bowsie, age 80  
Faight, Clara, age 17  
Faight, Lizzie, age 14  
Faight, Perdy B., age 6  
Faight, Robert (Kahome), age 62  
Faight, Sarah, age 46  
Faight, Walter, age 24  
Frios, Fernando, age 65  
Frios, Finnie, age 4



Frios, Mary A., age 65  
Frios, Nancy, age 43  
Gilbert, McKinley, age 14  
Gilbert, Nina, age 11  
Johnson, George, age 50  
Johnson, Jennie, age 40  
Jones, Enoch, age 40  
Jones, Lucy, age 12  
Jones, Maggie, age 16  
Jones, Mary, age 40  
Mitchell, Wilford, age 20  
Moore, Lucy, age 60  
Moore, Solomon, age 50  
Morgan, Aney, age 30  
Morgan, Charles, age 90  
Morgan, Clyde, age 14  
Morgan, Crawford, age 3  
Morgan, Edward C., age 29  
Morgan, Ellen, age 35  
Morgan, Flora, age 12  
Morgan, Kate, age 38  
Morgan, Maggie, age 45  
Morgan, Makall, age 45  
Morgan, Rockhart, age 33 [aka Charley Rockhart]  
Osborne, William, age 69  
Patrick, Cardie, age 29  
Patrick, Emma, age 10  
Patrick, Lucy M., age 1  
Patrick, William, age 45  
Posh, Mary, age 23  
Posh, Ned, age 26  
Posh, Susie, age 2  
Posh, William, age 4  
Sabine, Sam, age 80  
Sutherlin, Jerry, age 28  
Sutherlin, Lafayette, age 6  
Sutherlin, Louise, age 29  
Sutherlin, Theodore, age 2  
Thompson, Sallie, age 75  
(Bureau of the Census 1910)

## **Schedule Showing Indians in Scott[s] Valley, Lake Co., 1911**

On May 26, 1911, C. E. Kelsey of the Bureau of Indian Affairs reported to the Commissioner on the willingness of John Barnes, Arthur P. Fees, and Lydia A. Fees to sell to the United States for \$2,900 lands "for the use of the Scott Valley Indians." Kelsey noted that the site included a spring and was "an old Indian rancheria site and is much desired by the Indians . . . . The land lies about two miles north of the village of Lakeport and less than that distance east of the rich agricultural lands of Scott Valley, where most of the Indians work. Access to the Lake is also easy" (Kelsey 1911). The Indians in Scott[s] Valley projected to reside on the Scotts Valley Rancheria were the following:

Augustine, Joe, wife and 7 children  
Augustine, Mrs. And daughter Bessie  
Barteet and wife  
Bateman, Alec, wife and 2 children  
Berryessa, Tom  
Faight, Bob, wife and 3 children  
Frias, Juan and wife  
Frias, Manuel, wife and 6 children  
Holder, Ed, wife and 2 children  
Johnson, George  
Jones, Enoch and wife  
Moore, Sol, wife and 3 children  
McCall, Holder, wife and 1 child  
Osborne, William  
Sullivan, wife and 2 children  
(Kelsey 1911)

## **Census of Scotts Valley and Lakeport, 1915**

The BIA census listed seventy-eight Indians in this enumeration:

Augustine, Byron (b. 1894)  
Augustine, Clarence (b. 1898)  
Augustine, Della (b. 1869)  
Augustine, Joe (b. 1867)  
Augustine, John (b. 1886)  
Augustine, Mary (b. 1878)

Augustine, Paul (b. 1888)  
Augustine, Pete (b. 1832)  
Augustine, Weston (b. 1892)  
Barlette, Old (b. 1822)  
Bartlette, Susie (b. 1852)  
Boggs, Pete (b. 1842)  
Buccaneer, Jim (b. 1852)  
Crawford, Belton (b. 1906)  
Faught, Bob (b. 1857)  
Faught, Lizzie (b. 1894)  
Faught, Lyda (b. 1894)  
Faught, Sarah (b. 1862)  
Faught, Walter (b. 1889)  
Frios, Finney (b. 1907)  
Frios, Frank (b. 1900)  
Frios, Frederick (b. 1902)  
Frios, Manuel (b. 1906)  
Frios, Nancy (b. 1862)  
Heron, Baby Son (b. 1915)  
Heron, Ellen (Mrs. C.A.) (b. 1881)  
Heron, Eva (b. 1907)  
Heron, Gaudrify (b. 1907)  
Heron, Hazel (b. 1909)  
Heron, Leta (b. 1911)  
Heron, Ruby (b. 1910)  
Heron, Ruth (b. 1911)  
Heron, Viola (b. 1905)  
Holdor, Morgan Kate (b. 1867)  
Holdor, Morgan Cha[rle]s (b. 1842)  
Johnson, George (b. 1865)  
Johnson, Jennie (b. 1862)  
Jones, Enoch (b. 1872)  
Jones, Luch (b. 1867)  
McCaw, Charley (b. 18770)  
McCaw, Clyde (b. 1895)  
McCaw, Rosa (b. 1862)  
McEwen, Cecelia (b. 1890)  
McEwen, Elizabeth (b. 1912)  
McEwen, Mary (b. 1910)  
Miranda, Ellen (b. 1887)  
Parades, Myrtle (b. 1889)  
Parades, Rachel (b. 1867)

Patrick, Baby (b. 1911)  
Patrick, Emma (b. 1911)  
Patrick, Mary (b. 1872)  
Patrick, William (b. 1867)  
Posh, Barger-Flora (b. 1898)  
Posh, Francis (b. 1892)  
Posh, Francisco (b. 1842)  
Posh, Marquite (b. 1899)  
Posh, Ned (b. 1877)  
Posh, Rodger (b. 1902)  
Rockhart, Charley (b. 1877)  
Rockhart, Ellen (b. 1869)  
Schomake, Lena (b. 1897)  
Scudamore, Sam (b. 1842)  
Stillwell, Georgia (b. 1894)  
Stillwell, Willie (b. 1897)  
Sutherland, Isabelle (b. 1910)  
Sutherland, Jack (b. 1872)  
Sutherland, Lafayette (b. 1902)  
Sutherland, Louisa (b. 1872)  
Sutherland, Tom (b. 1908)  
Thompson, Sally (b. 1822)  
Warden, Florence (b. 1876)  
Warden, Pete (b. 1848)  
Woods, Beverly (b. 1905)  
Woods, Erick (b. 1906)  
Woods, Erma (b. 1897)  
Woods, Lola (b. 1894)  
Woods, Mary (b. 1874)  
Woods, Sam (b. 1899)  
(Hutchison 1915)

### **Census of Scotts Valley and Lakeport Indians, 1917**

The BIA census listed seventy-one Indians in this enumeration.

Augustine, Bryan (b. 1894)  
Augustine, Clara (b. 1892)  
Augustine, Clarence (b. 1898)  
Augustine, Della (b. 1869)  
Augustine, Delphenia (b. 1912)

Augustine, Evaline (b. 1894)  
Augustine, Joe (b. 1867)  
Augustine, John (b. 1886)  
Augustine, Mary (b. 1878)  
Augustine, Paul (b. 1888)  
Augustine, Peter (b. 1832)  
Augustine, Robert (b. 1914)  
Augustine, Weston (b. 1892)  
Bartlett, Old (b. 1822)  
Bartlett, Susie (b. 1852)  
Belton, David Crawford (b. 1906)  
Boggs, Pete (b. 1842)  
Buccaneer, Jim (b. 1852)  
Faught, Bob (b. 1857)  
Faught, Sarah (b. 1862)  
Faught, Walter (b. 1889)  
Faught, Lyda (b. 1894)  
Faught, Luther (b. 1910)  
Heron, Ellen (b. 1881)  
Heron, Eva (b. 1907)  
Heron, Guadrify (b. 1907)  
Heron, Hazel (b. 1909)  
Heron, Lete (b. 1911)  
Heron, Ruby (b. 1910)  
Heron, Ruth (b. 1911)  
Heron, Unknown Son (b. 1915)  
Heron, Unknown Son (b. 1916)  
Heron, Viola (b. 1905)  
Johnson, George (b. 1865)  
Johnson, Jennie (b. 1862)  
Jones, Enoch (b. 1872)  
Jones, Lucy (b. 1867)  
McCaw, Charlie (b. 1870)  
McCaw, Clyde (b. 1895)  
McEwen, Baby (b. 1917)  
McEwen, Elizabeth (b. 1912)  
McEwen, Mary (b. 1910)  
Miranda, Ellen (b. 1887)  
Parades, Myrtle (b. 1889)  
Parades, Rachel (b. 1867)  
Patrick, Emma (b. 1901)  
Patrick, Mary (b. 1872)

Patrick, William (b. 1867)  
Patrick, Unknown Son (b. 1911)  
Posh, Frances (b. 1892)  
Posh, Francisco (b. 1842)  
Posh, Flora (b. 1898)  
Posh, Marquite (b. 1899)  
Posh, Ned (b. 1877)  
Posh, Rodger (b. 1902)  
Rockhart, Charley (b. 1877)  
Rockhart, Ellen (b. ?)  
Shoemake, Lena (b. 1897)  
Sutherland, Isabelle (b. 1910)  
Sutherland, Jack (b. 1872)  
Sutherland, Lafayette (b. 1902)  
Sutherland, Louisa (b. 1872)  
Sutherland, Tom (b. 1908)  
Warden, Peter (b. 1848)  
Warden, Florence (b. 1876)  
Woods, Beverly (b. 1905)  
Woods, Erick (b. 1906)  
Woods, Erma (b. 1897)  
Woods, Lola (b. 1894)  
Woods, Mary (b. 1874)  
Woods, Sam (b. 1899)  
(McConihe 1917)

### **Census of Scotts Valley and Lakeport Indians, 1918**

The BIA census listed seventy-eight Indians in this enumeration.

Augustine, Bryan (b. 1894)  
Augustine, Clarence (b. 1898)  
Augustine, Della (b. 1869)  
Augustine, Delphenia (b. 1912)  
Augustine, John (b. 1886)  
Augustine, Paul (b. 1888)  
Augustine, Peter (b. 1832)  
Augustine, Robert (b. 1914)  
Augustine, Newton [Weston?] (b. 1892)  
Barnes, Belton (b. 1906) [Probably David Crawford Belton]  
Bartlett, Old (b. 1822)

Bartlett, Susie (b. 1852)  
Boggs, Pete (b. 1842)  
Buccaneer, Jim (b. 1852)  
Charlie, Ed (b. ?)  
Church, Lola [Woods] (b. 1894)  
Church, Winfred Ernest (b. 1915)  
Church, Arthur Samuel (b. 1917)  
Faught, Bob (b. 1857)  
Faught, Sarah (b. 1862)  
Faught, Clara (b. 1892)  
Heron, Ellen (b. 1881)  
Heron, Eva (b. 1907)  
Heron, Eugene (b. 1916)  
Heron, Georgia Maria (b. 1917)  
Heron, Guadrify (b. 1907)  
Heron, Hazel (b. 1909)  
Heron, Lete (b. 1911)  
Heron, Robert (b. 1916)  
Heron, Ruby (b. 1910)  
Heron, Ruth (b. 1911)  
Heron, Roy Douglas (b. 1915)  
Heron, Viola (b. 1905)  
Hubbard, Erma (b. 1897)  
Hubbard, Henry Neal (b. 1916)  
Johnson, George (b. 1865)  
Johnson, Jennie (b. 1862)  
Jones, Enoch (b. 1872)  
Jones, Lucy (b. 1867)  
Loncoe, Myrtle [Parades ?] (b. 1899)  
Loncoe, Orville (b. 1917)  
Loncoe, Virginia (b. 1915)  
McCaw, Charlie (b. 1870)  
McCaw, Clyde (b. 1895)  
McEwen, Cecelia (b. 1917)  
McEwen, Elizabeth (b. 1912)  
McEwen, Mary (b. 1910)  
Miranda, Ellen (b. 1887)  
Parades, Rachel (b. 1867)  
Patrick, Emma (b. 1901)  
Patrick, Mary (b. 1872)  
Patrick, William (b. 1867)  
Patrick, Lloyd (b. 1917)

Posh, Christina (b. 1916)  
Posh, Frances (b. 1892)  
Posh, Francisco (b. 1842)  
Posh, Flora (b. 1898)  
Posh, Marquite (b. 1899)  
Posh, Ned (b. 1877)  
Posh, Rodger (b. 1902)  
Rockhart, Charley (b. 1877)  
Rockhart, Ellen (b. ?)  
Shoemake, Lena (b. 1897)  
Sutherland, Isabelle (b. 1910)  
Sutherland, Jack (b. 1872)  
Sutherland, Lafayette (b. 1902)  
Sutherland, Louisa (b. 1872)  
Sutherland, Tom (b. 1908)  
Warden, Peter (b. 1848)  
Warden, Florence (b. 1876)  
Woods, Adrian (b. 1901)  
Woods, Beverly (b. 1905)  
Woods, Erick (b. 1906)  
Woods, Erma (b. 1897)  
Woods, Mary (b. 1874)  
Woods, Sam (b. 1899)  
Yee, Ethel (b. 1897)  
Yee, John (b. 1894)  
Yee, Milford (b. 1917)  
(McConihe 1918)

### **Residents of Scotts Valley Rancheria, 1920**

The following is the enumeration of the "Indian Rancheria" in Township 4, Lake County, January 5-6, 1920, compiled by Anna M. Evey for the Bureau of the Census:

Augustine, Byron, age 24  
Augustine, Delphina, age 7  
Augustine, Francis, age 6  
Augustine, Lily, age 26  
Augustine, Paul, age 32  
Augustine, Pete, age 76  
Augustine, Robert, age 6



Augustine, Victoria, age 55  
Augustine, Weston, age 27  
Bartlett, ?, age 80  
Bartlett, Susie, age 75 [?]  
Boone, Edith, age 26 [Rockhart niece]  
Boone, Ernest, age 24 [Rockhart nephew]  
Buckeroo [Bucaneer], Jim, age 76 [Rockhart father-in-law]  
Faight, Bob, age 75  
Faight, Sarah, age 60  
Ray, Beatrice, age 4  
Ray, Bessie, age 29  
Ray, Catherine, age 9 months  
Ray, Gene, age 25  
Ray, Mamie, age 17 [Gene Ray's sister]  
Ray, Theresa, age 5  
Rockhart, Charles, age 45  
Rockhart, Ellen, age 50  
(Bureau of the Census 1920)

### **Petition of Residents of Scotts Valley Rancheria, 1957**

The following were signatories endorsing termination of federal tax-exempt status of the Scotts Valley Rancheria on January 10, 1957:

Barnes, Belton  
Barnes, Grace  
Boggs, Theresa  
Elliott, Bennett  
Elliott Beulah K.  
Miller, Rose  
Ray, Bessie  
Ray, Chris  
Ray, George  
(Scotts Valley Rancheria 1957)

### **Distributees of Scotts Valley Rancheria, 1958**

The following were identified as receiving title to individual lots at the Scotts Valley Rancheria. All resided at Lakeport, California, except Beatrice M. Arnold and her family who lived in Corning, California.

The list included dependents:

Anderson, Delores, b. August 11, 1941, dependent of Bennett Elliott  
Arnold, Beatrice M., b. July 23, 1915  
Arnold, DeWayne, b. August 25, 1955, dependent of Merlene Arnold  
Arnold, Donald, b. June 17, 1949, dependent of Beatrice M. Arnold  
Arnold, Gary, b. June 23, 1947, dependent of Beatrice M. Arnold  
Arnold, Jerridine C., b. June 24, 1939, dependent of Beatrice M. Arnold  
Arnold, Kenneth A., Jr. B. August 22, 1941, dependent of Beatrice M.  
Arnold  
Arnold, Merlene Ray, b. May 30, 1929  
Arnold, Phyllis, b. October 4, 1944, dependent of Beatrice M. Arnold  
Arnold, Victor D., b. March 31, 1954, dependent of Merlene Arnold  
Arnold, Victoria Joyce, b. March 25, 1953, dependent of Merlene  
Arnold  
Arnold, Virgil, b. June 5, 1944, dependent of Beatrice M. Arnold  
Augustine, Bryon, b. February 2, 1894  
Barnes, Arvila, b. August 24, 1947, dependent of Belton Barnes  
Barnes, Belton, b. October 20, 1906  
Barnes, Belton R., b. November 11, 1944, dependent of Belton Barnes  
Barnes, Grace, b. January 1, 1907, dependent of Belton Barnes  
Boggs, Diana Louise, b. February 21, 1947, dependent of Theresa P.  
Boggs  
Boggs, Elaine Edwina, b. July 7, 1948, dependent of Theresa P. Boggs  
Boggs, Gloria Maria, b. October 27, 1952, dependent of Theresa P.  
Boggs  
Boggs, Joanne, born June 29, 1949, dependent of Bessie Ray  
Boggs, Shirley Ann, b. April 18, 1950, dependent of Theresa P. Boggs  
Boggs, Theresa Pearl, b. June 29, 1914  
Elliott, Arlene, b. July 9, 1954, dependent of Bennett Elliott  
Elliott, Bennett, b. April 11, 1912  
Elliott, Beulah, b. April 1, 1919, dependent of Bennett Elliott  
Elliott, Dale, b. June 10, 1947, dependent of Bennett Elliott  
Elliott, Ignatius, b. October 13, 1948, dependent of Bennett Elliott  
Miller, Arvada Delphine, b. November 22, 1942, dependent of Rosie E.  
Miller  
Miller, Clarence Michel, b. February 22, 1952, dependent of Rosie E.  
Miller  
Miller, Henry Byron, b. November 28, 1944, dependent of Rosie E.  
Miller  
Miller, Leslie Anthony, b. September 29, 1948, dependent of Rosie E.  
Miller

Miller, Rosie E., b. August 12, 1921  
 Miller, Sylvia Mary, b. June 22, 1940, dependent of Rosie E. Miller  
 Ray, Bessie, born August 7, 1891  
 Ray, Chris M., b. December 24, 1927  
 Ray, Douglas Joseph, born June 2, 1924  
 Ray, Eugene E., b. June 17, 1952, dependent of Chris M. Ray  
 Ray, Frederick K., b. November 9, 1956, dependent of Chris M. Ray  
 Ray, George L., b. October 22, 1931  
 Ray, George L., Jr., b. June 25, 1956, dependent of George L. Ray  
 Ray, Mae Rose, b. May 25, 1928, dependent of Chris M. Ray  
 Ray, Rose Mary, b. April 5, 1954, dependent of Chris M. Ray  
 Ray, Sue Anne, b. December 22, 1952, dependent of Chris M. Ray  
 Steele, Della Augustine, b. April 13, 1913, dependent of Byron  
 Augustine  
 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1958:3-4)

### **1928 Enrollment Affidavits**

Another measure of the residency of the families of the Scotts Valley Rancheria is documented in the affidavits secured by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the enrollment of California Indians, 1928-33. Each adult Indian, including Indian spouses, was enrolled. The following information confirms that the Indians of Scotts Valley, their parents, and grandparents lived in traditional Pomo territory approximately 100 miles north of San Francisco Bay.

#### **Augustine, Byron (Application No. 5782)**

- ~ Born February 2, 1892/94, Pomo
- ~ Living at Lakeport, Lake County, CA., on May 18, 1928
- ~ A. "I was born in Lake County, California. My daughter was born in Lake County, California."
- ~ A. "I have lived most of my life in Lake County. My daughter lives with me."
- ~ Spouse, Evelyn Augustine, was born January 19, 1894, 3/4 Pomo.
- ~ Father was Robert Augustine, Pomo, 4/4, born in Lake County; mother was Victoria Augustine, 1/2, born in Napa County. Father was living in Lake County in 1852; mother was born subsequent to 1852.
- ~ Paternal grandparents unknown; maternal grandmother, Mary, 4/4, born in Lake County; maternal grandfather was not Indian.
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
 A. "I do not know their names."
- ~ Parents were married by Indian custom in Lake County where they resided.
- ~ Augustine, Della, daughter on App. No. 5782

Born April 18, 1913, 3/4 Pomo  
Pencil note: married "Steele"  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. No. 5782)

**Augustine, Victoria (Application No. 5778)**

- Born "about 1860," 1/2 Pomo  
[Her son, John Augustine, age 43, born March 8, 1885, 3/4 Indian enrolled with her. Other children included Bessie (Augustine) Ray, App. No. 5777, Paul T. Augustine, App. No. 5781, and Byron Augustine, App. No. 5782]
- ~ Residing on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, Lake County CA.
  - ~ "I think I was born in Napa County, California. My son was born in Big Valley, Lake County, California."
  - ~ "I first recollect living in Napa County, and for the last 50 years or more I have lived in Lake County, California."
  - ~ Widow; husband was Robert Augustine who died 1921, about age 75, 4/4 Pomo
  - ~ Mother's name, Mary, Pomo, born in Lake County; father was non-Indian. Parents lived in Napa and Lake counties; mother died in 1922.
  - ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33:App. No. 5778)

**Augustine, Joe (Application No. 5779)**

- Born June 29, 1875, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ Father of Weston Augustine, App. No. 5780; father of Clarence Augustine, App. No. 5847.
  - ~ Living on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, Lake County, CA.
  - ~ "I was born in Lake County, California." "I have lived all my life in Lake County, California."
  - ~ Married to Mary Frank, Pomo, died about 1907, aged about 32 years.
  - ~ Son of Pete Augustine, 4/4 Pomo, and Jessie Rickabow, 4/4 Pomo
  - ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."
  - ~ Parents were married by Indian custom in Lake County, CA., and resided in Lake County  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33:App. No. 5779)
  - ~ Living at Lakeport with wife and three children in 1905 (Kelsey 1905-06)
  - ~ Son of Pete Augustine, living in 1915 with son and his family.
  - ~ Joe identified by BIA as eligible to vote on IRA, 1935 (Lipps 1935:3 June)
  - ~ Joe possibly had a second wife, Sarah, identified as wife and eligible to vote

on IRA in 1935 (Lipps 1935:3 June)

**Augustine, Clarence (Application No. 5847)**

Born November 24, 1899, 4/4 Pomo

(Hutchison 1915a; Lipps 1935; BIA App. No. 5847)

- ~ Enrolled with daughter, Erline Augustine, born August 22, 1924, 3/4
- ~ Son of Joe Augustine, App. No. 5779
- ~ Husband of Lena (Smith) Augustine, App. No. 5848
- ~ Brother of Weston Augustine, App. No. 5780
- ~ Residing on May 18, 1928, Lakeport, Lake County, CA.
- ~ "I was born at Ukiah, Mendocino County, California."
- ~ "I have lived allo my life in Mendocino and Lake Counties, California."
  - ~ Married to Lena Smith, born December 8, 1888, 1/2 Pomo
- ~ Father: Joe Augustine, born Lake County, June 29, 1875, living in 1928
- ~ Mother: Mary Frank, born Cache Creek, Lake County, died 1907
- ~ Parents were married by Indian custom and lived thereafter in Lake County
- ~ Father's father: Pete Augustine, Pomo
- ~ Father's mother: Jessie Rickabow, Pomo
- ~ Mothers' father: Frank Hanson, Pomo
- ~ Mother's mother: Julia Hanson, Pomo
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."
  - A. "I do not know their names."
  - (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. No. 5847)
- ~ Identified by BIA as eligible to vote on IRA in 1935 (Lipps 1935:3 June)
- ~ Clarence's wife was Lena identified in 1935 (Lipps 1935: 3 June)

**Augustine, Paul P. (Application No. 5781)**

- ~ Born June 15, 1887, 3/4 Pomo
- ~ Living at Lakeport, CA., May 18, 1928. A. "I have lived all of my life in Lake County."
- ~ Son of Robert Augustine, 4/4, born in Lake County, and Victoria ?, 1/2, born in Napa County. Resided in Lake County after their marriage by Indian custom.
- ~ Brother of Bryon Augustine; father of ? Whipple.
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."
  - A. "I do not know their names."
- ~ Paternal grandparents unknown
- ~ Maternal grandfather unknown non-Indian; maternal grandmother, Mary, 4/4 Indian, born in Lake County
  - (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. 5781)

- ~ Listed "alone" in 1917, widower in 1929
- ~ Identified by BIA as eligible to vote on IRA (Lipps 1935:3 June)  
(Hutchison 1915a, 1917a, 1918a)

### **Augustine, Weston (Application No. 5780)**

- ~ Born May 14, 1892, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ Husband of Mary Lee (named in application); possibly second wife, Clara ?
- ~ Son of Joe Augustine, App. No. 5799; brother of Clarence Augustine, App. No. 5847
- ~ Living on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, CA. "I was born in Scott's Valley, Lake County, California." "I have lived all my life in Lake County, California."
- ~ Ancestry:
  - Father's mother: Jessie Rickabow, Pomo
  - Father's father: Pete Augustine
  - Mother's mother: Julia Hanson, Pomo
  - Mother's father: Frank Hanson, Pomo
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."
- ~ Father was Joe Augustine, 4/4  
Mother was Mary (Frank) Augustine, 4/4  
Both parents were born in Lake County, CA. Parents were married by Indian custom in Lake County and resided there.  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. 5780)
- ~ Augustine, Michael, son of Weston  
Born May 21, 1920, 4/4 Pomo  
On App. No. 5780

### **Barnes, Belton (Application No. 5785)**

- ~ Born April 8, 1906, 1/2 Pomo
- ~ Resided on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, Lake County, CA.
- ~ Born in Lake County, CA.; has resided in county since birth.
- ~ Ancestry:
  - Stanley Morgan, Pomo, Mother's mother's father
  - Mary, Pomo, Mother's mother's mother
  - Bill Rickabow, Pomo, mother's father
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."
- ~ Father's name was John Barnes, non-Indian; mother was Juanita Billy, 4/4 Pomo; she was born in Lake County, CA.; the parents were not married. Mother continued to live in Lake County. Father was living in 1928; mother died in 1906.

- ~ Mother's father died about 1900, aged 58 years old, lived in 1852 in Lake County
- Mother's mother died about 1904, age 57 years old.
- Mother's mother's mother died 1913, about 75 to 80 years old, they lived, June, 1852, in Lake County, CA.
- ~ "Application made by Charley Rockhart, #5783, who states that he has had Belton Barnes in his care ever since he was born, that Belton Barnes is the grandson of his sister, Kate Morgan."  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. No. 5785)

**Charlie, Ed (Application No. 5793)**

- ~ Born 1875, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ Identified as brother of Charley Rockhart; father of Ralph Holder, App. No. 5724.
- ~ Living on May 18, 1928, Lakeport, Lake County, CA. "I was born at Lakeport, Lake County, California."
- ~ Marital condition: separated; wife is Edna Charley about 60 years old, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ His father was Charley Morgan, 4/4 Pomo, born in Lake County; his mother was Mary, 4/4 Pomo, born in Lake County. They were married in Lake County by Indian custom and resided there after marriage.
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."
- ~ Ed Charley's son was Ralph Holder, born June 15, 1901, 4/4 Pomo; he married Susie Moore, App. No. 5725; His mother was Emma Charley, App. No. 5726; Ralph was the brother of Lyda Faught, App. No. 5727 (Data from Holder, App. No. 5724)  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: App. No. 5793)
- ~ Living with wife and four children at Lakeport in 1905 (Kelsey 1905-06)
- ~ Identified by BIA as eligible to vote on IRA (Lipps 1935:3 June)  
(Harrison 1940; Hutchison 1918a)

**Faught, Sarah (Application No. 5784)**

- ~ Born 1862/63
- ~ Widow of Bob Faught in 1928; he was 4/4 Pomo.
- ~ Resided at Lakeport, Lake County, CA., on May 18, 1928
- ~ Born in Lake County, CA.
- ~ 5. A. "I have lived all of my life in Lake County, California."
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."

- ~ 16. Father was born "In Big Valley, Lake County, California."  
Mother was born "In Upper Lake, Lake County, California."
- ~ Parents were married by Indian custom in Lake County.
- ~ Father died about 1863; mother died about 1870.  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: App. No. 5784)
- ~ Died in December, 1937; received BIA O.A.S. \$28/month; lived at  
Lakeport, CA. in 1930s (Sacramento Agency 1930-38, Welfare  
Assistance Records, Box 1).

#### **Faught, Lyda (Application No. 5727)**

Born 1894

- ~ Mother of Luther Faught, born, 1910, 3/4/ Pomo  
Mother of Fred Anderson, born 1929  
Daughter of Emma Charley, App. No. 5726  
Half-sister of Ralph Holder, App. No. 5724  
Half-sister of Ethan Anderson, App. No. 5767
- ~ Living on May 18, 1928 at Middlecreek Rancheria, Upper Lake, CA.  
"I was born at Upper Lake, Lake County, California."
- ~ Daughter of Ed Anderson, 4/4, and of Emma Charley, 4/4  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928: App. No. 5727)

#### **McCaw, Clyde (Application No. 5791)**

- ~ Born 1895, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ Living on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, CA. "I was born in Lake County,  
California."
- ~ 5. A. "Have lived all my life in Lake County, California."
- ~ Married to Clara Brown, 1/2 Pomo  
Her father's father was Charles Morgan, Pomo  
Her father's mother was Mary Morgan, Pomo
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe  
or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who  
executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."
- ~ Father was Charles McCaw, 4/4 Indian; he died in 1926.  
Mother was Rosa Rickabow, 4/4 Indian; she died in 1923.  
Parents were born in Lake County, CA., and married by Indian custom; after  
their marriage they resided in Lake County.  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: App. No. 5791)

#### **McCaw, Clara (Brown) (Application No. 5792)**

Born 1897, 4/4 Pomo

- ~ Living on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, CA. "I was born in Sebastapool



Valley, Sonoma County, California." "I have lived all of my life in Lake and Sonoma Counties."

- ~ Maiden name was Clara Brown, 4/4 Pomo. First husband was McCloud Alvino, who died in 1924; father of Roseta Alvino.
- ~ Father was Santiago Brown, 4/4 Pomo; mother was Alice Brown, 4/4 Pomo.
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."
- ~ Parents were married by Indian custom in Sonoma County, CA. Father was then living in Sonoma County and mother in Lake County.  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. No. 5792)
  
- ~ Alvino, Roseta  
Born 1918, 4/4 Pomo  
On App. No. 5792 (dau. Of Clara)  
(Hutchison 1917a, 1918a)

#### **Patrick, William (Application No. 5709)**

Born 1867, 4/4 Pomo

- ~ Father of Roy Patrick, born July 16, 1917, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ Father of Lloyd Patrick, born July 26, 1912, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ Father of Ida Boone, Ap. No. 5752
- ~ Living on May 18, 1928; at Upper Lake, CA.
- ~ "I was born at Big Valley, Lake County, California, my children were born at Upper Lake, Lake County, Calif."
- ~ "I was born at Big Valley, then moved to Ukiah, Mendocino County, for 14 years, then went to Upper Lake, Lake County, California, where I have since lived; my children live with them, son, Lloyd, is at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California."
- ~ Separated from wife who is Clara Bateman, born 1872, 4/4 Pomo
- ~ Father was Bosolio, 4/4 Pomo; died 1888, aged about 75 or 80  
Mother was Mary, 4/4 Pomo; died 1894, aged about 75  
Parents were married by Indian custom and lived in Lake County, California.
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. No. 5709)

#### **Ray, Gene (Application No. 1776)**

Born March 12, 1894, 4/4 Pomo

- ~ Children enrolled:
  - Teresa, 14, F, June 29, 1914, 3/4
  - Beatrice M., F, 13, July 23, 1915, 3/4
  - Catherine B., F, 9, April 1, 1919, 3/4

- Rosie E., F, 7, August 12, 1921, 3/4  
 Eugene P., M, 5, February 2, 1923, 3/4  
 Douglas J., M, 3, June 2, 1925, 3/4  
 Chris V., M, 1, December 24, 1927, 3/4  
 Merline, F, May 1, 1929, 3/4
- ~ Husband of Bessie Augustine Ray, App. No. 5777
  - ~ Son of Gill Ray, App. No. 3996, 4/4 Pomo, born Laytonville, Mendocino County
  - ~ Son of Rose Ray, App. No. 3997, 1/2, Pomo, born Ten Mile River, Mendocino County; Rose's Ray's father was George Stevenson, non-Indian Parents were married by Indian custom in Mendocino County and lived near Laytonville after their marriage.  
 Brother of Alice Ray White, App. No. 3993
  - ~ Resided on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, Lake County
  - ~ "I was born at Laytonville, Mendocino County, California. All of my children were born in Lake County, California."
  - ~ Married to Bessie Augustine, born August 7, 1891, 3/4 Pomo
  - ~ California ancestors
    - Bill Ray, Pomo, father's father, born near Laytonville
    - Lucy Ray, Pomo, father's mother, born near Laytonville
    - Ellen Chockley, Pomo, mother's mother, born near Laytonville
    - Mah-din-jet-jose, Pomo, father's father's father, born near Laytonville
    - Tul-lis, Pomo, fathers' father's mother, born near Laytonville
    - Teet-rage, Pomo, father's mother's father, born near Laytonville
    - Shirt-ah-nee-bun, fathers mother's father, born near Laytonville
  - ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
 A. "I do not know their names."  
 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: App. No. 5776)
  - ~ Children of Eugene and Bessie (Augustine) Ray:
    - Ray, Theresa
      - Born June 29, 1914
      - App. No. 5776
      - Identified in 1945 as a "daughter" of Gene and Bessie Ray
      - Married to ? Boggs
    - Ray, Beatrice N.
      - Born July 23, 1915, 3/4 Pomo
      - Married ? Arnold
      - App. No. 5776
    - Ray, Catherine B.
      - Born April 1, 1919
      - Married ? Elliott
      - App. No. 5776
    - Ray, Rosie E.
      - Born August 12, 1921, 3/4 Pomo
      - Married ? Miller

App. No. 5776

Ray, Gene, Jr.  
Born February 2, 1923, 3/4 Pomo

Ray, Douglas J.  
Born June 6, 1925, 3/4 Pomo  
Served in U.S. Army

Ray, Christopher M.  
Born December 24, 1927, 3/4 Pomo

Ray, Merline  
Born May 31, 1929, 3/4 Pomo

Ray, George  
Born October 22, 1930, 3/4 Pomo  
(Harrison 1940)

**Ray, Bessie (Augustine) (Application No. 5777)**

Born August 7, 1891, 3/4 Pomo, wife

- ~ Daughter of Victoria Augustine, App. No. 5778
- ~ Sister of Paul T. Augustine App. No. 5781
- ~ Sister of Byron Augustine, App. No. 5782
- ~ Wife of Eugene Ray, App. No. 5776.
- ~ Living on May 18, 1928, at Lakeport, Lake County, CA.
- ~ "I was born in Lake County, California." "I have lived all my life in Lake County, California."
- ~ Husband, Eugene Ray, was born March 12, 1894, 3/4 Pomo
- ~ Father was Bob Augustine, 4/4 Pomo, born in Lake County  
Mother is Victoria Augustine, 4/4 Pomo, born in Napa County  
Mother's mother was Mary, Pomo  
Parents were married by Indian custom in Lake County and lived there after their marriage.
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1928-33, App. No. 5777)

**Rockhart, Charley (Application No. 5783)**

Born 1873/1877, 4/4 Pomo

- ~ Single man, no children, 4/4 Pomo.
- ~ Resided at Lakeport, CA., on May 18, 1928
- ~ A. "I was born in Lake County, California."
- ~ A. "I have lived all of my life in Lake County, California."

- ~ Father was Charley Morgan, 4/4 Pomo, born in Lake County; mother was Mary, 4/4 Pomo, born in Lake County. Parents resided in Lake County after their marriage.
- ~ 13. Q. "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to if you know them."  
A. "I do not know their names."  
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, App. No. 5783)

Rock Hart and wife, Ellen, identified in 1905 as living at Lakeport (Kelsey 1905-06)  
Identified by BIA as eligible to vote on IRA (Lipps 1935:3 June)  
(Hutchison 1915a; 1917a, 1918a)

Of the sixteen individuals connected to Scotts Valley Rancheria enrolled in 1928, all gave their residency as Lakeport, except one: William Patrick lived nearby at Upper Lake, California. By their affidavits, these people affirmed that they, their parents, and grandparents were born and lived in Lake and Mendocino counties. These people affirmed their Pomo ancestry and residency. Almost all said: "I have lived all of my life in Lake County, California."

The Augustine family provided several ancestors for the modern Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians. A partial genealogy of this family includes the following:

Robert "Bob" Augustine (b. Lake County-d. 1921) married Victoria/Della ? (b. Napa County). Their children included:

1. John Augustine (b. Mar. 8, 1885)
2. Paul Augustine (b. June 14/15, 1887)
3. Bessie Augustine (b. Aug. 7, 1891) married Eugene Ray (b. Mar. 12, 1894, Laytonville). Their children included:
  - 3.1. Theresa Ray (b. June 29, 1914)
  - 3.2. Beatrice M. Ray (b. July 13, 1915) who married ? Arnold. Their children included:
    - 3.2.1. Jerridine Cladina Arnold (b. June 24, 1939)
    - 3.2.2. Kenneth A. Arnold (b. August 22, 1941)
  - 3.3. Catherine B. Ray (b. April 1, 1919)
  - 3.4. Rosie E. Ray (b. August 12, 1921)
  - 3.5. Eugene P. Ray (b. Feb. 2, 1923)
  - 3.6. Douglas J. Ray (b. June 2, 1925)
  - 3.7. Christopher V. Ray (b. Dec. 24, 1927)

3.8. Merline F. Ray (b. May 1, 1929)

3.9 George Ray (b. Oct. 22, 1930)

4. Byron Louis Augustine (b. Feb. 2, 1892/94) married Evelyn ?. Their children included:

1.1. Della Augustine (b. Apr. 18, 1913) who married ? Steele

5. Roqur Augustine (b. ca. 1894)

Pete/Peter Augustine (b. ca. 1832-living in 1918) married Jessie Rickabow. Their children included:

1. Joe Augustine (b. June 29, 1875) who married (1) Mary Frank (ca. 1875/78-d. 1907) and (2) Lily ?. Mary was the daughter of Frank and Julia Hanson. The children of Joe and Mary Augustine included:

1.1. Weston Augustine (b. June 14, 1892) who married Mary Lee/Clara ?. Their children included:

1.1.1. Michael Augustine (b. May 21, 1920)

1.2. Clarence Augustine (b. Nov. 24, 1899) who married Lena (Smith) Henthorne. Their children included:

Erline Augustine (b. Aug. 22, 1924)

The children of Joe and Lily Augustine included:

1.3. Francis Augustine (b. ca. 1916)

Beulah Augustine (b. April 1, 1929) married (1) Alvin Anderson and (2) Bennett Elliott (b. Apr. 11, 1912). The children of Beulah (Augustine) Anderson and Alvin Anderson were:

1. Rudolph Anderson (d. Sept. 6, 1940, Sonoma County Hospital)

2. Delores Anderson (b. Aug. 9/11, 1941)

The children of Beulah (Augustine) and Bennett Elliott were:

3. Dale Elliott (b. 1948)

4. Ignatius Elliott (b. 1949)

5. Arelene Elliott (b. 1955)

## Conclusions

### Contentions of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo

In November, 2005, the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians filed its "Request for Indian Lands Determination" in a fee-to-trust gaming development project with the Department of the Interior, Pacific Region Office, Sacramento. This document made numerous assertions. These are quoted and referenced to the document. Each is answered succinctly based on documentation found in this report.

#### **1. "The proposed trust land is within the area used and occupied by the Pomo before first contact with Europeans" (I)**

The proposed trust land is within the aboriginal use and occupancy area of the Costanoans. The land lies on the south side of the bay reaching from the Straits of Carquinez to San Pablo Bay to San Francisco Bay. This area is more than 90 miles south of the traditional homeland of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo.

Intervening between the southernmost Pomo and the northern shore of San Francisco bay were the Coast Miwok, Wappo, and Patwin. These tribes spoke Penutian languages not intelligible to the Pomo. The contention that the proposed site is traditional Pomo territory is false and attempts to overturn more than 150 years of scholarly study. The accounts documenting Pomo land use and occupancy are based on information obtained from dozens and dozens of Pomo informants as well as documentation confirming the use and occupancy areas of the Coast Miwok, Wappo, Patwin, and Costanoan Indians.

The statement "before first contact with Europeans" is a clue to the specious quality of this argument. If it was before "first contact," then it is not documented except by oral tradition. Pomo oral traditions shared extensively with major scholars since 1851 do not sustain this contention.

#### **2. "The Property is located in close proximity to the sites of several historic Pomo villages and a historic trail linking**

**Pomo communities throughout traditional Pomo territory. The Pomo from these villages hunted, fished and gathered the materials needed for their daily lives on the San Francisco Bay and along the shores of the Bay where the property is located” (SVB 2005:16).**

None of the “several historic villages” is identified. The historic trail—poorly documented but possibly used as a trade route—passed through the lands of other tribes living south of the Pomo. No documentation confirms use of this trail by the ancestors of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo nor is there identification of Pomo using this trail to trade on the north shore of the San Pablo or San Francisco bays.

The proposed gaming site at Richmond lies nearly 90 miles south of the lands used and occupied by the Scotts Valley band of Pomo—identified in the Northern Pomo Language area—and at least thirty miles south of the nearest Pomo villages near Sebastapol—sites within the Russian River watershed. The contention avoids discussion of the Coast Miwok occupancy of the north side of San Francisco and San Pablo bays and the fact that the Contra Costa County, on the southern shore, was the aboriginal homeland of the Costanoan.

None of the major anthropological assessments of the Pomo by Gibbs, Powers, Barrett, Merriam, Kroeber, Stewart, McClendan and Oswalt and those of Levy on the Costanoan, Kelly on the Coast Miwok, or Sawyer on the Wappo agrees with this new construction of tribal distribution and use areas.

**3. “During the 1820s and 1830s, between 600 and 700 Pomos were baptized at Mission San Rafael, located on the southern end of the Marin Peninsula, less than one (1) mile from the Bay” (SVB 2005:18).**

The ethnohistorical report does not identify a single, documented Pomo ancestor of the Scotts Valley Band baptized at this mission. More significantly, the baptism of an Indian at a mission does not transform the site of the mission into the aboriginal homeland of the tribe of that person. By this logic Coast Miwok (who lived on the Marin Peninsula), Wappo, Patwin, Yokut, Central Valley Miwok—indeed Indians from numerous tribes—could now claim sites of former missions as aboriginal use and occupancy areas.

**4. "The proposed trust land is approximately 10 miles from territory the Pomo ceded to the United States pursuant to Treaty in 1852" (I)**

The date of the two treaty councils held with Pomo Indians was 1851, not 1852. The treaties were never ratified; there was no legal land cession. The Senate ignored the documents. There is no ratified treaty with any tribe from the State of California.

The geographical areas identified in the agreements made with Commissioner Redick McKee were secured within a matter of a few days with but limited interaction with the Pomo. Entire bands or language groups of Pomo were probably unaware of the McKee councils and did not participate in the agreements. The proposed cession areas in the McKee agreements were geographical, not exclusively tribal or linguistic. They represented an effort to define lands. Congress rejected that effort. The draft treaties are nothing more than interesting, historical documents.

**5. "These diseases [smallpox, cholera, and malaria], coupled with military depredations and enslavement of the native populations resulted in the rapid decline of the Pomo people and their cultural heritage, causing the Pomo to migrate north, away from San Francisco Bay and away from contact with Europeans" (SVB 2005:19-20).**

The contention of Pomo migration northward from San Francisco Bay is undocumented in the historic period. While thousands of California Indians died because of mistreatment and new contagions, there is no historical record of Pomo migration from the watershed of San Francisco Bay or San Pablo Bay north to Mendocino and Lake counties. Indeed, the existence of more than 500 Pomo place names for villages, camping sites, and other use areas in the region of the Russian and Eel river watersheds and the Clear Lake Basin confirms that the Pomo aboriginal territory lay north of the lands of the Coast Miwok, Wappo, and Patwin.

**6. "The Property [at Richmond in Contra Costa County] is also located near the boundaries of the territory the Pomo ceded to the United States during the 19<sup>th</sup> century" (SVB 2005:16).**



The word "near" means at least thirty miles south of the nearest Pomo-speaking area. The homeland of the Scotts Valley Band was 90 miles to the north near Lakeport, California. Consistently linguists have identified the Scotts Valley Rancheria as within the Northern and Eastern languages of Pomo—the Pomo farthest north of San Francisco Bay of the seven Pomo languages.

**7. "The Federal Government relocated the Tribe to the San Francisco Bay Area" (SVB 2005:i) and "Federal policies during the Termination Era of Federal Indian policy intensified the relocation of members of terminated tribes from existing/terminated Rancherias and reservations to urban centers throughout the country" (SVB 2005:11).**

While it is true that as Termination approached the BIA offered job training programs to individual Pomos, including members of the Scotts Valley Band, the fact that a person attended a secretarial or beauty college in San Francisco in the 1960s did not make the area Pomo aboriginal territory. Termination educational programs placed Indians from all over the country in St. Paul, Denver, Oakland, Alameda, and San Francisco. Because Navajos or Tlingits from Alaska participated in these programs provides no argument for "restored land" to their tribes.

By the logic of this statement dozens of American Indian tribes could—including more than fifty terminated tribes in western Oregon whose members participated in job-training programs in the San Francisco Bay area—mount the case that now they are "restored tribes" because of congressional restoration acts, 1977-89—they, too, could seek gaming sites in Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, and other counties.

**8. "The Property is also located with the Tribe's service population area and is centrally located with the Tribe's largest population center . . . ." (SVB 2005:16)**

It is true that Contra Costa County is defined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as part of the Scotts Valley Band's service district. This modern reality does not affirm that any of the land in that county is within the Pomo tribe's historic use and occupancy area. Both the BIA

and Congress have identified service districts to meet modern tribal needs, not to define traditional aboriginal areas. This is a bogus argument to try to justify "restored lands." Contra Costa County was the homeland of the Costanoan, not the Pomo.

**9. "The United States, however, failed to construct and/or improve water and sewage treatment facilities necessary to make the homes on the Rancheria habitable" (SVB 2005:33).**

The failing of the federal government in this matter is well documented. The fact that some Pomo of Scotts Valley Rancheria relocated in the 1950s and the 1960s does not make the places where they settled aboriginal use and occupancy territory of the tribe. This fact has no bearing on "restored lands."

**10. "The center of the Scotts Valley community in the Bay area was the Hilltop Bar, located in Oakland, which opened in 1970 and has been owned and operated by members of the Tribe for more than thirty-five (35) years" (SVB 2005:35).**

The existence of a modern setting for tribal gatherings in Alameda County—a site more than 110 miles south of Scotts Valley Rancheria--has nothing whatsoever to do with documenting lands "restored" to a "restored tribe." This facetious reasoning permeates the "Request for Indian Lands Determination."

**11. "Pursuant to a Stipulated Entry of Judgment entered on September 6, 1991, the United States acknowledged the illegal termination of the Tribe under the Rancheria Act and agreed to restore the Tribe's status as a federally-recognized tribe" (SVB 2005:35-36).**

Nowhere in the wording of the Rancheria Termination Act is there mention of the termination of a tribe. The law provided for an end to the tax-exempt status of federal fee land held for the use of Indians in California.

It is true that the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo has secured a renewed federal relationship. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has

affirmed this status under provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act (1934). The former Scotts Valley Rancheria was not a reservation. The "Four Reservations Act" (1864) and the Mission Relief Act (1891) established the reservations in California. Scotts Valley Rancheria was federal fee land purchased for the use of homeless Indians. Its legal status was no different than the site of Greenville School near Redding or the Sherman Institute at Riverside, California. These were BIA-operated boarding schools on federal fee land.

## **Established Factual Information**

### **1. Pomo aboriginal use and occupancy areas**

The speakers of the seven different Pomoan languages of the Hokan family lived in the watersheds of the Russian River, Eel River, and Clear Lake. Scholars from Gibbs to McLendon and Oswalt over 150 years have agreed on the setting of this aboriginal use and occupancy area.

### **2. Tribes occupying the margins of San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, and the Straits of Carquinez**

Historical and ethnographical studies have documented that the country south of the Pomoan-speakers was the homeland of the Coast Miwok, Wappo, Patwin—north of the tidal waters—and the Costanoans along the south and eastern shore of those waters.

### **3. Scotts Valley Band residency near Lakeport, California**

Historical and ethnographic materials document the residency of the ancestors of the present Scotts Valley Band as living near Lakeport as early as the 1880s. The *History of Mendocino County* (1880) included oral history accounts of "Augustine" [probably Pete Augustine, born ca. 1832]. Numerous members of the Scotts Valley Band trace to the Augustine family. Repeatedly during the twentieth century in both Bureau of Indian Affairs census reports and the federal decennial census "Indian Schedules," the ancestors of the Scotts Valley Band lived at or in the vicinity of Lakeport.

Of singular significance in confirmation of the residency of the Scotts Valley Band at Lakeport are the affidavits of tribal ancestors made in 1928 for the enrollment of California Indians. None of these affidavits was referenced, quoted, or included in the FOIA materials that were part of the record of the effort to seek trust lands in Contra Costa County. These affidavits—cited in this report—confirm that these individuals, their parents, and their grandparents (of the earliest historic contact period in the lands north of San Francisco Bay) lived in Lake and Mendocino counties. These affidavits do not confirm a northward migration from San Francisco Bay. To the contrary, they make the case that the Pomo resided in a homeland long-documented as their traditional use and occupancy area.

#### **4. Treaty cession map of Charles Royce (1899)**

The treaty cession map of Royce is what it is—an effort by a historical geographer to try to identify the lands included in the unratified treaties negotiated in 1851 by Redick McKee. The map does not purport to show tribal distribution or language areas.

On September 12, 1851, while on the Eel River, McKee informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he knew but little about the territory, population, or identity of the Indians covered in his treaties of August 20 and 22. He admitted that it found "it impossible to visit on this journey many of the smaller tribes or bands scattered among the mountains of the coast range, and on the coast south of Humboldt . . . ." (McKee 1851:238). McKee hoped to create a reservation at Clear Lake for all Indians of the upper Eel and Russian river valleys, the coast, and the region lying north of San Francisco Bay. The reservation was a potential holding area for Indians of many different tribes, bands, and languages. Congress did not create it when it rejected all of McKee's treaties.

#### **5. Role of George Gibbs in the McKee Treaty Commission (1851)**

George Gibbs (1815-1871) had never previously visited California. He had no prior knowledge of California Indian languages. He came to California in early July, 1851, to visit his brother, Alfred Gibbs, a West Point graduate stationed there with the U.S. Army. Two

weeks later Gibbs secured appointment—an all-expenses-paid research trip—by serving as secretary and cartographer to the McKee Treaty Commission.

Gibbs's interests were scholarly. Since arriving in Oregon in the fall of 1849, he had embarked on a program to acquire Indian vocabularies of as many different tribes as possible. Using Albert Gallatin's list of 150 words, by 1861 Gibbs secured more than 100 vocabularies, either personally or by persuading military officers and others to assist him. Gibbs's only use as "interpreter" for McKee came in the Klamath watershed of northwestern California where he began to encounter words in Chinook Jargon. In 1851 Gibbs was at work compiling alphabetical dictionaries of both Chinook and the Chinook Jargon.

Gibbs's observations on the Pomo were based on a few days of travel among them. He was astute enough as a linguist to differentiate Pomo from other languages, but he had no mastery of any of the Pomo languages nor the ability to engage in direct interviews with Pomo informants.

## **6. Samuel A. Barrett's ethnography of the Pomo**

Consultants for the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo seek to discredit, diminish, and revise Barrett's identification of Pomo languages and territories. Barrett's work, however, involved more than 200 Pomo informants and was carried out in 1903, 1905-06, among people who had been born during the aboriginal epoch or were the children and grandchildren of people who were highly knowledgeable about their heritage.

Although subsequent anthropologists have made some modifications to Barrett's territorial areas, his scholarship stands. Indeed the work of C. Hart Merriam, Alfred Louis Kroeber, Omer C. Stewart, Sally McLendon, and Robert L. Oswalt has sustained Barrett's construction of Pomo territory. At no point did Barrett or other scholars document Pomo villages along the northern shore of San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, or the Straits of Carquinez, let alone on the opposite shore in Contra Costa County.

## **7. Chairman Donald Arnold's Ancestry**

Donald Arnold, chairman of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo, has repeatedly assured civic officials and the press about the strong aboriginal presence of the Scotts Valley Pomo in Contra Costa County. Arnold's ancestry, however, confirms that his family has lived for most of the last 150 years in the vicinity of Scotts Valley, Lakeport, California, a location ninety to 100 miles north of Richmond, California.

### **Great Grandfather:**

Robert "Bob" Augustine (b. ca. 1846-d. 1921) married to Victoria ? (b. ca. 1865)

### **Grandmother:**

Bessie Augustine (b. Aug. 7, 1891) married Eugene Ray (b. 1894)

### **Mother:**

Beatrice Ray (b. July 23, 1915) married ? Arnold

### **Son:**

Donald Arnold (b. June 17, 1949), chairman of Scotts Valley Pomo

See, in particular, "1928 Enrollment Affidavits" of the Augustine/Ray families starting at p. 59 of this report.

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**Beckham Report  
Addendum**



**The Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians:  
Traditional Use and Occupancy Areas and Residency in Lake County, California**

**By Dr. Stephen Dow Beckham  
November 2006**

**ADDENDUM**

**I. EVALUATION OF SCOTTS VALLEY BAND OF POMO ASSERTIONS AND EVIDENCE**

**A. Tribe's Historical Presence in Contra Costa County**

1. The McClurken *Ethnohistorical Report* (June 2005) and other data submitted by the Scotts Valley Band does not document a single village, fishing site, gathering area, ceremonial site, trade center, burial site, quarry site, or other Pomo tribal activity area on either the north or south margins of San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, or the Straits of Carquinez.
2. The assertion of Pomo fishing and gathering on the margins of San Francisco Bay is undocumented. McClurken's report strategically avoids the significant weight of evidence in Samuel Barrett's (1908) carefully researched study of Pomo band distribution and the ethnogeography of the region north of San Francisco Bay. It likewise avoids the parallel and confirming studies mounted by C. Hart Merriam (1905-08) a century ago, as well as that of subsequent scholars. In none of the more than 500 Pomo place names—the ethnogeography documented by Pomo informants for Barrett, Merriam, and other scholars—is there identification of such locations.

**B. Sir Francis Drake's Landing in California**

1. The site of Drake's alleged landing in California remains controversial, contentious, and incompletely documented. There is no conclusive evidence that Drake encountered the Pomo. Those who attempted to solve the problem included Dr. Herbert Eugene Bolton, Director of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, and Henry Raup Wagner, author of major books on the exploration of the west coast of North America.

The possible Drake "landing" sites include:

- Goleta Channel in Chumash Indian territory near Santa Barbara, CA., including recovery in 1981 of five cannons believed to date to the sixteenth century.
- San Francisco area in Coastanoan Indian territory, where in 1974 discovery was made of a English sixpence coined in 1567.

- Drake's Bay, June 17-July 23, 1579.
- Bodega Bay, June 17-July 23, 1579.
- South Bay, Cape Arago, SW Oregon Coast, where Oregon Historical Society placed a bronze plaque claiming the site was Drake's anchorage.
- Whale Cove, Lincoln County, Oregon, a site publicized and touted by Bob Ward, a British writer who has promoted archaeological investigations in the area without finding historical evidence of Drake's presence.

### **C. Scotts Valley Band of Pomo's Presence at San Francisco Bay Missions**

1. Nowhere in the tribal documents or the McClurken report is there named a single ancestor of the Scotts Valley Band who was baptized at Mission San Rafael or Mission Sonoma. While some may have been baptized, none is identified. Furthermore, the McClurken report assumes that Indians baptized at those missions were residents of the immediate area. That was not the case. Often the peoples of the coastal zone had died of pandemic disease and the garrison from the presidio went out with the priests to round up potential converts and force them to come from distant places to the missions. The San Rafael mission was initially populated by ill Indians removed from Mission Delores in San Francisco.
2. McClurken's report contends "between 600 and 700 Pomos were baptized at Mission San Rafael." Not one is named nor is there a single genealogical link established between alleged ancestors and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo.
3. The McClurken report also stresses long exploitation by the Spanish and Mexican governments of the Pomo at the missions immediately north of San Francisco Bay such as the Mission San Francisco Solano at Sonoma (The mission was not founded until 1823 and was secularized in 1834--a total of eleven years). The mission's history discusses the presence of Coast Miwok, not Pomo Indians:

"Construction began in October 1823 led by Father Altimira. The vineyards were flourishing. The coast Miwok Indians came back as soon as construction began. The Indians constructed a temporary wooden chapel in the palisade style tying logs together with leather ropes to form walls and covering with a thatch roof. On April 4, 1824, the chapel was dedicated and the first baptisms performed. Adobe buildings began to take shape."

4. Mission San Rafael Arcangel was also located in Coast Miwok country, not Pomo territory. Edgar M. Sliney wrote a good overview of the mission's history in the



MARIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MAGAZINE, 15(1)(1989):4-13, and noted:

"Mission Dolores was experiencing an alarming death rate of the neophytes, newly baptized Indians, who lived and worked at the San Francisco mission. A location across the bay was recommended by Lieutenant Gabriel Morago who passed through the area on official visits to Fort Ross. Thus a small group of ailing Indians from the San Francisco Mission was sent to a beautiful valley surrounded with hills studded with oak trees. There the ailing Indians recovered surprisingly well. The delightful location was called Nanaguani by the Miwok Indians. Today we know it as San Rafael."

#### **D. Migration of Pomo Indians North from San Francisco Bay**

1. The McClurken report, p. 27, discusses the murders of Charles Stone and Andrew Kelsey which led to an expedition of U.S. Army troops from Sonoma and Benicia to the north end of Clear Lake, an event that led to what is termed the "Bloody Island Massacre." The McClurken report cites to "Horrible Slaughter of Indians" in the *Alta* of May 28, 1850. While the events that occurred are a tragedy, it is unsubstantiated that Pomo Indians fled north from San Francisco Bay and were pursued all the way to an island at the north end of Clear Lake where they engaged in hostilities with the U.S. Army.

The McClurken report is false when, after discussing events at Clear Lake, within the same paragraph (p. 27) it reports: "This record of events places the Pomo in the area immediately north of San Francisco Bay during the earliest years of jurisdiction over California." The events at Bloody Island occurred at a location 80 to 100 miles of San Francisco Bay. A variety of historical accounts document the hostilities with the Pomo in 1850 at Clear Lake. McClurken's report runs a gloss in assuming/asserting that the Pomo engaged in the events at Bloody Island had retreated from San Francisco Bay. This is a false statement.

2. George Gibbs, linguist and interpreter for Treaty Commissioner Redick McKee, wrote in his diary of 19 August 1851, while camped at Clear Lake:

"A cattle ranch was formerly maintained in this valley, and the adobe house, erected by the owners, was still standing about three miles from our camp, but at this time unoccupied. It was here that Andrew Kelsey and Charles Stone were killed by the Indians, in December, 1849; a murder which was severely punished during the next spring, by a party of troops under Captain Lyons, who succeeded in bringing up a mountain howitzer and two boats from below. The Indians, who had fortified upon the creek, at the upper end of the lake, being driven out by shot, were pursued in the boats

to the island by a detachment of infantry, and on their trying to escape to the shore, attacked by the dragoons, who met them waist-deep in the tule. The utter rout and severe loss which they suffered, had effectually subdued them, and undoubtedly brought about the readiness with which they now met the overtures of the agent [Redick Mckee, the treaty commissioner]."(Gibbs 1853[3]:109).

This was the Bloody Island conflict with the Pomo at Clear Lake. There is no suggestion of any migration or driving of Indians from San Francisco Bay to this location as a predicate to the actions of Captain N. Lyons. Lyons reported his mission to Major E. R. S. Canby on 22 May 1850. General Persifor Smith reported the incident to Capt. Irvin McDonnell, Assistant Adjutant-General. The reports are in the congressional Serial Set, Senate Executive Document No. 1, Part 2, pp. 75-83, 31 Cong., 2nd Session, 1850.

3. There was no migration of Pomo Indians north from San Francisco Bay that led to the actions of the U.S. Army under Captain Lyons at Bloody Island. The Pomo account is by "Augustine," probably the ancestor of the Scotts Valley Augustine family. He said:

"Stone and Kelsey came and built an adobe house at where Kelseyville now stands. They had nothing but one horse apiece when they came into the valley. They got all the Indians from Sanel, Yokia, Potter Valley, and the head of the lake to come to the ranch, and of all those there he chose twenty-six young Indians, all stout and strong young men, and took them to the mines on Feather River, and among them was Augustine. This was in the summer time..." [Sanel, Yokia, and Potter Valley are well documented Pomo residency locations in the upper Russian River Valley]

After hard labor in the mines, Stone and Kelsey returned to Clear Lake with the young men. Many died. Stone and Kelsey bought 1,000 head of cattle with the gold the young men had helped them mine. They continued to whip, abuse, and starve the young men working for them. Indians built the adobe house at the ranch under forced labor. They then sent some of the Indians to build an adobe house for Salvador Vallejo.

Augustine continued:

"Finally the Indians made up their minds to kill Stone and Kelsey..." [And they did so.] "The Indians then all went to Scotts Valley and Upper Lake, or wherever else they pleased, as they all now felt they had their liberty once more and were free men. The killing of Stone and Kelsey occurred in the winter. In the spring following the soldiers came to Kelsey's ranch and found that the Indians were on

an island in a rancheria. They then sent and got their boats and cannon and went to Lower Lake, where they got some Indians guides to show them the way to the rancheria, at Upper Lake." Then came the reprisals by the soldiers.

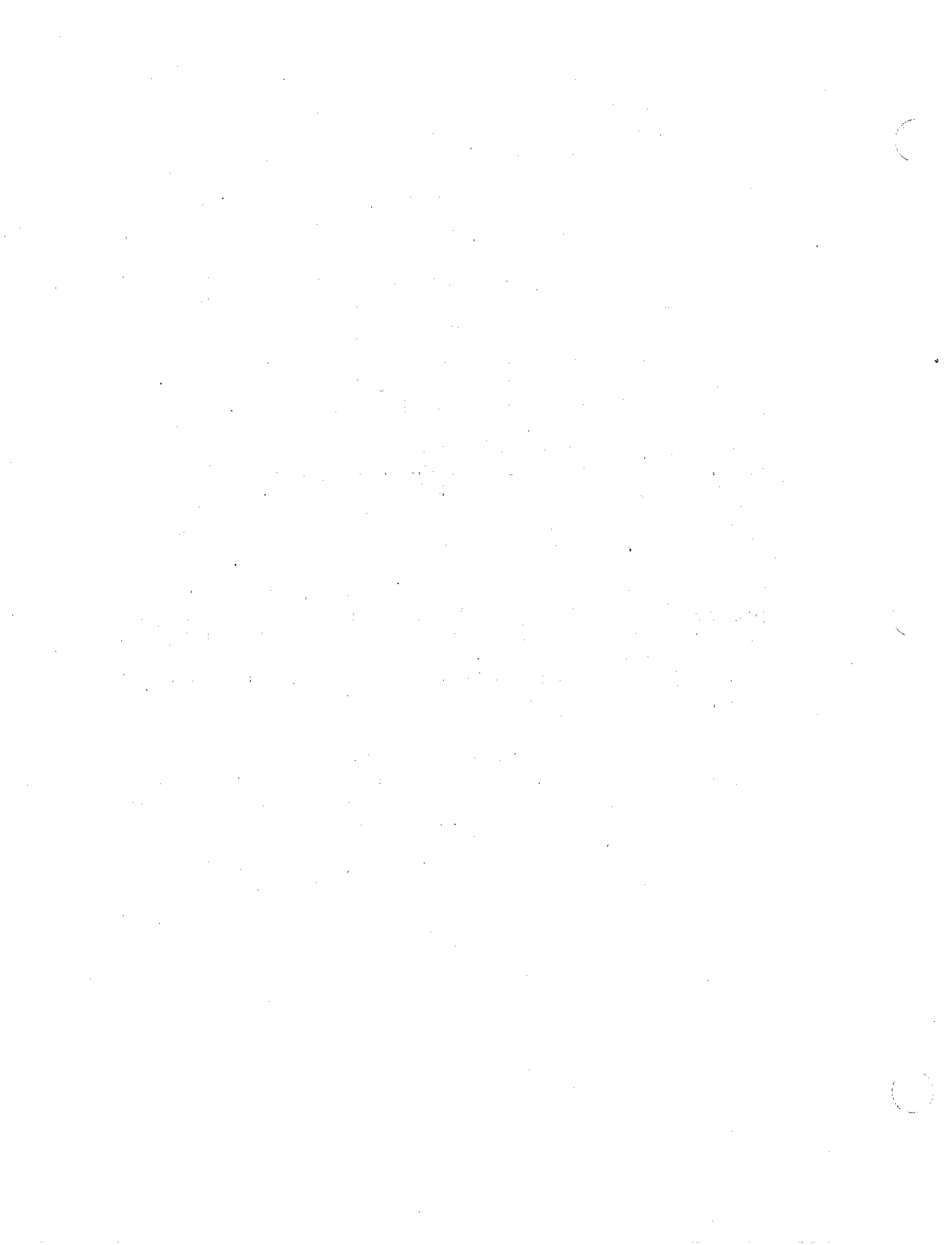
#### **E. Establishment of the Rancheria (1911)**

1. The reason that C. E. Kelsey, Bureau of Indian Affairs, purchased lands at Upper Lake in the vicinity of Clear Lake was that these lands were within the traditional, aboriginal area of the Pomo. Conversely, had C. E. Kelsey perceived that the Pomo were from San Francisco Bay or Contra Costa County, he could have sought lands there. He did not. C. E. Kelsey made many land selections throughout California between 1900 and 1915 for landless Indians. He sought to provide them a place to live within their traditional homelands.
2. C. E. Kelsey purchased lands at Scotts Valley because this was the vicinity of residence of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo who resided in the general vicinity of Clear Lake. Affidavits of elders secured between 1928 and 1932 confirm that they were born, married, and lived in Lake County, as had their parents.

#### **F. Bureau of Indian Affairs Job-Training Programs**

1. The McClurken report insists that the Termination job-training and educational programs were "forced." This was not true. When Termination approached in the 1950s, these programs were offered as options to Indians. They did not have to accept them. No force was applied. These people had been citizens of the United States since 1923. They were given the opportunity—if they selected it—to participate in BIA-funded educational programs in the San Francisco Bay area as well as other parts of the United States.
2. The programs were not compulsory relocation. They were three to six months educational programs to provide tribal members with basic job skills. The options included programs in St. Paul, Minnesota, Denver, Colorado, and other communities in addition to Alameda, Oakland, and San Francisco.

In, Beckham, Stephen D., *Oregon Indians: Voices from Two Centuries* (Oregon State University Press 2006:441) is a BIA poster that documents these programs in Denver and the various employment, recreational, training opportunities in Denver, Colorado. The poster is from the Bureau of Indian Affairs files, National Archives, Washington, D.C. The programs were offered as an opportunity to Indians facing Termination.



**Beckham  
Curriculum Vitae**



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### Education:

B.A. History/Biology, University of Oregon, 1964  
M.A. History/Anthropology, UCLA, 1966  
Ph.D. History/Anthropology, UCLA, 1969 (Honors)

### Employment:

Pamplin Professor of History, Lewis & Clark College, 1993-present  
Professor of History, Lewis & Clark College, 1981-1993  
Associate Professor of History, Lewis & Clark College, 1977-81,  
Linfield College, 1972-77  
Assistant Professor of History, Linfield College, 1969-72  
Lecturer in History, Long Beach State University, 1968-69  
Teaching Assistant, Department of History, UCLA, 1966-67  
Editorial Assistant, *Pacific Historical Review*, UCLA, 1964-66

### Memberships:

American Historical Association  
Oregon Historical Society  
Historic Preservation League of Oregon  
National Trust for Historic Preservation

### Publications:

- 2006 ***Oregon Indians: Voices from Two Centuries***. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.
- 2004 ***Astoria Column: Landmark of the Pacific Crossroads***. Friends of the Astoria Column, Portland, OR.

- 2003 ***The Literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition: A Bibliography and Essays.*** Lewis & Clark College, Portland, OR.
- 2002 ***Lewis & Clark From the Rockies to the Pacific.*** Graphic Arts Publishing Company, Portland, OR.
- 2000 ***The Gerber Block: Historical Developments on the Public Rangelands in Klamath County, Oregon.*** Klamath Falls, OR.: U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
- 1998 ***Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 12. Plateau.*** Deward E. Walker, Jr., ed. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.
- "History Since 1846," pp. 149-173
- 1995 ***Hoffman Construction Company: Seventy-Five Years of Building.*** Hoffman Corporation, Portland, OR.
- 1994 ***Native Americans in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia.*** Mary B. Davis, ed. Garland Publishing Co., New York, NY. [April]
- "Chinook Indian Tribe"
  - "Tillamook Tribe"
  - "Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw"
  - "Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation"
  - "Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians"
- 1993 ***Many Faces: An Anthology of Oregon Autobiography.*** Oregon Council of Teachers of English and Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.
- 1991 ***Lewis & Clark College.*** Lewis & Clark College, Portland, OR.
- Tall Tales From Rogue River: The Yarns of Hathaway Jones.*** Oregon Reprint Series, Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR. [Reprint]
- The First Oregonians: An Illustrated Collection of Essays on Traditional Lifeways, Federal-Indian Relations, and the States Native People Today.*** Carolyn Buan and Richard Lewis, eds. Oregon Council for the Humanities, Portland, OR.
- "The Oregon Coast," pp. 2-8
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- "Captured Heritage: Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians," pp. 77-82 [Written with Donald Whereat]
  - "Patience and Persistence: The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians," pp. 89-94 [Written with Sherri Shaffer]
- 1990 **Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 7, Northwest Coast.** Wayne Suttles, ed. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.
- "History of Western Oregon Since 1846," pp. 169-179
- 1987 **Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Grand Ronde Register I (1860-1885), Grand Ronde Register(1886-1898), St. Michael the Archangel Parish, Grand Ronde Indian Reservation, Grand Ronde, Oregon, St. Patrick's Parish, Muddy Valley, Oregon.** [Edited with Harriet Duncan Munnick]. Binford & Mort Publishing, Portland, OR.
- 1986 **An Overview of Investigations at 45SA11: Archaeology in the Columbia River Gorge.** [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR.
- Land of the Umpqua: A History of Douglas County, Oregon.** Douglas County Commissioners, Roseburg, OR.
- 1984 **Native American Religious Practices and Uses in Western Oregon.** [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. University of Oregon Anthropological Paper No. 31. University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.
- The Taylor Grazing Act in Oregon.** U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, OR.
- The Barlow Road: Historic Oregon Trail.** U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Mt. Hood National Forest, Gresham, OR.
- "This Place is Romantic and Wild:" A Historical Overview of the Cascades Area, Fort Cascades, and the Cascades Townsite, Washington Territory.** U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR.
- 1981 **Prehistory and History of BLM Lands in West-Central Oregon: A Cultural Resource Overview.** [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. University of Oregon Anthropological Paper No. 25. University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

1980 **Cultural Resource Overview of the BLM Lakeview District, South-Central Oregon.** [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. University of Oregon. Anthropological Paper No. 16. University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

**Cultural Resource Overview of BLM Lands in Northwestern Oregon: Archaeology, Ethnography, History.** [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel] University of Oregon Anthropological Paper No. 20. University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.

1979 **Benjamin Silliman and His Circle: Studies on the Influence of Benjamin Silliman on Science in America.** Leonard G. Wilson, ed. Science History Publications, New York, NY.

"Colonel George Gibbs," pp. 29-48

1978 **Identifying and Assessing Historical Cultural Resources in the Pacific Northwest.** U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Cultural Resource Memoir No. 2. [Reprinted as **You May Have Something There.**] U.S.D.A., Forest Service, Portland, OR.

1977 **The Indians of Western Oregon: This Land Was Theirs.** Arago Books, Coos Bay, OR.

1974 **Tall Tales From Rogue River: The Yarns of Hathaway Jones.** Indiana University Press, Bloomington, ID.

1973 **Coos Bay: The Pioneer Period, 1851-1890.** Arago Books, Coos Bay, OR.

1971 **Requiem For a People: The Rogue Indians and the Frontiersmen.** University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK. (Vol. 108, Civilization of the American Indian Series).

**Lonely Outpost: The Army's Fort Umpqua.** Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR. (Oregon Imprint Series).

**The Simpsons of Shore Acres.** Arago Books, Coos Bay, OR.

#### Articles:

**Coos Historical Quarterly**  
**Heritage of Stone**

*Journal of the Shaw Historical Library*  
*Nineteenth Century*  
*Northwest Folklore*  
*Open Spaces: Views from the Northwest*  
*Organization of American Historians Newsletter*  
*Oregon Humanities Magazine*  
*Oregon Historical Quarterly*  
*Oregon Historical Society Spectator*  
*Oregon English*  
*Oregon Times Magazine*  
*Overland Journal*  
*Pacific Historical Review*  
*Pacific Northwest Library Quarterly*  
*Pioneer Days in the South Umpqua Valley*  
*Portland Magazine*  
*Public Historian*

**Media Projects:**

- 2004 Television Program: "America's Railroad Age," Tactical and Practical, The History Channel. (30 minutes), October (national broadcast)
- 1999 Television Program: "Oregon's Remarkable Century." (90 minutes, color program, Oregon Public Broadcasting) [Steve Amon, Producer]
- 1998 "Legendary Lighthouses: The Wilderness Coast, Lighthouses of Oregon and Washington." (30 min., color program, University of Cincinnati and WGBH, Boston, MA.) [Content consultant, narrator] [Release on PBS in October and November, 1998]
- "Women On the Oregon Trail." (30 min., color program, OPBS and Off-the-Wall Productions, Denver, CO.) [Content consultant, narrator] [Release in December, 1998]
- 1994 "The Chinook," Indians of North America Series. (30 min., color program, Invision, Schlessinger Video Productions, Library Video Company Bala Cynwyd, PA.) [Content consultant, narrator ethnohistorian]
- 1993 "Beyond Eden's Gate: The Legacy of the Oregon Trail." (60 min., color program, KPTV, Portland, OR., in association with Oregon Historical Society and Oregon Trail Coordinating Council) [Content consultant and historical narrator]

- 1983 Slide/Sound Program: "A Sense of Place." (18 min. multimedia program; researched and written under grant from Oregon Committee for the Humanities for the Historic Preservation League of Oregon)
- 1982 Television Program: "Salmon On The Run." (1 hour, color program, NOVA, WGBS, Boston, Mass.; researched and written under grant from California Committee for the Humanities) [James Mayer, Producer]
- 1978 Slide/Sound Program: "'Hey, What Is That You've Got There': Historical Cultural Resource Management." (half hour, training program, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Six, Portland, OR.
- 1972 Television Series: "This Land Was Theirs: The Indians of the Oregon Coast." (6 half hour, color programs for CBS and OPBS, 1972).

**Introductions to Books:**

Beckham, Dow

- 1991 ***Swift Flows the River: Log Driving in Oregon.*** Introduction by Stephen Dow Beckham. Arago Books, Coos Bay, OR.

Berry, Don

- 2006 ***A Majority of Scoundrels.*** Introduction by Stephen Dow Beckham. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.

McKelvey, Susan Delano

- 1991 ***Botanical Exploration in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850.*** Introduction by Stephen Dow Beckham. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, OR.

Munnick, Harriet Duncan

- 1986 ***Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest: Roseburg Register and Missions (1853-1911).*** Introduction by Stephen Dow Beckham. Binford & Mort Publishing, Portland, OR.

Dodge, Orvil O.

- 1969 ***Pioneer History of Coos and Curry Counties, Or[egon].*** Introduction and Errata by Stephen Dow Beckham. [Reprint of 1898 edition]. Coos-Curry Pioneer and Historical Association, North Bend. OR.

**Expert Witness:**

2006 Navigability of Upper Rogue River, Oregon. [Case pending]. Witness for State Division of Lands, Salem, OR.

2004-05 **Klamath Tribes of Oregon et al. v. PacifiCorp.** Civil No. 04-644-HA, U.S.D.C., Oregon. Witness for the defendant.

2002-06 **Donald Trump v. Eastern Pequot Tribe.**  
Witness for the plaintiff; ongoing.

*Ancestors of the Eastern Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and Evidence of Splinter Group Activity: A Preliminary Report, June, 2003.*

2001-06 **Delaware Nation of Oklahoma v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, et al.** U.S.D.C., Civ. Action No. 2:2004 CV-00166, Philadelphia, PA. Witness for the plaintiff; ongoing.

*Investigations into Indian Reserved Lands, State of Pennsylvania (9 December 2002)*

*Reserved Delaware Lands, States of Pennsylvania: Moses Tunda Tatamy's Grant and His Descendants, February 20003*

*Federal Prerogatives in Indian Land Cessions (18 June 2004)*

*The Treaty of Greenville and Its Precedents (18 June 2004)*

*The Role of Moses Tatamy as a Delaware Chief and Historical Residency of the Tatamy Family in Forks Region, Northampton County, Pennsylvania (21 June 2004)*

2000-05 **Northwest Steelheaders v. State of Oregon,** Marion County Case No. 99C12309. Witness for the defendant, Oregon Department of Justice, Salem, OR.

*John Day River, Oregon: An Examination of Navigable Uses and Navigability Potentials*

1996 **Charles Bonnett v. State of Oregon,** #16-954-02466. State Court, Lane County, Eugene, OR. Witness for defendant, Oregon Department of Justice, Salem, OR.

*Siuslaw River Bar and Estuary Entrance: An Assessment of Historical Sources Related to Navigable Uses and Navigability Potentials*

1995-97 **State of Washington v. Whitner, et al.** PA94-CR 2598/2045/  
2597/2043/2044. District Court of Washington for Cowlitz County.  
Witness for the plaintiff State of Washington.

*Affidavit of Stephen Dow Beckham: Expert Witness Declaration.*

1992-94 **State of Oregon v. Tidewater Contractors, Inc.** 93-6017-HO,  
U.S. District Court, Eugene, OR. Witness for plaintiff,  
Oregon Department of Justice, Salem, OR.

*Chetco River, Oregon: Historical and Ethnohistorical Evidence of  
Navigability.*

*Affidavit of Stephen Dow Beckham: Expert Witness Declaration*

1992-93 **Havasu Landing Homeowners Association, Havasu Lake  
Betterment Association, Inc., Needles Lodge, et al. v.  
Manuel Lujan, Jr.** Case No. CV 92-6184-TJH, U.S. District  
Court, Central District, CA. Witness for plaintiffs.

*Affidavit of Stephen Dow Beckham: Expert Witness Declaration.*

1989-1997 **Karuk Tribe of California v. United States.** Docket No. 90-  
3993-L, U.S. Claims Court, Washington, DC. Witness for  
plaintiff, Karuk Tribe, Happy Camp, CA.

*Affidavit of Stephen Dow Beckham: Establishment of Hoopa Valley  
Reservation, The Aboriginal Karuk Tribe, Karuk History.*

*Deposition of Stephen Dow Beckham.*

1984-94 **Colville Tribe v. United States.** Docket 181-D, U.S. Claims  
Court, Washington, DC. Witness for plaintiff, U.S.  
Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

*Exercise of Congressional Plenary Power, Presidential Authority, and  
Bureau of Indian Affairs Procedures, Colville Indian Reservation,  
1872-1944.*

*Purposes for the Colville Indian Reservation: Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Policy and Practice on the Northern Columbia Plateau, 1864-1884.*

*Beneficial Impacts of the Grand Coulee Project: Colville Indian Reservation.*

1984 **United States v. Washington.** Civil No. 9213, Phase 1, U.S. District Court, Portland, OR., and Tacoma, WA. Witness for amicus State of Oregon Department of Justice, Salem, OR.

*Ethnohistorical Context of Reserved Indian Fishing Rights: Pacific Northwest Treaties, 1851-1855.*

1981-84 **Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians v. United States.** Docket 53-81L, U.S. Claims Court, Washington, DC. Witness for plaintiff, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Roseburg, OR.

*Answers to Defendant's First Set of Interrogatories.* 6 vols.

*Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians: Occupation and Use of Territory in Southwestern Oregon.* 3 vols.

1981-82 **Wahkiakum Band of Chinook Indians, et al. v. Rolland Schmitten, et al.** Civil Action C81-630T, U.S. District Court, Tacoma, WA. Witness for plaintiff Wahkiakum Band of Chinook, Chinook, WA.

1980-81 **Cowlitz Tribe and Chinook Tribe, Inc., v. Ralph Larsen, et al.** Civil Action C80-166T, U.S. District Court, Tacoma, WA. Witness for Cowlitz and Chinook Tribes, Longview and Chinook, WA.

1980-81 **Cowlitz and Chinook Tribe, Inc., v. Don Barth, et al.** Civil Action 80-391, U.S. District Court, Portland, OR. Witness for Cowlitz and Chinook Tribes, Longview and Chinook, WA.

1979-81 **Wahkiakum Band of Chinooks v. Mrs. Allan Bateman, et al.** Civil Action 79-39. U.S. District Court, Portland, OR. Witness for Wahkiakum Band of Chinooks, Chinook, WA.

***Interpretive Exhibits, Writing, and Thematic Design:***

**2005:**

Curator (writer/researcher): Lewis and Clark: Columbia Gorge to the Sea," 11 interpretive panels for LCBO and Oregon State Parks.

Writer/researcher: Major Themes in Oregon's Logging History, 10 interpretive panels, Collier Logging Museum, Oregon State Parks.

**2004:**

Curator (writer/researcher) : "Oregon, My Oregon," 7,000 square feet of permanent exhibits, Oregon Historical Society Museum, Portland, OR., with Andre Knowlton Associates, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. [Opened, June, 2004]

Curator (writer/researcher): Vista House at Crown Point, Columbia Gorge, with Mayer/Reed Landscape Architects, for Oregon State Parks, Salem, OR. [Opened, October, 2004]

Curator (writer/researcher): 8,000 square feet of permanent exhibits, Lewis & Clark Interpretive Center at Cape Disappointment, Ilwaco, WA., for Washington State Parks. [Opened March, 2004]

**2003:**

Curator (writer/researcher): "The Literature of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," exhibit from Lewis & Clark College for Expedition Bicentennial events:

Thomas Jefferson Library, Monticello, Charlottesville, VA., January-April, 2003; Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA., April-July, 2003; Louisville Free Library, Louisville, KY., August-December, 2003; Boston Athenæum, January-April, 2004; Keene State University, Elizabeth, NJ., May-July, 2004; North Dakota Historical Society, Washburne, N.D., July-October, 2004.

Writer/researcher: "Oregon, California, & Eastern Railroad," Rails-to-Trails Project, Klamath Falls, OR., for Oregon State Parks, with Mayer/Reed Landscape Design, Portland, OR.

**2001:**

Curator/Writer, "Wrapped in Tradition: Indian Trade Blankets and Art of Dale Chihuly," 6,000 square feet of exhibits, with Oregon Historical Society,



Portland, OR. [Subsequent venues: Umatilla Tribal Cultural Museum/Tamaltsik Institute, Pendleton, OR.; Cheney-Coles Museum, Spokane, WA.]

**2000:**

Curator (writer/researcher): Master Interpretive Plan and "Teaser Exhibit," Oregon Country Exhibit, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR., with AndreKnowlton Associates, Ltd., Victoria, BC.

Writer/researcher: Exhibit content, Master Interpretive Plan, Proposed Coos County Historical Society Museum, Coos Bay, OR., for the Coos County Historical Society, North Bend, OR.

**1999:**

Writer/researcher, Eastbank Esplanade, Portland, Oregon, with Mayer/Reed Landscape Design, for City of Portland, OR.

**1998:**

Writer/researcher, Lewis & Clark Trail in Oregon, Oregon Trail Coordinating Council, Portland, OR., with Sea Reach, Ltd., Rose Lodge, OR.

Writer and historical/ethnohistorical content consultant, Tillamook State Forest Interpretive Center, Jones Creek, Oregon Department of Forestry, Forest Grove, OR., with Aldrich Pears, Vancouver, B.C.

**1996:**

Script writer, World Forestry Center, 10,400 square feet exhibits, with Jean Jacques Andre Associates, Victoria, BC., for World Forestry Center, Portland, OR.

Script writer, Gorge Discovery Center, 10,000 square feet exhibits, with PPI, Portland, OR., for U.S. Forest Service center at The Dalles, OR.

Script writer, Wasco County History Museum, 10,000 square feet exhibits, with PPI, Portland, OR., for Wasco County Museum Trust, The Dalles, OR.

Co-author, High Desert Interpretive Center Master Plan for Harney County Commissioners, Burns, OR., with Dean Runyan Associates, SMH Architecture, and The Perron Collaborative. Portland, OR.

**1994:**

Script researcher, Harry E. Casey Gallery of Native Peoples—Doris Swayze Bounds Collection, The High Desert Museum, Bend, OR., with PPI, Portland, OR.

Script writer, Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center, Newport, Oregon, for the Salem District Bureau of Land Management (U.S. Dept. of Interior), with Aldrich, Peers, Inc., Vancouver, BC.

**1993:**

Script writer and researcher for 7,400 sq. feet of exhibits, Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, Stevenson, WA., with J. J. Andre, Victoria, BC.

Content consultant, Gallery of Native Peoples, The High Desert Museum, Bend, OR.

**1992:**

Ethnohistorical consultant for proposed Baldi'yaka Interpretive Center Cape Arago Lighthouse, Coos Bay, OR, for Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians and the Coos Bay BLM District (U.S. Dept. of the Interior), with SMH Architects, Portland, Ore., and J. J. Andre, Victoria, BC.

Research historian for proposed Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center, Newport, Oregon, for Salem District Bureau of Land Management (U.S. Department of the Interior), Salem, OR.

Exhibit writer for Gateway to Hells Canyon Interpretive Center, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Enterprise, OR.

**1991:**

Content consultant and interpretive specialist, "Blue Mountain Crossing: The Oregon Trail," Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Baker City, OR.

Content consultant for proposed Oregon Trail on Umatilla Indian Reservation Interpretive Center, Pendleton, Oregon, GSA Architects for Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and J. J. Andre, Victoria, BC.

Research historian for proposed Columbia Gorge Discovery Center, The Dalles, Oregon, Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, U.S. Forest Service, Hood River, OR.

Research historian for proposed Wasco County Museum, The Dalles, Oregon, Wasco County Museum Trust, The Dalles, OR.

Research historian for interpretive signing and kiosks, Oregon Trail in Oregon, Oregon Trail Coordinating Council, Portland, OR.

Ethnohistorical consultant, Roger S. Bounds Foundation Collection of American Indian Art, Hermiston, OR.

Developer of storyline and themes for proposed Gallery of Native Peoples, The High Desert Museum, Bend, OR.

**1990:**

Interpretive writer and researcher for National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, Baker, Oregon. Visual, object, and textual research; signing, interpretive brochures, and exhibit copy writing for the BLM, U.S. Dept. of Interior, Baker City, OR.

Content consultant for proposed End of the Oregon Trail Interpretive Center, Oregon City, Oregon, GSA Architects for Clackamas County.

Content consultant for proposed Yaquina Head Interpretive Center, Agate Beach, Oregon, Salem District, BLM, U.S. Dept. of Interior, Salem, OR.

Content consultant, Concept Development Team, for proposed Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, Great Falls, Montana, Lewis and Clark National Forest, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Great Falls, MT.

**1989:**

Curator (thematic developer, researcher, writer), "Uncle Sam in the Oregon Country," Center for the Book and Exhibits Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Author, thematic prospectus for proposed Inter-Agency Interpretive Center, Reedsport, Oregon, Coos Bay District, BLM, Coos Bay, OR.

**1988:**

Content Consultant, "Spirit of the West Galleries," The High Desert Museum, Bend, OR.

**1987:**

Researcher, writer, photographer for Barlow Road, Historic Oregon Trail map-brochure, signing, Mt. Hood National Forest, Gresham, OR.

**1977:**

Researcher and writer, interpretive signing, entry kiosk, interpretive center, Shore Acres State Park, Charleston, OR. Oregon State Parks, Salem, OR.

**1975:**

Researcher and draft writer for Historic Oregon Trail Exhibits [14 sites at 23 locations on I-84], The Exhibi-Graphics Group for Oregon Department of Transportation, Salem, OR.

**Honors:**

Earl M. Chiles Award, The High Desert Museum, Bend, OR., 2002

Dr. Robert B. Pamplin Professor of History, Lewis & Clark College, and Pamplin Society of Fellows, 1993

Oregon Professor of the Year, Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, Washington, DC., 1992-93

Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award, Lewis & Clark College, 1990

Daughters of the American Revolution National Award for Contributions in American History, 1986

Ruth McBride Powers Award, Oregon Preservationist of the Year, Historic Preservation League of Oregon, 1986

Faculty Enrichment Fellowship, "The Indians of British Columbia and Their Arts," Canadian government, 1986

**Consultant Studies:**

Consultant studies in history, ethnohistory, cultural resource management, and archaeology, 1975-2006, including reports for the following governmental agencies:

Siskiyou National Forest  
Siuslaw National Forest  
Ochoco National Forest  
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest  
Deschutes National Forest  
Mt. Hood National Forest  
Umpqua National Forest  
Willamette National Forest  
Coos Bay BLM District  
Roseburg BLM District  
Salem BLM District  
Lakeview BLM District  
Vale BLM District  
Oregon State Office, BLM  
Portland District, Corps of Engineers  
Bureau of Reclamation, Boise District  
U.S. Coast Guard, 11th District  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Malheur Refuge  
Lake County Commissioners  
Clackamas County Department of Transportation and Development  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office for LCDC  
Oregon Coast Conservation and Development Commission  
Eugene Water and Electric Board

**2006:**

Oregon's Coast Reservation: Tribal Distribution, Administration, and the Particular History of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw. Report submitted to CLUSIT, Coos Bay, OR.

Portsmouth Cut, Portland, Oregon: Historical Investigations. HRA Report No. ? Report submitted to the City of Portland, Environmental Services and Planning.

Residency of the Shawnee Tribe at Paxtang (Harrisburg) and Nearby Sites in the Lower Susquehanna Watershed, Pennsylvania. Report submitted to Vision Group Ventures, Plymouth Meeting, PA., and Shawnee Tribe, OK.

Needs Assessment: Draft of Potential Projects Relating to Cultural Resources, Education, and Public Affairs. Report submitted to Cowlitz Tribe, Longview, WA.

The Lone Band of Miwok Indians of Amador County, California. Report submitted to Supervisors, Amador County, CA.

Mechoopda Indian Tribe of the Chico Rancheria. Report submitted to Jackson & Kelly, LLC, Washington, D.C., and the Supervisors, Butte County, CA.

The Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians: Traditional Use and Occupancy Areas and Residency in Lake County, California. Report submitted to the Supervisor, Contra Costa County, CA.

**2005:**

Archaeological Investigations in 2004 at the Malheur Agency/Agency Ranch Site (35ML1157), Malheur County, Oregon. Written with Rick Minor. HRA Report No. 289 submitted to U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, ID.

The Karuk Tribe: Indian Residency and Tribal Presence in Siskiyou County, California, 1910-2005. Report submitted to Karuk Tribe, Happy Camp, CA.

Klamath River Canyon of Oregon and California: Historical Landscape Study. Report submitted to U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Klamath Falls, OR. [Scheduled for publication, 2006]

Locations of Shawnee Residency in Pennsylvania: A Preliminary Identification. Report submitted to Delaware Gaming, Inc., Plymouth Meeting, PA.

Indian Claims Commission, 1946-78: A Brief History with Comments Relating to Docket 218. Report submitted to Cowlitz Tribe, Longview, WA.

**2004:**

Cowlitz Indian Tribe of Washington: Report Documenting the Tribe's Historical Presence in, and Occupancy of Clark County, Washington. Report co-authored with Dennis J. Whittlesey, submitted to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Longview, WA. [Bureau of Indian Affairs Fee-to-trust conversion of land at LaCenter, WA.]

Aboriginal Territory of the Cowlitz Indian Tribe in Southwestern Washington. Report submitted to Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Longview, WA.

Shawnee Tribe in Maryland: A Literature Search. Report submitted to Nagin, Gallop & Figueredo, P.A., Miami, Florida.

Shawnee Tribe in Eastern Pennsylvania: A Literature Search. Report submitted to Nagin, Gallop & Figueredo, P.A., Miami, Florida.

**2003:**

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon: An Examination of Failures in Agricultural Programs, Off-Reservation Subsistence Activities, Areas of Use, BIA Facilitation of the Pass System, and Understandings of Treaties. Report submitted to Kanji & Katzen, PLLC, Seattle, WA., and to Tribal Council, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community, Grand Ronde, OR.

Stump Farming on the Upper Wilson River: A Brief History of Life at Jones Creek, 1886-1920, Tillamook County, Oregon. Heritage Research Associates Report No. 262, submitted to Tillamook Forest, Oregon Department of Forestry, Forest Grove, OR.

Agency Ranch: Archaeological Investigations at Beulah Reservoir, Malheur County, OR. Heritage Research Associates Report No. 273 submitted to the Bureau of Reclamation, Boise District, Boise, ID.

**2001:**

Archaeological Assessment and Historical Review of the Alsop-Brownwood Flood Mitigation and Restoration Project, Multnomah County, Oregon. Written with Robert R. Musil. Heritage Research Associates Report No. 247 submitted to City of Portland, Environmental Services, Portland, OR.

**2000:**

The Gerber Block: Historical Developments on the Public Rangelands in Klamath County, Oregon. Report submitted to the Lakeview District, Bureau of Land Management, Klamath Falls, OR.

Coos Bay North Spit: Historical Investigations of Federal Activities in Coastal Oregon. Report submitted to the Coos Bay District, Bureau of Land Management, North Bend, OR.

Portland's Westside Waterfront: Historical Overview of Development, Marquam Gulch to Northwest Nicolai. Heritage Research Associates Report submitted to Underground & Tunnels Division, Parson Brinkerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc., Portland, OR.

The Hatch Tract: A Traditional Siuslaw Village Within the Siletz Reservation, 1855-75. Report submitted to Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw, Coos Bay, OR.

The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon: Tribal and Band Identities, Aboriginal Areas, Treaties, Establishment of Reservation Governments, and Status of Claims. Report submitted to The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Grand Ronde, OR.

**1998:**

Rocks and Hard Places: Historic Resources Study of the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument. Report submitted to National Park Service, Seattle, WA.

Clackamas Ethnohistory: An Overview of Cultural and Historical Relations of the Indians of the Clackamas Watershed, Western Oregon. Appendix C in Westside Projects Cultural Resources Study: Clackamas River Hydroelectric Projects. Report to Portland General Electric, Portland, OR., April, 1998. Appendix B in Westside Projects Cultural Resources Study: Bull Run Hydroelectric Project. Report to Portland General Electric, Portland, OR., April, 1998. Appendix B in Westside Projects Cultural Resources Study, T. W. Sullivan Hydroelectric Project. Report to Portland General Electric, Portland, OR., April, 1998.

**1998:**

Tillamook Forest Interpretive Center, Jones Creek, Master Plan. Written with Aldrich-Pears, Vancouver, B.C. Report submitted to Oregon Department of Forestry, Tillamook State Forest, Forest Grove, OR.

**1997:**

Fort Yamhill, Oregon: Research for Correspondence and Visuals, 1856-1866. Report submitted to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Salem, OR.

The First Simpson House, 1907-1921: Shore Acres State Park. Report submitted to Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Salem, OR.

Historical Overview, Yale Valley, Lewis River, Washington. Report submitted to PacifiCorp, Portland, OR. [Yale Project FERC relicensing]

**1996:**

Ethnohistory of the Lewis River Region, Washington. Report submitted to Pacificorp, Portland, OR. [Yale Project FERC relicensing]



**1995:**

Gregory Point, Yoakam Point, and Coos Head: Historic Investigations for the Proposed Baldiyaka Interpretive Center. Report submitted to Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians, Coos Bay, OR.

Cape Blanco Lighthouse: Historical Investigations. Report submitted to Coos Bay BLM District, Coos Bay, OR.

Summersville and the Eckley Trail: Historical Investigations. Report submitted to Coos Bay BLM District, Coos Bay, OR.

Tucannon River: River Widths, Vegetative Environment, and Conditions Shaping Its Condition, Mouth to Headwaters. Report submitted to Eastside Ecosystem Management Project, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Walla Walla, WA.

Donner und Blitzen River: River Widths, Vegetative Environment, and Conditions Shaping Its Condition, Mouth to Headwaters. Report submitted to Eastside Ecosystem Management Project, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Walla Walla, WA.

**1994:**

Grande Ronde River, Oregon: River Widths, Vegetative Environment, and Conditions Shaping Its Condition, Elgin to Headwaters. Report submitted to Eastside Ecosystem Management Project, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Walla Walla, WA.

Native American Identities, Lands, Rights, and Claims in Coastal Southwestern Oregon, Coquille Indian Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians: An Ethnohistorical Report. Submitted to Coos Bay BLM District, North Bend, OR.

**1993:**

Historical and Archaeological Evaluation of Rock Coral, Clackamas County, Oregon. [Written with Robert R. Musil and Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 140. Submitted to Salem BLM District, Salem, OR.

Archaeological and Historical Evaluation of Cultural Resources in the Proposed Morton Butte Timber Sale, Curry County, Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor and Robert R. Musil]. HRA Report No. 143. Submitted to Coos Bay BLM District, North Bend, OR.

**1992:**

The Barlow Road, Clackamas County, Oregon: Inventory Project, Historic Context, 1845-1919. [Written with Richard C. Hanes]. Submitted to Clackamas County Department of Transportation and Development, Oregon City, OR.

Barlow Road Inventory Project, Phase 2: Second Sandy River Crossing to Oregon City. [Written with Richard C. Hanes]. Submitted to Clackamas County Department of Transportation and Development, Oregon City, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview of the Umpqua National Forest, Southwestern Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 125. Submitted to Umpqua National Forest, Roseburg, OR.

Cultural Resource Surveys of Selected BLM Land Exchange Parcels in Lane, Linn and Polk Counties, Oregon. [Written with Albert C. Oetting.] HRA Report No. 130. Submitted to Eugene BLM District, Eugene, OR.

Foster and Green Peter Projects, South Santiam River, Oregon: Cultural Resource Management Plan. [Written with Rick Minor and Robert Musil]. HRA Report. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Historical Overview and Evaluation of the Tillamook Naval Air Station Administration Building, Tillamook Oregon. HRA Report No. 121. Submitted to Salem BLM District, Salem, OR.

An Inventory Strategy Plan for BLM Lands in the Oregon Coast Range. (4 vols. ) Vol. 3, Historical Records Survey of Sample Units. [Other volumes written by Kathryn Anne Toepel and Albert C. Oetting]. HRA Report No. 135. Submitted to Oregon State Office, BLM, Portland, OR.

Historical Overview and Evaluation of the Tillamook Naval Air Station Administration Building, Tillamook Oregon. HRA Report No. 121. Submitted to Salem BLM District, Salem, OR.

Literature Search and Evaluation of Historical Resources in the Proposed Faler Road Treaty Fishing Access Site and Alternative, Morrow County, Oregon. HRA Letter Report 92-10 to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview and Sample Survey for the Metolius River Wild and Scenic Area, Central Oregon. [Written with Albert C. Oetting and Jill A. Chappel]. HRA Report No. 137. Submitted to Deschutes National Forest, Bend, OR.

**1991:**

Barlow Road Inventory Project, Phase I: Government Camp to the Second Sandy River Crossing. [Written with Richard C. Hanes.] Submitted to Clackamas County Department of Transportation and Development, Oregon City, OR.

Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Crates Point Interpretive Center Site, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Wasco County, Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 104. Submitted to Mt. Hood National Forest, Gresham, OR.

Cultural Resources Inventory of the Umpqua National Forest. [Compiled with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report. Submitted to Umpqua National Forest, Roseburg, OR.

Cultural Resources Investigations for the Eugene Water and Electric Board Relicensing Project, Lane County, Oregon. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA No. 102. Submitted to Eugene Water and Electric Board, Eugene, OR.

Evaluation of Historical Resources, Right Turn Lane Timber Sale, Douglas County, Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor, George Kramer, and Kevin C. McCornack]. HRA Report No. 106. Submitted to Roseburg BLM District, Roseburg, OR.

In Their Own Words: Diaries and Reminiscences of the Oregon Trail in Oregon. 2 vols. Report submitted to Oregon Trail Coordinating Council, Portland, OR.

Wyeth House: Historical Investigations in the Columbia River Gorge, Wyeth, Oregon. B & A Report No. 1. Submitted to Mt. Hood National Forest, Corbett, OR.

**1990:**

A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for the Proposed Milltown Hill Reservoir Area, Douglas County, Oregon. 2 vols. [Written with George Cramer,

Robert R. Musil, and Jill A. Chappel]. HRA Report No. 99(2). Submitted to Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, ID.

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Umpqua River North Spit, Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Siuslaw National Forest. HRA Report No. 98. Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon Dunes NRA, Reedsport, OR.

**1989:**

Assessment of the Rabbit Mine, Greenhorn, Oregon. Submitted to Baker Resource Area, BLM, Baker City, OR.

106 Environmental Compliance Report, National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, Baker City, OR. Submitted to Baker Resource Area, BLM, Baker City, OR.

**1988:**

Cultural Resource Overview of the Proposed Milltown Hill Reservoir, Douglas County, Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 71. Submitted to Bureau of Reclamation, Boise, ID.

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance for the Proposed Golden Gulch Dam Project, Douglas County, Oregon. [Written with Paul W. Baxter]. HRA Report No. 68. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR.

Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Tracts in the Bonneville Dam Reservoir Area, Oregon and Washington. [Written with Paul W. Baxter]. HRA Report No. 73. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District, Portland, OR.

Prehistory and History of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Oregon and Washington. [Written with Rick Minor, Kathryn Anne Toepel and Jo Reece]. HRA Reports No. 75(1)(2)(3). Submitted to U.S. Forest Service, Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area, Hood River, OR.

Tribal Economic Development and Strategy and Business Plan: Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians. [Written with Mark E. Beckham and Cynthia Carlson]. USA Research Report. Submitted to Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians, Roseburg, OR.

**1987:**

Archaeological Testing in the Southeast Area, Vancouver Barracks Historic District. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 61. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers Portland District, Portland, OR.

Chinook Indian Tribe: Petition for Federal Acknowledgment. USA Research Report No. 5. Submitted to Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, DC.

Cultural Resource Overview of the Willamette National Forest: a 10-year Update. [Written with Rick Minor, Paul W. Baxter, and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 60 submitted to Willamette National Forest, Eugene, OR.

Cultural Resources Survey for the US Sprint Fiber Optic Cable Project, Oroville, California to Eugene, Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor and Jackson Underwood]. Submitted to Dames & Moore, San Diego, CA.

Determinations of Eligibility for National Register of Historic Places: Baxter and Pinkerton-Falk-Riley Houses, Siuslaw National Forest. USA Research Report No. 6. Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

Fall Creek, Lookout Point, and Dexter Projects, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: Cultural Resources Management Plan. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Fishing Rights of the Chinook Indian Tribe: The Historical Background. USA Research Report No. 8. Submitted to Chinook Indian Tribe, Chinook, WA.

Fishing Rights of the Cowlitz Indian Tribe: The Historical and Legal Background. USA Research Report No. 7. Submitted to the Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Longview, WA.

Historical Investigations of Early Railroad Developments at Bonneville, Oregon: 1855-1882. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 57. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Prehistory and History of the Ochoco National Forest, Central Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor, Kathryn Anne Toepel, and Ruth L. Greenspan]. HRA

Report No. 51. Submitted to Ochoco National Forest, Prineville, OR.

The Riddle Ranch, Little Blitzen River, Harney County, Oregon: A Historical Assessment. Report submitted to Burns BLM District, Burns, OR.

**1986:**

The Bonneville Hatchery: A Historical Assessment for the Bonneville Navigation Lock Project, Bonneville, Oregon. HRA Report No. 48. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Cowlitz Indian Tribe: Petition for Federal Acknowledgment. Submitted to Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, DC.

Cultural Resources Inventory Plan for the Siuslaw National Forest. Vol. 2: Verification Survey and Historical Records Survey of Burn Units. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 43. Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview and Inventory of the Hayesville Interchange-Battle Creek Interchange, Pacific Highway, Marion County, Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 49. Submitted to Howard Needles Tammen & Bergendoff, Bellvue, WA.

The Former Crown Zellerbach Tree Farm Headquarters Complex, Tahkenitch Lake, Oregon: A Historical Assessment. HRA Report No. 2. Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

Historical Investigations at Simon Springs, Umatilla County, Oregon. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 52. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Overview and Assessment of Cultural Resources in the Proposed Home Valley Park, Skamania County, Washington. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 45. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

The Resource Center, Building No. 1381, Angell Job Corps Center, Waldport, Oregon: A Historical Assessment. USA Research Report No. 3. Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

Status of Certain Lands Within or Adjacent to the Chemehuevi Valley Indian

Reservation, California. Report submitted to Keck, Mahin & Cate, Attorneys-at-Law, Washington, DC.

**1985:**

Cultural Resource Investigations for the Steigerwald Lake Wetlands Area, Clark County, Washington. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 41. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

An Overview of Investigations at 45SA11: Archaeology in the Columbia River Gorge. [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 41. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

**1984:**

An Archaeological Survey and Historical Assessment of Five Disposal Sites for the Bonneville Navigation Lock Project, Oregon and Washington. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 32. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Archaeological Testing at Fort Cascades and the Cascades Townsite (45SA9). [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 28. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview and Investigations for the Bonneville Navigation Lock Project, Oregon and Washington. [Written with Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 29. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

The LaPine Management Unit: A Cultural Resource Overview. Report submitted to the BLM Prineville District, Prineville, OR.  
"This Place is Romantic and Wild": A Historical Overview of the Cascades Area, Fort Cascades, and the Cascades Townsite, Washington Territory. HRA Report No. 27. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

**1983:**

Further Cultural Resource Investigations for the Tualatin River Channel Improvement Project. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 19. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

**1982:**

Cultural Resource Investigations for the Tualatin River Channel Improvement Project. [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 13. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview of the Siuslaw National Forest, Western Oregon. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel and Rick Minor]. HRA Reports No. 7(1, 2). Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

Historic Sites and Buildings Inventory, Lake County, Oregon. 5 vols. HRA Report No. 12. Submitted to Lake County Commissioners and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, OR.

Historic Use of Six Reservoir Areas in the Upper Willamette Valley, Lane County, Oregon. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report No. 8. Submitted to Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

Native American Religious Practices and Uses, Siuslaw National Forest. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel and Rick Minor]. HRA Report No. 7(3). Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

**1981:**

Cultural Resources Overview of the Eugene BLM District: West-Central, Oregon. 3 vols. [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. HRA Report Nos. 4(1, 2, 3). Submitted to Eugene BLM District, Eugene, OR.

The Oregon Central Military Wagon Road: A Historical Study and Field Reconnaissance Inventory. 2 vols. HRA Report Nos. 6(1, 2). Submitted to Willamette National Forest, Eugene, OR.

Survey and Testing of Cultural Resources Along the Proposed Bonneville Power Administration's Buckley-Summer Lake Transmission Line Corridor, Central Oregon. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. Report of the University of Oregon Department of Anthropology to the Eastern Washington Archaeological Survey for the Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, OR.

**1980:**

Archaeology and History of the Fort Orford Locality: Investigations at the Blundon Site (35CU106) and Historic Fort Orford. [Written with Rick Minor and Ruth L. Greenspan]. Report of the University of Oregon



Department of Anthropology, Eugene, OR.

The Barnes Ranch: A Historical Overview and Historical Cultural Resources Inventory. Report to the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Burns, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview of the Coos Bay BLM District, Oregon: Archaeology, Ethnography, History. [Written with Rick Minor]. Submitted to the Coos Bay BLM District, Coos Bay, OR.

**1979:**

Civilian Conservation Corps Buildings on the Siskiyou National Forest: An Overview and Inventory with Assessment. Submitted to Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview and Field Reconnaissance of the Barlow Road (Oregon Trail). 2 vols. Submitted to Mt. Hood National Forest, Gresham, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview of BLM Lands in Northwestern Oregon: Archaeology, Ethnography, History. 2 vols. [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. Report of the University of Oregon Department of Anthropology. Submitted to Salem BLM District, Salem, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview of the BLM Lakeview District, South-Central Oregon. [Written with Rick Minor and Kathryn Anne Toepel]. Report of the University of Oregon Department of Anthropology. Submitted to the Lakeview BLM District, Lakeview, OR.

Historical Cultural Resource Inventory of the Buckley-Silver Lake BPA Transmission Line, Central Oregon. Report of the University of Oregon Department of Anthropology to the Eastern Washington Archaeological Survey for the Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, OR.

**1978:**

Cape Arago Lighthouse: A Historical Overview and Structure Inventory. Report submitted to 13th District, U.S. Coast Guard, Seattle, WA.

Cultural Resource Overview and Inventory of the Brothers Area, Prineville BLM District, Oregon. [Written with Kathryn Anne Toepel]. Report of the University of Oregon Department of Anthropology to the Prineville BLM District, Prineville, OR.

Cultural Resource Overview of the Siskiyou National Forest. [Written with Glenn D. Hartmann]. Submitted to Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, OR.

**1977:**

Cultural Resource Survey of the Sixes River, Offer Creek Tract, Curry County, Oregon. [Written with Glenn D. Hartmann]. Submitted to Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, OR.

Cultural Resources of the Eden Ridge Tract, Coos County, Oregon. [Written with Glenn D. Hartmann]. Submitted to the Siskiyou National Forest, Grants Pass, OR.

Historical Cultural Resource Overview of the Bohemia Mining District, Umpqua National Forest. Submitted to the Umpqua National Forest, Roseburg, OR.

**1976:**

Cultural Resources in the Siuslaw National Forest Based Upon a Literature Search. [Written with Richard E. Ross]. Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

Historical Resources Within Geothermal Lease Sites: Bully Creek Watershed (Malheur County), Alvord Desert (Harney County), and South Crump (Lake County). Submitted to Archaeological Environmental Research Corp., Salt Lake City, UT., for Chevron Oil Corporation.

Johnson Creek Interceptor, Bandon, Oregon: A Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment, Project No. 2030-E-75. [Written with Ronald Stubbs]. Submitted to Harlan, Gessford, & Erichsen, Inc., Engineers, Coos Bay, OR.

A Statewide Inventory of Oregon Historical Resources. [Inventory of 1,771 sites and structures in 35 Oregon counties based upon a field reconnaissance]. Report submitted to Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, OR.

**1975:**

Cascade Head and the Salmon River Estuary: A History of Indian and White Settlement and a Historic Buildings Inventory. Submitted to Siuslaw National Forest, Corvallis, OR.

Cultural Resources of Patton Valley, Tualatin River, Oregon: A Historic Overview

and Inventory. Submitted to the National Park Service, San Francisco, for the Bureau of Reclamation, Boise ID.

The Oregon Trail in Oregon. Submitted to the Exhibi-Graphics Group, Salt Lake City, UT., for Oregon State Parks and Oregon Department of Transportation, Salem, OR.

Road's End, Lincoln County, Oregon: A Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment for an Interceptor. [Written with Jan Peterson]. Submitted to Harlan, Gessford & Erichsen, Inc., Engineers, Coos Bay, OR.

**1974:**

Cultural Resources of the Oregon Coast. Submitted to the Oregon Coast Conservation and Development Commission, Florence, OR., and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Salem, OR.

Cultural Resources Within Proposed U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Dredge Spoil Sites, Coos Bay, Oregon, Project Area. Submitted to Daniel, Mann, Johnson, Mendenhall, Engineers, Los Angeles, CA., for the Army Corps of Engineers, Portland, OR.

**1973:**

The Oregon Seaboard: An Inventory of Historical and Archaeological Sites. Submitted to Oregon Coast Conservation and Development Commission, Florence, OR.

**National Register Nominations:**

Research, photography, documentation, presentation, and listing on the National Register of Historic Sites and Places:

Barlow Road (Oregon Trail) on the Mt. Hood National Forest, OR.

Bonneville Hatchery, Bonneville, OR.

Bonneville Dam, Navigation Lock, and Power House, OR. and WA.

Cemeteries (4), Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians: *Ka'aich* (Florence, OR.), *Wu'alach* (Coos Bay, OR.), *Bal'diyaka* (Charleston, OR.), *Skeich* (Lakeside, OR.)

*Marshfield Sun Building*, Coos Bay, OR.

Pioneer Hall, Linfield College, McMinnville, OR.

Riddle Ranch Complex, Blitzen River, Harney County, OR.

Smith, Milton House, Portland, OR.

Turn Point Lighthouse, Stuart Island, WA.

Wade Pipes' Houses (4), Designs for John and Elizabeth Bates, Portland and Lake Oswego, OR.

Weinstein, Clara and Samuel B. House, Lake Oswego, OR.

White, Eugene and Harriet House, Lake Oswego, OR.

**Public Service:**

Board of Advisors, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, DC.,  
1976-83

Commission on Christian Unity, American Baptist Churches, USA, Valley Forge,  
PA., 1973-77

Historic Preservation League of Oregon, Portland, OR., Founder, Board,  
1977-80; Board of Stewards, 1985-93

John and LaRee Caughey Foundation, Los Angeles, CA., President and  
Member of Board, 1984-present

Lewis & Clark Trail Committee, State of Oregon, Salem, OR., 1980-88. [Appointed  
by Gov. Victor Atiyeh].

Native American Arts Council, Portland Art Museum, Member of Board,  
1987-89

Oregon Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, 1977-84. [Appointed  
by governors Robert Straub and Victor Atiyeh]

Oregon Geographic Names Board, Portland, OR., 1989-93

Oregon Historical Society, Portland, OR., Member of Board and Executive  
Committee, 1991-2001; Chair, Publications Committee, 1995-2002; Sen. Mark  
O. Hatfield Lecture Committee, 1998-2001; CEO Search Committee, 2001;  
Library Committee and Museum Committee, 1990-92; OHQ Advisory  
Committee, 1999-2001

Oregon State University Press Board, Corvallis, OR., Member, 1989-92, 1998-2001

Oregon Trail Foundation, Oregon City, OR., Member of Executive Committee  
and Board, 1991-93

Study Commission on Denominational Structure, American Baptist Churches,  
USA, Valley Forge, PA. 1967-73 [Representative of American Baptists  
under age 30]

Umpqua Indian Development Corporation, Secretary and Member of Board,  
1989-93

Board of Visitors, Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College, 2002-  
present