FOR FURTHER READING

Related Studies

To fulfill its obligation to the public, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has published a final report in three volumes, to which the present volume belongs, and three pamphlets on the cultural resources studies at Lake Sonoma.

Mark E. Basgall and Paul Bouey, Prehistory in Northern Sonoma County: The Archaeology of the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project (San Francisco: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1985). This highly technical volume has two parts: the first outlines the history of the Lake Sonoma studies and synthesizes the findings of the archaeological investigations at the prehistoric sites; the second part reports findings at individual sites.

Suzanne B. Stewart, Time Before Time: Prehistory and Archaeology in the Lake Sonoma Area (San Francisco: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1985). Written in a popular style, this pamphlet explains the methods and findings of the prehistoric archaeology at Lake Sonoma.

David W. Peri and Scott M. Patterson, The Mihilakawna Pomo of Dry Creek (San Francisco: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1985). A volume of the final report, this work describes the language, culture, prehistory, and history of the Mihilakawna Pomo.

Vera-Mae Fredrickson and David W. Peri, Mihilakawna and Makahmo Pomo: The People of Lake Sonoma (San Francisco: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1984). This pamphlet describes the Mihilakawna and Makahmo Pomo ways of life as recorded by anthropologists working with Native American scholars.

Adrian Praetzellis and Mary Praetzellis, Gone, but Not Forgotten: Historical Glimpses of the Lake Sonoma Area (San Francisco: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1984). A series of sketches based on individuals who once lived in the Lake Sonoma Area, this pamphlet recounts the area’s history, as well as the cultural studies themselves.

Bibliography of Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project Reports

The authors of this volume recognize that our work would not have been possible without the contributions of numerous scholars. Since Adan Treganza wrote his preliminary evaluation in 1964, many important technical reports have been compiled on the cultural resources of the Lake Sonoma Area. We used some of these extensively to create the present volume. The bibliography that follows lists reports which are general in subject matter and may appeal to nonprofessional audiences. The volumes are available for public viewing at various public libraries in California and from the U.S. Corps of Engineers:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
San Francisco District
211 Main Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Baumhoff, Martin A.
1979 Research Design: Investigation of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites. 52 pages + appendices. Includes proposed research questions, sampling strategies, excavation methods, and laboratory procedures for prehistoric sites, and an important essay by Baumhoff entitled “The Evolution of Pomo Society.”

Baumhoff, Martin A., and Robert I. Orlins
1979 An Archeological Assay on Dry Creek, Sonoma County, California. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 40. 244 pages. Includes site reports on the prehistoric test excavations and a synthesis of the findings, and some tentative hypotheses regarding the area’s prehistory and settlement pattern.
Fredrickson, David A., Deborah Balaam, Keith Gebhardt, Jennie L. Goodrich, Kathleen M. McBride, David W. Peri, Adrian Praetzellis, Mary Praetzellis, Suzanne B. Stewart, and Albert L. Wahlhaftig 1983 *Sociocultural Factors Review for the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project Candidate/Critical Habitat Zone Evaluation*. 231 pages. Focusing on areas to the north and the west of Lake Sonoma, this volume includes a prehistoric overview and discussions of Native American, historic-period, and 20th-century populations and their uses of the land.

Greenwood, Roberta S., Vance G. Benté, Michael J. McIntyre, Leo R. Barker, Richard L. Wessel, and R. Paul Hampson 1980 *Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase I*. 116 pages. Includes site reports on Skaggs Springs (Son-556/H, Son-1134, Son-1135H) and on the Mead (Son-555/H), Van Allen (Son-1127H), and Pritchett (Son-1129H) homesteads, along with a research design for future work.

Greenwood, Roberta S., Jay D. Frierman, Leo R. Barker, and MaryEllen Ryan 1980 *Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase II*. 267 pages + appendices. Includes site reports on Son-554/H and Son-1169H and on the Mead (Son-555/H) and Ireland (Son-1126H) homesteads; additional data on Skaggs Springs and on the Van Allen and Pritchett families; a ceramic analysis; and a discussion of settlement and land use in the southern project area.

Greenwood, Roberta S., Jay D. Frierman, John M. Foster, Michael J. McIntyre, Stuart A. Guedon, and Sherri M. Gust 1980 *Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase III*. 150 pages + appendices. Includes site reports on the Cherry Creek School (Son-552/H), John Ferry Homestead (Son-567/H), Jordi/Baron Ranch (Son-576/H), Abshine Homestead (Son-593/H), John F. B. Ferry Homestead and Garage (Son-1163H and Son-1165H), and a discussion of settlement and land use in the northern project area.

Greenwood, Roberta S., Michael J. McIntyre, and Stuart A. Guedon 1982 *Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase IV*. 44 pages. Site report on Cherry Creek School (Son-552/H).

Greenwood, Roberta S., Jay D. Frierman, Stuart A. Guedon, and Sherri M. Gust 1984 *Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase V*. 151 pages. The final report by the historical archaeology component, includes a summary of the work accomplished at the historical sites and discusses a number of general themes, including analysis of faunal remains, vernacular architecture, land acquisition and settlement, and local economic development.

Parrish, Otis O., and Sherry Pierce Parrish 1980 *Kashaya Use of Dry Creek Valley*. 25 pages + appendices. Presents the results of interviews with Kashaya tribal scholars about their people’s use of the area around Warm Springs and Rancheria creeks, along with scholars’ interpretations of archaeological sites and their probable prehistoric use.

Peri, David W., Scott M. Patterson, and Susan L. McMurray 1985 *The Makahmo Pomo: An Ethnographic Survey of the Cloverdale (Makahmo) Pomo*. 225 pages + appendices. Describes cultural practices of the Makahmo at about the time of Euroamerican settlement, with some references to their later history.

Peri, David W., Scott M. Patterson, Jennie L. Goodrich, and Richard N. Lerner 1982 *Ethnobotanical Mitigation, Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma, California*. 134 pages. Discusses the project area’s ethnobotanical resources, the importance of these to local native peoples, and efforts by the Corps to relocate important plants threatened by the reservoir project.

Praetzellis, Mary, with Adrian Praetzellis 1982 *Archaeological and Historical Studies of the Kelly Road Corridor, Sonoma County, California*. 136 pages. Includes results of a field survey along the Kelly Road right-of-way just outside the Warm Springs Dam project area, and an overview of the area’s historic-period land use, settlement history, and demography.
Ramiller, Neil, and David W. Peri
1979  *Project History*. 223 pages + appendices. Includes a brief history of the Corps of Engineers and chronicles the evolution of the Lake Sonoma project and public controversies associated with it.

Stewart, Suzanne B., and David W. Peri
1979  *Notes on the Mihilakawna Pomo of Dry Creek*. 37 pages + appendices. A supplement to Theodoratus et al. 1975, this report discusses the probable movement of the Makahmo people into Dry Creek in the early 1800s and reviews previously unavailable archival data on territorial divisions and boundaries.

Theodoratus, Dorothea J., David W. Peri, Clinton M. Blount, and Scott M. Patterson
1975  *An Ethnographic Survey of the Mahilkaune (Dry Creek) Pomo*. 227 pages + appendices. Includes results of a field survey of “traditional” Dry Creek Pomo life from the prehistoric through the early historic period and makes the first identification of ethnographic sites in the project area.

Theodoratus, Dorothea J., with Clinton M. Blount, Connie Braito, Keith Gebhardt, Albert L. Hurtado, Kathleen M. McBride, Pamela McGuire, Jack Moore, and Kenneth Owens
1979  *Historic/ Ethnographic Survey of the Lake Sonoma-Warm Springs Dam Project Area*. 368 pages + appendices. Includes discussions of settlement history, demography, land ownership, ethnic relationship between Whites and Native Americans, general social and economic activities, communications networks, and histories of some historic sites.
### Abbreviations Used in Endnotes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>CDMG</td>
<td>California Division of Mines and Geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GM collection</td>
<td>George Matthews collection. The GM collection consists of more than 2000 letters and other papers saved by a Dry Creek upland rancher between 1885 and 1914.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSDR</td>
<td>Hamilton School District Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USACE</td>
<td>United States Army Corps of Engineers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WSCRS</td>
<td>Warm Springs Cultural Resources Study</td>
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CHAPTER 1 ENDTNOTES


4. The *For Further Reading* section contains a selected bibliography of reports prepared for the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project.


CHAPTER 2 ENDNOTES


11. Russian River Flag, 16 June 1881.


13. Russian River Flag, 16 May 1872.


17. David W. Peri, Scott M. Patterson, Jennie L. Goodrich, and Richard N. Lerner, Ethnobotanical Mitigation, Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma, California (San Francisco: USACE, 1982).
CHAPTER 3 ENDNOTES

1. The authors wish to acknowledge an intellectual debt to Marley R. Brown III, Director of Archaeology and Conservation at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia. In unpublished works and impromptu discussions, Marley provided much of the inspiration for the discussion of cultural landscape and environmental perception that appears in this chapter.


5. Examples of Pomoan place names were taken from two studies by the WSCRCS: Robert Oswalt, David W. Peri, and Vera-Mae Fredrickson, *Language Study* (San Francisco: USACE, 1979); Robert Oswalt, *Southern Pomo Word List and Map of Native Place Names in the Warm Springs Dam Area* (San Francisco: USACE, 1981).

6. Chamay is linguist Robert Oswalt’s recommended anglicization for -Hcamay, a Southern Pomo suffix added to place names to designate the inhabitants of a place.


8. Tuan, *Landscapes of Fear*, p. 56.


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18. This section has merely touched upon aspects of settlement pattern and homestead layout as landscape features; Chapter 7, on historic-period settlement pattern, describes these features in greater scope and detail.


25. GM collection, 9 October 1908.


41. GM collection, 15 March 1887.


43. Bennett, *Northern Plainsmen*, p. 89.


46. David W. Peri and Scott M. Patterson, *Mihilakwana Pomo of Dry Creek* (San Francisco: USACE, 1985), Chapter 3.


49. Discussions of Native American plant-management techniques are found in the following WSCRS reports: Theodoratus et al., *Mahilkaune Pomo*, Chapter 5; Peri et al., *Makahmo Pomo*, Chapter 4; David W. Peri and Scott M. Patterson, “The Basket is in the Roots. That’s Where it Begins,” *The Journal of California Anthropology* 3, no. 2 (1976): 17-33; David W. Peri, Scott M. Patterson, Jennie L. Goodrich, and Richard N. Lerner, *Ethnobotanical Mitigation, Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma, California* (San Francisco: USACE, 1982).
50. Fredrickson et al., *Sociocultural Factors*, p. 126.


52. GM collection. 12 August 1903.


CHAPTER 4 ENDNOTES


5. Nordhoff, California.


7. Roberta S. Greenwood et al., Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase V (San Francisco: USACE, 1984), Chapter 5.

8. The physical facilities at Skaggs Springs are detailed in Chapter 7. The prehistoric use of the springs is discussed in Chapter 6; historic-period use is discussed in Chapter 9.

9. Information on the chert quarry is taken from Martin A. Baumhoff and Robert I. Orlins, An Archaeological Assay on Dry Creek, Sonoma County, California, Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 40 (Berkeley, 1979), pp. 146-150.


12. Much of the information on the Copper Rush comes from a collection of newspaper articles from the Sonoma County Journal compiled by Edwin Langhart; they are on file at the Edwin Langhart Museum, Healdsburg. With the exception of this collection and articles found during this study in the Sonoma Democrat, there is virtually no information available on this interesting, brief period in the region’s history.


15. Sonoma Democrat, 30 April 1864.


17. Sonoma County Journal, 14 August 1863.
18. George Matthews (GM) collection, WSCRS, 22 January 1886.


20. Much of the information on quicksilver mining at Skagg’s Springs is taken from Dorothea J Theodoratus with Clinton M. Blount et al., Historic/ Ethnohistoric Survey of the Lake Sonoma-Warm Springs Dam Project Area (San Francisco: USACE, 1979), pp. 158-160.

21. David W. Peri and Scott M. Patterson, Ethnobotanical Resources of the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project Area (San Francisco: USACE, 1979).


29. GM collection, 21 September 1894.

30. Transcripts of interviews compiled for Theodoratus with Blount et al., Historic/ Ethnohistoric Survey, on file at the WSCRS.

31. Peri and Patterson, Ethnobotanical Resources, Appendix A.


35. According to the account books of Jacob Leese on file at the Bancroft Library, Berkeley, Fitch sold 4000 board feet of lumber to Leese in 1841 and the same amount in 1842, at the price of $50 per thousand board feet.

36. Fredrickson et al., Sociocultural Factors, p. 139.


39. The section in Fredrickson et al., *Sociocultural Factors*, on timber in the area bordering the Lake Sonoma Area presents 1981 concerns regarding logging in the area.


42. Peri and Patterson, *Ethnobotanical Resources*, is the source of information on sedge maintenance and use presented here.


44. Information for 1870 is missing because none of the known project-area settlers are shown on the agricultural census for that year. The agricultural census focused on farms, not ranches; it may be that Lake Sonoma Area settlers’ operations did not meet the definition of a farm used in 1870.

45. This list of problems with early California wines was taken from agricultural historian Paul Gates's *California Ranchos and Farms: 1846-1862* (Madison and Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin Press, 1967), p. 68.


52. Linda M. Ford, *Folklore of the Napa-Sonoma Wine Country* (Masters’ Thesis, Sonoma State University, 1982), p. 117. This thesis, available on loan from the Ruben Salazar Library, Sonoma State University, is a very readable exploration of the folklore surrounding the region’s wine industry. Many interesting anecdotes are offered describing the industry’s circumvention of Prohibition, and anyone interested in this aspect of local history will find this delightful reading.


60. Sonoma County Tax Assessor’s Records, 1870s.


63. George C. Matthews, Lake Sonoma Area uplands rancher, was such an expert. See Chapter 3 for a description of his burning practices.


65. GM collection, 1896.

66. GM Collection, various dates.


68. Fredrickson et al., *Sociocultural Factors*, p. 158.
CHAPTER 5 ENDNOTES


CHAPTER 5 - ENDNOTES


22. Heizer and Almquist, Other Californians, p. 72, quoting the California Assembly Journal of 1852.

23. Heizer, Destruction of California Indians, p. 179, quoting letter from Johnston to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 6 July 1850.

24. For more on the Rancheria Period see David W. Peri and Scott M. Patterson, Mihilakawna Pomo of Dry Creek (San Francisco: USACE, 1985), Chapter 4.

25. The land purchases of the Otis, Ferry, and Matthews families are also discussed in the following WSCRs reports: David A. Fredrickson et al., Sociocultural Factors Review for the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project Candidate/Critical Habitat Zone Evaluation (San Francisco: USACE, 1983), Chapter 4; Mary Praetzellis with Adrian Praetzellis, Archaeological and Historical Studies of Kelly Road Corridor, Sonoma County, California (San Francisco: USACE, 1982).

26. George Matthews (GM) collection, WSCRs, 1 July 1901.

27. GM collection, 5 May 1911.

28. GM collection, 12 October 1895.

29. GM collection, 16 August 1910.

30. See Chapter 8 for more on summers at the Matthews Ranch.

31. GM collection, 7 February 1900.

32. GM collection, 8 November 1909.

33. GM collection, 6 December 1888.

34. GM collection, 20 April 1914.

35. GM collection, 16 March 1910, 21 March 1910, 3 October 1910.

36. GM collection, 5 October 1886, 22 November 1886.
CHAPTER 6 ENDNOTES

1. Most uncited information on Lake Sonoma Area archaeology in this chapter is taken from Martin Baumhoff and Robert I. Orlins, *An Archeological Assay on Dry Creek, Sonoma County, California*, Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 40 (Berkeley, 1979). The final report of the project area investigations was made available just prior to publication of this volume: Mark E. Basgall and Paul Bouey, *Prehistory in Northern Sonoma County: The Archaeology of the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project* (San Francisco: USACE, 1985). Basgall and Bouey’s chronology has been adopted here; other details from the final report have been incorporated where possible. A brief, popular account using updated information is Suzanne B. Stewart, *Time before Time: Prehistory and Archaeology in the Lake Sonoma Area* (San Francisco: USACE, 1985).

2. Lucy and Stephen Smith of Healdsburg, California, were active on the WSCRS Native American Advisory Council for several years. Their two daughters, Kathleen Smith and June Dollar, worked as Native American observers and archaeological crew members for the Lake Sonoma Area prehistoric component.


CHAPTER 7 ENDNOTES


5. Dorothea J Theodoratus et al., *An Ethnographic Survey of the Mihilakune (Dry Creek) Pomo* (San Francisco: USACE, 1975), pp. 51-54; Peri and Patterson, *Mihilakawna Pomo*.


13. Oak Ball Village is discussed in the following WSCR report: Theodoratus et al., *Mihilkaune Pomo*, pp. 56-60.

14. The Cordova Place is discussed in the following WSCR report: Theodoratus et al., *Mihilkaune Pomo*, pp. 60-64.


20. Census returns supply demographers with one of their main data sources. This record, however, is not available for all times and places, and it varies in accuracy according to the habits and goals of the census takers. The first population census for California was undertaken in 1850, and censuses were taken at ten-year intervals thereafter. The manuscript schedules, listing individuals, are available for the decades between 1850 and 1910 inclusive, except for 1890, which were destroyed by fire; in addition, the State of California conducted a Special Census in 1852. These documents, however, have their drawbacks. The copies are often very difficult to decipher because of their loose, handwritten style and faded reproduction. Minor—and major—errors in spelling of names and discrepancies in an individual’s age between successive enumerations are frequent. Discrepancies are common in the “Place of Birth” column on successive returns; many persons apparently misunderstood this entry, giving instead their last place of residence. Besides these errors in recording, not everyone living in an area was listed, as some enumerators did not thoroughly comb the back country. Lastly, the earlier census returns do not list addresses; therefore the connection between a household and a parcel of land must be determined through the use of a census in combination with other sources, such as maps and land records.


31. California State Supreme Court, *Samuel R. Emerson (Respondent) vs. Alexander Skaggs (Appellant)*, *transcript on appeal* (Santa Rosa, Cal.: Sonoma Democrat Book and Job Printing House, 1875).


34. Lyle M. Stone, *A Documentation and Evaluation of Historic Sites within the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project Area, Sonoma County, California* (San Francisco: USACE, 1976); Roberta S. Greenwood and Michael J. McIntyre, *Historic Archaeological Sites Management* (San Francisco: USACE, 1980), Greenwood et al., *Historic Sites, Phase V*, Table 1.1.

35. Greenwood et al., *Historic Sites, Phase II*, p. 216.

36. For more on the distribution of home sites, see the following WSCRS reports: Theodoratus, *Historic Ethnohistoric Survey*, Chapter 5; Greenwood et al., *Historic Sites, Phase II*, Chapter X (southern project area); Greenwood et al., *Historic Sites, Phase III*, pp. 120-140 (northern project area).

37. Baldwin, *Reminiscences*, p. 44.

38. George Matthews (GM) collection, WSCRS, 7 February 1910.


42. WSCRS interview, 27 January 1983.


44. Hamilton School District Records (HSDR), 2 April 1874, manuscript in the Edwin Langhart Museum, Healdsburg, California.

45. *Healdsburg Enterprise*, 6 November 1879.

46. HSDR, 31 May 1878.


CHAPTER 8 ENDNOTES

1. For a complete discussion of these concepts, we recommend the following: Paul Bohannan, *Social Anthropology* (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1963).


4. The authors would like to thank Dr. Mildred Dickemann, Department of Anthropology, Sonoma State University, for her extensive and valuable comments on numerous drafts of this chapter.


11. A nuclear family is made up at most of a husband, wife, and children. An extended family is a nuclear family with the addition of at least one extra relative, for example, a grandparent, aunt, or cousin.


15. Family tree legend format adapted from Laslett, *Household and Family*, pp. 41-42. The 1910 family tree is based on the census and genealogies contained in Theodoratus et al., *Mahilkaune Pomo*, Appendix V. As a result of the complex Pomoan kinship terminology, oral tradition and the 1910 census are at odds over the parentage of a number of persons who resided at the Cordova Place. The census shows four people to be descended from Joe Bill, while oral tradition recounts the more likely case that Charlie Bill
was their father and Joe Bill their uncle. The ages for old people, as listed in the 1910 census, are very inaccurate.


17. This section on Pomoan life course is taken primarily from the following WSCRS ethnographies: Peri et al., *Makahno Pomo*, Chapter 7; David W. Peri and Scott M. Patterson, *Mihilakawna Pomo of Dry Creek* (San Francisco: USACE, 1985), Chapter 2.


30. GM collection, 1 May 1887.


33. GM collection, 17 September 1908.
34. Louis Mead is discussed in the following WSCRS reports: Dorothea J Theodoratus with Clinton M. Blount et al., *Historic/Ethnohistoric Survey of the Lake Sonoma-Warm Springs Dam Project Area* (San Francisco: USACE, 1979), pp. 320-323; Roberta S. Greenwood et al., *Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase I* (San Francisco: USACE, 1980), pp. 14-21; Greenwood et al., *Historic Sites, Phase II*, pp. 29-46; Roberta S. Greenwood et al., *Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase V* (San Francisco: USACE, 1984); Adrian Praetzellis and Mary Praetzellis, *Gone, but not Forgotten: Historical Glimpses of the Lake Sonoma Area* (San Francisco: USACE, 1984).

35. *Healdsburg Tribune*, 16 September 1897.


41. GM collection, 6 March 1887.

42. WSCRS interview, 18 December 1982.

43. GM collection, 6 March 1887.

44. GM collection, 6 March 1887.


47. Note that many people misreported their ages on the census: Lottie Hallengren was not unusual in claiming to have aged only eight years each decade.


49. Munro-Fraser, *History of Sonoma County*, p. 215.


55. GM collection, 11 December 1886.

56. GM collection, 5 October 1886.

57. The Ferry family is discussed in the following WSCRS reports: Theodoratus with Blount et al., Historic Ethnohistoric Survey, pp. 250-254; Greenwood et al., Historic Sites, Phase III, pp. 19-39, 71-77, 120-140; Greenwood et al., Historic Sites, Phase V; Fredrickson et al., Sociocultural Factors, Chapter 4; Praetzellis with Praetzellis, Kelly Road; Praetzellis and Praetzellis, Historical Glimpses.


60. GM collection, 7 February 1910.

61. The Pritchett family is discussed in the following WSCRS reports: Theodoratus with Blount et al., Historic Ethnohistoric Survey, pp. 301-305; Greenwood et al., Historic Sites, Phase I, pp. 32-38; Greenwood et al., Historic Sites, Phase II, pp. 46-62, 90-118; Greenwood et al., Historic Sites, Phase V. The Hallengren family is discussed in the following WSCRS reports: Theodoratus with Blount et al., Historic Ethnohistoric Survey, pp. 339-341; Greenwood et al., Historic Sites, Phase II, pp. 217-237. For a biography of Svente Hallengren, see Tom Gregory, History of Sonoma County with Biographical Sketches (Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1911), pp. 730-737.


63. Healdsburg Enterprise, 1 August 1878.

64. Healdsburg Enterprise, 21 August 1879, 23 October 1879.

65. Praetzellis with Praetzellis, Kelly Road, pp. 89-90.

66. Healdsburg Tribune, 8 January 1914.

CHAPTER 9 ENDNOTES


8. Information on settler social interaction comes from a variety of sources: interviews undertaken with local residents in the 1970s by Theodoratus Cultural Resources staff; interviews undertaken by this study; letters from the George Matthews collection; 19th- and early 20th-century local newspaper articles; the Dwight Richards collection, Edwin Langhart Museum, Healdsburg, California; and Baldwin’s *Reminiscences*.

9. The physical setting of Lake Sonoma Area schools and their location in relation to population shifts in the area are discussed in Chapter 7, Historic Settlement Pattern.


11. HSDR, 27 May 1879, 5 July 1879.


13. Local school schedules were determined from the HSDR, 1866-1886, and the GM collection.


16. GM collection, 22 November 1886.


22. Russian River Flag, 25 June 1874.

23. Roberta S. Greenwood et al., Historic Archaeological Sites Investigation, Phase V (San Francisco: USACE, 1984), Chapter 8.


25. Some of the information on Skaggs Springs used in this Chapter was presented in Dorothea J Theodoratus with Clinton M. Blount et al., Historic/Ethnohistoric Survey of the Lake Sonoma-Warm Springs Dam Project Area (San Francisco: USACE, 1979), Chapter 8.


28. GM collection, 29 April 1911.

29. GM collection, 29 June 1901.


31. Cloverdale Reveille, 19 September 1903.

32. Numerous letters in the GM collection yield information on the organization and activities of the Elk Range Gun Club. For information on recent hunting clubs in the area immediately surrounding the Lake Sonoma Area, see David A. Fredrickson et al., Sociocultural Factors Review for the Warm Springs Dam-Lake Sonoma Project Candidate/Critical Habitat Zone Evaluation (San Francisco: USACE, 1983), Chapters 4, 5, and 6.

33. David W. Peri, Scott M. Patterson, and Susan L. McMurray, The Makahmo Pomo (San Francisco: USACE, 1985).

34. Peri et al., Makahmo Pomo.


37. Dry Creek Neighbors Club, Vintage Memories, p. 16.


40. *Sonoma Democrat*, 4 November 1871.


CHAPTER 10 ENDNOTES

1. Most of the information on precontact trade and travel presented in this chapter comes from the following WSCRS reports: David W. Peri, Scott M. Patterson, and Susan L. McMurray, *The Makahmo Pomo* (San Francisco: USAEC, 1985), and Martin Baumhoff and Robert I. Orlins, *An Archeological Assay on Dry Creek, Sonoma County, California*, Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, No. 40 (Berkeley, 1979).


10. Jacob Leese’s Account Book, manuscript in the Bancroft Library, Berkeley.


33. George Matthews (GM) collection, WSCRS, 4 December 1903.