

A Brief History of Sonoma County, Part 1

Early Sonoma County History - Native Tribes to the Bear Flag Revolt

From Maja Wood, for About.com

Native Tribes

We talk a lot about Wine Country and "the good life." But, Sonoma County's first inhabitants, the people of the **Pomo, Miwok and Wappo** tribes, seem to be the ones who really knew how to live. Most historical accounts describe them as quite peaceful societies. Survival wasn't so tough with all the plentiful fruits and fish and wildlife and the mild winters. Plus, back then, they didn't have a mortgage to worry about. So, they ended up with a lot of free time to do all those things that people wish they could do if they just had more free time. They could hang out with their family and friends, sing and dance, embrace their spirituality, enjoy nature, and create art.

For example, the Pomo Indians made a huge variety of baskets for many needs. But, they also had the time to nurture their talents and create baskets that were not only functional but artistic and beautiful as well. In fact, **Pomo baskets** are among the most prized, if not the most prized, in the world. Some of the larger collections can be found at the Smithsonian and at the Kremlin. There's also a nice one at the Jesse Peter Museum at Santa Rosa Junior College. And the Mendocino County Museum in Willits houses some baskets by Elsie Allen. Allen was a famous Pomo Indian educator, activist and basket weaver who lived in Sonoma County in the early to mid-1900s. Elsie Allen High School in southwest Santa Rosa is named after her.

The First European Settlers

Some people think Sir Frances Drake, the first Englishman to sail around the world, landed in Bodega Bay's Campbell Cove in 1577, during that famous expedition. (About 50 years before that, Ferdinand Magellan of Portugal was the first person in known history to circumnavigate the globe.) But, so far, no one knows for sure where he landed, and it's a rather controversial topic as cities up and down the coast vie for the distinction.

What we do know is that the first permanent settlement built in Sonoma County by non-natives wasn't built by the English and it wasn't built by the Spanish. It was built by the Russians.

Many Russian trappers had gone to Alaska to kill otters for their prized fur. As the otter population dwindled, the trappers moved further south. In 1812 a group of them landed at Bodega Bay and founded a settlement north from there. They named the fort "Ross," an old name for "Russia." (Fort Ross is now a California State Park.)

The Spanish, were not happy about this. They were making their way up from Mexico along Coastal California building Missions and claiming land for Spain. The new Russian Fort inspired them to hurry up beyond San Francisco and built new Missions further north and grab the territory before anyone else moved in. And Father Jose Altimira, an ambitious young priest at the Mission San Francisco, figured he was just the man to do it.

Altimira headed up north and checked out a lot of property in the Petaluma, Suisun and Napa valleys. He finally chose the Sonoma Valley as the ideal place to live. The Francisco Solano Mission, better known as the Sonoma Mission, was built in what would become the town of Sonoma. By that time, Mexico had already declared its independence from Spain, And shortly after, the Mexican government decided to do away with the mission system altogether. So the mission in Sonoma was the last and northernmost one built, and the only one built under Mexican rule. If you look at a map you can see how Spanish / Mexican influence waned right around where the final mission was built. As you go north up through the California coast, you'll see many towns with names beginning with San and Santa, Los and Las. Santa Rosa is the final one.

Although the Sonoma Mission was built to thwart colonization by others, particularly the Russians, the Russians didn't seem to take offense. In fact, the folks from Fort Ross not only showed up for the dedication of the mission's church, but they even brought along altar cloths, candlesticks and a bell.

The mission grew, but by the 1830s the Mexican government decided to dissolve the mission system. The 27-year-old General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was sent to Sonoma in 1835 to oversee the secularization of the Sonoma Mission. He was also given orders to settle the area to assert Mexican claim and preclude the Russians from advancing.

General Vallejo

Vallejo set to work in settling the land. He took 66,000 acres in Petaluma for himself and developed a ranch there. The Petaluma Adobe is now a State Historic Park. As the Sonoma and San Rafael Missions dissolved, much of the livestock and many of the Indian laborers were absorbed by Vallejo's ranches.

The rest of the land was parceled out to others, many of them in Vallejo's own extended family.

His mother-in-law, Dona Maria Carrillo, took land along the Santa Rosa Creek and built the Carrillo Adobe, the first European home in the Santa Rosa Valley. Maria Carrillo High School, in northeast Santa Rosa is named after her.

Captain John Rogers Cooper married Vallejo's sister Encarnacion and took El Molino Rancho which is present-day Forestville. Rogers built the state's first power sawmill there, hence the name "Molino" which means "mill" in Spanish. (The high school in Forestville is named El Molino.)

Captain Henry Fitch, who married another of Vallejo's sisters-in-law, got the Sotoyome grant, which is now Healdsburg. Fitch spent most of his time in San Diego, so he sent Cyrus Alexander to develop the rancho, promising him 10,000 acres in return. Alexander picked the land that is now the Alexander Valley as his payment.

Much of the land was given to people outside the family, as well. And Vallejo went out of his way to persuade some Anglo seafarers to develop ranches close to the Russian fort to keep the Russians closed in.

Once again, the Russians didn't seem too perturbed by any of this. These days, Fort Ross is overseen by the State Parks, and they hold an annual Cultural Heritage Day. During the celebration, the Fort Ross Interpretive Association used to stage a reenactment of a day in

1836. In the skit, the Mexican officers from Sonoma show up at the Fort and order the Russians to leave. As a show of strength, the Russians fire their weapons. And then they invite the Mexicans inside to party.

But, the friendly neighbors had to leave soon after. They had killed off the otter population to near extinction and so they returned to Russia. Many of the men brought back Native American brides and children. (And they also brought back those Pomo baskets, which explains why the Kremlin has such a nice collection.)

The Mexican government barely had enough time to let out a sigh of relief that the Russians were gone before a new threat came to the Northern California coast: American Pioneers.

The Bear Flag Revolt

American settlers, inspired by stories of the paradise land of California, headed over the Sierras and to Sonoma. The infamous **Donner Party** was one such group of pioneers. Two of the little girls who were left orphaned by that fateful trek, ended up living with a family in Sonoma. One of the girls, Eliza Donner eventually wrote "The expedition of the Donner party and its tragic fate," which is included in the book *California As I Saw It: First-Person Narratives of California's Early Years, 1849-1900*

As more and more settlers poured into the area, tensions grew between the newcomers and the Californios who felt their land was being overrun. Vallejo wrote: "The emigration of North Americans to California today forms an unbroken line of wagons... it is frightful."

There were rumors that Mexico would expel the Americans. And in the summer of 1846, yet another rumor swept over the area that Mexico had ordered the Americans out of California. This time, a ragtag group of settlers rode into Sonoma to confront General Vallejo.

They surrounded his Sonoma home and the captain of the impromptu group, Ezekiel Merritt, went inside to talk terms with the General. After several hours, Merritt didn't come out. So, another man from the group went in to investigate. He didn't come out either. Finally, a man named William Ide went in to see what was happening. He later wrote: "There sat Merritt - his head fallen...and there sat the new made Captain as mute as the seat he sat upon. The bottle had well nigh vanquished the captors." It seems that General Vallejo, always a good host, was kind enough to offer some brandy to his would-be captors.

The guests were not as hospitable. The rest of the group kidnapped Vallejo plus several members of his family and took them to Sacramento, where they remained detained for several months.

In the meantime, the group of pioneers proclaimed a new republic. And they created a flag with the words "California Republic" and an image of a grizzly bear. Some of the onlookers said it looked more like a pig. It seems that the Bear Flag was created by the nephew of Mary Todd Lincoln, President Lincoln's wife.

Pioneer John Bidwell, who chronicled many of the events surrounding the "Bear Flag Revolt," wrote:

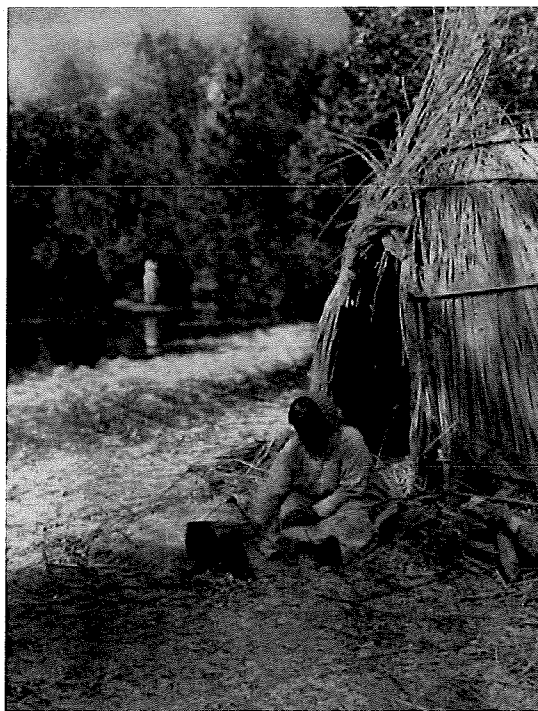
"Among the men who remained to hold Sonoma was William B. Ide, who assumed to be in command... Another man left at Sonoma was William L. Todd who painted, on a piece of brown

cotton, a yard and a half or so in length, with old red or brown paint that he happened to find, what he intended to be a representation of a grizzly bear. This was raised to the top of the staff, some seventy feet from the ground. Native Californians looking up at it were heard to say 'Coche,' the common name among them for pig or shoat. More than thirty years afterwards I chanced to meet Todd on the train coming up the Sacramento Valley. He had not greatly changed, but appeared considerably broken in health. He informed me that Mrs. Lincoln was his own aunt, and that he had been brought up in the family of Abraham Lincoln."

For 22 days, the bear flag flew over Sonoma as the settlers declared California an independent republic. But then the conflict became part of the larger Mexican-American war. Mexico eventually lost the war and ceded California to the United States.

Later on, the fires that followed the 1906 Great Earthquake burned and destroyed the original bear flag. But, its spirit lives. California adopted the bear image for its state flag.

Photographs of the Pomo



FIELD STATIONS & NATURE PRESERVES



Fairfield Osborn Preserve Fact Sheet

Overview:

The Fairfield Osborn Preserve is a 411 acre natural area located on the slopes of Sonoma Mountain, just 7 road miles east of the Sonoma State University campus. Its great diversity of exceptional natural habitats make it an idea site for conservation, study and teaching. Donated by Bill and Joan Roth, it is named in honor of Joan's late father, renowned conservationist Fairfield Osborn. It was the site of Sonoma County's first docent program, an experiential environmental education project begun in 1976, which continues today. In 1997, The Nature Conservancy gave the Preserve to the University, subject to a retained conservation easement.

Preserve History

- 1971 Preserve begins with a series of land gifts from Roth Family to The Nature Conservancy
- 1976 Elementary school environmental education program established
- 1976 Friends of the Preserve support organization founded
- 1995 Marjorie Osborn Education and Research Center completed
- 1997 210 acre Preserve donated to Sonoma State University, Nature Conservancy retains easement
- 2001 11 acre addition, gift of Roth family to Sonoma State University
- 2004 190 acre land donation by Roth Family, with easement to Sonoma Co. Ag & Open Space Dist. Total of 411 acres owned by Sonoma State University, subject to easements held by others. Significant additional surrounding private lands also protected by conservation easements.

SSU's First Ten Years: Programs & User Data 1997-2007

- 360 Naturalists Trained (85% SSU students)
40 hour Naturalist Training Course for volunteers who participate in the elementary school environmental education program. (Two courses taught per year since 1997)
- 26,000 Children visited. Small group experience with trained naturalists through the Preserve's Environmental Education Program. (80 to 120 classes per year avg. 2,300 participants annually)
- 300 Members of the Friends of the Preserve. Support group provides trail work and average of \$5,000/year toward elementary program instructional costs, (exclusive of Roth family gifts).
- 1,500 Natural History Workshop participants
(10 to 12 workshops per year, 140 participants annually)
- 2,700 Public Tours & Program Participants
28 per year, 250 participants annually
- 10,000 College Field Trips (SSU & SRJC)
(40 per year avg. 900 participants annually (10,000 since 1997))

- 20 Research studies underway. Primary focus of Sudden Oak Death syndrome (SOD), its mechanisms of transmission, effects on major taxonomic groups, and spatial modeling of progress of the disease across the landscape. (Average annual research use: 225 research visit-days from 11 institutions) Other current research includes studies of plant-animal relationships and seasonal abundance of disease-bearing arthropods.

Location

Northwestern slope of Sonoma Mountain at Elevations range from 1,640 to 2,280 feet above sea level. The site, at 6543 Lichau Road, Penngrove, CA, 94951 is approximately 7 miles by car from the Sonoma State University campus.

Natural Communities

The Preserve consists primarily of mature oak woodland savannah and forest. Woodlands are present in a matrix with a diversity of other natural communities including freshwater marsh, upland vernal pool, contiguous intact California Fescue *Festuca californica* grassland, chaparral, Douglas-fir forest and riparian habitats. It includes an important portion of the course of Copeland Creek, a perennial fishless stream with significant amphibian and insect diversity. The University also holds a conservation easement on the creek corridor upstream of the Preserve which was conveyed to it by The Nature Conservancy. This links to another easement, still held by the Conservancy, over 550 acres of the creek's upper watershed.

Species of Concern

A number of special status species call the Preserve home. These include the red-legged frog *Rana aurora draytonii*, which is federally listed as Endangered. Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperi*, Sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*, Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*, Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylei*, and Western Pond Turtle *Clemmys marmorata*, all designated California Species of Special Concern by California Department of Fish and Game. Lobb's aquatic buttercup *Ranunculus Lobbii* is listed in California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California.

Buildings & Facilities

All programs are based out of the Marjorie Osborn Education and Research Center, a 2900 square foot building housing the Preserve office, manager's apartment, staff room, lab, and classroom. The Center is powered by an off-the-grid photovoltaic utility system. Additional buildings include a 900 square foot historic redwood barn with attached office and a rustic 300 square foot cabin.

The Ethnobotany of the Fairfield Osborn Preserve

The Fairfield Osborn Preserve is a 400 acre nature preserve owned by The Nature Conservancy and set aside for public observation of the natural communities of oak woodland, riparian, pond, marsh, vernal pool, douglas-fir forest, grassland and chaparral. With the rule that visitors are not allowed to take anything from the preserve, it is often hard to imagine using the natural resources here as a means of living. However, the Miwok once roamed these lands, gathering plants for food, medicine, shelter and a variety of other uses. Settlers who moved to this area learned from these local Native Americans how to survive on the plants that grow here and even incorporated them into their own recipes and medicinal concoctions. Take this pamphlet as a guide to some of the humanly useful plants in the area, and as you walk through the preserve today, imagine being in the footsteps of one of these local ancestors searching for food or medicine. Look at each plant closely - what are its characteristics? Where does it grow? Does it bloom this time of year? What other animals might find it useful and in what ways? How would you harvest it? By observing the plants around you, and asking yourself these

questions, you can begin to understand what it might have been like to live here before the comforts of modern society separated us from the cycles of nature. You can reach back, touch the lives of our ancestors and know again what it is like to live in close, direct communion with the earth.

Some Useful Plants Found in the Preserve

Oaks - *Quercus* spp.

Beech family - *Fagaceae*

Bloom - Various oaks, March-June

Habitat - Oak Woodland

Oaks were the most basic food source of the California Indians. The species of Oregon Oak (*Q. garryana*), Black Oak (*Q. kelloggii*), Coast Live Oak (*Q. agrifolia*) and Canyon Live Oak (*Q. chrysolepis*) live here at the preserve. The Miwoks leached the acorns of their poisonous tannic acid and ground them into meal for acorn mush and bread. The bark of an oak was used to make dye and the tannin in the bark was used to cure buckskin. Medicinally, ground acorn meal was used - mold with penicillin-like properties was allowed to accumulate on the meal then applied to sores, boils and inflammations.

Calif. Bay - *Umbellularia californica*

Laurel family - *Lauraceae*

Bloom - Dec.-May

Habitat - Oak Woodland, Riparian

The Calif. Bay, also known as Pepperwood or Myrtle, is an evergreen tree with lance shaped, alternately arranged leaves that are dark green on top and light green below. When crushed, the leaves have the familiar, but stronger scent of the bay's cousin, *Laurus nobilis*, who's leaves one can find on grocery store spice shelves. The roasted or parched nuts were eaten by Native Americans for winter food and the leaves were used to cure headaches, stomach aches and rheumatism. Bay boughs were kept about the home to ward off fleas and other insects. A tea from the leaves was used by settlers as a disinfectant.

Calif. Buckeye - *Aesculus californicum*

Buckeye family - *Hippocastanaceae*
Bloom - April-May
Habitat - Oak Woodland, Riparian

The Buckeye was commonly used by California Indians as a fishing tool - nuts crushed to a pulp were placed in a basket and lowered into still water where fish were found. A toxic chemical in the nuts, known as aesculin, stupefied the fish, causing them to float to the surface where they were easily netted or caught by hand. Leaching removed the toxic substance, making them suitable for food eaten as cold mush or baked into bread. The wood was used by some

Pomo tribes to make fire drills. Settlers also used the nuts, but ground them up to make "poor man's pepper". They used the leaves in closets to keep away moths.

Willows - *Salix* spp.

S. laevigata, Red Willow
S. lasiolepis, Arroyo willow
Willow family - *Salicaceae*
Bloom - Feb.-May
Habitat - Riparian, Pond, Freshwater Marsh

Willows contain a chemical called salicylic acid - the same substance found in aspirin. The leaves, bark and roots of the *Salix* genus were widely used by many Native Americans as a cure for headaches, diarrhea, irritated eyes, fever, rheumatism, toothache and even venereal disease! It was also used as a tonic, which is defined as an agent that invigorates the whole organism. The Pomo and Miwok Indians used willow branches in basketry and willow poles in building the frames for shelter or for sweatlodges. The Chumash Indians utilized both species mentioned above for a wide variety of uses such as digging sticks, fire drills, bowls, fiber skirts and musical instruments. The leaves could also be rolled up and smoked like tobacco.

Calif. Gooseberry - *Ribes californicum*

Gooseberry family -

Grossulariaceae

Bloom - March-April

Habitat - Oak Woodland, Riparian,
Mixed Evergreen Forest

This small bush with its small palmate leaves and spiny stems, is found scattered throughout the preserve. In late spring, it produces bristly berries which are edible and high in vitamin C. The berries were used by Native Americans to make pemmican, a jerky-like mixture of chopped meat, berries and animal fat. Settlers used gooseberries and related currants (without spines) to make pies and jellies.

Common Scouring Rush - *Equisetum hyemale*

Equisetum family - *Equisetaceae*

Habitat - Riparian, Freshwater
Marsh, Pond

This "primitive" family is known for the presence of silica in its hollow branches. The silica made Equisetum useful to settlers for scouring pads used in dishwashing, metal polishing and wood sanding. Miners are said to have checked these plants for flecks of gold to see if nearby streams were worth panning. Some Native Americans used the whole plant as a tea for coagulating the blood (internally and externally), while others boiled the tender heads for food.

Mistletoe - *Phoradendron villasum*
Mistletoe family - *Viscaceae*

Bloom - July-Sept.

Habitat - Tree branches, usually oak

Mistletoe is a parasitic plant which grows in clumps in the branches of oak trees and other woody species such as the Calif. Bay. It can best be seen in the fall and winter when the deciduous Black and Oregon Oaks lose their leaves. The Kashaya Pomo were known to use the whole plant as an emmenagogue (to start menstruation), or to induce sterility, however, it is known to be toxic to humans, causing illness and death.

P. tamerasum is "collected in Texas for sale nationally in Christmas trade; other [species] similarly important locally" (Jepson Manual).

Soap Plant or Amole -

Chlorogallum pomeridinum

Lily family - *Liliaceae*

Bloom - May-Aug.

Habitat - Oak Woodland, Grassland

Soap Plant can be identified by its basal leaves that are "wavy" in appearance, reminding some of young corn leaves. Below ground is a thick, fleshy white bulb surrounded by a mass of brown fibers. The fleshy part was used by the Miwok and Pomo as soap and shampoo, pulverized with water until it formed a lather. This lather, when heated, was also used as a waterproofing material for baskets and as a glue for applying

feathers and decorations to various articles. The bulbs could also be dried, then grated to make "powdered" soap. The pulverized bulb worked as the buckeye in fishing, by stupefying the fish in the water. When boiled, the bulbs lose their soapy consistency and become edible. Medicinally, the soap lather was applied to poison oak rashes to draw out the poison and dry up the rash. The brown fibers were useful in making brushes and small hand-brooms.

Common Cattail - *Typha latifolia*

Cattail family - *Typhaceae*

Bloom - June-July

Habitat - Freshwater Marsh

Cattails are the tall grass-like plants growing out of Cattail Pond in the preserve. This plant has had a wide range of uses - for food, the pollen was baked into bread, the root was roasted or dried and ground into meal or eaten raw, the young shoots were eaten raw or cooked like bamboo shoots and the flower heads could be boiled and eaten like corn on the cob. The leaves were used for weaving mats and roof thatch and the soft fluff was used to line cradleboards for diapers and to cover the floor of a menstrual hut to absorb blood. Other uses include caulking, torches, chewing gum, and tinder.

Miner's Lettuce - *Claytonia perfoliata*

Purslane family - *Portulacaceae*

Bloom - Feb-May

Habitat - Riparian, Grassland (where damp), Oak Woodland

Miner's lettuce is an abundantly-growing annual that thrives in "moist, wooded areas" (Cooney-Lazaneo). It can be identified by its round leaves at the end of basally-growing stems, and by its small, white flowers that grow through the center of the leaf. The whole plant was eaten, raw or cooked, by Indians and by miners, who ate the greens for vitamin C to prevent scurvy. A tea from the leaves was also made by the Indians and used as a laxative. It is one of the few Calif. native plants that has been introduced into other countries.

Elegant (Harvest) Brodiaea -

Brodiaea elegans

Lily family - *Liliaceae*

Bloom - March-May

Habitat - Grassland, Chaparral, Oak Woodland

The underground corms of the *Brodiaea* spp. were one of the most important food plants of the local Miwoks. They are tall, graceful annuals with long, thin leaves and a thin stalk which sports a violet-purple cluster of flowers. The corm is small, tastes somewhat like a raw potato and can be eaten raw or cooked. It was gathered in large amounts by the Miwok who used digging sticks to get at the juicy corm.

Other Useful Plants of the Preserve

Food

Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Berries
Narrow-leaf Milkweed	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Blossom
Yellow Mariposa	<i>Calochortus luteus</i>	Bulb, leaves, seeds, buds and flowers
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Leaves, seeds
American Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Berries
Calif. Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Nuts
Water Cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Whole plant
Red-Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Berries, leaves, twigs
Wood Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Hips, flowers, leaves
Calif. Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Berries, young shoots
Himalaya Berry	<i>Rubus procerus</i>	Berries, young shoots
Thimbleberry	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	Berries, leaves, shoots
Sheep Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Herb
Curly Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Herb
Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blossoms, berries
Common Tule	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Roots, shoots, seeds
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Herb, seeds
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Herb

Medicine

Yarrow	<i>Achillea borealis</i>	Whole plant
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Bark
Calif. Mugwort	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Root, herb
Shepherd's Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Whole plant
American Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Root, bark
Calif. Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Root, bark
Giant Horsetail	<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Stem
Pennyroyal	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Herb
Water Cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Whole plant
Broadleaf Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>	Herb
Ribgrass	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Herb
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Branches
Red-Flowering Currant	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Berries
Wood Rose	<i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i>	Hips
Calif. Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Roots, berries
Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blossoms, root
Blue-Eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Root
Common Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Herb
Common Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Whole plant

Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Herb
<u>Fibers for Basketry, Weaving or Cordage</u>		
Five-Fingered Fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Stem - Black design in basketry (Ca. Indians)
Narrow-Leaf Milkweed	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Stem - Cord, rope, clothing
Sedge	<i>Carex dudleyi</i> and <i>C. gracilar</i>	Root - Basketry
Calif. Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Stem - Basketry
Iris	<i>Iris fernaldii</i>	Leaf - fibers used for cordage in <i>I. macrosiphon</i> and <i>I. douglasiana</i>
Goldenback Fern	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Stem - Basketry, black pattern
Douglas Fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Root - Basketry
Common Tule	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>	Leaves - Bedding, mats, clothing and roofing material Root - Basketry
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stem fibers - Cordage Stem - Basketry
<u>Dyes</u>		
Calif Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	?
Scouring Rush/ Giant Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	Stem - Green, gray-green, yellow
Black Oak	<i>Quercus Kelloggii</i>	Inner bark - Yellow, gold, olive-green, orange
Calif. Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	Young shoot - light gray, black
Sheep Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Leaves - Greenish-yellow
Blue Elderberry	<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Stem, berries - ?
Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Herb - Greenish-yellow

Technical

Madrone

Arbutus menziesii

Trunk - Lodgepoles,
digging sticks

Calif. Hazelnut

Corylus cornuta

Stem - Arrow shaft

Giant Horsetail

Equisetum telmateia

Stem - "Sandpaper" for
smoothing out arrow
shafts, fire drills, etc.

Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Pitch - Glue

Branches, Trunk -

Lumber, harpoon shafts

Red-Flowering Currant

Ribes sanguineum

Stem - Arrow shaft

Wood Rose

Rosa gymnocarpa

Stem - Arrow shaft

Thorn - Fishing hook

Miscellaneous Uses

Five Fingered Fern

Adiantum pedatum

Stem - earrings (Pomo)

Madrone

Arbutus menziesii

Charcoal - Gunpowder
(Spanish)

Calif. Mugwort

Artemisia douglasiana

Leaves - Tobacco

Narrow-Leaf Milkweed

Asclepias fascicularis

Sap - Chewing gum

American Dogwood

Cornus sericea

Stem (Peeled) -

Toothbrush

Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii

Bark - Tobacco

Blue Elderberry

Sambucus mexicana

Soot - Tattoos

Wood - Pipe whistles,
clappers (Pomo), "Tree
of Music"

Stinging Nettle

Urtica dioica

Herb - Punishment
(Cahuilla)

Introduced Plants

Pennyroyal

Mentha pulegium

Shepherd's Purse

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Water Cress

Nasturtium officinale

Broadleaf Plantain

Plantago major

"White-man's foot"

Ribgrass

Plantago lanceolata

Sheep Sorrel

Rumex acetosella

Curly Dock

Rumex crispus

Common Chickweed

Stellaria media

Common Dandelion

Taraxacum officinale

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