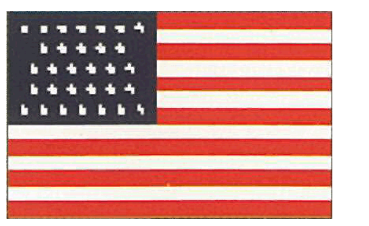


History of Salmon Creek Watershed From 8000 BC

1 inch = 200 years

Native Americans sustained the salmon runs for centuries.



1848 MEXICO CEDES CALIFORNIA TO THE UNITED STATES in the treaty ending the Mexican-American war.

1849 CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH increases demand for lumber, farm products, land.

1850 CALIFORNIA IS ADMITTED TO THE UNION. Forested lands, previously omitted from land grants, belong to the state and begin to be sold off.

1821 LAND PASSES TO MEXICAN CONTROL. As Mexico wins independence from Spain, it acquires Alta California.



1812 – 1841 RUSSIANS HOIST FLAG IN TOWN OF BODEGA grow wheat, corn, potatoes and tobacco, harvest the first timber and tanoak and in 1817 plant the first vineyards and apple orchards. Fur trade increases pressure on creek beaver.

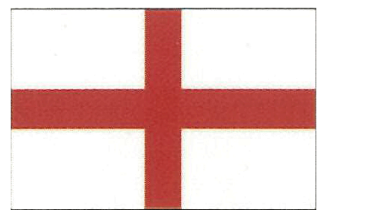


1836 VALLEJO FORBIDS NATIVE PRACTICE OF FALL BURNING.

1837 – 1841 SMALLPOX DECIMATES INDIAN POPULATION; 80 to 90% of the local Miwok perish.



1775 BODEGA CLAIMS TERRITORY FOR SPAIN as he sails around Bodega head.



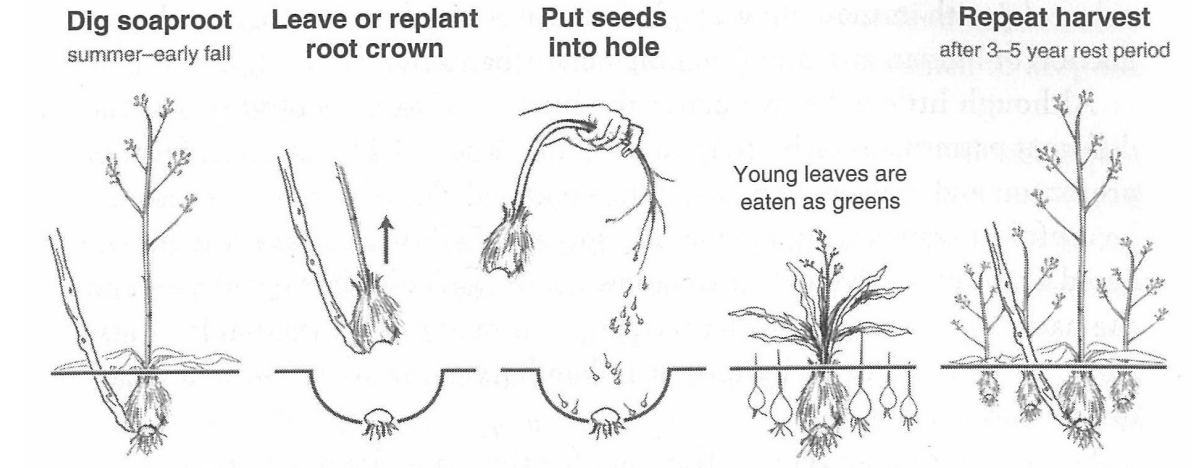
1579 DRAKE CLAIMS MIWOK LANDS FOR ENGLAND, although the claim is never enforced.

1. Pakahuwe 'White earth; flower place' (near Salmon Creek School)
2. Patawa yomo (Freestone)
3. Óye yómi 'Coyote place' (at old Freestone school)
4. Suwutene 'Gopher breast' (on Nolan Creek)
5. Kén-e kó-no 'One arrow' (?) (Nolan Creek & Bodega Hwy.)
6. Pulya-lakum 'Berry mouth' (at town of Salmon Creek)

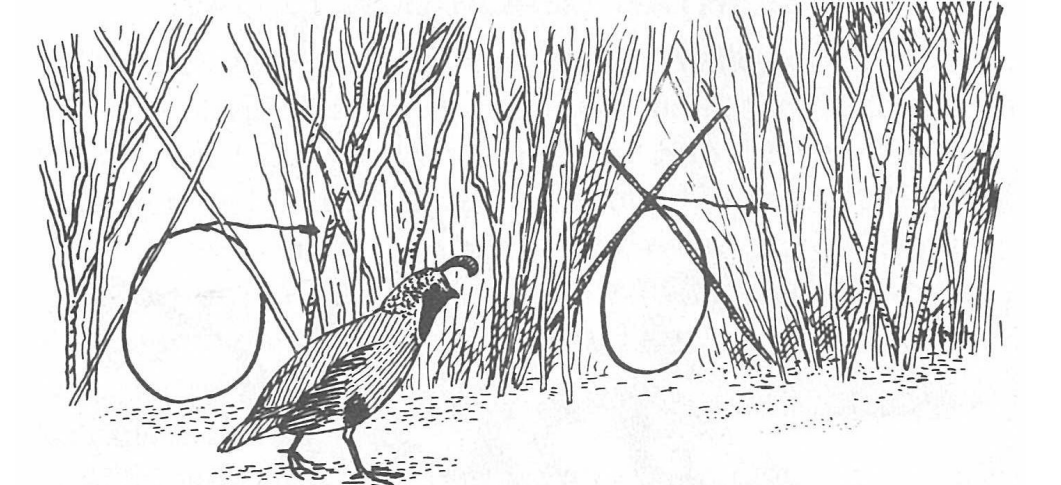
NATIVE SETTLEMENTS



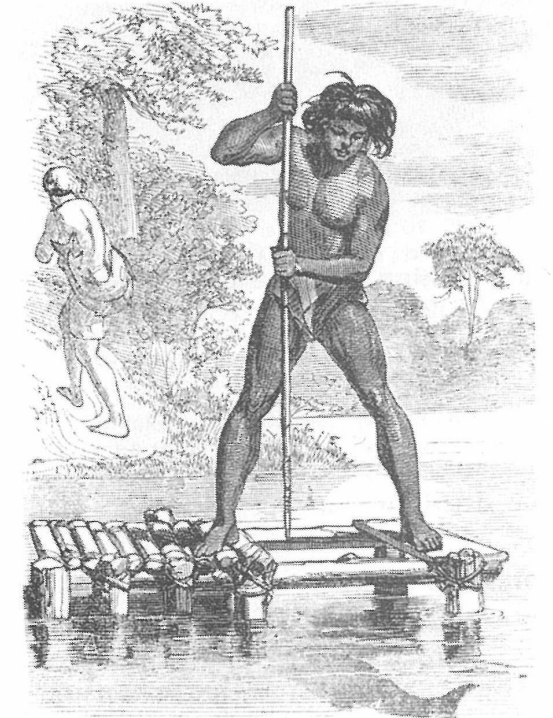
Adapted from Isabel Kelly in Handbook of North American Indians, v. 8, 1978.



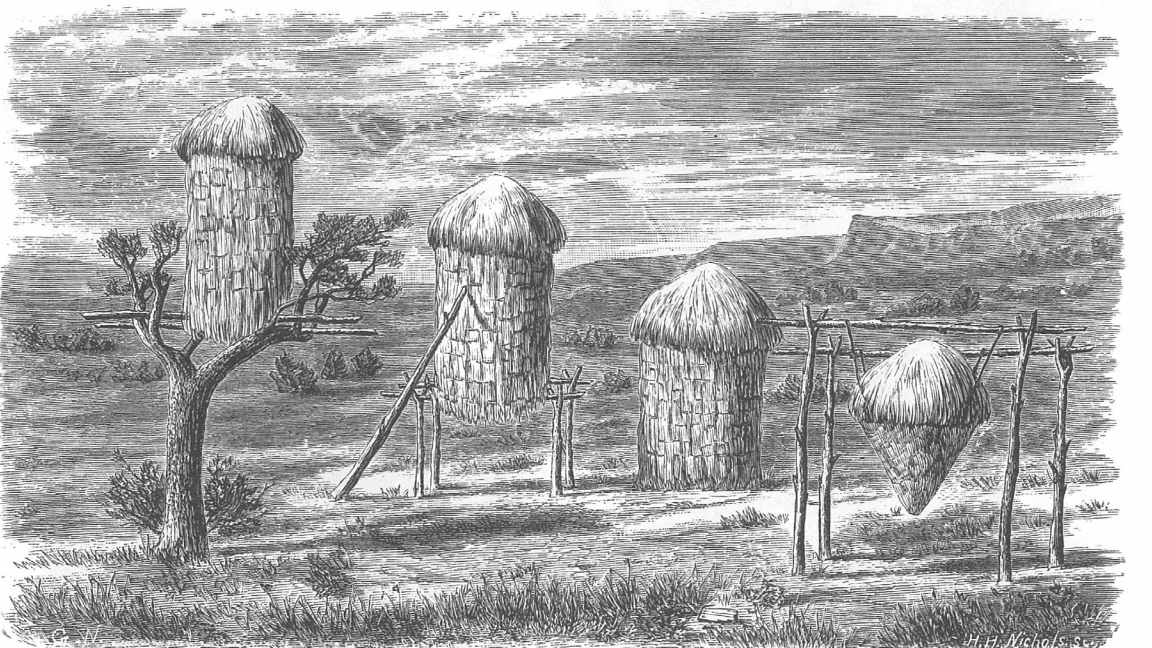
STEPS IN THE CULTIVATION OF SOAP ROOT
M. Kat Anderson, *Tending the Wild*, 2005.



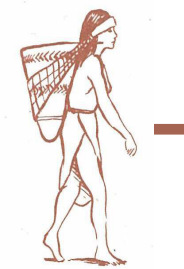
HAIR NOOSE FOR QUAIL
from S. A. Barrett & E. W. Gifford, *Miwok Material Culture*, 1933.



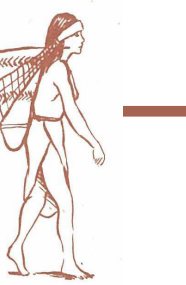
CALIFORNIA INDIAN SPEARING SALMON
from Hutchings' *California Magazine*, 1860.



ACORN GRANERIES
after S. Powers, *Tribes of California*, 1877.



FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS COAST MIWOK INDIANS PRACTICE PRIMITIVE PERMACULTURE. Experimenting as they go, they use fire to encourage new shoots, they prune, sow, thin, and harvest with care a wide variety of plants and animals, supporting for eons a population density that is among the highest in America prior to European contact. Salmon and shellfish are a vital part of their diet.



6000 BC HUMAN ACTIVITY IN THE WATERSHED. Dating of chert artifacts recovered from Chanslor Ranch indicates human presence for at least 8000 years.



INVENTION OF THE WHEEL
4000-6000 BC

4000 BC

PYRAMIDS AT GIZA, 2800 BC

2000 BC

BIRTH OF CHRIST

1000 AD

1600

1800

2000 AD

FLAGS from *Flags over California*, www.militarymuseum.org.

Indian icon, S. B. Thalman, *The Coast Miwok Indians of the Point Reyes Area*, 2001.