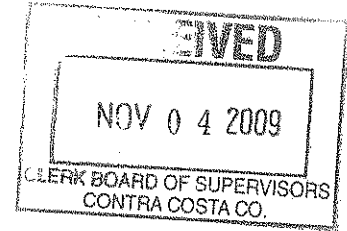


cons w/d.2 11-3-09

Mary Piepho/BOS/CCC  
11/03/2009 09:28 PM

To Kathy Sinclair/COB/CCC@CCC  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Fw: Pt. Molate casino



Mary Nejedly Piepho  
Supervisor, District III  
Contra Costa County

---

**From:** "Barbara Bushee" [bbushee@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** 11/03/2009 08:28 PM PST  
**To:** John Gioia; <sbonilla@bos.cccounty.us>; <fglover@bos.cccounty.us>; Gayle Uilkema; Mary Piepho  
**Subject:** Pt. Molate casino

Sincerely,

Barbara Bushée

Dear Supervisors:

The County should continue to fight this project and stand by its long held opposition to urban casinos!

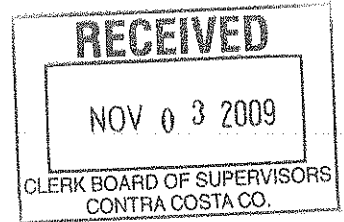
Sincerely,  
Barbara Bushee  
El Sobrante

Mary Piepho/BOS/CCC  
11/02/2009 08:53 PM

To "Geline Covey" <gelinecovey@comcast.net>  
cc Kathy Sinclair/COB/CCC@CCC, "John Gioia"  
<jgioi@bos.cccounty.us>  
bcc  
Subject Re: no casino at pt molate

Thank you Geline.

I've copied the Clerk of the Board so your comment goes into the public record M  
Mary Nejedly Piepho  
Supervisor, District III  
Contra Costa County



**From:** "Geline Covey" [gelinecovey@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** 11/02/2009 08:51 PM PST  
**To:** Mary Piepho  
**Subject:** no casino at pt molate

human cost would quickly exceed paltry millions of dollars.  
more problems than jobs—no on casino, please!

geline covey  
520 colusa ave, el cerrito, ca 94530  
(510) 525-2278 (voice & fax)

Mary Piepho/BOS/CCC  
11/03/2009 07:51 AM

To "Tim Laidman" <timlaidman@yahoo.com>  
cc Kathy Sinclair/COB/CCC@CCC, "John Gioia"  
<jgioi@bos.cccounty.us>  
bcc  
Subject Re: Please oppose MOU and Pt Molate Casino

Thank you for your comments M  
Mary Nejedly Piepho  
Supervisor, District III  
Contra Costa County

---

**From:** Tim Laidman [timlaidman@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** 11/03/2009 02:23 AM PST  
**To:** John Gioia; sbonilla@bos.cccounty.us; fglover@bos.cccounty.us; Gayle Uilkema; Mary Piepho  
**Cc:** ccouncil@lists.riseup.net  
**Subject:** Please oppose MOU and Pt Molate Casino

Dear County Supervisor,

I was shocked to hear today that a Memorandum of Understanding was being considered to allow the ill-advised Point Molate casino. I would attend the meeting but have a prior commitment that prevents me from personally attending and speaking against the MOU. I spoke against the EIS/EIR in Richmond on behalf of the El Cerrito Green Party. I am an elected council member of the Contra Costa County Green Party and we oppose the Point Molate casino.

Please enter this opposition to the MOU and the Point Molate casino into the record of the meeting and let me know your personal views and what actions you will take.

Please do not enter into this agreement! The effects to our county could be very negative. Urban casinos are not the answer to anything but developer's greed. They burden the county with more traffic, crime, pollution and addiction to gambling, alcohol and prostitution. Promises of jobs for those that need them the most fail to be honored and as a sovereign nation the tribal casinos are exempt from control of pollution, labor relations, etc.

If Point Molate gets a casino more may follow, multiplying the negative outcomes. We are now at risk for three casinos in West Contra Costa alone should the Point Molate project be allowed to move forward.

The County should continue to fight this project as it has in its long held opposition against urban casinos!

Tim Laidman  
Green Party of Contra Costa County  
1722 Lexington Ave.

Mary Piepho/BOS/CCC

11/03/2009 07:50 AM

To "Garland Ellis" <gellis@copper.net>

cc Kathy Sinclair/COB/CCC@CCC, "John Gioia"  
<jgioi@bos.cccounty.us>

bcc

Subject Re: Casino Deal

Thank you for your comments. M  
Mary Nejedly Piepho  
Supervisor, District III  
Contra Costa County

----- Original Message -----

From: Garland Ellis [gellis@copper.net]

Sent: 11/03/2009 02:04 AM PST

To: John Gioia

Cc: sbonilla@bos.cccounty.us; fglover@bos.cccounty.us; Gayle Uilkema; Mary  
Piepho

Subject: Casino Deal

While 12 Million a year may sound good to the county, what is the true cost? The Point Molate Casino alone will overwhelm the Richmond/San Rafael

Bridge (even expanded to 3 lanes in each direction) within 20 years and I580 before 20 years and parts of Marin county (Larkspur) immediately. This is

all in the EIR. Who wants to pay for an improved I580 or another Richmond/San Rafael bridge when they reach gridlock, not the Indians, City, County, or

State. All the money that Richmond, the County, or even the State may receive can not cover the traffic costs of just this one casino, let alone one or

two more. And we have not even looked at the social cost or even all of the traffic issues. While the county is now hoping to receive some money out

of the deal, you can not afford it. The deal will always be one sided against you. Originally you saw that the casino deal was bad for the county, it still

is, don't let a little money fog the issue. A casino is not a 20 or 50 year experiment, it's forever, if it does not work out, you can not fix it. The indians are

only promising short term money, not forever money. I urge you to not support a casino project in Contra Costa County.

Garland Ellis  
1624 San Benito  
Richmond, CA. 94804

Mary Piepho/BOS/CCC  
11/02/2009 09:35 PM

To Kathy Sinclair/COB/CCC@CCC  
cc "John Gioia" <jgioi@bos.cccounty.us>  
bcc  
Subject Fw: Mt. Molate Casino

For the record. M  
Mary Nejedly Piepho  
Supervisor, District III  
Contra Costa County

----- Original Message -----

From: sdinkc  
Sent: 11/03/2009 12:33 AM EST  
To: Gayle Uilkema; Mary Piepho; ioia@bos.cccounty.us;  
sbonilla@bos.cccounty.us; fglover@bos.cccounty.us  
Subject: Mt. Molate Casino

Dear Members of the Contra Costa Board of Supervisors,

Your potential support of the proposed Casino at Pt. Molate has consequences that will have a far wider impact than just on West Contra Costa County. Each county in the Bay Area makes narrowly focused and local land use decisions that in reality have impacts on the entire region that are not considered, and there is no regional government that evaluates these decisions. The current proposal for Pt. Molate is an obvious case in point. To address Contra Costa County's short-term financial goals you would be significantly and negatively and directly impacting a far wider area, such as northern Alameda County and Marin County.

Please do not vote for the Pt. Molate casino proposal. I urge you to consider the long term negative impacts of such a development. Be brave---just say NO.

Susan Cerny  
Berkeley, California

author: An Architectural Guidebook to San Francisco and the Bay Area  
(Gibbs Smith, 2007)

CONS w/d.2 11-3-09  
clerk copy

Mary Piepho/BOS/CCC  
11/03/2009 11:10 AM

To Kathy Sinclair/COB/CCC@CCC  
cc  
bcc  
Subject Fw: Pt Molate - No more casinos in West County

Mary Nejedly Piepho  
Supervisor, District III  
Contra Costa County

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**From:** Lana Husser [lanahusser@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** 11/03/2009 11:07 AM PST  
**To:** John Gioia; sbonilla@bos.cccounty.us; Mary Piepho; fglover@bos.cccounty.us; Gayle Uilkema  
**Subject:** Pt Molate - No more casinos in West County

As a long time educator in West County, what I have learned is that we as adults (parents, educators and elected officials) must set limits - if we design and make money from violent video games, how dare we blame the kids when they behave violently? Isn't that what WE have taught them? If we design, sell and *allow to be sold harmful substances, such as cigarettes, Why are we surprised when they smoke? and Why blame THEM? Is it really OK to make money from these types of ventures?*


If you tell us that it's unhealthy to give children candy on Halloween, how can you promote casinos on our shoreline? Do you see the correlation? I do.  
If we bring casinos to West County, giving up our shoreline to do so, can we really be surprised if they become gamblers instead of family supporters? Are they the ones to blame when their cars block the roads getting to the casinos and pollute the atmosphere more than ever? WHO will be blamed? Who SHOULD be blamed? WHY is it suddenly OK to bring in the very project that has been decried all along, until now, when there is suddenly \$12 million dollars offered to the county?

Knowing that \$12,000,000 will NOT solve the county's problems, and WILL create more social, transportation and health problems for our community, HOW can you allow this? How can YOU recommend another and even think about a third casino in this area?

I do not believe that you were elected to represent Contra Costa County in this fashion and ask that you consider this issue as one of primary importance to this community - NOT just for the money, but for a healthy community that requires limits, just as you would limit your children's request for unhealthy activities in your home. West County is our home. Don't we already have enough social issues to deal with? Please do not add to the list of harmful activities in our community. Someone has to take a stand and take responsibility. I hope it will be you.

Lana Husser

Mary Piepho/BOS/CCC  
11/03/2009 09:33 AM

To "Juan Reardon" <juanreardon@sbcglobal.net>  
cc Kathy Sinclair/COB/CCC@CCC, "John Gioia"  
<jgioi@bos.cccounty.us>  
bcc  
Subject Re: No Urban Casino! Don't bring more crime to Richmond 

Thank you for your comments M  
Mary Nejedly Piepho  
Supervisor, District III  
Contra Costa County

---

**From:** Juan Reardon [juanreardon@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** 11/03/2009 09:31 AM PST  
**To:** Mary Piepho  
**Subject:** No Urban Casino! Don't bring more crime to Richmond

Dear Supervisor Piepho:

I sympathize with the County's financial situation but I strongly oppose your proposed move to endorse a Casino in my hometown of Richmond. It is an abomination and it will bring great problems to our already overburdened city.

The County should continue to fight this project and stand by its long held opposition to urban casinos!

We are now at risk for not one but THREE Vegas--style casinos in West Contra Costa alone should the Pt Molate project be allowed to move forward.

More crime, more addiction, more traffic is not what we need-- No Urban Casinos!

Thank you,

Juan Reardon

5709 San Jose Ave

Richmond, CA 94804

CONS w/d. 2 11-3-09

clerk's copy

November 2, 2009

TO: Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors  
CC: Gayle McLaughlin, Mayor City of Richmond  
Richmond City Council members  
Bill Lindsay, City Manager Richmond  
Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar  
Secretary of the BIA Larry Echo Hawk

**CASINO AT POINT MOLATE  
PLEASE RECORD AS PART OF PUBLIC RECORD**

I ask the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa County to continue to OPPOSE a casino at Point Molate in Richmond California.

**SOCIAL COSTS**

As our county health expert has stated in the past, casino gambling has a negative impact on the health of the community including "a rise in aggravated assaults and violent crime that were strongly related to casino presence, as well as child abuse and neglect, mental health and other problems." -Dr. Wendell Brunner, M.D., Contra Costa Health Services press release, "Casino Study Predicts Serious Health Impacts," July 27, 2005.

The negative impacts associated with casino gambling, such as the increase of violent crime, child abuse and/or neglect, and other domestic violence, cannot be mitigated with money. The impact of bankruptcy on families can last several generations. No amount of money can mitigate these personal tragedies.

Please refresh yourselves by reading California Research Bureau Report number CRB 06-004, "Gambling in the Golden State: 1998 Forward" by Charlene Wear Simmons, Ph.D. Requested by Attorney General Bill Lockyer (available online at: <http://library.ca.gov/cro> keyword search "gambling" or for the pdf version <http://library.ca.gov/cro/00-04-00-004.pdf>). A few quotes:

"A study using data from every U.S. county between 1977 and 1996, found that casinos (including Indian casinos and riverboat casinos) are associated with increased crime (defined as FBI Index 1 Offenses: aggravated assault, rape, murder, robbery, larceny, burglary, and auto theft) after a lag of three or four years. Prior to the opening of a casino, casino, and noncasino counties had similar crime rates, but six years after casino openings, property crimes were eight percent higher and violent crimes were ten percent higher in casino counties." (p. 5)

"Adults living within 50 miles of a casino had double the probability of pathological or problem gambling." (p. 4)

The report recommends that "Tribes should not sell alcoholic beverages in their casinos," that "Drug-detection units of state police should be enhanced and made available to



sheriffs and police,” and that “Police officers and prosecutors ... should include gambling screening questions in all arrests and crime reports.” (p. 6)

“Four years after a Native American casino opens, bankruptcy rates increase ten percent in counties with a casino and seven percent in counties within 50 miles of a casino.” (p. 148.)

Richmond deserves better.

## **TRAFFIC & SAFETY**

Traffic on the approach to the Richmond-San Rafael bridge will be a problem. Our community already suffers an overburden of air pollution. An accident at Chevron, natural (such as an earthquake) or otherwise (accidental chemical release) could result in endangering the health or the lives of many people. One access road is a recipe for disaster in the event of an emergency.

## **HISTORY**

I agree with the signers of the letter of June 29, 2009 to Secretary of the Interior Salazar who oppose off-reservation Indian gaming outside a tribe's ancestral lands. They describe the how “Tribes have partnered with non-Indian developers to “reservation shop” for the best casino site, while cash strapped state and local governments eagerly encourage the process despite the harm to Indian gaming and Indian people” (attached).

There are human remains at Point Molate and I seriously doubt that a thorough archaeological survey has been completed. It is a violation of law to disturb burial grounds. What does the ethno-historical record that the county paid for have to say about the connection, or lack thereof, of historical ties of the Guidiville Band of the Pomo Indians to Point Molate in Richmond, California?

My research indicates that the Guidiville Band of the Pomo Indians does not have a historical connection to the land at Point Molate, located in Richmond, California. The indigenous people of the San Francisco Bay Area are the Ohlone (also referred to as Costanoan) – specifically in the area now known as Richmond was the Huchian-speaking band of the Ohlone.

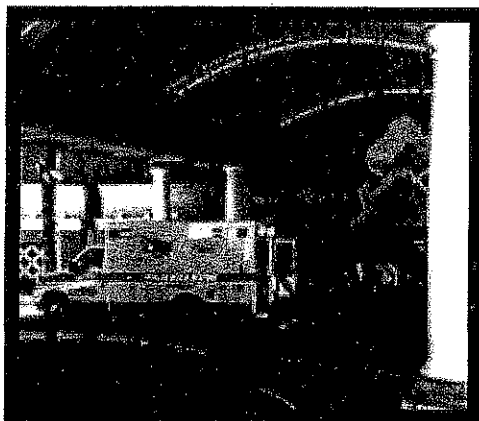
According to *The Handbook of North American Indians*, (Smithsonian Institution 1978, Volume 8 California, Robert F. Heizer, volume editor), “The territory of the various Northern Pomo tribelets lay in central Mendocino County and, from a frontage of 22 miles on the coast, extended in an irregular band inland nearly 50 miles to a region on the northwestern shore of Clear Lake...” The Guidiville tribelet are of the Northern Pomo from the area of California near Ukiah. Among the Pomo there were seven distinct and mutually unintelligible languages (p.274). Interaction among the Pomo was more intense than between Pomo and others (p.293).

According to *Languages, Territories & Names of California Indian Tribes* (Robert F. Heizer, University of California Press), "It . . . seems clear that definite land-ownership concepts existed among most, if not all, California Indians. The idea that a certain definable extent of territory was owned and that the plants, animals, minerals and the like attached to that land were also owned by the claimants is supported by an abundance of statements made by Indians to that effect. . . some of the recorded documentation which supports the concept of exclusive land ownership and precise territorial boundaries . . . [includes] Actual boundary markers either artificial in the form of wooden posts or stone cairn, or natural in the forms of streams or lakes . . . The most common boundary markers for tribal lands were drainage systems marked by watersheds. . . The Pomo are reported . . . to teach their children boundary markers so they will not stray beyond their own territory and be shot for trespassing." (p. 26)

It seems highly unlikely that the Guidiville Pomo would have been in contact with the Ohlones or that the two tribes would even have been able to communicate with each other.

For all of these reasons, please protect the interests of the community and say no to the casino at Point Molate. Governments regulate gambling for a reason. The millions of dollars being offered to mitigate the negative impacts on public safety and health demonstrate that you and the Guidiville Pomo tribe are well aware of these facts -- and it is your responsibility to protect us from these harms. In the long run, Casino would cost us more than it would gain us.

Tarnel Abbott  
1411 Mariposa St.  
Richmond, CA 94804



**Gambling with Our Future:**  
Casino San Pablo's Impact on Local Communities  
One Year After the Introduction of Slot Machines

Prepared by  
**The East Bay Coalition Against Urban Casinos**  
[www.StopUrbanCasinos.org](http://www.StopUrbanCasinos.org)

## Introduction

The Lytton Band of Pomo Indians first installed slot machines into Casino San Pablo in August of 2005. They argued that these machines would not create the criminal, social and societal problems about which the casino's opponents were concerned. The findings of this report clearly refute all claims of little or no negative impacts from the introduction of slot machines to the casino. Since the 2005 introduction of slot machines there have been increases in police and ambulance calls to the casino as well as increases in crime both at the casino and within the surrounding neighborhoods. These negative effects on the local communities began to occur very rapidly, and according to studies conducted on other casino communities, additional problems may become visible in the near future.

## Key Findings

The installation of slot machines at Casino San Pablo has resulted in a significant rise in calls for emergency service to the casino and has led to increases in specific crimes within the communities surrounding the casino. This report provides a brief history of the casino's use of gaming devices, and utilizing data from police and dispatching records, details the net increases in both emergency calls and crime.

These increases have led to a larger negative impact to the surrounding communities than can be captured by numbers. A scan of 2005 & 2006 news coverage discovered several stories of crime related to the casino, two of which are highlighted at the end of this report. These examples underscore the fact that the remarkable raw data gathered cannot portray a comprehensive picture of the increases in criminal activity. The data provides quantifiable evidence of crime increases; however, the ripple effect within these communities extends far beyond what the numbers explain.

In their report, *The Social and Economic Impact of Urban Casinos*, William Evans and Julie Topoleski found that four years after a casino opens bankruptcy rates, violent crime, auto thefts and larceny rates increase 10% in counties with a casino.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, a 2006 study released by Attorney General Bill Lockyer suggests that incidents of rape, murder and other types of violent crimes increase in communities with casinos.<sup>2</sup> The data included in this report supports Lockyer's contention that the introduction of casinos and slot machines results in negative impacts on the neighborhoods in which they are located.

### **Emergency Dispatch Calls to Casino San Pablo: 2004-2006**

**Emergency calls to casino increased: 341%**

**Ambulance calls to the casino increased: 233%**

**Increase in trespassing calls near casino: 343%**

*Data obtained from City of Richmond, Emergency Dispatch, City of San Pablo, Police Department, and Contra Costa Health Department*

<sup>1</sup> Evans, William. Topoleski, Julie, *The Social and Economic Impact of Urban Casinos*. The National Bureau of Economic Research. No. 9198. September 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Simmons, Charlene. *Gambling in The Golden State: 1998-Forward*. California Research Bureau. May 2006.

The communities of San Pablo and Richmond have had to contend with increases in crime, traffic and medical emergencies as a result of the casino. The potential negative impact of building two additional, Las Vegas-size casinos in North Richmond and Pointe Molate combined with the continued expansion of Casino San Pablo would further exacerbate the negative consequences for East Bay communities.

## **Background**

Casino San Pablo operated as a non-tribal card room until October of 2003 when control of the site was transferred to the federal government in order to be held in trust for the Lytton Band of Pomo Indians. The Lyttons had originally planned to place 5,000 slot machines, convention center and hotel into the casino. After objections were raised and the state legislature refused to allow large scale casino operations in the Bay area to be run by tribes with no historical land claims, that attempt failed.

On August 1, 2005, the Lytton Tribe installed 500 slot machines in Casino San Pablo. The number of machines was increased to 800 machines in early 2006, then to 1,048 machines in September of 2006. The Lytton Tribe argued that these slot machines operate as Class II bingo games under federal law and therefore can be operated without a state compact. The decision to install the Class II slot machines has resulted in a lack of regulation, no payments to the state, removed the requirement of community impact reviews and allowed the casino to operate without state and local approval.<sup>3</sup>

The opacity of a Class II slot machine definition in the law has led to problems regulating these machines and prompted concerns on the federal level, provoking the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC) to consider reforming the laws that govern the machines. These proposed regulations would stipulate that the machines being operated at Casino San Pablo are not class II gaming devices and cannot be legally operated without a compact. Casino San Pablo's use of these machines has fundamentally changed the environment both in the Casino and in the surrounding urban areas.

## **Methodology**

The data for this report comes from two primary sources: the City of San Pablo Police Department and the City of Richmond's dispatching center. The documents obtained were made available through requests for public information and have been supplied in total by the above mentioned law enforcement agencies. The data being utilized extends from 2004 through 2006, allowing examination of both a year before and a year after the inception of the new gaming devices.

## **Results**

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<sup>3</sup> Rose, Nelson. *Bingo or A Casino? Class II Gaming Machines in San Pablo*. 2005. Pg 4.

The data for this section is divided into three subcategories. The first examines the increases in the number of calls for emergency service to both law enforcement and for emergency medical care. These drastic increases result in a higher demand on the public service agencies in the communities of Richmond and San Pablo. The second shows the increases of specific crimes at the casino. The third section utilizes dispatching history to document the increases in crime within the neighborhoods surrounding the casino.

## Emergency Responses at Casino

Police, Fire and EMS responses *increased* after the installation of the slot machines (2004-2006).

*Emergency calls increased from 203 in 2004 to 895 in 2006. Ambulance calls increased from 24 in 2004 to 80 in 2006.*

\*See Chart 1 & 2

**Increases in Emergency Calls to the Casino: 341%**

**Increases in Ambulance Calls to the Casino: 233%**

## Crimes Occurring at Casino

*Increases* in specific types of crime *at* Casino San Pablo (2004-2006):

*Vehicle theft increased from 14 in 2004/2005 to 53 in 2005/2006; Disturbance calls increased from 36 in 2004/2005 to 115 in 2005/2006; Burglary calls increased from 7 in 2004/2005 to 24 in 2005/2006.*

\*See Chart 3

### Crime Increases at the Casino

Vehicle Theft:	279%
Disturbance:	219%
Burglary:	243%

## Crime in Neighborhoods Surrounding Casino

*Increases* in crime *at* the casino *and the* surrounding areas 2004-2006:

This section examines the increases in police calls both to Casino San Pablo and the communities adjacent to the casino. The data was provided in the form of crime reports from the San Pablo Police Department and from dispatch information from the Richmond Police Department. The geographic regions were selected based on a one mile or less proximity to Casino San Pablo, which includes North and East Richmond and Southern San Pablo.

### Crime Increases at the Casino and in Surrounding Areas:

Trespassing:	343%
Drunk in Public:	100%
Drug Possession:	200%

*Trespassing calls increased from 14 in 2004 to 62 in 2006; public drunkenness calls increased from 14 in 2004 to 28 in 2006; Drug possession calls increased from 6 in 2004 to 18 in 2006.*

\*See Chart 4

## News Highlights

### November 15, 2006 - "2 years for Sacramento woman in ID theft cases"

News reports by Henry Lee of the *San Francisco Chronicle* outline how a Sacramento woman became involved in an extensive identity theft scheme and used Casino San Pablo to gather cash advances using stolen credit cards.<sup>4</sup> Penisha Cherie Williams used stolen financial information to receive credit cards and obtained between \$30,000 and \$70,000 in cash advances, credit purchases and withdrawals from banks and casinos.<sup>5</sup>

### June 26, 2006 - "Arrest in bank robbery spree"

As reported by the *Marin Independent Journal* in June of 2006, a man described by the FBI as a "serial bank robber" and suspected of more than a dozen bank robberies in the Bay Area was arrested at the Casino San Pablo.<sup>6</sup> James Moffit was taken into custody after officers recognized his picture on surveillance photos. Suspected of 15 bank robberies throughout the Bay Area, Moffit was captured as he entered the casino at 4 a.m.

### October 3, 2005 - "Woman loses casino winnings in ATM robbery"

According to the *Fairfield Daily Republic* a woman was robbed of her winnings from Casino San Pablo she tried to deposit it in an ATM Sunday morning following a long night of gambling at the casino. According to Fairfield police, the woman was likely followed from inside the casino and later assaulted and robbed at a more isolated location. The woman's wrist was injured in the attack.

All three of these cases provide examples of how the casino fundamentally alters the environment in which it is located. The casino provides a myriad of opportunities for criminal activity and has the potential to attract a larger segment of the criminal population, increasing the possibility of economic, property and violent crimes to occur.

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<sup>4</sup> Lee, K. Henry. *2 Years for Sacramento Woman in ID Theft Cases*. *San Francisco Chronicle*. November 15, 2006.

<sup>5</sup> McGregor W. Scott. *Sacramento County Woman Plead Guilty to Aggravated Identity Theft*. United States Attorney Eastern District. September 12, 2006, News Release.

<sup>6</sup> Wolfcale, Joe. *Arrest in Bank Robbery Spree*. *Marin Independent Journal*. June 24, 2006.

Appendices

Chart 1:

# 911 Calls to Casino San Pablo

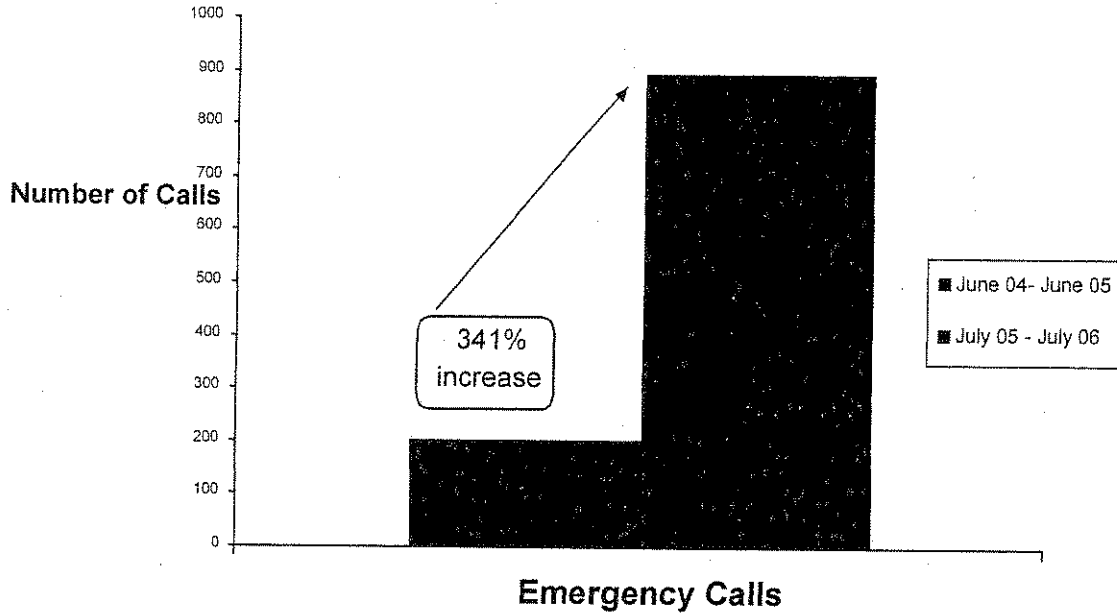


Chart 2:

# Ambulance Calls to Casino San Pablo

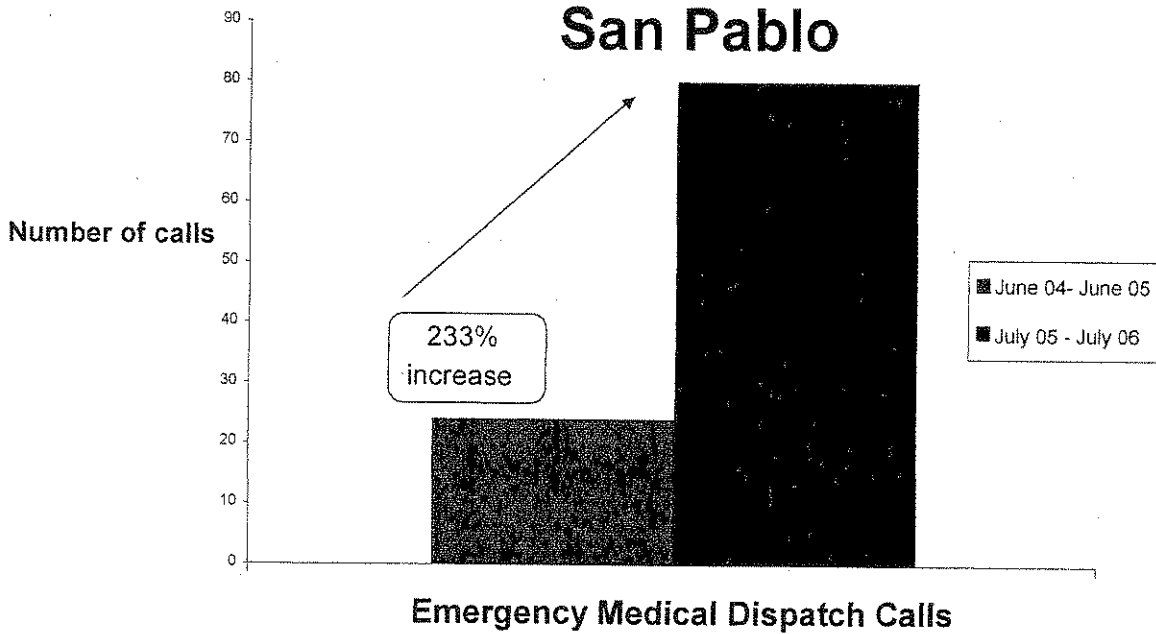




Chart 3:

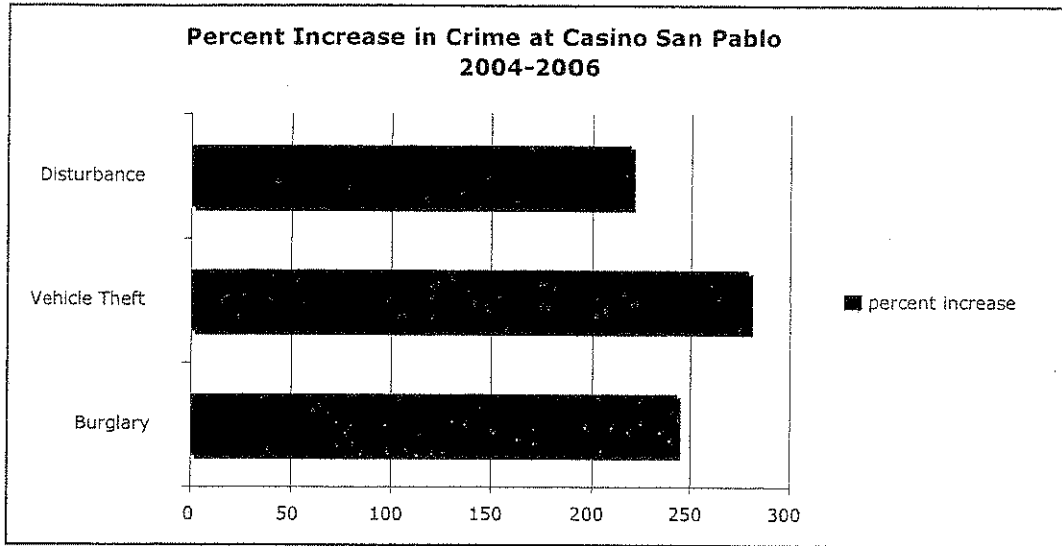
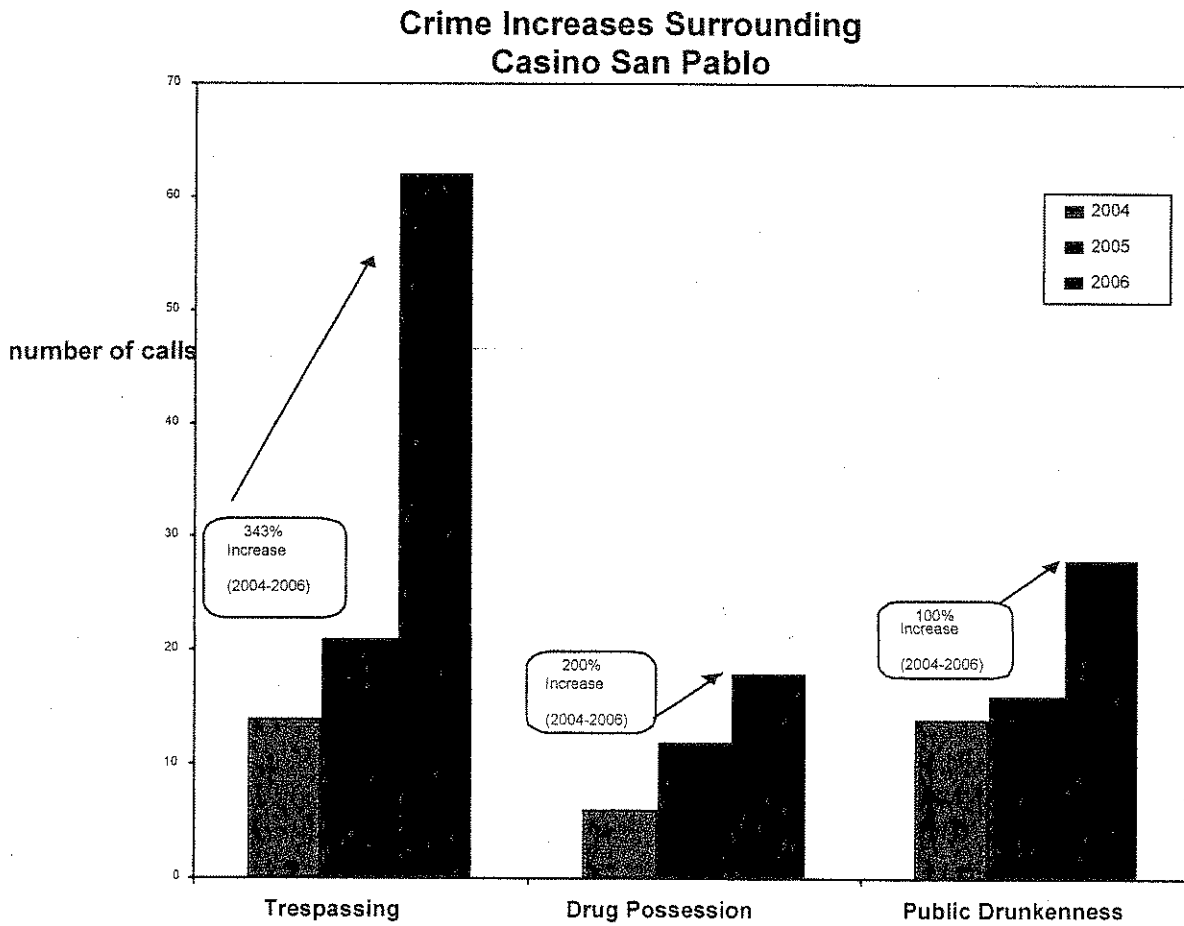


Chart 4:





# Costanoan

RICHARD LEVY

## Language and Territory

The term Costanoan is a linguistic one; it designates a language family consisting of eight languages. In 1770 the Costanoan-speaking people lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous nations or tribelets (fig. 1). Each tribelet had one or more permanent village sites. During various seasons of the year parties went out from the villages to temporary camps at scattered locations in the tribelet territory to engage in fishing, hunting, and collection of plant foods. The average number of persons in a tribelet was approximately 200. Tribelet population seems to have ranged from about 50 to about 500 persons. The larger tribelets usually had several permanent villages; frequently these were located in close proximity to one another.

The ethnic groups recognized by the Costanoan themselves were sets of tribelets who spoke a common language and lived in a contiguous area. Many of the tribelets within an ethnic area were distinguished from one another by slight differences of dialect. This is particularly true in the Rumsen and Awaswas ethnic areas.

The languages comprising the family and their locations in 1770 were approximately as follows. Karkin was spoken in a single tribelet on the southern edge of Carquinez Strait and appears to have had approximately 200 speakers. Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan was spoken among the tribelets occupying 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. Tamyen 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 tribelets 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. Chalón or Soledad was spoken by about 900 people on the Salinas River (Levy 1970).

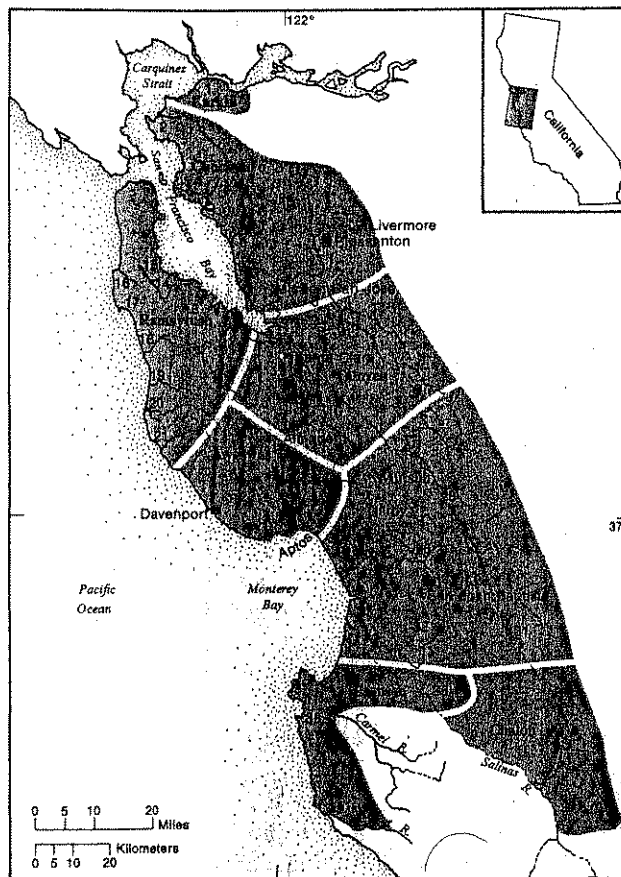


Fig. 1. Ethnic groups and tribelets (late 18th century). Tribelets: 1, *karkin* (Los Carquines); 2, *xiüyün*; 3, (Palos Colorados); 4, (San Antonio); 5, *lisyan*; 6, *ʔoroyšom* (San Francisco Solano); 7, *šewnen* (El Valle); 8, (Santa Ysabel); 9, (Santa Clara); 10, (San Juan Bautista); 11, (San José Cupertino); 12, *puyšon* (Arroyo de San Francisco); 13, *lamšün* (Las Pulgas); 14, *šalšon* (San Matheo); 15, *šipliškin* (San Bruno); 16, *ramay* (Cañada de las Almejas); 17, *šatunumno* (San Egidio); 18, *kotšen* (La Purísima); 19, *ʔolxon*; 20, *kaxašta* (San Antonio); 21, *čitaktak* (San Juan); 22, *šayant* (San Juan Capistrano); 23, *ʔuypi* (San Daniel); 24, *ʔaptoš* (San Lucas); 25, *ʔawsayma*; 26, *xuristak*; 27, *kulü-listak* (San Bernardino); 28, *ʔorestak*; 29, *košetak*; 30, *xumoniwaš*; 31, *paxšün*; 32, *mutsun* (La Natividad); 33, *wačron*; 34, *kalenta ruk*; 35, *čalon*; 36, *ʔensen* (Los Sanjones); 37, *ʔačista* (San Carlos); 38, *ʔičxenta* (San José); 39, *sarxenta ruk* (R. del Sur). Names in parentheses are Spanish designations.

The eight branches of the Costanoan family were separate languages (not dialects) as different from one another as Spanish is from French. They form a language



Language and Territory

Miwok (<sup>1</sup>mē,wōk), one of the California Penutian languages, consisted of several contiguous and two discrete groups (Merriam 1907:pl. XX; Kroeber 1925:pl. 1; Callaghan 1970:map facing title page). The discrete groups were Lake Miwok, which lay to the northwest of the main body, and Coast Miwok, which lay to the west. Coast and Lake entities were comparatively close linguistically (Callaghan 1970:1).

The Coast Miwok territory centered in Marin and adjacent Sonoma counties (fig. 1). For them, Barrett (1908:303-314) recognizes two dialectic groups: Western, or Bodega, and Southern, or Marin, with the Southern further divided into valley and coast.\* There was no overall tribal organization. A large village had a headman, but if settlements were grouped into meaningful, named clusters, these have not been recorded. Published terms, which might refer to such groups, seem to be chiefly expanded village designations.

Several well-known place-names in the area today derive from Coast Miwok (Merriam 1916:118): Cotati (*kót-ati* 'to punch') (TS)†; Olema, dubiously translated as 'lake' (TS); Olompali (*ólom* 'south') (TS); Tamalpais (*támal páyis* 'west hill' or 'coast hill') (TS); Tomales (*támal* 'west, coast, west coast') (TS). Marin, Novato, and Nicasio are said to have been names of local chiefs (Merriam 1916:118); all sound Spanish.

History

From two famous sixteenth-century voyages, Drake in 1579 (fig. 2) and Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño in 1595, come tantalizing accounts of what presumably was contemporary Coast Miwok culture (Kroeber 1925:275-278; Heizer 1947; Heizer and Elmendorf 1942). Not until the latter part of the eighteenth century are there

\*The orthography developed for Bodega Miwok by Callaghan (1970) can be brought into line with Handbook standards by substituting *y* for *j* and *ç* for *c* and by using the raised dot to mark long vowels and long consonants. Italicized Coast Miwok words have been respelled in this orthography by Callaghan; question marks indicate her surmises for forms that do not occur in her dictionary. Words left unchanged in the author's spelling have *tc* for Callaghan's *ç*, *ts* for *c*, *?* for *ç*, and sometimes *i* for *y* and *u* for *w*. Kelley's *ü* represents one of the five vowels of Callaghan's system, her *t* represents either *t* or *f*, and she normally does not note length.

† Information from Tom Smith, a speaker of the Bodega dialect, is marked thus. See Sources.

again records of visits of Europeans to the area. Beardsley (1954,1:15-18) has summarized these and earlier visits and has culled from the accounts the ethnographic information.

In 1811 and 1812, the well-known Russian colony was set up at nearby Fort Ross, to exploit sea-otter resources, and Bodega served as its port (Bancroft 1886-1890, 2:630). Several decades before the Russian penetration, the mission onslaught was launched with the founding, in 1776, of the mission at San Francisco. From this base and successively from missions at San Rafael (1817) and Solano-Sonoma (1823), forced evangelization took place, with attendant dislocation of population and disintegration of the culture. The final blow was the Anglo appropriation of 1846. The early years of American exploitation focused on lumbering, dairying, and agriculture, and at least some of the few surviving Coast Miwoks found work in the sawmills and in the fields.

Local archeology is of interest principally because it seems to have produced concrete evidence of the Cermeño visits, and the resulting reports (Heizer 1941; Meighan 1950; Meighan and Heizer 1953) concern chiefly iron spikes and sherds of Ming porcelain and an undated coarse stoneware. Beardsley (1954) provides information relative to the less glamorous artifacts attributable to native Coast Miwok culture in late precontact and early historic times.

•POPULATION Even in aboriginal times, the Coast Miwok population was small. Kroeber (1925:275) guessed a total of 1,500 persons. Figures published subsequently by Cook (1943:181-183, 1943b:99, 105) doubtless are as well documented as is possible today:

Aboriginal times	2,000
1851 (1852?)	250
1880	60
1888	6
1908	11
1920	5

The shocking decimation of the California Indian population has been a recurrent theme in a number of studies by Cook (1940, 1941, 1943, 1943a, 1943b, 1943c). By the early 1930s, there were perhaps three individuals predominantly Coast Miwok in blood, two being informants Tom Smith and Maria Capa Frias. A number of

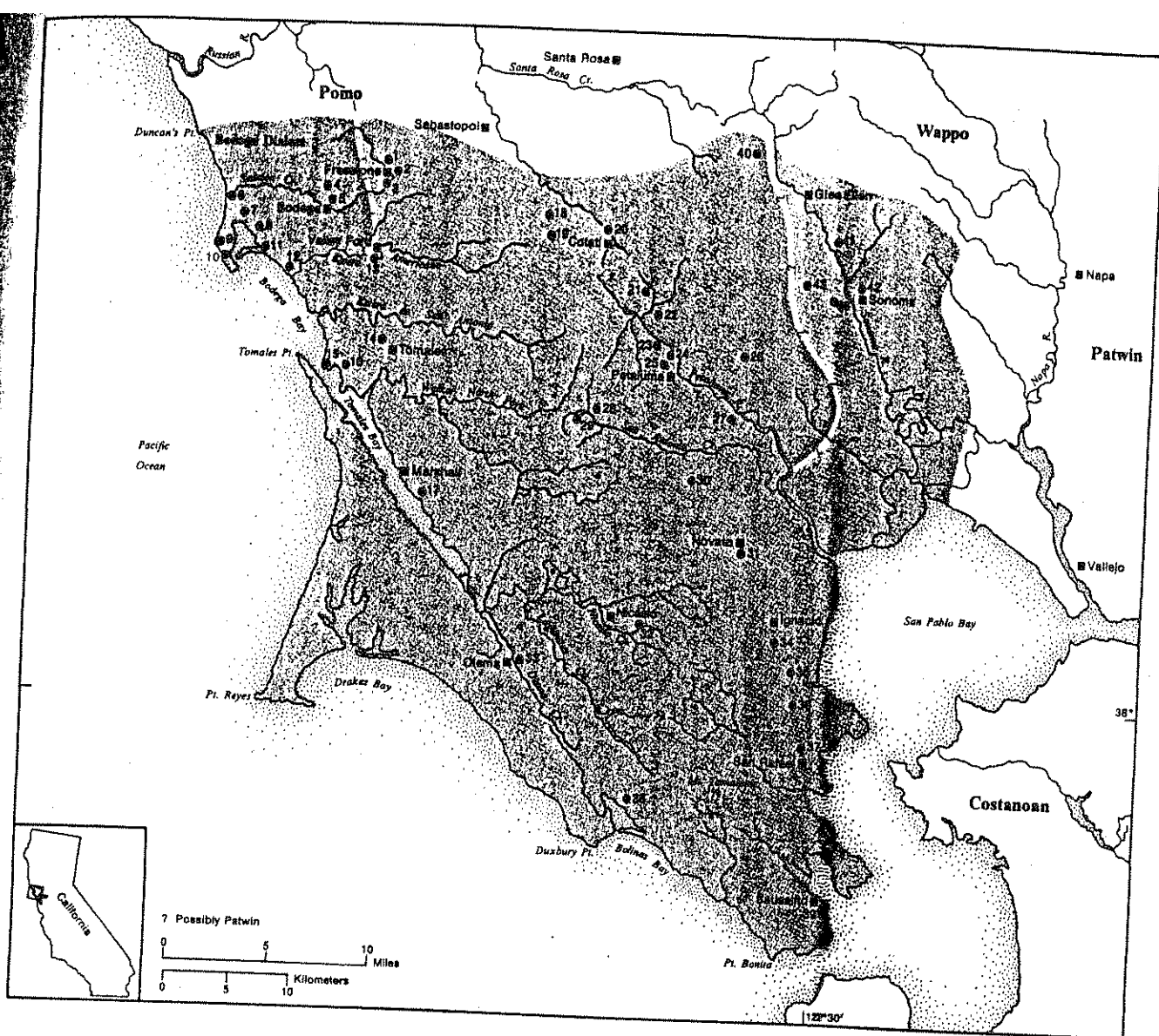


Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1, pakahuwe; 2, patawa yómi; 3, *ʔoye yómi*; 4, suwutene; 5, *kén-e kó-ma*; 6, pulya-lakum; 7, ho-takala; 8, helapattai; 9, tiwut-huya; 10, tokau; 11, hime-takala; 12, awachi; 13, ewapait; 14, utumia; 15, sakloki; 16, shotomko-wi; 17, *ʔéč-a kúlum*; 18, uli-yómi; 19, *páyin ʔéč-a*; 20, *kót-aʔi*; 21, susuli; 22, tulme; 23, tuchayelin; 24, likatiut; 25, etem; 26, *péta lí-ma*; 27, wotoki; 28, *melé-ya*; 29, amayelle; 30, olompolti; 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, *lúmen laká-lu(?)*; 41, *wúki líwa*; 42, huchi; 43, tuli; 44, temblek. All names from Kroeber (1925); those italicized have been respelled by Catherine Callaghan.

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

## Culture

### Subsistence

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

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

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

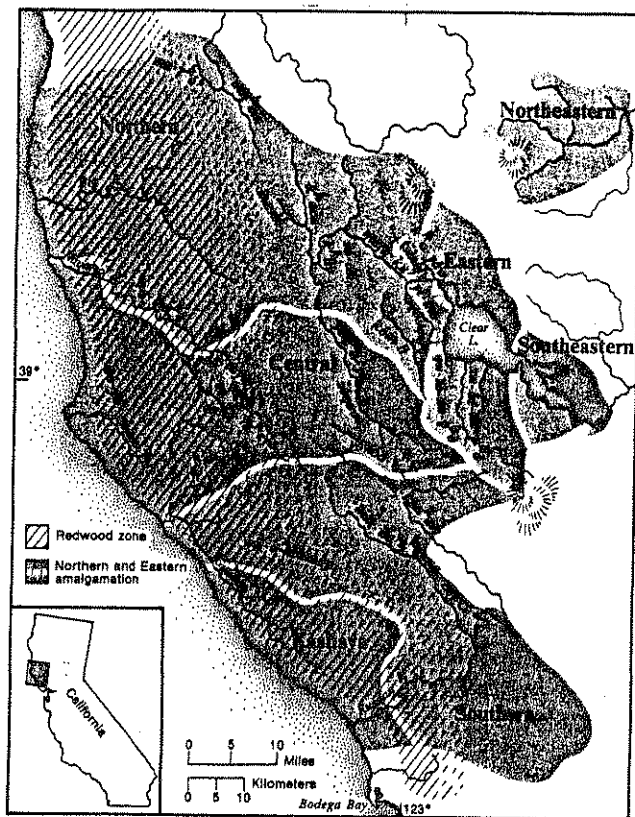


Fig. 2. Territorial extent of the 7 Pomoan languages and their constituent tribelets or village-communities, with probable boundaries at the time of first White contact. The redwood zone is approximated.

important. Rather, the size of the tract of land claimed seems to have been determined by the need to assure access to a sufficient supply of food (which is why the absolute limits of a group's territory are sometimes not clear). Differences in the carrying capacity of the environment resulted in several village-communities sometimes being in close proximity, as along the Russian River, and others being rather distant (fig. 2).

Apparently the size of the population of these village-communities varied considerably (only estimates of precontact population size are available). Thus, in Redwood Valley, Kniffen (1939:375) estimates that the single Northern Pomo village-community of Kacha had a population of approximately 125. The Central Pomo village-community of Yokaya on the Russian River was said by Stewart (1943:43) to have a population of 500-1,000 persons, while the Central Pomo village-community of Shokowa who inhabited the precontact village of Shanel south of the Yokaya had a population of 1,500 according to a Central Pomo, Jeff Joaquin, who was born about 1859 and whose father had been a member of this group (Stewart 1943:45). These estimates are supported by what is known of village size. Kniffen (1939) says the permanent village of Kacha consisted of 12 communal dwellings. When Powers (1877:168, fig. 19) mapped the ruins of Shanel in the 1870s he found 104

dwelling-house pits and foundations of five assembly houses. It is not clear that all these houses were occupied simultaneously, but if they were, multiplying by 14, the average number of inhabitants per house elsewhere, would give a population of 1,456 (Cook 1956:116). However, Powers (1877:168) specifically says that "in each one" of their large lodges lived "several families, sometimes twenty or thirty persons," which would mean that not all the houses needed to be simultaneously occupied for the population to be near 1,500.

In some of these village-communities important sources of food such as large manzanita trees, acorn trees, and good fishing sites were privately owned by individual families (as among the Kacha, Yokaya, Shokowa and the three Southeastern-Pomo-speaking island village-communities at Clear Lake). In other village-communities all lands and sources of food were held communally (as among all the Eastern Pomo and the Northern Pomo of Sherwood Valley).

The social and political organization of these groups seems to have varied considerably too. For example, the kinship systems of a number of these groups were remarkably different. The Northern Pomo village-community of Kacha had a single chief who was elected (Kniffen 1939:375). The Central Pomo village-community of Yokaya had a head chief and three subchiefs (Stewart 1943:43). The right to the chieftainship passed from a man to his sister's son. The Central Pomo village-community of Shokowa seems to have had the most complex political organization of all, for according to Stewart (1943:45) before the arrival of Europeans they were governed by 20 chiefs. There were two main chiefs, a war captain, seven speaking assembly house chiefs, and one or more ordinary assembly house chiefs (or assistant-chiefs) for each ceremonial assembly house. Only the war captain was elected. All the others were chief by virtue of inheritance, the incumbent chief picking his successor from among his kinsmen.

Gifford summarized the ethnographic reality rather well:

what we call Pomo—the Indian had no word for it—refers to no definable cultural entity, but only to a sort of nationality expressed in speech varying around a basic type. . . . There was therefore no Pomo culture except as an abstraction made by ethnographers and other white men. There was a series of highly similar but never quite identical Pomo cultures, each carried by one of the independent communities or tribelets (Gifford and Kroeber 1939:119).

Although it has been claimed that the "Pomo" are among the best-known groups in California (Kroeber 1925; Cook 1956), knowledge about them leaves much to be desired. There are three main problems with the data available. First, almost none of the extant published ethnographic material on the social, cultural, and religious organization of these groups is based on actual observations. Only Powers (1877) and Gibbs (1853)

with no analyzable meaning. In governmental records, the spelling Kashia is used. Other variations have been Kacia (Stewart 1943:49), Kacaya (Loeb 1926:194), Kah-chi-ah (Merriam 1955:144), Kashaiya, and Ka-shiah.

In anthropological literature, the term Southwestern Pomo is common.

Erio, for the Kashaya at the mouth of the Russian River, and Erusi or Erussi, for those at Fort Ross, are probably from Spanish *el rio* and *el ruso*. Venaambakaiia (Powers 1877) seems to be the native phrase *wina'má bak'e ya?* 'person from on the land', which is opposable to *'ahq'a yów 'bak'e ya?* 'person from in the water', a term for those at Fort Ross from across the seas—Russians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. The Russian designations Severnovskiya 'northerners' (that is, north of the Indians at their other, more southern establishment at Bodega Bay) and Chwachamaju or Khwakhamaiu are completely unrecognizable to the present-day Kashaya.

Another name for them has been Gualala, although this term has also been applied to the Southern and Central Pomo at the mouth, or along the lower course, of the Gualala River. The initial G is not pronounced and crept into the official spelling of the town and river Gualala through a mistaken hispanicization. The name is an old one: in a letter dated October 7, 1813, from Kuskov to Baranov (cited in Davidson 1889:264), Indians north of Fort Ross are called Wallálakh. The Russian must have acquired the term from the Alaskan sea hunters at the Ross colony because the final -kh appears to be the Eskimo or Aleut absolutive case suffix. The sea hunters, in turn, had probably adapted one of the native names for the site of the town Gualala (figs. 3-4): Kashaya *q'awála li* 'water coming down place', often shortened to *walá'li* 'coming down place'; Southern Pomo *hiw'ala li* 'flowing down place'; Central Pomo *q'áhwala li* 'water coming down place'.

In English, particular groups of the Kashaya are often

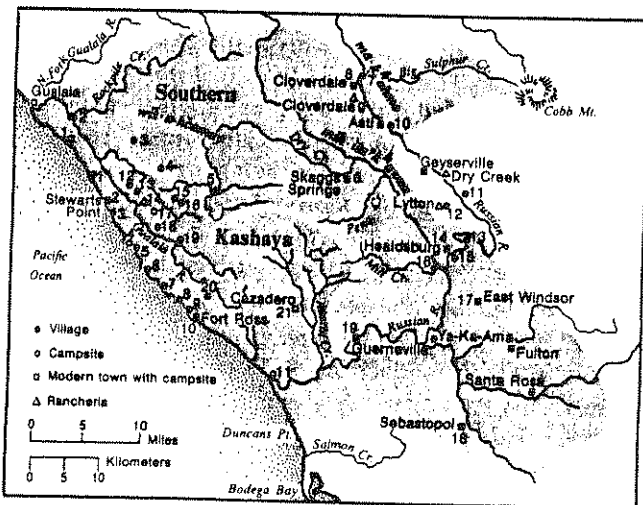


Fig. 3. Territory of the Kashaya and Southern Pomo. For the names corresponding to the numbers, see text.

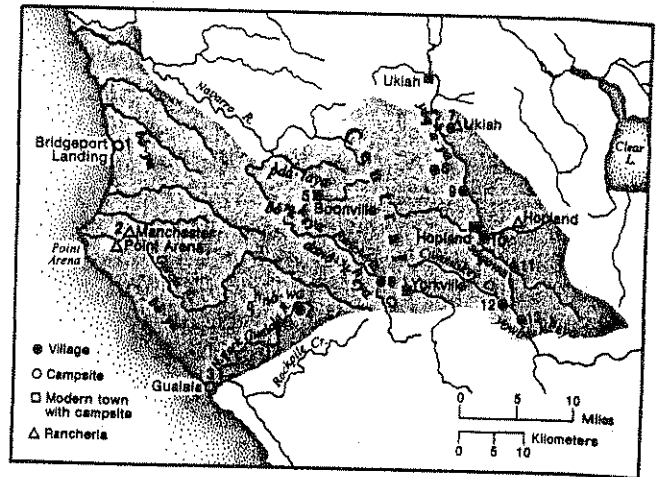


Fig. 4. Territory of the Central Pomo. For the names corresponding to the numbers, see text.

referred to by their place of residence: Fort Ross Indians, Stewarts Point Indians, Haupt Ranch Indians. The Kashaya refer to subdivisions of themselves by adding to the place of residence *bak'e* 'from' and *ya?* 'person' or *yac'ma* 'people'; for example, *lá?lahq'a bak'e yac'ma* 'people from wild goose spring'.

Aboriginally, the Kashaya occupied about 30 miles of the coast of northwest Sonoma County and extended inland for 5 to 13 miles. In 1976, some of the Kashaya live on the small 40-acre reservation within this territory, but more are scattered elsewhere in the county nearer schools and places of work.

The southern and northern boundaries have been contracted from those given by Barrett (1908:map) because almost all the later evidence is that the Kashaya ranged no farther south than Duncans Point, about five miles south of the mouth of the Russian River, and that, in the north, the Southern Pomo occupied a section of the coast, separating the Kashaya from the Central Pomo.

The lower two-thirds of the inland boundary is reproduced substantially as given by Barrett (1908:map) because nothing is known to contradict it; but there is also little evidence for it. The Kashaya used parts of Austin Creek; therefore, its entire watershed is included. However, the principle that the drainage divides were boundaries does not fit with the Kashaya settlement patterns in the more permanently occupied redwood zone. They held no rich valleys; the more desirable living sites, especially in winter, were near springs in the relatively open land atop the ridge divides, above the dark densely forested canyons and riverbanks, and inland from the coastal wind and fog.

The exact placement of the northern third of the inland border has been made by taking a consensus of all ethnographers and Kashaya who have expressed an opinion on the subject; no Southern Pomo have been in the area for many years. If there is rather balanced disagreement, or no opinion on a particular spot,



decision has been made by the language of the name for that or a neighboring site. For example, there is disagreement on whether *hibu wi* 'potato place' is Kashaya or Southern; the name is slightly irregular for either language. However, immediately to the south, a minor campsite (not on the map) has a name that is Southern Pomo in form, even when said by Kashaya: *cay kohsa* *?dočar ni* 'where a man's elbow is placed'. The Kashaya equivalent would be *?aca? qohsa ?dočal li*. The next spot south has a Kashaya name and the boundary is set between the last two.

Over 200 place-names are still known; some of the more prominent sites are listed below in Kashaya followed by a translation and the English name of the site, if there is one. The numbers refer to locations on figure 3. More names are in Oswalt (1964:map).

On the coast, north to south:

1. *qowišal* 'mussel upslope', Black Point area.
2. *danaka*, no meaning, Stewarts Point area.
3. *duwi má?ča ?el li* 'where Coyote's sweat-house is', by a conical knoll south of Stewarts Point.
4. *húmčiwá? húm(?)* 'crawling out', Horseshoe Point area.
5. *ʔa-baʔé wi* 'at much gravel', Fisk Mill Cove area.
6. *q'a?be síhla winá* 'on flat rocks', Salt Point area.
7. *čih-tó-naw* 'bereaved', Walsh Landing. A woman is said to have been killed here from a fall over a bluff while trying to escape from some Mexicans.
8. *č'itšibida qal li* 'where alder creek flows out', Stillwater Cove area. The same name is also applied to a different site three miles northwest.
9. *súlme wey*, containing *súl* 'condor', the rest has no meaning; Timber Cove area.
10. *mé-ʔi?ni*, no meaning, Fort Ross and surrounding area. The antiquity of the name is attested by an early Russian recording as *med-zhi-ny* (cited in Gibson 1975). Other English citations, such as *mad-shui-nui* (Barrett 1908:231), probably stem from a misinterpretation of the Cyrillic alphabet.
11. *sóhč'a wi* 'at the south water', area at the mouth of the Russian River.

In the interior, north to south:

12. *muča wi* 'grain place'.
13. *?ača? šiná? éawal li* 'where a human head is sitting'.
14. *ču?nú?nu šinal* 'huckleberry heights', Stewarts Point Rancheria.
15. *du?Rašal* 'abaloneville'.
16. *ʔo?tol* 'on red earth'.
17. *súlk'e ya wi* 'at condor's crest'.
18. *lá?lahč'a* 'wild goose spring'.
19. *q'ale čúma yal* 'tree sitting'.
20. *se?e pi?na ma?čey* 'brush stunted going in (?)', the last two syllables are dialectally divergent; Seaview.
21. *kolómmal li* 'hollowed out place', Cazadero.

### Southern Pomo

The aboriginal territory of the Southern Pomo lay in Sonoma County and extended from about five miles south of Santa Rosa northward for 40 miles, nearly to the county border, and from the eastern drainage of the Russian River westward to Kashaya and Boya (Central Pomo) territory, with a narrow extension to the coast between those two. This coastal extension is the only major boundary revision from Barrett (1908:map). The Southern Pomo held the lower half of the Russian River except for the mouth (Kashaya) and a section between the towns of Geyserville and Healdsburg (Wappo). For an account of the precontact, early-nineteenth-century conquest by the Wappo of part of this section see Barrett (1908:265-266). Communication between the Southern Pomo north and south of the ceded territory was not interrupted because it was an easy walk from the Russian River valley over a low ridge to *mih-ila?k'awna*, the valley of Dry Creek, which runs parallel to, and only about four miles from, the Russian River.

The Southern Pomo population was decimated early, especially in the southern part of their territory, by missionization, Mexican slave raids, disease, and denser settlement by immigrants. Ethnic identity was lost in the region of Santa Rosa and Sebastopol several generations ago; the dozen or so speakers remaining in 1976 originate from north of Healdsburg.

Southern Pomo is now the dominant term for this linguistic group, but variations of Gallinomero have been applied to the same people, especially those south of Healdsburg. The huge number of variants include Cainameros, Cainemeros, Calajomanes, Calle-nameres, Calle-Nameras, Canaumanos, Canimares, Gallinomeros, Gallonimero, Gallynomeros, Kainameres, Kanimares, Kanimarres, Kianameres, and Kyanamara. When the Russian Kostromitonov (1839:80) wrote of some "Steppe Indians" as the Kainama, he was probably giving a form of this name. Kai-mé, which Powers (1877:174) gives as a tribe separate from the Gallinomero, could be merely another in the series of distortions of that term; it is otherwise unidentifiable. Kalme (Kroeber 1925:233), for an unlocatable Southern Pomo division, has probably arisen as a miscopying of Kaime. None of the above appears to be based on a native term. Powers (1877:174) says that the early Spaniards derived Gallinomero from Gallina, a name they had given to one of the native chiefs.

A separate set of appellations for the Southern Pomo north of Healdsburg originates in the native *mus'a lahkón* 'long snake', said to have been the name of a former chief; it is also the name of a supernatural snake that guards water from the approach of menstruating women. The native term is well represented by the spelling *Musalakon* and by *Musalacon*, the version on an 1846 Mexican land grant that included the present town of Cloverdale. Other variants have been *Masalla Magoons*,

with non-Indian migratory workers were intense, and as noted by Aginsky and Aginsky (1947) a lateral culture-exchange occurred. During the harvest season Indians and non-Indians lived and worked side by side. Pomos became individually involved with various ethnic group members and new occupations, such as the cattle and lumber industries. Pomos learned about non-Indian food, family relations, religion, credit attitudes, habits of speech, levels of aspiration, and the idea of the strike. Concurrent with this exposure to varied economic modes, changes in marriage patterns and female-male roles occurred. Although there was internal pressure among the Pomo to limit interracial marriages, there was an increase throughout the 1930s and 1940s, with spouses drawn from Mexican-, European-, and Asian-derived Americans.

The shift in female-male roles revolved around access to and control of political and ritual offices. The first sign of this new emergence in leadership roles occurred in connection with the Ghost Dance, Earth Lodge, and Bole-Marú movements, when several women, working in concert with male political and religious leaders, became dreamers and religious leaders, roles traditionally dominated by men. The reasons for this shift were many, but all revolved around the increasingly dysfunctional nature of the more traditional male roles. As men were forced into migratory labor patterns, institutions for passing on traditional leadership roles were transferred to females.

Women gradually assumed more independence and power in religious, secular, and economic affairs.

World War II brought a new interchange of Pomo with non-Pomo. Many Pomo left the rancherias for urban employment and positions in the armed services. By the end of the war Pomo outlook had changed significantly. Young people wanted more of the material aspects of the non-Indian world and more educational opportunities, but as yet they were unable to adjust to the various changes associated with the past 15 years. The federal government began to step down from its totally paternalistic role in California Indian affairs. Several rancherias were terminated (table 1), and Bureau of Indian Affairs services were drastically reduced. The state of California was charged with health, education, and welfare responsibilities but was not prepared for, or capable of, handling the various Indian problems. As a result Pomo communities became more neglected and impoverished than ever before. The area's economy suffered a general decline while the state of California moved exceedingly slowly in responding to its new responsibilities.

Since the early 1950s Pomos have expanded their involvement in American lifeways. Various Native American organizations (Inter-Tribal Council of California, American Indian Movement, White Roots of Peace, Northern Indian California Education) have become active throughout the Pomo area and have been responsible for the increasing political, educational, and eco-

Table 1. Pomo Rancherias

County	Name	Population	Acreage	Ecozone	Language	Termination
Lake	Scotts Valley (Sugar Bowl)	25	57	Lake	Northern	Yes
Mendocino	Coyote Valley	34	100	Valley	Northern	Inundated
	Guidiville	35	243	Valley	Northern	Yes
	Hopland	109 <sup>a</sup>	2,070	Valley	Central	Yes
		75				
	Manchester- Point Arena	85 <sup>a</sup>	364	Coast-redwood	Central	No
	Pinoleville	100	96	Valley	Northern	Yes
	Potter Valley (2 parcels)	12	96	Valley	Northern	Yes
Redwood Valley	17	80	Valley	Northern	Yes	
Sonoma	Sherwood Valley	9 <sup>a</sup>	292	Valley	Northern	No
	Cloverdale	45	27	Valley	Southern	Yes
	Dry Creek	14 <sup>a</sup>	75	Valley	Southern	No
	Graton	3	15	Valley	Southern	Yes
	Lytton	10	50	Valley	Southern	Yes
	Mark West	4	35	Valley	Southern	Yes
	Stewarts Point (Kashia)	88 <sup>a</sup>	40	Coast-redwood	Kashaya	No

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs 1969; California. Legislature. Senate Interim Committee on California Indian Affairs 1955.

<sup>a</sup> 1969 figures; others are 1955.