

BOOT & SANDAL FABRICATION TECHNIQUES

CHAPTER 10

CLOSING





The old school house of the Capay Valley (Canyon School District 1865)

Location: State Route 16 northwest of Brooks, Ca

Big tilted rock hilltop in the Blue Ridge Range on the west side of Capay Valley





Vernon A. Nichols Community Park
Location: County Road 57 Guinda, CA
Cache Creek





Cache Creek flowing south along east side of Community Park.

Location: Vernon A. Nichols Community Park, County Road 57, Yolo County

The big rock at the old swimming hole and old creek bed of Cache Creek.





Cache Creek flowing from the northwest through Nichols Park. The old swimming hole and old creek channel are at right edge of picture down below and to the right of the sand bar.

An old Railroad (?) bridge crossing Heather Creek (built in 1909).





The old Railroad (?) bridge crossing Poppy Creek (built in 1909).

Location: State Route 16 near Guinda, CA

Location: State Route 16 near Rumsey, CA

An Oak tree big enough for Robinhood and all his merry men, Rumsey, CA.





The front gate leading to an abandoned settlers cabin.

Location: Rumsey Canyon Road, Rumsey,CA

The cabin.





Cache Creek at the upper end of Capay Valley.

Location: North of Rumsey, CA

The current Highway 16 crossing Cache Creek going up the canyon (built in 1938).



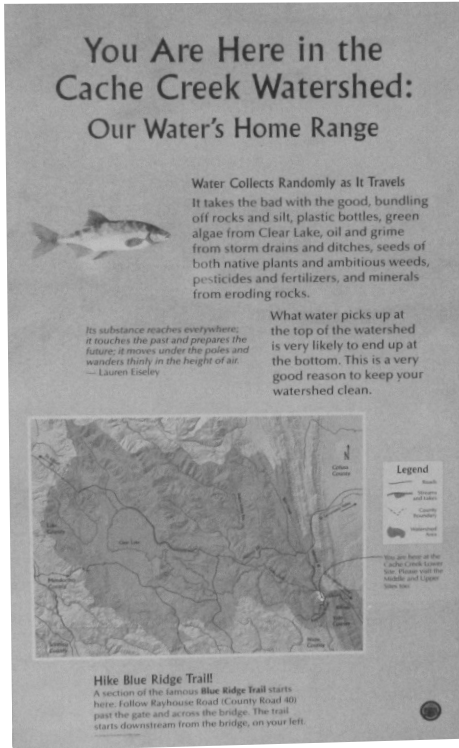


Hills and tilted geological strata along Cache Creek.

Location: State Route 16

The low water bridge crossing Cache Creek.





Historically, the Clear Lake area watershed has drained westward to the Pacific Ocean. It is estimated that about 10 thousand years ago a mountain slide caused the water to find a new course eastward through the Capay Valley area toward the Sacramento River and Delta.

The Capay Valley is unique because it is above the collision area of tectonic plates. The Capay Valley therefore, slopes downward to the east and that is where we find Cache Creek today.

Geologically, this area is full of fractures. It moves steadily in small increments. The region also has much biological diversity like the Pinnacles National monument area.

If you want to see more about this raw and beautiful area, check out: www.yolohiker.org.

Information sign at one of the small parking areas just above the low water bridge.

Location: State Route 16

Canyon and Cache Creek along Highway 16.





Canyon and Bear Creek.

Location: State Route 16

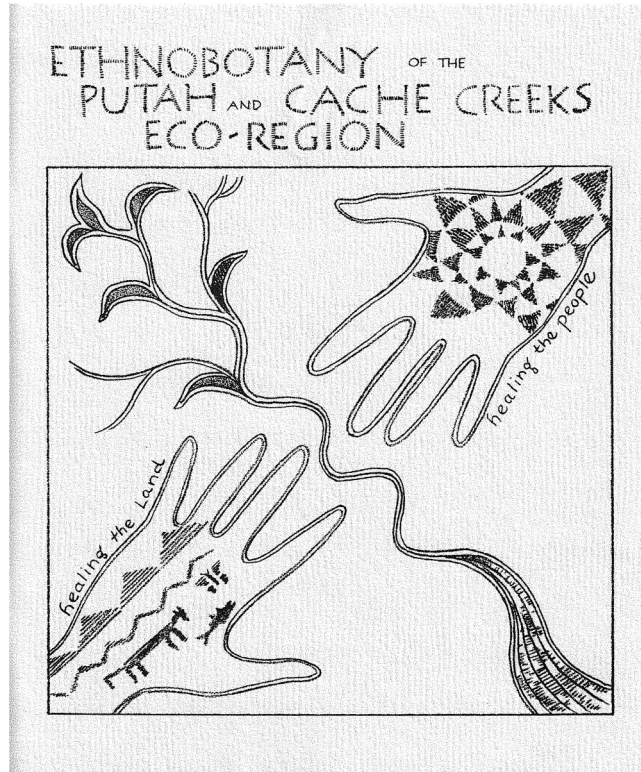
Bear Creek just before crossing State Route 20.



Book 2 of 4 BOOT & SANDAL FABRICATION TECHNIQUES

If you are interested in more information about the Cache and Putah Creek Bioregions a nice and easy to read booklet about the area is: *Ethnobotany of the Putah and Cache Creeks Eco-region* by Michelle L. Stevens and Andrea Ryan.

The booklet is available from the Public Service Research Program/ John Muir Institute of the Environment, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.



"A human being is part of the whole,
called by us 'Universe' —
a part limited in time and space.

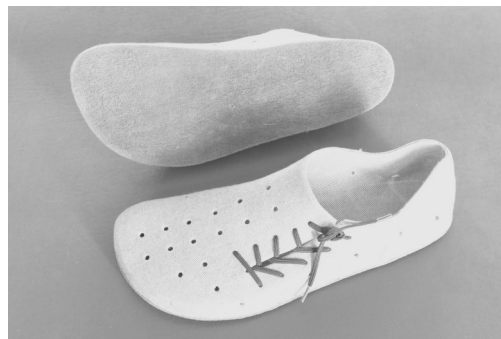
He experiences himself, his thoughts and feelings,
as something separated from the rest —
a kind of optical delusion of his consciousness.

This delusion is a kind of prison for us,
restricting us to our personal desires and to affection for a few persons nearest to us.

Our task must be to free ourselves from this prison
by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures
and to the whole of nature in its beauty."

Albert Einstein

A PAIR OF ALL COTTON AND NATURAL LATEX SHOES —
NO OTHER MATERIALS OR BONDING AGENTS



Latex can be synthetically manufactured. Most natural latex is obtained from the (*Hevea bsiliensis*) rubber trees which grow best in tropical conditions. The Panama (*Castilla elastic*) is another source. Natural latex can be derived from many species of plants, but the processes don't yield good economics for most industrial applications.

Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) contains latex.

Russian Dandelion (*Taraxacum kok-saghyz*) contains latex.

Mulberries (all of the *Moraceae* family) contains latex.

A Chinese elm (*Eucommia ulmoides*) contains latex.

Guayule (*Parthenium argentatum*) contains latex.

Goldenrod (*Solidago leavenworthii*) contains latex.

Rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamus nauseosus*) contains latex.

An Indian shrub (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) contains latex.

Many good sources of information can be found on the internet.