## LOCATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHUMASH</th>
<th>TONGVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Malibu Canyon</td>
<td>• Los Angeles County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Point Concepcion</td>
<td>• South of Sierra Madre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Extended northward along Estero Bay</td>
<td>• ½ Orange County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• They reached to the range that divides the</td>
<td>• Santa Catalina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct ocean drainage from the great</td>
<td>• San Clemente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POPULATION

CHUMASH

• 1770: 10,000-20,000
• 1910: <100
• Present: 5,000

TONGVA

• 1770: 5,000
• 1900: 50
• Present: 1,500
HOUSING

CHUMASH

TONGVA
FOOD

CHUMASH & TONGVA

- HUNTER-GATHERERS
- SIMILAR DIET
- SEAFOOD/LAND ANIMALS
- PLANTS
FOOD

CHUMASH

- STRATEGIC
- PRACTICAL

TONGVA

★ HUNTING TABOOS
★ EATING
★ SEX
MEDICINE

CHUMASH
➢ GROUND MINERALS
➢ SEAWATER
➢ RED ANTS
➢ PLANTS

TONGVA
❖ MEDICINE MAN
❖ PLANTS
❖ SAGE
CLOTHING

**CHUMASH**

- Temperature
- Summer - Less Clothing
- Winter - cape of animal skins
- Chief - bear skin cape
- Women - 2 pc skirt (deerskin/plant fibers)
- Ceremony dancers - special outfits

**TONGVA**

- Women - Aprons (deerskin/ willow or cottonwood tree bark)
- Men/Children - seasonal adaptations
- Islanders used otter skins for robes
# Appearance

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>CHUMASH</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FACE PAINT</strong></td>
<td><strong>TATTOOS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Paint</td>
<td>Women - forehead/chins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Ceremonies</td>
<td>Older Women - eyes to chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festive Decoration</td>
<td>Red ocher paint for sunblock</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHUMASH</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Material</strong></td>
<td>• Fishermen used nets and harpoons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size</strong></td>
<td>• Tongva warriors fired their arrows or used war clubs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use</strong></td>
<td></td>
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- Tongva warriors used nets and harpoons.
- Tongva warriors fired their arrows or used war clubs.
Chumash and the Tongva used at least three kinds of boats to exploit them.

1. **Balsa** - a raft of bundled reeds. Used around the middle of the 16th century AD.

1. **Dugout** canoes - but confined them to nearshore and coastal use.

1. **Tomol** – The boat for which the Chumash are best known was a large and highly capable plank canoe the single most important, valuable property in the Chumash economy and "one of the most sophisticated technological innovations in pre-colonial North America."

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<td>2. <strong>Dugout</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>1. <strong>Dugout</strong> canoes - but confined them to nearshore and coastal use.</td>
<td>3. <strong>Ti'at</strong> - aka “breath of the ocean”</td>
</tr>
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### CHUMASH

**Chumash rock art** is a genre of paintings on caves, mountains, cliffs, or other living rock surfaces, created by the Chumash people of southern California.

Pictographs and petroglyphs are common through interior California, the rock painting tradition thrived until the 19th century. Chumash rock art is considered to be some of the most elaborate rock art tradition in the region.

### TONGVA

**Tongva artists** are known for their native basket weaving and soapstone carving.

![Tongva baskets and soapstone carvings](image)
TECHNOLOGY

CHUMASH - Rock art
CURRENCY

CHUMASH & TONGVA

Bead currency was common with both

There was no unit of identical length of measurement.

Beads were made using two common parts of the Olivella shell

Callus (thick part of shell)

Wall (large part of shell)

Bead makers declined when Europeans arrived and sold their glass beads
CURRENCY

CHUMASH

- Skomuya --> circumference of palm and fingers
- Stu --> twice around
- Beads found in Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, (four corners)
- Oxygen and carbon isotopic analysis of the beads to the shallow waters in southern California

TONGVA

- Ponko --> one and a half times around
- Sakayo --> six times around
GAMBLING

CHUMASH

- Tikauwich (shinny), game that entire villages play against another as much as 200-300 players

- Winners gave half of the spoils to the chief of the village as a thank you
## TRADE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHUMASH</th>
<th>TONGVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Other tribes: Gabrieleno (tongva), Yokut, Kitanemuk, and the Mojave</td>
<td>● Other tribes: Cahuilla, Mojave, Juaneno, Luiseno, chumash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Intertribal: coast to shore</td>
<td>● Intertribal: coast to shore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRADE

LOCATION

GEOGRAPHIC
## TRADE

### CHUMASH
- Islanders: dried and fresh fish, sea otter skins, sea lion meat, shell beads
- Mainlanders: chia seeds, acorns, pine nuts, baskets, tools
- Other tribes: steatite, wool, hides, deer meat

### TONGVA
- Islanders: dried and fresh fish, shell beads, soapstone vessels
- Mainlanders: deer hide, deer meat, rabbit skin, acorns, tools
'Eyoonak

'Eyoonak, 'eyooken tokuupanga'e xaa;
hooyuykoy motwaanyan;
moxariin mokiimen tokuupra;
maay mo'wiishme meyii 'ooxor 'eyaa tokuupar.

Hamaare, 'eyoone' maxaare' 'wee taamet,koy 'oovonre'
'eyoomamaayntar momoohaysh, miyii 'eyaare
'oovonax 'eyoohiino 'eyooyha';
koy xaare' maayn 'itam momoohaysh,
koy xaa mohuu'esh.
'Wee menee' xaa'e.
## LANGUAGE

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<tr>
<th>CHUMASH</th>
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<tr>
<td>★ One of the oldest language families established in California</td>
<td>★ Uto-Aztecan Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Well known for consonant harmony</td>
<td>★ Language is now extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ All Chumash language is now extinct</td>
<td>★ Last fluent speakers lived in 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Last native speaker was Barbareño speaker Mary Yee</td>
<td>★ No evidence can prove a fluent speaker in the past 150 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ 6 Chumash Languages</td>
<td>★ In 2012 members of the Contemporary Tongva Tribal Council started attempting to revive the language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Northern Chumash (Obispeño)</td>
<td>★ Making use of written vocabularies &amp; offering classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Southern Chumash (Isleño)</td>
<td>★ Gabrielino-Tongva Committee created Tongva grammar lessons &amp; songs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Central Chumash (Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño)</td>
<td>★ John Peabody Harrington made notes of Tongva language approximately 6,000 pages long which took 3 years to accomplish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ John Peabody Harrington documented Barbareño, Ineseño, and Ventureño extensively</td>
<td></td>
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## RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

### CHUMASH

**The Rainbow Bridge**
- Creator, Hutash, told people to cross over
- Were promised abundance of land and food
- Used a rainbow as a bridge to mainland
- Some people fell into the sea and turned into dolphins

Animals Worshiped:
- Bear
- Blackbird
- Fox
- Coyote
- Swordfish
- Barracuda

### TONGVA

**Quaoar**
- World was set on the shoulders of 7 giants
- Quaoar went on to make animals, man and woman
- Humans originated north where Quaoar lived
- Did not believe in evil spirits
- Had no concept of hell or devil

Animals Worshiped:
- Porpoise
- Crow
- Eagle
- Owl
- Rattlesnake
- Raven
## CHUMASH

- ★ **3 Basic Laws:**
  1. Limitation
  2. Moderation
  3. Compensation

- ★ **Children - Taught children to value nature.**

- ★ **Death - Death has beauty; death brings birth.**

- ★ **3 Important Phrases**
  1. Plant a seed
  2. The eyes of the children
  3. Building a foundation

## TONGVA

Mother Earth’s **10 rules to live by:**

1. **Everything is sacred - All things are alive**
2. **Respect your elders - Listen and learn**
3. **What you do will always come back to you - Good or bad**
4. **Always give before you take**
5. **Only for survival would we take an animals life**
6. **The earth is our Mother - Do not harm her**
7. **Remember who you are and your ancestors**
8. **Always be truthful**
9. **Respect others and their property**
10. **Be a hard worker**
CEREMONIES

CHUMASH & TONGVA

★ Harvest Festival
★ Mourning Ceremony
★ Initiation Ceremony
★ Wedding Ceremony
★ Coming of Age Ceremony
★ Gathering Acorns & Deer Hunting Ceremonies

Jimsonweed Cult
★ The religious use of the drug extends far eastward, and its ultimate source may prove to be Pueblo.
★ The definite cult, ritual actions, and mythology in which the plant is employed, were worked out primarily if not wholly by the Tongva.
MOURNING CEREMONIES

CHUMASH

★ Held every 2-3 years
★ Lasted about a week
★ Body carried to cemetery
★ Mourners smoked tobacco, cried, danced and sang
★ Burned person face down
★ Burned house and belongings if person was important

TONGVA

★ For 8 days songs and dances were rehearsed outside
★ Ceremony lasted for another 8 days
★ On the first day enclosure (yoba) was erected and consecrated.
★ From the 2nd to the 7th day men and boys danced inside the enclosure and women sat in a circle and sang.
★ A pole with feather streamers was erected at each of the four cardinal points.
★ On the 8th day women made and distributed more food than usual
★ Belongings burned and other items thrown to spectators from visiting tribes
DANCES

CHUMASH

★ The Swordfish dance
★ Swordfish skull decorated with shells
★ Offerings of beads and other gifts
★ Believed to be chief of all sea animals

TONGVA

★ Dancer performed to honor eagle
★ Ceremony ending in mourning period
★ Broad strips of white paint
★ Eagle-feather skirt and head tuft
★ Dancer whirls very fast like an eagle in the sky
## MUSIC

<table>
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<td>★ Flute</td>
<td><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ArXxJRcYu-w">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ArXxJRcYu-w</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>★ Drums</td>
<td><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mmLDT64-gN4">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mmLDT64-gN4</a></td>
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<table>
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<td>Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe</td>
<td>Tribal History - Tribal Member Sam Villa Copyright © 2004-2015</td>
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<td>Los Angeles Almanac</td>
<td>1998-2014 Gabrielino</td>
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<tr>
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<td><a href="http://www.laalmanac.com/history/h05.htm">http://www.laalmanac.com/history/h05.htm</a>, Given Place Media, accessed March 31, 2015.</td>
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