A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CHUMASH AND THEIR PREDECESSORS

Compiled by E. N. Anderson, Jr.

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PREFACE

A few Mexicanized individuals residing in Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara County, California, constitute the last surviving remnant of the Chumash Indians. Four hundred years of contact with white men, almost two hundred of them intensive, have reduced a once major group to near extinction. The result is tragic not only in human terms but also scientifically; very little is known of the life and culture of the Chumash, and almost nothing of their precontact state. Therefore every scrap of information on the group is precious; when all the scraps are gathered together reconstruction of the life of the Chumash may be possible. It is with this goal in mind that the present bibliography is offered.

I make no pretense of having examined all the sources or even a large fraction of them. The bibliography was originally intended as a list of books to consult in a possible attempt at reconstructing Chumash culture rather than as an end in itself, and it still has a good deal of that character. I have unquestionably overlooked many important sources. For example, I have not systematically attacked the local historical publications, such as Santa Barbara's "Noticias" and Ventura's "Ventura County Historical Association Quarterly," nor have I consulted local newspapers. I would very much like to find further material and would be grateful to receive any information, of whatever kind, on the Chumash.

Work on the bibliography was begun at Peabody Museum Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1961, and completed at the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Berkeley, in the fall of 1963. During the final stages of this work I was on the payroll of the Facility. Dr. Robert F. Heizer was of invaluable assistance throughout, supplying references, giving access to files, and encouraging the work in every way possible. Mr. James Davis very kindly supplied numerous references and checked many others. At Peabody Museum I received the assistance of Miss Margaret Currier and her staff, to all of whom I am most grateful.
Boundaries of language families
Boundaries of Chumash languages (after Kroeber 1925)
County lines [Santa Barbara]
Names of dialects of the Chumash language family are underlined
INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Chumash, in the broad sense, were speakers of a group of related languages found in San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties, overlapping slightly into Los Angeles and Kern counties. The accompanying map shows their territory and the eight branches of the linguistic family as defined by Kroeber, whose work is the authoritative published material on the Chumash. The precise area occupied and the exact number of languages spoken are not definitely known, especially for such groups as the Cuyama and Emigdiaño that were extinct long before ethnologists appeared on the scene. In general, however, it appears that the Chumash occupied that part of southern California which lies south of the southern limit of redwoods and north of the drier parts of the south coast, and is characterized by small, flat valleys and high, extremely rugged mountains. In this region a great number of essentially northern forms of vegetation (e.g. tanbark oak, madrone, Bishop pine) reach their southern limits and certain southern forms extend their farthest north. This environment, combined with the alternation of small valleys and rugged hills, provides a habitat of great variety and richness both on land and sea.

The northern limits of the populous Chumash territory was the line of the Santa Ynez Mountains and the bend of the coast at Point Conception. North of this line tanbark oak, Garrya, and heavy fog appear. South, along the Santa Barbara Channel coast and on to the southeast, the climate is warmer and sunnier, the sea more calm (the islands shelter the mainland), and the lower mountains are covered with oaks and chaparral rather than wooded. The abundant sea life, coupled with the quiet waters of the Channel, offered a superb opportunity to live a coastal and marine life to the fullest and the history of occupations on the Channel coast points to a continuing process of maritime adaptation. The historic Chumash had plank canoes, specialized fishhooks, huge concentrations of population around good haul-out locations—mostly the sheltered lagoons—and a diet in which fish, shellfish, and sea mammals figured most importantly. The offshore islands, now almost deserted, were at that time densely inhabited and constant trade was carried on with the mainland. The trees and shrubs of the hills and small valleys provided seeds (especially of chia sage) and acorns, deer were numerous, and raw materials of all types were available. These were exchanged between mainland villages and between island and mainland towns for fish, ornamental shell, sea products, and manufactures generally. A pattern of local economic specialization seems to have been well established.
The northward coast up to the limit of Chumash territory near Cayucos had a similar pattern of marine adaptation but this was less rich and specialized. Inland from the coast wild and rugged hill country extended to the San Joaquin Valley. Chumash groups controlled all of this dry and unfavorable region which bordered on the territory of the Yokuts who inhabited the valley itself. Most of the hinterland seems to have been sparsely populated except for small areas such as the Cuyama Valley or Mutau Flat. What industries and customs existed there will probably never be known since almost all our information refers to coastal groups.

There has been no good estimate of Chumash population in the past and there is no way to arrive at one in the present; the mission records are unreliable except for their immediate areas and agriculture and urbanization have destroyed enough sites of villages to make plotting these a dubious venture. Kroeber (1925) estimated the population at eight to ten thousand, which is incredibly small; the early accounts describe villages of hundreds and village-complexes at the favorable lagoons which may have comprised over a thousand persons. Twice Kroeber's estimate might be much more accurate. In any case disease and the oppression and exploitation characteristic of early settlements had reduced the Chumash to almost their present situation by 1870.

The Chumash lived in large villages along the coast and in smaller ones back toward the foothills. Not a few of these villages have kept their old names and locations, more or less, and become modern towns—for example, Lompoc, Simi, Sespe, and Saticoy. At least in some areas the villages were loosely federated with one person in some position of authority, though apparently not a very powerful authority. The mechanisms of Chumash government are not understood and have not been studied, but it seems that authority rested with the men, sometimes of certain patrilineages (cf. Orr, The "Queen" of Mescalitan Island). In any case government was of no absolute type. Who controlled what resources and to what extent could no doubt be partially reconstructed for at least some areas from the old Spanish accounts.

The inhabitants of the offshore islands and the mainland facing them—the Chumash and their southern Shoshonean neighbors—had a marine complex unique in the Southwest. Their plank canoe is the only one of its kind in North America and has been extensively studied, especially by Heizer (1938, 1940, 1941), Robinson (1942), and Heizer and Massey (1953). In addition deeply recurved fishhooks and straight-pointed composite fishhooks—both similar to Polynesian types—have been described in a number of sources, both ethnographic and archaeological,
dealing with coastal groups. But the sea complex went beyond material culture; the Chumash had swordfish priests who dressed in swordfish costume (or at least wore the beak) and magically chased whales to shore as the swordfish do (Mohr and Sample 1955). Effigies of swordfish, killer whales, and other whales, carved out of soapstone, are common, as are (southward, in Shoshonean country) hooked effigies like stylized sea birds which may relate to the general southern California bird cult or to the use of sea birds in locating fish.

Landward, the usual Californian forms of shamanism and concomitant phenomena appear to have obtained. Quartz crystals, and more particularly charmstones, have been described, with their use, by Heizer (1955) and Yates (1887).

The history of human occupation in the Chumash region is known in broad outline. Exactly when the Chumash entered the region is unknown. For this reason, and because any reasonable study of an area must take into account the history of occupation there, I have included in this bibliography all archaeological references which concern the Chumash area. There are several excellent recent summaries of the archaeological sequences of the region (Orr 1952; Wallace 1955; Meighan 1959) and these make it unnecessary to detail the sequences here. In general, there were apparently three well established levels: the first characterized by manos and metates, extended burials (at least near Santa Barbara), and a relatively simple technology; the next by cogged stones (in the southeast corner), increasing use of mortar and pestle, and more developed technology with possibly more hunting; and the last the historic Chumash culture or closely related ones. Prior to the earliest of these levels human occupation goes back an indefinite number of centuries. Possibly human signs (hearths) around three thousand years old are recorded for Santa Rosa Island, and unquestionably human material dating back to around ten thousand years ago—give or take a few thousand depending on certainty of association—have been recorded. The old dates in Chumash country are all from Santa Rosa Island, reported by Orr (1956, 1960, etc.). The Canaliño culture there, continuous with modern Chumash and probably carried by Chumash speakers, dates back to 600 B.C. or earlier.

It is perhaps significant to compare primitive occupation of the area of the Chumash with modern life there. The hinterland, reasonably productive of game and seeds, is now totally deserted except for ranches in the favorable regions and oil towns and settlements in oil pool areas such as the upper Cuyama Valley. The inland valleys had perhaps less to offer the Chumash than they do modern occupants; the Chumash could only gather acorns and a few seeds in places where agriculture is now intensive
since the Chumash, specialized in other directions, practiced no agriculture. On the coast modern occupation is supported by agriculture, military activities on a huge scale, trade, transportation, tourism, oil, and various activities subsidiary to these. Exploitation of the sea is a thing of the past, mainly because of depletion of resources. Sport fishing is the only flourishing business in the Channel.

And yet the relative population densities are similar as far as can be determined. The hinterland and the once populous Channel Islands are now nearly deserted, but the pattern of large concentrations on the coast, looser and smaller centers in the inland valleys, and sparsely occupied hill country is still the same. The major centers are still at Santa Barbara and the Ventura-Oxnard area; the northward coast, away from the Channel, is still comparatively secondary. Highways follow former Indian trails over the San Marcos Pass and up from Ventura into the mountains. There are perhaps more Chumash names in use from Pismo to Malibu than there are surviving Chumash.

This bibliography is arranged under six headings: Archaeology; Petroglyphs and Pictographs; Ethnography; History and Historical Sources; Linguistics; and Physical Anthropology. If I am lucky enough to have any readers who are not specialists, or budding specialists, in anthropology or California Indian studies, they will no doubt want some sort of key to the important and available material. My rather arbitrary selection of the most interesting and useful items of this class is as follows (names and dates refer to corresponding items in the bibliography):

**Archaeology:** J. P. Harrington 1928; Meighan 1959; Mohr and Sample 1955; Orr 1943, 1952; Rogers 1929; Wallace 1955, 1956.

**Archaeology—Petroglyphs and Pictographs:** Steward 1929; Eberhart and Babcock 1963; Grant (to be published).

**Ethnology:** Kroeber 1925, is the standard work and definitive summary. See also Geiger 1960; Heizer, everything, in particular 1938, 1941, 1955.

**History:** Caballeria y Collel 1892, if you can get it; all the works of Bolton.

**Linguistics:** Heizer 1952 and 1955 are invaluable.

**Physical Anthropology:** Oetiteking, various works.
The major students of the Chumash: in the nineteenth century, Alexander Taylor did some rather vague but good research; later, Schumacher, Cessac, and Henshaw; and around the turn of the century Yates put research on a scientific footing. In the early twentieth century, Kroeber and J. P. Harrington—the leading experts on the Chumash—were active; and Woodward, Olson, and D. B. Rogers did considerable archaeological work. In the last twenty-five years Phil C. Orr and Robert F. Heizer have been the persons most consistently associated with Chumash research; more recently considerable archaeology has been done by Wallace and by the UCLA Archaeological Survey (Meighan and students). At present James Deetz, of the University of California at Santa Barbara, is excavating in the area; Campbell Grant is preparing a comprehensive study of the spectacular rock paintings of the Chumash; and Madison Beeler at Berkeley is conducting thorough linguistic research on what little is left of the Chumash—the Santa Ynez language. As ethnographic studies of the traditional type disappear along with the Chumash, reconstructions based upon archaeology and existing records progress, and archaeological research is flourishing as never before in the area. It is to be hoped that our understanding of the Chumash and their predecessors will increase considerably in the next few years.
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Abbreviations Used

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Orchard, W. C.
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Orr, Phil C.
1936 The Ojai Expedition. SBMNH-L 11:79-82. Santa Barbara.
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   Account of Mescalitan Island excavations and popular account of Chumash ethnohistory.
   Description of a ceremonial swordfish headdress. Cf. Mohr and Sample 1955 (Ethnography).
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Ancient Population Centers of Santa Rosa Island.</td>
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<td>Chumash vs. Canaliño as Cultural Name.</td>
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<td>1956</td>
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Peck, S. L.  

Pilling, A. R.  
1952  The British Museum Collection from near Avila, California. AAnt 18:169-172. Salt Lake City.

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Rau, C.  
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Reichlen, Henry and Robert F. Heizer  
    An account of the Cessac expedition.

Reiman, Fred M.  

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1933  Fishing Arrowpoints from Southern California. SWM-M 7:147-150. Los Angeles.
Rogers, David Banks

1929  Prehistoric Man on the Santa Barbara Coast. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara.
      An important book in which is set forth the culture sequence—Oak Grove-Hunting-Canaliño cultures.

      Brief report on a survey of cave archaeology in the mountains behind Santa Barbara.

Rogers, M. J.

      San Diego.
      Prehistoric trade connections.

Rothrock, J. T.

      Brief note on numerous shellmounds on Santa Cruz Island.

Rozaire, Charles

1958  Archaeology in Ventura County. ASASC-N 5:3-5. Los Angeles.

Ruby, Jay W.


Rust, Horatio N.


Sanger, A. R.

1951  San Miguel Island, the Most Interesting of All the Channel Islands. Sea, Western Yachting and Boating 15:12-13.
      Long Beach.

Sauer, Carl Ortwin


Schumacher, Paul

      The first of a series of reports on the earliest archaeology in California. See the papers cited below between 1875 and 1880.
Schumacher, Paul [cont'd.]


Smith, Jack E.


Smith, Jack E. and Jacqueline M. LaFave


Stearns, R. E. C.


Strong, William Duncan

Susia, Margaret

Swartz, B. K., Jr.
   Description of the manufacture of flint bladelets.

Treganza, Adan E. and L. L. Valdivia
   Includes description and illustration of painted limpet shells from the Santa Barbara area.

Van Valkenburgh, Richard
   Rediscovery of Bowers Cave.

Walker, E. F.
   A container made of two abalone shells joined with asphaltum.
1936 Obsidian Used by Prehistoric Californians. SWM-M 10:15. Los Angeles.

Wallace, William J.
   A major report on a coastal site and an attempt to discuss the culture sequence in its wider California relation.
   An article of major importance in bringing order into the confusion of cultural succession on the Southern California coast.
1956 The Little Sycamore Shellmound. ARA-CCA 2. Los Angeles.
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Walters, P.
     Santa Fe.

Wardle, H. Newell
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     One Hundredth Meridian.]
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Wire, Marcia V. V.
1961  Alamo Creek Site, San Luis Obispo County, California.

Wissler, Mildred
     Angeles.
     A brief archaeological report.

Woodward, Arthur
1927  Collection from the Channel Islands of California.  MAIHF-IN
1930  Shells Used by the Indians of the Village of Muwu.  SCAS-B
     29:105-114.  Los Angeles.
1933  Los Angeles Museum Work at Muwu and Simomo, Ventura County,
1941  Archaeological Notes and Domestic Fowl as Ceremonial Offer-

Yates, L. G.
1887  Prehistoric Man in California.  Santa Barbara.
     This and the two following citations are typical of the
     information derived from early collectors in the region.
1888  Prehistoric California.  Santa Barbara.
1900  Archaeology of California.  In W. K. Moorehead, Prehistoric
ARCHAEOLOGY

PETROGLYPHS AND PICTOGRAPHS

Angel, Myron

Anonymous

Eberhart, H. and A. Babcock
Excerption results and description of painted petroglyphs.

Fenenga, Franklin

Finley, R. S.
1951 Note on the Orizaba Pictograph (Olson's) Cave, Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara, California. NSS-MRSG 1:2-3. Palo Alto, California.

Frederick, M. C.

Grant, Campbell
1960 Prehistoric Paintings of the Santa Barbara Region, SBMNH-MT 35:29-34. Santa Barbara.
1961 Facsimile of Indian Pictograph in Cuyama Area. SBMNH-AR. Santa Barbara.

Grant's writings by Grant present with accuracy information collected in the Santa Barbara region.

Hoffman, W. J.
A little on the rock art of Santa Barbara.
Irwin, Margaret C.

Kettl, John W.
Includes photographs of a vandalized pictograph group near Santa Barbara.

La Monk, Charles S.
Describes outcrop on Carrizo Plains, San Luis Obispo County.

Lathrap, Donald

Lyman, F.
1930 Indian Signs [at site SBa-509]. San Francisco Examiner, Sept. 1 and 4.

Mallery, Garrick
Includes notes on the Santa Barbara region.
The earliest detailed reproductions of pictographs.

Morrison, A. L.
1926 The Painted Rocks of the Carisa [Carrizo Plains]. National Motorist (January 30).

Orr, Phil C.

Rozaire, Charles E.

Steward, Julian H.
1929 Petroglyphs of California and Adjoining States. UC-PAAE 24:47-238.
A major work, still the best available on the subject for the western United States. Includes information known in 1929 for the Santa Barbara area.

Swift, R. H.
Woods, Ethel B.

n.d. 
La Piedra pintada de la Carrisa. San Luis Obispo.
Privately printed (ca. 1900).

Yates, Lorenzo G.


ETHNOLOGY

American Friends Service Committee

Map shows location of Santa Ynez reservation and number of occupants.

Anonymous

Note on the research of J. P. Harrington among Southern California tribes; probably includes the Chumash.

1928 Two Rare Chumash Baskets. MAIHF-IN 5:266-267. New York.

1930 South Sea Influence Seen in California Indian Culture. Oakland Tribune, March 5, 1930.
Article on Dr. R. L. Olson's view on Polynesian-Chumash historical contacts as evidenced by the plank canoe, circular fishhook, and perforated stone.

Bard, Cephas

Information collected by a Ventura doctor about the aboriginal medicine of his locality.

Brand, D. D.

1938 Aboriginal Trade Routes for Sea Shells in the Southwest. Association of the Pacific Coast Geographers, Yearbook No. 4:3-10.
Important summary of prehistoric trade between the California coast and the Puebloan Southwest.

Cooke, D. I.

1940 Indian Trails. SBMNH-L 15:5-7. Santa Barbara.
Dalton, O. M.
Description of collection made at Santa Barbara by George Vancouver in 1792. Collection now in the British Museum.

Davis, James T.
The most thorough work on the subject done to date. Includes what little is known on Chumash trade relations.

Deetz, James J. F.

Durham, B.
1960 Canoes and Kayaks of Western America. Copper Canoe Press, Seattle.
Includes stimulating discussion of the Chumash plank canoes.

Eisen, Gustav
An early ethno-historic account of the Chumash.

Friederici, Georg
1907 Die Schifffahrt der Indianer. Strecker and Schroeder, Stuttgart.
A brief mention of the Chumash plank canoe.

Geiger, Maynard
1960 The Indians of Mission Santa Barbara in Paganism and Christianity. Santa Barbara Mission, Santa Barbara.

Gifford, Edward Winslow
A few scraps on Chumash kinship terminologies. This can now be supplemented by the published linguistic schedules of Pinart and Henshaw (see Linguistics).
Includes speculations on the nature of the Chumash political unit.

Greengo, R. E.

Hamy, E.

Harrington, John Peabody
1918 Ibid., 118-120.
1919 Ibid., 73-75.
1921 Ibid., 125-127.
1923 Ibid., 107-109.
1924 Ibid., 128-133.
1925 Ibid., 106-111.
1926 Ibid., 232-237.
1927 Ibid., 173-178.
1928 Ibid., 169-178.
1929 Ibid., 195-200.
1930 Ibid., 187-194.
1932 Ibid., 85-88.
1934 Ibid., 81-84.
In sum these brief Annual Reports on field work contain a great deal of important information.

Compiled from information recorded earlier by Harrington.

Harrington, Mark Raymond
A note on Chumash houses.

Heizer, Robert F.
The fullest account of the subject.
Heizer, Robert F. [cont'd.]
1940 The Frameless Plank Canoe of the California Coast.
1941 Distribution and Names of the Chumash Plank Canoe.
1941 Aboriginal Trade Between the Southwest and California.
1941 A California Messianic Movement of 1801 Among the Chumash.
    A short note on a little-known but highly significant occurrence.
1943 Aboriginal Uses of Bitumen by the California Indians.
    C-DM-B 118:74. Sacramento.
1945 Introduced Spearthrowers (Atlatls) in California.
    Information on spearthrowers introduced from Mexico and
    Alaska to the Santa Barbara region.
1947 Historical North Pacific Culture Influences in the Santa
    Barbara Region. SWM-M 21:150-152. Los Angeles.
    A note on the rather destructive influence of North
    Pacific sea otter hunters.
    Sacramento.
    Two legends recorded by L. G. Yates.
1958 Prehistoric Central California: A Problem in Historical-
1958 Aboriginal California and Great Basin Cartography.
    A note on sand maps among western Indians, including the
    Chumash.

Heizer, Robert F. (ed.)
1963 Aboriginal California. University of California Press,
    Berkeley.
    Reprinting of papers by James T. Davis (1961), R. F.
    Each of these deals in some slight degree with the Chumash.

Heizer, Robert F. and M. A. Baumhoff
1956 California Settlement Patterns. In Prehistoric Settlement
    Patterns in the New World. Viking Fund Publications in
    Note is made of the large size of many Chumash villages.
Heizer, Robert F. and Albert B. Elsasser (eds.)
1961 Original Accounts of the Lone Woman of San Nicolas Island.

Heizer, Robert F. and William C. Massey
Includes treatment of the Santa Barbara region.

Hodge, Frederick Webb (ed.)
Listing of all known Chumash place names mainly taken from the mission records. Lists were compiled by H. W. Henshaw and A. L. Kroeber.

Kellar, J. H.
Includes reference to Chumash spearthrower collected by Vancouver in 1792.

Klimek, Stanislaw

Kroeber, A. L.
Pp. 550-568 provide an all round summary of the Chumash based upon mission documents and explorers' records and archaeology.
 Discusses the position of the Chumash in Southern California Indian culture.
The Chumash are mentioned as a culture climax.
Kroeber, A. L. [cont'd.]

Latta, F. F.
A little information on the Chumash appears on p. 39.

MacLeod, W. C.
The author uses the Chumash plank canoe as one of his arguments for trans-Pacific diffusion.

Mason, Otis Tufton
The Vancouver atlatl.

McConnell, W.

Mohr, Albert and L. L. Sample

Nelson, N. C.
Description of the Terry Collection in the American Museum of Natural History.

Nuttall, Zelia
1924 Two Remarkable California Baskets. CHS-Q (January) 341-343. San Francisco.

Ord, James L.
A note on the Chumash.

Outland, C. F. (ed.)
1956 The Story of Candalaria as Told by Her to George Henley and Dr. Bizzel of the Sespe in 1914. Ventura County Historical Society Quarterly 2:1:2-8.
Candalaria was the last survivor of the Ventureño Chumash village of Sespe.
Palmer, Edward

Powell, J. W.

Putnam, F. W.

Read, Charles H.
Cf. Dalton 1897.

Robinson, Eugene
Sinew-backed bows collected from the Chumash by Vancouver.

Royce, C. C.
Contains maps showing territories which the Federal Treaty Commissioners of 1851 assumed were being ceded to the United States under terms of the eighteen treaties which the U. S. Senate refused to ratify.

Sample, L. L.
This monograph has been superseded by that of Davis 1961.

Strong, William Duncan
A little on the Chumash.

Swanton, John R.
Chumash history and territory.

The Indianology is a vast, unorganized collection of 151 installments made up from first and second hand information and includes a great deal of unique material of untraceable authorship.


Description of a feather mantle collected from the Chumash about 1821.


Includes information on Southern California.


A very useful account on this subject.


HISTORY AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

Abbott, Mamie Goulett
Contains many anecdotes and general descriptions of the Chumash in the first half of the twentieth century.

Ames, John G.

Anonymous
1883 History of San Luis Obispo County. Thompson and West, Oakland.
A few notes on the Obispeño Chumash.
1892 Thrifty Agent Rust. San Francisco Chronicle, August 27.
An attack on Indian Agent Rust for neglecting his official duties, the collection and sale of Indian antiquities.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe
Summarizes historic materials, including notes on the Santa Barbara Chumash.
1884-90 History of California. San Francisco. 7 vols.
A good deal on Santa Barbara and its mission.
1888 California Pastoral. San Francisco.
The Indians in mission times.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene
Many brief notes on the Chumash.
Includes the Santa Barbara area.
Notes on the Chumash.

Bowman, J. N.
Caballeria y Collei, Juan
1892 History of the City of Santa Barbara. Translated by E. Burke. Santa Barbara.
Contains a great deal of important material not found elsewhere.

Carlson, Vada F.
1959 This is Our Valley [Santa María]. Westernlore Press, Los Angeles.
A little on Indian sites in the area.

Carrasco y Guisasola, Francisco
1882-83 Documentos referentes al reconocimiento de las costas de las Californias. Dirección de hidrografía, Madrid.
Includes early accounts of the Chumash.

Caughey, John Walton
Some references to the Chumash.

Cessac, Léon de

Chapman, Charles
A great deal of information on the Chumash and Chumash-Spanish contact and missionization.

Cook, S. F.
Discusses the population loss incident on missionization.
Much of the statistics were derived from the Santa Barbara area and deal with the Chumash.
The standard work on the subject; much of the early material deals with the Chumash.
Some of the expeditions passed through Chumash territory; see esp. pp. 152-157.
Costanso, Miguel
1770 Diario histórico de los viages de mar, y tierra hechos al norte de la California. Impr. del Superior Gobierno, Mexico. Reprinted in Edición Chimalistac, Mexico, 1950.
Accounts of early contacts with the Chumash are included.

Duflot de Mofras, E.
Earlier report summarizing the following reference.
Some early descriptive material on the Chumash is included.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin
An extremely detailed and careful work.
Engelhardt is the official historian of the missions.
1930 San Buenaventura, the Mission by the Sea. Mission Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara.
1932 Mission La Concepción Purísima de María Santísima. Mission Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara.

Fages, Pedro
For material on Chumash Indians of Santa Barbara see pp. 31-36, 47-53.
Forbes, Alexander
Includes descriptions and illustrations of the Santa Barbara area.

Ford, Henry Chapman

Geary, G. J.

Geiger, Maynard
Notes on the cemetery and burials at the mission.

Gleason, D.
Popular, general work which includes some material on the Indian occupation of the islands.

Goycochea, Phelipe de
1796 Report to Boria, March 12, 1796, on Rancherías on Shore of Santa Barbara Channel from San Buenaventura Mission to That of La Purísima. Archives of California State Papers, Bancroft Library, Berkeley.

Griffin, G. B.
1891 Documents from the Sutro Collection. HSSC-P II:1.

Hawley, Walter A.
1910 The Early Days of Santa Barbara, California. New York.
Includes some material on missions and the Indians.

Heizer, Robert F.
Hemert-Engert, Adolph van, and Frederick J. Teggart (eds.)
See Costanso 1770.

Henshaw, H. W. (ed.) and Richard Stewart Evans (transl.)
One of the earliest translations of the accounts of the Spanish explorers. Notes on the Chumash are brief but invaluable.

Jackson, H. M. H. and A. Kinney

Kroeber, Alfred L.

Langsdorff, G. H. von
Langsdorff touched on California and gives brief descriptions of the missions and Indians.

La Pérouse, J. F.
Important early notes on the missionized Indians along the California coast.

Mason, Jesse D.
A very little on the Indians but some of it is otherwise difficult to find.

Menzies, Archibald
See Dalton 1897 (Ethnography).

Mikesell, Marvin
Nidever, George

Ogden, A.
1933 Russian Sea-Otter Hunting on the California Coast. CHS-SP 7:29-51. San Francisco.

O'Keefe, J. J.

Palou, Francisco

O'Keefe, J. J.

Pena, T. de la
1891 Diary of Fray Tomás de la Pena Kept During the Voyage of the Santiago. Translated by George Butler Griffin in Documents from the Sutro Collection. HSSC-P 2:111-143.

Portolá, Gaspar de
1909 Diary of Gaspar de Portolá During the California Expedition of 1769-1770. Edited by Donald E. Smith and Frederick J. Teggart. UC-APCH 1:3. Berkeley.

Reveley, William (transl.)

Robinson, Alfred

Includes information on the Santa Barbara area.
Robinson, W. W.
1955  The Story of Ventura County. Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles.
      A little on the Chumash.

Robinson, W. W. and L. C. Powell

Rose, Robert Sheldon
1911  The Portolá Expedition of 1769-1770: Diary of Vicente Vila.

Sales, L.

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Sheridan, E. M.
1940  History of Ventura County. H. McLean Meier Publication.

Simpson, L. B.
1938  California in 1792: The Expedition of J. Longinos Martinez.
      Huntington Library, San Marino.

Southworth, John R.
1920  Santa Barbara and Montecito. Orena Studios, Santa Barbara.
      A little about the Chumash.

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      UC-APCH-P 1:2. Berkeley.
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Torquemada, Juan de

Vancouver, George
      Includes notes on Vancouver's collection of Chumash materials. See Dalton 1897 (Ethnography).
Venegas, Miguel  

Vizcaino, Sebastian  
n.d. Letters to the King of Spain. HSSC-P 2:1. Los Angeles.

Wagner, Henry R.  

Watson, Douglas S.  

Webb, Edith Buckland  

Wilbur, Marguerite E.  
1953-54 Vancouver in California. G. Dawson, Los Angeles. 3 vols.

Woodward, Arthur  
   The "ethnologists" are the Spanish explorers and the missionaries.
   Abstracted from the diary of mail carrier Joseph Velazquez, part of whose route followed the Channel coast.
LINGUISTICS

Anonymous
A short note on J. P. Harrington's work.

Gatschet, Albert S.
First scholarly notice of the Santa Barbara (i.e. Chumash) language family.

Santa Barbara language family said to include also speech of Santa Ynez, Santa Cruz Island, San Luis Obispo, and (incorrectly) San Antonio.

1879 Classification Into Seven Linguistic Stocks of Western Indian Dialects Contained in Forty Vocabularies. USGS-WCM 7:403-485. Washington.

Hale, Horatio S.
A few Chumash words are included.

Harrington, John Peabody
See Anonymous 1954.

Heizer, Robert F. (ed.)
Extremely detailed, careful records of six Chumash dialects. The editor's notes include considerable additional material, much of it from sources difficult of access.

Henshaw, H. W. and Alfred L. Kroeber
Kroeber, Alfred
     Word lists and a few short texts.

Latham, Robert Gordon
1856 On the Languages of Northern, Western and Central America. Transactions of the Philological Society of London, 57-115. Under the name "Santa Barbara" (p. 85) is the first known mention of the Chumash languages in the English-speaking world. Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez, and San Luis Obispo dialects are noted as related. Very brief note with no vocabularies or other documentation.

Powell, John Wesley
     On pp. 67-68 is the delineation of the "Chumashan" (Chumash) language family as now constituted. Based on the work of Henshaw, this was the first authoritative and correct classification and the first to apply the term Chumash to the whole.

Powers, Stephen
     Linguistic appendix by John Wesley Powell contains some Chumash material (pp. 560-566).

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Boas, Franz

Carr, Lucien

Gifford, Edward Winslow
1926 Californian Indian Types. AMNH-AP 26:50-60. New York.
Hrdlička, Alěš

Leigh, R. W.

Littlewood, Robert A.

Matiegka, H.

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1924 Declination of the Pars Basilaris in Normal and in Artificially Deformed Skulls. MAIHF-INM-MS 27. New York.

The normal skulls were recovered on San Miguel Island.

Sera, G. L.
1914 Residui di popolazioni mongoloidi nelle Isoli di California. Archivio per l'antropologia e l'etnologia 44:28-38, 143-147.

Smith, J. and L. Carr, Jr.
1878 Measurements of Crania Recovered During the Year. PM-AR 11:221-224. Cambridge, Mass.
Smith, J. and L. Carr, Jr. [cont'd.]

Includes material recovered in the Santa Barbara area.
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Virchow, R.