# A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE CHUMASH AND THEIR PREDECESSORS Compiled by E. N. Anderson, Jr.

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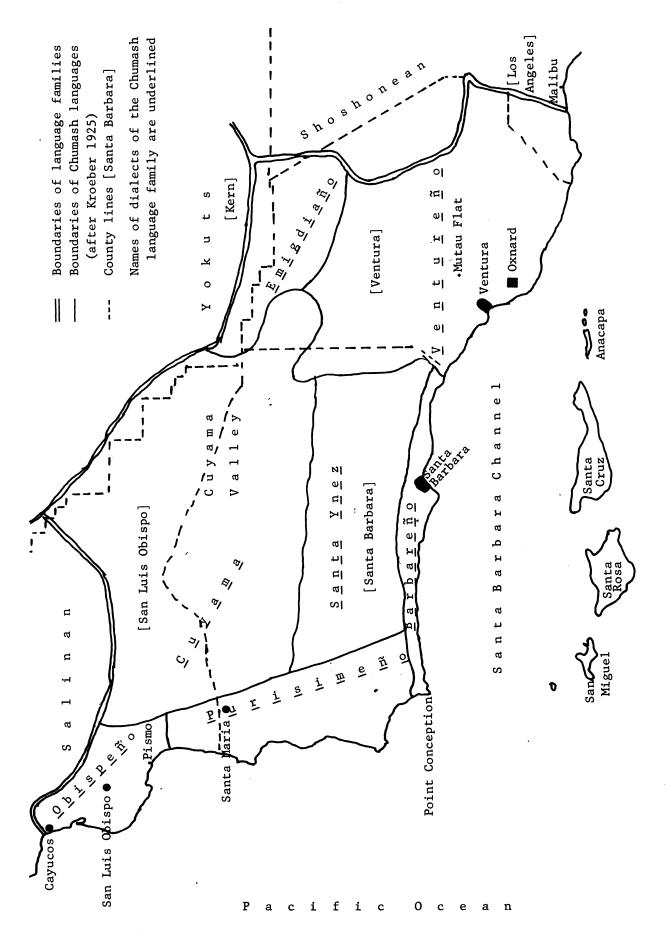
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#### PREFACE

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.



#### 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. Α 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):

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

<u>Archaeology</u>—<u>Petroglyphs and Pictographs</u>: 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.

<u>History</u>: Caballeria y Collel 1892, if you can get it; all the works of Bolton.

Linguistics: Heizer 1952 and 1955 are invaluable.

Physical Anthropology: Oetteking, various works.

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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

AA	American Anthropologist
AAnt	American Antiquity
AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
- P	Proceedings
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology
AMNH	American Museum of Natural History
-AP	Anthropological Papers
AN	American Naturalist
APS	American Philosophical Society
- P	Proceedings
ARA	Archaeological Research Associates
-CCA	Contributions to California Archaeology
ASASC	Archaeological Survey Association of Southern California
- N	Newsletter
- P	Paper
ASSC	Archaeological Society of Southern California
<b>-</b> B	Bulletin
C	State of California
- DWR	Department of Water Resources
-AR	Archaeological Report
-DBP	Division of Beaches and Parks
-AR	Archaeological Report
<b>-</b> DM	Division of Mines
-B	Bulletin
- DMG	Division of Mines and Geology
-B	Bulletin
-JMG	Journal of Mines and Geology
<b>-</b> R	Report
CHS	California Historical Society
-Q	Quarterly
-SP	Special Publication
HSSC	Historical Society of Southern California
-P	Publications
JAFL	Journal of American Folklore
LACM	Los Angeles County Museum
-Q	Quarterly
MAIHF	Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation
-C	Contributions
- IN	Indian Notes
-M	and Monographs
-MS	Miscellaneous Series

NSS	National Speleological Society
-MRSG	Monthly Report of the Stanford Grotto
PM	Peabody Museum
 - AR	Annual Report
SBM	Santa Barbara Museum
SBMNH	Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
-AR	Annual Report
-DA	Department of Anthropology
-DA -B	Bulletin
-D -L	Leaflet
- MT	Museum Talk
-0P	Occasional Papers
SCAS	Southern California Academy of Sciences
-B	Bulletin
SI	Smithsonian Institution
-AR	Annual Report
-BAE	Bureau of American Ethnology
-AP	Anthropological Paper
-AR	Annual Report
-B	Bulletin
-B -R	Report
- CK	Contributions to Knowledge
-CNAE	Contributions to North American Ethnology
-MC	Miscellaneous Collections
-REFW	Reports of Explorations and Field Work
-RUSNM	Reports of the U. S. National Museum
-RBS	River Basin Surveys
SWJA	Southwestern Journal of Anthropology
SWM	Southwest Museum
-M	Masterkey
UC	University of California
-APCH	Academy of Pacific Coast History
- P	Publications
-AR	Anthropological Records
-AS	Archaeological Survey
<b>-</b> R	Report
<b>-</b> IA	Ibero-Americana
-LAAS	Los Angeles Archaeological Survey
- AR	Annual Report
- PAAE	Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology
<b>-</b> PH	Publications in History
US	United States
-DA	Department of Agriculture
-MP	Miscellaneous Publications
-GGST	Geological and Geographic Survey of Territories
-GS	Geographical Surveys
-WCM	West of the 100th Meridian

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