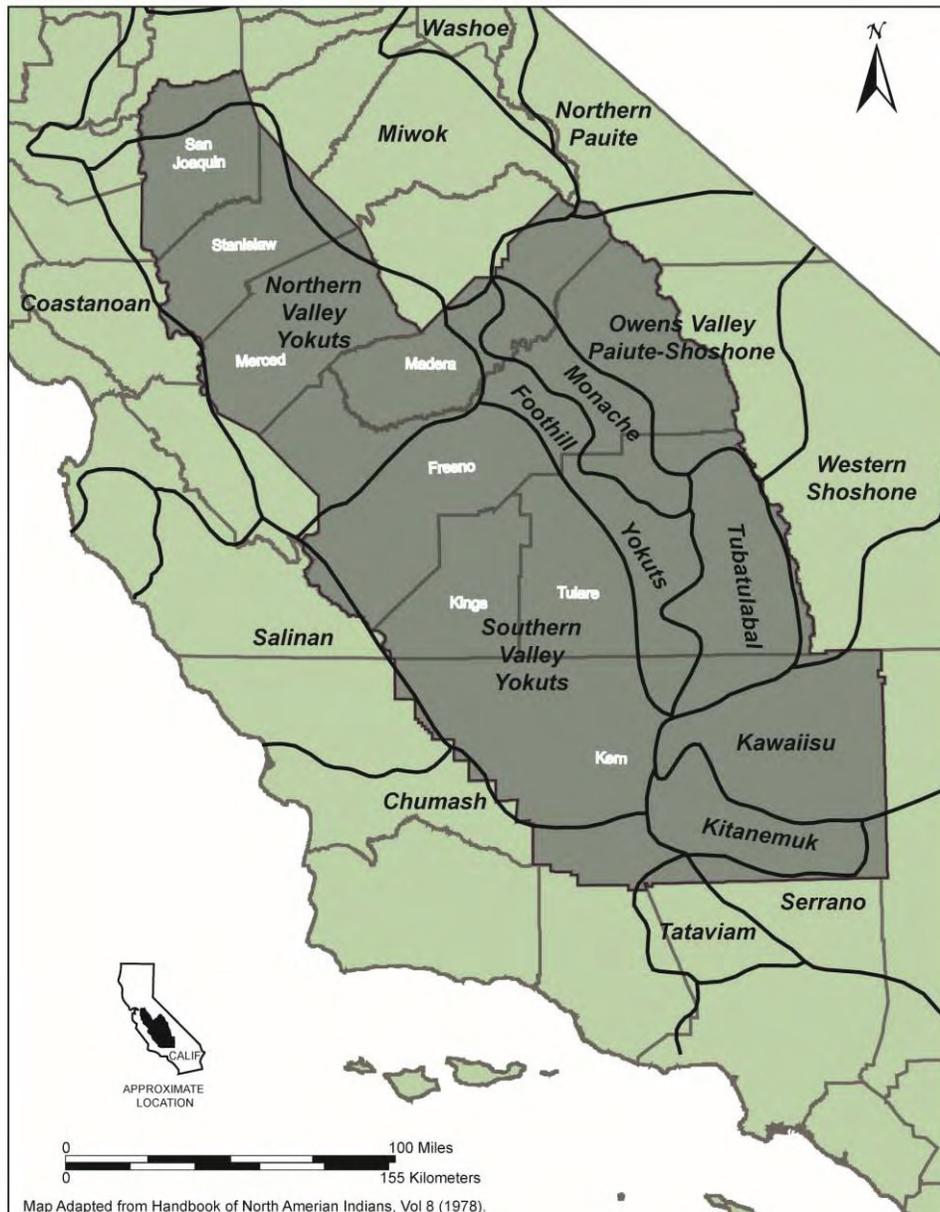


# Indigenous Ethnographic Regions of the San Joaquin Valley

## Ethnographic Perspective Mapping

In this grant project, Ethnographer Dr. Dorothea Theodoratus provided an extensive Tribal EJ report of the CA Central Valley Tribes (both federally and non-federally recognized). Based on an ethnographic perspective, Dr. Theodoratus and Kathleen McBride provide ethnography mapping, description of Tribes, and listing of CA Central Valley Tribes by County.



“Figure 2. Map of Ethnographic Territories in Eight County Study Area”

Descriptions of each of the pre-contact, indigenous territories by county are as follows:

- The Northern Valley Yokuts territory extended from the southern two-thirds of San Joaquin County, through Stanislaus, Merced, and western Madera counties to the northwest portion of Fresno County.
- The Miwok territory was in the northern third of San Joaquin County, and this group included a small area on the eastern end of Stanislaus County, and the northeastern corners of Merced and Madera Counties.
- The Costanoan were in a small area on the southwestern corner of Stanislaus, and the northwest side of Merced Counties.
- The Paiute extended their territory into the eastern side of the high Sierra, in Madera and Fresno Counties, and the northeastern tip of Tulare County.
- The Mono (Monache) were immediately west of the Paiute in a territorial strip running from the northwest to the southeast through Madera, Fresno and Tulare Counties.
- The Foothill Yokuts paralleled the Mono and Tubatulabal on their western sides in a strip on the lower foothills running from Madera County through Fresno and Tulare Counties and into a portion of Kern County. To their west were the Southern Valley Yokuts extending from Fresno County, through Tulare and Kings Counties, to include a large portion of western Kern County.
- Fresno, King, and Kern Counties are touched on the western fringe by the Salinan tribal territory in the north and the Chumash in the south. The Tubatulabal area was in eastern Tulare County below the highest Sierra Mountains and into the northern part of Kern County. A small area of northeast Kern County and a slim strip on the eastern side of Tulare County was claimed by the Shoshone. South of the Tubatulabal and Shoshone were the Kawaiisu, then the Kitanemuk, and a small portion of Tataviam in Kern County. A small section of Kern County between the Kitanemuk and Tataviam is the traditional territory of the Serrano. The area east of the Kitanemuk is Vanyume territory.

**“Figure 3. Counties, Tribal Categories, Present-day Tribal Groups”**

County	Tribal Category	Present-day Tribes# * Federally recognized
San Joaquin	Miwok	*Ione Band of Miwok Indians
		*Wilton Miwok Rancheria
	N. Valley Yokuts	*Jackson Rancheria
		*Buena Vista Rancheria
Stanislaus	Miwok	Choinumni Council of Yokuts
		Northern Valley Yokut Tribe
	N. Valley Yokuts	California Valley Miwok Tribe (CVMT)
		Costanoan
Merced	Miwok	*Chicken Ranch Rancheria
		Choinumni Council of Yokuts
	N. Valley Yokuts	Northern Valley Yokut Tribe
		Costanoan
Madera	Miwok	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Costanoan Indians
		Northern Valley Yokut Tribe
	N. Valley Yokuts	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Costanoan Indians
		Costanoan
Madera	Miwok	Southern Sierra Miwok Nation
		Choinumni Council of Yokuts
	N. Valley Yokuts	Northern Valley Yokut Tribe
		Foothill Yokuts
	Mono	Chukchansi Yokotch Tribe
		Paiute
		North Fork Band of Mono
		*Owens Valley groups: Bishop, Big Pine, Fort Independence, Lone Pine

Fresno	N. Valley Yokuts	Choinumni Council of Yokuts Northern Valley Yokut Tribe	
	S. Valley Yokuts	*Santa Rosa Rancheria	
	Foothill Yokuts	Sierra Foothill Wuksachi Yokuts Tribe *Table Mountain Rancheria Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government Wukchumni Council (Tribe) Traditional Choinumni Tribe Northern Band of Mono-Yokuts	
	Mono	*North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians North Fork Band of Mono *Big Sandy Rancheria *Cold Springs Rancheria Dunlap Band of Mono Indians	
	Paiute	*Owens Valley groups: Bishop, Big Pine, Fort Independence, Lone Pine	
	Salinan	Salinan Tribe Salinan Nation Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association	
	Kings	Southern Valley Yokuts	*Santa Rosa Rancheria
		Salinan	Salinan Tribe Salinan Nation Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association
			*Owens Valley groups: Bishop, Big Pine, Fort Independence, Lone Pine
	Tulare	Southern Valley Yokuts	*Santa Rosa Rancheria
Foothill Yokuts		*Tule River Reservation Wukchumni Council Wukchumni Indian Tribe Sierra Foothill Wuksachi Yokuts Tribe	
Paiute/Kawaiisu		Mono Indian Tribe	
Paiute/Shoshone		*Owens Valley groups: Bishop, Big Pine, Fort Independence, Lone Pine	
Tubatulabal		Tubatulabals of Kern Valley	
Kern	Southern Valley Yokuts	*Santa Rosa Rancheria	
	Foothill Yokuts	*Tule River Reservation	

Tubatulabal	Tubatulabals of Kern Valley
Kawaiisu	Tejon Indian Tribe Kawaiisu Tribe (aka Kern Valley Indian Council)
	Tehachapi Indian Tribe
Shoshone	Kern Valley Paiute Tribe
Kitanemuk	Tinoqui-Chalola Council of Kitanemuk and Vanyume Tejon Indians
Serrano/Vanyume	*San Manuel Band of Mission Indians *Morongo Reservation
Tataviam	Fernandeno/Tataviam Tribe
Salinan	Salinan Tribe Salinan Nation Cultural Preservation Association Salinan-Chumash Nation
Chumash	Salinan-Chumash Nation Chumash Council of Bakersfield
<u>Paiute/Kawaiisu</u>	<u>Kern Valley Indian Council</u>

# Tribal territories include more than one county; groups may appear multiple times.

Dr. Theodoratus also provides this description about the Tribal listing by County:

“This work will include the traditional territories of the tribes as they were known prior to the counties’ existing boundaries. The tribes will be discussed under the broad tribal divisions or ethno-linguistic groups (e.g., Yokuts, Mono, and Tubatulabal). These groupings are internally consistent with linguistic similarities and shared culture, although there are differences in their natural environments. Variation exists among the subgroups (e.g., Northern Valley Yokuts, Foothill Yokuts, and Southern Valley Yokuts) and these variations are described. The core area and subareas will be discussed followed by a cultural summary. Tribal summaries will provide background information that will contribute to an understanding of cultural patterns, especially tribal areas of distribution, subsistence and settlement systems, sociopolitical organization, and sacred and ceremonial data. This will promote the establishment of a predictive modeling framework for the future identification of potential resources. Finally, present day groups will be discussed”. (Theodoratus & McBride, 2009)