



Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

People Facing the Sun



Overview

1 P.S.A.

2 Pre-Mission

3 Colonization

4 Land Rights & Recognition

1

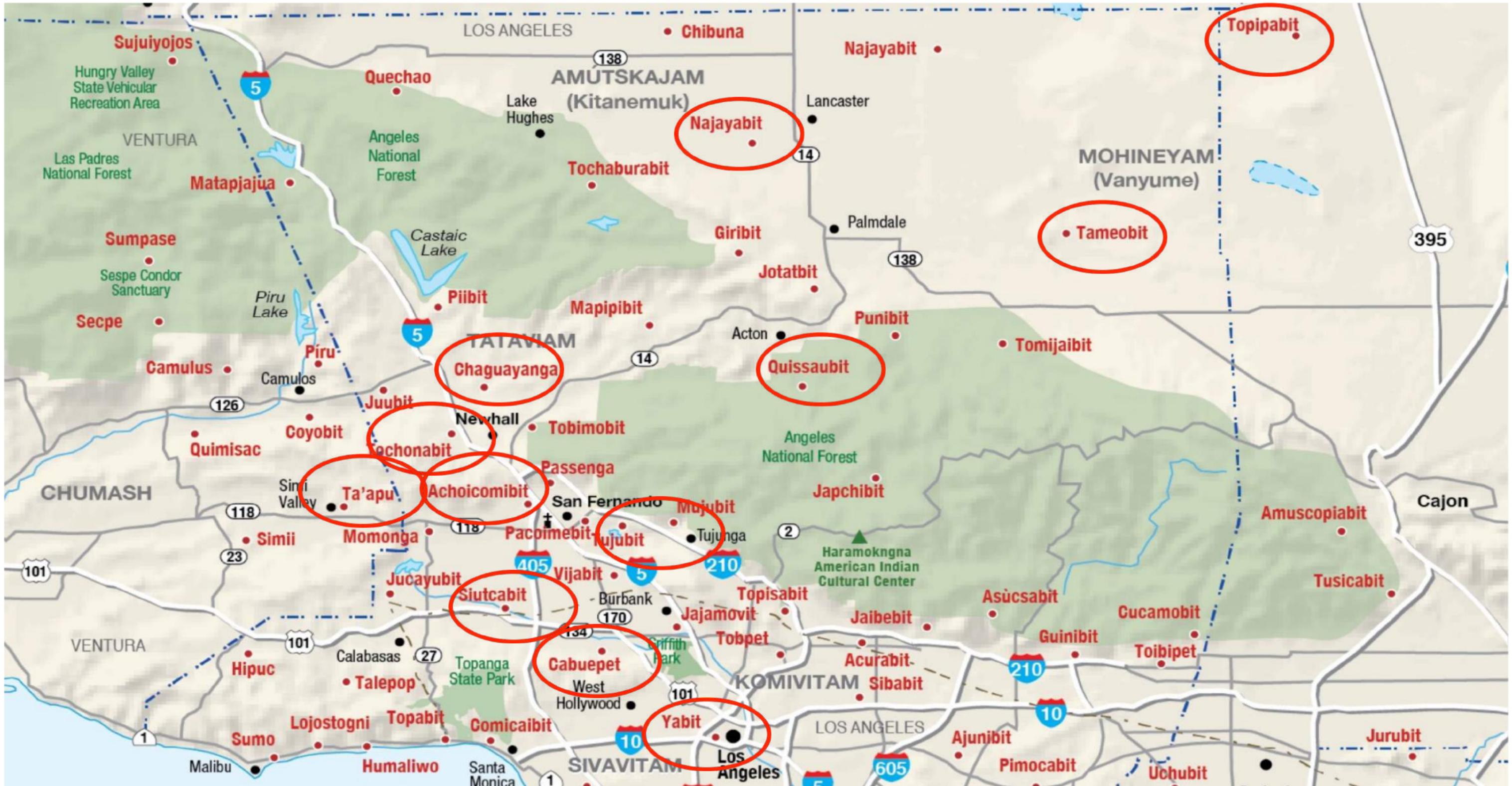
P.S.A.



2

Pre-Mission



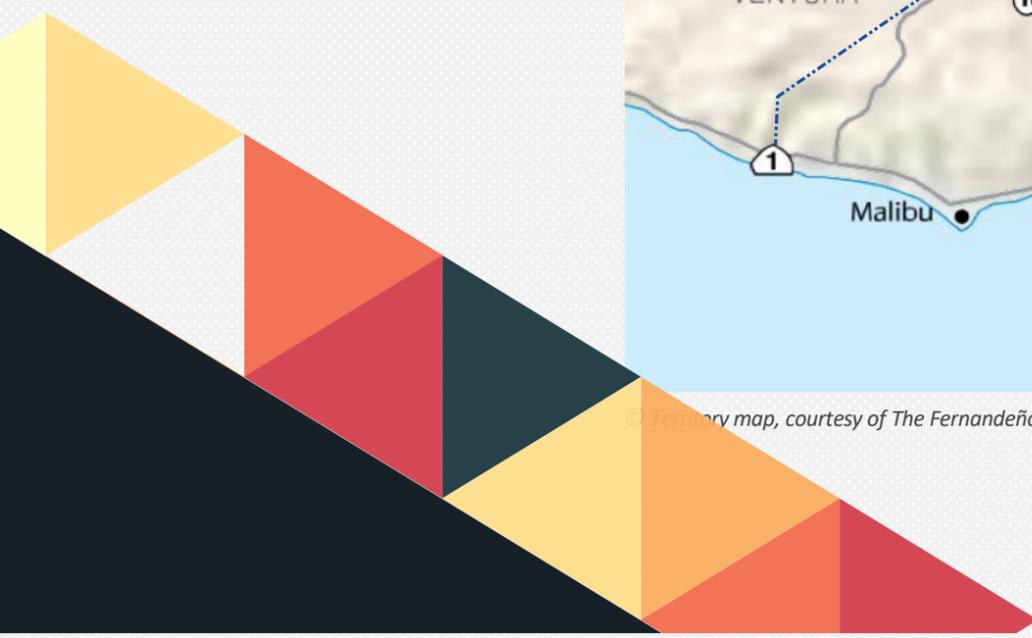




© Temporary map, courtesy of The Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

- Tribal boundaries
- County boundaries
- Interstates
- Highways
- Tribal area
- Land grants

CALIFORNIA
Area detailed



Each lineage was a tribe.

There is no tribe above the lineage.

- Each village had one lineage.
- The lineage was a tribe.
- Each lineage was sovereign/autonomous.
- There is no “single name” to describe these lineages, because each lineage was sovereign.



Regional Groups

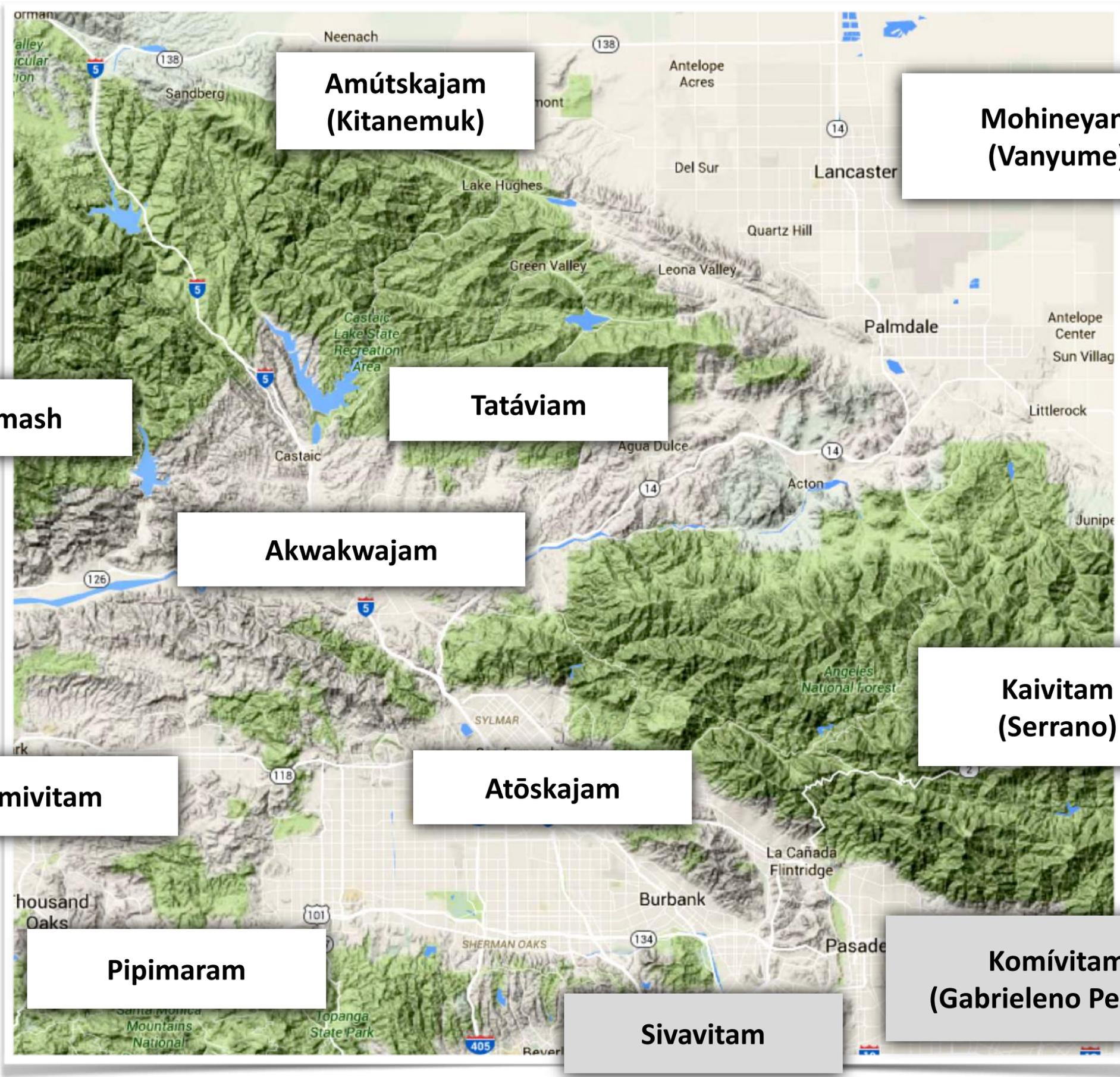
are not tribes.

- Regional Groups are lineages that share a common language, but speak many dialects.

Regional Groups are like “ethnicities” today.

- Regional Groups are not tribes because the lineages are the tribes.





**Amútskajam
(Kitanemuk)**

**Mohineyam
(Vanyume)**

Chumash

Tatáviam

Akwakwajam

**Kaivitam
(Serrano)**

Simivitam

Atōskajam

Pipimaram

Sivavitam

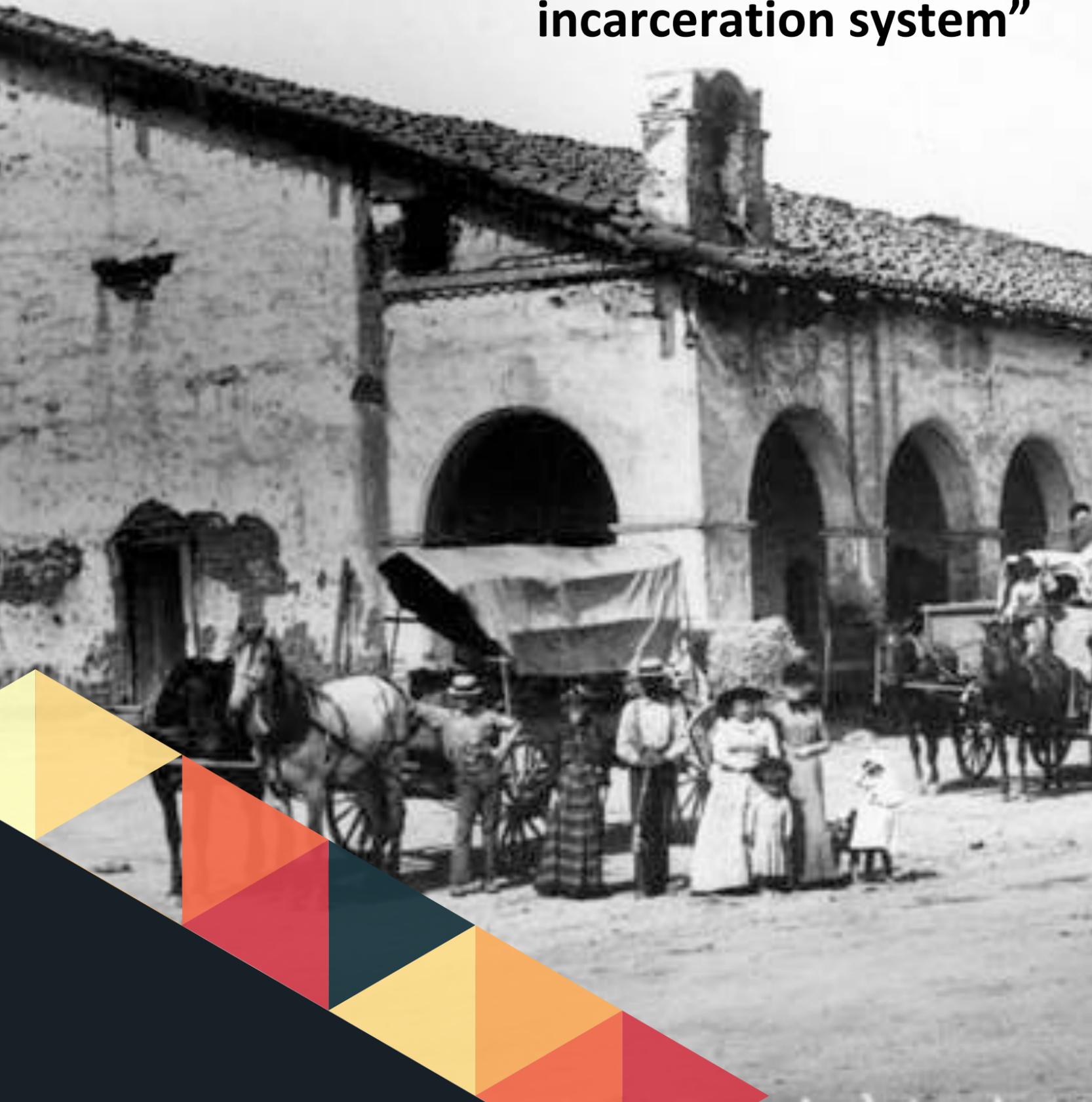
**Komívitam
(Gabrieleno People)**

3

COLONIZATION



“Missions were California’s first mass incarceration system”



- The California missions began in the late 18th century as an effort to convert Native Americans to Catholicism and expand European territory. There were 21 missions in all, lasting from 1769 until about 1833.
- Maintained indigenous traditions under the guise of catholic rules as an act of survival

Fernandeño Tataviam

Band of Mission Indians

- The Tribe is a coalition of lineages that were enslaved at Mission San Fernando.
- The coalition descends from a historic community of Fernandeño Indians



Constitution

of the

Fernandeño Tataviam
Band of Mission Indians

Preamble

We, the sovereign Fernandeño Tataviam people,

- proud of our history of creativity and life in community with our ancestral land, which we seek to conserve and develop as a resource for ourselves and our children; and
- dedicated to preserving and enriching our tribal culture, achieving and maintaining a desirable measure of prosperity, and securing to our posterity and to ourselves the blessings of freedom; and
- committed to solidarity with each other in a common quest for self-determination and economic justice; and
- honoring the memory of those who have struggled on our behalf for dignity, respect, and prosperity; and
- celebrating shared traditions that have given us identity and meaning and preserving inherited wisdom that still guides our lives, while continuing to learn from the contemporary world,

hereby enact this Constitution as the legal foundation for our life together.

Language Activity

Basic Takic Language Suffixes

-nga: means “place/here”

-bit /vit: means “I am from/of”

-veat: means “the country of”

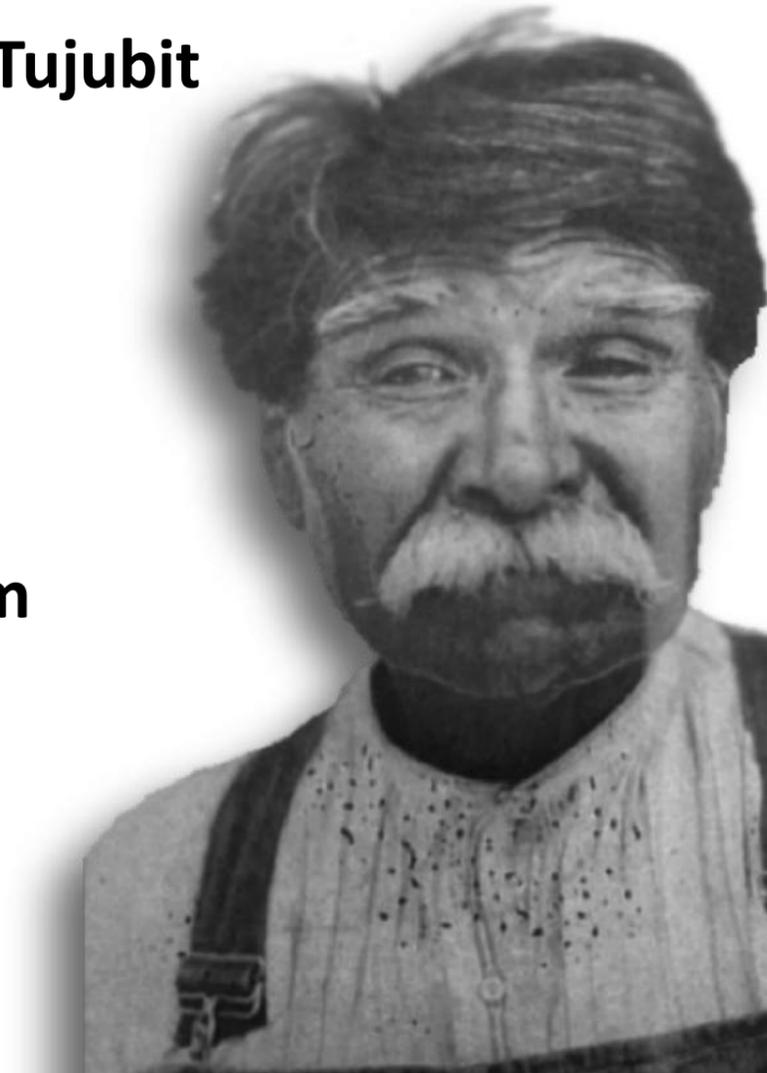
-am: makes the subject plural

“I am from Tujunga”
(Root Word: Tuju-)

Answer: Tujubit

“People of Tujunga”

Answer: Tjuvitam



Ancestor Setimo Lopez

Our Homelands

INDIGENOUS-DERIVED PLACE NAMES

Cahuenga (**Kawénga**)
Tujunga (**Tujúnga**)
Tapo Canyon(**Ta'apunga**)
Malibu (**Humaliwo**)
Piru(**Pi'iruknga**)
Pacoima (**Pacoinga**)
Castaic (**Castec**)
Topanga (**Tupa'nga**)

SPANISH TRANSLATIONS OF NATIVE PLACE NAMES

Calabasas (*Wanganga*: place of wild gourds)
Spanish: Calabasas means pumpkins
Encino (*Siutcanga*: place of any oak)
Spanish: Encino means Oak Tree

Name Breakdown.

“Fernandeño”

Language: Spanish

Translation: Associated with Mission San Fernando.

- Represents a coalition of lineages that are associated with Mission San Fernando. “Fernandeño” is not a tribe; it is a coalition of independent lineages.

“Tataviam”

Language: Kitanemuk

Translation: “People facing the sun.”

- This name was given to the ancestors in the Santa Clarita Valley region by their neighbors to the North (present-day Tejon Indian Tribe)

4

Land Rights & Recognition



Petition for Ex-Mission San Fernando Land: 1843

Potential Reservation Lands

Washington, D. C.
October 17, 1892.

The Commissioner of
Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

Some time ago my attention was called to the condition of a company of Indians living on the edge of the San Fernando Grant in Los Angeles County, California, and I was asked to take such steps as I might find possible and advisable in order to secure to them lands of which they had been unjustly deprived.

Upon examining into the case I found that these people were the remaining members and descendants of the band or village to whom Manuel Micheltorena, Governor of California, granted one league of land May 30th, 1843, the record of which, together with the expediente, is to be found among the Archives of the United States Surveyor General's Office in San Francisco. A copy of the expediente is herewith enclosed.

Further investigation shows that these people had lived in quiet and undisturbed possession of the land called for in the grant, for many years - that in 1848 Governor Pio Pico made a grant of the Ex Mission of San Fernando to Eulogio de Celis, in consideration of \$14,000 - and that when, after confirmation of the claim which was filed with the Commission to settle the private land Claims in California, asking for confirmation of a grant

Frank Lewis, 1892

Caminos

Sist of those who desire cullivati land in
San Fernando

1st Alcalde Pedro Joaquin
Journado
Jaciuto
Eniterio
Camilo
Odon
Calisto
Femilado
Femilado
Patricio
Norberto
Meliton
Jose Flores
Jernau
Rojerio
Martiniano
Jose Pau
Narciso
Quido
Pedro
Pnuo
Odon
Pascacio

Tomás
Vicente
Mejias
Romaldo
Juan de Ma
Melchor
Norberto
Norberto
Ramon
Cornelio
Basilio
Cosme
Martin
Juan
Olorico
Tomás
Manu

Lands Grants & Dispossession



Rancho El Encino

Rancho Tujunga

Rancho Cahuenga

Rancho Sikwanga

Rancho Patzkunga

Rancho Escorpion

- Land with natural water sources became extraordinarily valuable to Anglo Settlers
- Local state courts were against our ancestors' claims to the land
- Impossible for the San Fernando Mission Indian defendants to affirm rights to land that would have formed the foundation for a reservation.

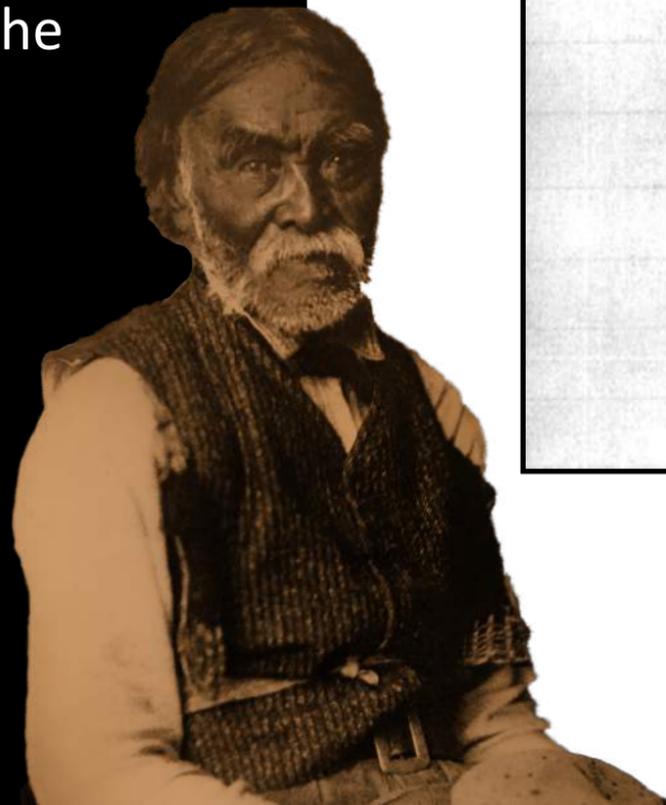
Porter & Maclay vs. Pablo Cota et. al

Captain Antonio Maria Ortega and 6 Mission Indians occupied their ancestral land

Land "belonged" to Benjamin K. Porter and Charles Maclay.

On July 1, 1876, Porter and Maclay took the natives to court

On February 12, 1878, the court reaffirmed ownership to Porter and Maclay, and fined the Indians \$500 plus \$50 rent for every month since July 1, 1876.



This cause having
been duly tried and submitted, and the
Court having filed its findings of fact
and conclusions of law, and having
ordered judgment to be entered accordingly,
It is seen by the Court, ordered ad-
judged and decreed, that the said
plaintiffs Ben K. Porter & Char. Maclay,
do have and receive of from the said
defendant Pablo Cota, Felicitas Villa,
Josefa Pelua, Jesus Ramirez, Jesus
Ramirez, Jesus Capistran, Antonio -
Maria Ortega, and Orticuro, the prom-
ise of the following described premises, to-
wit: All that certain tract of land
of land, situated in the County of Los
Angeles, State of California, being the



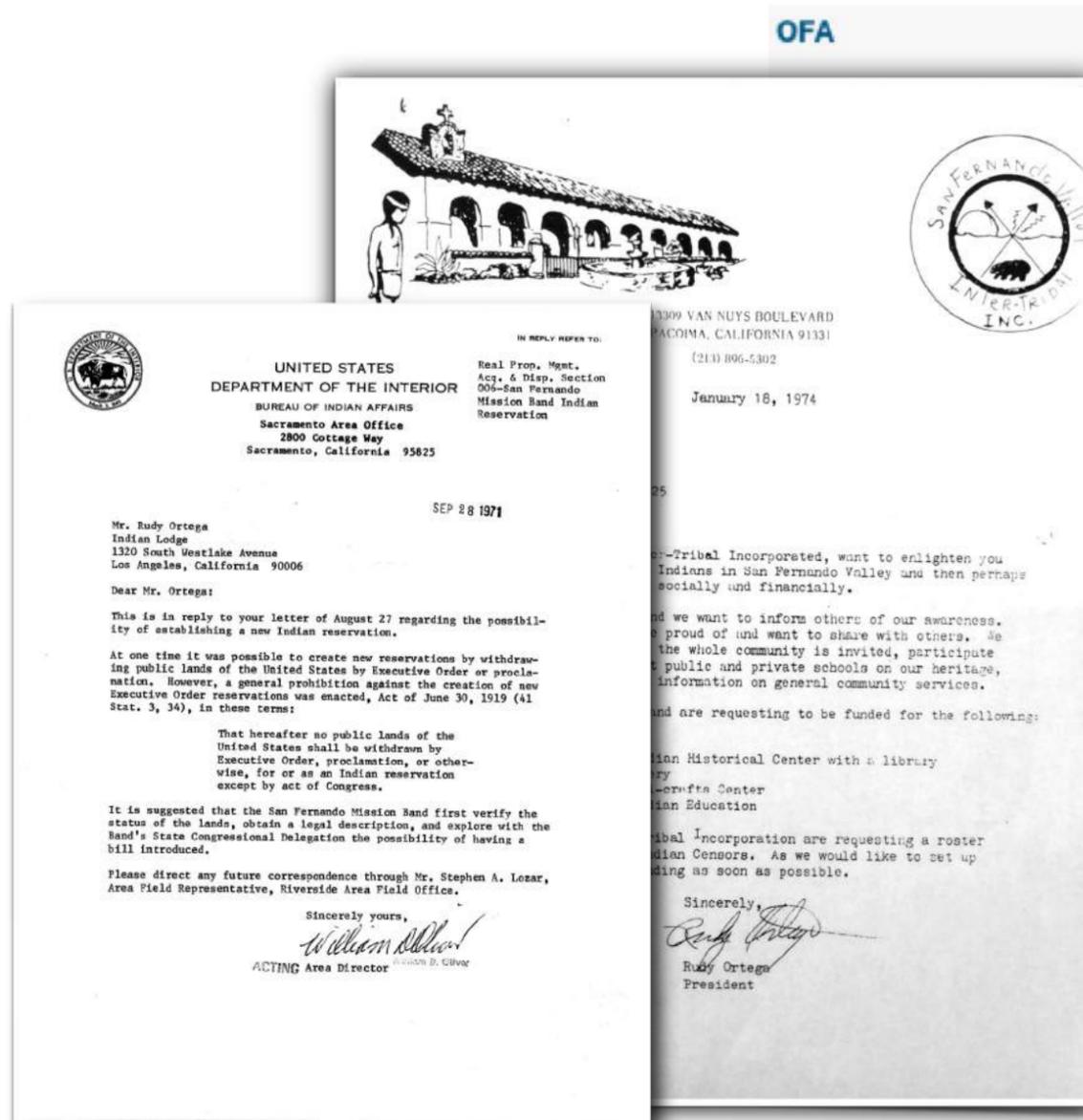
**26 Villages
Three Families
900+ Citizens**

This coalition consists of three principle lineages traditionally known as Siutcabit, Tujubit, and Kavwevit.

As the lineage members were forced to speak English in the late 19th Century, they adopted the surname of their lineage leader.

Today, these three lineages are known as the Ortega lineage (representing ancestor Maria Rita Alipas Ortega), the Garcia lineage (representing ancestor Josephine Leyvas Garcia), and the Ortiz lineage (representing ancestor Joseph Ortiz).

150-Year Pursuit



Petitioner #158: Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, CA

Petitioner Number:	158
Petitioner Name:	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Petitioner State:	CA
Acknowledged/Denied/In Process:	In-process
Date Decision Effective:	
Current Status:	Petitioner or any individual or entity in 120-Day Comment Period (June 16, 2020, to October 14, 2020) on Phase I Negative PF (see § 83.35).
Currently in Litigation:	no
Acknowledgment Regulation Revision Chosen by Petitioner:	2015
Petition Narrative Document(s):	2009 Narrative 2015 Narrative Supplement (Criterion A) 2015 Narrative Supplement (Criterion B) 2015 Narrative Supplement (Criterion C)
Petitioner Contact Information:	Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians c/o Mr. Edward A. Ortega 1019 Second Street, #1 San Fernando, California 91340 Phone: (818) 837-0794 Fax: (850) 837-0796
Date of Receipt of Documented Petition:	



Hakup a'ai
(thank you)