


Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians



Kizh Nation



Flora and Fauna of the Los Angeles Basin
through
the Eyes of the Kizh

A Presentation for the
The Sustainable Environment Institute AT LACCD
(SEI) and DAS and the Climate Center
October 17, 2024

Presented by:
Matthew Teutimez

Founder - LINKS - Laboratory for Indigenous Knowledge Systems
Tribal Biologist - Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation



Chief & Spiritual Leader
Ernie P. Teutimez - Salas





CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Assembly

RESOLUTION



By Assembly Members Diane Doolittle, Barbara Alby, Cecilia Flores, Dede Alpert, Margarita Archuleta, Joe Baca, Julie Borstein, Violet Brownburg, Valerie Brown, John Burton, Cruz M. Bustamante, Sal Caronella, Dominick L. Cortese, Debra-Isadora Durbin, Delaine Easlin, Bob Egan, Sheila M. Escutia, Robert Frazier, Jerry Friedman, Jan Goldsmith, Mike Gorkh, Tom Ichniowski, Irina Ivanova, Don Iverson, Paul L. Hoehner, Betty Karmali, Richard Katz, Barbara Lee, Pamela McDonald, Gurn Hooper, Bill Morone, Richard Mountjoy, Willard Murray, George J. Napolitano, Richard Polanco, Charles W. Schwimmbach, James Rogan, Andrea Sorensen, Margaret L. Snyder, Hilda Solis, Nan Takemugi, Tom Uehara, and Ted Weppelund; Relative to

The Gabrielinos

Whereas, Gabrielino tribal territory encompasses the entire Los Angeles Basin and the Channel Islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente; and

Whereas, the Gabrielinos were, at one time, one of the most progressive and peaceful Native American tribes of southern California; long before European contact, the Gabrielinos already had a major society with a government, laws, religion, music, dance, art, a monetary system, and cultural exchange; and

Whereas, the State of California has had consistent interaction with the Gabrielinos, known originally as the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians; and

Whereas, the State of California recognizes that the Gabrielino Indian community existed and has continued to exist without interruption to the present day; and

Whereas, the State of California recognizes that the Gabrielinos have held general membership meetings in the San Gabriel, California region for over 100 years; and

Whereas, the State of California recognizes that Gabrielino members participate consistently in tribal affairs; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the ASSEMBLY AND SENATE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SENATE, that the State of California recognizes the Gabrielinos as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles Basin and takes great pride in recognizing the Indian inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and the continued existence of the Indian community within our state; and be it further

Resolved, that the California Legislature respectfully memorialize the President and Congress of the United States to liberate give recognition to the Gabrielino as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles Basin; and be it further

Resolved, that the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 96
Adopted in Assembly August 11, 1978

Signed: *Willie L. Brown*
Willie L. Brown, Speaker of the Assembly

Attest:
E. Patricia Wilson
E. Patricia Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Signed: *Leo J. McCarthy*
Leo J. McCarthy, President of the Senate

Attest:
Rich Hillen
Rich Hillen, Secretary of the Senate

Adopted in Senate August 31, 1978



According to Harrington's consultant Raimundo Yorba, the Gabrieleño living in the Whittier Narrows are referred to themselves as Kichereños. According to Yorba "his mother was half San Gabrieleño Indian. She was what they called a Kichireño, one of a bunch of people that lived at that place just this side of San Gabriel which is known as the Mision Vieja. Kichireño is not a placename, but a tribename, the name of a kind of people" (Harrington 1986:R129 F345).

Año de 1772
 En el año del Señor de mil setecientos y setenta y dos...
 el día veinte y ocho de febrero...
 de esta Misión, agüen adviene sus obligaciones...
 y por no saber el Nombre de sus Padres...
 por el nombre del Ynterprete, p[er]o no lo pongo...
 el primer que empezó a explicarme algunos vocablos a su lengua: es de la...
 Misión que está al oriente de esta Misión en un llano serrado de agua por todos...
 lados, y los Indios de esta lengua llaman [dicha] Ranchería los Yndios Quiichi y para que...
 me[.]r conosca le puse por nombre a dicha ranchería Sn. Francisco Quiichi"----AMR
 10/2005

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 10/2005

BaptismalData

Data		Ego's Spanish Name		Father's Data								
Number	00001	Ego's Spanish Name	Fernando Salvador de	Mission SG	Number 00125							
27 Nov 1771	11/27/1771	Ego's Native Name		Spanish Name	gentiles							
Ceremonia Date		Ego's Surname		Native Name								
pe +	Type phrase	Ego's Origin	San Francisco Quiichi,	Surname								
Sex	M	Ego's Ethnicity	[Indio]	Origin								
Place	Yglecia	Ego's Religious Status		Ethnicity								
Age	dos a tres	Ego's Derived Origin		Religious Status								
Unit	a	Ego's Legitimacy		Military Status								
Level	p	Ego's Birth Date		Mother's Data								
Notes	The priest refers to the Rancheria- referred to by the Indians as Quiichi- San Francisco Quiichi .[vb]; Padre notes "por no saver el Nombre de sus padres no lo pongo pero es conocido bulgarmente el Yndio por el de nombre del Ynterprete por haver vido [...] el primero que empezó a explicarme algunos vocablos a su lengua: es de la Rancheria que está al oriente de esta Misión en un llano serrado de agua por todos lados, y los Indios de esta lengua llaman [dicha] Ranchería los Yndios Quiichi y para que me[.]r conosca le puse por nombre a dicha ranchería Sn. Francisco Quiichi"----AMR 10/2005				Mission SG Number 00131X Spanish Name gentiles Native Name Surname Origin Ethnicity Religious Status							
Officiant	Fernandez de la Somete	Recorder	Fernandez de la Somete	SC Officiant								
Death Mission SG		Death Number	05396	Burial Date	1/18/1829							
Death Link		Death Basis		Death Link	1							
Godparents' Data	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>View</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aguiar Manzano, Francisco Miguel</td> <td>View</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name	View	Aguiar Manzano, Francisco Miguel	View	Relatives' Data <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Relative Type</th> <th>Name</th> <th>View</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> </tbody> </table>			Relative Type	Name	View
Name	View											
Aguiar Manzano, Francisco Miguel	View											
Relative Type	Name	View										

ABORIGINAL SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

BY
WILLIAM BUNCAN STRONG

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
AND ETHNOLOGY
Volume 26, 1-4558 pp., 7 maps

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
1929

has also been assigned to the Gabrielino, which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers.¹³

On the basis of information received from Serrano, Palm Springs Cahuilla, and Mountain Cahuilla (who had lived in San Timoteo canyon), I have come to the opinion suggested in the last sentence quoted. All informants questioned, and they were all old people, agreed on the fact that the sites of San Bernardino, Redlands, and Crafton had originally been occupied by people who spoke the San Gabriel language. The original owners had been succeeded by the Mountain Cahuilla who were brought down to the San Bernardino mission about 1846, while the Serrano, or ismailem, as the Cahuilla term them, had originally occupied the foothills of the San Bernardino range bordering the San Bernardino valley. The Serrano, however, had always occupied the Yucaipe valley just southeast of Crafton. The Gabrielino group at Crafton was called *tekenetpauitcem* in the Cahuilla language, the Gabrielino group at Redlands was called in the same language *waticpakiktum*, but the name given the Gabrielino group at San Bernardino was not remembered. The four main informants whose independent statements concurred on these points were Rosa Morongo, a Pass Cahuilla woman married among the Serrano; Jesusa Manuel, a Mountain Cahuilla woman married among the Serrano; Alec Arguello, a Mountain Cahuilla man who formerly lived in San Timoteo canyon; and Alejo Potencio, old clan leader of the Palm Springs Cahuilla. Both of the men had seen and talked with Gabrielino who had formerly lived at the sites in question, while the two women had received their information from their older relatives. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity or honesty of these four informants, and the exact concurrence of each in regard to the language of the "Kisiannos," as the Gabrielino were called, is strong evidence in favor of original Gabrielino occupation.¹⁴

One important piece of evidence disputes this conclusion and that is the statement of Hugo Reid who formerly lived at San Gabriel where he had married a Gabrielino woman. He says, "Jurupa, San Bernardino, etc., belonged to another distinct tribe possessing a language not at all understood by the above Lodges; and, although reduced by the Spanish missionaries to the same religion and labor,

¹³ Handbook, 615-616.

¹⁴ Benjamin Morongo, an old Serrano questioned by Gifford, likewise stated that the valley including the San Manuel reservation site, was formerly occupied by Gabrielino. Gifford, *Clans and Moieties in Southern California*, present series, 14:179-180, 1918 (cited hereafter as S. Cal.).

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The OLD SAN GABRIEL MISSION

HISTORICAL NOTES TAKEN FROM OLD
MANUSCRIPTS AND RECORDS ACCU-
RATELY COMPILED AFTER DILIGENT
RESEARCH BY

REV. EUGENE SUGRANES, C. M. F.



SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY SECOND

1909

CHAPTER VI

Why Growth was Slow in the Early Period of the Existence of the San Gabriel Mission, 1771-1778

Perhaps it will seem strange, especially to the casual observer, that the progress of the San Gabriel Mission during the critical period of its infancy was comparatively slow. Yet we should not lose sight of the fact that into all the undertakings for the honor and glory of God, the human element must needs enter. In this is especially manifested the wisdom and providence of God. God works His wonders through natural agencies; even our salvation, the most wonderful of His providences, was wrought through human instrumentality. Likewise he employs our failures for his successes and even our sins oftentimes become the occasion for His more glorious manifestation.

Turning our attention to the various causes for the lack of rapid growth of this early mission, the first and perhaps the most lamentable was the reprehensible conduct of the soldier related above. This at once created a strong animosity in the hearts of the savages towards the missionaries. The Indians conceived the idea that rapine was the primary purpose of the mission's existence, rather than a kindly helpfulness to a better life. Sad indeed is it to know that not only upon this one occasion did the soldiers behave themselves unseemly, but in spite of the earnest admonitions of the Fathers to the contrary, they repeatedly brought shame upon the holy enterprise.

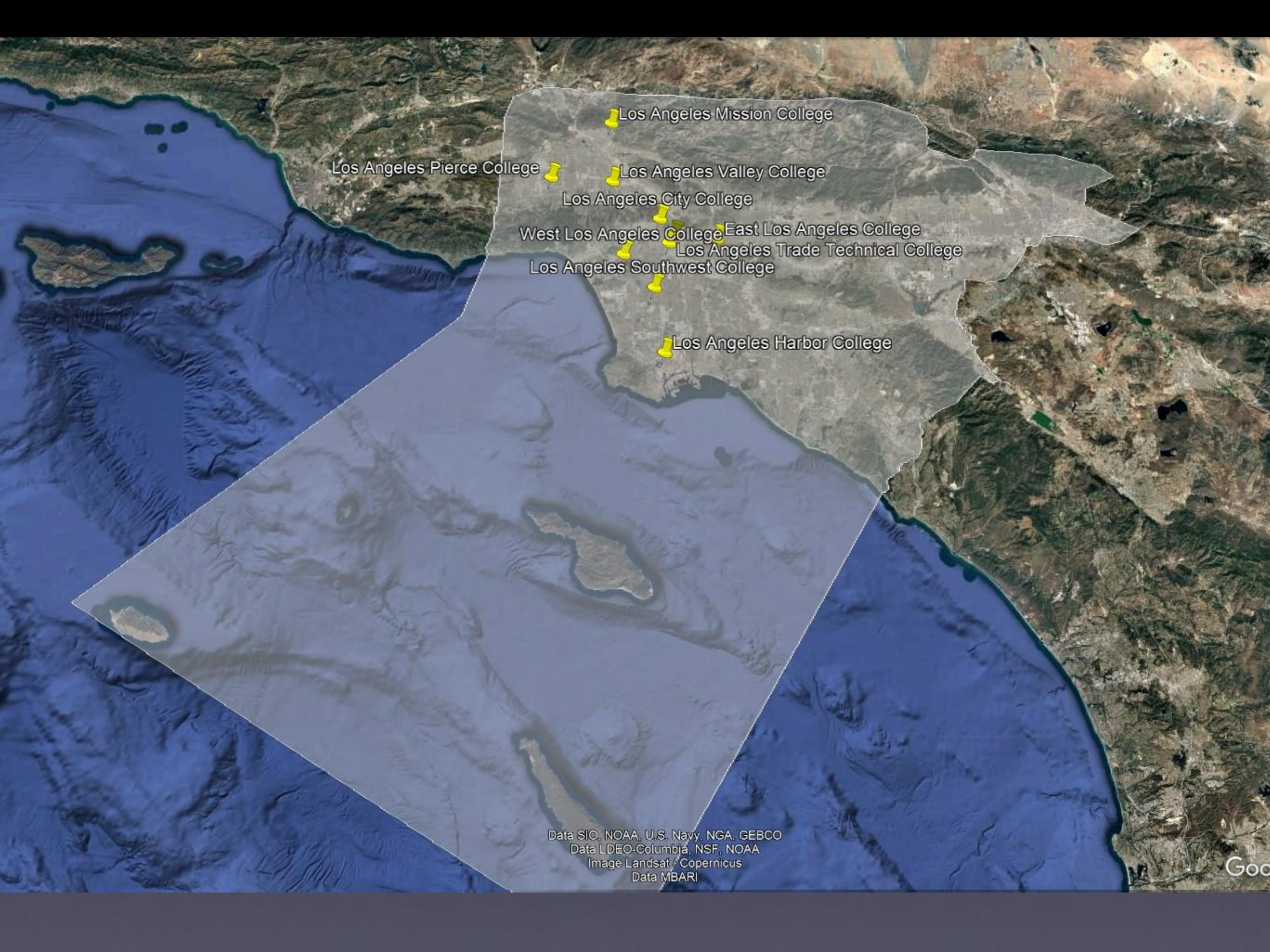
Another cause was the great difficulty experienced in learning the language and special dialect of the Indians. It is not rare to hear the missionaries complain of this hindrance. Each tribe spoke a different dialect and though a missionary might master one, yet in the immediate neighborhood another would be found quite different. The letters of the first missionaries to California tell of the laborious and tedious way in which they had to learn the different languages from the Indians and it is not a pleasant task for a missionary to express in writing the strange sounds he hears.

The language spoken by the San Gabriel Mission Indians was the Kizh. The Lord's Prayer in the Kizh dialect is as follows: Yyonak y yogin tucupugnaisa sujucoy motuanian masarmi magin tucupra maimano muisme milleosar y ya tucutar jiman bxi y yoni masaxmi mitema coy aboxmi y yo nnamainatar moojaich milli y yaqma abonac y yo no y yo ocaihuc coy jaxmea main itan monosaich coy jama juexme huememesaich.—Bancroft Hist. Native Races 111,675.

Campus Locations

East Los Angeles College	1301 Avenida Cesar Chavez, Monterey Park
Los Angeles City College	855 N. Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles
Los Angeles Harbor College	1111 Figueroa Place, Wilmington
Los Angeles Mission College	13356 Eldridge Avenue, Sylmar
Los Angeles Pierce College	6201 Winnetka Avenue, Woodland Hills
Los Angeles Southwest College	1600 W. Imperial Highway, Los Angeles
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College	400 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles
Los Angeles Valley College	5800 Fulton Avenue, Valley Glen
West Los Angeles College	9000 Overland Avenue, Culver City
Educational Services Center	770 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles





Los Angeles Mission College

Los Angeles Pierce College

Los Angeles Valley College

Los Angeles City College

West Los Angeles College

East Los Angeles College

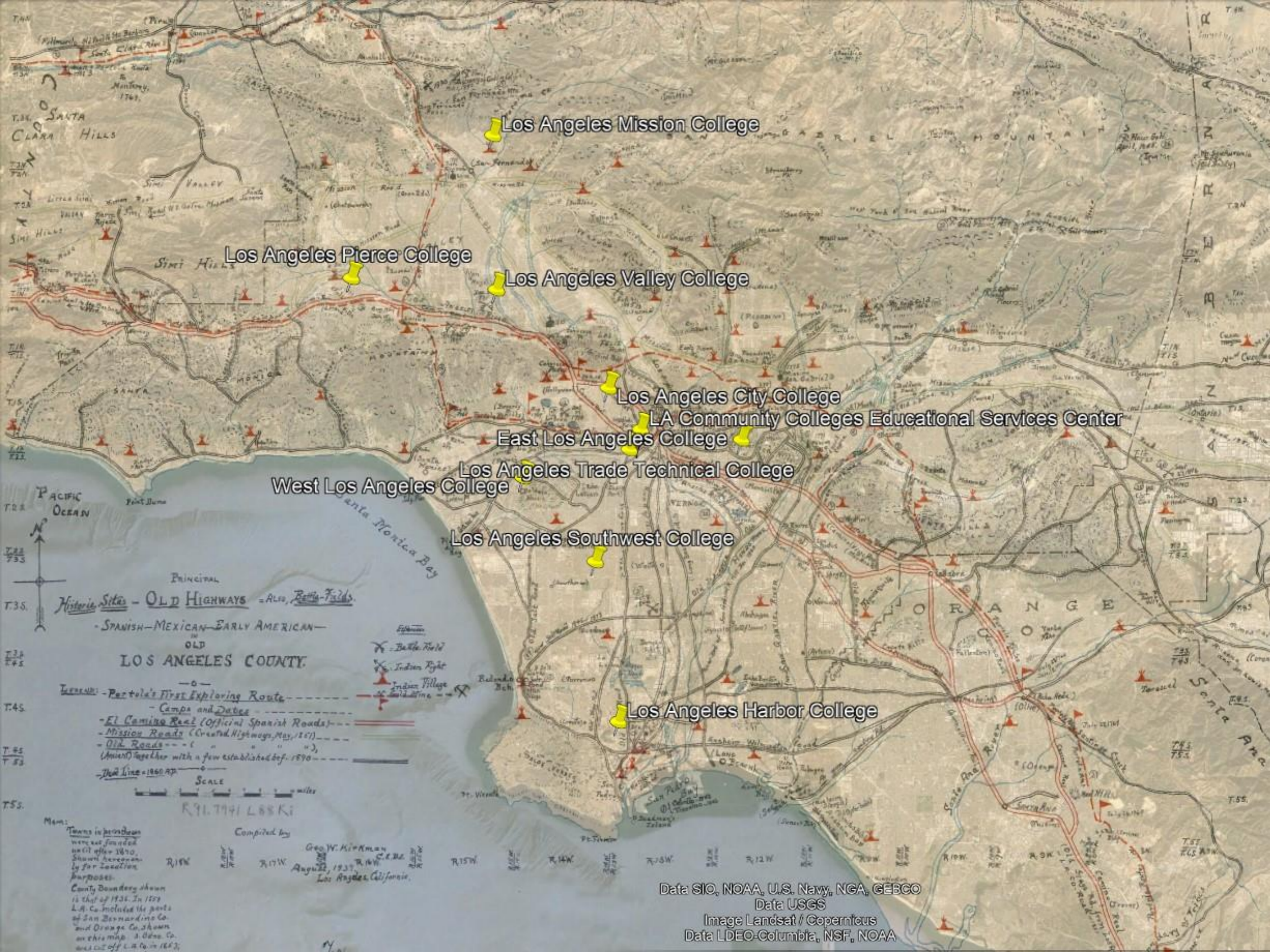
Los Angeles Trade Technical College

Los Angeles Southwest College

Los Angeles Harbor College

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Data MBARI

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Los Angeles Mission College

Los Angeles Pierce College

Los Angeles Valley College

Los Angeles City College

LA Community Colleges Educational Services Center

East Los Angeles College

Los Angeles Trade Technical College

West Los Angeles College

Los Angeles Southwest College

Los Angeles Harbor College

Historic Sites - OLD HIGHWAYS - ALSO, BATTLE FIELDS

- SPANISH - MEXICAN - EARLY AMERICAN -

OLD
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Legend: - Portola's First Exploring Route -

- Camps and Dates -

- El Camino Real (Official Spanish Roads) -

- Mission Roads (Created Highways, May, 1811) -

- Old Roads -

(Ancient) together with a few established bef. 1870 -

- Rail Line - 1860 AP

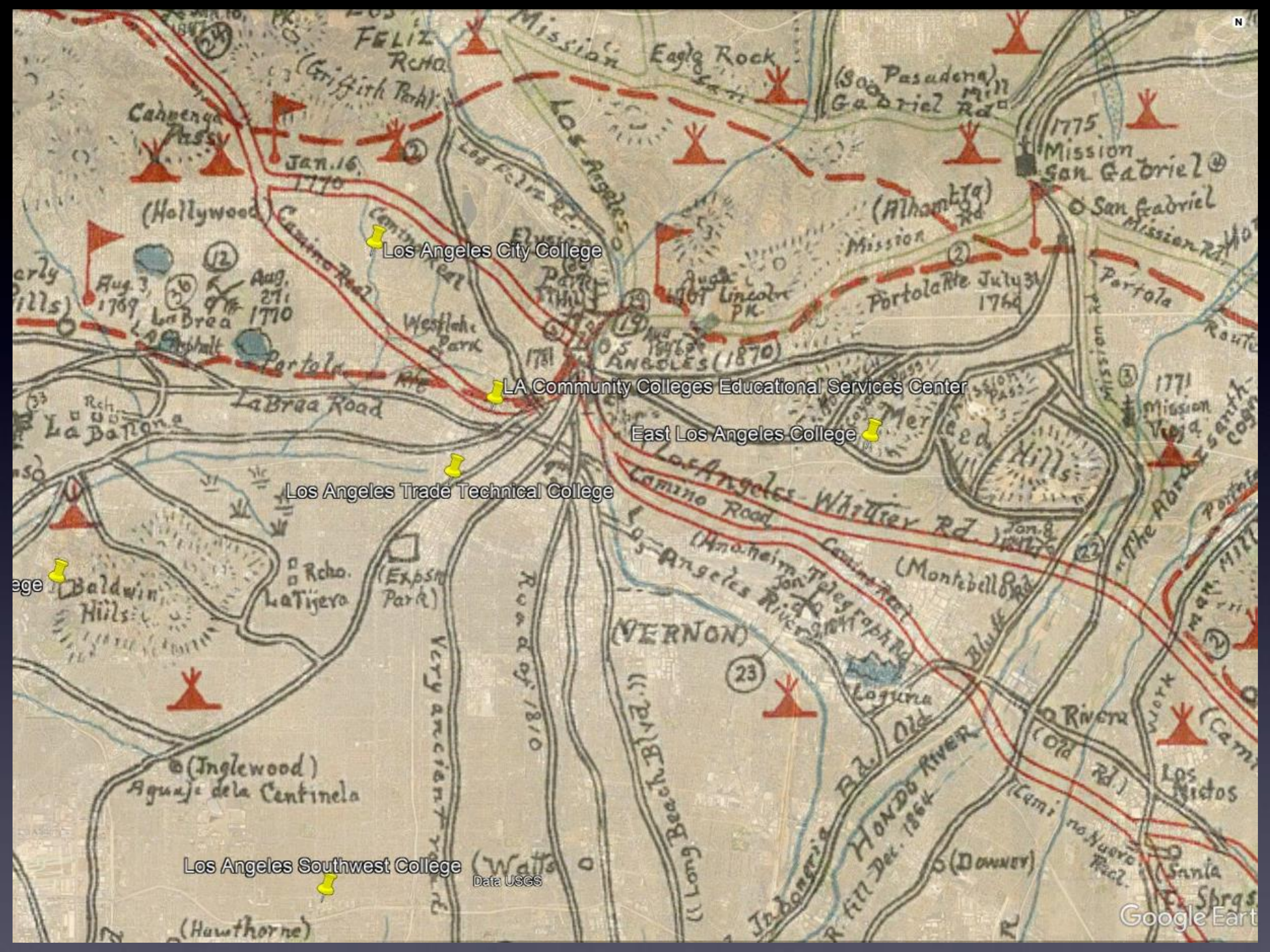
Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 miles

Map:
Towns in parenthesis
were not founded
until after 1870.
Shown here only
for location
purposes.
County boundary shown
is that of 1936. In 1851
L.A. Co. included the parts
of San Bernardino Co.
and Orange Co. Shown
on this map. S. Diego Co.
was cut off L.A. Co. in 1853.

Compiled by

Geo. W. Kirkman
August, 1937
Los Angeles, California.

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Data USGS
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA



Los Angeles City College

LA Community Colleges Educational Services Center

East Los Angeles College

Los Angeles Trade Technical College

Los Angeles Southwest College

Data USGS

Google Earth

Advance and Promote Complementary Conservation Measures

30x30 Conservation Areas exist within a matrix of other land and coastal water uses. 30x30 Conservation Areas' value and effectiveness improve when adjacent and nearby areas are managed in ways that provide additional

conservation measures that are too small to map or only provide temporary conservation benefits are important toward state goals but not currently accounted for within 30x30 measurements. These complementary

Nature-Based Solutions

Actions that work with and enhance nature to help address societal challenges. This term is an umbrella concept being used across the world to describe a range of ecosystem-related approaches that protect and restore nature to deliver multiple outcomes, including addressing climate change, protecting public health, increasing equity, and protecting biodiversity.

More
meas
meas
Cons



Healthy Soils Program Cover Crops



Complementary Conservation Measures

- Future Conservation lands should be managed to create Food Forests, Shrub Gardens, and medicinal wildflower fields.
- Current conservation lands can be managed to steward a balance for the ecological integrity of the land and remove excess biomass for reduction of fuel loads for wildfires. The waste cuttings from this activity can be salvaged to attain animal and human foods, pet and human wellness products, and organic wood commodities.
- Excess biomass can be used for soil composting, soil enrichments, biofuels, biochar, therapeutic medicines, nutritious foods, renewable products, school arts & crafts, etc.

Therapeutic Medicines & Nutritional Foods





Willow

Medicinal Power

Genus = Salix



Contains Salicin

Our body does not metabolize Salicin



Converted by our natural intestinal flora (aka probiotics)

to

Saligenin



Saligenin is recognized by our body

Oxidized in the liver to salicylic acid

Active ingredient in Aspirin = Acetylsalicylic acid



Elderberry

Elder (<i>Sambucus glauca</i>):	Hoo-kaht The flower, Hook-tah-swim The leaf, Hook-tah-nan-nah ^{ch} The berry, Hook-tah-ah ^{ch} -an A tea made from the pitch is used as a cathartic and is called Hook-tah-ah-shoon.
Manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos</i>):	Soo-boó-che ^{ch}
Blackberry (<i>Rubus vitifolius</i>):	Pe-kwahí
Wild rose (<i>Rosa</i> sp.):	O-choof (make arrows of the straight stems)
Gooseberry (<i>Ribes</i> sp.):	Ko-char
Yerba Santa (<i>Eriodiction glutinosum</i>):	Hũ-hěf-hetch-ō't (medicine)
Sour berry; Aromatic sumac (<i>Rhus trilobata</i>):	So-rah ? Tsań-mě ^{ch} ?
Poison oak (<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>):	O-ar~
Sage herb (<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>):	Soś-maht (used for medicine)
Tree yucca (<i>Hesperoyucca arborescens</i>):	Ah-wé-win
Foothills yucca (<i>Yucca whipplei</i>):	Ah-kó
The tree or wood the fire drill is made of:	Wahn-ne-kit

Elderberry

Medicinal Power

Combats ALL strains of the Flu Virus (H1N1)

****Sambucus syrup has been shown to inhibit H1N1 infection in vitro by binding to H1N1 virions, blocking the host cell entry and/or recognition.**

Norway Study (2000)

****Symptoms were relieved on average 4 days earlier and use of rescue medication was significantly less in those receiving elderberry extract compared with placebo**

Panama Influenza Outbreak Study (1995)

****In the Sambucus Group, in 2 days, a significant improvement in symptoms (e.g. fever) was seen in 93.3% of the cases. A complete cure was achieved within 2 to 3 days in nearly 90% of the cases.**

****In the Control Group 97% of the patients showed an improvement within 6 days. A complete cure was achieved within at least 6 days in the placebo group.**



Chia (*Salvia columbariae*)

The seeds are rich in omega 3 fatty acids, since the seeds yield 25-30% extractable oil, including α -linolenic acid (ALA). In a one ounce (28 g) sample, dried chia seeds contain 9% of the Daily Value for protein (4g), 13% fat (9g) (57% of which is ALA) and 42% dietary fiber (11g), based on a daily intake of 2000 calories. The seeds also contain the essential minerals phosphorus, manganese, calcium, potassium and sodium in amounts comparable to other edible seeds, such as flax or sesame.





In vitro anti-cancer activity of two ethno-pharmacological healing plants from Guatemala *Pluchea odorata* and *Phlebodium decumanum*

MANUELA GRIDLING¹, NICOLE STARK¹, SIBYLLE MADLENER¹, ANDREAS LACKNER⁴, RUXANDRA POPESCU⁵, BIRGIT BENEDEK⁵, RENE DIAZ⁸, FOSTER M. TUT⁸, THANH PHUONG NHA VO^{1,6}, DANIELA HUBER¹, MICHAELA GOLLINGER¹, PHILIPP SAIKO², ALI ÖZMEN⁹, WILHELM MOSGOELLER⁴, RAINER DE MARTIN³, RUTH EYTNER³, KARL-HEINZ WAGNER⁷, MICHAEL GRUSCH⁴, MONIKA FRITZER-SZEKERES², THOMAS SZEKERES², BRIGITTE KOPP⁵, RICHARD FRISCH⁸ and GEORG KRUPITZA¹

¹Institute of Clinical Pathology, ²Clinical Institute of Medical and Chemical Laboratory Diagnostics, ³Department of Vascular Biology and Thrombosis Research, Medical University of Vienna, Waehringer Guertel 18-20, Vienna; ⁴Department of Medicine I, Division of Cancer Research, Medical University of Vienna, Borschkegasse 8a, Vienna; ⁵Department of Pharmacognosy, ⁶Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Life Sciences, ⁷Department of Nutritional Sciences, University of Vienna, Althanstrasse 14, Vienna, Austria; ⁸Institute for Ethnobiology, Playa Diana, San José/Petén, Guatemala; ⁹Institute of Biology, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Aydin, Turkey

Received July 16, 2008; Accepted November 18, 2008

DOI: 10.3892/ijo_00000239

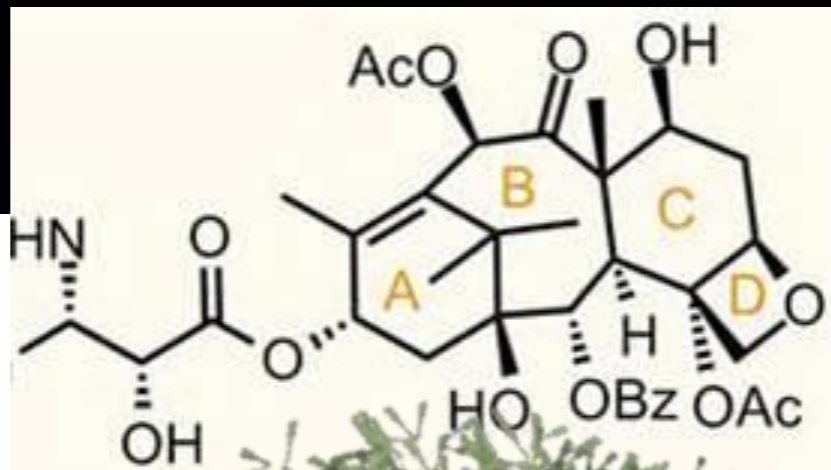
Abstract: Many traditional healing plants successfully inhibit cell growth and induce cell death, and were therefore not further analysed, particularly type cleavage. The initiating death trigger was likely the stabilization of microtubules monitored by the rapid acetylation of α -tubulin, which was even more pronounced than that triggered by taxol. The dichloromethane extract of *P.*

With five serials of increasing potency (100, 10, 1, 0.1 and 0.01 μ g/ml), the dichloromethane extract of *P. odorata* inhibited proliferation of MCF-7 cells, the inhibition of proliferation and the induction of cell death were investigated as hallmark endpoints to measure the efficiency of anti-cancer drugs. Western blot and FACS analyses elucidated the underlying mechanisms. While extracts of *P. decumanum* showed only moderate anti-cancer

proapoptotic potential warrants further bioassay-guided fractionation to discover and test the active principle(s).

Introduction

Over 60% of all drugs used in Western medicine are derived from natural compounds which served as leads (1), where of the majority has been discovered in terrestrial plants and microbes (2). For instance *Catharanthus roseus* (source of the



Taxol- Paclitaxel



Yerba Santa

(Eriodictyon sp.)

E. crassifolium contains several flavonoids. Some are antibiotic. Others relax bronchial tissue. Prior to 1960, plant medicines made from plants in the *Eriodictyon* genus were the standard of care for tuberculosis in the US. In 1960, a law was passed requiring clinical trials to prove efficacy of medicines. No clinical trials were performed with any *Eriodictyon* plant.

James David Adams Jr

Associate Professor, Traditional Healer, Department of Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Sciences, School of Pharmacy, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA 90089-9121



FOOD

In July 1769, Father Junipero Serra, writing of the Pasadena area, said that "We found vines, wild of a large size and in some cases quite loaded with grapes.

We have seen Indians in immense numbers.... They continue to make a good subsistence from various seeds and by fishing." Wild oats and various other grasses were harvested for their grain..." (Reid & McClatchie, 1895)



Junipero Serra in his diary stated:

For food they cared but little, "because," declared Junipero, "they are stout and accordingly are fat; and the Senior Governor Portola would like most of them for grenadiers, on account of their lofty stature.



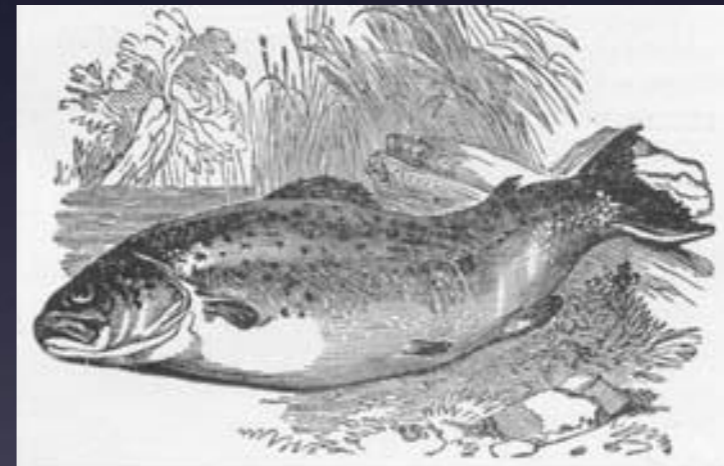
Cum Privilegio Reg. Israel excudit



Health Benefits of Wild Foods

Wild foods offer more variety of fiber, minerals, and vitamins than domesticated crops. They lack the additives and high sugar, sodium, and fat of today's processed foods.

Reasons: Wild foods grow in nutrient rich environments. Domesticated crops depend on supplemental aid such as fertilizer, pesticides and even genetics.



Today's Replacements for Wild Foods

- Wheat Flour replaced seed or grain pinole.
- Potatoes replaced tubers, corms, bulbs, and taproots.
- Head lettuce replaced leafy greens high in calcium, iron, phosphorous, and potassium.
- Frying replaced baking, boiling and roasting.

When you look good....you feel good

Arizona State University Study

"Sexual signal exaggeration affects the physiological state in a social vertebrate."

**showed manipulation of red breast feathers increased testosterone levels for male barn swallows





Thank You