

- California
 - Culture area- smaller than the state of California, does not include east of Sierra Nevada Mts.
 - Region of hunter and gathers.
- Cahuilla
 - South-central California
 - Takic- Speakers
 - Rough territory (2400 sq. miles estimate)
 - Desert and mountains
 - Sparse resources
 - Water-big concern
 - Wells
- 3 subgroups of Cahuilla
 - Desert, mountain, and pass (pass-areas in-between mountains)
 - Desert Palm Springs
 - Natural features spate them from other tribes but..
 - Not isolated socially
- Desert- Palm Springs
- Villages
 - Approximately 50 villages (5000 people)
 - Located in canyons
 - Village lands
 - Spread out because distribution of H2O and resources
 - Belong to the clan
 - Most villages from the same clan.
 - Trail system
- Houses
 - Brush shelters
 - Small dome-shaped and large rectangular
 - Open porch (ramada) with roof
 - Brush windbreak
 - Detached kitchen, adjacent to brush shelter home.
 - Ceremonial house (3)
 - Large rectangular brush structure (one per clan)
 - Major indoor features:
 - 1. Sacred room/ sanctuary
 - 2. Common area
 - 3. Village leader room/ living space
 - Outside features (2)
 - Outdoor kitchen area
 - Outdoor common area (No roof)
 - Functions
 - Place of ritual, recreation, and political meetings.
 - Communal sweat house (men)
 - Purity, cleanse

- Planning for men/ communicating
- Caches
 - Storage facilities
 - Look like giant birds nest with lid
- Subsistence
 - Men hunted
 - Large and small animals
 - Stalking (L, S), fire (L, S), bow and arrow (L,S), nets/ traps (S), throwing sticks (S)
 - L= large animals, S= small animals
 - Processing- killing and skinning done by men.
- Large animals
 - Mountain sheep
 - Deer
- Smaller animals
 - Rabbit, chipmunk, squirrels
- Collecting
 - Women collected
 - Broad knowledge of plants
 - Food, raw material, and medicine
 - No domesticated crops until Spanish
 - Corn, beans, squash, melons
 - Mesquite beans primary food for Cahuilla
- Plant collecting and processing
 - Women's task
 - Seeds, nuts, acorns
 - Processed before eating
 - Grinding
 - Pestle and mortar
 - Metate and mano
 - Basket sieving to make flour
- Baskets
 - Made of various reeds and grasses
 - Different baskets for different tasks
 - In historic times, more artistic and for sale
- Clothing
 - Women- bark or hide skirts
 - Men- loin cloth
 - Both- sandals, skin blankets
 - Hand game (peon)
- Social and political organization
 - Patrilineal
 - Moieties (not political)
 - Wild cat and coyote (8 wild cat and 10 coyote)
 - Clan

- Ritual and political social groups
 - Mayswut- ceremonial clan bundle (heart of clan)
- Lineages
 - Each clan 3-10 lineages
 - Clan lineages cooperated with one another
- Founding lineage in each clan (most important)
 - Responsible for:
 1. Ceremonial leader
 2. Ceremonial house
 3. Mayswut
- 3 important villagers
 1. Net- clan leader, male
 - a. Hereditary position- primogeniture
 - b. Responsibilities
 - i. Ceremonial house
 - ii. Economic
 - iii. Managers of resources
 - iv. Adjudicator (possessed Mayswut)
 - v. Advisor: marriage, trading, warfare
 2. Patla
 - a. Net's assistant, hereditary position
 - b. Makes sure/ enforces Net's decision is carried out
 3. Shaman
 - a. Curer, divine, control weather
 - b. Witchcraft, guards
 - c. Always men, but there were female curers (herbalists)
- Elderly were venerated
- Kinship and marriage
 - Iroquis kinship terminology
 - cross-parallel cousins
 - Moiety exogamy
 - Arranged by parents
 - Wild cat and coyote
 - Patrilocal
 - Children seal the deal: once you have kids alliance is built
 - Levirate and sororate practiced
- Religion
 - Believe in supreme power or force
 - Common rituals
 - Annual mourning (honor deaths in past year)
 - Rites of passage
 - Eagle killing ceremony (when leader dies)
 - Eagle never dies (symbolizes)
 - Continuity of clan