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The Kizh Gabrieleño Lineage of Andrew Salas

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to establish, without mistake and with as much certainty that is possible from the written record, that Mr. Andrew Salas, born April 30, 1968:

1. Possesses an Indian ancestry from villages aboriginal to Mission San Gabriel, California, and therefore qualifies to participate as a Kizh Gabrieleño Indian in the repatriation process as overseen by the Native American Heritage Commission, as a Most Likely Descendant; and,
2. Has a fully documented lineage sufficient to meet the 25 CFR 83.7(e) evidentiary requirements for federal acknowledgment as a descendent from the historic tribe at Mission San Gabriel.

All of the reviewed evidence was evaluated according to genealogical proof standards and is cited in this report as appropriate. Photocopies of the evidence were arranged in separate files which are included in the submission of this report. However, as directed by Andrew Salas, the cited evidence was submitted to the Gabrieleño Enrollment Committee for their use in meeting 25 CFR 83.7(e) for their tribal petition for federal acknowledgment. Additional copies of this evidence are available upon request directly from Andrew Salas.

As a result of the research, Andrew is verified as a direct descendant of Maria Momicubibam (from the village of Atongai/Tamet), and her husband, Palajai (from the village of Tameobit and Najayabit), and of Nicolas Joseph (from the village of Sibapet), his wife, Maria Candelaria (from the village of Jujubit), and their son, Joaquin Joseph [aka Gradias] (from the village of Sibapet).

Use of Acronyms in the Report and Citations:

In the footnotes, the first citation for each referenced document is as complete as necessary to evaluate the source of the document. However, in the interest of brevity, the following acronyms are applied to the mission and church records:

abt. = about
aft. = after
b. = Born

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B = Baptism

bef. = before

C = Confirmation

CME = California Mission Extracts compiled by Temple, Buglio, Northrop, et al.

D = Burial

M = Marriage

SG = Mission San Gabriel, San Gabriel, Ca

A Note about the Resources

For the most part, every effort was made to view an original document or photocopy thereof (photograph or microfilm of original documents). All such documents are cited as thoroughly as needed to allow independent evaluation of the source authenticity.

In some instances, the original record could not be consulted, and secondary sources were used such as the compilation of California Mission extractions as collected by Thomas Temple II, Ann Buglio, and Marie Northrop, et al.). 1) These extractions were derived as a result of a personal investigation into the mission registers done by the compilation team, and as such, bear a fair degree of credibility. 2) The version this author used is an electronic file which contains a scanned version of the microfilm of that work.

Another instance in where the original source was not directly consulted was where research results were produced by consulting the on-line Early California Population Project database [ECPP], as owned by The Huntington Library, in California. The author acknowledges this database is not considered as evidence but only as an index. It does, however, bear an added element which allows the researcher to investigate if relationships could be determined to other individuals so mentioned in the same set of records. Because the data-entry workers were allowed to view the microfilms of the original registers, this index bears the same type of reliability as does the mission extraction compilation as mentioned above.

The Genealogy of Andrew Salas

Andrew Salas (1968-present)

Andrew Salas was born on April 30, 1968, to *Virginia Murrieta* and *Ernest Perez Salas*, in Monterey Park, California.¹

Ernest Salas (1932-present)

Ernest Salas was born on March 24, 1932, the third child to *Ernest Salas (Sr.)* and *Josephine Perez*, in Los Alamitos, California.² According to his baptism record, Ernest's parents were

¹ Birth certificate, Andrew Salas (1968), Los Angeles County, CA; photocopy provided by Andrew Salas.

identified as *Ernesto Teutimies or Salas* and *Josefina Perez*.³ His godparents were named as *Francisco Ruiz* and *Adelaida F. de Rivera*.

Josephine Veronica Perez-Salas-Aguilar (1912-2008)

Josephine Veronica Perez was born to *Jose Eusebio Perez* and *Isabel Valenzuela* on January 20, 1912, in San Gabriel, California.⁴ She was baptized on April 15, 1912, at San Gabriel Mission. Her godparents were named as *Librado Manriquez* and *Josefa Andrade*.

In 1920, *Josephine Perez* was enumerated at eight (8) years old, in the town of San Gabriel, California, with her parents – *Jose Perez* and *Isabel* – and her siblings – *Joe, Jr.* (age 16), *Margaret* (age 14), *Jesus* (age 11), and *Alfonso* (10).⁵

In 1930, *Josephine Perez* was enumerated at eighteen (18) years old, in the town of San Gabriel, with her parents – *Joe Perez* and *Isabel* – three brothers – *Joe Jr.* (age 27), *Alphonse* (age 20), and *Andrew* (age 9) – and three other children. One of these children was the daughter of Josephine and Ernest Salas – *Virginia Salas* (age 7 months). Josephine's age, at her first marriage was given as seventeen (17) years old.⁶

In 1932, *Josephine* and *Ernest Salas* became parents to *Ernest Salas* (Jr.), in Los Alamitos, California. At that time, she was identified as living in Los Alamitos but born in San Gabriel, California.⁷

Apparently, *Josephine (Perez) Salas* registered in the California Indian Judgment Act (CIJA) enrollment process in 1972 and was subsequently issued a Certification of Degree of Indian Blood [CDIB] indicating her mother – *Isabel Valenzuela Perez* – was a full-blood

² Birth certificate, Ernest Salas (1932), [long form] no. 821686 (1932), State of California, County of Orange, Division of Vital Records, Santa Ana, California. Photocopy provided by Andrew Salas but data was also confirmed on California Birth Index 1905-1995, located at www.Ancestry.com.

³ Baptism certificate, Ernest Teutimies ó Salas (1933), Los Alamitos Catholic Church, Los Alamitos, California. Photocopy provided by Andrew Salas.

⁴ Baptism certificate, Josefina Veronica Perez (1912), San Gabriel Mission, issued 1 Feb 2010. Photocopy provided by Andrew Salas.

⁵ Joe Perez household, 1920 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Precinct, supervisor's district [SD] 8, enumeration distraction [ED] 582, sheet 22B, 518 Pearl Street, dwelling 580, family 497; online at www.Ancestry.com, image 43.

⁶ Joe Perez household, 1930 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel City; SD 18, ED 19-1430, sheet 24A, 518 Pearl Avenue, dwelling 454, family 454; online at www.Ancestry.com, image 47.

⁷ Birth certificate, Ernest Salas (1932), Orange County, California.

Gabrieleño Indian.⁸ However, because CDIB's are based on information gathered in the original 1928-33 California Indian Jurisdictional Act and subsequent enrollment processes, and are not considered as reliable documentation, this certificate serves no genealogical purpose.⁹ And without corroborative evidence, this certificate does not serve as identification as a descendant of a Native American lineage. However, this certificate does serve as evidence that *Josephine (Perez) Salas* had enrolled in the 1972 CIJA enrollment process and did so by making a biological connection to *Isabel Valenzuela Perez*, who had enrolled in 1950 CIJA enrollment process.

As independent research has borne out, *Isabel Valenzuela Perez* was not of Native American Ancestry but her husband – *Jose Perez* – *was* of *Gabrieleño* ancestry. Therefore, any reliance on the CDIB for claim of Native American ancestry should be disregarded because the actual *Gabrieleño* Indian lineage is validated through *Josephine's* father – *Jose Eusebio Perez*.

Apparently, *Josephine* remarried to a man with the surname of *Aguilar* as her death record indicated *Josephine Veronica Aguilar* died on October 2, 2008. Her *aka* name was given as *Josephine Veronica Salas*. Her parents were identified as *Jose Perez* and *Isabel Valenzuela*. Her regular residence was at the town of San Gabriel, California.¹⁰

Jose Eusebio Perez (1877-after 1930)

Jose Eusebio Perez was baptized at Mission San Gabriel, California, on December 15, 1877.¹¹ His parents were identified as *Jesus Perez* and *Augustias Ochoa*. His godparents were named as *Edward Callegan* and *Maria Antonia Silvas*.

In 1880, in the town of San Gabriel, California, *José Perez* was enumerated, at age 3, with his parents – *Jesus Perez* and *Augusta* – and his siblings – *Bernardo* (age 10), and *Thomas* (age 6).¹²

⁸ Certificate of Degree of Indian Blood, *Josephine (Perez) Salas*, issued 3 May 1994, by U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Southern California Agency, Riverside, California. Photocopy provided by Andrew Salas.

⁹ Office of Federal Acknowledgment, Proposed Finding Against Federal Acknowledgment for the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Petitioner 84A, p. 185, "A previous Federal acknowledgment decision, on the Muwekma petitioner, stated, "appearance on the 1933 California Indian judgment roll is acceptable evidence of Indian ancestry under 83.7(e)(1)(i)," although the 1933 Census Roll by itself did not provide evidence of descent from the historical band in that case (Muwekma PF 2001,48). However, the other evidence in the Muwekma record corroborated the claims made on their 1928 Applications."

¹⁰ Death certificate, *Josephine Veronica Aguilar* (2008), Los Angeles County, CA, 2 pages. Photocopy provided by Andrew Salas.

¹¹ SG-B entry 1564 (12 Dec 1877), *Jose Eusebio Perez*; FHL microfilm 2644.

¹² *Jesus Perez* household, 1880 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Township, SD 4, ED 34-13[?], page 5, family 53; online at www.Ancestry.com, image 20.

On April 15, 1915, *Jose Perez* married *Isabel Valenzuela*, at Mission San Gabriel.¹³ [The marriage certificate, although issued by Mission San Gabriel, did not identify the names of the parents.]

In 1920, in the town of San Gabriel, *Jose Perez* was enumerated at age 43, with his wife, *Isabel*, and five children – *Joe, Jr.* (age 16), *Margaret* (age 14), *Jesus* (age 11), *Josephine* (age 8), and *Alfonso* (10).¹⁴

In 1930, again in the town of San Gabriel, *Jose Perez* was counted at age 54, with his wife, *Isabel*, four of their children – *Joe Jr.* (age 27), *Alphonse* (age 20), and *Andrew* (age 9) – and three grandchildren – *Charlie Valenzuela* (age 7), *Ruth Hernandez* (age 5), and *Virginia Salas* (age 7 months).¹⁵

No information was gathered for the death of Jose Eusebio Perez.

María Angustias Gradias (1848-after 1880)

María Angustias was baptized on July 26, 1848, at Mission San Gabriel.¹⁶ Her parents were identified as *Neofito Juaquin* and *María Saturnina*. Her godparents were *Ramon* and *María Valencia*. Although only *Joaquin* was referenced as a neophyte, both parents were Indian. The indication in the margin was *de la misión* [from the mission], an origin designation given only to Indians. Further, another significant factor is that this designation also meant she was from Mission San Gabriel.

On August 29, 1850, *María Angustias Gradias* was confirmed in the Catholic Church, also at Mission San Gabriel.¹⁷ Her parents were then identified as *Joaquin [Gradias]* and *Saturnina Serrano*.

On January 12, 1862, at the age of 14, *María Angustias Gradias* married *Jesus Perez* (age 17), at Mission San Gabriel.¹⁸ Her parents were identified as *Joaquin [Gradias inferred] dfo* [deceased] and *Saturnina Serrano*. *Jose de Jesus Perez* was baptized at Mission San Gabriel as well, but he was a descendant of Mexican-born ancestors.¹⁹

¹³ Marriage certificate, Jose Perez & Isabel Valenzuela (1916), Mission San Gabriel. Photocopy provided by Andrew Salas.

¹⁴ Joe Perez household, 1920 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Precinct.

¹⁵ Joe Perez household, 1930 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel City.

¹⁶ SG-B entry 8971 (26 Jul 1848), María Angustias; FHL microfilm 2644.

¹⁷ SG-C entry 3438 (29 Aug 1850), María Angustias Gradias; CME.

¹⁸ SG-M entry 57 (12 January 1862), Jesus Perez & María Angustias Gradias; CME.

¹⁹ SG-B entry 8712 (29 Oct 1844), Jose de Jesus Perez; CME. Record not copied for this report. Additional research on this lineage is not part of this report's scope of work.

Together, *Jose de Jesus Perez* and *Maria Angustias* had at least seven children. Where available, the mother's full name is extracted from the record to illustrate the surname transition:

1. Adelina Perez – born about 1863, confirmed 1875 – *Maria Angustias Ochoa*²⁰
2. Jose Luciano Perez – born 1864 – *Agustias Gradias*²¹
3. Jesus Perez (Jr.) – born about 1865, confirmed 1875 – *Angustias Gradias*²²
4. Bernardo Perez – born about 1870²³
5. Juan Norberto Perez – born & baptized 1873 – *Angustias Gradias*²⁴
6. Tomas Perez – born & baptized 1875 – *Angustias Gradias*²⁵
7. Jose Eusebio Perez – born & baptized 1877 – *Angustias Ochoa*²⁶

If these dates of each of the baptism and confirmation records, for this family, are arranged chronically, it is possible to reveal the turning point in the transition of Angustias's family's surname:

- 1848, July 26 – *Maria Angustias* (no surname at baptism)
- 1850, August 29 – *Maria Angustias Gradias* (father's surname at confirmation)
- 1862, January 12 – *Maria Angustias Gradias* [Gradias] (father's surname at marriage)
- 1864, January 10 – *Gradias* (Jose Luciano's baptism)
- 1873, July 6 – *Gradias* (Juan Noberto's baptism)
- 1875, March 28 – *Gradias* (Tomas's baptism)
- 1875, May 23 – *Gradias* (Jesus's confirmation)
- 1875, May 23 – ***Ochoa*** (Adelina's confirmation)
- 1877, Dec 16 – ***Ochoa*** (Jose Eusebio's baptism)

Certainly, the period for this family's adoption of the surname *Gradias* began in 1850. This name was continually in use for Angustias until May 23, 1875 – the day that she was referred to as both *Gradias* and then *Ochoa* on the same day. A study of all of the children's records reveals the recording priest was Joaquin Bot, who did not baptize Angustias and did not conduct her marriage in 1862. Evidently, over the years, he may have been confused because her mother – Saturnina – had remarried to Juan ***Ochoa*** and had several children by him. [For

²⁰ SG-C entry 407 & 482 (23 May 1875), Jesus Perez and Adelina Perez; CME.

²¹ SG-B entry 10315 (10 Jan 1864), Jose Luciano Perez; CME.

²² SG-C entry 407 & 482 (23 May 1875), Jesus Perez and Adelina Perez.

²³ Jesus Perez household, 1880 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Township.

²⁴ SG-B entry 228 (6 Jul 1873), Juan Norberto Perez; FHL microfilm 2644.

²⁵ SG-B entry 1174 (28 Mar 1875), Tomas Perez; FHL microfilm 2644.

²⁶ SG-B entry 1564 (12 Dec 1877), Jose Eusebio Perez.

a full discussion of all of Saturnina's children, see section, "Joaquin Gradias (about 1810-abt 1850) & Saturnina Serrano (1810-after 1862)."]

In 1880, in the town of San Gabriel, California, *Angustias* was enumerated, at age 25, with her husband – *Jesus Perez* – and three children – *Bernardo* (age 10), *Thomas* (age 6), and *José* (age 3).²⁷ Also living in the household was Angustias's half-brother – *Nicolas Ochoa*.

No death information was found for Maria Angustias Gradias/Ochoa/Perez.

Joaquin Gradias (about 1810-abt 1850) & Saturnina Serrano (1810-after 1862)

In an effort to full describe all of the evidence surrounding these two persons, the discussion will initially focus on Saturnina and then on Joaquin.

Saturnina Serrano [SG-B 5073]

A process of elimination search was conducted within the ECPP database for any individual named *Saturnina*, baptized at Mission San Gabriel. While four candidates resulted, only one was an Indian who had no matched death record beyond 1850. This *Saturnina* [SG-B # 5073] was born about September 1810, in the village of *Tameobit* and was baptized on September 14, 1811.²⁸ Her parents were identified as *Palajai* and *Momicubibam* in her Mission San Gabriel baptism record. Her parents were described as associated with two villages – *Tameobit* and *Attongai*.

In the baptism of Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa, her parents were identified as married and named as *Juan Ochoa* and *Saturnina, an Indian*.²⁹ In her confirmation record, *Saturnina* was identified as a *neofita* with the surname of *Feliz*.³⁰ A search was conducted within the ECPP database for a marriage record for any *Juan Ochoa* and any *Saturnina*, at any California mission or the La Plaza Church, prior to 1850; no marriages resulted for this query in this database. Also, no results were produced from a search conducted in the Mission San Gabriel marriage register.

However, when a search was conducted for any marriage for an Indian, by the name of *Saturnina*, in a period previous to 1857 at Mission San Gabriel, one such marriage was found – entry 1861b (21 June 1837), *Juaquin* and *Saturnina*. This marriage record lacked any specific identifiers such as a baptism number or a specific declaration of origin, but it identified both parties as *neophytes*:

²⁷ Jesus Perez household, 1880 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, California, San Gabriel Township.

²⁸ SG-B entry 5073 (14 Sep 1811), Saturnina; FHL microfilm 2643.

²⁹ SG-B entry 9653 (22 Feb 1857), Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa; photo provided by Ryan Acuña, courtesy of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles Archives, CA.

³⁰ SG-C entry 237 (24 Apr 1866), Maria Antonia Ochoa; CME.

SG-M entry 1861 (21 June 1837), *Juaquin & Saturnina*³¹Transcription:

[Margin] 1861, Juaquin con Saturnina

[Text] Dia 23 de Junio de 1837, en la Yglesia de esta Mision de S[a]n Gabriel de Arcangel, ... case ... a los Neofitos Juaquin, Viudo, y Saturnina, soltera, ... fueron testigos Benigno y Br[?]o, ... y para conste lo firme [signed] Fr. Estenaga

Translation:

1861, Joaquin with Saturnina

On the 23rd of June 1837, in the church of this Mission San Gabriel Archangel ... I joined in matrimony ... the *neophytes* Joaquin, widow, and Saturnina, single, ... the witnesses were Benigno and Br[?]o, ... and I signed below, Fr. Estenaga

Another search was conducted through the ECPP database, and the Mission San Gabriel baptism and confirmation registers, to find any more children of any Saturnina linked to either *Joaquin Gradias* or *Juan Ochoa*. That search produced records for seven children:

1. Jose Joaquin [Gradias] – b. 1838 (married to Josepha Leonora Duarte in 1902)³²
2. Jose Antonio [Gradias] – b. 1845³³
3. Maria Angustias Gradias – b. 1848 (married to Jesus Perez in 1862)³⁴
4. Ramona Ochoa – b. between 1850 & 1854³⁵
5. Nicholas Ochoa – b. 1854/1855³⁶
6. Maria Manuela Ochoa (twin) – b. February 2, 1857³⁷
7. Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa (twin) – b. February 2, 1857³⁸

Without a marriage record for *Juan Ochoa* and *Saturnina*, it might appear that there is no real connection between the children of both unions. However, the 1880 federal census for San

³¹ SG-M entry 1861(b) (21 Jun 1837), Juaquin & Saturnina; photo provided by Ryan Acuna, courtesy of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles Archives, CA.

³² 1) SG-B entry 8219 (28 Feb 1838), Jose Juaquin; FHL microfilm 2644; and 2) SG-M entry 349 (18 Jun 1902), Joaquin Gradias & Leonor Duarte; CME.

³³ SG-B entry 8763 (8 May 1845), Jose Antonio, FHL microfilm 2644.

³⁴ 1) SG-B entry 8971 (26 Jul 1848), Maria Angustias; and, 2) SG-M entry 57 (12 Jan 1862), Jose Perez & Maria Angustias Grarias [Gradias].

³⁵ SG-C entry 147 (6 Jan 1856), Ramona Ochoa; CME;

³⁶ 1) SG-C entry 124 (6 Jan 1856), Nicholas Ochoa; CME.; 2) Jesus Perez household, 1880 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Township.

³⁷ SG-B entry 9650 (22 Feb 1857), Maria Manuela Ochoa; photo provided by Ryan Acuña, courtesy of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles Archives, CA.

³⁸ SG-B entry 9653 (22 Feb 1857), Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa.

Gabriel makes an unmistakable connection between Maria Angustias Gradias (then married to Perez) and Nicolas Ochoa:

1880 census, San Gabriel, Dwelling/Family 53³⁹

Perez, Jesus, White, male, age: 38, Laborer, born California, parents born in California

---, **Angusta**, White, female, age: 25, Wife, Keeping house, born in California, parents born in California

---, Berardo, White, male, age: 10, Son, At-home, born in California, parents born in California

---, Thomas, White, male, age: 6, Son, At-home, born in California, parents born in California

---, José, White, male, age: 3, Son, At-home, born in California, parents born in California

Ochoa, Nicolas, White, male, age: 24, **Brother-in-Law**, Laborer, born in California, father born in Mexico, mother born in California

[Emphasis added]

This association clearly demonstrates there was a biological relationship between Angustias (nee: Gradias) Perez and Nicolas Ochoa. And, knowing more about Saturnina's second family helps to clarify they were half-siblings.

Secondly, *Ramona Ochoa* was godmother to one of Maria Angustias's children – Jesus Perez – at his confirmation.⁴⁰ It was customary for aunts and uncles to serve as godparents to their nieces and nephews. Thus, this second event also demonstrates the biological relationship between the Gradias children and the Ochoa children.

According to Maria Angustias Gradias's marriage record, in 1862, her father – **Joaquin Grarias** [Gradias] – was already deceased. And, according to the births of children by Juan Ochoa, it certainly appears Joaquin was deceased before Saturnina began having children by Juan Ochoa (after 1848, the birth of Maria Angustias). Thus, it appears Saturnina had two husbands – Joaquin Gradias and Juan Ochoa. And, although she was a full-blooded Indian, Saturnina was referenced with two different surnames – *Serrano* and *Feliz*. But, despite the use of various surnames, a review of record of marriage, baptism and confirmation records for her children will illustrate how Saturnina was perceived as a religiously converted Native American Indian (neophyte) by the church during the period from 1837 through 1874:

³⁹ Jesus Perez household, 1880 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Township.

⁴⁰ SG-C entry 407 (23 May 1875), Jesus Perez.

Record Reference	Names	Descriptions
SG-M 1861b (1837)	<i>Juaquin</i> & Saturnina	Groom: <i>[Indio]</i> , no mission link, Bride: <i>[India]</i> , no mission link
SG-B 8219 (1838)	Jose Joaquin, <i>Parvulo de la mision</i>	Parents: <i>Neofitos Juaquin y Saturnina</i>
SG-B 8763 (1845)	Jose Antonio, <i>Neofito</i>	Parents: <i>Neofito Joaquin y Saturnina</i>
SG-B 8971 (1848)	Maria Angustias, <i>de la Mision</i>	Parents: <i>Neofito Juaquin, y Maria Saturnina</i>
SG-C 3438 (1850)	Maria Angustias Gradias	Parents: <i>Joaquin Gradias y Saturnina Serrano</i>
SG-C 124 (1856)	Nicolas Ochoa	Parents: <i>Juan Ochoa y Saturnina Feliz (Serrano)</i> ⁴¹
SG-C 147 (1856)	Ramona Ochoa	Parents: <i>Juan Ochoa y Saturnina Feliz</i>
SG-B 9650 (1857)	Maria Manuela Ochoa	Parents: <i>Juan Ochoa y de la Indian Saturnina</i>
SG-B 9653 (1857)	Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa	Parents: <i>Juan Ochoa y Saturnina, India</i>
SG-M 57 (1862)	bride: Maria Angustias Gradias	Parents: <i>Joaquin Gradias difunto y Saturnina Serrano</i>
SG-C 237 (1866)	Maria Antonia Ochoa, 8 (years old)	Parents: <i>Juan Ochoa y Saturnina Feliz, neofita</i>
SG-M 331 (1874)	bride: [Maria] Antonia [Placida] Ochoa	Parents: <i>Juan Ochoa y Saturnina Serrano</i>
SG-M 349 (1902)	Joaquin Gradias	Parents: <i>Joaquin [Gradias] & Saturnina Serrano</i>

A Brief Discussion of “Saturnina Feliz”

So as to not confuse the identity of the mother of the aforementioned children with another individual known as Saturnina Feliz, the following information is provided:

Maria Saturnina Feliz was baptized at Mission San Gabriel, on November 30, 1825.⁴² Her father was unknown, but her mother was identified as Maria Marcelina Feliz. The child was identified as a *razon* [non-Indian]. This Saturnina Feliz later married *Jose Villalobos*, on June 8, 1836, also at Mission San Gabriel. From 1837 through 1853, they had several children.

⁴¹ This particular transcription was taken by Temple, et al. It is likely the data found within the parenthesis was added and is not found in the original manuscript.

⁴² SG-B entry 7372 (30 Nov 1825), Maria Saturnina Feliz; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

This family appears intact in the 1850 federal census (Los Angeles County). In fact, this particular *Maria Saturnina Feliz* was discussed by the Office of Federal Acknowledgment in the case of the Proposed Findings Against the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians:

“The Saturnina Feliz who married Juan Jose Cecilio Villalobo in April 1836 was Maria Saturnina Feliz, baptized in 1820 at Mission San Gabriel, the daughter of Joseph Francisco Feliz and Maria Josefa de Cota (San Gabriel Marriages [no#], 6/4/1836). Maria Saturnina Feliz’ baptism record identifying these same parents is also recorded at San Gabriel Mission. There is no evidence at this time that Juan Jose Cecilio Villalobo or his wife, Maria Josefa de Cota, were SJC Indians (San Gabriel Baptisms #7372, 9/30/1820).”⁴³

To correct OFA’s details, this individual (SG-B 7372) was not baptized in 1820 but in 1825. Also her father was not named in that baptism record. The record actually states that Saturnina’s mother – Marcelina Feliz – was actually the *hija* [daughter] *de Francisco Feliz*. And, the marriage for Jose Villalobo and Saturnina Feliz actually was assigned a number – entry 1828. Finally, OFA misread the marriage information – the names given for the bride (Saturnina Feliz) were not her parents’ names but her grandparents’ names (SG-B 2721 (1796), Marcelina Feliz). Nonetheless, despite OFA’s clerical and research errors, this author concurs with its findings that this Saturnina Feliz was not an Indian. ***And, since the Saturnina, shown as the mother of the seven children previously mentioned, was most often identified as an Indian or neophyte, it is clear that these two women were not the same individual.***

A Discussion of the Confusion between “Feliz” and “Serrano”

There is no doubt among California Mission scholars that the recording priests made mistakes in their record-keeping. The list of obvious errors is far too long to discuss within this report but suffice it to say, every time a new priest was introduced to a parish, the familiarity-learning curve was manifested in the mission record. As the fastidiousness of their record-keeping practices dwindled close to, and during, the mission secularization period, less and less reference was being made to previous books, i.e. the baptism numbers of the marriage participants were no longer being researched and added to the record, the baptism numbers of the parents of baptized children were no longer being researched and added to the records as well. In general, the record-keeping practice became less and less detailed, which is extremely apparent within the records of Mission San Gabriel. And, to make matters even more difficult, Indians began adopting Spanish surnames, even trying on more than one in a given lifetime.⁴⁴ So, it comes as no surprise that the use of a surname for this Indian Saturnina can be confusing unless analysis of the evidence incorporates historical context.

⁴³ Office of Federal Acknowledgment, Department of the Interior, Proposed Finding Against Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation (Petitioner 84A), 2007; p. 216.

⁴⁴ Such is the story of Mission San Carlos Indian, Pasqual Quittit who was known by Soto and finally, Cantua. According to his grandson, he had been known by “many names.” For more on this individual, please provide a request to the author of this report.

The Real Saturnina “Serrano”

Thomas Workman Temple, II, and his team undertook the arduous task of transcribing records from the actual mission registers. During that process, the team no doubt collected enough information to enable them to make annotations whenever they saw a need to correct or augment the written record. Such is the case for the confirmation record that exists for Nicolas and Ramona Ochoa. As can be seen in the abstracted record, the team acknowledged the original text but occasionally added a different surname in a set of parentheses:⁴⁵

SG-C 124) NICOLAS OCHOA, of Juan Ochoa y Saturnina Feliz (Serrano);
Felipe Lopez, pad.

However, that annotation was not made for Ramona Ochoa:

SG-C 147) [6 Jan 1856] RAMONA OCHOA, of Juan y Saturnina Feliz; Lopez' mad.

This type of annotation is a common characteristic with that group of abstracts. More often than not, the abstract team did not insert any reference for the additional information. As disappointing as that is, in this case, the collection of records for all of Saturnina's children makes it clear that the annotation for Nicolas was correct.

As the three sets of records – baptism, confirmation and marriage – are compared for Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa, her mother is referred to as *Saturnina, India*, then *Saturina Feliz, neofita*, and lastly as *Saturnina Serrano*. Of that group, only the confirmation record and marriage record were collected by the extraction team. And, only the confirmation record was annotated.

Having studied the records for this entire family, this author concludes the references in Ramona Ochoa's record as *Saturnina Feliz*, the Indian (or neophyte), should have been corrected to *Saturnina Serrano* and that the use of the name *Feliz* was an error on the part of the recording priest. It is likely a lack of unfamiliarity with the parish population (introduction of new priests) caused the confusion with the family surnames.

While it is highly likely the Indian Saturnina was becoming known with a surname – Serrano – the clerical errors (*Feliz*) do not negate the identification of the mother of Jose Joaquin, Jose Antonio and Maria Angustias Gradias as the same mother of Nicolas, Ramona, Maria Manuela and Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa. ***It is through the contextual comparison of all the records that we can know, despite those errors, the mother of all of those children was the same Indian woman – known early as merely Saturnina and later as Saturnina Serrano.***

⁴⁵ SG-C 124 (6 Jan 1856), Nicolas Ochoa.

When one examines the records that were created closest to the time of Saturnina's lifetime events, the record is clear that she was a Native American Indian associated with Mission San Gabriel:

1. The baptism record of her first three children, with Joaquin (aka Gradias), identified them as having *neophyte* parents;⁴⁶
2. The baptism record of her fourth child, with Juan Ochoa – Maria Angustias Gradias – identified the child as being the child of *neofitos* and being *de la Mision* [from the mission], and that mission was none other than Mission San Gabriel;
3. In the baptism records of her twins – Maria Manuela & Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa – Saturnina was identified as *India*; and,
4. In the marriage record of her daughter – Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa – Saturnina was identified as a *neofita*.

A Different Indian Saturnina

After the process of elimination was done in the ECPP database, it was discovered that yet another Saturnina (baptism #6405, born 1820) was listed on the 1824 Mission San Gabriel padrone, who also seemed to fit the profile for the Saturnina who married Joaquin in 1837.⁴⁷ Her name and data were not entered into the ECPP database because those pages were missing out of the original register.⁴⁸ However, further research indicates the family of this Saturnina likely relocated to San Bernardino prior to her mother and sister's death and burial on December 12, 1827.⁴⁹ Those death records, as annotated in the ECPP database, indicate her mother and sister were buried in San Bernardino, not at Mission San Gabriel. And, in 1827, this Saturnina would have been only 7 years old and likely living with her mother in San Bernardino.

Secondly, the 1824 Mission San Gabriel *padrone* appears to bear updates that were created *after* its creation in 1824. For example, subsequent entries were made for children born after 1824. [For example, Maria Soledad's baptism (done in 1835) was added to the page for Salvador and Maria Cristovala].⁵⁰ Although three siblings of Saturnina (#6405) were annotated as married (after 1824), her entry lacks any such annotation. However, it is

⁴⁶ The term - *Neophytes* - was used to describe Indians who were converted to Christianity.

⁴⁷ SG 1824 *padrones* (exact citation not provided); entry for family of Saturnino; photocopy provided by Ryan Acuña, courtesy of Los Angeles Archives.

⁴⁸ Dr. John Johnson, of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, a co-founder of the ECPP informed me, personally, that these *padrones* were not entered into the database.

⁴⁹ SG-D entries 5248 (12 Dec 1827), Saturnina, and 5251 (12 Dec 1827), Margarita; scan provided by Doreen Packard; citation given as microfilm copy held by Mission Santa Barbara Archives (Santa Barbara, CA).

⁵⁰ 1824 SG *padrones* (exact citation not provided); entry for family of Salvador Maria; photocopy provided by Ryan Acuña, courtesy of Los Angeles Archives.

unknown how late that document was in use. Yet, without a clear indication she was ever married in that padrone, it is reasonable to suspect a lack of an annotation of marriage is an indicator she was likely *not* the same Saturnina who married Joaquin in 1837. However, further examination of the 1824 padrone is merited in this case before such a conclusion can be achieved.

Based on the padrone and death evidence, Saturnino's family likely moved away from Mission San Gabriel. Therefore, this Saturnina (SG-B 6405) is eliminated from the pool of possible matches.

In conclusion for Saturnina (SG-B 5073), no death record was found for her in the San Gabriel burial records [some of the records were illegible]. And, an analysis of the available evidence sufficiently substantiates that she was the one who married Joaquin in 1837.

Joaquin Josef [aka Gradias] [SG-B 1034]

Although no evidence was found which externally identified Angustias as an Indian, her father was referenced as such in her marriage record. But, in her baptism record, neither parent was referenced with surnames – a clear indication that they were not considered as *gente de razon* [non-Indian] but as Native American Indians.⁵¹

In order to identify the groom in the marriage record for *Juaquin* and *Saturnina*, a process of elimination was conducted within the records input into the ECPP database.

Process of Elimination for any Joaquin Baptized at Mission San Gabriel

The data used in the process of elimination was the data entered in the ECPP database. The applied collection and elimination criteria follow:

1. The first query pass was to find all males who possessed the first given name of *Joaquin* or *Juaquin* or who were given the first two given names as *Jose* [or *Joseph*] *Joaquin* [or *Juaqin*] or *Joaquin Jose*[*ph*];
2. The second pass was to eliminate all feminine names;

Each record was added to the following chart. Then death, birth, and race data was entered in the fourth column of the same chart. The elimination criteria (shown as shaded areas) were applied as follows:

3. If the individual was identified as any race other than Indian or neophyte;
4. If the individual died before 1821 (16 years before the 1837 marriage);
5. If the individual was born any later than 1821;
6. If there was no SG marriage link found for the matching SG baptismal number;

⁵¹ Actually, *gente de razon* literally means people of reason. This term was applied to all persons who were not of Indian ethnicity.

7. If the individual was likely too old to survive until 1848 (the year of Angustias Gradias' birth); and,
8. If the individual was married to anyone other than Saturnina *and* having children from 1837 forward.

Msn	Bat#	Name/s	Notes
SG	1879	[Joaquin]	D. 1815
SG	3041	Joaquin	D. 1799
SG	3773	Joaquin	D. 1806
SG	4026	Joaquin	D. 1805
SG	5590	Joaquin	D. 1814
SG	5620	Joaquin	D. 1815
SG	5710	Joaquin	Diegueño, 1 yr old in 1815, no death data, no link for any marriage
SG	8558	Joaquin	RAZON
SG	5069	Joaquin Antonio	RAZON
SG	590	Joaquin Antonio Castro	D. 1795
SG	726	Joaquin de Neve	Indio, SG-B 726, b. 1769, m: Humiliana de Jesus (SG-B 309, D: 1816), would have been 79 years old in 1848, when Angustias was born
SG	1184	Joaquin de Santa Anna	D. 1786
SG	1034	Joaquin Joseph	Indio, 3 dys @ 1784, no death data, marriages in 1804 & 1809, both wives died before 1837 (see marriage charts for SG marriages)
SG	1332	Joaquin Juan	D. 1790
SG	6193	Joaquin Maria	Indio, 1 dy @ 1818, no death data, no link for any marriage
SG	6681	Joaquin Maria	Indio, 12 dys @ 1821, no death data, no link for any marriage
SG	5754	Joaquin Ramon	RAZON
SG	1154	Joaquin Simon	RAZON
SG	4617	Jose Joaquin	RAZON
SG	7736	José Joaquin de Jesus	YNGLES
SG	7765	Jose Joaquin Juan Pedro	RAZON
SG	2815	Joseph Joaquin	RAZON
SG	826	Joseph Joaquin	RAZON

SG	1793	Joseph Joaquin	D. 1790
SG	3123	Joseph Joaquin Leon	D. 1800
SG	6059	[Juaquin]	Indio, rec'd taken from relative, no death, baptism number dates between 1816 & 1818, no link for any marriage
SG	6777	Jose Juaquin	RAZON
SG	8219	Jose Juaquin	B. 1838
SG	7748	Jose Juaquin	RAZON
SG	7319	Jose Juaquin Mamerto Francisco	RAZON
SG	8037	Juaquin	B. 1835
SG	3400	Juaquin	D. 1804
SG	4910	Juaquin	D. 1823
SG	5165	Juaquin	D. 1813
SG	5293	Juaquin	D. 1820
SG	5467	Juaquin	Indio, b. 1813, parents 1034 & 2701, no death data, married in 1831, having children with Antonia (SG-B 5765) in 1838 (SG-B 8216)
SG	2562	Juaquin Atanasio	D. 1800
SG	5574	Juaquin Maria	D. 1814
SG	6264	Juaquin Maria	RAZON
SG	6059	[Juaquin]	Indio, rec'd taken from relative, no death, baptism number dates between 1816 & 1818, no link for any marriage
SG	5710	Joaquin	Diegueño, 1 yr old in 1815, no death data, no link for any marriage

After eliminating the obvious entries, the list was reduced to only one possible candidate:

SG	1034	Joaquin Joseph	Indio, 3 dys @ 1784, no death data, marriages in 1804 & 1809, both wives died before 1837 (see charts for SG marriages)
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At this point, there is one possible match. But, to provide a greater means of confirming this match, the same methodology was applied for marriages that occurred at Mission San Gabriel prior to June 1837.

The Process of Elimination for any Joaquin Married at San Gabriel Mission Previous to 1837
 In the marriage of Joaquin and Saturnina, marriage entry #1861 (21 Jun 1837), at Mission San Gabriel, the groom is identified by two distinct characteristics: 1) He was a neophyte,

and 2) he was a widow (but his deceased spouse was not mentioned).⁵² Through the records of his children, we also learn that he was later known as *Joaquin Gradias* although he was an Indian.⁵³ And, finally, we know he likely died sometime after 1848 and before 1855 through the baptism record of his last child (Maria Angustias) and the birth of the first known child of his widow (Nicolas Ochoa).⁵⁴

Again, the ECPP index/database was used as the means to identify for this Joaquin who married in 1837. In sorting out the clues that may be useful, there were a number of logical deductions:

- 1) He was married previous to June 1837 – therefore, he would have been married previous to June 1837 to someone else and his former wife would have died previous to that date; and,
- 2) He was not considered as a *razon* – therefore, the classification as *Indio*, *neofito*, or *unstated* would fit the profile;

In addition, there are other considerations that were included in the process of elimination:

- 3) Like other Indians during the pre-secularization period, he likely had not adopted a Spanish surname (or was given one) previous to 1837 (the phenomenon of Indian adopting surnames generally appears around 1850 in the California Mission record);
- 4) Although he might have had a multiple set of given names, i.e. *Joaquin Joseph*, it would not be unusual for one given name, or even the first given name, to be left off or added, i.e. *Maria Antonia Placida* Ochoa was baptized with three given names and her confirmation record only gave her first two given names – *Maria Antonia Ochoa*;⁵⁵
- 5) He was likely old enough for his life to expire in the period following 1848 through 1855; and,
- 6) He was likely previously married at Mission San Gabriel because there was no indication he had been from anywhere else or that he was married anywhere else. There was no clear indication the 1837 Joaquin was from another area or another mission. Further, that record did not vary in style for that period from other Indians

⁵² SG-M entry 1861(b) (21 Jun 1837), Juaquin & Saturnina.

⁵³ Compare SG-B entry 8219 (28 Feb 1838), Jose Juaqin and SG-M entry 349 (18 Jun 1902), Joaquin Gradias & Leonor Duarte. Also compare SG-B entry 8971 (26 Jul 1848), Maria Angustias, SG-C entry 3438 (29 Aug 1850), Maria Angustias Gradias, and SG-M entry 57 (12 January 1862), Jesus Perez & Maria Angustias Gradias.

⁵⁴ 1) SG-B entry 8971 (26 Jul 1848), Maria Angustias; 2) SG-C entry 124 (6 Jan 1856), Nicolas Ochoa; and 3) Jesus Perez household, 1880 U.S. census, CA, Los Angeles Co., San Gabriel Township.

⁵⁵ Compare 1) SG-B entry 9653 (22 Feb 1857), Maria Antonia Placida Ochoa; and, 2) SG-C entry 237 (24 Apr 1866), Maria Antonia Ochoa.

from the same Mission. And, even as early as 1830, the priests became less fastidious in their record-keeping practices when they left off researching the baptism numbers for the marriage participants.

Following these parameters, the process of elimination was conducted as follows:

- 1) Using the ECPP index/database, a search was conducted to produce a list of marriages for any groom by the first name of *Joaquin* or *Juaquin* who were married at Mission San Gabriel. Secondly, ethnic/race, birth, spouse, and death data was collected and entered into the fourth column.
- 2) Then, from this list, all marriages that occurred after June 1837 were eliminated as possible matches based on the following criteria (the shaded areas represented those events that were eliminated):
 - If the groom was clearly stated as Razon;
 - If the marriage occurred after June 1837;
 - If the groom died prior to June 1837;
 - If the marriage is the 1837 record for Joaquin and Saturnina;
 - If the groom had a Spanish surname and an unstated ethnicity or origin;
 - If there is no death record prior to 1850 for the spouse in that marriage;
 - If the age of the groom indicates he was likely too old to have survived to 1848 (the time of birth for Angustias Gradias), and,
 - If the groom was still having children with his wife after June 1837 or was still married to his previous wife in 1837 (i.e. having children).

The list with eliminations follows:

#	Year	Name	Notes
707	1801	Joaquin Verdugo	Razon
820	1804	Joaquin	SG-B 1034, m: Maria Candelaria, SG-B 2201, she died 1807
859	1804	Joaquin	Razon
1820a	1835	Joaquin	Race unstated, m: Alejandra, SG-B 5217 (she died in 1838)
1839a	1832	Joaquin	Razon
1878	1831	Joaquin	Race unstated, SG-B 5467, m: Antonia (SG-B 5765), having children in 1838 (SG-B 8216)
954	1806	Joaquin	Race unstated, SG-B 1879, D. 1815
872	1804	Joaquin	SG-B 3773, D. 1806
616	1798	Joaquin Verdugo	Razon
149	1783	Joaquin Higuera	Razon
916	1805	Joaquin	Race unstated, single, m: Barbara, widow, no record of death for groom or bride

409	1791	Joaquin Antonio	Indio, SG-B 590, D: 1795
638	1799	Joaquin Athanasio	SG-B 2562, died 1800
125	1780	Joaquin Orosco	Indio, SG-B 32, D: 1782
236	1785	Joseph Joaquin	Indio, SG-B 1154, D: 1791
1314	1814	Joseph Joaquin	Razon
157	1783	Joseph Joaquin Moraga	Indio, SG-B 255, D: 1794
491	1793	Joseph Joaquin Moraga	Indio, SG-B 255, D: 1794
1861b	1837	Juaquin	Neofito, m: Saturnina (marriage under analysis)
1901	1840	Juaquin Lopez	Unstated
1067	1809	Juaquin	Neofito, SG-B 1034, no death record, m: Nemesia, SG-B 2701 (she died 1823)
1280	1813	Juaquin	Neofito, SG-B 5293, D: 1820
1703	1824	Juaquin Sanchez	Razon
142	1851	Juaquin Chavoya	Espanole
1184	1811	Juaquin	Indio, SG-B 4910, D: 1823
124	1850	Juaquin Jose	Race unstated
231	1785	Juachin de Neve	Indio, SG-B 726, b. 1769, m: Humiliana de Jesus (SG-B 309, D: 1816), would have been 79 years old in 1848, when Angustias was born

The remaining marriages that fit the profile follow:

#	Year	Name	Notes
820	1804	Joaquin	SG-B 1034, m: Maria Candelaria, SG-B 2201, she died 1807
1067	1809	Juaquin	Neofito, SG-B 1034, no death record, m: Nemesia, SG-B 2701 (she died 1823)

The Mission San Gabriel marriages #820 (in 1804) and #1067 (in 1809) are obviously the marriages of one man – Joaquin [SG-B 1034 (1784)].⁵⁶ He was shown as single in his first marriage. He had one child by that marriage – Joaquin (SG-B 4026 (1805) – who died at 10 days old, in 1805.⁵⁷ His first wife – Maria Candelaria – died two years later, in 1807.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ SG-M entry 820 (3 Feb 1804), Joaquin & Maria Candelaria; and 2) entry 1067 (22 December 1809), Juaquin & Nemesia Ana; FHL microfilm 2642.

⁵⁷ 1) SG-B entry 4026 (2 Dec 1804), Joaquin; FHL microfilm 2644; and 2) SG-D entry 2451 (12 Dec 1805), Joaquin; FHL microfilm 2646.

⁵⁸ 1) SG-B entry 2201 (6 Jan 1792), M.a Candelaria; FHL microfilm 2644; and 2) SG-D entry 2779 (17 Dec 1807), Candelaria; FHL microfilm 2646.

In his second marriage, he was shown as a widow, in 1809.⁵⁹ Two children were born of this union – *Juaquin* – who married in 1831, and Valentin [born 1817, but died sometime before 1835].⁶⁰ His second wife – Nemesia Ana – died in 1823.⁶¹ There is no entry for a death record for her husband – *Joaquin* – prior to 1850.

Joaquin Joseph, baptized at SG baptism entry 1034, was born *September 22, 1784*, and was from the *Sibapet Rancheria* (village).⁶² In 1837, he would have been 52 years old at the time of the marriage to Saturnina. She would have been 27 years old. This age difference was within the cultural norm of that time where older men often married younger women. Therefore, his age does not automatically exclude him as a possible match.

Considering this candidate as a match for the 1837 *Joaquin*, he would have been 64 years old when he sired his last known child in 1848, *Maria Angustias Gradias*. Of course, men were biologically capable of siring children in their old age, which is no different than today. So, in terms of biological possibilities, this age does not exclude the *Joaquin*, at SG-B1034, as the most likely match to the profile of the 1837 *Joaquin* who married Saturnina.

Joaquin Joseph's father was *Nicolas Joseph* who was baptized 10 years prior (1774) and was also from the village of *Sibapet*.⁶³ His mother was also named as *Maria Candelaria*, who was baptized in 1784 but she was from the village of *Jujubit*.⁶⁴ Again, no death record was matched or found for this individual – *Joaquin* at SG-B 1034 – prior to 1850 and no death record could be located in the microfilmed records of the Mission San Gabriel burials, which ends at 1855. Because Saturnina had her first child with *Juan Ochoa* in the early 1850's, it is assumed the man known as *Joaquin Gradias* likely died sometime between the conception of the first *Ochoa* child and the birth of his child, *Angustias Gradias* (1848). Knowing what we now know about *Joaquin Joseph*, he likely died anywhere from 64 to 70 years old. Thus, this individual fits the profile for the man known as *Joaquin Gradias*.

⁵⁹ SG-M entry 1067 (22 December 1809), *Juaquin & Nemesia Ana*; FHL microfilm 2642.

⁶⁰ 1) SG-B 5467 (15 Dec 1813), *Juaquin*; FHL microfilm 2644; 2) SG-M 1878 (27 May 1831), *Joaquin & Antonia*; The Huntington Library, The Early California Population Project, 2006. Note: original record could not be located on the microfilmed record; and, 3) 1824 SG padrones (exact citation not provided); entry for family of *Joaquin & Nemesia Ana*; photocopy provided by Ryan Acuña, courtesy of the Archdiocese of the Los Angeles Archives.

⁶¹ 1) SG-B entry 2701 (28 Feb 1796), *Nemecia Ana*; FHL microfilm 2644; and 2) SG-D entry 4752 (23 Feb 1823), *Nemesia Ana*, FHL microfilm 2646.

⁶² SG-B 1034 (25 Sep 1784), *Joaquin Joseph*; FHL microfilm 2644.

⁶³ SG-B entry 87 (27 Sep 1774), *Nicolas Joseph*; FHL microfilm 2644.

⁶⁴ SG-B entry 953 (2 Jan 1784), *Maria Candelaria*; FHL microfilm 2644.

In summarizing Joaquin's story, his mother died giving birth to him.⁶⁵ His father quickly remarried eight months later, and no doubt raised him to adulthood.⁶⁶ He first married in 1804, had a child, and lost both his wife and child. He married again in 1809 and had two children by his second wife; one lived to adulthood but the other did not. His father died in 1820 and his step-mother died soon after. [See section on Nicolas Joseph.] By that time, Joaquin was 35 years old. He lost his second wife in 1823. Then, at age 52, he married Saturnina, in 1837, and had three children with her in his older years. Considering the virility of his father in his old age, siring a child at age 62, it should come as no surprise Joaquin could do so as well. [See section on Nicolas Joseph.] Joaquin likely died around 1850.

Therefore, a comparison of the available evidence establishes a reasonable likelihood Joaquin Joseph, at SG-B 1034, was the same person who became known as Joaquin Gradias.

Nicolas Joseph (1754-1820) & Maria Candelaria (1758-1784)

Nicolas Joseph was estimated to be 26 years old when he was baptized at Mission San Gabriel, on September 27, 1774.⁶⁷ He was identified as being from the *Sibapet Rancheria* [village]. As was with renewal marriages, he likely renewed his marriage to *Agustina Maria*, his tribal wife, immediately after baptism.⁶⁸ Nicolas and Agustina had at least two children during this marriage.

1. Cosme Maria – b. 1775, d. 1775⁶⁹
2. Adriano Maria – b. 1777, d. 1806⁷⁰

Between those children, Nicolas apparently had an affair with a single woman, Sebastiana de Jesus, and had one more son:

3. Tomas – b. 1776, d. 1800⁷¹

⁶⁵ SG-D entry 323 (23 Sep 1784), Maria Candelaria; FHL microfilm 2646.

⁶⁶ SG-M entry 248 (3 Jul 1785), Nicolas Joseph & Lugarda Maria; FHL microfilm 2642.

⁶⁷ SG-B 87 (27 Sep 1774), Nicolas Joseph; FHL microfilm 2644.

⁶⁸ 1) SG-M 6 (no date), Nicolas Joseph & Agustina Maria; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. The FHL microfilm for the SG marriages (2642) does not contain the page where the marriage was recorded; and 2) SG-B entry 88 (27 Sep 1774), Agustina Maria; FHL microfilm 2644.

⁶⁹ 1) SG-B entry 161 (13 Jul 1775), Cosme Maria; FHL microfilm 2644; and 2)

⁷⁰ SG-B 307 (6 Jan 1777), Adriano Maria; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

⁷¹ SG-B 305 (21 Dec 1776), Thomas; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

Agustina Maria later died in 1783.⁷²

Maria Candelaria was estimated to be 26 years old when she was baptized, on January 2, 1784.⁷³ She, too, was from the *Jujubit Rancheria*. One month later, on February 3, 1784, she married the widowed *Nicolas Joseph*.⁷⁴ Seven months later, she died and was buried the day after giving birth to her one and only child, on September 23, 1784:⁷⁵

4. Joaquin Joseph [aka Gradias] – b. September 22, 1784⁷⁶

Then eight months later, on July 3, 1785, the two-time widowed *Nicolas Joseph* married *Lugarda Maria*.⁷⁷ With her, he had seven more children:

5. Cathalina Maria – b. 1786⁷⁸
6. Gaudioso – b. abt 1788, d. 1798⁷⁹
7. Felicula – b. 1798, d. 1821⁸⁰
8. Pacifica Maria – b. 1801⁸¹
9. Nicolasa – b. 1803, d. 1805⁸²
10. Juan Jose de la Cruz – b. 1807⁸³
11. Nicolasa – b. 1810, d. 1829⁸⁴

⁷² SG-D entry 247 (5 Jun 1783), Agustina Maria; FHL microfilm 2646.

⁷³ SG-B 953 (2 Jan 1784), Maria Candelaria; FHL microfilm 2644.

⁷⁴ SG-M 192 (3 Feb 1784), Nicolas Joseph & Maria Candelaria; FHL microfilm 2642.

⁷⁵ SG-D 323 (23 Sep 1784), Maria Candelaria; FHL microfilm 2646.

⁷⁶ SG-B 1034 (25 Sep 1784), Joaquin Joseph; FHL microfilm 2644.

⁷⁷ SG-M 248 (3 Jul 1785), Nicolas Joseph & Lugarda Maria; FHL microfilm 2642.

⁷⁸ SG-B 1324 (2 May 1786), Cathalina Maria; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

⁷⁹ SG-B 2523 (no date), Gaudioso; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

⁸⁰ SG-B 2922 (22 Apr 1798), Felicula; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. No photocopy collected.

⁸¹ SG-B 3303 (25 Sep 1801), Pacifica Maria; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

⁸² SG-B 3603 (17 Dec 1803), Nicolasa; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

⁸³ SG-B 4113 (5 Mar 1807), Juan Jose de la Cruz; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

⁸⁴ SG-B 4153 (22 Apr 1810), Nicolasa; *The Huntington Library, Early California Population Project, 2006*. Photocopy not collected.

Nicolas's last child was sired when he was approximately 62 years old. Finally, *Nicolas* died, at the very least, at 72 years old, and was buried on June 26, 1820, at Mission San Gabriel.⁸⁵ His wife, Maria Lugarda, died eight months later.⁸⁶

Palajai (bef. 1789-aft. 1810) & Maria Momicubibam (about 1789-1813)

No additional information was discovered about *Palajai*. However, *Maria Momicubibam* was baptized out of “necessity” on November 11, 1811, at Mission San Gabriel.⁸⁷ At that time, she was given the Christian name, Maria. Her age was stated as 22, her Indian husband was identified as *Palajay*, and her village was identified as *Tamet*. She was also identified as the mother of *Santiago*.

Maria Momicubibam had at least two children with *Palajai* who were baptized at the mission:

1. Santiago – born about 1806 (baptized at 3 years old, on November 1, 1809)⁸⁸
2. Saturnina – born about 1810 (baptized at 1 year old, on September 14, 1811)⁸⁹

Santiago's baptism stated that he was born in the village of *Najayabit* but his father is also clearly identified as *Palajay* which connects Santiago and Saturnina as siblings to the same parents. And, it is Saturnina's baptism record that provides her aboriginal name and village origins.

Maria Momicubibam died and was buried December 14, 1813, at Mission San Gabriel.⁹⁰

Conclusion

The villages of Tameobit (aka Tamet), Attongai, Najayabit, Sibapet, and Jujubit are associated with the aboriginal Indians that were brought into the mission system at Mission San Gabriel. And, as history reveals, those Indians were called *Kizh Gabrieleños*, meaning Indians associated with that mission. Therefore, as the research and attached evidence reveals, Andrew Salas is a direct descendant of *Kizh Gabrieleño* Indians.

⁸⁵ SG-D 4296 (26 Jun 1820), Nicolas; FHL microfilm 2646.

⁸⁶ SG-D 4385 (19 Feb 1821), Lugarda Maria; FHL microfilm 2646.

⁸⁷ SG-B entry 5085 (21 Nov 1811), Maria; FHL microfilm 2643. Note: when individuals were sick or in danger of dying, the baptismal record usually indicated such circumstances with terms like *de necesidad* or *en peligro del muerte* [in danger of dying].

⁸⁸ SG-B entry 4454 (1 Nov 1809), Santiago; FHL microfilm 2643.

⁸⁹ SG-B entry 5073 (14 Sep 1811), Saturnina.

⁹⁰ SG-D; entry 3406 (14 Dec 1813), Maria; FHL microfilm 2646.