



Mákkín Mak Muwekma, 'Akkoy Mak-Warep, Manne Mak Hiswi!

We Are Muwekma Ohlone, Welcome To Our Ancestral Homeland!

**Welcome To Our Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone Homeland
Located within our Aboriginal Muwekma Ethnohistoric Territory of the
Greater San Francisco Bay Area**

By Alan Leventhal, Muwekma Tribal Council and Muwekma Preservation Foundation

Introduction and Brief History of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe

The present-day **Muwekma Ohlone Tribe** is comprised of all of the known surviving American Indian lineages aboriginal to the San Francisco Bay region who trace our ancestry through the **Missions San Francisco, Santa Clara, San Jose**; and, **Santa Cruz**, and who were also members of the historic, **Federally Recognized Verona Band of Alameda County**. The aboriginal homeland of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe includes the following counties: San Francisco, San Mateo, most of Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, and portions of Napa, Santa Cruz, Solano, and San Joaquin. This large contiguous geographical area, which historically crosscuts several major linguistic and tribal boundaries, fell under the sphere of influence of the aforementioned four missions between 1776 and 1836. The *missionization* policies deployed by the Catholic Church and militarily supported by the Hispanic Empire, brought many distantly related, and in some cases, already intermarried tribal groups together at the missions.

Comprehensive genealogical analysis of the Mission Baptism, Death, and Marriage Records from the three Bay Area Missions traces the surviving Muwekma lineages of the late 19th century through today back to our aboriginal villages. Our present-day surviving tribally enrolled Muwekma lineages are represented by the: Armija/Thompson, Santos-Piños/Juarez/Colos/Armija, Guzman/Nonessa, Marine-Guzman-Peralta, Marine-Alvarez/Galvan, Marine-Sanchez, Marine-Munoz, Munoz-Guzman, Marine-Arellano, and Marine-Elston/Thompson/Ruano descended families.

Our historic present-day tribe encompasses our ancestral ethnohistoric intermarried **San Francisco Bay Costanoan/Ohlone-dialect-speaking** territory that includes the aboriginal **unceded** tribal lands of the Muwekma Ohlone-speaking people who were missionized into **Missions San Francisco, Santa Clara, San Jose**, and **Santa Cruz**. The Muwekma Ohlone are the only Bureau of Indian Affairs documented legal successors of the historic, sovereign, previously federally recognized, **Verona Band of Alameda County**. This land was and continues to be of great spiritual importance to our Tribe and other familial descendants of the Verona Band.

Archaeological Evidence of Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone Settlements within the Greater San Francisco Bay Area

Archaeological evidence spanning the past 12,520 years before present has been recorded at the Scott's Valley site **CA-SCR-177** in the Santa Cruz mountains, and at the **Metcalfe Road Site, CA-SCL-178** along Highway 101 in San Jose, dates to 10,000 years ago; on the outskirts of Morgan Hill, **Hoontach Kâ-nât'-tak (Place of the Ancient Spring Site) CA-SCL-671 (Murphy Springs)** yielded dates between 2500 and 8000 years before present; and more recently site **CA-SCL-1070** which our Tribe named **Mánni Húyyú Muwékma Yatiš Túnnešte-tka (Place Where the Ancient People Are Buried Site)** is located on the west side of the San Jose Airport dates around 10,300 -12,000 years. These dates along with their associated assemblages provides evidence of our ancestral Muwekma Ohlone presence within this greater San Francisco Bay region over the past ten millennium. These sites were occupied even before there was a San Francisco Bay – a time immemorial.

Our ancestral Muwekma Ohlone dialect-speaking societies (now referred to as **San Francisco Bay Costanoan** by linguists; see Milliken et al. 2009) gradually developed into complex, socially ranked

chiefdoms, with sedentary villages, with an organized religious complex centered around Kuksu dances and ceremonial cycles, along with redistributive economies.

Having knowledge about the relationship between planting seeds and harvesting plants, the only known cultigen planted by our ancestral people was tobacco, which was used by those practitioners of healing, divining and ceremonial leaders, and as part of the **Kúksu** religion. The presence of tobacco is evidenced through residues left within the beautifully lathe-shaped steatite stone pipes, and in features recovered associated with the **3rd Mission Santa Clara de Thámien**; at the Tribe's ancestral monumental Bay shore mortuary mound sites such as at **CA-ALA-329 Mánni Muwékma Kúksú Hóowok Yatiš Túnnešte-tka (Place Where the People of the Kúksú (Bighead) Pendants are Buried Site)** located in the East Bay at **Máyyan Šaatošikma (Coyote Hills)**; and more recently at **Sii Túupentak (the Water Roundhouse Site) CA-ALA-565** located adjacent to the Sunol Water Temple near the Town of Sunol; also at several of our ancestral heritage sites located in the West Bay including in **San Francisco** at site **CA-SFR-4 (the Bay Bridge Project with Caltrans) on Yerba Buena Island** which the Tribe named **Čaurismin Warep 'Ómmutka (Place of the Yerba Buena Island in the Bay Site)**; along San Francisquito Creek on Stanford University Campus including **CA-SMA-263/CA-SCL-287 Yuki Kutsuimi Šaatoš Inūx** [Sand Hill Road Sites]; **CA-SCL-609 Horše 'Iššéete Ruwwatka** meaning **Place of the Good Health House Site (Ronald McDonald House)**; **CA-SMA-267 Loškowiš 'Awweš Táareštak [White Salt Man Site]**; as well as at our major ancestral Muwékma mortuary site **Thámien Rúmmeytak [Thámien (Guadalupe) River Site CA-SCL-128** located downtown San Jose paralleling the east side of the Guadalupe River. The Muwékma Tribal leadership decided to rename the Guadalupe River to **Thámien Rúmmey** to honor the original name of the north-central Santa Clara Valley region called **Thámien** by our local Ohlone tribes.

As land managers, our ancestral Muwékma Ohlone societies altered the landscapes Muwékma Ohlone societies altered the landscapes of the San Francisco Bay Area through controlled burning, thus creating a parklike environment. Given this rich environment our societies hunted, fished, harvested marine resources as well as hundreds of plants. Although much knowledge has been lost since Spanish invasion in 1769 and the later American conquest of California between 1846-1849, we do know through the knowledge base from our families and neighboring California Indian cousins, which plants were harvested as food, medicine, and as raw material for the manufacture of various types of baskets, nets, rope, thatching, etc.

Muwékma Ohlone Tribe: Our San Francisco Bay Costanoan/Ohlone Language and Our Interrelated Ohlone Dialects, a Brief Linguistic Background

Between 1904 and 1914 renowned Berkeley anthropologist Alfred L. Kroeber at the invitation of Phoebe Apperson Hearst visited the Muwékma rancherias at Pleasanton and Niles to interview the Elders of the Tribe for our Native vocabularies. In 1910, Kroeber published his study titled **The Chumash and Costanoan Languages**. Therein, he identified the sources for the Costanoan/Ohlone dialects where he noted that the **San Jose vocabulary** was collected by himself "the author." The very first English word listed in the published vocabulary was "**Person**" which he had only three words for in the Costanoan language: Monterey – **Ama**; Soledad – **Mue**; and San Jose - **Muwe-kma** (Kroeber 1910:242-243; 1904-1914 Field Notebooks 24, 52, 57. A. L. Kroeber Papers (BANC Film 2049).

In 1910, biologist and ethnographer C. Hart Merriam traveled to the **Alisal Rancheria** writing that:

On November 5, 1910 I visited the rancheria between Pleasanton and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's Place. ... There is also here Mrs. Angela Colos, a so-called "Costano," whose mother came from San Lorenzo on the San Francisco Bay and whose father was a Ko-re-ak'-ka. Her language is the same as was native to Santa Clara" (Merriam 1967:368-369).

In 1914, Kroeber's anthropology colleague, Edward W. Gifford, interviewed Muwekma Elder **Maria de los Angeles Colos**, and he too recorded at Pleasanton the word for people as "**Muwekma**," which he classified as "**San Lorenzo Costanoan**" (Unpublished Ethnological Documents Collection of the Department and Museum of California Berkeley, Bancroft Film 2216, Item 194.2).

In January 1916, anthropological linguist John Alden Mason, visited Pleasanton and interviewed "an elderly woman from San Lorenzo and from her a vocabulary of a hundred odd words was secured" (Mason 1916:470). The woman who he interviewed was also **Maria de los Angeles Colos** whose direct descendants are enrolled in the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. Mason recorded and published the word for "people" as "**muekma**" (Mason 1916:471).

Several years later, John Peabody Harrington from the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology periodically visited the Pleasanton, Sunol, Niles and Livermore settlements and residences, where he interviewed and mentioned at least eighteen members of the Muwekma tribal community between 1921 and 1930 in his field notes. Two of Harrington's principal linguistic and cultural consultants were **Maria de los Angeles Colos** (Angela) and **Jose Guzman**. In his interviews with Angela, she informed him in 1929 that the Costanoan dialects of **Mission Santa Clara** and **Mission San Jose** were basically identical by stating:

The Clareños [Indians of Mission Santa Clara] were much intermarried with the Chocheños [Indians of Mission San Jose]. The dialects were similar (Harrington 1921-29:14).



Muwekma Elder Maria de los Angeles Colos, born on the Bernal Santa Teresa Rancho in 1839 (d. 1929)

Based upon the Missions Santa Clara and San Jose baptismal and marriage records one of Angela's husbands was a Mission Santa Clara Indian named Raymundo Bernal, and that she also had uncles by the surname of Santos, who were from the **Luecha Ohlone Tribe** of the Livermore Valley region and who were missionized into Mission Santa Clara. Furthermore, one of her daughters Francisca deployed the tribal name **Luecha** as her surname as she appears in the mission records.

Milliken, Shoup, and Ortiz writing about Harrington's interviews in their comprehensive 2009 San Francisco Bay Area ethnographic study for the National Park Service noted the following:

The word **Muwekma**, a term used by a modern descendent organization, appears in the notes with the meaning "person" and "people."

Ménem hishmetr múwékma, tu eres buena gente (Harrington 1921-29:247).

holshe wáka muwékma, bonito es esa gente (Harrington 1921-29:297).

'rí'te muwékma jakájin, hay mucha genta enfermos (Harrington 1921-29:362)

(Milliken et al. 2009:287).

Years later, in his 1969 publication titled **Native Americans of California and Nevada: A Handbook** by Dr. Jack Forbes, who was a renowned professor of Native American Studies and Anthropology at University of California at Davis, who was also of **Powhatan-Renapé** and **Lenape** Native American descent, employed the ethnonym "Ohlone" and "Ohlonean" in lieu of Costanoan for identifying our languages in that publication. Forbes decided to deploy native terms that he found preferable to non-native ones for native languages. In his publication, Forbes embraced Ohlonean after the Ohlone tribal identifier "that descendants of the Mission San Jose people called themselves" (cited in Milliken et al. 2009:45). Therein, Forbes divided the Ohlonean languages into a grouping of related **Northern Ohlone Dialects** which he called the "**Muwekma Division**," and a grouping of related **Southern Ohlone Dialects** which called the "**Mutsun-Rumsen Division**." Forbes published his linguistic relationship and classification relative to those proposed Costanoan dialects which Milliken et al. revisited in their 2009 study:

Ohlonean (Costanoan) Branch

1. Muwekma Division [Northern Ohlone Dialects]

- a. Ohlone/Costanoan (**San Francisco, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, San Jose**) dialects
- b. Huchiun-Karkin (San Pablo) dialects (Forbes 1969:184).

2. Mutsun-Rumsen Division [Southern Ohlone Dialects]

- a. Mutsun (Humontwash, San Juan Bautista) dialects
- b. Rumsen (Monterey) dialects
- c. Chalón (Soledad) dialects (Forbes 1969:184)

Forbes also contributed the following statement about the **1969 Indian Occupation of Alcatraz** in **Alcatraz is Not an Island** :

... Now in 1969, modern-day Native Americans are attempting to claim Alcatraz Island in order to both obtain facilities for educational programs, and to publicize the desperate circumstances under which Indian people live/

... There is little question but that the Muwekma Indian people of San Francisco and the Hukueko [Coast Miwok] of Marin County, were, in the old days frequent visitors to all the islands in the San Francisco Bay (Blue Cloud 1970:44; Indians of All Tribes 1972: 44).

In his 1995 published dissertation **A Time of Little Choice**, under the subheading **Mission San Francisco In Yelamu Lands**, Milliken discussed the cross-bay intermarriages and interrelationships between the **Yelamu Ohlone** of San Francisco and the intermarried **Huchiun/Jalquin** Ohlone and other East Bay tribal groups stating that:

The Yelamus were tied by marriages on the **east side of San Francisco Bay**; two of the three wives of Yelamu tribal captain Guimus [aka Xigmacse], for example, had been born on the east side of the San Francisco Bay (Milliken 1983:146).

The Yelamu tribe probably played a key role in regional trade, moving obsidian and other goods, from the north and east across the Bay and down the Peninsula, while bringing coastal shells to the East Bay (Milliken 1995:62).

In their 2009 publication titled **Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today**, published for the San Francisco National Park Service and the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the principal authors Milliken, Shoup and Ortiz noted the following about the **San Francisco Bay Costanoan Language Area**:

San Francisco Bay Costanoan is a language represented by three dialects – Ramaytush, Chochenyo and Tamyen – that were considered to have been separate languages until recently. The precise pre-mission distribution of the dialects can only be guessed, because existing language samples were gathered after the native people moved to the missions. The Ramaytush dialect may have been reached down the Peninsula from the Golden Gate to Point Año Nuevo. The Chochenyo dialect was spoken along the southeast shore of San Pablo Bay, on the east shore of the San Francisco Bay, and in the interior Livermore Valley on the East Bay. The Tamyen dialect was spoken in the Santa Clara Valley and in the surrounding hills (Milliken et al 2009:6).

Those authors continue their linguistic discussion on page 33 of their 2009 publication noting that recent linguistic evidence supports the position that the three distinguished Bay Area Costanoan languages was determined to be a single language, presenting the following discussion:

A Single San Francisco Bay Costanoan Language

Recent publications and encyclopedic websites regarding California Indian ethnography follow the conclusions of Kroeber, Beeler, and Levy to the effect that three separate Costanoan languages—Ramaytush, Tamyen, and Chochenyo—were spoken in adjacent areas around San Francisco Bay at Spanish contact. Over the past few years, however, three linguists actively working on the problem—Catherine Callaghan, Victor Golla, and Juliette Blevins—have concluded that Ramaytush, Tamyen, and Chochenyo are **dialects of a single San Francisco Bay Costanoan language**. We consider acceptance of that conclusion to be a key tenet of the current report. As of 1997, Callaghan was beginning to move away from the commonly accepted stance of three separate languages. She wrote:

According to Maria de los Angeles Colos—Harrington's Chocheño consultant— Ramaytush, Chocheño, and Tamyen were similar dialects. ...

In 2009, Callaghan concluded that the Ramaytush, Chochenyo, and Tamyen idioms were mutually intelligible and should therefore be considered three dialects of a single language on the basis of a new comparative study of the various San Francisco Bay Costanoan vocabularies. She described her method and results in an email to Milliken, as follows:

I decided to re-examine the Ramaytush and Tamyen vocabularies to determine their relationship to Chochenyo, and I have come to the conclusion that they are all dialects of the same language. ...(Milliken 2009:33).

Milliken et al. continue their discussion on Page 87 of that 2009 study by presenting the following information about the Ohlone tribal groups of the San Francisco Peninsula under the heading:

First Contact for the Native People of the Peninsula

Local Tribes of the San Francisco Peninsula

At the time of Spanish entry, eight independent local tribes held lands entirely within the present counties of San Francisco and San Mateo, the area essentially equivalent to the San Francisco Peninsula. Four of the eight groups were from the San Francisco Bay shore and four were from the Pacific Coast. The bay shore groups were the Yelamu of San Francisco, Urebure of San Bruno, **Ssalson of San Mateo**, and Lamchin of Redwood City. The coastal groups were the Aramai of San Pedro Valley, Chiguan of Half Moon Bay, Cotegen of Purisima Creek, and Oljon of San Gregorio. The lands of these eight tribes are mapped in classic ethnographies as belonging to speakers of the San Francisco (Kroeber 1925:Plate 1) or Ramaytush language (Levy 1978a:485) of the Costanoan language family. **Ramaytush is now considered to be a dialect of the San Francisco Bay Costanoan language.**

They also noted the following based upon Harrington's interviews with Muwekma Elder **Maria de los Angeles Colos** and linguist Richard Levy creating the "**Ramaytush**" language classification in 1978 which was based upon **Angela Colos' Chochenyo word "rámai"** for the San Francisco Bay:

It must be remembered that Coast Miwok and Patwin, as well as the Ramaytush dialect of San Francisco Bay Costanoan, may have been spoken in San Francisco at the time of Angela Colos' youth, whereas the Tamyen dialect of San Francisco Bay Costanoan and Yokuts were the languages of the historic people at Mission Santa Clara.

One note provides the term that led **Richard Levy** (1978a) to call the San Francisco dialect **Ramaytush**:

They call the lado de San Francisco rámai', All the side (lado) where the San Francisco is ([illeg.]) – San Mateo, etc., = rámai. Call the people **rámaítush** (Harrington 1921-29:368).

The Founding of La Misión Santa Clara de Thámien in 1777

With the advent of the Hispanic Empire's expansion into Alta California, in 1769, the first mission established in the Santa Clara Valley, Mission Santa Clara de Thámien, was established at a site located along the Guadalupe River (**Thámien Rúmmey**) by Franciscan Padres Thomas de la Peña and Joseph Antonio Murguía, on January 12, 1777. There, at the village of **Soco-is-u-ka (Place of the Laurel Trees)**, they erected a cross and a shelter for worship to bring Christianity to our local **Thámien/Alson** Ohlone-dialect speaking tribes. Although many authors have spelled Tamien without the letter "h," Santa Clara University archivist/historian Arthur D. Spearman, however in his earlier publication titled **The Five Franciscan Churches of Mission Santa Clara**, provided the following historic excerpt from a letter from Father Peña to Father Serra:

Letter to Padre Presidente Junipero Serra
From Padre Tomas de la Peña
Mission Santa Clara de Thámien

December 31, 1777

The site of the Mission, which in the language of the natives is called **Thámien**, is a plain stretching more than three leagues in every direction, pleasant to behold, with much land for irrigation of crops, and extensive areas for raising cattle. There is abundance of Ash, Alders. White Poplar, and Red, Willow, Laurel, black and live Oaks.

At the distance of four leagues to the west is much redwood, so-called, from which we have already obtained some boards. A large population of Gentiles surrounds the site, such that we judge there are more than forty rancherias within a radius of five leagues, of a people that we may call Tares, since this is the name they give to the men (Spearmen 1963:15) [Cited in Hylkema 2007:iii].

Furthermore, Milliken noted the following observation by the Spanish priests who had established the First Mission San Clara to the northwest of the infamous **Holiday Inn Site CA-SCL-128** (which the Tribe is currently working on at 180 Park Avenue and had renamed **Thámien Rúmmeytak** meaning **Place of the Thámien [Guadalupe] River Site**):

Mission Santa Clara in Thámien Lands ... The Santa Clara Mission settlement lay at the northeastern edge of the Thámien tribal district, very near to lands of three other tribes. Three large villages of over 120 inhabitants each lay within four mile radius of the Santa Clara Mission site. The native names of those villages are not known. The missionaries at Mission Santa Clara gave each of them a Spanish designation; San Francisco Solano village of the **Alson** tribe a mile or two downstream at the mouth of the Guadalupe River, Santa Ysabel village of a different, unnamed tribe east of San Francisco Solano on the lower Coyote River, and **San Joseph Cupertino** village of the Thámien tribe in the oak grove about three miles to the southwest of the mission site. Still nearer to the site were two tiny hamlets, Our Mother Santa Clara within a few hundred yards of the first mission site, and Our Patron San Francisco perhaps another mile upstream on the Guadalupe River" (Milliken 1991:116-117).

Milliken also noted in his published doctoral dissertation **A Time of Little Choice**, that the "Tamien tribe held the central Santa Clara Valley along the Guadalupe River from Agnews to the present area of downtown San Jose, and the flat lands westward from the Guadalupe to the present town of **Cupertino** on upper Stevens Creek" (1995:236). Some Muwekma enrolled lineages are directly descended from the intermarried **Alson Thámien Ohlone-dialect-speaking** tribe who were missionized into Missions Santa Clara and San Jose.

Secularization: Mexican Land Grants Issued to Secularized Mission Santa Clara (Clareño) Indians (1840 – 1845)

Rancho Ulistac

Around the area of **Mission Santa Clara**, however, several (**Clareño – Mission Santa Clara Indians**) Ohlone families were fortunate to be granted land grants by the Mexican government. In 1845, Governor Pio Pico granted the **Rancho Ulistac** land grant near Alviso in Santa Clara to **Marcello** (SCL-B #1360; baptized June 15, 1789, at age 4).

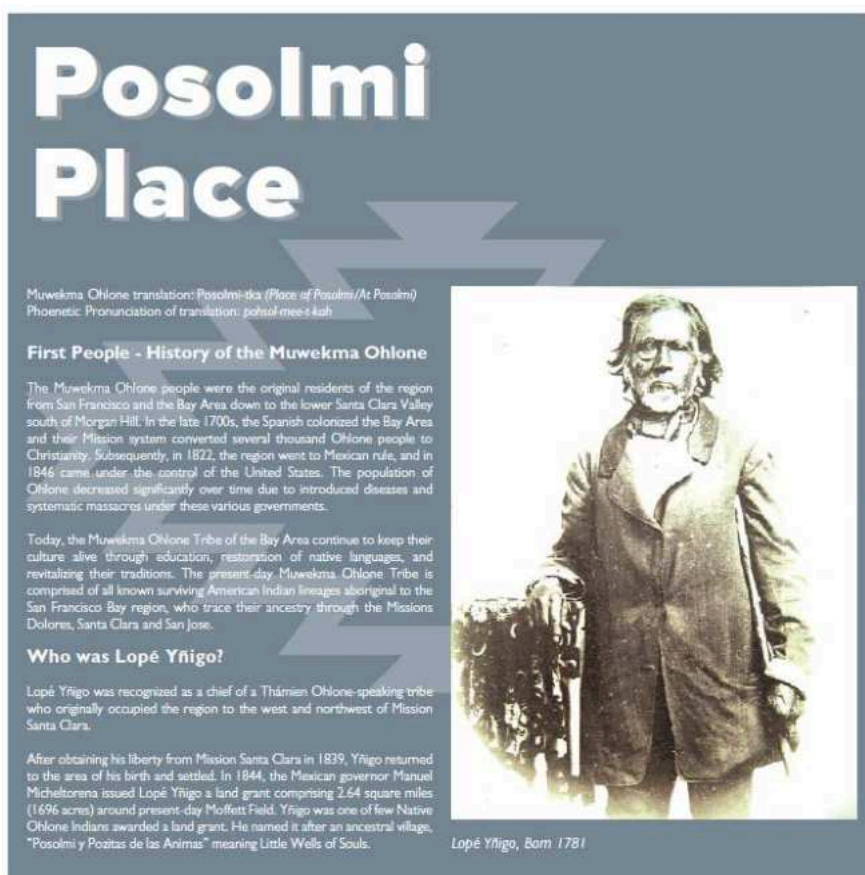
The Ulistac land grant was also issued to two other Mission Santa Clara Indian men named **Pio Guatus** (SCL-B # 4805; baptized June 21, 1805, at age 12 and died November 21, 1846) and **Cristobal** (SCL-B # 6157; baptized November 7, 1813, at age 3 days) were from the **Tayssen** Ohlone-speaking tribal group who were located in the area southeast of San Jose in the uplands of the Hamilton Mountain Range.

Rancho **Ulistac** measured half a league (2270 acres) and included the bay shore of the present-day cities of Santa Clara and Alviso (Brown 1994).

Rancho Posolmi y Pozitas de las Animas (Little Wells of Souls): Lopé Yñigo's Rancho

Earlier, on February 15, 1844, another Clareño Ohlone Indian named **Lopé Yñigo**, was issued title to 1695.9 acres (2.64 square miles) around present-day Moffett Field near **Mountain View** by Governor Micheltorena (Brown 1994). This land grant was called **Rancho Posolmi y Pozitas de las Animas (Little Wells of Souls)**. Apparently, Yñigo was recognized as a chief or *capitan* of the "San Bernardino" Ohlone-speaking people who originally occupied this region. He was baptized at Mission Santa Clara in 1789 (SCL-B # 1501).

The Posolmi land grant was also referred to as **Yñigo's Grant**, **Yñigo Reservation** (Thompson and West 1876 Historical Atlas Map of Santa Clara County) and **Pozitas de las Animas**, or **Little Wells of the Souls**. In one publication it was noted that Lopé Yñigo had studied music at **Mission San Jose**, located "sixteen miles from Mission Santa Clara, where Lopé Yñigo spent half his life" (Chapman 2018). In 2021, the Muwekma Tribal leadership had work with the MidPen Housing Corp. in naming a housing development in Sunnyvale after **Lopé Yñigo** and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. We collaborated on the name and plaque for **Posolmi Place**.



Clareño Ohlone Indian Lopé Yñigo
This Honoring Plaque States: "First People – History of the Muwekma Ohlone"

Rancho de los Coches

Also in 1844, Governor Manuel Micheltorena formally granted **Rancho de los Coches (the Pigs)**, totaling 2219.4 acres, to a Mission Santa Clara (Clareño Ohlone) Indian named **Roberto Antonio Balermينو**¹. Since 1836 Roberto had occupied this land west/southwest of the confluence point where the Guadalupe River and Los Gatos Creek meet in downtown San Jose.

It is interesting to note that Rancho San Juan Bautista borders on the southeastern side of Rancho de los Coches and the **Clareño Muwékma Ya Túnnešte Nómmo Site (CA-SCL-30/H)**, includes the **Third Mission Santa Clara Indian Neophyte Cemetery** is located approximately three miles to the northwest of Roberto's adobe/homestead.

Roberto was baptized **Roberto Antonio** on September 26, 1785, at the age of 3 years old (SCL-B # 0791). He was identified as being from the **San Juan Bautista (District) Thámien** Ohlone dialect - speaking tribal group located immediately south of Pueblo de San Jose. Rancho de los Coches was adjacent to the aboriginal territory of Roberto's tribal homeland that included the district that the Spanish Priest referred to as **San Juan Bautista** (not to be confused with Mission San Juan Bautista located south near Hollister. In 2015 the **Roberto Antonio Balermينو Park** located at 1527 Almaden Expressway, San Jose was named by the Muwekma Ohlone Tribal leadership and Language Committee in honor of this ancestral Clareño Muwekma Ohlone Indian.

Rancho La Purisima Concepcion

On the West Bay, a land grant was issued to another *Clareño* Ohlone Indian man named Jose Gorgonio and his family. Jose Gorgonio and his son, Jose Ramon, were granted **Rancho La Purisima Concepcion** by Governor Juan B. Alvarado on June 30, 1840. This rancho comprised 4,440 acres or 1 square league around the present-day **Palo Alto/Los Altos Hills** area (Brown 1994). Jose Gorgonio was probably baptized as Gorgonio (SCL-B # 1721; baptized on July 15, 1790 at age of 1 year). His father's Indian name was **Lulquecse** and his mother's name was **Sequem**. Lulquecse was identified as Chrisostomo Lulquesi (SCL-B # 2672; baptized November 27, 1794 at age 42 and had died November 5, 1801). He was listed as being from the **San Bernardino** district located to the west of Mission Santa Clara which includes **Puichon** territory. Gorgonio was also identified as being from the San Bernardino tribal district.

During the post-secularization period (after 1834-1836), there were at least six Muwekma Ohlone Indian rancheria settlements established areas surrounding Pueblo de San Jose. One major rancheria was located on the Santa Teresa Rancho (Bernal's property) south of the Pueblo San Jose near the Santa Teresa Hills where Muwekma Elder **Maria de los Angeles Colos** was born in 1839. Another settlement was in the valley east of San Jose called the **Pala Rancho** (named after **Capitan Palac**), while a third was established along the Guadalupe River above Agnews on the Rinca de los Esteros Rancho (City of Santa Clara). In the present-day City of Cupertino was the Quito Rancho. In Pueblo de San Jose, there was a settlement of "**free Indians**" on the east side of Market Street, and the sixth community was located further west along the banks of the Guadalupe River near Santa Clara Street (King 1978; Winter 1978). No other land grants were issued to Indians through either Missions San Francisco, San Jose, or Santa Cruz.

¹ Note: on March 7, 2015, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribal leadership participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony for the newly named **Roberto Antonio Balermينو Park** on Almaden Road in San Jose. The Tribal Leadership wanted to honor Roberto by naming the park after him.

West Bay Ohlone Tribal Groups and the Last of the Doloreño and Puichon Descended Indians - The Evencio Family of San Mateo County

Researchers Randall Milliken, Lawrence Shoup and Bev Ortiz (2009) had conducted a comprehensive ethnohistoric study for the Golden Gate National Park Service on the **Indians of the San Francisco Bay Area** based upon the recommendation from former Muwekma Chairwoman in back at the **Summary of Meeting between the Muwekma Indian Tribe and the National Park Service (Golden Gate National Recreation Area)** on May 5, 1998 (see attached documents) those authors wrote an ethnohistoric account about the Evencio family. Descended from the **Lamchin/Puichon Ohlone**-speaking tribal groups of the West Bay around San Francisquito Creek area, and the **Saclan Bay Miwok** speaking tribal group of the East Bay, Pedro Evencio and his children were the last of the **Doloreño** Indians who had documented aboriginal descent from these West Bay tribes. Milliken wrote:

A four year old boy named Yaculo, who was to found the only San Mateo county Indian extended family documented into the twentieth century, was baptized at Mission Dolores on October 31, 1790. He was brought to the mission by his father Gesmon ("The Sun" [also spelled Exmon]) and his mother Ssapiem, San Francisco Bay Costanoan speakers from either the **Lamchin** or **Puichon** local tribe, and he was christened Evencio. Four years later, Evencio's future parents-in-law were baptized. They were Sacalinchi and his wife Uimusmaen, who led the first group of adult **Saclan Bay Miwoks** [from the East Bay] through the baptismal ceremony at the mission in December of 1794; after fleeing in 1795 they returned with a son who was christened Juan Diego in 1798. Their mission-born daughter Geronima, Evencio's future wife, was baptized in June of 1800. Geronima and Evencio were married in about 1826 and had at least eight children between that year and 1844. Their oldest son, **Pedro Evencio**, was the man whose testimony in federal court in 1869 about the eviction of the Indians from Rancho San Mateo

... Pedro Evencio's paternal grandparents, Rosendo Exmon and Osana Ssapiem, were baptized at Mission Dolores in 1793 (SFR-B 1231, 1248), three years later than their son Evencio Yaculo. Evencio Yaculo grew up in the Mission Dolores community and married Salaverba, a **Huchiun** San Francisco Bay Costanoan, in 1804 (SFR-M 953, SFR-B 2747). Evencio and Salaverba had five children before she died in 1820 Evencio Yaculo then married Geronima sometime during the mid-1820s, although no record of the wedding has been found. The seven children of Evencio and Geronima who appear in the Mission Dolores baptismal record were baptized between 1828 and 1844. Since none of them was named Pedro, we presume that he was born in 1826 and that Evencio Yaculo and Geronima were also married that year.

Evencio Yaculo and Geronima raised their children during the Rancho Era at the mission outstation of **Rancho San Mateo**. Pedro Evencio stated in 1869 court testimony that his father had been the leader of the San Mateo Indian community when Pedro was young.

...

Pedro Evencio married Pastora at Mission Dolores in December of 1846. She was a **Churuptoy Patwin** from the present Woodland, Yolo County area by way of Mission San Francisco Solano (SFS-B 1166). The marriage entry lists Pedro as 20 years old and the bride as 18 (SFR-M 2162). Pedro Evencio and Pastora had four children who were baptized at Mission Dolores between 1852 and 1862. Those children were typical mixed-ancestry Doloreños, having as they did a **Puichon San Francisco Bay Costanoan/Saclan Bay Miwok** father and a **Churuptoy Patwin** mother. ...

... John Diego, the 68-year-old man living with Pedro Evencio and Pastora in 1870, has an interesting story of his own. In the 1869 Rancho San Mateo court case Pedro Evencio had stated that "John Diego" was his uncle and that the two of them were the only original San Mateo County Indians still alive (Land Case 178 ND). Mission register evidence shows that Juan Diego was the brother of Pedro Evencio's mother Geronima; he was the child that Sacalinci and Uimusmaen had brought for baptism when they returned to Mission Dolores in 1798 after the Sacian flight of 1795 (Milliken 2008).

Pedro Evencio and his family were also listed on the **1880 Census** for **San Mateo County**, Township 1. He was identified as **Pedro Abencio**, age 58, (b. ca. 1822), Indian, Farm Laborer; Mary, wife, age 58, Indian; Mary, daughter, age 25, Indian; Refuga, daughter, age 16, Indian; Paul Jose (Joseph), son, age 22, Indian is crossed out [he was residing elsewhere]; Thomas, son, age 5, Indian. All were born in California.

Living nearby in the **Millbrae Township** in San Mateo County was Pedro's son, **Jose Abencio**. He was listed as Jose Abencio, age 22, [b. ca. 1858], Indian, and working as a stableman for Peter Leyton, who was a hotel proprietor originally from Holland.

In 1894, Mary Sheldon Barnes a faculty member at Stanford University interviewed Pedro Evencio and she published a portion of that interview in Stanford's **The Sequoia** magazine. Barnes wrote:

There lives in San Mateo, an old Indian, Pedro Evancio by name, the last of all the... Indians born and bred at the Mission Dolores. Don Pablo Vasquez of Spanish town put us on his track one day when we were asking if there were still any living descendants of the old inhabitants of the valley. "His father was my father's man," he said. "When my father was vaquero of the Mission Dolores, just before the Americans came in."

When we went to see Pedro, we found him in a little white-washed house, neat within and without, the garden full of pinks and stocks, and all sweet, bright flowers, with a dog haunting about it. His wife, a dark Spanish woman, showed us into a neat living room; in one corner of it stood the bed; various ornaments adorned the walls, and on the table stood a great bunch of flowers.

"Could we see Mr. Pedro Evancio?" "Si, si," and there appeared in the kitchen-door Pedro Evancio; a well-built, well-proportioned man, dignified though shy, with a dark beard, an observant eye, dressed in workman's clothes.

We advanced with ardor; but he met our advance with a grave and questioning reserve... Spanish was his native tongue, and our first interview consisted mostly of surprise, friendliness, and a little embarrassment. But in a later interview through his son, an intelligent young workman, we were able to carry on a second-hand conversation, and to obtain photographs of Pedro Evancio. He could not say to what tribe he belonged,—he knew himself only as a Mission Indian; but the old Indian trails, especially that trail by which the Mission Indians used to drag redwood to the Mission Dolores, were all fresh in his mind, and his son Joseph could make us a clear map of the whole Santa Clara Valley with all its old trails.

Pedro's general appearance, and especially his rather full beard, made us doubt the purity of his Indian descent. But in Palou's diary of 1774, full descriptions of our Santa Clara valley Indians are given; "well-formed and tall many of the bearded like a Spaniard..." (Barnes 1894:277)

Pedro Evencio died on either January 19 or 20, 1896 and he was buried at St. John's Cemetery in San Mateo.

Pedro's eldest son, Joseph Evencio was identified on the 1900 Census living in the City of San Mateo. He was identified as Joe Evencio, age 40, born March 1860, Black, laborer, and single. Jose Evencio was listed as a "roomer" residing in the house of C.C. Moore, an engineer from New York and his family.



Pedro Evencio (Photo taken by Barnes in 1894)

Furthermore, Milliken's research on the Evencio family brought to light the death of one of Pedro's other sons named Joseph Evencio in 1907:

Joseph Evencio, son of Pedro Evencio, was himself killed by an electric railroad car near Millbrae in early November, 1907. The newspaper report called him "Indian Joe," said that he was full blooded, and stated that he had earned his living doing odd jobs. This was the article that noted that his father had also been killed by a railroad train about ten years earlier (San Mateo Leader, November 6, 1907:4)

... The burial of Joseph Evencio, who was 47 or 49 years old when he died in 1907, is not the end of the Evencio family story. In 1963 historian Frank M. Stanger stated in his book **South From San Francisco** that one "Indian Joe" was living in a "crude shelter" at Coyote Point during the late 1930s, adding that "... his real name, it seems, was Joseph (Jose) Evencio" (Stanger 1963:32)

With the disappearance of the younger Joe Evencio, "the San Mateo County Indians have vanished from among us as completely as any people could," wrote Brown (1973b:23).

Unfortunately, with the passing of the Evencio family, there are no other known living descendants from either the **Puichon** Ohlone or other West Bay Ohlonean tribal groups that survived into the late 20th century identifying as Indians. There are however enrolled members of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, who are descendants of *Doloreños*, Ohlone Indians who were brought into Mission Dolores (San Francisco) during the early part of the 19th century from the East Bay. Mission records attest that there was intermarriage between elites from the **Yelamu** Ohlone of San Francisco and the **Jalquin** East Bay Ohlones during the early Contact Period (Milliken 1991:111; 1995:62) Also Muwekma's descendency from the Saclan tribal group, demonstrates the intermarriage ties with the Puichon Ohlone.

Regarding the Cordero family who until recently (after 2016) created the entity called **Association of Ramaytush Ohlone** (whereas Muwekma is a continuously documented historic tribe of the Bay Area since the 1800s). It is our understanding that sometime around 2009, Mr. Cordero and his family discovered their genealogical connection to an ancestor who appears to be from the Aramai, however, prior that discovery, the family had nothing to do with Indian affairs at all. Furthermore, the Cordero family had the opportunity to present information about their history when various Ohlone groups, entities, families, and individuals were interviewed by Randall Milliken and his colleagues for inclusion in the publication titled **Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today** published by the National Park Service, Golden Gate National Recreation Area in June, 2009.

Milliken et al, wrote in 2009 the following information about the Cordero family:

Until recently, it was believed that the last known descendent of a native Peninsula group died in the 1920s. We have now learned that Jonathon Cordero, sociology professor at California Lutheran University, traces his family's roots back to Francisca Xavier, a San Francisco Bay Costanoan from the Aramai village of Timigtac, on the Pacific Coast just south of San Francisco (Milliken et al. 2009:239)..

Only one descendent family of San Francisco Peninsula Ohlone/ Costanoans can now be identified. The family descends from Francisca Xaviera of the Aramai local tribe (of modern Pacifica) and her husband Jose Ramos (from Tulanzingo, Mexico), who married at Mission Dolores in 1783. Their children and grandchildren considered themselves to gente de razón [not Indians] and were so considered within the hierarchal world of early Hispanic California. Their modern descendants, who carry the surnames **Cordero**, **Robles**, and **Soto**, among others, **have not participated as Indians in the modern cultural or political arenas** (Milliken et al. 2009:239).

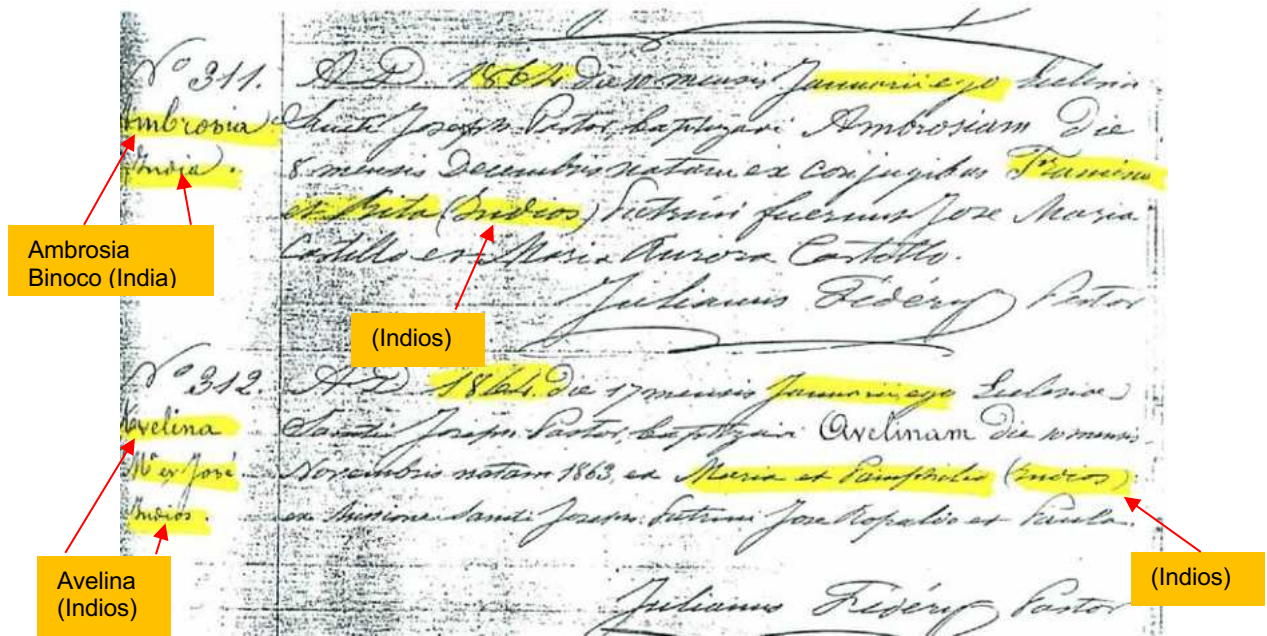
Establishment of the East Bay Rancherias: The Only Native Settlements Where Muwekma Ohlone People Could Live and Sustain Themselves as Landless Indians

Prior to, and after the American conquest of California (1846-1850), there were several Muwekma Ohlone rancherias established on *Californio* rancho lands in the East Bay which were the only safe havens where our ancestors could live and eke out a living due to the hostility of Americans towards Indians. At least six Muwekma Indian rancheria communities emerged and maintained themselves during the 19th and early 20th centuries in the East Bay. These rancherias were located at **San Leandro/San Lorenzo** ("**The Springs Rancheria**"), **Alisal Rancheria** near **Pleasanton**, **Sunol**, **Del Mocho Rancheria** in **Livermore**, **El Molino Rancheria** ("**The Mill**") in **Niles**, and later a settlement in **Newark** in Alameda County where some of our enrolled families still live today.

San Leandro/San Lorenzo: The Springs Rancheria

The direct ancestors of enrolled Muwekma lineages resided on and cultivated the lands of the San Leandro/San Lorenzo Rancheria. Two brothers, **Silvestre Avendano** and **Ancieto** in 1853 applied for a land claim on behalf of the Muwekma Ohlone Indians residing there under the U.S. Land Claims Commission, but were **denied title** to those lands and freshwater drainages.

After secularization, in the 1860s, Mission San Jose was still baptizing Indian children from the neighboring Muwekma rancherias. In 1864, two female Indian babies Avelina Cornates and Ambrosia Binoco were baptized a week apart. Ambrosia later married Jose Guzman, and Avelina married Rafael Marine, both were founders of the Marine-related families. Avelina was the great-great grandmother of Chairwoman Charlene Nijmeh, and Muwekma Councilmembers Richard Massiatt and Joann Brose.



January 1864 Mission San Jose Baptismal Record for Muwekma Indians Avelina and Ambrosia

Tuyshtak (Mt. Diablo) During the 1870s Religious Revitalization Movement: A Continued Complex Network of Ceremonial Interaction throughout the 19th and Early 20th Centuries

Years later, during the time of the 1870s religious revitalization movement, which has been called the “Ghost Dance” by anthropologists, **Tuyshtak Mt. Diablo** once again called to spiritual dance leaders such as Yoktco. Berkeley Anthropologist Edward W. Gifford interviewed Miwok elders from several communities who remembered three of the dance leaders who came from Pleasanton, Livermore, and Mission San Jose.

At Lone and Knights Ferry there appeared, apparently about 1872, teachers of dances who came from the west. The teacher at Lone was **Sigelizu**. the teacher at Knights Ferry, **Tciplitcu**. Presumably these teachers were contemporaneous with the teacher **Yoktco**, who appeared among the Southern Maidu. The careers of these three teachers were very similar. The fervor of the Ghost-Dance movement in Alameda county developed at least these three missionaries. At Pleasanton there were Plains Miwok who had once been taken to live with Costanoan and Yokuts at Mission San Jose in Alameda county, and who were not only allied in language and culture but probably to some extent in marriage with the Northern and Central Miwok. It is not surprising therefore that native non-Catholic missionary efforts were directed to their Sierra foothill relatives who were still quite numerous at that time.

Tciplitcu, who is reported to have first taught the *hiweyi* dance at Knights Ferry, was apparently a Costanoan, to judge from a fragment of linguistic evidence. Another dance performed by the Knights Ferry people, but said to be ancient, was the *lileusi*. The performer impersonated a spirit from **Mt. Diablo**, near Pleasanton, further evidence as to the source of some of the Central Miwok dances. Certain of the Central Miwok dances also performed by the Northern Miwok and the Southern Maidu are attributed by those peoples to the Pleasanton region (Gifford 1926:400 Miwok Cults).

Gifford in his 1927 publication **Southern Maidu Ceremonies** he wrote the following background information about Dancer Leader Yoktco and his ties to the northern Ohlone/Bay Miwok region:

Yoktco, the introducer of the third and latest stratum of dances was said by informants to have dwelt in the vicinity of **Mt. Diablo** (regarded by the Indians as the home of spirits), Contra Costa county.

Actually, he lived at the Indian settlement near Pleasanton, Alameda county, but that fact of dwelling near the great mountain, which is visible over a large area in central California, seemed to impress the informants more and may have been also impressed upon them by Yoktco.

...At dancing time Yoktco spoke a strange language, Yokuts or Costanoan perhaps, both of which he would have become acquainted with at Pleasanton, where he resided the Indians formerly gathered at Mission San Jose, Alameda county.

When Yoktco came to lone, in Northern Miwok territory, to give instruction he brought dancers from Pleasanton to show the lone people the steps. He also taught his dances at Folsom in Southern Maidu territory. There he taught *hiweyi*, *kilaki*, *kuksui*, (with two performers called *kuksui* and *musil*), *mamas*, and *ta* (Gifford 1927:229-230).

During the 1870's the Ghost Dance religious movement came to the Pleasanton region. The aboriginal dances, songs, languages, and regalia were revitalized, and the religious fervor intensified and spread. One of the Muwekma men, Miguel Pastor was one of these dancers. Harrington recorded the following information from Jose Guzman and Maria Colos about **Miguel Pastor** and **Jose Binoco** (Wenoco):

Miguel Pastor told Binoco to dance once the lole and Binoco tried but made bad of it. But Binoco's father was a good dancer (Harrington notes:277).

Furthermore, on the **1880 Census**, **Miguel [Pastor] Santos** (age 40); Maria (Celsa), wife, age 35; Hosa S. (Jose Santiago), son, age 15; Maria, daughter, age 7; Vincent, son, age 5; and Pappoose, son, age 5/12, (born January 1880), were residing in Brooklyn Township, north of the San Leandro Creek near the old **San Lorenzo Rancheria**, possibly near the old town of Fitchburg (now Oakland).

Senator George Hearst and Phoebe Apperson Hearst Purchases Part of Alisal Rancheria

During the 1880s, U.S. Senator George Hearst and his wife, **Phoebe Apperson Hearst** purchased part of the old (1839) **Bernal/Sunol/Pico** owned **Rancho Valle de San José y Corralitos** which includes the present-day towns of Pleasanton and Sunol, and also it included the **Alisal Rancheria** with approximately 125 Muwekma Indians residing there on the land. There, the Hearst's built their mansion **Hacienda del Pozo de Verona** mansion, from which the Muwekma Tribe was named by **Special Indian Agent Charles E. Kelsey** the **Verona Band** after the railroad station built by Western Pacific Railroad near the Hearst property. Years later, it was Phoebe Apperson Hearst who funded the fledgling anthropology department at Berkeley, and she invited several anthropologists/linguists such as Alfred L. Kroeber, C. Hart Merriam, and Edward W. Gifford to come down to interview our Elders in order to record our Indian languages spoken at our Tribe's Alisal and Niles Rancherias.

Federal Recognition of the Verona Band

In 1905, as a result of the discovery of the 18 unratified California Indian Treaties (negotiated between 1851-1852), Mr. Charles E. Kelsey of San Jose, (originally affiliated with the Northern Association for California Indians) was appointed Special Indian Agent to California by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C. In 1905, Agent Kelsey was charged by the Bureau to conduct a Special Indian Census and identify all of the landless and homeless tribes and bands residing from Los Angeles County throughout Northern California to the Oregon border and all of these documented tribes were placed under federal jurisdiction by Agent Kelsey.

Based upon the results of Kelsey's Special Indian Census, in conjunction with the discovery of the 18 unratified treaties, Congress passed multiple Appropriation Acts beginning in 1906 on through 1937, for the purpose of purchasing "home sites" for the many intact, but landless, California Indian tribes and bands. One of the bands specifically identified by Agent Kelsey was the **Verona Band of Alameda County** residing near Pleasanton, Sunol and Niles (surrounding Mission San Jose).

Our direct biological ancestors of the present-day Muwekma Tribe who comprised the Verona Band became **Federally Acknowledged** by the U.S. Government through the Congressional Appropriation Acts of 1906 and later years, as well as other federal actions. Between the years 1906 and 1927, the Verona Band fell under the direct jurisdiction of **the Indian Service Bureau** in Washington, D.C., and later, the Reno and Sacramento Agencies.

Our families also appear on the **1900 Federal Indian Censuses** for **Niles**, Washington Township and for **Pleasanton**, Murray Township; Agent Kelsey's Special Indian Census of 1905-1906; 1910 Federal Indian Census of "Indian Town," Pleasanton Township (which shows that Albert Marine Arellano was born on the Alisal Rancheria); Kelsey's two official maps of 1910 and 1913 of California Tribes and Rancherias under the jurisdiction of the Federal Indian Service Bureau; and in various correspondences and Agency reports from 1914-1927, and later years.

Concurrently, between 1884 and 1934, renowned anthropologists and linguists such as Jeremiah Curtin (1884), A .L. Kroeber (1904 -1914), C. Hart Merriam (1902-1910), E. W. Gifford, (1914) and John P. Harrington from the Bureau of American Ethnology (1921-1934) interviewed the last fluent speakers of the "Costanoan/Ohlone" languages and recorded other Indian languages spoken at the East Bay rancherias. It was during this time period that Verona Band Elders still shared their linguistic term "**Muwekma**" which means "**la Gente**" or "**the People**" in *Chochenyo* and *Thámien*, the Ohlone (now referred to as San Francisco Bay Costanoan) language spoken in the San Francisco Bay regions.

Muwekma Men Answer the Call to War Serving in the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps

Even before California Indians legally became citizens in 1924, prior to and during World War I, ten Muwekma men enlisted: Toney J. Guzman, Fred Guzman, Joseph Francis Aleas, John Michael Nichols, Henry Abraham Lincoln Nichols, Franklin Guzman, John Guzman, and Martin Guzman and served overseas in the United States Armed Forces (Army, Navy, and Marine Corps between 1914-1920). Four of the Muwekma men are buried in the **Golden Gate National Cemetery**, while Franklin P. Guzman who served in the U.S. Marine Corps is buried in the **National Cemetery** at **Riverside**, California. They joined 17,000 other American Indians overseas, and when they returned, they were still not U.S. citizens.

Antonio (Toney) J. Guzman, U.S. Army, Private, **Battery F, 166th Field Artillery Brigade, 347th Field Artillery, 91st Division**. Toney Guzman was born on March 27, 1890, on the Tribe's **Pleasanton/Alisal Rancheria**. Toney fought in the **Meuse-Argonne, Ypres-Lys, and Lorraine** campaigns in France. Toney was honorably discharged at the **San Francisco Presidio** on April 26, 1919.

Alfred (Fred) Guzman, U.S. Army, Private, **Company "C," 110th Infantry Regiment, 28th Infantry Division**. Alfred Guzman was born on the Tribe's **Alisal (Pleasanton) Rancheria** on June 27, 1896. , Fred Guzman had served in the **National Guard** at **Fort Mason** in **San Francisco** in **1917**. Afterwards he enlisted in the U.S. Army on July 28, 1917. The 28th Infantry Division fought in the major battles at **Ourcq-Vesle, Second Battle of the Marne, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and Havrincourt** in France. Fred was and was honorably discharged at **San Francisco Presidio** on May 31, 1919.

Joseph Francis Aleas, U.S. Army, Sergeant, **Company D, 21st Machine Gun BN, 7th Infantry Division**. Joseph Aleas was born on the Alisal (Pleasanton) Rancheria on May 11, 1893. He enlisted in the US Army on **June 30, 1916**. The 7th fought in **Alsace-Lorraine**, France and it encountered mustard gas attacks in the **Saint-Mihiel** woods. Joseph Aleas was honorably discharged at **Camp Funston**, Riley, Kansas on July 9, 1920

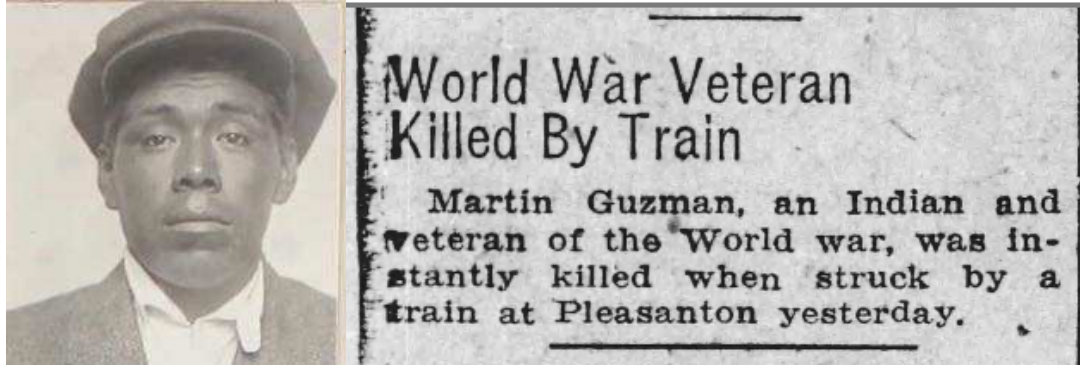
John Michael Nichols was a Muwekma Ohlone Indian who was born on September 29, 1893, in Niles, California, and baptized at Mission San Jose. John enlisted on October 27, 1914, at Fort McDowell on Angel Island, and he fought in France serving with the **59th Coast Artillery Corps** which was attached to the **32nd Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps (CAC)** which was engaged in the **St. Mihiel** offensive, and the **Meuse-Argonne** offensive. John's artillery unit was later transferred to **Battery C, 67th Field Artillery Brigade, 42nd Infantry Division (Rainbow Division)** which was engaged in four major operations: the **Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Saint-Mihiel**, and the **Meuse-Argonne Offensive**. John Nichols was discharged at **Fort Winfield Scott** at the **S.F. Presidio** on June 4, 1920.

Henry Abraham Lincoln Nichols, U.S. Navy, **Fireman 1st Class, Battleships USS Arizona, and USS Oklahoma**. Henry enlisted on May 23, 1917, and first served on the **USS Albatross**. By December 31, 1917, he was transferred to the **Battleship USS Arizona**, and later, on March 26, 1918, he was transferred again to the **Battleship USS Oklahoma**. During World War I Henry Nichols served in the North Atlantic and was on duty in December 1918 when the **Oklahoma** was serving as escort during President Woodrow Wilson's arrival in France at the end of the war (November 11, 1918). Henry Nichols was honorably discharged at Mare Island on August 14, 1919.

Franklin P. Guzman, Sergeant, **U.S. 2nd Marine Corps Division, 4th Marine Infantry Brigade, 6th Machine Gun Battalion, "D" Company, 81st Company**. Franklin enlisted on October 20, 1916 and was assigned to **Company "B" Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island**. In May 1918, Franklin was transferred to the **150th Company, 1st Machine Gun Replacement Battalion** at Quantico, Virginia. The 1st Machine Gun Battalion was later renamed the **6th Machine Gun Battalion** in France and was engaged in the **St. Mihiel offensive** in the vicinity of **Remenauville, Thiaucourt, Xammes, and Jaulny**. On September 16, 1918, Franklin Guzman was wounded in the left thigh, and was transferred back to the States on December 16, 1918. Franklin was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps on June 27, 1919.

John "Jack" Paul Guzman of the Guzman-Nonessa lineage was a younger brother of Martin, Toney, and Fred Guzman who was born on the Tribe's Alisal (Pleasanton) Rancheria on February 6, 1902, to Francisca Nonessa and Jose Guzman. Jack also appears on his mother's 1930 BIA Application (#10293) along with his two brothers Toney Guzman and Paul Hernandez. Jack Guzman (Service # 521 608) enlisted in the US Army on February 6, 1918 and was identified as a "Cavalry Unassigned Recruit" on the USS Sheridan Troop Transport's manifest embarking from Fort Mason, San Francisco on March 5, 1918 to Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, that included a "list showing names of enlisted men of Army, Navy and Marine Corps on board." He was later listed as a Private, "D" Troop, 4th Cavalry Regiment on the USS Sherman Troop Transport manifest sailing from Honolulu to San Francisco on December 15, 1918.

Martin Guzman served in the U.S. Navy during WW I was the eldest brother of Toney, Fred, and John Guzman, and uncle to Franklin Guzman. He was born in 1888 in Pleasanton and was a member of the federally recognized Mission San Jose/Verona Band of Alameda County. Martin registered for the draft on June 5, 1917 and was identified as "Indian." His service records are difficult to come by, but it is suggested that he served in the United States Navy from 1918-1920.



Martin Guzman's Newspaper Notice of his Death on October 4, 1925

- **David Emil Richards** of the **Sandoval/Richards lineage** briefly served in the **2nd Battalion, 159th Infantry Regiment, 5th Infantry Regiment with Headquarters at San Francisco**. The 5th was consolidated on 24 September-1 November 1917 with the 2nd Infantry Regiment of the California National Guard; this consolidated unit was reorganized and redesignated as the **159th Infantry Regiment** was assigned to the **40th Infantry Division**. David Emilio Richards later served in the US Navy during WW I June 1917 to March 1919.

- **Walter Lucien Richards** of the **Sandoval/Richards lineage** also served in the Navy during WW I, and was a (Fireman?) FM 1st Class in the US Navy in Panama and France 1918-1919, Service number 1833211 (for more information see):

www.worldwar1centennial.org/index.php/articles-posts/4775-writing-the-wwi-story-of-california-s-muwekma-ohlone-indian-servicemen.html

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5f67acb319224a60f3388308/t/69123020a0737147a0a10304/1762799648077/Memorial+Day+Muwekma+Ohlone+Military+Service+Master+updated+10-20-25.pdf>

Ten Muwekma Men Who Served During WW I



Fred Guzman Pvt.
Co. C, 110 Inf., (France)
28th Inf. Div. (1917-1919)

Toney Guzman, Pvt.
347th Field Art. (France)
91st Inf. Div. (1918-1919)

Henry A. L. Nichols, F1
US Navy, USS Oklahoma,
USS Arizona (1917-1919)

Joseph F. Aleas, Sgt.
Co. D., 21st MG Bn. (France)
7th Inf. Div. (1916-1920)

John "Jack" Nichols
59th Coast Artillery Corps
Tank Division (France)
US Army (1914-1920)

Franklin Guzman, Sgt.
Fourth Brigade, Marines,
2nd Division (France)
USMC (1916-1919)



Some of the Muwekma Men who Served in World War I Buried at Golden Gate National Cemetery

[For more information see: <https://www.worldwar1centennial.org/index.php/articles-posts/4775-writing-the-wwi-story-of-california-s-muwekma-ohlone-indian-servicemen.html>, and at academia.com: https://www.academia.edu/72714956/Muwekma_Ohlonge_Tribe_of_the_San_Francisco_Bay_Military_Service_History]

Post-World War I:

Muwekma Ohlone Families Enroll with the Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-1971

After citizenship was passed by Congress in 1924, Muwekma tribal members enrolled with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the 1928 California Indian Jurisdictional Act during the 1928-32, 1948-55 and 1968-71 enrollment periods (see **some** of the Muwekma 1928-32 BIA Enrollment Applications below).

Although our Tribe was left completely landless, and in some instances completely homeless, after citizenship was passed by Congress in 1924, between 1929 and 1932 all the surviving Verona Band (Muwekma) lineages enrolled with the BIA under the 1928 California Indian Jurisdictional Act whose applications were approved by the Secretary of Interior relative to the pending California claims settlement. Muwekma later enrolled during the 1948-55 and 1968-71 BIA enrollment periods (see the Muwekma families' **approved 1928-32 BIA Applications below**).

Through various federal actions, during the 1930s and 1940s some of the Muwekma children were considered too dark to go to Bay Area schools, so they were shipped off to **Sherman Institute** in Riverside County and to **Chemawa Indian Boarding School**, in Salem, Oregon. Still landless, and completely ignored by the BIA, but functioning as an unorganized tribal band, our Tribe maintained our distinctive social ties, traditions, and culture.

Later, Muwekma tribal families enrolled with the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the second BIA enrollment period 1948-55 and during the third BIA enrollment period 1968-1971.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10298

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Marine, Lucas	Head	38	M	10-18-1900	1/2
" , Ernest	Son	2	M	1-26-1926	3/4

Note: * See application of Katie Marine, wife, Centerville, Alameda County, California. App. No. 10675

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Centerville, Alameda County, California.

3. Post Office Centerville Alameda California.
Box 6,
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note: * Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Near Sunol, Alameda County, California. My child was born
in Alameda County, California.

Name Marine, Lucas
Application Number 10298

Action taken

Approved, FAB

5. Where have you and your children resided since birth?
In Alameda and Mendocino Counties, California.

6. Are you married? Yes.

7. If a married woman, give your name before you were married.

8. Name and exact date of birth (Month, Day, and Year) of your wife (or husband).
Katie Marine, nee Peralta-- Age about 35 years.

9. Is he (or she) of Indian blood? If so, state the name of the Tribe or Band, and degree of Indian blood.
Yes 4/4 Ohlones, (Tribal name unknown)
Alameda County, California.

10. What is your degree of Indian blood and to what Tribe or Band of Indians of the State of California do you belong?
1/2 Ohlones (?) Tribal name
Unknown, Alameda County, California.
 Degree of Indian Blood Name of Tribe or Band

11. To what Treaty or Treaties were you or your ancestors a party, and where did you (or they) reside on June 1, 1852? Where and when were said Treaties negotiated?
I do not know.

12. Give the names of your California Indian ancestors living on June 1, 1852, through whom you claim, who were parties to any Treaty or Treaties with the United States. If you claim through more than one ancestor living on that date, set forth each claim separately. State your descent from said ancestor or ancestors setting forth your relationship to them.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Tribe or Band</u>	<u>Relationship by Blood</u>
<u>Evalina Marine</u>	<u>Ohlones, Tribal name unknown.</u>	<u>Mother.</u>
	<u>Alameda County, California.</u>	

(See Nos 15 and 26)

Ohlones

Lucas Marine BIA Application Identifying His Mother, Wife and Tribe as "Ohlones"
 [Lucas' son Ernest Marine served in the U.S. Army in Europe during WWII]

Note: The Tribal Name Ohlone was unknown to BIA Examiner Fred Baker

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10637

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Marine, Cecelia Armija	Wife	F	11-27-1900	1/2	

*Note: See application of David J. Marine,
husband, #10677*

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Escalon, California.
Route 1, Box 142-A
3. Post Office Oakdale Stanislaus California.
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note: * Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Niles, Alameda County, California.

Cecilia Armija Marine BIA Application # 10637

Application Number 10637
Name Marine, Cecelia Armija
Action taken
Approved. F.B.

[Daughter of Chona Andrade and wife of Lucas Marine and later Dario Marine]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number **10675**

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Marine Catherine	Wife	35	F	11-22-1893	4/4
(Catherine)					

Husband, Lucas Marine, His No
10298

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 *Centerville California*

3. Post Office *Centerville* *Alameda* *Calif*
Town or City, Box Number or Rural Route Number. County State

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children

Alameda County
California

Catherine Peralta Marine BIA Application # 10675

[Granddaughter of Muwekma Linguistic Consultant Jose Guzman, she was married to

Name *Marine, Catherine*
Application Number **10675**

Action taken

Approved.

Dario Marine and later to Lucas Marine]

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

Application Number 10293

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

<u>English Names</u>	<u>Relationship in Family</u>	<u>Ages in 1928</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Dates of Birth</u> <u>Month Day Year</u>	<u>Degree of Indian Blood</u>
Guzman, Francisca	Head	65	F	10-11-1863	4/4
" , Tony J.	(Separated) Son	37	M	10-11-1891	4/4
" , Jack	Son	25	M	2-6-1903	4/4
Hernandez, Paul	Son	21	M	1-14-1907	1/2

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Niles, Alameda County, California.
Box 101,

3. Post Office Niles Alameda California.
Town or City, Box Number or County State

Note: * Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Alameda County, California.

Muwekma Ohlone Francisca Guzman and Family BIA Application # 10293
Francisca Nonessa Guzman was married to Jose Guzman

[Councilwoman Sheila Guzman Schmidt's Great Grandmother]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10301

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

<u>English Names</u>	<u>Relationship in Family</u>	<u>Ages in 1928</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Dates of Birth Month Day Year</u>	<u>Degree of Indian Blood</u>
Alaniz, Phoebe	Head	51	F	8-1-1877	4/4
Garcia, Thomas	Adopted Son	11	M	1-1-1917	4/4
Gonzales, Trinidad	* Mother	72	F	11-28-1856	4/4
* (Died October 28, 1928)					

Note:- The husband of the applicant was a Mexican.

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Livermore, Alameda County, California.
General Delivery,
3. Post Office Livermore, Alameda California
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note: * Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Between Sunol and Pleasanton, Alameda County, California.

Adopted son born near Sacramento, California.

Muwekma Ohlone Phoebe Alaniz and Family BIA Application # 10301
[WWII Vet Thomas Garcia was the third child of Mercedes Marine who had died in 1914]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10296

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

<u>English Names</u>	<u>Relationship in Family</u>	<u>Ages in 1928</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Dates of Birth Month Day Year</u>	<u>Degree of Indian Blood</u>
Thompson, Magdalena	Head	51	F	5-27-1877	4/4
Thompson, Magdalena (Emily)	Dau	18	F	10-31-1910	1/2
" , Ernest	Son	16	M	4-21-1912	1/2
" , Eduardo (Edward)	Son	14	M	7-21-1914	1/2
" , Lorenzo (Lawrence)	Son	10	M	9-9-1918	1/2

Note:* The husband of the applicant is not of Indian blood.

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Alameda County, California.
P.O. Box 3,
3. Post Office Newark Alameda California.
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note:* Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Alameda County, California.

Muwekma Ohlone Magdalena Thompson and Family BIA Application # 10296
[Former Tribal Councilman and Vietnam Era Veteran Karl Thompson's Grandmother]
[Directly Descended from the Alson Thámien (Mission Santa Clara) and
Seunen Chochenyo (Mission San Jose) Ohlone Dialect-Speaking Tribes]

Name Thompson, Magdalena
Application Number 10296
Action taken
Approved. FAB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10294

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

<u>English Names</u>	<u>Relationship in Family</u>	<u>Ages in 1928</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Dates of Birth Month Day Year</u>	<u>Degree of Indian Blood</u>
Martel, Flora Emma Thompson					
	Head	19	F	3-7-1909	1/2
Martel, Laura May	Dau	2 Mos	F	3-2-1928	1/4

Note:- The husband of the applicant is a white man.

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Newark, Alameda County, California.
General Delivery,

3. Post Office Newark Alameda California.
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note:- Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Newark, Alameda County, California.

Flora Emma Thompson Martel and Daughter BIA Application # 10294
[Daughter of Magdalena Armija Thompson]

Name Martel, Flora Emma Thompson
Application Number 10294
Action taken
Approved. FAB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number **10676**

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Juarez, Maggie	Head	43	F	6-17-1885	4/4
(Margurita)					
Santos, Daniel	Grand nephew	11	M	1-3-1917	4/4
X Corral, Erolinda	Head	33	F	1895	4/4
" Arthur	Son	3	M	1925	4/4
" Robert	Son	1	M	1927	4/4
XX Tongales, Eulario	Single	66	M	1862	4/4

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Newark, California
3. Post Office San. Ben. Newark Alameda Calif
Town or City, Box Number or Rural Route Number. County State

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Does not live in trust lands
Benavente, Alameda Co. Calif

X Mother of Maggie Juarez
XX uncle of " " " " -1-

Maggie Pinos Juarez and Family BIA Application # 10676
[Councilwoman Carol Sullivan's Grandmother and Great-Aunt]
Note: Erolinda Corral's children were half-blood Indians

Application Number **10676**
Name **Juarez, Maggie**

Action taken

Approved

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10297

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Indian Names	Ages	Sex	Dates of birth Month Day Year	Deg
Andrade, Chona	Head	50	F	11-27-1878	4/4

Note:- The husband of the applicant is a white man (Portuguese).

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 San Quentin, Marin County, California.

3. Post Office San Quentin, # 30036 Marin California.
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note:* Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Niles, Alameda County, California.

Chona Bautista Armija Andrade BIA Application # 10297
[Mother of Cecilia Armija Marine]

Name Andrade, Chona
Application Number 10297

Action taken

Approved. FAB

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number **10681**

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Galvan, Dolores (Lola)	Self	33	F	3-2-1895	
Alvarez, Jennie	Daughter	21	F	1-7-1907	
Alvarez, Jessie	Daughter	20	F	5-20-1908	
Alvarez, John	Son	14	S	5-24-1914	
Alvarez, Bettie	Daughter	13	D	12-13-1915	
Alvarez, Randolph	Son	9	S	9-6-1919	
Alvarez, Henry	Son	6	S	2-27-1922	
Piscopo, Salvador D.	Son	5	S	10-1-1923	
Alban, Philip	Son	2	S	1-18-1926	
Galvan, Benjamin	Son	1	S	6-23-1927	
Galvan, Dolores	Daughter	0	S	12-19-1931	

2. Residence on May 18, 1928

3. Post Office

Town or City, Box Number or Rural Route Number. County State

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children

Dolores Marine Alvarez Piscopo Galvan and Children, BIA Application # 10681
[Former Councilmembers Hank Alvarez and Dolores Galvan Lameira's Mother]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number **10677**

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Marine, Dario J.	Head	40	M	12-18-1888	1/2
"	Beatrice Dan	19	F	1-15-1909	3/4
"	Jacqueline Dan	17	F	11-5-1911	3/4
"	Emeline Dan	15	F	1-15-1913	3/4
"	Vilbert Son	13	M	12-31-1915	3/4
"	Domingo Son	9	M	5-4-1919	3/4

Note: See application of Cecelia Arriaga Marine, wife, App No 10637.

2. Residence on May 18, 1928

3. Post Office

Town or City, Box Number or Rural Route Number.

County

State

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children

Dario Marine and Children, BIA Application # 10677

[Former Councilmember and Vietnam Veteran Lawrence Mason Marine's Grandfather]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10680

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Sanchez, Dolores	Single	14	F	- 1914	
Sanchez, Augusta	Sister	13	F	- 1915	
"	Morgan	Bro 11	M	- 1917	
"	Morgan	Son 9	F	- 1919	
"	Ignacio	Bro 16	M	- 1912	

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Camacha Co. Calif

3. Post Office Mulpitas Santha Clara Calif
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Santha Clara County, Calif

Muwekma Ohlone Dolores Sanchez and Siblings, BIA Application # 10680
[Chairwoman Charlene Nijmeh's Grandmother who was born on the Sunol Rancheria]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number **10679**

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Arrellano, Albert	Single	20	M	- 1908	-
"	Edwina	19	F	- 1909	"

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 *Musco, near Fresno, Calif*

3. Post Office *Musco*

Town or City, Box Number, or
Rural Route Number.

County

State

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children

Alameda County, California

Muwekma Ohlone Albert Arellano and Sister, BIA Application # 10879
[Former Vice Chairwoman Monica Arellano's Grandfather who was born on the Alisal Rancheria]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number **10678**

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
Redondo, Mary Muñoz	Head	20	F	7 - 1908	
" , Joseph	Son	1	M	6 - 1927	
Munoz, Flora	Sister	10	F	- 1918	

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Alameda Co. Calif.
3. Post Office Mountain View Contra Costa Calif.
Town or City, Box Number or Rural Route Number. County State
4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children As near as I can tell on trust lands.
Alameda Co. Calif.

Mary Munoz and Sister Flora and Son, BIA Application # 10678
[Muwekma Councilmembers JoAnn Brose and Richard Massiatt's Grandmother]

Name Redondo, Mary Munoz
Application Number **10678**

Action taken

Approved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number **10682**

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

English Names	Relationship in Family	Ages in 1928	Sex	Dates of Birth Month Day Year	Degree of Indian Blood
<i>Marina Trina</i> <i>(Trina)</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>2-27-1901</i>	<i>1/2</i>

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 *San Leandro, Calif.*

3. Post Office *Box 438 Fruitwood Contra Costa Calif.*

Town or City, Box Number or
Rural Route Number. County State

Note Does not live on trust lands

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children

Blauvelt, California

Trina Marine, BIA Application # 10682

[Councilmember and Elder Frank Ruano's Mother born on the Alisal Rancheria]

Name *Marina Trina*
Application Number **10682**
Action taken
Approved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10299

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

<u>English Names</u>	<u>Relationship in Family</u>	<u>Ages in 1928</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Dates of Birth Month Day Year</u>	<u>Degree of Indian Blood</u>
Aleas, Joseph Francis	Single	35	M	5-11-1893	1/2

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2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Newark, Alameda County, California.

3. Post Office Box 3, Newark Alameda California.
Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note: * Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children
Pleasanton, Alameda County, California.

Joseph Francis Aleas, BIA Application # 10299
[Son of Margareta Armija and World War I Veteran, U.S. Army]

Application Number 10299 Name Aleas, Joseph Francis Action taken Approved. FAB

tion Number 8413
 Bianco, Jose

Action taken

Approved, March 20, 1931.

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

<u>English Names</u>	<u>Relationship in Family</u>	<u>Ages in 1928</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Dates of Birth Month Day Year</u>	<u>Degree of Indian Blood</u>
Bianoco, Jose	Single	86	M	10-8-1842	4/4
(Widower)					

3. Post Office San Leandro Alameda California.

Note:- Does not live on Trust Lands.

Jose Binoco BIA Application # 8419

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Application Number 10300

Application for enrollment
with the Indians of the State of California under
the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602)

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I hereby make application for the enrollment of myself (and minor children living on May 18, 1928) as Indians of the State of California in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 602). The evidence of identity is herewith subjoined.

1. State the full names, ages, sex, and dates of birth of yourself and your minor children living on May 18, 1928.

<u>English Names</u>	<u>Relationship in Family</u>	<u>Ages in 1928</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Dates of Birth Month Day Year</u>	<u>Degree of Indian Blood</u>
Nichols, Belle	Wife	38	F	2-19-1890	1/2

Note: * See application of Joseph Nichols, husband, Niles,

Alameda County, California. App. No. _____

2. Residence on May 18, 1928 Niles, Alameda County, California.

3. Post Office Niles, Gen. Del. Alameda California.

Town or City, Box Number or County State
Rural Route Number.

Note Does not live on Trust Lands.

4. Place of birth of yourself and each of your minor children _____

Niles, Alameda County, California.

Belle Armija Nichols BIA Application # 10300
[Married to Muwekma Ohlone Joseph Nichols]

Application Number 10300
Name Nichols, Belle

Action taken

Approved. FAH

5. Where have you and your children resided since birth?
Alameda County, California.

6. Are you married? Yes.

7. If a married woman, give your name before you were married.
Belle Stokes

8. Name and exact date of birth (Month, Day, and Year) of your wife (or husband).
Joseph (Joe) Nichols, ---- Age 48 years.

9. Is he (or she) of Indian blood? If so, state the name of the Tribe or Band, and degree of Indian blood.

Yes 1/2 Olanian Tribe, Alameda County,
California.

Ohlone

10. What is your degree of Indian blood and to what Tribe or Band of Indians of the State of California do you belong?

1/2

Degree of Indian Blood

Olanian Tribe, Alameda County,
California.

Name of Tribe or Band

11. To what Treaty or Treaties were you or your ancestors a party, and where did you (or they) reside on June 1, 1852? Where and when were said Treaties negotiated?

I do not know.

12. Give the names of your California Indian ancestors living on June 1, 1852, through whom you claim, who were parties to any Treaty or Treaties with the United States. If you claim through more than one ancestor living on that date, set forth each claim separately. State your descent from said ancestor or ancestors setting forth your relationship to them.

<u>Names</u>	<u>Tribe or Band</u>	<u>Relationship by Blood</u>
Margarita Armija	Olanian Tribe, Alameda County, California.	Mother.

(See Nos 15 and 26)

Belle Nichols BIA Application 10300 "Olanian Tribe" (Page 2)
[identifying her Tribe, husband, and Mother as Ohlone]

Muwekma Children and Indian Boarding Schools

During the Great Depression years (1930s through the beginning of World War II), the Muwekmas continued to adjust to the economic hardships facing the families. Although at times moving around as farm hands, fruit pickers and laborers, the family heads still maintained important social kinship networks, religious, economic, and political ties with each other.

Just prior to the outbreak of World War II, the youngest son of Dario Marine (BIA Application # 10677) and Catherine Peralta Marine (BIA Application # 10675), Lawrence Domingo Marine was sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs Indian boarding school at **Sherman Institute**, Riverside County in southern California and there he met his future wife, Pansy Lizzette Potts (daughter of Marie Potts Mason, Maidu Tribe). Lawrence and Pansy's first three children Lawrence Mason Marine, Marvin Lee Marine and Suzie Marine were born and raised in Quincy, California (Maidu territory) and later they lived in Sacramento. Both Lawrence and Marvin Lee became traditional California Indian dancers with the help of their grandmother Marie Potts and Nisenan/Miwuk tribal elder, Bill Franklin (see Bibby article in News for Native California Vol. 7, No. 3, Summer 1993:21-36).

The children of Jack Guzman and Flora (Marine) Munoz, John Guzman, Jr., and his sister Rena Guzman were sent to the BIA boarding school at **Chemawa**, near Salem, Oregon during the early 1940s. At this time, leadership was still in the hands of Muwekma adults and elders: Phoebe Alaniz (Petra Inigo) [died 1947], Margarita Pinos Juarez, Francisca Nonessi Guzman (died 1942), Dolores Marine Galvan, Dario Marine, Lucas Marine, and Trina Marine.

Bureau of American Ethnology's John Peabody Harrington's Ethnographic and Linguistic Field Work: Interviews with the Muwekma Tribal Community

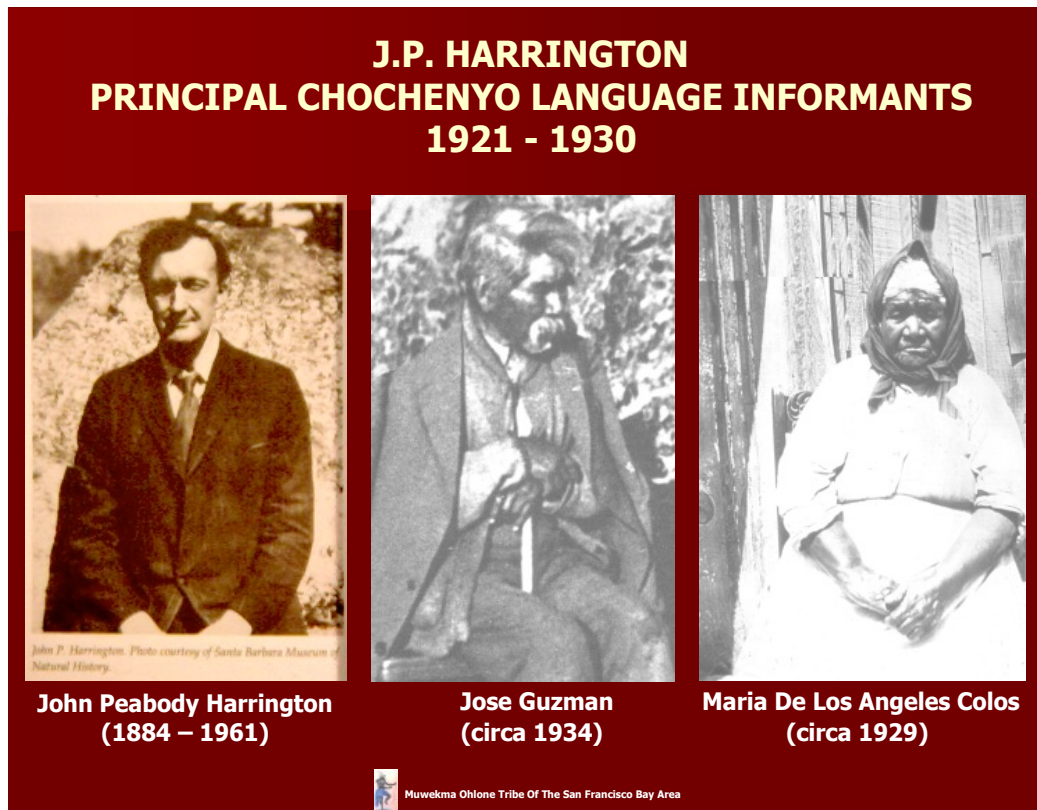
During the late 1920s and early 1930s, anthropological linguist John Peabody Harrington from the Bureau of American Ethnology conducted interviews with members of the Muwekma tribal community (e.g., Susanna Nichols, Jose Guzman, Francisca Nonessi, Maria de los Angeles Colos, Catherine Peralta, and others) who were still residing in the Niles, Centerville, Newark, Pleasanton, and Livermore areas.

Harrington's principal linguistic and cultural consultants are direct biological ancestors of the Muwekma Ohlone families many of whom are presently living in the Oakland/ Livermore/Hayward/Castro Valley/Fremont/Newark/Niles/San Jose/Tracy areas. Also, during this period of time sound recordings made by Harrington of twenty-seven songs sung by Jose Guzman in 1930 and later in 1934 photos were taken by C. Hart Merriam of Jose Guzman and his family members which attest to the Tribe's presence within their historic homeland (see **John P. Harrington, Muwekma Elders Jose Guzman, and Maria de los Angeles "Angela" Colos** below).

J. P. Harrington's field notes (dated October 12, 1929, October, 1934) provides information about the culture, history and languages spoken by the **Verona Band**/Mission San Jose Indians. Jose Guzman and Angela Colos shared the following information with him:

- The San Jose Indians were of many tribes gathered at the mission. They are called Chocheños.
- I asked inf. how to say Abajeños, but inf. never heard the term. But inf. knows how to say arribenos.... when I asked if these were the Indians of Oakland, Inf. said no, that they were from [Martinez].
- Inf. does know one tribe, Halkin [Jalquin]. It is the name of a tribe up San Rafael way. Liberato here was a Halkin or was said to be one. [inf.] told him he was a Halkin, and Liberato got mad, denied it.... He [Jose Guzman] made a map, showing the location of "Hacienda Station" for Mrs. Hearst's place.

- From Sunol, ... he drew a line, indicating the former location of "Barona" [Verona] Station north of the San Jose Mission. Then, he noted under Roundhouse/Dance house:
- Was a big temescal just up the road from here. Until recently could see the place. Door inside and a big hole & also a smaller hole in the roof. Tu'pentak, temescal. Used to have fiestas here.



John Peabody Harrington, Muwekma Elders Jose Guzman, and Angela Colos

The Outbreak of World War II: Muwekma Men Again Answer the Call to War

During **World War II**, almost all of the Muwekma men served in the United States Armed Forces both in the Pacific, European, and North African theaters and stateside.



- **Hank A. Alvarez, Pfc. U.S. Army, 101st Airborne Division landed Utah Beach Normandy.** Hank was born on February 27, 1922 in San Jose. He spent his childhood in Santa Cruz, Alvarado, and Brentwood. While living in Brentwood, on March 18, 1932, his mother Dolores Marine enrolled herself and her children with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** (BIA Application # 10681; see **Figure 9-27** above).

Hank enlisted at the San Francisco Presidio and served from December 28, 1942 to December 15, 1945 in the 101st Airborne Division. He returned home from Europe with the 82nd Medical Battalion, 12th Armored Division. While serving in the **101st Airborne Division** he landed at Utah Beach in Normandy, he was later reassigned to the **106th Infantry Division, 423rd Infantry Regiment, Company B** and continued to fight in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany. His regiment saw action at Saint Laurent sur Mer and Saint Nazaire, France, and near Malmedy, Belgium. Later, Hank was reassigned to the **326th Engineer Battalion** during the **Battle of the Bulge at Bastogne** and at the **Ramagen Bridge** crossing the Rhine River in Germany. After landing in Europe Hank's units fought in the following campaigns with the 101st Airborne Division: **Ardennes, Rhineland (GO 40 WD 45), and Northern France (GO 33 WD 45).**



Hank was issued the following medals and badges: **Sharpshooter M1**, **WWII Victory Medal**, and **European African Middle East Campaign Medal**. The 101st Airborne Division and the 106th Infantry Division earned **Presidential Unit Citations**. Hank was honorably discharged at Camp Beale, California on December 15, 1945. Hank enrolled himself and his family with the **BIA** on April 26, 1950 during the second enrollment period. During the early 1960s Hank served in a leadership position along with his brothers and sister to save the Tribe's **Ohlone Indian Cemetery** from destruction. Hank has served on the Muwekma Tribal Council since 1992 and was the oldest surviving member of the Verona Band of Alameda County and oldest veteran in the Tribe. Hank passed away on August 6, 2022 at the age of 100 and was buried in the Tribe's **Ohlone Indian Cemetery**.



- **John (Johnnie) Abraham Alvarez** was the older brother of Hank Alvarez. John Alvarez was born on May 24, 1914 in San Jose and spent most of his life living in Santa Cruz. He was enrolled with his siblings with the **BIA** in March 1932. John enlisted in **U.S. Army** on October 22, 1941 just prior to America's Declaration of War against Japan, Germany and Italy and he served as a Pfc. in the **U.S. Army Air Corps** in the **Pacific Theater**. A letter was sent to Dolores Marine Alvarez Piscopo Galvan that her son John while serving overseas was **missing in action**, however, although the details are now clouded, he was either liberated or saved and he continued to serve. John was honorably discharged on November 20, 1945 and received the **American Defense Service Medal**, **American Campaign Medal**,

WWII Victory Medal, and **Honorable Service Lapel Button WWII**. John Alvarez died on March 6, 2002.



- **Francis Salvador "Sal" Samuel Dominic Piscopo, Sergeant Technical [E-7] U.S. Army, European Theater**. Salvador was born in San Jose on October 1, 1923 and was a younger brother of Hank and John Alvarez. He went by the name of Samuel Dominic by the time he enlisted in the US Army. Sal was enrolled on March 18, 1932 with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** with his siblings under his mother Dolores Marine's **BIA Application # 10681**. Sal spent his younger years living in San Jose and Brentwood.

Sal enlisted in the **U.S. Army** on January 25, 1943. He attained the rank of **Sergeant Technical (E-7)** and served in Patton's tank/armored **3rd Army Division**.

Patton's Third Army Division had begun the Lorraine Campaign by August 1944 and reached the Moselle River near Metz, France. By December 1944, Salvador's tank division turned north to relieve the surrounded and besieged **101st Airborne Division** at **Bastogne** in the Ardennes during the **Battle of the Bulge**. By February 1945 the Third Army moved into the Saar Basin in Germany and later crossed the Rhine River at Oppenheim on March 22, 1945.

On Salvador Piscopo's uniform at the time when his photograph was taken, he had four **service bars** representing **two years of overseas service** and also one **three-year reenlistment service stripe**. Sal was wounded when his tank was hit by German anti-tank fire. He carried shrapnel in his chest all of his life. He also was captured by the Germans and was issued a **Prisoner of War Medal** with three **Bronze Stars**, **Good Conduct Medal**, and **World War II Victory Medal**. He was hospitalized after being liberated and after he was discharged. His brother Hank Alvarez said that Sal's nickname was "**Fade Away**" meaning that "no one can find him, one day he's around and then he would be gone for weeks and then show up again". Sal was discharged at Camp Beale in 1945. Salvador died on September 21, 1968 and is buried in the Disabled Veterans section of **Oak Hill Cemetery** in San Jose, California.



2nd Infantry Division



7th Armored Division



XVIII Airborne Corps



3rd Army



- **Philip Galvan** Pvt. US Army, Fort Benning, Georgia. Philip was born in September 1926 in Alvarado, Alameda County and was the younger brother of Sal Piscopo. He was enrolled along with his siblings with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** on his mother Dolores Marine's BIA Application # 10681. Philip enlisted in the **U.S. Army** on April 13, 1944 and was sent to the Monterey Presidio and afterwards he was stationed at **Fort Benning, Georgia**. Fort Benning was the home of the 2nd Armored Division called "Hell on Wheels". At Ft. Benning the core units of the 2nd Armored Division were the 41st Armored Infantry Regiment, the 66th Armored Regiment, the 67th Armored Regiment, the 17th Armored Engineer Battalion, the 82nd Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, and the 142nd Armored Signal Company. The 2nd Armored had three artillery battalions (the 14th, 78th, and 92nd). The Division also had support units, including the 2nd Ordnance Maintenance Battalion, a Supply Battalion, the 48th Armored Medical Battalion, and a Military Police Platoon. Some of the units were attached to the 41st Infantry Division in Europe. Philip was honorably discharge at Camp Beale in 1946. During the 1960s Philip and his siblings were responsible for protecting the Tribe's Ohlone Indian Cemetery from destruction. Later, Philip joined the editorial board of the American Indian Historical Society's Indian Historian publication journal. Philip also served as the Secretary for the Ohlone Indian Tribe from 1965 to 1971. Philip Galvan was the caretaker of the Tribe's Ohlone Indian Cemetery, located near Mission San Jose. On June 13, 1982, Phil and his brother Ben Galvan laid the cornerstone for the widely acclaimed reconstruction of the 1809 Mission San Jose adobe Church. Philip Passed away on March 25, 2013 at the age of 87 years.



- **"Ben" Michael Benjamin Galvan**, Merchant Marines, **U.S. Navy – (USS Enterprise), U.S. Army and Army Air Corps**. Ben was born on June 23, 1927 in Alvarado and was the last "formal" member of the Federally Recognized Verona Band of Alameda County. In March 1932, he was enrolled with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under his mother Dolores Marine Alvarez Piscopo Galvan's BIA Application # 10681. After serving in the Merchant Marines because he was under aged, he served in the Navy on board the *USS Enterprise*.

The *USS Enterprise* participated in nearly every major engagement of the war against Japan, including the Battle of Midway, the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, the Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands, various other air-sea actions during the Battle of Guadalcanal, the Battle of the Philippine Sea, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf, as well as participating in the "Doolittle Raid" on Tokyo. *USS Enterprise* has the distinction of earning **20 battle stars** and a **Presidential Unit Citation**, the most for any U.S. warship in World War II. Ben Galvan was awarded six Battle Stars and a Purple Heart.

After being injured during combat on the *USS Enterprise*, Ben requested to be transferred to the U.S. Army/Army Air Corps. At the end of his service, he reenlisted in the service on January 15, 1946 at Camp Beale, Marysville, California. On December 4, 1951 Ben enrolled himself and his family during the second BIA enrollment period.

During the early 1960s he was involved in saving the Ohlone Indian Cemetery from destruction and in 1965 Ben became the first chairman of the Ohlone Tribe. Ben served as the chairman of the Ohlone Tribe for thirteen years from 1965 to 1978. Ben Galvan passed away on April 13, 1987.



- **Thomas Joseph Garcia, Pfc. U.S. Army, Co. F. 358th Engineers GS Regiment.** Joseph Garcia was born on December 12, 1912 on the Alisal Rancheria near Pleasanton. Both his mother Mercedes Marine and his father Joseph Armijo Garcia were Muwekma Ohlone Indians. After the death of his mother in 1914, Joseph was adopted by his godmother Phoebe Inigo Alaniz who was also a member of the Verona Band Indian Community. He enrolled with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** with his stepmother **Phoebe Alaniz** on October 7, 1930 (Application # 10301) and spent most of his life in Livermore.

Thomas Garcia enlisted on July 30, 1942 at the **San Francisco Presidio** and he served until November 27, 1945. On January 10, 1943 the **358th Engineers Regiment** was activated at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana and they departed the U.S. for Europe on July 1, 1943. The Regiment landed in France on August 24, 1944 and crossed into Belgium November 27, 1944 and participated in the **Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, and Central Europe Campaigns**. He was honorably discharged on November 27, 1945. On April 22, 1953, he enrolled during the second **BIA** enrollment period. Thomas passed away on February 9, 1956 and was buried **Golden Gate National Cemetery** (Section Q, Grave 59).



- **Ben Lewis Guzman, Pfc. U.S. Army (Serial # 39112587).** Bennie Guzman was born on October 2, 1920 in Pleasanton, California and was a member of the **Verona Band**. He was the older brother of WWII Veteran Frank Guzman and first cousin to George Guzman Hernandez. His father was Fred Guzman who had served in the 28th Infantry Division during WWI. Ben enlisted on November 5, 1942 at **San Francisco Presidio**. He first went to Camp Niles, and then onto Camp White, Oregon, and was assigned to **Company B, 362nd Infantry Regiment, 91st Infantry Division**, and he served in **North Africa, Sicily, and Italy** campaigns during the war. The 361st, 362nd and 363rd Infantry Regiments were organic elements of the 91st Infantry Division.

The 91st Division was activated in 1942 and landed in Italy in June 1944. During the rest of the war, it participated in the **Anzio, Rome-Arno, North Apennines** (the **Gothic** and **Caesar Lines**) and **Po Valley** campaigns. Like his uncle Toney Guzman who also served in the 91st Infantry Division during WW I, Ben Guzman's enlistment record identifies him as an **"American Indian, Citizen."** Ben was discharged on January 9, 1946 at Camp Beale, California.

Ben Guzman was issued the **Bronze Star, Combat Infantry Badge, World War II Victory Medal, WW II Lapel Button, European/African/Middle Eastern Campaign Theater Medal** [Anzio - January 22 - May 9, 1944; **Rome/Arno** between January 22 - September 9, 1944; **Northern Apennines** -September 10, 1944 - April 4, 1945]. Ben Guzman died on March 11, 1995 and he is buried in the **San Joaquin National Cemetery** in Gustin, Ca. (Section C-3 Site 517).



- **Frank Harry Guzman, Pfc. U.S. Army.** Frank was the younger brother of Bennie Guzman and he was born on April 2, 1926 in Pleasanton. Muwekma Ohlone Indians Dario Marine and Cecelia Armija were his godparents. Frank and his brother Bennie were photographed with their uncle Toney Guzman by anthropologist C. Hart Merriam in September 1934. Frank's enlistment record identifies him as an "**American Indian, citizen**" and that he enlisted at the **San Francisco Presidio**. Frank served from July 21, 1944 to June 1946 as a Light Machine Gunner in the unattached **345th Infantry Regiment, 87th Infantry Division** that was during the war assigned to the **3rd Corps, 8th Corps, 12th Corps of General Patton's 3rd Army** (25 Nov 1944), **15th Corps of the 7th Army, 8th Corps of the 1st Army** and the **8th Corps of the 9th Army** during the European Theater of Operations (October 1944 - May 1945). Frank was also briefly assigned to the **82nd Airborne Division** and received his Parachute Badge. On December 15, 1944, the **345th Infantry** Regiment was in the vicinity of Rimling, France and by December 17th the regiment took the town of Medelsheim, Germany. By December 26th the Germans had broken through the American defenses along the German-Belgian border between Malmédy, Belgium and Echternach, Luxembourg and create a fifty-five-mile salient through the Ardennes Forest. The 345th was sent to the Cathedral city of Rheims to prevent a German breakthrough there and by December 28th the regiment was reassigned to General Patton's Third Army. On 29 December 29th the 345th Infantry Regiment was again on the road bound for an assembly area in the Luchie Woods 19 kilometers southwest of Moiricy, Belgium.

The **Battle of the Bulge** which lasted from December 16, 1944 to January 28, 1945 was the largest land battle of World War II in which the United States participated. More than a million men fought in this battle including some 600,000 Germans, 500,000 Americans, and 55,000 British. At the conclusion of the battle the casualties were as follows: 81,000 U.S. with 19,000 killed, 1,400 British with 200 killed, and 100,000 Germans killed, wounded, or captured. Frank was engaged in the **Rhineland** and **Central Europe** campaigns. He received the Army **Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon, Combat Infantry Badge, European Africa and Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (Three Bronze Stars for Campaigns), Good Conduct Medal, American Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Army of Occupation Medal (Berlin), Parachute Badge, Marksman Badge** for Machine Gun and Rifle. Frank was honorably discharged at Camp Beale, California on June 27, 1946. Frank Guzman was a member of the V.F.W. Post No. 1537 of Tracy, California; he passed away on March 17, 1982.



- **Ernest Paul Marine, Pfc. U.S. Army, 58th Armored Field Artillery Battalion.** Ernest Marine was the son of Muwekma Ohlone Indians Lucas Marine and Catherine Peralta. He was born on January 26, 1926 in Centerville. He was enrolled with his father with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (**BIA Application # 10299**) and his mother had filled out a separate BIA enrollment (**Application # 10675**). His father Lucas Marine had identified his mother (Avelina Cornates Marine) and Ernest's mother (Catherine Peralta Marine) as "**Ohlones**" on his BIA Application. Ernest Marine enlisted on April 13, 1944 at the Monterey Presidio. On June 6th 1944 (D-Day), the 58th was ordered to land on Omaha Beach in support of the 116th Combat Team, and the 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions. Ernest served in Europe in the unattached **58th Armored Field Artillery Battalion** self-propelled 105 Howitzers, temporarily attached to the **29th Infantry Division, V Corps and XIX Corps**, and he fought in the **Rhineland** (September 15, 1944 – March 21, 1945), **Ardennes-Alsace (Battle of the Bulge, Bastogne, Belgium, December 16, 1944 – January 25, 1945)** and **Central Europe Campaigns** (March 22, 1945 – May 11, 1945). Ernest enrolled with his father, Lucas Marine during the second **BIA** enrollment period on December 23, 1950. Ernest Marine was honorably discharged at Camp Beale on June 15, 1946. After the war he spent most of his life living with his aunt Trina Thompson Ruano in Newark. Ernest passed away on October 20, 1977, and he was buried on October 27, 1977 in the Veteran's section at Monument Hill Memorial Park Cemetery, Woodland, California.



- **Filbert S. Marine, Technician Fifth Grade (T/5 or TEC 5, U.S. Army, Pacific Theater.** Filbert was the last child born on the Alisal Rancheria on December 31, 1915. Both of his parents Dario Marine and Catherine Peralta were **Muwekma Ohlone Indians**. His godparents were also Muwekma Ohlone Indians Franklin Guzman who served in the Marine Corps during WWI and Francisca Guzman. Filbert and his siblings were enrolled with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on their father's BIA **Application # 10677** on March 11, 1932.

Filbert enlisted in the Army on February 18, 1942 at the Presidio of Monterey. His enlistment record identifies him as "**American Indian, citizen.**" He fought in the Pacific Theater and was assigned to the **226th Field Artillery Battalion, Battery B**. His unit was assigned to **XXIV Corps** during the Battle of Leyte in the Philippines. The Marines that took part in the Leyte landings were elements of the VAC Artillery, which had been attached to the XXIV Corps earlier in 1944, while still at Hawaii. The **V Amphibious Corps** (VAC) was a formation of the United States Marine Corps and was composed of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Marine Divisions during World War II. They were the amphibious landing force for the United States Fifth Fleet and were notably involved in the battles for **Tarawa** and **Saipan** in 1944 and the **Battle of Iwo Jima in 1945**.

The Marine complement consisted of the 5th 155mm Howitzer Battalion; the 11th 155mm Gun Battalion, and Headquarters Battery. Army field artillery battalions in the XXIV Corps were the 198th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm Howitzer), the **226th Field Artillery Battalion (155mm Gun)**, and the 287th Field Artillery Battalion (Observation).

The Marine artillery elements assigned to the XXIV Corps, as well as the **226th Field Artillery Battalion** had been formed from former seacoast artillery units; though familiar with heavy artillery, the men had received only rudimentary field artillery training. Prior to the departure of these units from Hawaii, the Marine artillery had undergone intensive field artillery training. Embarkation of personnel from Hawaii was accomplished between 6 and 14 September 1944.

The island of Leyte, lying in the Visayas Group of the Central Philippines, is 115 miles in length and varies in width from 15 to 40 miles. The main mountain range runs the entire length of the island from north to south, leaving a wide coastal plain along the east coast. The Sixth Army troops for Operation KING II, code name for the invasion of Leyte, were composed of the X and **XXIV Corps** and the 6th Ranger Battalion. The X Corps included the 1st Cavalry Division and the 24th Infantry Division; the XXIV Corps consisted of the 7th and 96th Infantry Divisions. After the Leyte (20 Oct 1944) Philippine Campaign ended, the **226th Field Artillery Battalion** continued on and participated in the **Okinawa Campaign** (14 June 1945). Filbert's unit may have gone from Camp Forrest, Tennessee to Fort Oglethorpe Georgia to Fort Sill, Oklahoma to Camp Stoneman, California to Maui to Oahu to Molokai to Eniwetok to Manus to Leyte to Samar and ended up on (Ryukyus) Okinawa in 1945.

Filbert was issued the **Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Philippines Liberation Medal, World War II Victory Medal, and Philippine Liberation Medal** and was honorable discharged on November 24, 1945 with the rank of Tec. 5. He died in Sacramento on March 31, 1953 and was buried in the military section (Veteran's Plot) of the City of Sacramento Cemetery.



Lawrence Domingo Marine, Platoon Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps (Serial # 299599). Lawrence was the younger brother of Filbert Marine and he was born on May 4, 1919 in Centerville, Ca. He was one of the last Muwekma Ohlone Indians to be baptized at Mission San Jose. He was enrolled with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on his father's BIA **Application # 10677** on March 11, 1932. He was also sent to **Indian Boarding School at Sherman Institute**, Riverside, California in 1931 and graduated from there in 1939. He also met his future wife Pansy Potts from the Maidu Tribe while attending Sherman Institute. After leaving Sherman Institute, Lawrence returned to the Bay Area and enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in January 1940 in San Francisco.

By December 1, 1940, Lawrence was assigned to **Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Marine, 2nd Marine Brigade FMF**, in San Diego before shipping out to the Pacific. By April 1, 1942, Lawrence was promoted to Corporal while stationed at Tutuila, American Samoa. Later by January 1, 1943, Lawrence was promoted to Sergeant while stationed at Guadalcanal while assigned to **Headquarters and Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Marine, 8th Marine Reinforced**. He was later transferred to **Battery "A", 75mm Gun, 10th Marines, 2nd Marine Division, FMF, In the Field** by April 1943. By July 1, 1944, he was assigned to the **Light Anti-Aircraft Group, Eighth Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Corps Artillery, Fifth Amphibious Corps** and later by October 1, 1944, Lawrence was a **Platoon Sergeant**, (identified in the Muster rolls as **Assistant Platoon Commander, 2nd Platoon, 40 mm Battery**) with the **Light Anti-Aircraft Group, Eighth Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific**. From April 1 – April 30, 1945, Lawrence's unit location and "secret agenda" was on Okinawa, Ryukyus Islands. By January 1 -January 30, 1946, Lawrence's unit returned to the U.S. and was stationed on Treasure Island with the **Guard Company Marine Barracks** as a Platoon Sergeant.

Lawrence D. Marine was engaged in the following major battles, engagements, and ports from January 2, 1942 – November 8, 1945: **Hawaiian Islands Area, American Samoan Islands, Wellington, New Zealand, Guadalcanal, B.S.I (British Solomon Islands, New Georgia), Eniwetok, Marshall Islands, Ulithi, Caroline Islands, Okinawa, and Ryukyus** (southern Japanese Islands). The **Battle of Eniwetok** was a battle of the Pacific campaign of World War II, fought February 17, 1944 - February 23, 1944 on Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

The invasion of Eniwetok followed the American success in the battle of Kwajalein to the southeast. Capture of Eniwetok would provide an airfield and harbor to support attacks on the Mariana Islands to the northwest. **Battle of Okinawa** was the largest amphibious invasion of the Pacific campaign and the last major campaign of the Pacific War. More ships were used, more troops put ashore, more supplies transported, more bombs dropped, more naval guns fired against shore targets than any other operation in the Pacific. The fleet had lost 763 aircraft. Casualties totaled more than 38,000 Americans wounded and 12,000 [including nearly 5,000 Navy dead and almost 8,000 Marine and Army dead killed or missing], more than 107,000 Japanese and Okinawan conscripts killed, and perhaps 100,000 Okinawan civilians who perished in the battle. Lawrence Domingo Marine was honorable discharged at **Treasure Island** on November 20, 1946 after having an extended two-year reenlistment. He received the **Presidential Unit Citation, Good Conduct Medal, and Good Conduct Medal Bar No. (1), Honorable Discharge Button, Honorable Service Button**. Lawrence Marine enrolled during the second BIA enrollment period on October 12, 1950. He passed away on May 21, 1988 and was buried in the Woodland Cemetery, California.



Henry Marshall, Jr., Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps was of the **Armija** lineage, born in Newark on June 27, 1924. Henry was a member of the **Verona Band of Alameda County**. He was the son of Muwekma Ohlone Indian Henry Noya Marshall, Sr., and grandson of Magdalena Armija Marshall Thompson. Henry Marshall, Jr. was a member of the Verona band of Alameda County. His grandmother, Magdalena enrolled her children with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on October 7, 1930 (**BIA Application # 10296**). Henry Marshall, Jr. enlisted on May 19, 1942 in the United States Marine Corps (**Serial #394908**) and was later assigned to the **1st Marine Division (Guadalcanal)**, Fleet Marine Fleet (FMF).

From on-line Muster Rolls USMC: May-July assigned to Aircraft Engineering Squadron Twenty-Three, Airbg-2; by April 30, 1943, was assigned to **Ground Defense, Headquarters Squadron, Marine Aircraft Group Eleven (MAG 11), First Marine Aircraft Wing, Fleet Marine Fleet**. On October 1, 1944, as a Corporal, he was assigned as an **MOS 659 (INSTRUCTOR - Designated Specialty Rockets)** 13, jdfr (Joined from USMC), HqSq (Headquarters and Service Squadron), MFairWest (Marine Fleet Air), NAS, San Diego, Corporal. By April 1945 Henry was classified as a Drill Instructor assigned to the Marine Air Control Squadron 5 (MACS-5).

MAG-11 (Marine Aircraft Group 11) became the Air-Defense Group for the San Diego, California area, based at Camp Kearny. During this interim pre-deployment period, MAG-11 served as the nucleus of four new air groups destined for combat action in the Pacific. MAG-11 embarked for the South Pacific on 15 October 1942 on the *SS Lurline (Mumu)*. They left with no planes and were expected to fly what they found in the Pacific. Squadrons from MAG-11, such as VMSB-132 (**Marine Scout Bomber Squadron 132** flying **Douglas SBD Dauntless** dive bombers) and VMF-112 (**Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 112** in their **Grumman F4F Wildcats**), landed on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands in early November and were among the first to relieve the tired original aviators of the Cactus Air Force.

Arriving at Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides Islands, the group launched offensive actions flying against enemy strongholds, air power, and shipping in the Solomon Islands. During World War II, MAG-11 participated in combat action in the Solomon Islands, New Britain, Palau, Central Pacific Areas, and the Philippines. At the close of World War II, MAG-11 was based on the island of Peleliu, Palau Island Group, where it remained until January 1946.

Henry Marshall, Jr. fought in the Pacific Theater of Operations including **Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, New Georgia, Bismarck Archipelago, Treasury-Bougainville, Western Carolinas**, and was issued the **Navy Presidential Unit Citation** with one **Bronze Star, American Campaign Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, Rifle Sharpshooter Badge**, and a three-tiered **Weapons(?)** qualifying badge. He attained the rank of Sergeant, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, by January 1946, and was honorably discharged on May 19, 1946. Henry Marshall, Jr. passed away on September 24, 1986 in Alameda County. His father, Henry Marshall, Sr. later enrolled his family during the third **BIA** enrollment period on May 7, 1969 as part of the California Indian Claims Judgment.



- **Arthur M. Pena, Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company A, 155th Engineers Combat Battalion, Pacific Theater.** Arthur was born in Crockett, California on September 24, 1924. His mother was Erolinda Santos (Juarez/Saunders) Pena Corral who was a member of the **Muwekma Ohlone Verona Band Indian Community**. Arthur was enrolled along with his mother and siblings with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** on his great-aunt Maggie Pinos Juarez's **BIA Application # 10676** on March 18, 1932. Prior to WWII, Arthur was working for Southern Pacific Railroad.

Arthur Pena registered with the draft board on December 21, 1942 and enlisted in the army on April 13, 1943 at the **San Francisco Presidio** and served in the unattached **155th Engineering Combat Battalion** in the Pacific Theater. He served in the **Southern Philippines and Western Pacific Campaigns (Leyte** October 17, 1944 – July 1, 1945 and **Western Pacific** June 15, 1944 – September 2, 1945) and his battalion was sent to **Guadalcanal** (August 12 – August 24, 1944). From Guadalcanal, the battalion went on to **Palau, Ulithi, New Caledonia** (February 20, 1945), **Southern Philippines** (May 16, 1945), and **Japan** (September 8, 1944 – September 25, 1945).

Arthur Pena was honorably discharged at Camp Beale, Marysville, California on February 2, 1946, and he was issued the **Philippines Liberation Ribbon, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal, American Campaign Medal, Good Conduct Medal, and World War II Victory Medal**. He reenlisted on August 7, 1946 and served in Germany in Company C 793rd Military Police Battalion and he also went through the European Command Intelligence School. He was honorably discharged on March 25, 1955 and then reenlisted again on March 26, 1955. After serving another two years, Arthur was discharged at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri on December 9, 1957. Arthur was also issued the **UN Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and Army of Occupation Germany Medal**. On December 27, 1957, he enrolled his family with the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the second enrollment period.



- **Robert P. Corral, U.S. Army, Pfc. Infantry, Head Quarters Regiment, Ft. Benning, GA.** Robert was born in Crockett, California on June 1, 1926 and was the younger brother of Arthur Pena. His mother was Erolinda Santos (Juarez/Saunders) Pena Corral who was a member of the Muwekma Ohlone Verona Band Indian Community. Robert was enrolled along with his mother and siblings with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** on his great-aunt Maggie Pinos Juarez's **BIA Application # 10676** on March 18, 1932.

Robert enlisted at the **San Francisco Presidio** on December 18, 1944 and was honorably discharged on November 13, 1946. At Fort Benning, Georgia Robert completed six parachute jumps and was awarded a **Parachutist Badge, World War II Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal, and American Campaign Medal**. On May 16, 1955 Robert enrolled himself and his family during the second BIA enrollment period. During the third BIA enrollment period on April 30, 1969, Robert enrolled his family as "**Ohlone Indians**" with the BIA as part of the California Indian Claims Judgment (Application # 21123). During the 1990s Robert P. Corral served as a **Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Elder** and he passed away on June 28, 1996 in Stockton.



- **Enos Marine Sanchez, Pfc. U.S. Army, 89th Division, 1st Battalion, Co. M, 354th Infantry Regiment, (39 390 899).** Enos Sanchez was born on February 1, 1910 near the Alisal Rancheria in Sunol and his birth certificate identified him as "**California Indian**." Enos and his younger siblings were enrolled with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** on March 18, 1932 (**BIA Application # 10680**). He along with his mother was Ramona Marine Sanchez were members of the Federally Recognized **Verona Band of Alameda County**.

Enos enlisted on June 29, 1942 in Sacramento and was shipped to Camp Carson, Colorado Springs and later that year served in Greenland and Iceland. The 89th Division was called the “**Rolling W**” standing for MW (Middle West). After landing at LeHarve, France, the 89th received orders to move into Mersch, Luxembourg (March 8, 1945). The 89th was assigned to the **XII Corps of General Patton’s Third Army**. Crossing into Germany the 89th met the German 2nd Panzer Division and seven Volksgrenadier Divisions and by March 26, 1945, the 89th crossed the Rhine River. Enos’ MOS was a Heavy Machine Gunner (605). On April 4, 1945, the 89th was involved in the liberation of the **Ohrdruf Death Camp**, which was part of the Buchenwald concentration camp network.

Enos’ unit fought in the **Rhineland** and **Central Europe** (GO WO WD 45) **Campaigns** and he was awarded the **Combat Infantry Badge (31)**, **Good Conduct Medal**, **American Campaign Medal**, **European, African, Middle Eastern Campaign Medal**, **World War II Victory Medal** (TWX WD 23 Oct 45), and **Marksman M1 Rifle Sep 42 (55)**. Enos was honorable discharged on November 15, 1945 and separated from Camp Beale, California. In 1965 Enos was identified along with his family and fellow Tribal members by the American Indian Historical Society on a list of “**Ohlone Contacts and Ohlone Members**”. He died on July 19, 1995 at the age of 85 and was buried at the **Calvary Cemetery** in San Jose California.



Robert R. Sanchez, U.S. Army, Technician Fourth Grade, 7th Co. 508th Prcht. Infantry, 82nd Airborne Division. Robert Sanchez was the younger brother of Enos Sanchez and he was born in Sunol near the Alisal Rancheria on March 26, 1917. Robert and his siblings were enrolled with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** on March 18, 1932 (**BIA Application # 10680**).

Robert enlisted in October 1942, and he volunteered to join the **82nd Airborne Division, 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment**. On [June 5-6, 1944](#), the paratroopers of the 82nd's three parachute infantry regiments and reinforced glider infantry regiment boarded hundreds of transport planes and gliders and, began the largest airborne assault in history. They were among the first soldiers to fight in Normandy, France. The Division air-assaulted behind **Utah Beach, Normandy, France**, between Saint Mere Eglise and Carentan on June 6, 1944, being reinforced by the **325th Glider Regiment** the next day. The 82nd Airborne Division was reinforced by both the attached 507th PIR and the **508th PIR**.

The **508th Parachute Infantry Regiment (a.k.a. the Red Devils)** whose battle cry was “**Diablo!**” was originally an organic part of the **2nd (Battalion) Airborne Infantry Brigade** that was attached to the **82nd Airborne Division** through most of its time in combat. Campaigns include **Normandy** (D-Day June 6, 1944), **Rhineland**, **Ardenes-Alsace** (France), and **Central Europe** (Nijmegen-Arnhem Holland, and Belgium). By July 1945, the 82nd Airborne was moved to Berlin to occupy the American Sector.

The 508th which had fought alongside the 82nd since Normandy, was sent to occupy Frankfurt, Germany. For his service in the 508th PIR, **Robert Sanchez** was issued the **Distinguished (Presidential) Unit Citation**, **Combat Infantry Badge**, **Parachute Badge**, **European Africa and Middle Eastern Campaign Medal**, **World War II Victory Medal**, **Army of Occupation Medal (Berlin)**, **Belgian Citation (Lanyard)** and **French Citation (Lanyard)**.

The **82nd Airborne Division** and the **508th Parachute Infantry Regiment** were issued the **Distinguished (Presidential) Unit Citations** for actions during the **Normandy Campaign**. "The 508th Parachute Infantry is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy between 6 and 9 of June 1944, during the invasion of France. ... The courage and devotion to duty shown by members of the 508th Parachute Infantry are worthy of emulation and reflect the highest traditions of the Army of the United States. The **Netherlands Citation** was issued by the Dutch Government to the 82nd Airborne and its attached divisions (508th PIR) on October 8, 1945 for airborne operations and combat actions in the central part of the Netherlands (**Nijmegen**) during the period from September 17, 1944 to October 4, 1944. The 82nd Airborne Division became the first non-Dutch military unit to be awarded the **Militarie Willems Orde**, Degree of Knight Fourth Class to wear the Orange Lanyard of the Royal Netherlands Army.

The **Belgian Citation** (Lanyard) was issued by the Belgian Government to the 82nd Airborne Division with the 508th Parachute Infantry attached "has distinguished itself particularly in the Battle of the Ardennes" from December 17, 1944 – December 31, 1944. The **French Citation** (Lanyard) was issued to the 508th Parachute Infantry by the Government of France. "The President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic Cites to the Order of the Army: 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment: A magnificent unit, reputed for the heroism and spirit of sacrifice of its combatants and which made proof of the greatest military qualities during the battle of Normandy" (June 6, 1944 – June 20, 1944). This citation includes the award of the **Croix de Guerre with Palm**.

Robert was honorably discharged on February 2, 1948 and spent most his life in the greater Bay Area. Robert Sanchez was one of the early prime movers and active Elders in the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. He passed away on April 26, 1999.



Daniel G. Santos (Juarez), Technical Sergeant, U.S. Army, 41st Division – 1941-1945. Daniel Santos (Saunders/Juarez) was born in Sunol near the Alisal Rancheria on January 21, 1917. Both his parents Joseph Saunders and Erolinda Santos were members of the **Verona Band of Alameda County**. Daniel was enrolled with the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** along with his mother and siblings under his great-aunts' **BIA Application (# 10676)** on March 18, 1932.

Daniel Juarez (Santos) received a draft notice dated **March 14, 1941**, from Local Board No. 36 located in Manteca, California. It was addressed to Mr. Dan George Juarez, Route, Box 29A, Tracy, California. Daniel enlisted on March 27, 1941 at Sacramento before the war was declared. The **Jungleer or Sunset Division** was Federalized on September 16, 1940. By December 7, 1941, the 41st Division was ready. It continued the series of "firsts" by being the first United States Division to deploy to the South Pacific. It became the first American Division sent overseas after Pearl Harbor; the first American Division trained in Jungle Warfare. It spent 45 months overseas (longer than any other Division) and earned the title of "**Jungleers**". The 41st Division left for Australia in March of 1942. Elements of the division landed January 23, 1943 in **Dobodura, New Guinea**. On the **Island of Biak** (May 27, 1944) the American Forces fought the first tank battle of the war against the Japanese destroying seven without loss. The division also fought in the Philippines (January 9, 1945) and fought on **Palawan** and **Sulu Archipelago** (March 10, 1945) and arrived in **Japan** on October 6, 1945. They participated in 3 campaigns (**New Guinea, Luzon, and Southern Philippines**) and suffered 4,260 casualties.

The 41st Division earned three **Distinguished (Presidential) Unit Citations**. Daniel Santos was honorably discharged in 1945. Daniel enrolled with the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the second BIA enrollment period on May 23, 1955. He worked at Leslie Salt Company in Newark and spent his life working on and racing cars. Daniel passed away on April 28, 1980 and was buried at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery in Hayward.



Lawrence Thompson, Sr., Tech. Fifth Grade U.S. Army, 640th Tank Destroyer Battalion. Lorenzo Thompson, Sr. was born in Newark September 9, 1918. His mother Magdalena Armija Thompson was a member of the **Verona Band of Alameda County**. Lawrence and his siblings enrolled with their mother with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on October 7, 1930.

The **640th Tank Destroyer Battalion** was formed at Camp San Luis Obispo on December 19, 1941 as an element of the **40th Infantry Division** and served in the Pacific Theater of Operation. The 640th was activated on March 3, 1941 from National Guard Divisions from California and Utah and was sent overseas on August 23, 1942. The 640th Campaigns included: **Bismarck Archipelago, Southern Philippines**, and Luzon and were issued 3 **Distinguished Unit Citations**; Awards: MH-1; DSC-12; DSM-1; SS-245; LM-21; SM-30; BSM-1,036; AM-57.

Lawrence Thompson enlisted at the age of 23 on September 10, 1941 at the **San Francisco Presidio**. At that time, he was living at 2370 Pine St. in San Francisco. His MOS was Cannons S45 and he fought in the following campaigns: **Aleutian Islands [Attu and Kiska Island with the 7th Infantry Division], Luzon and Southern Philippines and Eastern Mandates [Marshall Islands, Kwajalein, Eniwetok]**.

Initially deployed to Hawaii in September 1942, the **640th Tank Destroyer Battalion** participated in combat landings at **Guadalcanal** (February 5, 1944), **Cape Glouster, New Britain** (May 3, 1944), **Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, Commonwealth of the Philippines** (January 9, 1945), and **Los Negros Islands** (March 29, 1945). The **640th Tank Destroyer Campaign Honors** include **Bismarck Archipelago [islands of New Guinea]** (December 15, 1943 – November 27, 1944), and **Luzon and Southern Philippines [GO 33 WD 45]** (December 15, 1944 – July 4, 1945). **"Seek, Strike, and Destroy"** was the motto of the Tank Destroyers.

Lawrence Thompson was honorably discharged on October 2, 1945 at Camp Beale, Marysville, California and was issued the **American Defense Service Medal, Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal**, and **Philippine Liberation Ribbon with Bronze Star**. After the war Lawrence Thompson, Sr. and his son Lawrence Thompson, Jr. enrolled with the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the third BIA enrollment period on June 24, 1969. Later during the early 1990s Lawrence, Sr. served on the Muwekma Tribal Council. He passed away in November 1999.



George James (Guzman) Hernandez was of the **Guzman-Nonessa** lineage born in Niles on November 13, 1923 to Muwekma Indian **Candeliana** (Carolyn/Carrie) **Guzman Hernandez** (born March 12, 1905) who was the daughter of Muwekma Elder **Francisca Nonessa Guzman** (**BIA Application #10293**) and Manuel Hernandez. Manuel Hernandez was working for Elbert Apperson (he brother of Phoebe Apperson Hearst) during the early 1900s while living on Glenn Avenue in Sunol (1920 Federal Census). **Candeliana Guzman Hernandez** was the half-sister of Martin, Toney, Fred, and John Guzman. George was a member of the **Verona Band of Alameda County**.

George Hernandez enlisted as George Guzman in the U.S. Army (**Serial # 39447085**) on September 12, 1945 at Camp Beale, Marysville, California, and attained the rank of Private. George was discharged from the service on July 2, 1946. On his June 30, 1942 Draft Registration Card he identified Paul Guzman (Hernandez) as his uncle and that he worked on the W. Walton Ranch in Centerville (now the City of Fremont) which was the same employer of his uncle Toney Guzman. He was the nephew of Toney and Fred Guzman, and first cousin to Frank Harry and Bennie Guzman. George died in the Town of Middleton, Lake County on June 26, 1995 and was buried in the **Golden Gate National Cemetery**, Section K, Site 631.

From Post-World War II to the 1960s

At the end of the war, the returning Muwekma men had to readjust to the peacetime economy and search for employment throughout the central California region. Work was difficult to find at times, but families helped each other and maintained tribal relations through religious and social mechanisms (e.g., compadrazo/godparenting and witnessing) that have long been established within the Muwekma families.

After World War II, in May 1947, **Ernest Thompson, Jr.** the son of Magdalena Armija Thompson, became a member of the **Bay Area California Indian Council** which represented the contractual interests for over one thousand California Indians residing in the Bay Area as a result of the 1928, 1944 and 1946 Indian Claims Acts and ensuing legal decisions by the Justice Department.

After 1950, those surviving Muwekma and other California Indians were issued checks for the sum of **\$150.00** per person as compensation for the value (**with interest going back to 1852**) for the **8.5 million acres of land** and promised services that they never received. Deducted from the final lump sum was the cost of every military operation, Indian services and bullets spent so that the settlement would not be a burden to the American taxpayer.



Muwekma Ernest Thompson Membership in Bay Area California Indian Council (1947)

Muwekma Families Enroll with the BIA during the Second Enrollment 1948-1957

Under the Act of 1948, almost all of the Muwekma Ohlone "heads of household" enrolled with their families once again with during the second BIA Enrollment between 1950 and 1957. The surviving heads-of-households were issued Judgement Claims checks for the sum of **\$150.00** for their families, with interest back to 1852, for the **value of 8.5 million acres of land** that was to be set aside for California Indians under the terms of the 18 unratified treaties of 1851-52. The California tribes never received any of these set-aside lands.

These Muwekma Heads-of-Household include:

Dolores Marine Galvan, October 6, 1950; **Domingo Lawrence Marine**, October 12, 1950, **Dario Marine**, November 1, 1950, **Flora Munoz Carranza**, December 12, 1950, **Lucas Marine**, December 23, 1950, **Henry Alvarez**, April 7 & 26, 1951, **Trina Marine Thompson Ruano**, May 21, 1951 **Maggie Pinos Juarez**, July 19, 1951, **Benjamin Galvan**, December 4, 1951, **Belle Stokes Olivares Nichols** February 25, 1952, **Ernest Thompson**, April 16, 1952, **Thomas Garcia**, April 22, 1953, **Flora Emma Martel Thompson**, February 4, 1954, **Erolinda Santos Juarez Pena Corral**, May 16, 1955, **Robert Corral**, May 16, 1955, **Edward Thompson**, May 21, 1955, **Daniel Santos**, May 23, 1955, **Joseph Francis Aleas**, May 24, 1955, **Albert Arellano**, June 18, 1955, **Dolores "Dottie" Galvan Lameira**, October 3, 1955, and **Arthur Pena Corral**, December 27, 1957.

Although still landless, community and tribal related activities fell under the leadership of Muwekma Elder, Margarita (Maggie) Pinos Juarez, and Dolores Marine Alvarez Galvan, and her brothers Dario Marine and Lucas Marine, and her younger sister, Trina Marine Elston Thompson Ruano (Ernest Thompson, Sr., had married Trina Marine after the death of his first wife, Muwekma Elder Magdalena Armija Thompson). Tribal activities and interactions were further spurred by communications with the BIA Sacramento Agency, which notified the Muwekma lineages of the expanded enrollment opportunities under the 1928 California Indian Jurisdictional Act for children born after May 28, 1928. Families contacted and helped each other to go to Sacramento to enroll their children, nieces, and nephews. After the California Indian Roll was approved on November 23, 1951, the Sacramento Area Office published a list of enrollees that identified forty Muwekma under "Tribe Mission San Jose" (BIA list 1951).

Also, during this time (from 1930s and 1950s), some of the families moved about seeking new employment opportunities and residential stability. The residence of Lucas Marine and Catherine Peralta (before her passing in 1934) on the **Shinn Ranch** in Niles became an important gathering place for the families and relations (see Harrington notes 1921-1934 regarding events between Liberato Nonessa and Mission Santa Clara Indian Pedro Confessor prior to the turn of the century). Other important households were the residences of Dolores Marine Galvan in Brentwood and San Jose, Dario Marine in Centerville and later Woodland, and Margarita Pinos Juarez and Trina Marine Thompson Ruano in Newark where the families would gather for various occasions.



Muwekma Elders Maggie Juarez and Erolinda Santos Juarez Pena Corral

Continuous Connections to the Tribe's Sacred Sites: The Protection of the Ohlone Indian Cemetery, Located in Fremont, Mission San Jose, California.

The Ohlone Indian Cemetery located on Washington Boulevard, one mile west of Mission San Jose in Fremont, is the location where over 4000 Indians were buried, and was used for continuous burial by members of the Guzman, Santos, Pinos, Marine, Armija (Thompson) and Nichols families until 1926, while the original Ohlone burial ground was located under the northern wing of the mission church. Martin Guzman (died October 4, 1925), Victoria Marine Munoz (died November 27, 1922), and her son Jose Salvador Munoz (died 1921) were some of the last Muwekma Ohlone Indians to be buried there. On Jose Salvador Munoz's death certificate, it identifies his place of burial as "Ohlone Cem"[etery].

During the early 1960s, a relationship was forged between Muwekma Ohlone families, and the **American Indian Historical Society** located in San Francisco. The focus of this relationship especially centered on the potential destruction of our Mission San Jose **Ohlone Indian Cemetery** located in Fremont. This cemetery contains over 4,000 converted Mission San Jose Indian graves, including the immediate relations of the Muwekma families who were buried there as late as 1925.

During this period when the **American Indian Historical Society** obtained legal title of the Ohlone Cemetery on behalf of the Muwekma Ohlone community, invitations went out to various families, including the children of Magdalena Armija and Ernest Thompson and the other Marine-related families, to help clean up the run-down cemetery (see **Ohlone Cemetery** below). As mentioned above, the Guzman, Marine, Armija-Thompson, and Nichols families had loved ones (e.g., Avelina Cornates Marine, Elizabeth (Belle) Marine Nichols, Ramona Marine Sanchez, Victoria Marine Munoz, Dario's son Gilbert Marine, Rosa Nichols and Mary Nichols, Salvador Munoz, Charles Thompson, and Martin Guzman) buried there during the first three decades of this century (Marine Family History 1965; Leventhal, Escobar, Alvarez, Lameira, Sanchez, Sanchez, Sanchez, and Thompson 1995).

Benjamin Michael Galvan was born on June 23, 1927 and was the last formal member of the historic Verona Band of Alameda County to be born into the Federally Recognized tribe. Ben was born the same day that BIA Superintendent Lafayette A. Dorrington decided in his report that the landless Verona Band tribe did not need any land. Ben served as the **first chairman** of the Ohlone Indian Tribe, Inc. between 1965 and 1978.

Since World War II, Dolores Marine's children have married and raised families and presently Henry Alvarez and Dolores "Dotty" Galvan Lameira are Muwekma Tribal Elders and have served as elected council members. Dotty Lameira's son Arnold Sanchez had served as an elected tribal councilman. The family of Benjamin and Jenny Galvan are also enrolled in the Tribe and their son, Albert Galvan, had also served as a tribal council member. The same is the case for the children and grandchildren of Victoria Marine (**1928 BIA Application # 10678**) and Ramona Marine's children (**1928 BIA Application # 10680**). Magdalena Armija had married Ernest Thompson, Sr. and their sons Edward Thompson and Lawrence Thompson, Sr. were elders, and Lawrence was a former elected tribal councilman of the tribe (**1928 BIA Application # 10296**).

The children of Ernest Thompson, Jr. are also enrolled tribal members. As discussed earlier, Francisca Nonessi (**1928 BIA Application 10293**) was married to Jose Guzman, their son Jack Guzman (Sr.) had married Flora Freda Munoz (Victoria Marine's daughter), and their son John Guzman, Jr. (now deceased) and daughter, Rena Guzman Cerda and their respective children are Muwekma tribal members.

In the late 1890s, George Santos (grandson of Mission San Jose Indians Hipolito Santos and Refugia Simon who were one of the founding families of the Niles rancheria) had married Peregrina Pinos (who was the daughter of Benedicta Guerrero and Manuel Pinos). Their eldest daughter, Erolinda Pinos Corral, enrolled with the BIA with her children along with her Aunt, Maggie Pinos Juarez, in 1932 (**1928 BIA Application 10676**). The children and grandchildren Alfonso Juarez, who was the eldest son of Erolinda Santos Juarez Pena Corral are enrolled members of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. Presently Carol Juarez Sullivan is a Muwekma tribal councilwoman.



Muwekma Children Lillian Massiatt, Ramona, and Michael Galvan at Ohlone Cemetery (1966)

The Third Bureau of Indian Affairs Enrollment Period (1969-1971)

The Muwekma families later joined other California Indian families during the third BIA enrollment, and in 1971-72 a settlement for the value of **64,425,000 acres of land** (the rest of the California), checks were issued for the sum of **\$668.51** were issued as just compensation for the theft of California tribal lands which amounted to 47 cents an acre. Tribes were told that they could not have land, instead they had to take the money or lose it.

Following the Act of 1964, between 1969 and 1971, the following Muwekma "heads of households" and their families once again enroll during the third BIA Enrollment period with most of the applicants identifying themselves as "Ohlone" on Question # 6: "Name of the California Tribe, Band or Group of Indians with which your ancestors were affiliated on June 1, 1852":

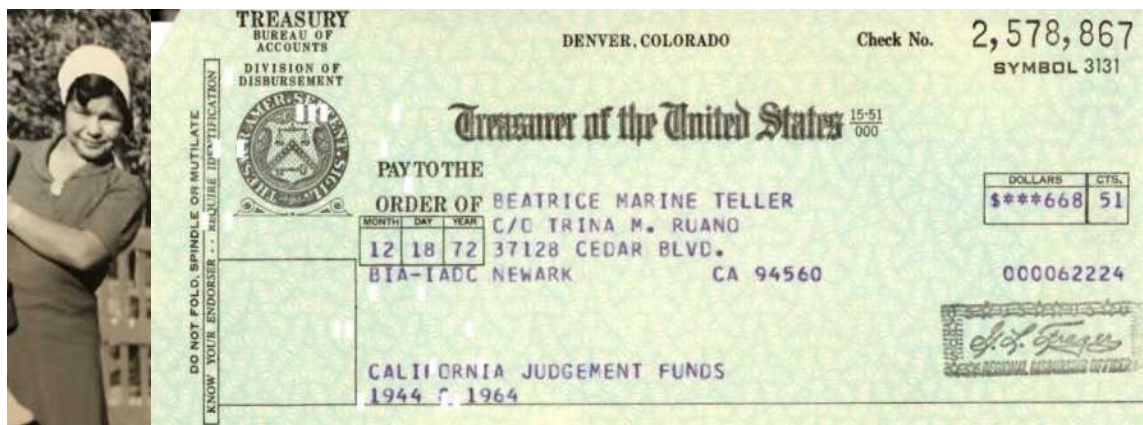
Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Archuleta, January 10, 1969, "**Ohlone**, Mission."
 Mary Dolores Marine Galvan, January 27, 1969, "**Ohlone**."
 Ernest George Thompson, February 20, 1969, "**Ohlone** Tribe, Mission San Jose."
 Patricia Ferne Thompson Brooks, March 27, 1969, "Mission Indians."
 Madeline Cynthia Thompson Perez, March 27, 1969, "Mission Indians."
 Karl Thompson, March 27, 1969, "Mission Indians."
 Robert P. Corral, April 30, 1969, "**Ohlone** Indian."
 Henry Marshall, May 7, 1969, "**Ohlones**."
 Glenn Thompson, June 11, 1969, "Mission Indian."
 Lorenzo Thompson, June 24, 1969, "Costanoan."
 Lawrence Thompson, Jr., June 24, 1969, "Costanoan."
 Rosemary Juarez Ferreira, July 15, 1969, "**Ohlone** Indians."

Peter D. Juarez, July 23, 1969, "**Ohlone** Indians."
 Dolores Sanchez Martinez August 11, 1969, "**Ohlone**."
 Margaret Martinez, August 21, 1969, "**Ohlone** Mission Indian."
 Joan Guzman, August 26, 1969, "**Ohlone** Indian."
 Belle Nichols, September 4, 1969, "Mission."
 John Paul Guzman, September 12, 1969, "**Ohlone** Mission Indian."
 Beatrice Marine, January 5, 1971, "Costanoan."

The efforts of California Indians to sue the federal government under the Jurisdictional Act of 1928 resulted in the creation of the Federal Indian Claims Commission in 1946. This federal body allowed Indian groups to press for compensation to tribes over the theft of their lands in the 19th century. After 20 years of tortuous maneuvering all separate California Indian claims were consolidated into a single case.

A compromise settlement of **\$29,100,000** was offered for **64,425,000 acres of land (almost the entire State of California)**. After the deduction of (BIA) attorney's fees (**\$12,609,000**) plus interest the payment amounted to **47 cents per acre!**

By the late 1960s, a compromise settlement of \$29,100,000 was offered for 64,425,000 acres of land. After deduction of (BIA) attorney's fees (\$12,609,000), plus interest, the payment amounted to **47 cents per acre**. The Muwekma families later joined other California Indian families during the third BIA enrollment, and in 1971-72 a settlement for the value of **64,425,000 acres of land** (the rest of the California), checks were issued for the sum of **\$668.51** were issued as just compensation for the theft of California tribal lands. Tribes were told that they could not have land, instead they had to take the money or lose it. What is of great significance here is the fact that the entire claims activities were conducted outside of normal court proceedings protected by the constitution. Thus, Indians are the only class of citizens in the United States who are denied constitutional protection of their lands.



Distribution Check for Muwekma Ohlone Beatrice Marine for \$668.51 (1972)

Note: Neither the Amah Mutsun tribal community of the greater Mission San Juan Bautista/Gilroy area or the Esselen Nation tribal community of the greater Mission San Carlos (Carmel)/Monterey Bay region ever used the ethnonym tribal identifier "Ohlone" for any of their BIA enrollments (1928 – 1971). It was not until after Malcolm Margolin's interpretive book **The Ohlone Way** was published in 1978 that non-Indians were informing them that they were Ohlone. Therefore, the broader use of 'Ohlone' was later applied by various scholars and archaeological firms to all Costanoan communities after 1978. Only the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area has a history of identifying themselves as Ohlone prior to and after 1978 (Escobar, Field, and Leventhal 1999).

Muwekma Service in the United States Armed Forces During the 1950s, Viet Nam War, Desert Storm, Iraq to Present-Day

During the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s Muwekma men served in Korea, Viet-Nam and elsewhere.



Candelario T. Martinez of the **Marine-Sanchez lineage** was the eldest son of Muwekma Verona Band member Dolores Sanchez. Candelario had served in the **United States Marine Corps** during the Korean War.



Ruben Cota Arellano, Sr. of the **Marine-Arellano lineage** was the son of Muwekma Verona Band member Albert Arellano. He was a **Corporal** in the **U.S. Army, Medical Corps, SP4 E4 HQ Battery 1st TGT ACQ Battalion, 25th Artillery, APO 2**, July 5, 1960 – July 4, 1966, **Korea**. Ruben passed away on March 24, 2006.



Don Gordan Guzman of the **Guzman-Lasoyo lineage** was born on February 5, 1931 and was the son of **Verona Band** member **Franklin P. Guzman** who had previously served on the Mexican border in the California Livermore National Guard in 1916, and afterwards in the U.S. Marine Corps during WWI in France. Don was also the grandson of Muwekma Indians **Ben Guzman** and Teresa (Nettie) Davis, and the great-grandson of Muwekma Indians **Jose Guzman** and Agustia Lasoyo who was the daughter of **Captain Jose Antonio**. Don enlisted in the U.S. Army on January 10, 1952 at the age of 20. In the early 1960s Don was stationed in Germany. Six years later, he attained the rank of Major in 1966-1967, and based upon a November 23, 1968 news article from a West Virginia newspaper (where Don was stationed) about his **third tour of duty in Vietnam**, Don had served in Vietnam in the **5th Special Forces Group (Airborne)** during the war.



Lawrence Mason Marine of the **Guzman-Peralta-Marine-Potts lineage**. He was the son of Muwekma Verona Band member WWII veteran Lawrence D. Marine and Maidu tribal member Pansy Potts. Lawrence served in the United States Marine Corps from 1959-1965 and was a **Staff Sergeant** serving in Viet-Nam, **3rd Marine Division, 3rd Tank Battalion**, and in **3rd Force Reconnaissance, Charlie Company (Viet-Nam)** from 1960-1961. Muwekma Elder Lawrence Mason Marine and his family are enrolled members of the Muwekma Tribe. Lawrence also served on the Muwekma Tribal Council. Lawrence passed away on December 22, 2020.



Marvin Lee Marine (younger brother of Lawrence Mason Marine) of the **Guzman-Peralta-Marine-Potts lineage**. Marvin Lee is the son of Muwekma Verona Band member WWII veteran Lawrence D. Marine and Maidu tribal member Pansy Potts. He served as a PFC (E3) in the Vietnam War in the U.S. Army's **173rd Airborne Brigade "Sky Soldiers"** from October 25, 1967 to October 24, 1969. He reenlisted in the Army and was honorably discharged on October 24, 1973.

Marvin's last assignment was with **5th Battalion, 78th Field Artillery Regiment** assigned to **194th Armored Brigade**. Marvin Lee Marine was issued the **National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal, and Marksman (Rifle) Badge**.



Karl Thompson, of the **Armija-Thompson lineage**. He is the son of Verona Band member George Ernest Thompson. Karl attained the rank of SP5, U.S. Army, **43rd Engineer Bn. 931st Engineer Group** **Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (Korea)**, May 8, 1968 – May 7, 1971. Karl also served on the Muwekma Tribal Council.



Frank Y. Ruano, Sr., of the **Marine-Elston/Thompson/Ruano lineage**. He is the son of Verona Band member Trina Marine Elston Thompson Ruano. Frank attained the rank of E4, U.S. Army, **56th Artillery**, 1965 – July 25, 1971, **Vietnam**.

Thomas Joseph Marshall of the **Armija-Marshall-Thompson lineage**. He was the son of Verona Band member Henry N. Marshall, Sr. He was born in Niles, on June 21, 1953 and passed away on February 14, 1996. Thomas served in the **U.S. Army, Vietnam Era**). No Photo or service record available).



Tom M. Alvarez, Sr., of the **Marine-Alvarez/Galvan lineage**. His is the son of Verona Band member and WWII veteran Hank Alvarez. **U.S. Army, Medical Corps, 1965 – 1967, Vietnam**, recipient of **Soldier's Medal**.



Robert C. Martinez, Sr., of the **Marine-Sanchez lineage**. He is the son of Verona Band member Margaret Sanchez Martinez. Robert attained the rank of Sergeant, served in the **Air Cavalry, 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment U.S. Army, European, 7th Army Command**, May 22, 1968 – May 14, 1970.



Ricardo "Rick" Martinez, of the **Marine-Sanchez lineage**. He was the son of Verona Band member Margaret Sanchez Martinez. Rick attained the rank of **SP 5 (T) Sergeant, Company D, 69th Engineer Battalion, USARPAC Vietnam; National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal, and Good Conduct Medal**; January 26, 1967 – January 12, 1969, Reenlisted in the Army, and Honorably discharged January 24, 1973. Rick Martinez died on **February 8, 2020** and was buried with Military Honors. Rick also had served on the Muwekma Elders Council.



Wayne Gibson, Vietnam, of the **Armija-Marshall-Thompson lineage**. Wayne is the grandson of Verona Band member Henry N. Marshall. He served in the **US Army 1969-1971, 4th Infantry Division**. In August 1966, led by the 2nd Brigade, the 4th Infantry Division's ("Ivy Division"—a play on the Roman numeral IV) headquarters closed in on the central highlands of Vietnam. On September 25, 1966, the division began a combat assignment against the North Vietnamese that would not end until December 7, 1970. By the time the 4th Infantry Division completed their assignment in Vietnam and returned to Fort Carson, Colorado, at the end of 1970, some 2,497 soldiers had been killed, and 15,229 had been wounded. Eleven 4th Infantry Division soldiers earned the Medal of Honor during that period.



Richard A. Juarez, of the **Santos-Piños/Juarez/Colos/Armija lineage**. He is the grandson of Verona Band member Erolinda Santos Saunders Juarez Pena Corral. SP 4 – **E-4, U.S. Army, 589th Transportation Co., Co. B 4H BN 2D BCT BDE, 1st Army**, Fort Eustis, Virginia., served from January 25, 1971 – October 30, 1973.



JayP Massiet, of the **Marine-Munoz lineage**, JayP is the grandson of Verona Band member Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta. JayP attained the rank of E5/Staff Sergeant, Military Police, **U.S. Air Force Van Nuys Air National Guard**, June 1975 – January 1988



John A. Massiatt, of the **Marine-Munoz lineage**. John is the grandson of Verona Band member Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta. John was an Airman, **U.S. Air Force**, served from January 1, 1968 - October 1, 1969.



Michael F. Galvan, Jr., of the **Marine-Alvarez/Galvan** and **Marine-Munoz lineages**. Michael is the grandson of Verona Band member Dolores Marine Alvarez Galvan and grandson Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta. Michael attained the rank of **Sergeant, U.S. Air Force, 95th Recon Squadron**, 1977 – 1997, and served in the **Desert Storm Campaign**.



Tracie Massiet Lents, of the **Marine-Munoz lineage**. She is the granddaughter of Verona Band member Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta. Tracie served in the **U.S. Air Force**, 1979 – 1983.

Paul Guzman of the **Marine-Munoz-Guzman lineage** (Service Records n/a)



- **Thomas Timothy Martinez**, of the **Marine-Sanchez lineage** and is the son of Candelario T. Martinez who served in the US Marine Corps during the Korean War. Thomas enlisted in the US Army Europe (USAREUR), was an E-4, serving in the **Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2nd Battalion, 92nd Field Artillery, 5th Army Corps**. Overseas Service in Germany (1976-1979) he was in the MO. Army 16P MOS - Chaparral Crewman, Army 15F10 MOS - Honest John Rocket Crewman (Germany), and later in the USAR CONTROL GROUP (REINF) USAAC (U.S. Army Accessions Command) ST. LOUIS, Missouri, US Army Reserve 1979-1982). Thomas earned the M-16 Rifle Sharpshooter Badge, and Hand Grenade Expert Badge.



John J. Cambra, Jr., of the **Marine-Sanchez lineage**. He is the grandson of Verona Band member Dolores Sanchez. John was a Pfc. **U.S. Army Company C, 4th Battalion 30th Infantry Regiment**, and **Company B, 2nd Battalion 159th Infantry**, 1991 – 1994



David J. Splan, of the **Santos-Piños/Juarez/Colos/Armija lineage**. David is the grandson of Verona Band member Alfonso Juarez. David attained the rank of **Lance Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps**, 1993 – 2001.



JayP Massiet, Jr. of the **Marine-Munoz lineage**. He is great-grandson of Verona Band member Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta. JayP, Jr. served in the **U.S. Army, Second Tour in Iraq; Purple Heart recipient**.



Cory Gumersindo Massiet, of the **Marine-Munoz lineage**. Cory is the great-grandson of Verona Band member Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta. Cory attained the rank of **1st Class, Airman, U.S. Air Force**, 1994 – 1997. Separated from Edwards Air Force Base, Ca. Awards: Air Force Training Ribbon, National Defense Service Medal, Humanitarian Service Medal.



Jesse Calles, of the **Marine-Elston/Thompson/Ruano lineage**, Jesse is the great-grandson of Verona Band member Trina Marine Elston Thompson Ruano. **US Army, November 2004-December 2009, Specialist Grade 4, Field Artillery Automated Tactical Data Systems Specialist** who served the U.S. Army in **Baghdad, Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom)** since December 2005 in the **Headquarters and Headquarters Battery Fires Brigade, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized)**, **Awarded the Army Commendation Medal (2006)**.



Angela Galvan, of the **Marine-Alvarez/Galvan** and **Marine-Munoz lineages**. She is great-granddaughter of Verona Band member Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta, and granddaughter of Verona Band member WWII veteran Ben Michael Galvan, and daughter of Desert Storm Veteran Michael Galvan. Angela had served in Iraq in the **U.S. Marine Corps, Corporal/E-4, 1st Marine Logistics Group, 7th Engineer Support Battalion, Support Company Motor Transportation Platoon, May 27, 2003**.

Angela had served in Iraq (twice deployed). **Campaigns and Citations: OIF 2 Fallujah Campaign** in Feb 2004 - Sept 2004 and **OIF 3-6** Sept 2005 - Mar 2006, **Combat Action Ribbon** for operations on Michigan ASR (Alternative Supply Route) and an impact **Navy Marine Corps Achievement Medal for operations in Haditha (December 2005)**; also involved during **OIF February 3-6, 2004**.



Aaron Lenci, of the **Marine-Elston/Thompson/Ruano lineage**. He is great-grandson of Verona Band member Trina Marine Elston Thompson Ruano. Aaron enlisted in the **US Navy, rank Ensign**, stationed at Pensacola Naval Air Station (Currently Serving).



David Marroquin, Jr., of the **Marine-Alvarez/Galvan** and **Marine-Munoz** lineages. He is great-grandson of Verona Band member Mary Munoz Mora Ramos Medina Archuleta, and grandson of Verona Band member WWII veteran Ben Michael Galvan. David enlisted in the **California Air National Guard, Airman 1st Class** (Currently Serving).



- **Aaron Lenci**, of the **Marine-Elston-Thompson-Ruano** lineage. He is great-grandson of Verona Band member **Trina Marine Elston Thompson Ruano**. In 2018, Aaron enlisted in the **US Navy** and he is presently a Lieutenant/Naval Flight Officer. Until recently was stationed at Naval Air Station at Whidbey Island, Washington (July 2020 - April 2024) in Squadron VP46.

Patrol Squadron 46 (VP-46), also known as the "**Grey Knights**," is a maritime patrol squadron of the US Navy based at Whidbey Island, Washington. VP-46 is engaged in Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance, Anti-Submarine, and Anti-Surface Warfare. Aaron is currently stationed at the Maritime Patrol and Reconnaissance Weapons School, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, Florida. He is currently a Tactical Coordinator Instructor, and training to be a Weapons and Tactics Instructor.



Isaiah J. Quiroz of the **Marine-Sanchez** lineage, enlisted in the **United States Marine Corps** in October 2021 at the age of 18. His current rank is **Lance Corporal** and he will be stationed at Camp Pendleton, San Diego. Following in the footsteps of his tribal ancestors and relations in the Marine Corps spanning from WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam, and Iraq, through Present-Day. Isaiah's great-great grandmother Dolores Marine Sanchez (BIA # 10680) was born on the Sunol Rancheria in the East Bay in 1911 and was a member of the historic Federally Recognized Verona Band of Alameda County that was never terminated by any Act of Congress. His great grandmother Julie Lopez, grandmother Sylvia Lopez Quiroz, and Father Joshua Quiroz are enrolled members of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe (current serving).

Muwekma Tribal Stewardship Over Their Ancestral Heritage and Culture Sites

Since 1980 to the present, the Muwekma families have worked independently to establish the "Most Likely Descendant" (MLD) status of members of the Muwekma Tribe in their area with the Native American Heritage Commission of the State of California. Also, in 1984 the Muwekma developed their own Cultural Resource Management firm, **Ohlone Families Consulting Services (OFCS)**, which has been recognized since 1986 by the Department of the Interior as a Native American business under the Buy Indian Act.

Since the establishment of OFCS many of the Muwekmas, as well as Amah-Mutsun and Esselen Nation tribal members, and Pomo, Sioux, Yokuts, Miwok, Wiyot and other tribal people have gone through archaeological training and obtained employment as field crew on various archaeological projects. OFCS has sought alternatives for indigenous people who are concerned about their ancestral past. Under these circumstances, the aboriginal tribal people have taken greater responsibility for their ancestral heritage by becoming fully engaged in the environmental and ensuing scientific processes that affect our ancestral sites as in the case of the archaeological recovery project conducted within our Tribe aboriginal and historic territory of the greater San Francisco Bay Area including at **CA-SFR-4 (Bay Bridge Project** with Caltrans) on Yerba Buena Island which the Tribe named **Čaurismin Warep 'Ómmutka (Place of the Yerba Buena Island in the Bay Site.)**

Reclamation, Reaffirmation, and Restoration as a Federally Recognized Tribe

During the early 1980's, many of our Muwekma families came together to continue to conduct research on their tribe's history and genealogy, and we also considered applying for Federal Recognition. Between 1982 and 1984, the Muwekma Tribal Council was formally organized. By 1989, the Tribal Council passed a resolution to petition the U.S. Government for Federal Acknowledgment. Additional research and documentation continued to be submitted, and on May 24, 1996 the BIA's Branch of Acknowledgment and Research (BAR) made a positive determination of "previous unambiguous Federal Recognition" (under 25 CFR 83.8) stating that:

Based upon the documentation provided, and the BIA's background study on Federal acknowledgment in California between 1887 and 1933, we have concluded on a preliminary basis that the **Pleasanton or Verona Band of Alameda County** was previous acknowledged between 1914 and 1927. "The band was among the groups, identified as bands, under the jurisdiction of the Indian agency at Sacramento, California. **The agency dealt with the Verona Band as a group and identified it as a distinct social and political entity.**

In 1998 working with the Congressional created Advisory Council on California Indian Policy (ACCIP) which was legislated in 1992 (HR 2144) the Muwekma Tribe sought formal alternatives to the arduous Federal Recognition process under 25. CFR Part 83. After obtaining a formal positive determination of previous unambiguous federal recognition (under 25 CFR Part 83.8), the Muwekma leadership in concert with the leadership of another northern California Indian tribe, Tsungwe Council requested support from the BIA in Sacramento. Responding to the tribe's request, Acting Area Director, Michael Smith, wrote:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento area Office, is ready to assist the Tsungwe Council and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe in seeking administrative Federal recognition on the basis your tribes were **never terminated** (Letter Michael R, Smith dated January 23, 1998).

The BIA placed the Tribe on **Ready Status for Active Consideration** in 1998. As a result, the Muwekma Tribal Council decided that a wait of **24 plus years** was not acceptable to our Tribe, and therefore, sought alternative remedies. After failing to obtain a date from the Office of Federal Acknowledgment as to when the Tribe's petition would be reviewed, the Council had no choice except to consider legal action.

On December 8, 1999, the Muwekma Tribal Council and its legal consultants filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court against the Interior Department/BIA – over the issue that the Muwekma Tribe as a previous Federally Recognized Tribe should not have to wait **over 24 years** to complete their reaffirmation process. On June 30, 2000, Federal District Judge Ricardo M. Urbina, ruled in favor of the Muwekma Tribe and ordered the Interior Department to formulate a process to expedite the Muwekma petition. On July 28, 2000, based upon the BIA's findings, Justice Urbina wrote in his Introduction of his Memorandum Opinion Granting the Plaintiff's Motion to Amend the Court's Order that:

The Muwekma Tribe is a tribe of Ohlone Indians indigenous to the present-day San Francisco Bay area. In the early part of the Twentieth Century, the Department of the Interior ("DOI") recognized the Muwekma tribe as an Indian tribe under the jurisdiction of the United States. (Civil Case No. 99-3261 RMU D.D.C.)

As a result of the submittal of additional documentation, on October 30, 2000 the Department of Interior's Branch of Acknowledgment and Research/Tribal Services Division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, responding to the Court Order issued forward the following statements and conclusions:

"Do current members "descend from" a previously recognized tribal entity?

... Analysis of the petitioner's genealogical data indicates that 134 of a total of 397 current members are direct descendants of Indian persons appearing on the Indian population schedules of the 1900 Federal Census for this county. The same 134 current members are also direct descendants of a slightly different set of Indian persons appearing on the 1905-1906 Kelsey census. A total of 68 current members are direct descendants of Indian persons enumerated on the Indian population schedule of the 1910 Federal Census; however, if direct descendants of siblings of the 1910 Indians are included, that total jumps to 279 members When combined with the members who have both types of ancestors, **100% of the membership is represented**. Thus, analysis shows that the petition's membership can trace (and, based on a sampling, can document) its various lineages back to individuals or to one or more siblings of individuals appearing on the 1900, "Kelsey", and 1910 census enumerations described above."

Earlier, on April 13, 2000 as a result of the submittal of reports to Congress the findings from the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy Act (HR 2144), California Congressman George Miller (D- Pleasant Hill) and his staff drafted a Recognition Bill titled California Indian Act of 2000 the purpose of which was:

To restore **Federal recognition to certain California Indian tribes**, address the special land need of the California Indians, establish equitable treatment of California Indians in the programs and services of the Bureau of Indians Affairs, develop adequate California tribal justice systems, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of American in Congress Assembled ...

Included in that proposed legislation was the legislative reaffirmation/restoration of the following six previously federally recognized tribes: 1) Dunlap Band of Mono Indians; 2) Lower Lake Koi; 3) Tsungwe Council; 4) **Muwekma Ohlone Tribe**; 5) Tolowa Nation; and 6) Southern Sierra Miwok (from Yosemite).

Another letter of support which the Office of Federal Recognition refused to review came from **Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante** who wrote to the BIA on August 29, 2002:

The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe meets all of the criteria for reaffirmation set by the court as well as the Bureau of Indian Affairs' acknowledgement criteria. The tribe is a previously recognized tribe. It has demonstrated that it has had a trust relationship with the United States from 1906 to the present and Congress has never terminated their relationship. (Letter dated August 29, 2002).

Even though support for reaffirmation had been formally expressed by Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren, State and County politicians, the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy (1998), and in proposed federal legislation sponsored by Congressman George Miller in 2000, the Bureau of Indian Affairs stated in their Final Determination that they would not look at or consider any evidence after 1985, even though Muwekma only had to prove the Tribe's existence "at present.". As a result, the Muwekma leadership had to resort to suing the Bureau of Indian Affairs

Also, in 2000 – U.S. District Court Justice Ricardo Urbina wrote in his **Introduction of his Memorandum Opinion Granting the Plaintiff's Motion to Amend the Court's Order** (July 28, 2000) and **Memorandum Order Denying the Defendants to Alter or Amend the Court's Orders** (June 11, 2002) that:

The Muwekma Tribe is a tribe of Ohlone Indians indigenous to the present-day San Francisco Bay area. In the early part of the Twentieth Century, the Department of the Interior ("DOI") recognized the Muwekma tribe as an Indian tribe under the jurisdiction of the United States. (Civil Case No. 99-3261 RMU D.D.C.)

On June 30, 2005, Congressman Richard Pombo, Chair of the House Resources Committee wrote to Secretary of Interior Gail Norton supporting a settlement of the Muwekma lawsuit against Interior:

Dear Secretary Norton:

As part of my Committee's oversight of the procedures for federal recognition of Indian Tribes, I have heard testimony in a hearing earlier this year of the protracted litigation concerning the recognition of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. The Tribe informs me that the Department of the Interior has determined that Muwekma is a previously recognized tribe, federally recognized until **1927**, also that no formal action by the Department and no Act of Congress removed it from recognition and that **99%** of the members of the current tribe are direct descendants of the members of the recognized tribe.

The Muwekma Tribe raises the issue that, in a very similar situation, the Department reaffirmed the federally recognized status of the Lower Lake Koi Tribe and the lone Band of Miwok in California by a letter signed by the then Assistant Secretary of the Interior restoring them to recognized **status** without making them go through formal recognition procedures.

I understand that in December of **2003** the Tribe explored with the Department a possible settlement, including a rehearing that might lead to reaffirmation of the Tribe, or, according to the Tribe, at the suggestion of a Department attorney, the organization of the half-blood members of the Tribe as a new Tribe under the Indian Reorganization Act.

Despite numerous calls and letters from the Tribe, I understand these efforts at settlement have been largely ignored. I urge you to bring to resolution this dispute with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe if possible. My concerns stem from the fact that in continuing this litigation, only unnecessary time and expense will result and some settlement along the lines your Department has already considered may be the best result.

Therefore, I would suggest, if possible, that the Department meet with the Tribe to pursue settlement opportunities. ...

After the Office of Federal Acknowledgement “declined” to extend, and therefore reaffirm the Tribe’s Federally Acknowledged status on September 6, 2002, the Muwekma Tribe had to pursue its second lawsuit against the Department of the Interior.

Muwekma Tribe’s Litigation Against the Department of Interior and BIA

On September 21, 2006, U.S. District Court Justice, Reginald B. Walton in **Muwekma Ohlone Tribe v. Dirk Kempthorne, Secretary of the Interior, et al.**, Civil Action No. 03-1231 (RBW) issued a favorable Court Opinion on the side of the Muwekma Tribe stating:

The following facts are not in dispute. Muwekma is a group of American Indians indigenous to the San Francisco Bay area, the members of which are direct descendants of the historical Mission San Jose Tribe, also known as the Pleasanton or Verona Band of Alameda County (“the Verona Band”). ... From 1914 to 1927, the Verona Band was recognized by the federal government as an Indian tribe. ... Neither Congress nor any executive agency ever formally withdrew federal recognition of the Verona Band. ... Nevertheless, after 1927, the federal government no longer acknowledged the Verona Band, or any past or present-day incarnation of the plaintiff, as a federally recognized tribal entity entitled to a government-to-government relationship with the United States ... (alleging that “sometime after 1927 the Department began to simply ignore the Tribe for many purposes and substantially reduced the benefits and services provided to the Tribe”) ... (pages 2-3) ...

The Present Litigation

Muwekma brought this action on June 6, 2003, seeking reversal of the Final Determination, placement on the Department’s list of federally recognized tribes, and other injunctive relief. ... On July 13, 2005, Muwekma moved for summary judgment, alleging, inter alia, that the Department violated the APA and the Equal Protection Clause when it required Muwekma to petition for acknowledgment of its tribal status pursuant to the “lengthy and thorough” regulatory procedures of Part 83, ..., despite administratively reaffirming the status of similarly situated tribes without requiring those tribes to undertake the Part 83 process and without sufficient explanation for the disparate treatment. ... Specifically, Muwekma contends that “[t]he Department returned Lower Lake and Lone to the list of recognized tribes outside of the [Part 83] procedures [while] requir[ing] Muwekma to complete the Part 83 process and then, applying a greater evidentiary burden, denied Muwekma recognition despite [its] significantly stronger case for recognition.” ... (pages 10-11) ...

If the Department were compelled to require tribes seeking federal recognition to complete petitions under Part 83—that is, if it had no discretion to exempt certain tribes from the Part 83 procedures—then its argument that “federal acknowledgment regulations specifically take into account demonstrations of previous acknowledgment, ...”

... Here, however, the Secretary of the Interior is **expressly** empowered to “waive or make exceptions to [the Department’s regulations] in all cases where permitted by law,” if the Secretary makes a finding that “**such waiver or exception is in the best interest of the Indians.**” 25 C.F.R. § 1.2; ... Thus, if the Department is “permitted by law” to waive or except the Part 83 tribal acknowledgment procedures when it is “in the best interest of the Indians,” 25 C.F.R. § 1.2, and if it appears that it has waived the acknowledgment procedures in other, ostensibly similar instances, then it is incumbent upon the Department to explain to Muwekma “why it has exercised its discretion in a given manner” in this instance, State Farm, 463 U.S. at 48-49. ... **This it has not done.** (pages 18-20)

...

In addition, the Department's representation to Muwekma that it lacked the authority to confer federal recognition on the tribe outside of the Part 83 acknowledgment process, see Answer at 23 (admitting that "[n]otwithstanding the Department actions to the contrary with respect to the Lone Band and Lower Lake, [Department] staff repeatedly advised [Muwekma] that the Assistant Secretary [of Indian Affairs] lacked authority to administratively reaffirm tribal status"), appears from the Department's own admission to be **patently false**, ... (footnote 12, page 21) ...

Upon remand, the Department must provide a detailed explanation of the reasons for its refusal to waive the Part 83 procedures when evaluating Muwekma's request for federal tribal recognition, particularly in light of its willingness to "clarif[y] the status of [lone] . . . [and] reaffirm[] the status of [Lower Lake] without requiring [them] to submit . . . petition[s] under . . . Part 83." ... At issue for the purpose of this remand is not whether the Department correctly evaluated Muwekma's completed petition under the Part 83 criteria, but whether it had a sufficient basis to require Muwekma to proceed under the heightened evidentiary burden of the Part 83 procedures in the first place, given Muwekma's alleged similarity to Lone and Lower Lake. In addition, the Department **shall** express its position regarding whether it is permitted, under 25 C.F.R. § 1.2 or otherwise, to waive or make exceptions to the Part 83 acknowledgment procedures, and whether this waiver or exception imposes a lesser evidentiary burden on petitioning tribes than the completion of a Part 83 petition. (pages 31-32) ...

IV. Conclusion

When an agency provides a statement of reasons insufficient to permit a court to discern its rationale, or states no reasons at all, the usual remedy is a 'remand to the agency for additional investigation and explanation.'" ... Here, the Court is unable to discern the Department's rationale for requiring Muwekma to proceed through the Part 83 tribal acknowledgment procedures while allowing other tribes that appear to be similarly situated to bypass the procedures altogether, an issue which is dispositive of Muwekma's Equal Protection Act and APA claims. Accordingly, it will remand this matter to the Department for the limited purpose of supplementing the administrative record in a manner consistent with this Opinion. During this time, the case shall be administratively closed. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter and shall require the Department to complete its evaluation and submit a supplement to the administrative record by November 27, 2006. In light of the Department's past delays and given the narrow purpose for which this matter is being remanded, the Court will look extremely skeptically on motions for extensions of time. (Justice Reginald B. Walton page 32).

On September 30, 2008 the US District Court in Washington, D.C. handed the Muwekma Tribe another **victory**. Judge Reginald B. Walton opined:

These arguments, and the explanation from the Department giving rise to them, seemingly cannot be reconciled with the Court's September 21, 2006, memorandum opinion. In that opinion, the Court noted that the defendants opposed the plaintiff's initial motion for summary judgment on three grounds, two of which concerned whether the plaintiff was similarly situated to Lone and Lower Lake for purposes of the plaintiff's constitutional and APA arguments. Specifically, "the defendants argue[d] that the Department ha[d] not treated like cases differently because by their very nature, federal acknowledgment decisions require highly fact-specific determinations," and "claim[ed] that [the plaintiff] was not treated differently than similarly situated petitioners because groups demonstrating or alleging characteristics similar to [the plaintiff] are regularly required to proceed through the federal acknowledgment process.

The Court rejected both of these arguments. It dismissed the defendants' "hand-waving reference to 'highly fact-specific determinations,'" which, in the Court's estimation, "[did] not free the defendants" of their obligation to justify the decision to treat the plaintiff differently from Lone and Lower Lake based on the administrative record for the plaintiff's petition. Further, the Court found the argument "that groups such as [the plaintiff] have been regularly and repeatedly required to submit Part 83 petitions" **insufficient** "to refute [the plaintiff's] claim that the Department has treated it differently from similarly situated tribal petitioners without sufficient justification. Furthermore, The Court further noted in a footnote that the defendants "obliquely" provided a "basis for distinguishing [the plaintiff] and Lower Lake in their reply to [the plaintiff's] opposition to their cross-motion for summary judgment," but also found this argument wanting. Specifically, the Court explained that:

First, and most obviously, [the defendants' argument] pertain[ed] only to a difference between [the plaintiff] and one of the tribes with whom it [was] claiming to be similarly situated. **The defendants [did] not assert any "highly fact-specific determination[]"** that would explain why [the plaintiff] is not similarly situated to Lone in such a way as to require a reasoned explanation of the Department's disparate actions. Second, the Department [did] not contend, here or in the administrative record, that it required [the plaintiff] and not Lower Lake to undergo the Part 83 procedure because the latter, unlike the former, had received land in trust and had participated in an election.

Having rejected all of the defendants' arguments on the issue of similarity of circumstances, the Court proceeded to find that "the Department . . . ha[d] never provided a clear and coherent explanation for its disparate treatment of [the plaintiff] when compared with Lone and Lower Lake," nor had it ever "articulated the standards that guided its decision to require [the plaintiff] to submit a petition and documentation under Part 83 while allowing other tribes to bypass the formal tribal recognition procedure altogether." Because there was "virtually nothing" in the administrative record that would "allow the Court to determine whether [the Department's] judgment . . . reflect[ed] reasoned decision making," the Court concluded that it was "necessary to remand [the] case to allow the Department to supplement the administrative record in this regard.

In other words, the Court determined in its prior memorandum opinion that the defendants' arguments to the effect that the plaintiff was not similarly situated to Lone and Lower Lake were without merit and remanded the case to the Department so that the Department could explain why it treated the plaintiff differently than other, similarly situated tribes. The necessary implication of both conclusions is that the Court found the plaintiff to be similarly situated to Lone and Lower Lake.

... Here, the Department's explanation and the defendants' arguments in defense of that explanation and in support of summary judgment in their favor would appear to run afoul of the law of the case established in this Court's prior memorandum opinion. The Court concluded, implicitly if not explicitly, that the plaintiff is similarly situated to Lone and Lower Lake and remanded the case to the Department for the sole purpose of ascertaining a reason as to why the plaintiff was treated differently. Yet, the defendants do not even acknowledge that their arguments are inconsistent with the law-of-the-case, let alone provide a "compelling reason to depart" from it. The defendants' insouciance regarding the law-of-the-case is particularly troubling because they appear to rely at least in part on administrative records for Lone and Lower Lake that were not considered when the Department initially considered the plaintiff's petition for recognition. This tactic harkens back to the defendants' reply to memorandum in support of their initial cross-motion for summary judgment, where they argued "that because the full body of administrative records regarding Lone and Lower Lake [was] not before the Court, [the plaintiff] [could not] establish a violation of the Equal Protection Clause or the APA simply by alleging that it ha[d] been treated differently than those tribes.

The Court rejected that argument, explaining that “[w]hat matter[ed] . . . [was] whether the Department sufficiently justified in the administrative record for [the plaintiff’s] tribal petition its decision to treat [the plaintiff] differently from Lone and Lower Lake.

The Court remanded this case to the Department so it could explain why it treated similarly situated tribes differently, **not so that it could construct post-hoc arguments** as to whether the tribes were similarly situated in the first place. **It certainly did not remand the case so that the Department could re-open the record, weigh facts that it had never previously considered, and arrive at a conclusion vis-à-vis the similarity of the plaintiff’s situation to those of Lone and Lower Lake that it had never reached before. The Court would therefore be well within its discretion to reject the defendants’ arguments outright, grant the plaintiff summary judgment with respect to its equal protection claim, and bring this case to a close.** (Justice Reginald B. Walton 2008).

Although the BIA and Justice Department failed to respond to Justice Walton’s Court Order, the Court failed to remand the reaffirmation order back to the Department of Interior to have Muwekma restored and placed back onto the list of Federally Recognized Tribes. As a result, Muwekma had to seek further remedy by challenging Walton’s **180-degree last minute reversal** of all he opined above by going through the U.S. Appeals Court in Washington, D.C.

Oral arguments were presented by the Justice Department and the Tribe’s litigation team before a panel of three justices serving on the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on September 18, 2012 and unfortunately the Courts are principally there to protect lower court decisions as well as federal governmental agencies.

Nonetheless the Tribe continues its struggle to regain its federally Acknowledged status. If it is successful during the present sessions of Congress, it will be at least 119 years after our Tribe first obtained its Federally Recognized status in 1906. If successful, Muwekma will therefore be eligible for funding, services and finally purchase a land base that will help the ensuing generations of Muwekma children to maintain our rich Indian identity and heritage, as well as establishing an equal standing with the other Federally Acknowledged tribes throughout in the United States.

That was when the BIA Office of Federal Recognition declared war against our Tribe!

Below are Some Photos of Events, Letters, and Resolution Honoring our Tribe



INTERNATIONAL INDIAN TREATY COUNCIL

INFORMATION OFFICE
710 CLAYTON STREET #1 SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94117
TELEPHONE: (415) 566-0351
FAX: (415) 566-0442
EMAIL: PEACE.NET: IITC



April 6, 1992

To all concerned local, state and federal officials,

The International Indian Treaty Council, a Non-governmental Organization (NGO) advocating for the rights of Indigenous Peoples at the United Nations, supports the inherent land rights of all Indigenous Peoples. This "right to territory" is recognized under international law.

The IITC recognizes that the Muwekma Ohlone People of the San Francisco Bay Area have survived a bitter history which has disenfranchised them from their ancestral lands and denied them recognition as a distinct and independent People. This history includes enslavement in Mission communities in the early 1800's, forced removals and stealing of traditional lands, cultural destruction, and ongoing desecration of burial grounds and sacred sites.

As a critical aspect of their struggle to implement their basic right to self-determination, the Muwekma Ohlone People are currently seeking federal tribal recognition, along with more than 30 other California Indian Nations who have been relegated to the tragic and genocidal status of "landless Indians".

The Muwekma Ohlone have also initiated the process of regaining a portion of their traditional land base. Currently their priority is the return of the area in San Francisco known as the Presidio, soon to become unused federal land when the military pulls out. Under federal law, this land must be returned to the original "owners", the Muwekma Ohlone. This act of simple and straightforward justice, carried out at the earliest possible date, will be a significant step in reversing the policy of genocide through which many California Indian Peoples have been pushed to the brink of extinction, and California Indian Nations have become homeless in their own homelands.

The IITC strongly encourages all city, state and federal officials who have a part in the decision-making regarding the future of the Presidio to take immediate action towards its return to the Muwekma Ohlone.

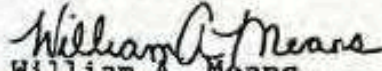
The IITC also supports federal recognition for the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe as a critical step in their ability to engage in government-to-government relations, and to exercise self-determination as a Sovereign People.

The IITC will continue to support the efforts of the Muwekma Ohlone People to reclaim their traditional lands, including the Presidio in San Francisco. 1992 is the year

International Treaty Council Recognizing Muwekma Ohlone Tribe (April 6, 1992)

for healing the wounds that have been inflicted upon
Indigenous Peoples, but this healing will not begin until
justice is done.

Respectfully,


William A. Means,
IITC Executive Director

cc: Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Council
President George Bush
Manuel Lujan, Secretary of the Interior
Senator Daniel Inouye, Chairman, Senate Select Committee
On Indian Affairs
Congressman George Miller and Tad Johnson, House
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Mayor Jordan, City of San Francisco
Supervisor Willy Kennedy, San Francisco Board of
Supervisors
United Nations Office of Human Rights
file

International Treaty Council Recognizing Muwekma Ohlone Tribe (April 6, 1992)



Human Rights Commission

Resolution

MUWEKMA OHLONE TRIBE

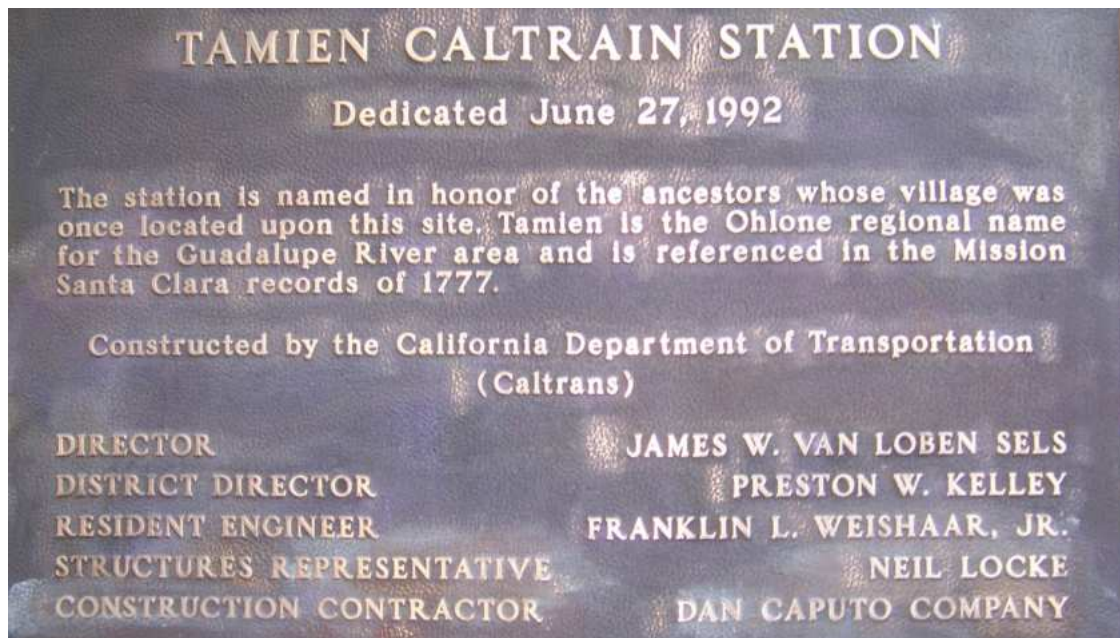
- WHEREAS,** the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe is the aboriginal Native American Tribe of San Francisco; and
- WHEREAS,** the Muwekma Ohlone people, who were taken away from their aboriginal land and were once thought extinct, have retained their cultural and social identity for the past five hundred years; and
- WHEREAS,** the Muwekma Ohlone people have suffered several hundred years of dislocation, dispossession of the lands, and relocation to harsh environments; and
- WHEREAS,** the Human Rights Commission strongly supports all Native American aboriginal groups, especially in this Year of the Quincentennial Celebration, in their attempts at self-determination, and to be self-sufficient, officially recognized, acknowledged, and justly treated by the Federal government; and
- WHEREAS,** the Human Rights Commission is mandated to identify and publicize all conditions of human injustice, discrimination, prejudice, and inequality;
- THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that the Human Rights Commission does hereby commend and support the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe and other California tribes and bands in their efforts to obtain recognition and assistance at the Federal level and by the U.S. Congress.



Chair

Date

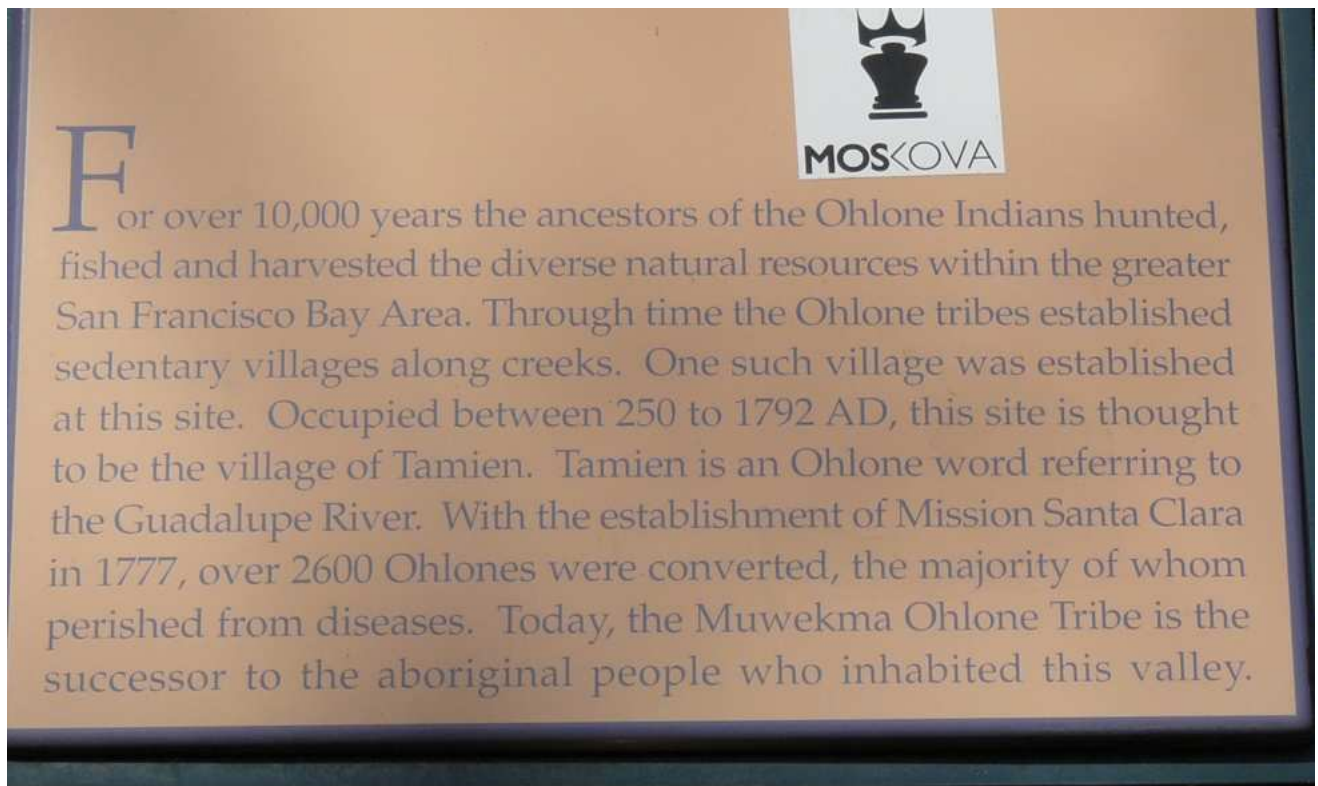
Resolution San Francisco Human Rights Commission (September 10, 1992)



CalTrain Tamien Station Plaque (1992)



Tamien CalTrain Station Plaque Honoring Muwekma Ohlone (1992)



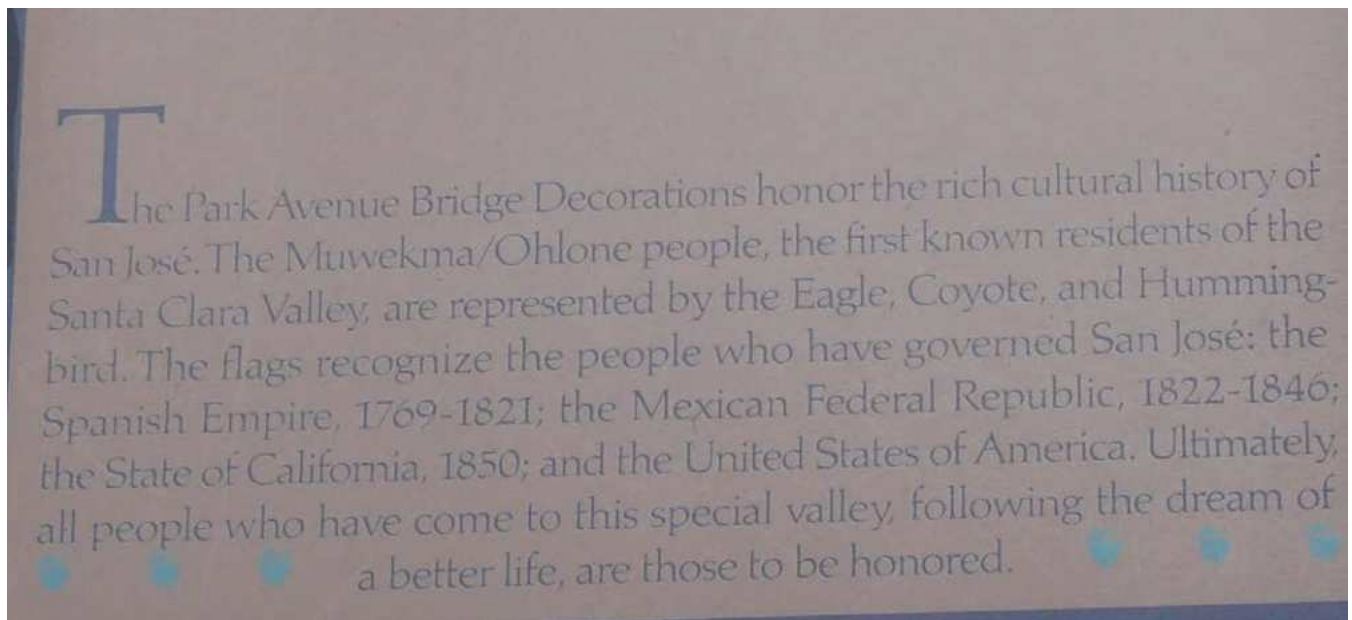
Tamien: a Muwekma Ohlone Indian Village Downtown San Jose (*Thámien Rúmmeytak*)

Transcription of the Historical Marker Village of Tamien Text

For over 10,000 years the ancestors of the Ohlone Indians hunted, fished, and harvested the diverse natural resources within the greater San Francisco Bay Area. Through time the Ohlone tribes established sedentary villages along creeks. One such village was established at this site. Occupied between 250 and 1792 AD, this village is thought to be the village of Tamien [Thámien]. Tamien is an Ohlone word referring to the Guadalupe River. With the establishment of the Santa Clara Mission in 1777, over 2600 Ohlones were converted, the majority of whom perished to diseases. Today the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe is the successor to the aboriginal people who inhabited this valley.

Public Art over the Park Avenue Bridge: Eagle, Coyote, and Hummingbird

On May 13, 1994 the City of San Jose unveiled the public art displaying Eagle, Coyote and Hummingbird and a version of the Ohlone Creation Narrative honoring the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe and later immigrants to San Jose, California with a plaque and sculptures.



Honoring Plaque over the Park Avenue Bridge Downtown San Jose

Transcription of the Informational Plaque on the Park Avenue Bridge

The Park Avenue Bridge Decorations honor the rich cultural history of San Jose. The Muwekma Ohlone people the first know residents of the Santa Clara Valley, are represented by the Eagle, Coyote and Hummingbird. The flags recognize the people who have governed San Jose: the Spanish Empire, 1769-1821; the Mexican Federal Republic, 1822-1846; the State of California, 1850; and the United States of America. Ultimately all people who have come to this special valley following the dream of a better life, are those to be honored.

**The Muwekma Ohlone Tribute
(Presented by the Guadalupe River Park Conservancy)**

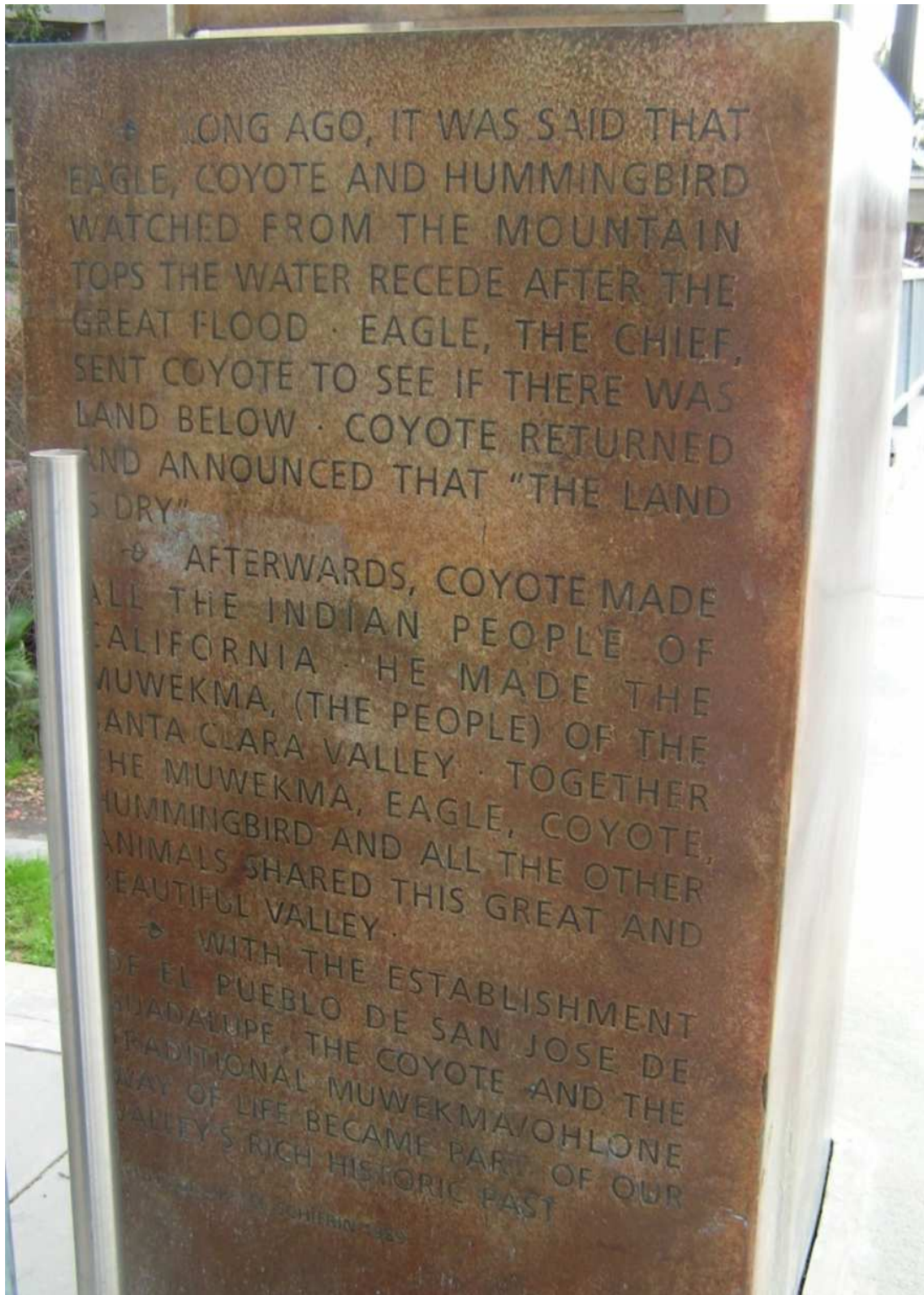
The Muwekma Ohlone people, Native Americans who once lived along the Guadalupe River, are honored with animal sculptures important to their tradition, on the Park Avenue Bridge. These include the Coyote, the Hummingbird, and the Eagle. The four flags that fly from atop the bridge represent the past and present governments of the area: Spain, Mexico, California, and the United States. The Coyotes were created by artist Peter Schiffrin; the Eagle and Hummingbirds by Tom Andrews. The Coyote, Hummingbird and Eagle represent the Muwekma Ohlone creation story. Coyote was the father of the human race who was responsible for creating people and teaching them how to live properly. Hummingbird was wise and clever. Eagle was a leader (<http://www.grpg.org/public-art>).



Eagle with Two Humming Birds above



**Eagle, Coyote and Hummingbird
(Three of the First People in Creation Narrative)**



One of the Four Corner Plaques Honoring the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe

For a transcription of the text engraved on one of the cornerstones at the Park Avenue Bridge and information about this Commemoration honoring the History of San Jose and Muwekma Ohlone Tribe (see below):



Eagle



Hummingbird



Coyote

Long ago, it was said that Eagle, Coyote, and Hummingbird watched from the mountain tops the water recede after the great flood. Eagle, The Chief, sent Coyote to see if there was land below. Coyote returned and announced that "the land is dry".

Afterwards, Coyote made all the Indian people of California. He made the Muwekma, (The People) of the Santa Clara Valley. Together the Muwekma, Eagle, Coyote, Hummingbird and all the other animals shared this great and beautiful valley.

With the establishment of the El Pueblo De San José De Guadalupe, the Coyote and the traditional Muwekma / Ohlone way of life became part of our valley's rich historic past.

Muwekma / Ohlone creation story

Commemoration of the history of San José

The Muwekma / Ohlone people

The Spanish Empire

The Mexican Federal Republic

The State of California

The United States of America

Sponsored by The Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose

May 13, 1994

Commemoration of the History of San Jose and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe (1994)



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Sacramento Area Office
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825Ms. Dena Magdaleno
Post Office Box 56
Burnt Ranch, CA 95527

JAN 23 1998

Dear Ms. Magdaleno:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 16, 1997 and received in this office on December 22, 1997. Please accept our apologies for the delay in responding.

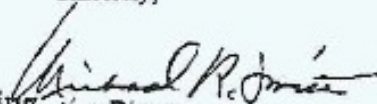
At your request, I am writing a letter of support for the Tsnungwe Council and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe in their bid for Federal recognition. First let me state that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento Area Office, is painfully conscious of the fact that California Indian tribes and their individual members have suffered numerous atrocities and inequities from the dominant culture through the hands of the United States Government and the State of California. To this day, those tribes who are fortunate to have Federal recognition status continue to suffer inequities in their share of Federal funds compared to funds received by similar tribes in other states. To that end, this office fully supports efforts by Indian groups such as the Tsnungwe Council and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe in their bids for Federal recognition status.

Along with your request regarding the Tsnungwe Council, you provided a letter signed by the Acting Director, Office of Tribal Services, which acknowledged that you had established evidence that your ancestors were considered as parties to the 1864 Treaty. We concur with the Central Office of this finding and will support your bid for Federal recognition. I believe the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs has the administrative authority to reaffirm Federal status to your tribe.

Although the Central Office has noted that the 1851 Treaty did not provide conclusive evidence that the treaty did not establish clear evidence of Federal recognition of your ancestors, I am fully supportive of your efforts to establish "unambiguous" Federal recognition of your ancestral group as a tribal entity.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento Area Office, is ready to assist the Tsnungwe Council and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe in seeking administrative Federal recognition on the basis your tribes were never terminated.

Sincerely,


Acting Area Director

Letter from BIA Area Director Michael Smith Re: Muwekma and Tsnungwe (1998)

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

MUWEKMA TRIBE,

Plaintiff,

v.

BRUCE BABBITT,,
Secretary of the United States Department
of the Interior, and

KEVIN GOVER,
Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs,
United States Department of the Interior,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.: 99-3261 (RMU)

Document Nos.: 27, 28

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Granting the Plaintiff's Motion to Amend the Court's Order

I. INTRODUCTION

The Muwekma Tribe is a tribe of Ohlone Indians indigenous to the present-day San Francisco Bay area. In the early part of the Twentieth Century, the Department of the Interior ("DOI") recognized the Muwekma Tribe as an Indian tribe under the jurisdiction of the United States. In more recent times, however, and despite its steadfast efforts, the Muwekma Tribe has been unable to obtain federal recognition, a status vital for the Tribe and its members. Without federal recognition, the Tribe cannot receive the benefits of health care, housing, economic development, and self-governance that the United States provides to federally recognized tribes. See Pl.'s Mot. for Summ. J. at 2; 25 C.F.R. § 83.2.

Memorandum Opinion, D.C. Federal Court , Justice Ricardo Urbina (1999)



CRUZ M. BUSTAMANTE
Lieutenant Governor
State of California

August 29, 2002

The Honorable Neal McCaleb
Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs
United States Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary McCaleb:

I write to urge you to support Petition #111 by the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe for reaffirmation of Federal Acknowledgement.

The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe meets all of the criteria for reaffirmation set by the court as well as the Bureau of Indian Affairs' acknowledgement criteria. The tribe is a previously recognized tribe. It has demonstrated that it has had a trust relationship with the United States from 1906 to the present and Congress has never terminated their relationship.

The tribe's members descend from an historical Indian tribe and they are not members of any other Federally-recognized tribe.

After compiling data and completing extensive research, the Muwekmas have presented a compelling case for the tribe's Federal Acknowledgement. I respectfully urge you and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carefully review their Petition.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Cruz M. Bustamante".

CRUZ M. BUSTAMANTE
Lieutenant Governor

cc: The Honorable Aurene Martin, Deputy Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs

CMB:BM/08/08/02

MUWEKMA OHLONE TRIBE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY & HOLIDAY GATHERING
Stanford University, December 10, 2005



Muwekma Christmas Gathering at Stanford University (2005)



Some of the Muwekma Tribal Council Members at the Gathering of Ohlone Peoples



Certificate of Honor Board of Supervisors City and County San Francisco (April 27, 2016)



Some of the Muwekma Tribal Members at People's Park in Berkeley in Front of the Muwekma Mural



Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Chochenyo Singing Group at the Special Welcoming Ceremony and Celebration for the Hikianalia (October 2018)



Muwekma Leadership Singing a Welcoming Song at the Inaugural California Indian Flag Raising Event in the City of Milpitas (Nov. 1, 2018)



Opening Ceremony with Muwekma Representatives and Keynote Address Speaker Dolores Huerta at the American Anthropological Association Meeting, San Jose (November 14, 2018)



Renaming Peter Burnett Academy to Muwekma Ohlone Middle School in San Jose (June 2019)

San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park and Museum



Indigenous Peoples' Day, October 14th

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE 10-12-2019

MAKING HISTORY -- MUWEKMA-OHLONE-TRIBE INFORMATION & CULTURAL EXHIBIT AT THE SAN FRANCISCO MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK AND MUSEUM.

The Muwekma-Ohlone Tribe are presenting a one-day-only cultural exhibit and knowledge-giving event at the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park and Museum.

The Muwekma Exhibit is in Honor of Indigenous Peoples' Day, October 14th, an important day of remembrance of our ancestors and an important day to rightly dispel the myth that Columbus discovered America.

From the Tribal Vice Chairwoman:

We celebrate the Survival, Resilience and Contributions of the Indigenous Peoples who have lived in this area for more 3,000 years. We honor the special contributions that native peoples all over the world continue to give to our thriving societies.

We invite you into our community to learn about our Muwekma-Ohlone Tribe & experience our Cultural Exhibit. Hope to see you this Monday at the San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park and Museum. <https://www.nps.gov/safr/index.htm> 499 Jefferson Street, at the corner of Hyde Street, San Francisco, CA 94109. Museum Hours: 9:30am to 5 pm. For more information on the Muwekma-Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area visit muwekma.org. Find us on Facebook www.facebook.com/muwekma/ Mákkín Mak Muwékma Wolwóolum ~ We Are Muwekma Ohlone! Aho!



Muwekma-Ohlone Tribal Members paddling in a canoe in the Aquatic Cove, just as their ancestors once traveled in the beautiful SF Bay waters

Muwekma Tribal Exhibit in Honor of Indigenous Peoples Day (October 14, 2019)



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

This Citation Is Presented To
***Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the
San Francisco Bay Area***

IN RECOGNITION OF
*The history and heritage of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe
of the San Francisco Bay Area. Having traced tribal
lineage and recognized over 500 members in the Bay
Area, its culture was restored. We celebrate the richness
that this tribe has brought to our community.*



Ro Khanna

Ro Khanna
*Member of Congress
17th District of California*

*On This Day,
The Second of November
Two Thousand and Nineteen*

Recognition Citation by a Congress Member of the United States (November 2019)

S T A T E O F C A L I F O R N I A



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

*Senator Jim Beall of the
California State Legislature is proud to
recognize*

Muwekma Ohlone

*For your community contributions; congratulations on your Local
Tribe Recognition at the Native American Heritage Month
Celebration*

November 19th, 2019

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Beall". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline.

SENATOR JIM BEALL
15TH SENATE DISTRICT

Certificate of Recognition Issued by State Senator Jim Beall (November 19,, 2019)

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Assembly

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

On behalf of the California State Assembly,
I, Assemblymember Alex Lee,
on this 6th day of November 2021, do hereby recognize the

*Muwékma Ohlone Tribe of
the San Francisco Bay Area*

in celebration of Native American Heritage Month with sincere thanks for their
dedicated efforts to organize a Flag Raising with the City of Milpitas to celebrate
the heritage, language and culture of Native Americans.

Thank you for everything you do!




ALEX LEE
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, 25th DISTRICT

Certificate of Recognition by 25th District Assembly Member Alex Lee (November 2021)



Plaque Honoring the 100th Anniversary of San Jose City College and Muwekma Ohlone Tribe Land Acknowledgement (September 13, 2021)



Muwekma Mural Dedication Guadalupe River Walk, San Jose (August 31, 2021)



Opening of Muwekma Park in City of Sunnyvale (July 27, 2022)



Public Art Honoring the Muwekma Ohlone A Land that Speaks, Temescal Park, Emeryville

Concluding Statement about Social Justice from the Muwekma Tribal Leadership

Since the 1960s our enrolled families have been involved in the protection of our ancestral Ohlone Indian Cemetery, as well as the hundreds of our ancestral heritage sites.

Since the 1980s our tribal leadership and members have been involved in numerous environmental, educational and cultural events at public and private schools, universities and colleges (Stanford University ancestral heritage sites and at Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve, Berkeley, Santa Clara, San Jose State, CSU East Bay, UC Santa Cruz, San Francisco State University, and others), religious organizations, and on-going exhibitions at Bay Area museums such as: the Oakland Museum, Los Gatos Museum-NUMU, Los Altos Historical Museum, Campbell Historical Museum, Santa Clara de Saisset Museum, Coyote Hills East Bay Regional Park District, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's **Watershed** by the Sunol Water Temple, and others throughout the San Francisco Bay Area as well as elsewhere in California. Our Tribal language committee has been pursuing renaming our ancestral heritage sites and other places of importance to our Tribe such as at **Máyyan Šáaʔošikma (Coyote Hills)**; at our ancestral mortuary site **Thámien Rúmmeytak [Thámien (Guadalupe) River Site CA-SCL-128]** located downtown San Jose; at the **Yñigo Mound Site (CA-SCL-12)** located on **Moffett Field**; and at the **3rd Mission Santa Clara Indian Neophyte Cemetery**.

Our Tribe has been involved in various **Earth Day** Celebrations since the Mid-1980, especially with the **Environmental Science Department at San Jose State University**, as well as other institutions of higher learning. Our Tribal members have been involved in the 500 Mile American Indian Spiritual Run since 1980 and has hosted and supported the Native American spirit runners from Alaska to Panama (Eagle and Condor spirit runners); Muwekma has continued co-sponsored since 2006 the American Indian Heritage Celebration with the Indian Health Center of Santa Clara County. Tribal members have participated in Coast and Creek clean-up events over these many years. The tribal leadership and members are working with Native Plant Societies and Gardens throughout the Bay Area as part of our collective education and revitalization on native species of plants and their traditional uses.

Healing Our Spiritual Wounds and Looking Toward the Future

As a result of continuous **gross negligence** and **crass indifference** by the Department of Interior, our Muwekma Tribe is still struggling in the final throes of seeking resolution of its Federally Acknowledged status to correct the "administrative errors" perpetrated by the BIA in 1927 and in 2002. The Muwekma Tribe has waited since 1906 – one hundred and twenty years – for some semblance of justice. Our people have suffered long enough under this the inequities perpetrated on us as the documented aboriginal and historic tribe of the greater San Francisco Bay Area.

As a landless tribe, our people are refugees within our aboriginal homeland. We will not stop fighting for our rights or for the rights of the other legitimate historic tribes in California and elsewhere in the United States that have been adversely impacted by the dominant society! We have suffered enough indignity by being totally disenfranchised within our ancestral homeland. The Muwekma families have united and now hold hands with our past as we look towards the future with our children and our grandchildren.

Regardless of the Federal Government's recalcitrance to restore our Tribe's status as a Federally Recognized Tribe, we will nonetheless persevere as the Aboriginal Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Region. We have lived here in our ancestral homelands within the greater San Francisco Bay for over 10,000 years, and we have no intention of leaving, giving up or abdicating our Muwekma Ohlone Indian Heritage and Sovereign Rights!

Our Tribe ultimately anticipates a positive outcome as a result of our efforts to regain our Federally Acknowledged status either through reaffirmation or reconsideration of the evidence that was submitted in our petition but ignored by the Office of Federal Acknowledgment.

We anticipate that our Tribe will be restored to the list of Federally Recognized Tribes within the next few years and when that joyful moment happens, we intend to celebrate our freedom from the odious yoke of erasure and exclusion that has been perpetrated upon our people since the invasion of California by European colonial powers and American expansionist policies.

We are honored to contribute this information about our 12,000-year history and heritage of our Tribe aboriginal to our ancestral homeland of the greater San Francisco Bay Area and thank you for your support with our **Muwekma Ohlone Preservation Foundation's Programs!** We have maintained a long-term and mutually beneficial working relationship with various public agencies since the early 1980s, and thank you for honoring our Tribe's History, Heritage, Culture, and Traditions. **AHo!**

Please come join with us in the everyday celebration of life and who lived and danced upon our **Holše Warep (hol-sheh wah-rehp) ~ Beautiful Land** and embrace the acknowledgment that our ancestral homeland is indeed a wonderful place to live for all of us and our children!

***Makkin Mak Haššesin Hemme Ta Makiš Horše Mak-Muwekma,
Rooket Mak Yiššasin Huyyunciš Šiiniinikma!***
We Will Make Things Right For Our People and Dance For Our Children! Aho!

For more information, please visit the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe's and the Muwekma Ohlone Preservation Foundation's Website:

www.muwekma.org

<https://muwekmafoundation.org>



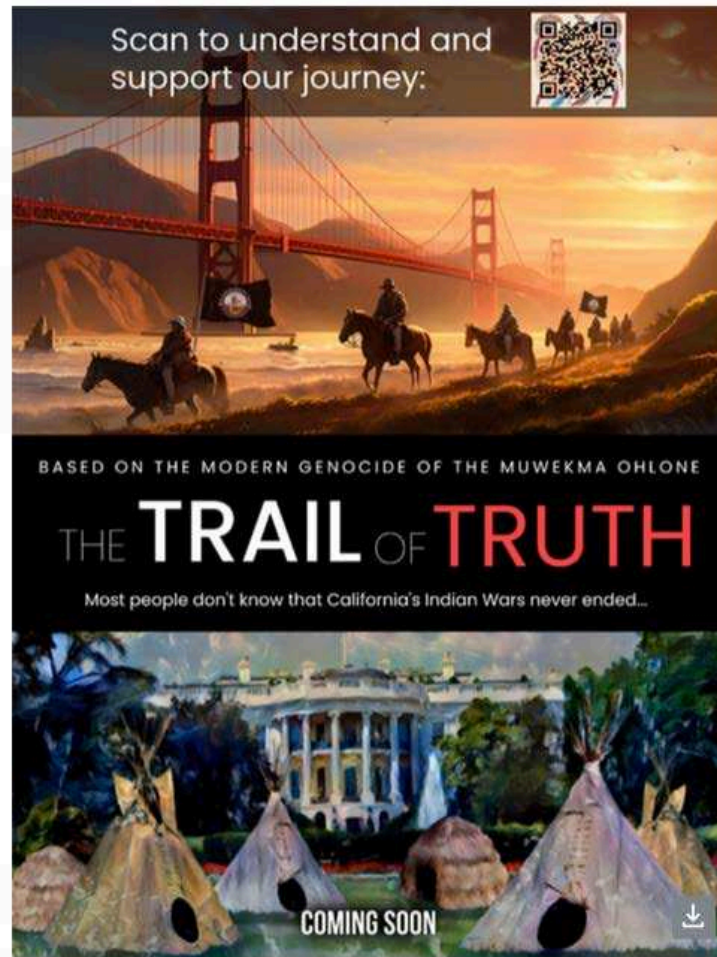
Muwekma Women Dancers



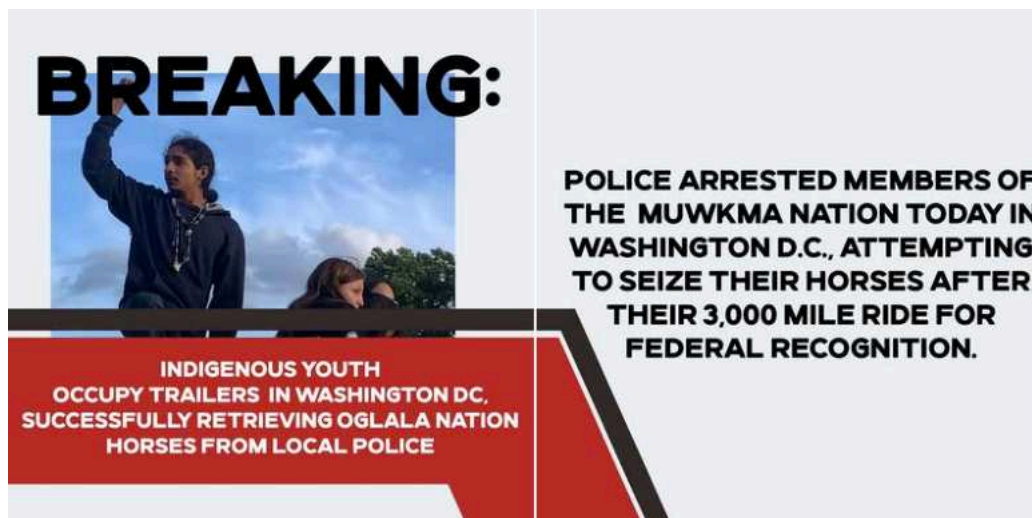
Muwekma Dancers at a Tribal Event (2023)



Muwekma Female Youth Traditional Dancer (2024)



Trail of Truth (September- October 2024)



Trail of Truth August Began in San Francisco (August 2024) to Washington, D.C. (October 2024)
(to engage with the Secretary of Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs)

A message from our Culture Bearer, Joseph Iyolopixtli Torres...

This summer, I rode alongside our Chairwoman Charlene on the Trail of Truth, carrying ancient prayers and ceremonies across 3,000 miles. That journey showed me something powerful: when we share our spiritual traditions, people don't just listen - they join our fight. Now, as your Culture Bearer, I'm asking you to join another sacred journey: the revival of our ceremonial ways.

Please join us on this important journey and donate today. Even \$100 will greatly support our revitalization efforts.

When the US Government banned our ceremonies, our ancestors kept praying. When they forbade our language, our grandmothers whispered it to their children. When they tried to erase our spiritual traditions, our people held them in their hearts. Today, as your Culture Bearer, I'm leading the revival of these sacred ways - but I need your help to bring them fully back to life.

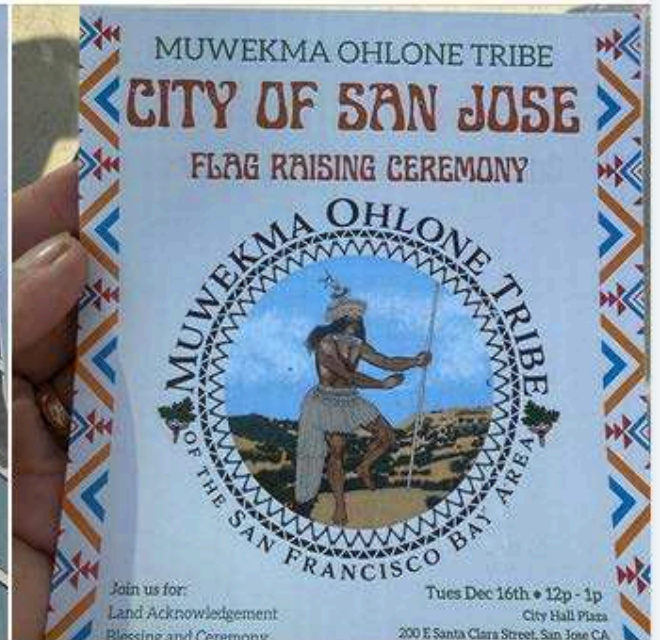


To bring our transformative plans to life, we need your support. Our goal is to raise \$50,000 by December 31st to launch our 2025 initiatives. Every donation, no matter the size, brings us closer to this crucial target. Your gift will amplify our efforts and create lasting impact on the Muwekma Ohlone people and the ancestral lands we cherish. Together, we can revive our traditions and strengthen our community.

Request from Muwekma Cultural Bearer for Donations to Support the Revitalization of Traditional Dances and Regalia (2024)



**Muwekma Ohlone Campout at 'Ootchamin 'Ooyakma (Jasper Ridge, Stanford University
July 11 through July 13, 2025**



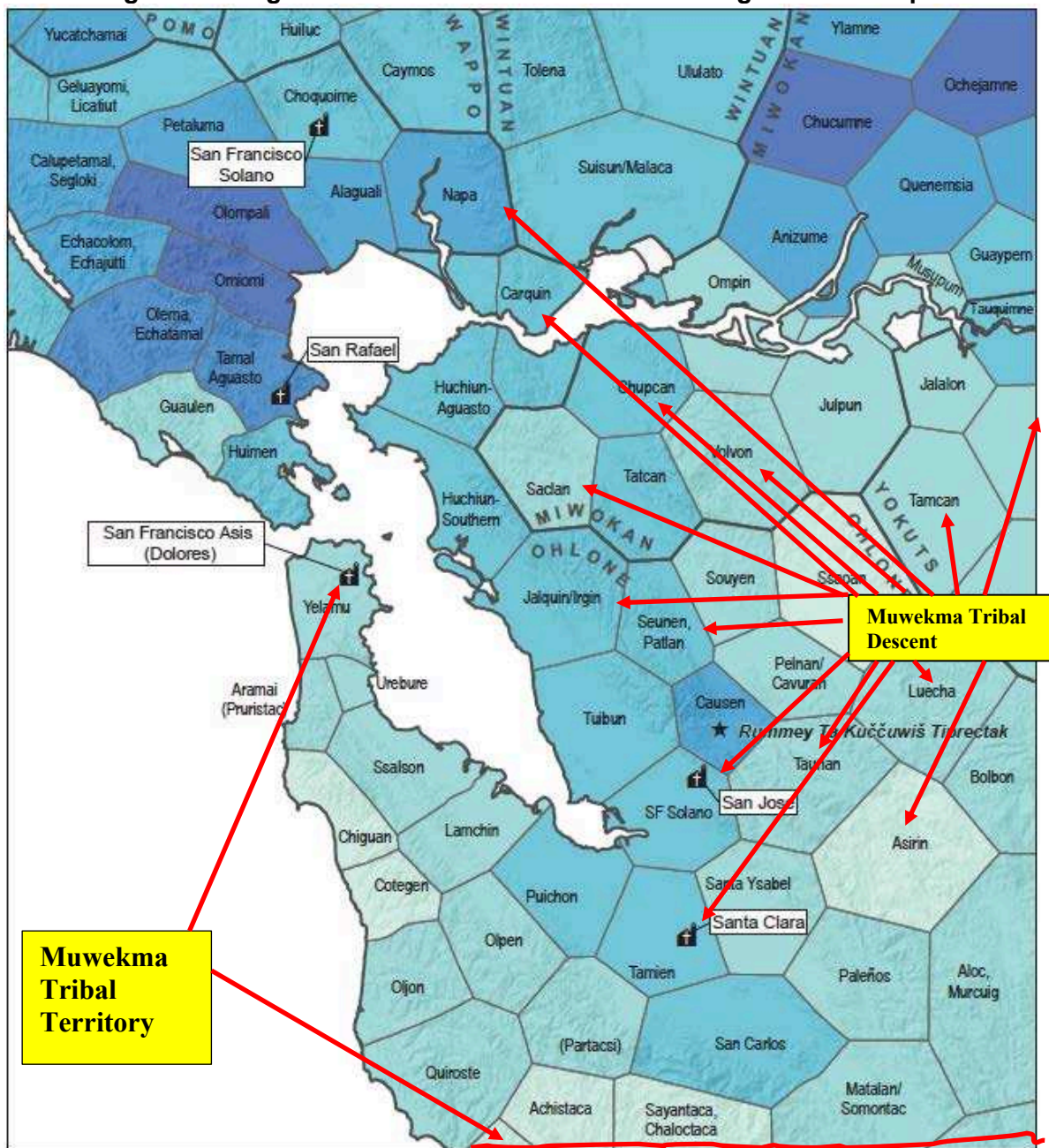
**Muwekma Ohlone Flag Raising Ceremony
San Jose City Hall December 16, 2025**

For more information, please visit the Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Website: www.muwekma.org

and The Muwekma Ohlone Preservation Foundation
<https://muwekmafoundation.org/>



Mural Honoring the Heritage of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe Along the Guadalupe River



Some of the Direct Surviving Muwekma Ohlone Lineages from Tribal Districts and Villages

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- 1900 (1900 Twelfth Census/Indian Population Census Washington and Murray Townships, Alameda County, California), **1910** (Thirteenth Census/ Indian Population Census Pleasanton Township, Alameda County, California), **1920** (Fourteenth Census, Alameda and Santa Clara Counties), **1930** (Fifteenth Census, Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara Counties), 1940 (Sixteenth Census, Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara Counties). Federal Archives.

Field, Les (with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe)

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