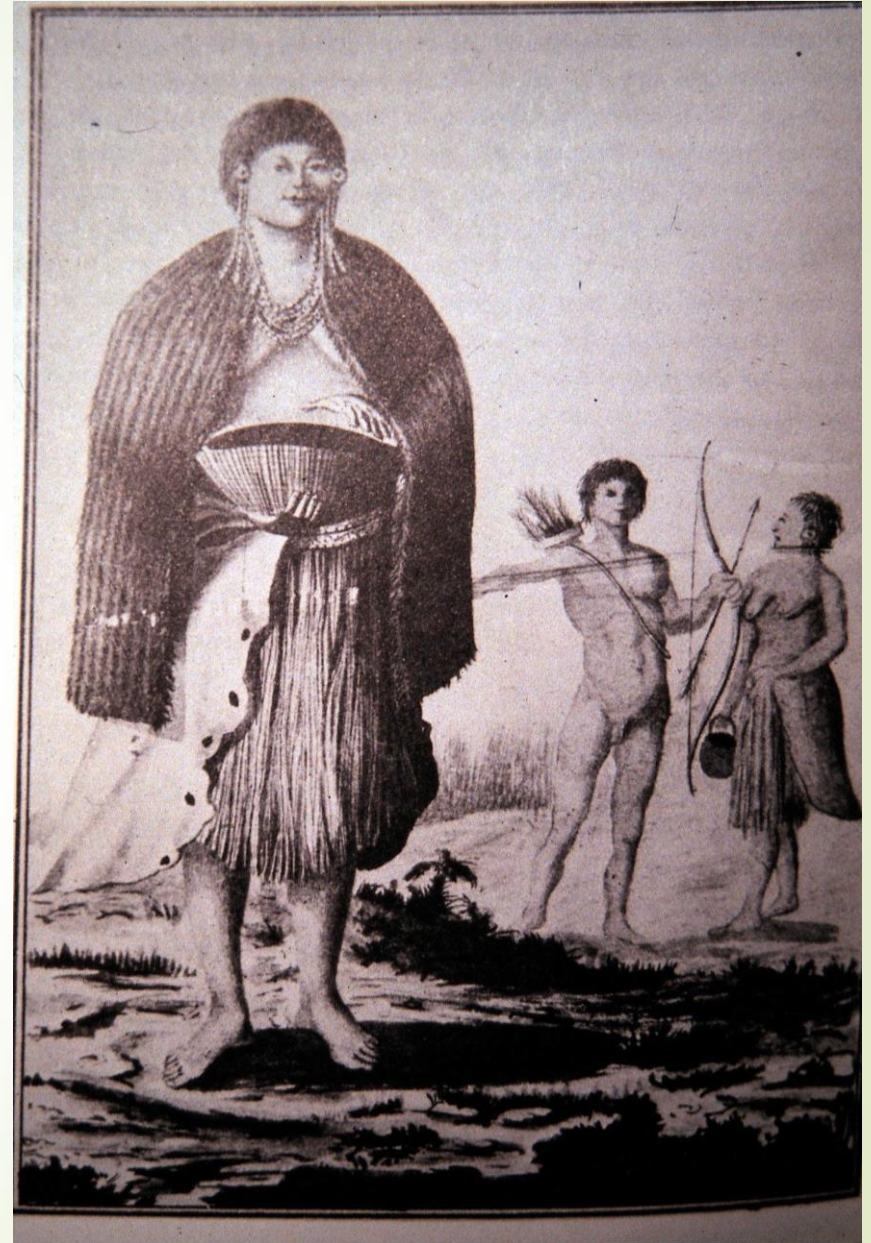






Ohlone/Costanoan-  
Esselen Nation of the  
Greater Monterey  
Bay Region





Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation is an historically documented previously recognized tribe. OCEN is the legal tribal government representative for over 600 enrolled members of Esselen, Carmeleno, Monterey Band, Rumsen, Chalon, Soledad Mission, San Carlos Mission and/or Costanoan Mission Indian descent of Monterey County.



Overview of the  
Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation  
Tribal History and  
Sampling of Tribal Evidence Submitted to the  
Department of the Interior,  
for the  
Federal Acknowledgement Process  
25 CFR Part 83

Creation Times to the Present – Part I



A day in the life of Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nations' Ancestors



## Sebastian Vizcaino Sailing to Monterey Bay in 1603



Sailing into Monterey Bay on May 23, 1603, Vizcaino wrote:

“[The land] is thickly settled with people whom I found to be of gentle disposition, peaceable and docile.... The Indians are of good stature and fair complexion, the women being somewhat less in size than the men and of pleasing countenance. The clothing of the people of the coastlands consists of the skins of the sea-wolves abounding there, which they tan and dress better than is done in Castile;... They have vessels of pine-wood very well-made, in which they go to sea with fourteen paddle-men of a side, with great dexterity – even in stormy weather.:

# Tule (Walasi)Boat (Walkasux)Transportation

Tule (Walasi)Boat (Walkasux)Transportation



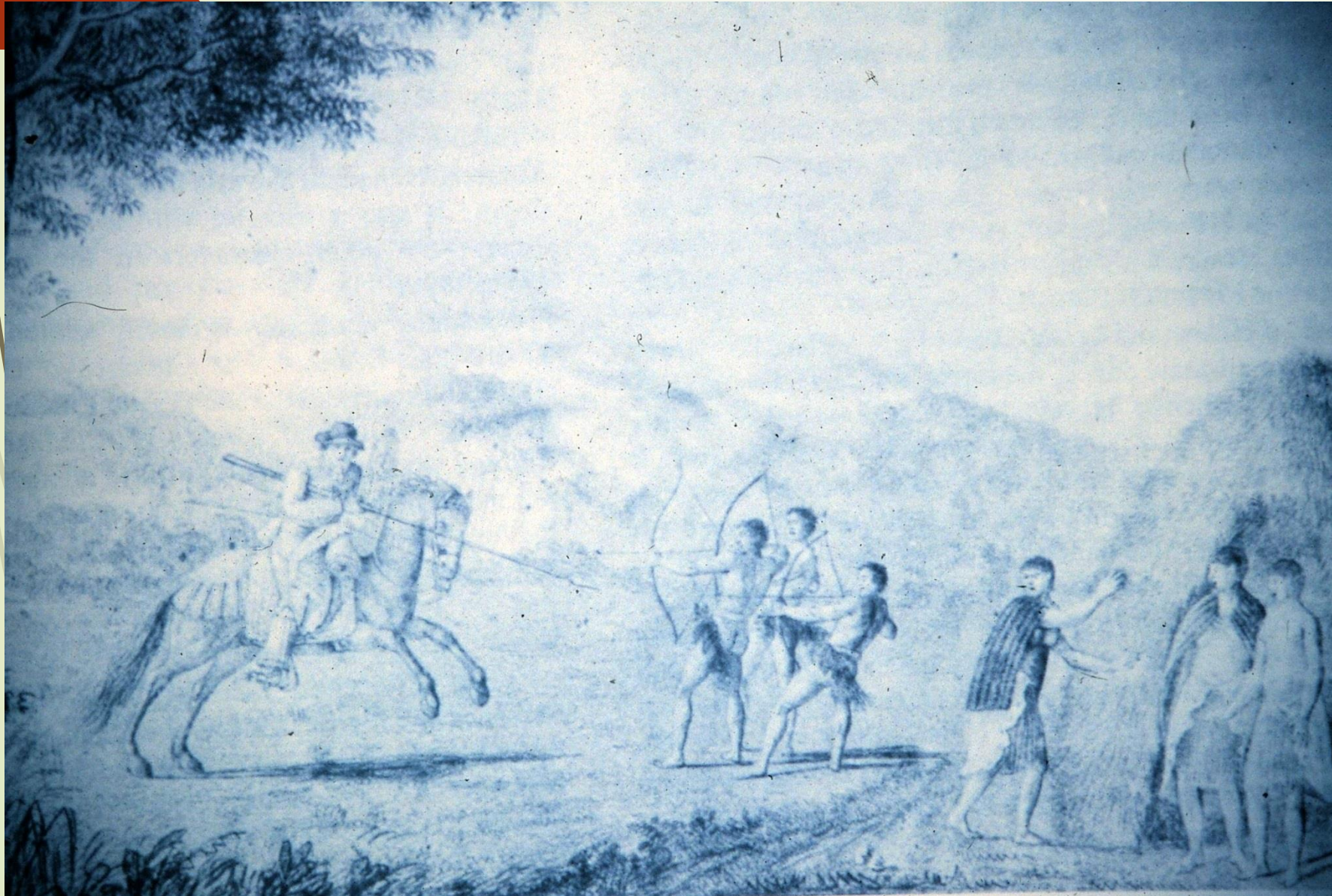


# Village Life (Iwanomatsa Cha'a)

Food Preparation on  
Bedrock Mortars  
(Sihapa Hamakshu hano Pama)



# Essele Indian Resistance at





# **Pedro Fages: A Historical, Political and Natural**

## **Description of California 1775**

**Military Governor Pedro Fages in 1775 contributed descriptive information about aspects of Monterey Bay Area Costanoan/Esselen political authority and social organization:**

**Besides their chiefs of villages, they have in every district another who commands four or five villages together, the village chiefs being his subordinates. Each of them collects every day in his village the tributes which the Indians pay him in seeds, fruits, game, and fish. ...**

**The subordinate captain is under obligation to give his commander notice of every item of news or occurrence, and to send him all offenders under proper restraint, that he may reprimand them and hold them responsible for their crimes. ... Everything that is collected as the daily contribution of the villages is turned over to the commanding captain of the district, who goes forth every week or two to visit his territory. The villages receive him ceremoniously, make gifts to him of the best and most valuable things they have, and they assign certain ones to be his followers and accompany him to the place where he resides (1937:73-74).**





# OCCEN Village and District Origins

## THE VILLAGE ORIGINS OF ESSELEN NATION ANCESTRY

Esselen Nation is composed of Indians descended from the ancestral community who lived in villages historically located within the present-day Greater Monterey Bay Regional boundaries. Together, with the assistance of information contained in the records derived from the Missions San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, and historical and anthropological reports, it is possible to provide the names and geographical locations of these villages. The names of these villages and their general locations are as follows:

**Ensen** – Interior side of Fort Ord, Salinas, Upper Salinas Valley (Buena Vista)

**Achasta** – Monterey

**Tucutnut** – Middle and lower reaches of Carmel River drainage

**Socorronda, Jummis, Sepponet** – Upper Carmel River drainage, Laureles, Corral de Tierra

**Echilat, Ixchenta** – Upper San Jose and Las Garzas Creek drainages

**Sargenta Ruc, Jojopan, Pixchi, Elchocs** – Carmel River south to Sur

**Excelen, Excelemach** – Santa Lucia Mountains/Ventana Wilderness/ Jashawa

**Egeac, Yppimegesan** – Soledad/Arroyo Seco/Lower Salinas Valley



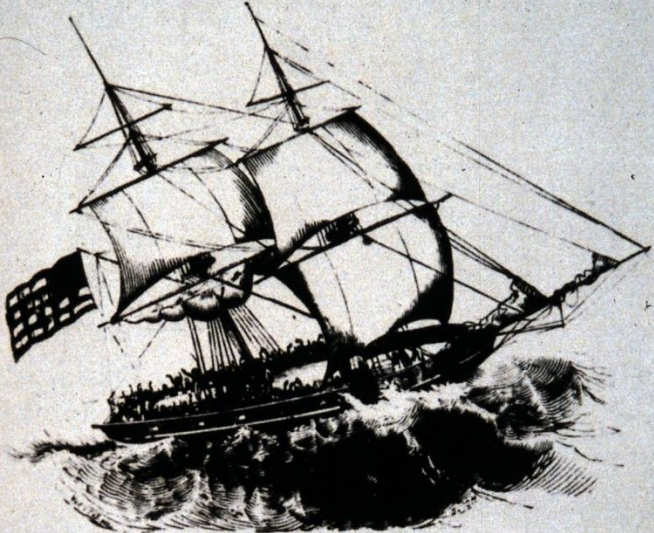
## La Rancheria 1830's

Contrary to popular and historical understanding, OCEÑO ancestors at Carmel Mission, like Indians at other missions, were allotted communal lands during the secularization of the missions under the Mexican government beginning in 1834. Part of this grant consisted of adjacent familial allotments, establishing a sizable rancheria in the heart of the Carmel Valley. The residents referred to it simply as La Ranchería.

When Bishop Alemany brought the case of the “Lands of the Christian Indians” (including communities and lands at all missions) before the Federal Land Commission (1851-1856), the federal government flagrantly failed to protect this community’s land.

# California Gold Rush!

**The Best Chance Yet, for**  
**CALIFORNIA!**



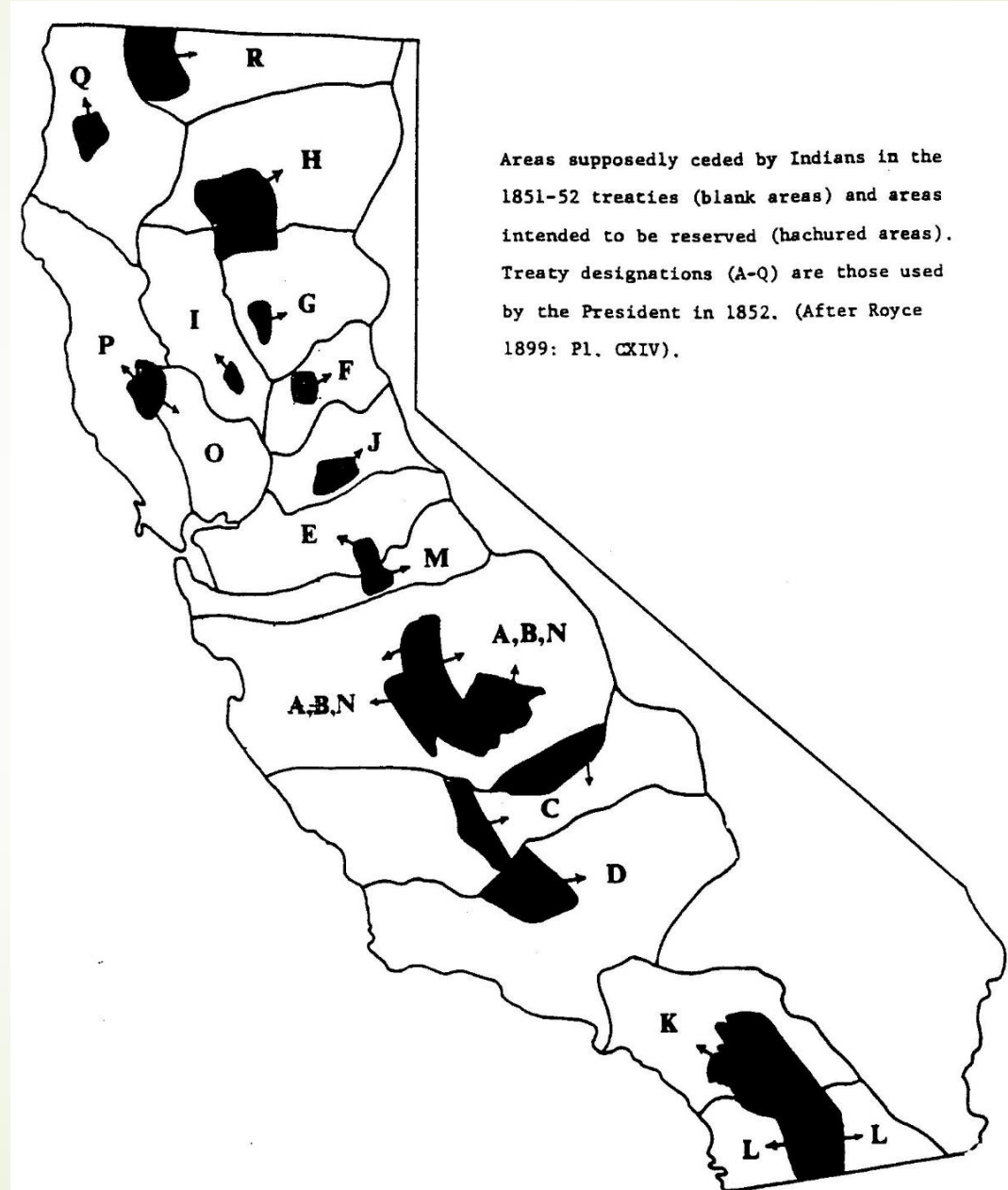
A Meeting will be held in COLIASSSET, at the Office of  
**H. J. TURNER,**  
On SATURDAY, January 27th, at 11 O'Clock, for the purpose of forming a Company, to be called the "South Shore and California Joint Stock Company;" to be composed of 30 Members, and each Member paying \$300.

1851-1857 California paid \$2.5 Million bounty for Indian scalps, at twenty-five (25) cents. Plus, \$5.00 per severed heads.

From 1850 to 1863, state law provided for the indenture of California Indians. Indian property was free for the taking. Because Indians were not permitted to testify in court. It was impossible to prosecute any crimes against them. In this very body, State Senator J.J. Warner Spoke for many at the time when he said: **"...there is no place within the territory of the United States in which to locate them... better, Far better, to drive them at once into the ocean, Or bury them in the land of their birth.:"**

In 1924 Indians are made  
U.S. CITIZENS

# Lands to be Ceded in 1851-1852 Treaties



Special  
Indian Agent  
Helen Hunt  
Jackson  
1882-1885





## Report on the Conditions and Needs of the Mission Indians of California, Made by Special Agents Helen Jackson and Abbot Kinney to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

**SIR:** In compliance with our instructions bearing dates November 28, 1882, and January 12, 1883, we have the honor to submit to you the following report on the subject of the Mission Indian in Southern California: ....

... In conclusion, we would make the suggestion that there are several small bands of Mission Indians north of the boundaries of the so-called Mission Indians' Agency, for whom it would seem to be the duty of the Government to care as well as for those already enumerated. One of these is the San Carlos Indians, living near the old San Carlos Mission at Monterey.

There are nearly one hundred of these, and they are living on lands which they were given to them before secularization act of 1834. These lands are close to the boundaries of the ranch San Francisquito of Monterey. These boundaries have been three times extended, each time taking in a few more acres of the Indian's lands, until now they have only ten or twelve acres left.

There are also some very destitute Indians living in the neighborhood of the San Antonio Mission, some 60 miles south of Monterey, and of San Miguel, 40 miles further south, and of Santa Suez (sic) [Inez] near Santa Barbara. These Indians should not be overlooked in arrangements made for the final establishing of the Mission Indians in Southern California.

# MEMORIAL OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INDIAN ASSOCIATION, PRAYING THAT LANDS BE ALLOTTED TO THE LANDLESS INDIANS OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 1904

VI. MEMORIAL OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INDIAN ASSOCIATION, PRAYING THAT LANDS BE ALLOTTED TO THE LANDLESS INDIANS OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA\*

January 21, 1904. -- Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

January 28, 1904. -- Ordered to be printed on motion by Mr. Bard, from Committee on Indian Affairs.

*To the honorable the Congress of the United States:*

The Undersigned, the Northern California Indian Association, hereby respectfully petitions and prays your honorable body for the relief of the landless Indians of northern California.

The petitioner is a body corporate under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business in the city of San Jose, Cal., and is organized for "benevolent, charitable, and missionary purposes for the benefit of the Indians of California," among which purposes are the following:

To aid the Government and people of the United States in preventing all oppression of Indians and securing to each and every Indian the same rights, protection, and privileges under the laws, whether national or State, as are secured to all citizens and inhabitants of the United States of whatever race or color.

To engage in and aid in educational, missionary and other work among the Indians of California, for their benefit and advancement, in the same manner, as far may be, as that pursued by the National Indian Association of the United States.

During the last nine years the petitioner has had occasion to investigate carefully the conditions surrounding the northern California Indians and the causes of their present state.

\*Senate Document No. 131, 58th Congress, 2d Session, 1904 (pp. 1-16).

**Alameda (County)**  
Niles Costanoan 8  
Pleasanton do 70

*Schedule showing the location and numbers of the various bands of nonreservation Indians of northern California*

County	Place or school district	Linguistic Stock	Number	Remarks
Alameda	Niles	Costanoan	8	
	Pleasanton	do	70	
Alpine	Markleeville	Paiute (Shoshonean)	150	No complete report
Amador	Buena Vista	Moquelumnan	45	
	Franklin	do	30	
	Gilbert	do	65	
	Ione	do	10	
	Jackson	do	40	Have 320 acres of land of United States.
Butte	Julian	do	20	
	Pigeon Creek	do	10	
	Union	do	20	
	Plymouth	do	25	
	Bald Rock	Pujunan	25	
	Bidwells Bar	do	20	
	Biggs	do	80	
	Chico	Copehan	70	On the Bidwell Ranch
	Cherokee	Pujunan	15	
	Clayton	do	5	
	Concow	do	5	
	Dredger	do	25	
	Honcut	do	40	
	Lumpkin	do	25	
	Mesilla Valley	do	15	
Mountain Spring Reservoir	do	55		
Oroville	do	10		
Webster	do	5		
Calaveras	Angels	Moquelumnan	40	
	Avery	do	25	
	Cave City	do	30	
	Railroad Flat	do	10	
	Murphys	do	50	
	Sheep Ranch	do	25	
	Valley Springs	do	5	
	Washington Flat	do	35	
	West Point	do	10	
	Leesville	Copehan	30	
Colusa	Grand Island	do	40	

MEMORIAL OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA INDIAN ASSOCIATION, PRAYING THAT  
LANDS BE ALLOTTED TO THE LANDLESS INDIANS OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 1904 (*cont.*)

*Schedule showing the location and numbers of the various bands of  
nonreservation Indians of northern California--continued*

County	Place or school district	Linguistic stock	Number	Remark
Merced	Merced Falls	Moquelumnan	35	Remainder of b Mariposa Coun
Mono	Antelope	Paiute (Shoshonean)	150	
	Benton	do	90	
	Bodie	do	65	
	Bridgeport	do	65	
	Farrington	do	70	
	Mono Lake	do	20	
Monterey	Arroyo Seco	Costanoan (?)	5	
	Bird Haven	Salinan	45	
	Milpitas	do	45	
	Pacific	do	15	
Modoc	Cedarville	Paiute		

**Monterey (County)**  
**Arroyo Seco Costanoan 5**

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FILE NO. 5340 - 1909 CALIFORNIA SPECIAL 034

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

8-3494  
(May 1966)

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FILES

**CAUTION!**

Positively no papers to be added to or taken from this file, except by an employee of the Records Management Section.

FILE NO. 5340 CALIFORNIA SPECIAL

# Schedule showing non-reservation Indians in Northern California

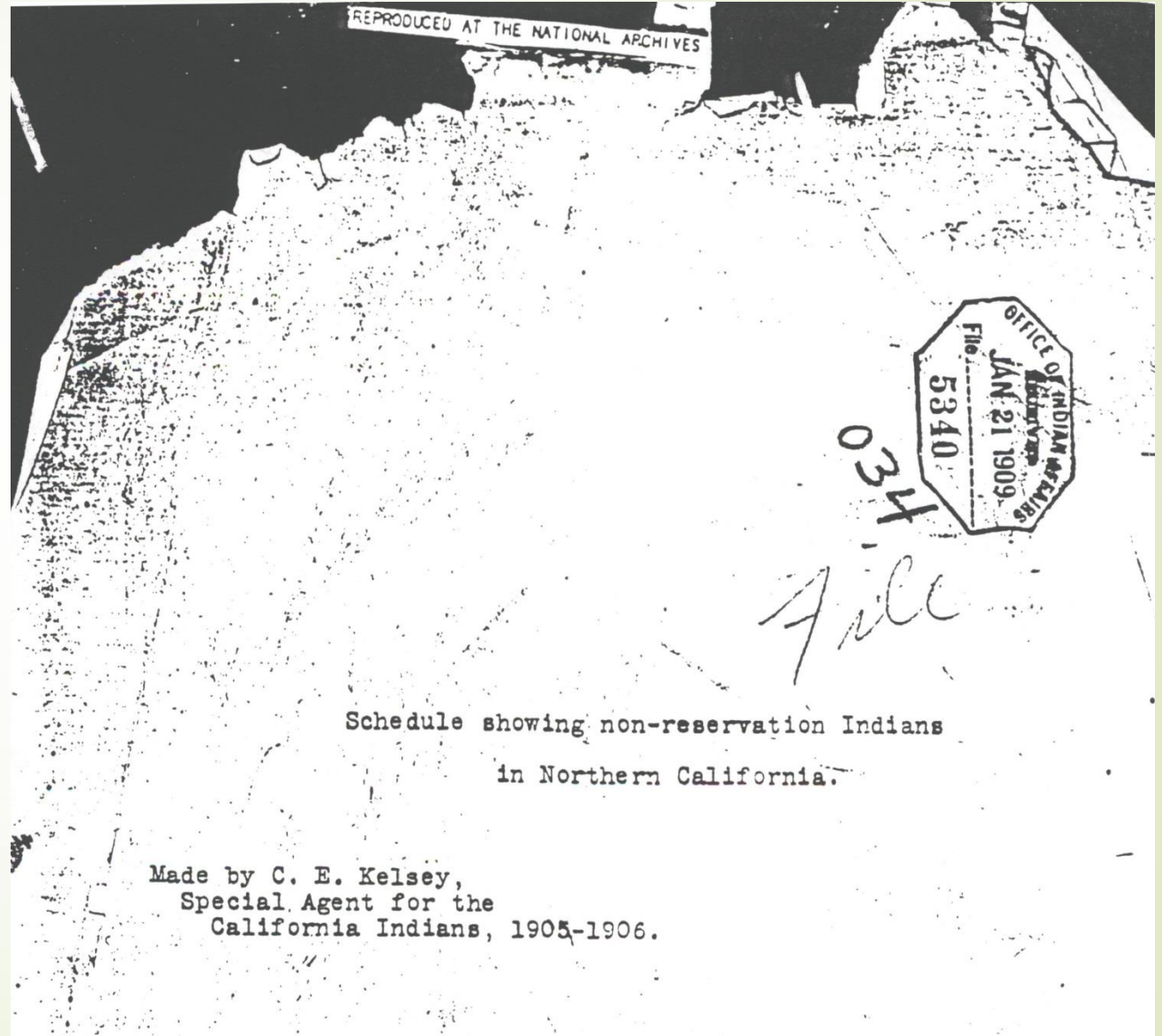
*Pleasanton and Niles in Alameda County, California*

Made by C.E. Kelsey, Special Agent for the California Indians, 1905-1906

Schedule  
showing  
non-reservation  
Indians in  
Northern  
California

*Monterey in Monterey  
County, California*

Made by C.E. Kelsey,  
Special Agent for the  
California Indians,  
1905-1906





As a result of the discovery in the U.S. Senate archives of the 18 Unratified California Indian Treaties in 1905, Congress and the Interior Department named Charles E. Kelsey as Special Indian Agent to California in order to identify through a Special Indian Census (conducted 1905-1906) all of the surviving tribes that were in need of a land-base for the establishment of homes within their respective aboriginal territories including OCEN residing in the City of



Thomas Santos  
Miranda

Thomas Santos Miranda, wife and two children identified by C.E. Kelsey Special Indian Agent as The Monterey Band of Indians in Monterey at the Sur Rancheria. Current Chairwoman Louise J. Miranda Ramirez' Great Grandfather, Great Grandmother, Grandfather and Great Aunt.



# MAP

## Map of California Showing location of Indians

of

By C.E. Kelsey, Special Agent for  
the California Indians

July 1, 1910










# CALIFORNIA

Showing location of Indians.

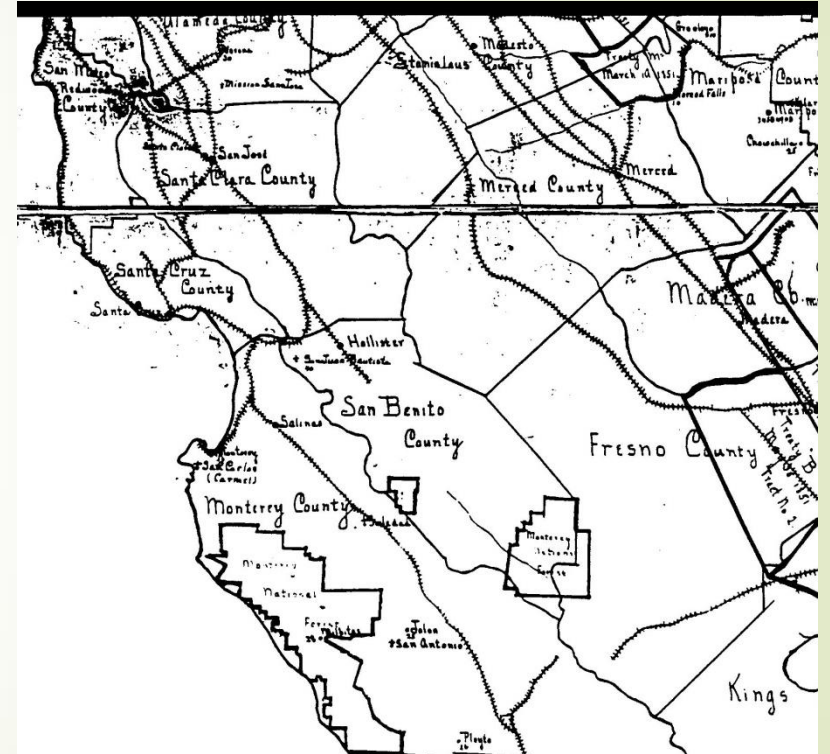
The figures indicate the numbers of Indians in the district of which the place named is the center.

**Indian  
Rancherias**



- U.S. Indian Reservations in yellow 
- National Forests in brown. Green border 
- National Parks in green 
- Indian Boarding Schools 
- Indian Day Schools 
- Indian Field Matrons 
- Indian Rancherias** 
- Tracts purchased 
- Approximate boundaries of reservations provided in the treaties which failed 

C. E. Kelsey  
Special Agent for the California Indians.  
July 1st, 1910.



**Monterey  
County  
Monterey 50  
Mission San  
Carlos**

# Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation

## Tribal Administration

Louise J. Miranda Ramirez, Tribal Chairperson

Christianne Najera, Vice Chairperspm

Pauline Martinez Arias, Council Member

Melquiodes Mike Casares, Council Member

Chesney Grant, Council Member

Joseph Kavanagh, Council Member

Eddie Martinez, Council Member

Delphina Penrod, Council Member

Sheila Martinez, Alternate Council Member

George Martinez, Peacekeeper

James Martinez, Cultural

Alan Leventhal, Tribal Ethno-Historian