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11 Attorneys for Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation

12 PURSUANT TO §8011 OF CAL-NAGPRA THIS IS A FORMAL WRITTEN REQUEST
13 FOR A FINAL INVENTORY OF HUMAN REMAINS, CULTURAL ARTIFACTS AND
14 FUNERARY OBJECTS BELONGING TO THE GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION
15 INDIANS-KIZH NATION WHO ARE (1) THE ABORIGINAL TRIBE OCCUPYING THE
16 LOS ANGELES BASIN, (2) HAVING HISTORIC PROOF DOCUMENTING THEIR
17 LANGUAGE, GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION FROM THE
18 1840s, AND (3) ARE THE MOST LIKELY DESCENDANTS. SEE EXHIBITS 1 TO 15.



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TABLE OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1Hale, Horatio (1846). *Ethnography and Philology*. Pub. Philadelphia, C. Sherman.

EXHIBIT 2Whipple, A.W., *et al.* (1855). *The Indian Tribes*. Pub. Exploration and Surveys, Washington, DC.

EXHIBIT 3Buschmann, Joh. (1856). *Kīzh und Netela*. Pub. Royal German Academy of Sciences, Berlin.

EXHIBIT 4Latham, M.D., R.G. (1856). *Transactions of the Philological Society*. Pub. George Bell, London.

EXHIBIT 5Turner, William and Ludewig, Hermann, *American Aboriginal Languages*. Pub. Trubner and Co. London.

EXHIBIT 6Latham, Dr. Robert Gordon (1860). *Opuscula, Essays Chiefly Philological & Ethnographical*. Pub. Williams, Edinburgh

EXHIBIT 7Morgan, Lewis H. (1868). *System of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family*. Smithsonian Inst. Washington DC

EXHIBIT 8Gatschett, Albert S. (1877). *Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories*. The Magazine of Am. History.

EXHIBIT 9Bancroft, Hubert (1883). *Native Races, Myths and Languages*, Vol. 3. Pub. A.L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco

EXHIBIT 10Brinton, Daniel G. (1891). *The American Race: A Linguistic Classification and Ethnographic Description of the Native tribes of North and South America*. Pub. N.D.C. Hodges, New York.

EXHIBIT 11Barrows, David Prescott. (1900). *The Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla Indians of Sourthern California*. Pub. University of Chicago Press.

EXHIBIT 12Kroeber, A.L. (1903) *American Archeology and Ethnology*, Vol. 4, No. 3: *Shoshonean Dialects of California*. Pub. The University Press, Berkley.

EXHIBIT 13Sugranes, Eugene, C.M.F. (1909). *The Old San Gabriel Mission*. Pub. San Gabriel, California

EXHIBIT 14Harrington, John P. (1907-1957) Vol. III, *Native American History, Language and Culture of Southern California/ Basin*. Pub. Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC

EXHIBIT 15Escobar, Lorraine, CG (2021) *The Genealogical Relationship Between the Present Tribal Members of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians [aka Kizh Nation] and John Peabody Harrington’s Gabrieleño Indian Informants*

**REQUEST FOR FINAL INVENTORY ON BEHALF OF GABRIELENO BAND
OF MISSION INDIANS – KIZH NATION**

Pursuant to § 8011 of the Health & Safety Code, (“H&S”), this is a formal written request that your agency or institution to complete its required final inventory of all human remains, cultural artifacts and/or associated funerary objects that are in your possession, custody or control by no later than January 1, 2022. These items are required to be repatriated under the terms of § 8013 of the H&S Code, *et seq.*, to the Most Likely Descendants (“MLS”). Evidence is represented by this Request, in the form of proof set out in Exhibits 1 to 15 hereto, that the aboriginal native American tribe that is the Most Likely Descendants of the aboriginal people who occupied the Los Aneles Basin is the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. It is this ancient tribe that is submitting this Request. California’s repatriation policy is consistent with the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC, § 3001, *et seq.*) and should result in the recognition of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation as the Most Likely Descendants entitled to repatriation of human remains, cultural objects and funerary artifacts that have been originally found in the area of the Los Angeles Basin.

All public agencies, museums and educational institutions are hereby requested to comply in good faith with the required repatriation of items protected under CAL-NAGPRA. There is statutory liability for damages resulting from the improper disposition of human remains, cultural objects and funerary artifacts by any responding agency or museum that fails to comply with the provisions of this Act.

The CAL-NAGPRA Act also seeks to “[e]ncourage voluntary disclosure and return of Native American Human Remains and cultural items by a private institution or museum.” **H&S Code § 8011 (d).**

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II

**HISTORICAL BASES FOR GABRIELENO--KIZH NATION’S REQUEST FOR
INVENTORY AND REPATRIATION OF HUMAN REMAINS, CULTURAL
ARTIFACTS AND FUNERARY OBJECTS FOUND IN THE LOS ANGELES BASIN**

**Statutory Basis in the Act for the Importance of Language, Geography and
Historical Evidence in Establishing the Aboriginal Area of a Native American Tribe**

The aboriginal territory of Petitioners-- THE GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION
INDIANS - KĪZH NATION --may be recognized and proven by *(a) consultation with tribal
leaders and (b) expert opinion demonstrating factual evidence of the Tribe’s geography,
archeology, linguistics, folk art, oral tradition, (c) historical evidence and (d) tribal traditional
knowledge.* See Health and Safety Code §8012 (n).

The following books, studies and investigations, represented by Exhibits 1 to 15,
demonstrate the unique and irrefutable proof that the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
– Kizh Nation are the Most Likely Descendants of the aboriginal people who occupied and
worked the land mass of the Los Angeles Basin.

EXHIBIT 1:

Earliest Report of Aboriginal Kizh Language Use Related to Land Area as of 1846.

In Horatio Hale’s SYNOPSIS, appearing at page 143, of his tome, Ethnography and
Philology (1846) he identifies FAMILIES and LANGUAGES by geographic reference:

- 16. KĪzh San Gabriel
- 17. Netela San Juan Capestrano” [sic]

[Emphasis added.] See Page 143 of Exhibit “1.” In fact, this first published reference to
the use of the term KĪZH by Horatio Hale in the book entitled Ethnography and Philology, appeared
in an 1846 publication by the US Exploring Expedition Record, Volume VI. Hale also located the
geographic area of the tribe and where the Kizh language was used.

In fact, Hale brackets the area where the KĪzh language was used and represents this Native
American tribe as having a geographic boundary to the North at San Rafael and extending down

1 South to San Juan Capistrano. In this early scientific treatise, Hale charted the aboriginal area
2 where the tribe lived and used the Kīzh ["Kij"] language to extend through latitude 34° (degrees).
3 This geographic designation appears in his discussion of "idioms spoken by the natives of
4 California," who were formerly under the control of the Spanish Missions. In his analysis, author
5 Hale divides California into five (5) regions based on vocabulary and idioms spoken in their
6 respective locations.¹ Hale identifies the fourth region of California to be centered around the San
7 Gabriel Mission in the following terms:

8 "15. ? San Raphael
9 "...the first of these was taken at San Rafael on the northside of the Bay of San Francisco,
10 in about latitude 38° 10'. The second is of La Soledad, near the coast, at latitude 36°. The
11 third of San Miguel, about fifty miles to the southeast of the last-mentioned. **The fourth of**
12 **San Gabriel (the Kij), in latitude 34°**; and the fifth of San Juan Capistrano (the *Netela*)
13 twenty miles further down the coast." [Emphasis Added]

14 See page 222, attached hereto as Exhibit "1."

15 This uniquely significant historic document establishes the aboriginal land of the Kīzh as
16 their homeland and located between La Soledad to the North-- at latitude both above and below the
17 34° --and bordered to the South near San Juan Capistrano. Please note that the City of Los Angeles
18 is situated at 34.052°, San Juan Capistrano is situated at 33.501°, whereas Soledad is situated at
19 36.424°, which corresponds to the greater Los Angeles Basin. Downtown Los Angeles is within
20 and, actually, near the center of the aboriginal Kizh area identified by Horatio Hale as of 1846.
21 (See <https://www.latlong.net>)

25 _____
26 ¹ In addition, Author Horatio Hale provides a philological analysis of the Kīzh and the Netela languages as of 1846:
27 "Of the remaining vocabularies, little can be said beyond what may be gathered from the vocabularies. In the
28 languages of Kīzh and Netela a few examples of plural and pronominal forms were obtained, which may be
worth preserving."
See *id* at page 566. Here Hale discusses the words for "man", "woman", "bow", "mountain", "dog", "good" and
"bad", etc. and writes each out in a parallel phonetic script.

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EXHIBIT 2:

US Government Report Confirms Location of Tribal Use of Kizh Language in 1855.

The next published reference identifying the geographic location and language of the GABRIELENO-KĪZH NATION appears in an official governmental report on, The Indian Tribes authored by Lieut. A.W. Whipple, *et al.*, published in Washington D.C. in 1855. The discussion in Whipple's text finds that the KĪzh language was being used by Native Americans in the San Gabriel Mission area. Phonetic translations of 28 KĪzh words are spelled out in column 4 at page 77, based on Horatio Hale's initial Philological study discussed above. Lieut. Whipple references Hale's earlier Philological text of 1846 as confirmation of his own findings. See Exhibit "2."

EXHIBIT 3:

German Academy of Sciences' Publication Describes Area of Kizh Language Use in 1856.

The first international recognition of the Kizh tribe in a scientific publication appeared in 1856. Attached as Exhibit "3." In the book, **KĪzh und Netela**, authored by Joh. Buschmann and published by the Royal German Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Buschmann discusses a comparison of the language of the KĪzh in San Gabriel, with variation of words used by the Netela of San Juan Capistrano. See Exhibit "3" at page 505.

EXHIBIT 4:

London Philological Society Also Validates Aboriginal Area Where Kizh Language Was in Use as of 1856: Areas of Both San Fernando and San Gabriel Missions.

In the 1856 publication Transactions of the Philological Society, published in London, Dr. Latham referred to the Eastern and Western boundaries where the "Kij" resided at that time:

"2. The San Gabriel, or Kij, of San Gabriel and San Fernando."

See Exhibit "4", at Page 85. The language and cultural affiliation of Kizh speakers covered the entire Los Angeles basin in the mid 1850s.

1 **EXHIBIT 5:**

2 **Latitude/Parallel Designations for the Aboriginal Kizh Lands.**

3 In another publication out of England, Professor William Turner and Hermann Ludewig
4 make a compilation of reliable and recognized scholarly sources in **American Aboriginal**
5 **Languages.** Included in the references cited Lieut. Whipple’s report of tribes at different latitudes
6 and longitudes. The authors note both Lieut. Whipple’s observations of the tribes living at the 35th
7 parallel (Exhibit “2” at p. 26) corresponds with Buschmann’s findings of where the Kizh language
8 was being used (see Exhibit “3” at p. 237). This volume contains an early compilation of both
9 reliable and recognized scholarly sources. See Exhibit “5.”

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11 **EXHIBIT 6:**

12 **Nearly Identical Versions of Kizh Spoken Around Both the San Gabriel and San Fernando**
13 **Missions.**

14 Four years later in 1860, Dr. Robert Gordon Latham published his **Opuscula, Essays**
15 **Chiefly Philological and Ethnographical,** in England, Edinburgh and Leipzig by the Williams &
16 Norgate publishing house. In this tome, Lathan also referred to a Los Angeles basin tribe and its
17 language as “Kij”, identifying their location in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Mission areas.
18 Dr. Latham lists the earlier researchers cited above at p. 63 [attached]. In a chart on p. 389 [also
19 attached], he compares the words and sounds for the English words “man”, “woman”, “boy” and
20 “girl” in the Kizh language with “Miscellaneous Affinities” in other Indian languages. Dr. Latham
21 also physically located the Kizh tribe in the area surrounding *both* the San Fernando and the San
22 Gabriel Missions, namely, recognizing the Kizh as living throughout the Los Angeles basin. He
23 uses the locations where the Kizh language is spoken as his reference in the following quote:

24 “Meanwhile, the San Fernando [language] approaches the **San Gabriel**, i.e. the **Kizh**.”²

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26 ² In 1858, Prof. William Turner and Hermann E. Ludewig published a book entitled **American Aboriginal Languages**
27 in London. They mentioned Kizh throughout the book (Turner/Ludewig 1858, see pages 26, 62, 63, 220, 237 and 250).
28 In it, they acknowledged the previous works on the Kizh language by Hale (1846). Six years later, Albert Gatschet,
in Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories, mentions the “Kizh” (Gatschet 1877 at pp. 152, 171) and
observes rapid changes in pronunciation of words and languages themselves:

1 See also Turner, p. 77, --where the name , *Kechi* seems, word for word, to be *Kizh* . The
2 *Kizh* however, is a *San Gabriel* form of speech.” [Italics and emphasis in original]

3 See Exhibit “6” at p. 392.

4 Dr. Latham’s work on American aboriginal languages is another *de facto* recognition of the
5 Kizh language and the Kij Native American tribe, whose language and patrimonial area is
6 repeatedly affirmed as including the entire geographic area encompassing both the San Gabriel and
7 San Fernando Missions.

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9 **EXHIBIT 7:**

10 **Smithsonian Publication in 1868 Identifies the “Kizhes” of Lower California.**

11 Fifteen years later, the noted scholar, Lewis H. Morgan, in a volume published in 1868 by
12 the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, identified the location of the Kizh tribe in the work
13 entitled **System of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family**. See Exhibit “7.” Again,
14 there is a geographic reference to the aboriginal area of the Kizh people in the following section at
15 page 252:

16 “These are the Cahiullos, between the San Gabriel and Santa Anna Rivers; and the
17 Mission Indians, namely, the **Kizhes** of San Gabriel, the Netelas of San Juan
18 Capistrano, and the Kechis of San Luis Rey.”

19 See Exhibit “7.” Once again, in an authoritative US Government publication, another scholar
20 affirms the Kizh aboriginal lands included the Los Angeles plain and the Santa Ana plain.

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25 “Stocks and dialects become rapidly extinct in the West, or get hopelessly mixed, through increased
26 inter-tribal commerce, so that the original shape, pronunciation and inflection can no longer be
27 recognized with certainty. The work must be undertaken in no distant time by zealous men, for after
28 ‘the last of the Mohicans’ will have departed this life, there will be no means left for us to study the
most important feature of a tribe – its language – if it has not been secured in time by alphabetical
notation.

Id. at page 171. In a PhD dissertation submitted to the University of Chicago, published in 1900, David Barrows referenced the earlier vocabulary analysis of the Kizh language by Hale and Bartlett. (Exhibit “11.”)

1 “The Kīzh appears also to have been spoken, in a slightly divergent dialect, at the
2 mission of San Fernando, as may be easily seen by comparing the following two
3 versions of the Lord’s Prayer...”

4 See page 675 of Exhibit “9.” Bancroft then quotes the two versions of the Lord’s Prayer in his
5 comparative analysis at page 675. The versions are quoted phonetically, next to each other, so as
6 to demonstrate the closeness of the two dialects of the KIZH language at two ends of the Los
7 Angeles basin.

8 **EXHIBIT 10:**

9 **Location of the Kizh Tribe as Living in “Southern California” as of 1891.**

10 Daniel G. Brinton’s, **The American Race: A Linguistic Classification and**
11 **Ethnographic Description of the Native tribes of North and South America**, published in 1891
12 in New York, again refers to the indigenous KIZH tribe. Brinton groups the Kizh language as a
13 member of the Shoshonian branch of Uto-Aztecan stock. Brinton also gave location to the Kīzh
14 tribe and its language; he described the natives speaking Kizh as those located “in Southern
15 California”. See page 36 of Exhibit “10”. Brinton concluded that the Native American language
16 spoken in Southern California was interchangeable between “Kīzh and Kechis.”³

17 **EXHIBIT 11:**

18 **University of Chicago Dissertation in 1900 Located the Tribe Speaking the**
19 **Language of the Kizh to the Area of the San Gabriel Mission, Extending Down to San Juan**
20 **Capistrano.**

21 In a dissertation for his doctorate in anthropology, David P. Barrows, summarized the result
22 of philological and cultural research by a score of prior field investigators. He confirmed the
23 consensus among prior research and field reports that had located the Kizh speaking Indians in
24 Southern California to the area around the San Gabriel Mission, extending down to San Juan
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27 ³The broadly recognized authority on California tribes, A.L. Kroeber, in his extensive publications on all the tribes in
28 California, distinguished the Kauvuyas as a separate tribe to the Southeast of the Kizh territory, occupying the Riverside
area.

1 Capistrano. Dr. Barrows positioned the Kizh among other major Southern California tribal areas,
2 as follows:

3 “[T]he Indians of the missions of southern California, the Kizh (of San Gabriel),
4 the Netela (of San Juan Capistrano), and the Kechi (of San Luis Rey [Oceanside]),
5 and on the south and east the Comanches of the prairies.”

6 Attached at p. 15 of the dissertation, The Ethno-Botany of the Coahuilla Indians of Southern
7 California. Published by the University of Chicago Press.

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9 **EXHIBT 12:**

10 **Entire Los Angeles Basin Attributed to “Gabrieleno Kizh” Language Speakers in a**
11 **1907 UC Study.**

12 The full extent of the GABRIELENO-KĪZH NATION’s geographic ancestral territory is
13 described by the eminent archeologist, A.L. Kroeber, in his Shoshonean Dialects of California.
14 This volume was published by the University of California as part of its “American Archeology
15 and Ethnology” series, Vol. 4, No. 3, This study by a professor of archeology was printed by the
16 Berkeley University Press in 1907. Professor Kroeber described the geographical expanse of the
17 Kizh’s tribal territory as follows:

18 “Buschmann, following Hale, has called the Gabrielino language Kizh, also
19 written Kij

20 ...
21 The territory of the Gabrielino group comprised all the present Los Angeles
22 county south of the San Bernardino mountains, except probably the narrow
23 coast strip west of Sana Monica. It covered also the greater part of what is
24 now Orange County, extending as far as Alisos Creek, north of San Juan
25 Capistrano. To the east it reached a short distance beyond the limits of Los
26 Angeles county, but without including San Bernardino or Riverside

27 ...
28 Besides San Gabriel, Mission San Fernando was in Gabrielino territory. The
Spaniards, following their custom, speak of the Indians attached to this
mission as Fernandenos or Fernandinos. The vocabularies that have been
given show that there was no dialectic difference of consequence.” [Emphasis
added.]

Id. at page 141. Professor Kroeber re-confirms, again in the early 20th Century, the historic location
where versions of the Kizh language was spoken near, including both the area around the San

1 Gabriel and San Fernando Missions. In summary, the Kizh language was spoken throughout the
2 Los Angeles basin and the Gabrieleno and Fernandeno versions of Kizh were essentially
3 indistinguishable as of 1907. This study once again reaffirms that the Kizh—or the Gabrieleno-
4 Kizh --tribal territory extended from Mission San Gabriel to Mission San Fernando, and from the
5 foot of the San Bernardino mountains down through the greater part of Orange County along
6 parallel/latitude 34° . This description largely corresponds with Bancroft’s philological analysis in
7 1883 (Exhibit “9” at pages 674-675) and the geographic area of the Gabrieleno-Kizh described in
8 Hale’s ethnographic findings of the tribe being located at the 34-degree latitude (see Exhibit “1” at
9 p. 222)

10 *The above 12 historical researchers of ethnicity and language, who were authorized*
11 *representatives of major governments, including, the United States, Germany, England and*
12 *Scotland, are unimpeachable historical authorities on the aboriginal language and location of*
13 *the Kizh Nation. These findings from the mid-19th century are the earliest and definitive proof*
14 *that the Kizh language and tribe occupied the entire Los Angeles basis, extending both North*
15 *and South from what is now downtown Los Angeles. The language and tribe were still*
16 *recognizable and extant in the late 1800s despite the extensive Mission based colonization of*
17 *Southern California that had gone on for 100-years or more.*

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19 **EXHIBIT 13:**

20 **Rev. Sugranes Observes that the Kizh Language is Spoken by Indians in Area of**

21 **San Gabriel Mission As Recently as 1909.**

22 In historic terms, again in 1909, the Rev. Eugene Sugranes, C.M.F., reaffirmed in his book,
23 **The Old San Gabriel Mission**, that the Indians in the vicinity of the San Gabriel Mission still
24 spoke the Kizh language in the early 20th-century. Exhibit “13” at page 29.

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26 “The letters of the first missionaries to California tell of the laborious and tedious
27 way in which they had to learn the different languages from the Indians and it
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1 is not a pleasant task for a missionary to express in writing the strange sounds he hears.

2 The language spoken by the San Gabriel Mission Indians was Kizh. The Lord's

3 Prayer in the Kizh dialect is as follows: "*Yonak y yogin tueupugnaisa sujueoy*

4 *motuaninan masarmi magin tueupra maimano muisme milleosarya tuetar jiman*

5 *bxi y yoni masaxmi mitema eoy aboxmi y yo nnamainatar moojaich milli y*

6 *yaqma abonae y yo no y yo oeaihue coy jaxmea main itan monosaieh coy*

7 *jama juexme huememesaieh.*—Bancroft Hist. Native Races 111,675.”

8
9 Here is as close a scholarly reconstruction of the Kizh language in the late 1800s as is
10 available to us today. In the following Exhibits, this Request tries to bring the connection to the
11 Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians—Kizh Nation forward in time to demonstrate their inherent
12 status as the Most Likely Descendants of the First People who occupied and are culturally affiliated
13 with the Los Angeles basin.

14 **EXHIBIT 14:**

15 **The Smithsonian Institution Papers of Ethnographer John P. Harrington Reflect**

16 **Interviews of Gabrieleno-Kizh Nation Ancestors, between 1917 and 1935**

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18 John P. Harrington was an American linguist and ethnologist who was dedicated to
19 recording the lives and languages of the Native American tribes in California. He tried to capture
20 their cultures as their population dwindled. His field notes and recordings from interviews of tribe
21 members is collected at the Smithsonian Institute and numerous museums dealing with the
22 geography, folklore, ceremonies, music, and material culture of many tribes. Harrington
23 interviewed representative members of the Gabrielenos between *1917* and *1933*, as reflected in
24 the attached notes and text from Volume III of his field reports. Photos of two of his Gabrieleno
25 interviewees are attached. Also, from Harrington's list of his "Nonlinguistic Informants," there are
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1 references to the daughter of (a) Mrs. Presentia Mendibles, (b) Francisco Perez and (c) Herminia
2 Perez, whose names appear at Page III/72 of Exhibit 14 (emphasized with red arrows).

3 **There is important genealogical evidence that at least 59 of the affiliated members of**
4 **the Gabrieleno-Kizh nation are descendants of these “Nonlinguistic Informants” set out in**
5 **Exhibit 15, *infra*.**

6 This relations of current members of the Kizh Nation are illustrated in the genealogical
7 analysis attached as EXHIBIT 15, at page 4. Lorraine Escobar, Certified Genealogist, identifies
8 the descendants from Harrington’s Gabrieleno informants 59-current living members of the
9 Gabrieleno Band of Missoin Indians--Kizh Nation, each of whom join in under Chairman Andy
10 Salas’ signature below in submitting this Request for Repatriation of Remains and Artifacts.

11
12 **EXHIBIT 15:**

13 **The Identification of Direct Descendants of Harrington’s Non-linguistic Informants**
14 **to Current Tribal Members of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh**
15 **Nation.**

16
17 Attached is Certified Genealogist Lorraine Escobar’s report which identifies *fifty-nine (59)*
18 direct descendants from Harrington’s Gabrieleno informants, specifically 1) the daughter of Maria
19 Presentacion (nee: Lopez) Mendibles, 2) Juanita/Jennie (nee: Mendibles) Acuna, and 3) Francisco
20 Perez. These current members of the Gabrieleno-Kizh Nation all join in submitting this Request
21 for Repatriation on behalf of the aboriginal occupants of the Los Angeles basin. (See EXHIBIT
22 15, at page 4). Claiming to be the Most Likely Descendants, this Request by members of the
23 Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians –Kizh Nation for your Final Inventory of human remains,
24 cultural artifacts and funerary objects applies to all items found anywhere in the Los Angeles basin.
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III

CONCLUSION

IT IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED THAT THE ABOVE CITED HISTORIC AUTHORITIES AND RESEARCHERS PROVIDE A UNIQUE AND IRREFUTABLE TRACING OF THE LANGUAGE, ABORIGINAL GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THE GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS-KIZH NATION. BASED ON THE CUMULATIVE FORCE OF THE HISTORIC RECORD FROM THE 1840s TO THE PRESENT, THIS REQUEST FOR REPATRIATION OF HUMAN REMAINS, CULTURAL ARTIFACTS AND FUNERARY OBJECTS IS BEING PURSUED BY THE GENUINE AND AUTHENTIC NATIVE AMERICAN NATION, PROVEN BY:

(1) THE ATTACHED HISTORIC AUTHORITIES THAT DOCUMENT THE KIZH LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND TERRITORY FROM 1840s TO THE PRESENT;

(2) THE KIZH ARE PROVEN TO BE THE ABORIGINAL TRIBE OCCUPYING THE LOS ANGELES BASIN;

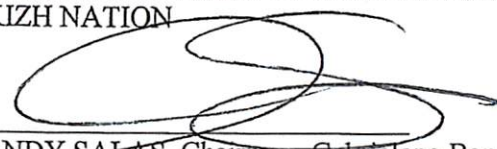
(3) GABRIELENO-KIZH NATION IS THE MOST LIKELY AND TRUE DESCENDANTS OF THE FIRST PEOPLE OCCUPYING THE LOS ANGELES BASIN; AND

(4) IT IS THE GABRIELENO-KIZH NATION WHO SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE REPATRIATION OF HUMAN REMAINS, CULTURAL ARTIFACTS AND FUNERARY OBJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED UNDER THE FINAL INVENTORY DUE ON JANUARY 1, 2022, AS REQUIRED BY Cal-NAGPRA SECTION 1011, ET SEQ.

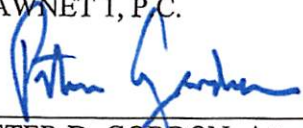
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DATED: September 1, 2021

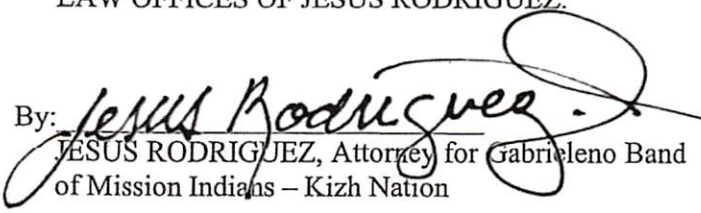
Respectfully Submitted,
GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS -
KIZH NATION

By: 
ANDY SALAS, Chairman, Gabrieleno Band of
Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

DATED: September 1, 2021

LAWNET 1, P.C.
By: 
PETER D. GORDON, Attorney for Gabrieleno Band
of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

DATED: September 1, 2021

LAW OFFICES OF JESUS RODRIGUEZ.
By: 
JESUS RODRIGUEZ, Attorney for Gabrieleno Band
of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation