

# Indio Marriage at Misión San Gabriel

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# Context

- **Who?**
  - Indio-India
- **What?**
  - Marriage
- **Where?**
  - San Gabriel Mission
- **When?**
  - Between 1775-1841



Please select Record Type		Marriage	
Criterion		Value	Clause
1	Groom's Ethnicity	Gentil	Or
2	Bride's Ethnicity	India	Or
3	Groom's Ethnicity	Indio	Or
4	Bride's Ethnicity	Yndia	Or
5	Groom's Ethnicity	Yndio	Or
6	Bride's Ethnicity	Neófito	Or
7	Groom's Ethnicity	Neófito	Or
8	Bride's Ethnicity	Gentil	And
9	Mission	SG	

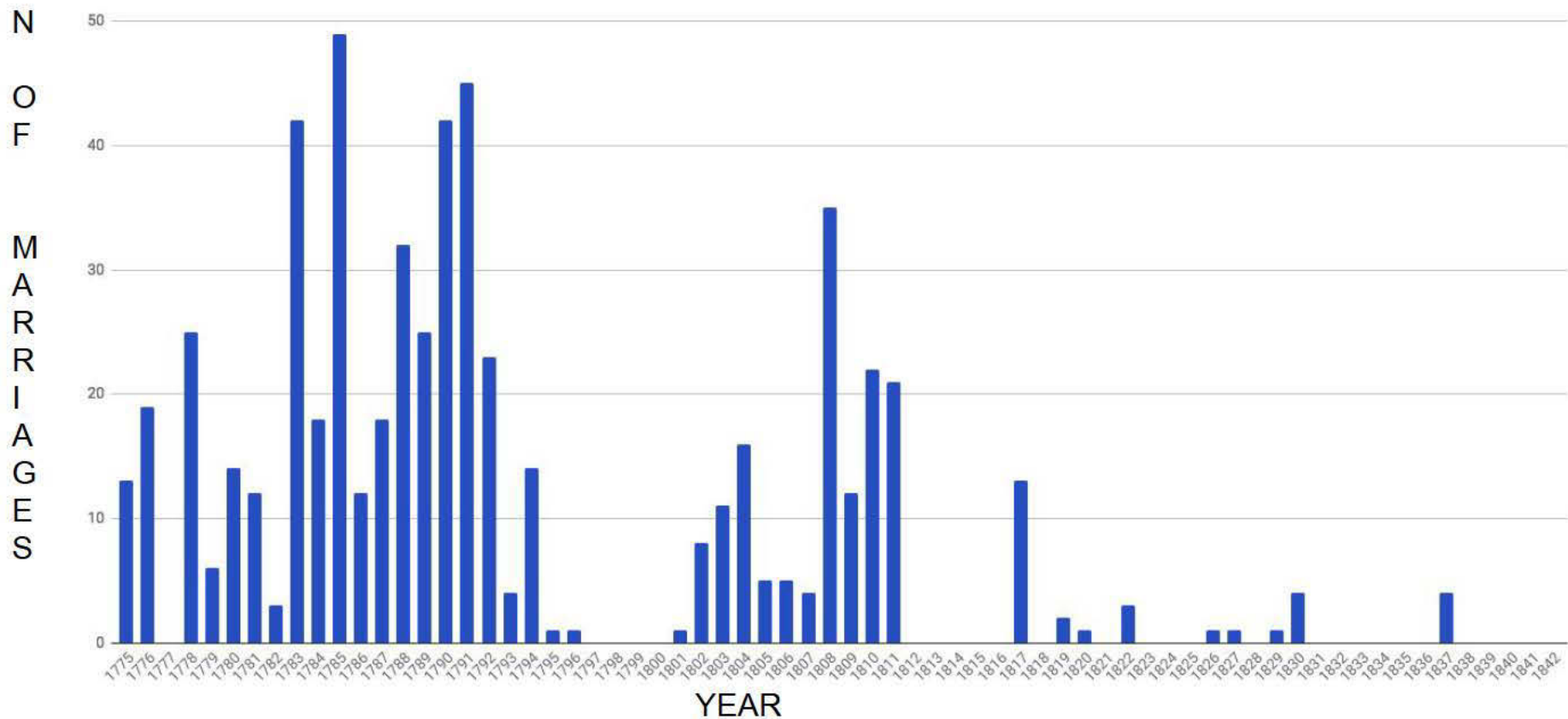
# Research Questions and Initial Hypotheses

1. **Changes over time:** Is there a trend in the frequency of marriages at the mission?
  - a. Hypothesis: Marriages will increase over the years due to the expansion of the Mission.
2. **Origin:** Did people tend to marry within or between rancherías?
  - a. Hypothesis: The majority of marriages were between couples from the same rancheria, due to proximity.
3. **Previous marriage:** How commonly did the bride/groom have a previous spouse?
  - a. Hypothesis: A significant portion of marriages between Indios were not first marriages.

# Changes over time (Method)

1. Queried the database for records pertaining to Indio-India marriage
2. Transferred data from the database to the class site (Thinkertools)
3. Downloaded database as a spreadsheet
4. Sorted the spreadsheet by year
5. Counted the number of entries per year, corresponding to the number of marriages per year

# Changes over time (Findings)



# Changes over time (Interpretation)

- We found that **between 1775-1841** there were a total number of **588 marriages** between indio-india at the San Gabriel Mission.
- We hypothesize there are not marriages between some years because:
  - 1) We only used our data in this project.
  - 2) Some information could have been lost in the process of documenting the marriages.
  - 3) Certain diseases such as smallpox could have killed/decreased the indian population → **David Cook “Born to Die”**
  - 4) Overworking conditions could also have killed/decreased the indian population → **Steven Hackel “Land, Labor and Production”**

# Origin (Method)

1. Thinkertools: recorded bride and groom origin under 'Notes'
2. Spreadsheet: entry-by-entry extraction
3. Formula: 'IF(A4 = B4, 1, 0)'
  - a. 1= Same origin
  - b. 0= different origin
4. Identified distinct rancherias
  - a. Variations, misspellings, etc.
5. 'Ctrl+f' for Rancheria names plus variations
  - a. Number of findings = #of brides + grooms

## Juyubit

The village was near the San Gabriel Mission and the San Gabriel River.

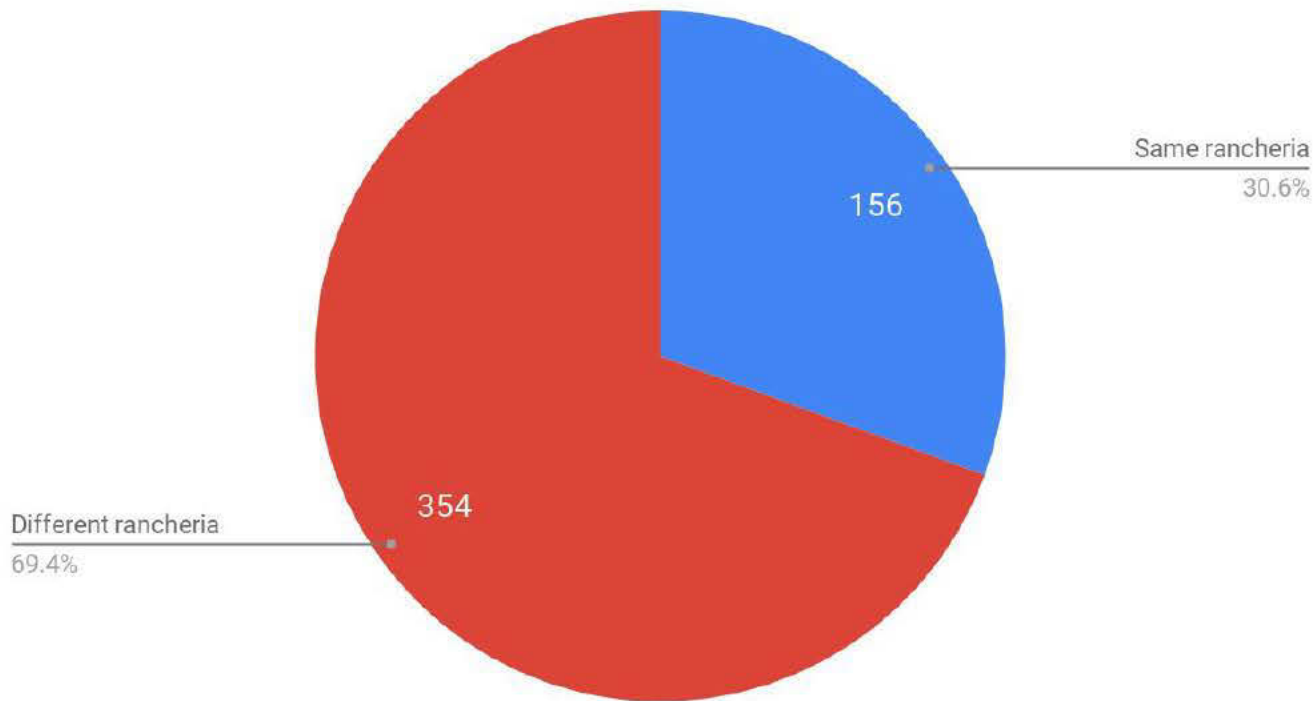
A narrative legend/story mentions Tongvan heroine Toypurina and this location.

Name Variations or Other Villages:

- Jujubit
- Jutucubit
- Jutucuvit
- Jutubit
- Jutucunga
- Utucubit
- Otocubit
- Uchubit
- Ychubit
- Uchunga

# Origin (Findings)

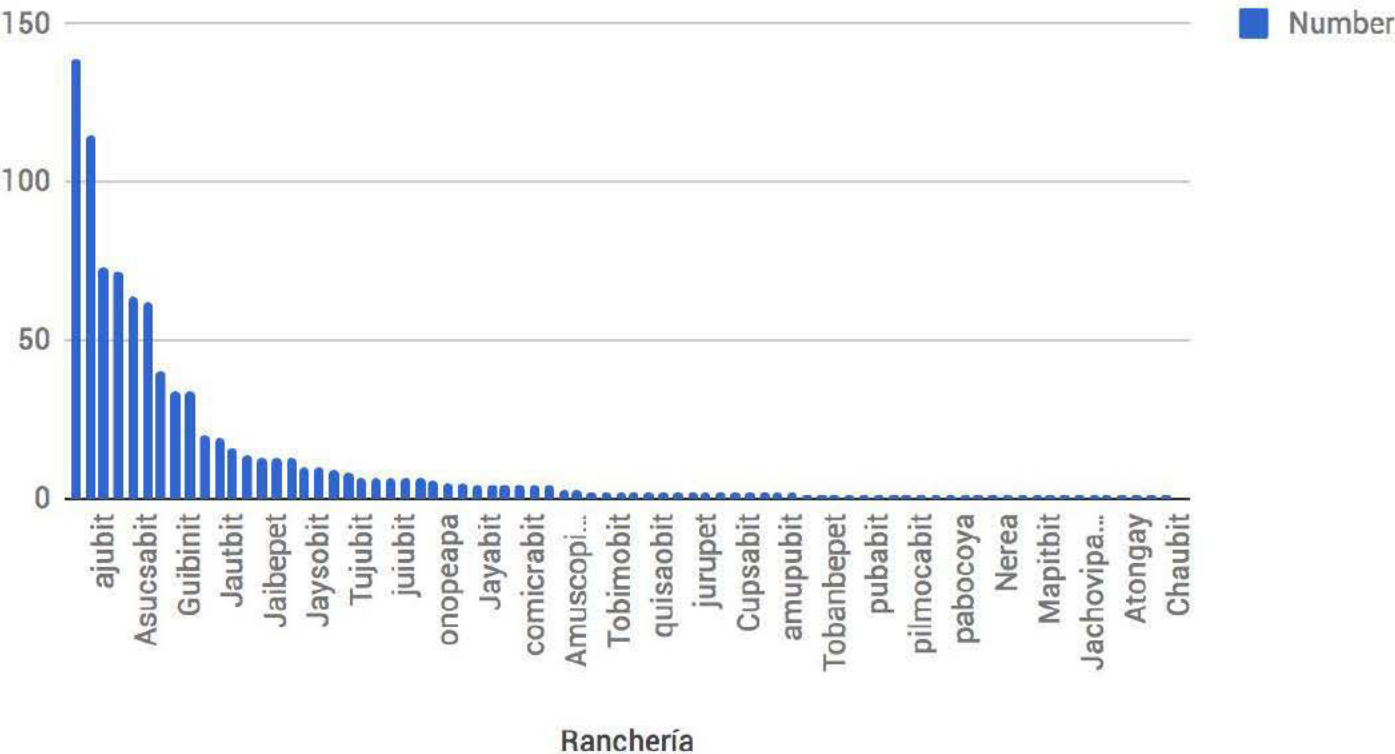
Origin of Bride and Groom





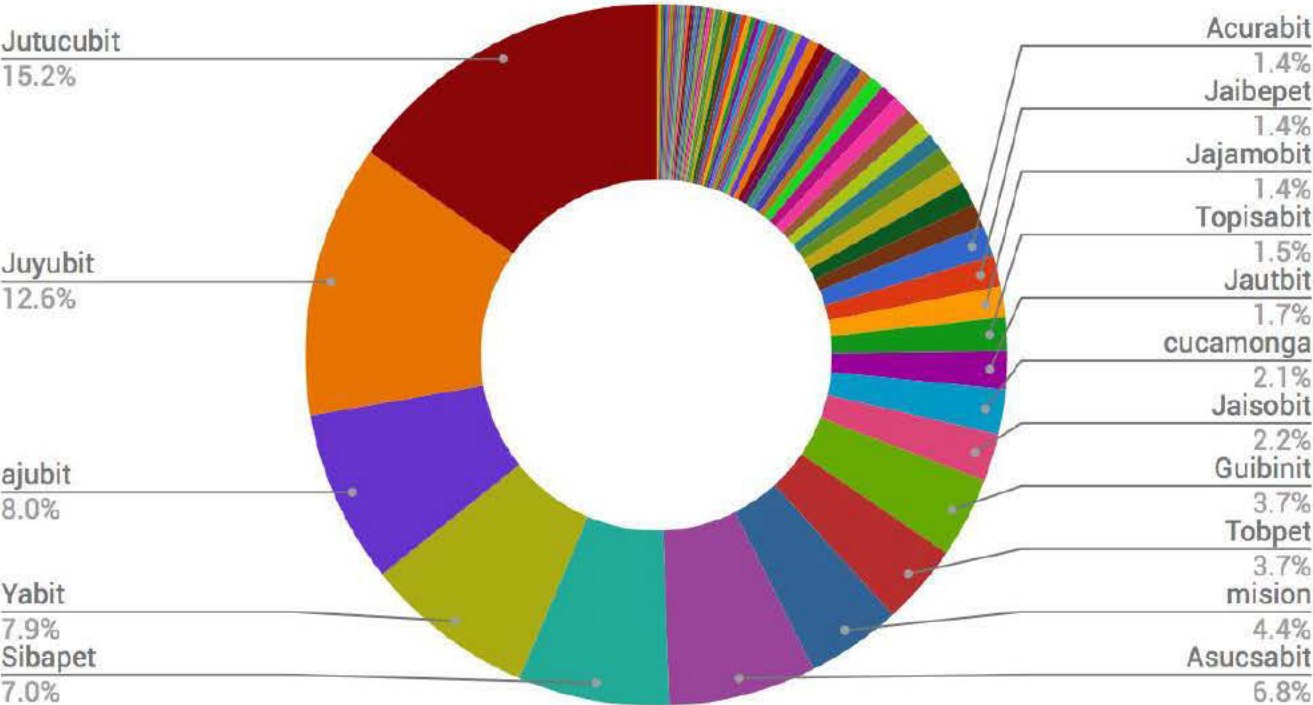
# Origin (Findings)

Individuals by Ranchería

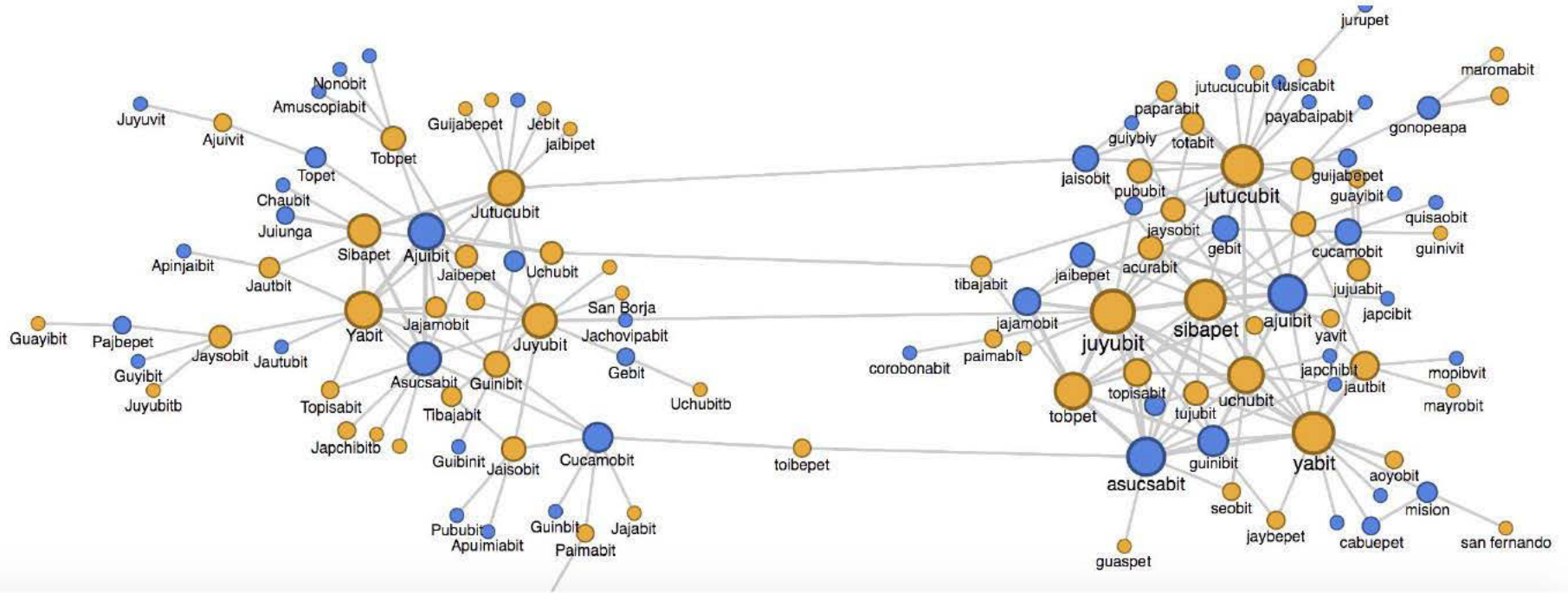


# Origin (Findings)

Individuals by Ranchería



## Origin (Findings)



1797

Map of the San Juan Capistrano area in 1797, showing the network of trails connecting various settlements. The map is titled "1797" in large yellow text. It shows a network of red lines connecting blue dots representing settlements. Key settlements include San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, and various smaller settlements like Tohuunga, Yaanga, and Horuuknga. The map also shows geographical features like mountains and the ocean.

# Origin (Interpretation)

- Majority of couples were of different origins
- Network map reveals complexity of inter-ranchería marriage
  - Indigenous prohibitions against incest (Hurtado)
  - Migration- consolidation over time
- Largest rancherías: Jutucubit, Juyubit, Ajubit
  - Proximity to San Gabriel Mission

# Previous Marriage (Method)

**QUESTION: How many marriages had spouses with previous wives/husbands?**

## **METHOD:**

1. Entered data over the course of the semester
2. Downloaded database as a spreadsheet
3. Created a dummy variable
  - a. Marked 1 if the groom had a previous bride, 0 if not (and vice versa)
4. Counted the number of entries for which the bride had a previous husband (and vice versa)



# Previous Marriage (Background)

“Sexuality in California’s Missions: Cultural Perceptions of Historical Realities,” Albert Hurtado

**Indigenous culture:** divorce and remarriage allowed.

**Catholic church:** divorce and remarriage are not allowed.

Remarriage in Missions allowed under these circumstances:

- Their spouses were dead
- Their spouses were not neophytes
- They were in polygamous marriages

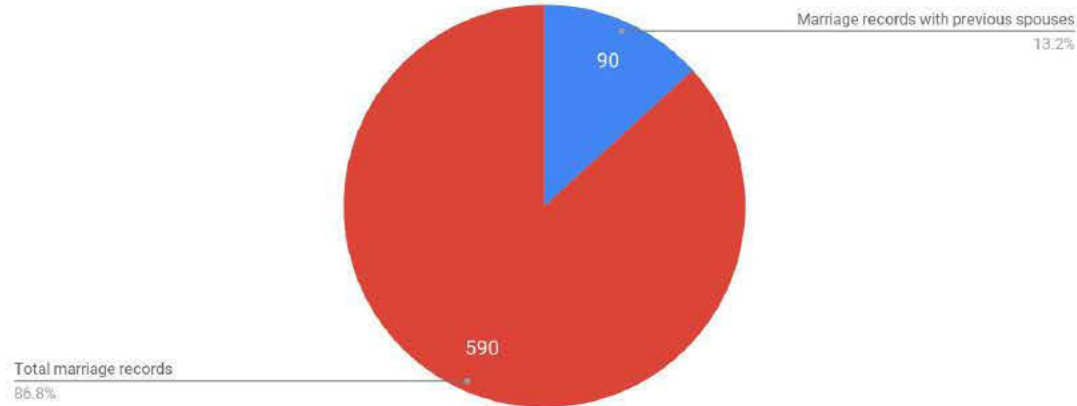


# Previous Marriage (Findings)

## How many couples had previous spouses?

Out of 590 couples, 97 of them (either the bride or the groom) had a previous spouse

How many marriage records had a previous spouse?



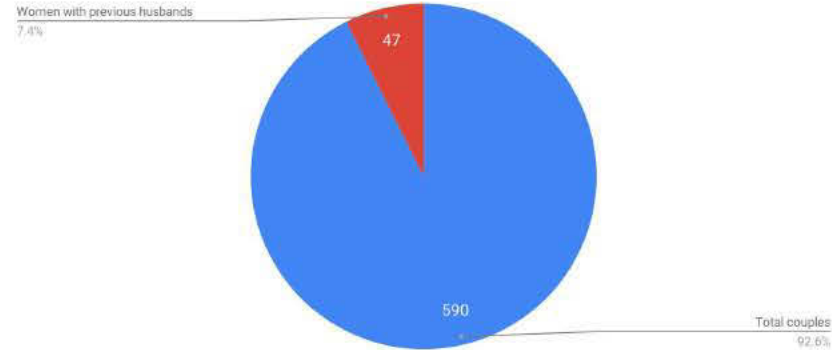


# Previous Marriage (Findings)

## How many women had previous husbands?

Out of 590 married couples, 47 women had previous husbands

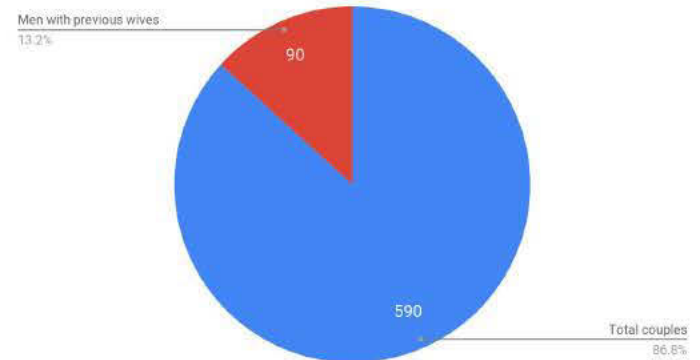
How many women had previous husbands?



## How many men had previous wives?

Out of 590 married couples, 90 men had previous wives

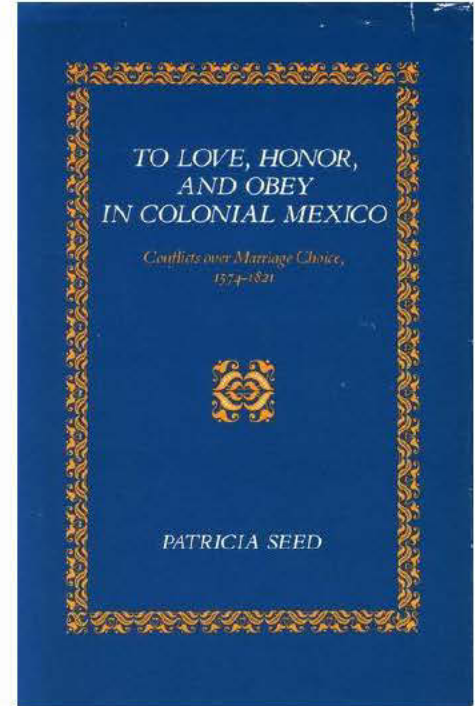
How many men had previous wives?



# Previous Marriage (Interpretation)

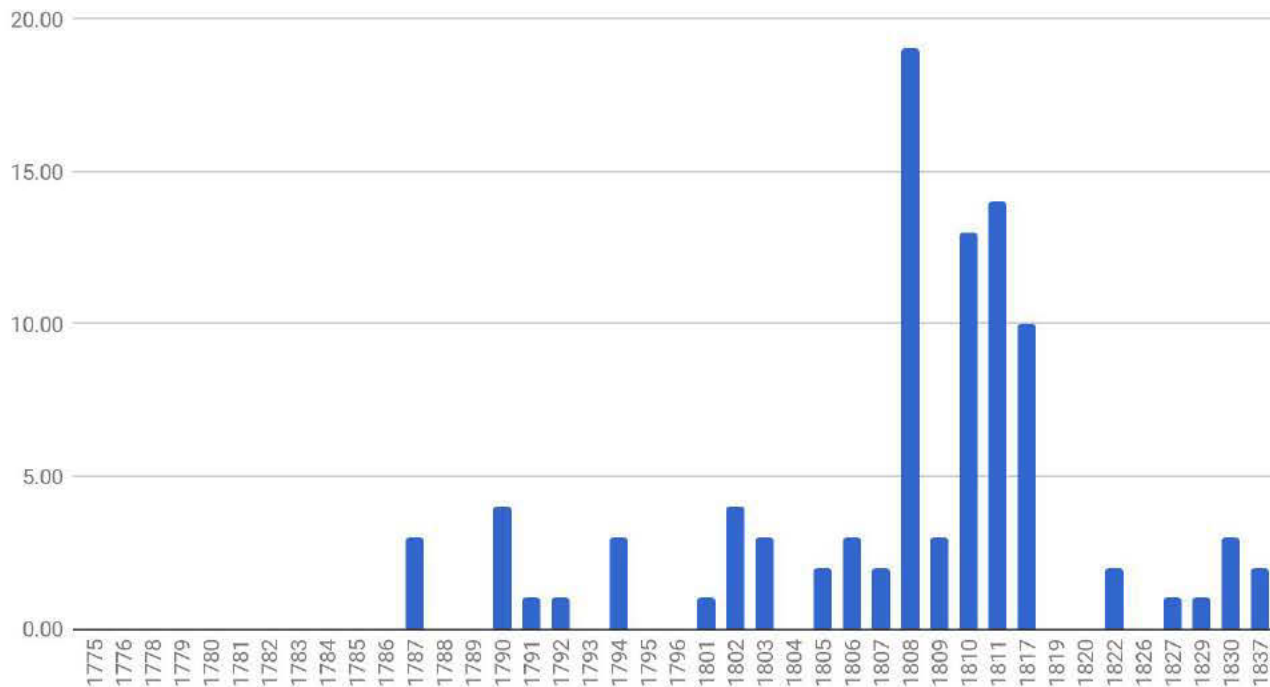
## Why were more men remarried?

We propose: Catholic cultural values (both adopted and imposed) allowed men to remarry more often than women



# Previous Marriage: 1808-1817 epidemic?

Number of couples with previous spouses



# Conclusions and Reflections

- Conclusions
  - Changes over time- hypothesis in doubt (missing data)
  - Origin- disproved hypothesis (most marriages across)
  - Previous marriage- disproved hypothesis (most marriages recorded as first marriages)
- Challenges
  - Data entry (standardization of coding within group)
  - Collaboration across groups
- Limitations
  - Lack of data
  - Lack of technical experience
- Benefits
  - Large N
  - Visualizations