

**Journal #2680**                      *from sdc*                      **9.17.12**

*Emerging Indigenous Leaders Institute*  
*Know Your GMOs*  
*Free Your Seeds*  
*Pinenut Reporter*  
*From the California Military Museum Collection: Historic California Posts: Fort Humboldt*  
*Humboldt Volunteers*  
*Trinity Rangers*  
*Union Volunteers*  
*Food and Seed Aid for the Tarahumara*  
*Glass Gem Goes Viral! Get on the Waiting List for Seed*  
*Larry Gibson, Appalachian Hero*

**EILI Application for 2012/13**

We are pleased to share the student application package for the **Emerging Indigenous Leaders Institute** 2012/2013 cohort. The EILI Program is proud to offer students a series of six (6) courses taught by Indigenous leaders from throughout North America who are experts in their fields. The courses will take place once a month beginning in October 2012 at our offices located in South Reno, NV.

Every course will also devote time to developing student's cultural knowledge, leadership skills, and healthy living. Additionally, students will learn the basics of digital video production throughout the duration of the courses.

Please share this application package with any young Indigenous adults in our area that you think may be interested and would benefit from this unique opportunity. The target group is young Indigenous adults from the Great Basin tribes who are ages 18 to 30.

The deadline is on the application which is Oct 1 and we'll do selections by Oct 5th.

The program EILI program is supported by a grant from the Administration for Native Americans.

We look forward to hearing from you!

Best regards, Debra Harry, Executive Director, Indigenous Peoples Council on Biocolonialism  
20995 S. Virginia St, Unit B Reno, NV 89521

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**Know Your GMOs**

The definitive film on GMO health risks has arrived, and NS/S and the [GMO Free Project of Tucson](#) are sponsoring screenings across Tucson this October. [Genetic Roulette: The Gamble of Our Lives](#) lays out the case against GMO food with compelling science. A must-see for all food-eating human beings!

*Free Screening and Tucson Premiere!*  
7 pm @ Crossroads Theater

*Thursday, October 11, 2012*  
4811 E. Grant Road

Film Screening and Discussion  
7 pm @ The Loft Cinema

Wednesday, October 24, 2012 (National Food Day)  
3233 E. Speedway Blvd.

\$5 suggested donation - no one turned away.

[Visit our website](#) for more details on these and other GMO and sustainable food events.

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### **Free Your Seeds**

In honor of World Food Day (October 16), NS/S will screen *Seeds of Freedom*, a short film exploring the importance of seed saving globally and the threats the practice faces. Executive Director Bill McDorman will lead a discussion after the showing.

Tuesday, October 16 7 pm @ NS/S Conservation Center 3584 E. River Road

\$5 suggested donation - limited seating - reserve: [info@nativeseeds.org](mailto:info@nativeseeds.org)

### **Cooped Up**

NS/S is very proud to sponsor the Valley Permaculture Alliance's 4th Annual Tour de Coops, a self-guided tour of the amazing urban poultry coops across metro Phoenix.

Tour de Coops Saturday, November 10

Visit the [Tour de Coops website](#) for more information.

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### **[Elveda Martinez](#) - Pinenut Reporter**

The Pinenut Festival is in full swing...the girls were all beautiful and did a great job at the Pageant last eve. The Talent Show will start at 6pm tonight; sign up early. The Coalition will be selling some great food in the concession. The JR Rodeo will start at 12 noon tomorrow; sign-ups will start early at the rodeo grounds. There are events for all to enjoy...fun run, powwow, mud volleyball, horsehoes, handgame tourney, parade, free BBQ, cradleboard contest, mud drags and more. This is a time for giving thanks for our many blessings.

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The Pinenut Festival Talent Show was great as usual...even had entrants from Gila River, Nespelem and Reno. My favorite was listening to our royalty, all three of them, sing the flag song. Was a variety of talent...singing, dancing, hula, guitar solo, flute playing, violin, Paiute prayer, Michael Jackson dancer, etc. Thanks to Hattie, Stan and the Coalition for planning this 25th Annual show. Of course this is my favorite event every year.

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Our Pinenut Festival JR Rodeo didn't have many contestants, but it was still fun. Had a lot of help and a few local clowns. The kids did great. It's almost time for the Pinenut Dance...time to pray for the people, our blessings, the Pinenuts and for our families. It's good to see everyone enjoying themselves...a lot of visitors from out of town. Even Ralph and Lucille Willie showed up from the White Mountain Apache Rez. It was good to visit with everyone. Our lil Montana and Maddie were having fun in the dirt by the horseshoe pits...grandpa George was still hanging in. See you all at the pinenut tree.

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No shortage of singers at tonight's Pinenut Dance...danced and prayed. My favorite was the man that sang the milkyway song in honor of Judy Trejo and those that have made the eternal journey...he had a great voice and the song was beautiful. Was a perfect song for a nite that is filled and bright with stars....oh the memories of those I loved and will always miss. So good to see everyone holding hands and dancing...bringing the People together.

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## **From the California Military Museum:**

### **Historic California Posts: Fort Humboldt**

Established on January 30, 1853, by Captain Robert C. Buchanan, 4th Infantry, this post was situated on a 35 foot high bluff overlooking Humboldt Bay at what was then Bucksport, presently a part of the city of Eureka. Intended to provide protection for the area's inhabitants from Indian hostiles, it served also as a supply depot for other posts in northern California. Ulysses S. Grant served here in 1854 as a 4th Infantry captain. In 1866 the garrison, except for one company of artillery was withdrawn and the post then became a subdepot, maintained primarily to provide supplies to Fort Gaston. Department commander Brigadier General Irvin McDowell reported on September 14, 1867, that the company of Artillery had been withdrawn and the post completely abandoned. One historical chronologist reports abandonment took place in 1866, in accordance with Special Order Number. 243. Department of California. On April 6, 1870, the military reservation, now a state historic monument was transferred to the Department of the Interior. The post hospital, completely renovated, was moved a short distance from its original site. It is now a Museum with Native American and military artifacts, text and photographs. The second building that has been restored is the Surgeons Quarters. This building is open only for special occasions. Visitors can look in the windows and see photographs of Josiah Simpson, Army Doctor, and his wife Harriett, who lived in the residence from 1854-75. In 2001 the Park added the History in Bloom garden designed to represent a typical personal garden at the Fort in 1853-63. The Fort Museum is open daily from 8:00 am until 4:00 pm most of the year. It is closed on weekends only from November through February. For more info on Fort Humboldt, people can call the State Park at (707) 445-6567.

#### **History**

by Colonel Herbert M. Hart, USMC (retired)  
Executive Director, Council on America's Military Past

Fort Humboldt was headquarters for the Northern California District of the Humboldt, an area of 20,000 square miles during the Civil War. With its rugged forests and mountains, the Humboldt District presented its commander with no easy task. "There are so many Indians and they are so hard to find," Colonel Francis J. Lippitt reported, "that to bring them all in by sending small detachments after them would take as long as it would to bring in the squirrels and coyotes."

When the fort was built in 1853, a lieutenant named George Crook was in its first detachment, it was just about the only military establishment in the area. By 1861, the Humboldt had four forts (Humboldt, Crook, Gaston, and Bragg) and as many camps (Baker, Lyon, Anderson, and Lincoln). This had shrunk to only Humboldt, Gaston, and Lincoln by 1865, and Camp Iaqua, built near Blue Lake in 1863.

Humboldt had its problems. One of its early captains, a U. S. Grant, served there for five months in 1854, but spent more time at Ryan's Tavern in Eureka than at the fort. In 1861 the rains were so bad that the 26 buildings were abandoned temporarily and shelter was sought in Eureka.

Twenty-five men scouted through the brambles and brush in the sixties with such enthusiasm that they were "so entirely destitute as to make it impossible for them to leave the camp, however urgently their services are needed," Lippitt reported. In other words, they had no pants.

At one time, Lippitt had 300 Indians and 35 soldiers under guard at the fort. He built a circular stockade 10 feet high and 80 feet in diameter and put everyone in it. After the Civil War, the need for Fort Humboldt lessened. It was closed in 1866 and abandoned in the 1870's. Only one building, the hospital, remains today. It was shifted from its original position, so today nothing at Fort Humboldt remains as it once was.

### **Humboldt Volunteers**

Official or Other Titles: Humboldt Volunteers, 2d Brigade

Location: Hydesville, Humboldt County

Mustered in: February 1860

Mustered out: 1860

Commanding Officers

Seman Wright, Captain; commissioned February 1860

E. D. Holland, First Lieutenant; commissioned February 1860

### **Official History**

In 1858, Governor Weller of California, received a letter from the citizens of Union, Humboldt County, with the following information:

*"It has now been two months since the Indians in this vicinity started in open hostility to us, though so far they have confined their operations to the trail connecting this County to Weaverville. This being our direct channel of communication with the Sacramento Valley, and a trail over which the United States Mail must pass once a week, it is of the utmost importance that it should be kept open. The Indians on this trail first manifested their hostility to us by shooting a man who was traveling alone. We supposed that a few men would be sufficient to punish the Indians and make them ask for peace, and accordingly, a party was organized, provided for by private means and sent in search of the hostiles. After trailing the Indians for several days, they were attacked from ambush and one man was killed. In the meantime their camp which they had left unguarded was attacked, and ten mules were killed. This party consisted of only twelve men. Subsequently, another party of twenty-five men went out who were provisioned at a heavy private expense. In endeavoring to drive the Indians from the vicinity of the trails, they were fired upon in a deep canyon, and one man was killed, another wounded. The company has now disbanded, not feeling inclined to incur further danger and hardships at their own expense.*

*"The trails are now closed, there being no travel over them except by night or in large parties. The question now is what is- there to be done? There are no troops here at the garrison and the people are not able to carry on a war at their own expense. The people of the county are of the opinion that if the militia could be called out, and arms furnished, the merchants would feel encouraged to furnish supplies, and wait for the State to pay. We can furnish the men if they can only be supplied." [1]*

Governor Weller's reply to this appeal was to issue a call for volunteer military companies to be formed in Humboldt County.

One of the companies formed was the Humboldt Volunteers, under the command of Captain Seman Wright. This company had several minor clashes with roving bands of Indians, and on February 26, 1860, they engaged in their first important conflict. The Humboldt Volunteers came upon a large body of Indians camped on Indian Island and the encounter that followed became a massacre.

In all, more than two hundred were reported killed and wounded including a large number of women and children. The slaying was accomplished by about forty horsemen, who rode into the vicinity of the island early Sunday morning. Riding into the south end of the bay, they took a

boat and crossed to the south shore of the island, there beginning their swath of extermination. After killing all the Indians they encountered, they proceeded up the bay, about six miles, where they completed the indiscriminate slaughter of all who were on the island. The grisly task completed, they left at daylight. Neither age or sex had been spared. Little children and old women were mercilessly stabbed and their skulls crushed with axes. When the bodies were landed at Union, a more shocking and revolting spectacle never was exhibited to the eyes of a civilized people. The causes of the slaying were said to lie in the fact that some Indians had stolen and killed beef stock belonging to ranchers and that they were being supplied with arms by members of the coast tribes. Whites, fearing an Indian attack in force, and believing that they would not be given adequate protection by the State in the matter of volunteer troops, decided to take matters into their own hands. It was pointed out that Captain Wright's company of volunteers had been acting without State authority, also in defiance of the laws, in the perpetration of their sanguinary deeds. [2]

News of this companies activities brought such a storm of criticism from all parts of the State, that the Humboldt Volunteers were compelled to disband in the latter part of 1860.

#### Footnotes

[1] Letter from A. Wiley to Governor Weller, State Archives, State Capitol.

[2] A notice of this meeting taken from a newspaper is attached to the company's organization papers, Adjutant-General's Office. \*\*Sacramento Union, March 2, 1860, page 2, column 2.

#### Trinity Rangers

Official or Other Titles: Trinity Rangers, Second Brigade, Sixth Division

Location: Pardee's Ranch, Redwood Creek, Humboldt County

Mustered in: October 14, 1858

Mustered Out: March 16, 1859

Commanding Officers

J. G. Messic, Captain; Date of Rank: October 14; 1858

#### Official History

In September 1858, Governor J. B. Weller informed Adjutant-General W. C. Kibbe that a large number of the citizens of Trinity and Humboldt counties had reported to him that a band of Indians of the Redwood Tribe had recently killed several persons, and committed many outrages upon the road from Weaverville to Humboldt Bay. It was said that, communication between these points was almost suspended, and that traveling had become exceedingly dangerous. Under those circumstances the Governor was asked for a military force to, open the route, and give protection and security to those who desired to travel over it.

Unwilling as the Governor was to involve the State in the expense of a campaign against the Indians unless absolutely necessary, he requested General Kibbe to proceed at once to Weaverville and make a detailed report of the existing conditions in that region. The General was to ascertain the number of Indians in the vicinity, and the character of the outrages that were committed by the hostiles. If the Indians still prevented travel on the road, and maintained a hostile attitude toward the people, the General was to organize a company of volunteer militia to suppress them. It was not the Governor's intention to call out a military force to chastise the Indians for past outrages, but if such acts were continued the hostiles were to be subdued, as it was necessary that communication between these important towns remain open, and protection given the citizens at all hazards. (1)

General Kibbe, acting on the Governor's instructions, went to Weaverville, Trinity County, to ascertain the facts relative to the conditions existing in that region of the country between Humboldt Bay and Weaverville, and to report on the depredations committed by the Indians. The General, failing to find what he deemed to be reliable information in that vicinity, proceeded in company with an old and experienced mountaineer, J.G. Messic, to the country inhabited by

the hostile tribes of Indians, in order to satisfy himself fully as to the number of savages, and if possible to learn their future designs. These hostiles were from the Mad River and Redwood Creek Indian Tribes. (2)

He found that the number of warriors belonging to these tribes were estimated at from 250 to 300 besides fifty braves from the Hoopa tribe. The hostile tribe was generally well armed with rifles, and there was proof that at one time at least forty shots were fired by a party of them from as many guns, killing two white men and wounding two others. The warfare they were waging did not seem to be entirely a predatory one. The Indians cared little for plunder, and were seeking to destroy men and animals, but would shoot a man or an Indian for his gun, being anxious to obtain arms. They also sent the friendly Indians with gold dust to the camps to purchase guns and ammunition for them, and frequently offered \$150 for a rifle worth only \$10. General Kibbe under these circumstances was forced to the conclusion that it was the duty of the State Government to afford the frontier citizens the protection which justice and humanity demanded, and to enter at once upon this duty and if necessary to exterminate these savages. (3)

On October 14, 1858, at Pardee's Ranch, Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, General Kibbe's company of volunteer militia was organized, and sworn into service for the period of three months under the command of Captain Messic, and was designated as the Trinity Rangers. This company was composed of eighty mountaineers who were well acquainted with the mode of Indian warfare.

The ability of the Trinity Rangers was soon apparent. On November 1, 1858, they encountered the Indians a short distance from Humboldt County, killed four of their number and captured seven or eight prisoners. One of the Rangers was killed in the encounter, (4) Captain Messic again surprised a camp of hostile Indians near the new Trinity trail on November eighth. The Indians took to the brush as soon as attacked and made a running fight. Four Indian warriors were killed and only one of the members of the Ranger party was injured. (5) About a week later on November fourteenth, the Captain with about one-half of his command came upon a band of Indians at the head of Yager Creek, and in the encounter five or six warriors were killed and about eight women and children taken prisoners. A man named Allan, under Captain Messic, was wounded during the engagement by the accidental discharge of a companion's gun. The prisoners were to be sent to the Klamath Reservation. (6)

Soon after this action was taken the Indian depredations in Humboldt County, ceased and the Trinity Rangers, assured their mission was completed, on March 16, 1859, were mustered out of the service of the State. An Act was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, on April 16, 1859, for payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of the Indian hostilities in that section of the State. This Act illustrates the manner in which the State appropriated money for payment to various districts, for their efforts in endeavoring to subdue the hostiles and maintain peaceful relation with the Indians. Quote: (7)

#### *The Act*

*Section 1. The sum of fifty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents (\$52,527.86) is hereby appropriated, out any money in the General Fund not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the indebtedness incurred by the expedition against the Indians in the Counties of Humboldt and Klamath during the year A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.*

*Section 2. The following schedule of pay is hereby established, for the officers and men engaged in expedition, viz.:*

*For pay and allowances of Captain, one hundred dollars per month.*

*For Surgeon, one hundred dollars per month.*

*For First-Lieutenant, seventy-five dollars per month.*

*For Second-Lieutenant, Sixty-five dollars per month.*

*For Third-Lieutenant, Sixty dollars per month.*

*Orderly Sergeant, sixty dollars per month.*

*Three Duty Sergeants, fifty-five dollars. per month.*

*Four Corporals, fifty-two dollars and fifty cents per month.*

*Privates, fifty dollars per month.*

*Section 3. The Board of Military Auditors are hereby required to audit, and allow, all legal claims, for services rendered, supplies furnished, and expenses incurred, in the late Indian War, in Humboldt and Klamath Counties; and the Controller shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer, for such amounts as shall be audited under the provisions of this Act.*

*Section 4. This Act shall be exempt from the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to create a Board of Examiners, to define their powers and duties, and to impose certain duties upon the Controller and Treasurer" approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.*

On disbanding the company, Captain Messic read them a letter from General Kibbe:

*"In mustering your company out of service, the Commander-in-Chief and myself, give the volunteers our cordial thanks for the gallant manner in which they have conducted this very successful campaign, and we sincerely hope and believe that the people throughout the State will appreciate the valuable service rendered by the Trinity Rangers." (8)*

(pic) Certificate of honorable discharge of Private Moses Davis from the Trinity Rangers  
(Bancroft Library)

#### Footnotes

(1) Letter from Governor J. B. Weller to General W. C. Kibbe, September 5, 1858, State Archives

(2) Letter from General W. C. Kibbe to Governor J. B. Weller, State Archives.

(3) Letter from General Kibbe to Governor Weller State Archives.

(4) *San Francisco Daily Herald*, November 1, 1858, page 3, column 4.

(5) *San Francisco Daily Herald*, November 10, 1858, page 2, column 5

(6) *San Francisco Daily Herald*, November 24, 1858, page 3, column 3.

(7) *Act for Payment of Expenses incurred in the Suppression of Indian Hostilities, April 16, 1859;*  
Original State Archives

(8) *San Francisco Daily Herald*, May 16, 1859, page 3, column 5.

#### Union Volunteers

Official or Other Titles: Union Volunteers, Sixth Division, Second Brigade

Location: Union, Klamath County (now Humboldt County)

Mustered in: January 22, 1855

Mustered out: March 23, 1855

Commanding Officers



F. M. Woodward, Captain  
B. C. Williams, First Lieutenant

### Official History

Klamath County suffered greatly from Indian depredations, and many times the citizens were.-forced to band themselves into armed organizations for the protection of their families and homes. On January 13; 1855, the Klamath Indians murdered five men at Orleans Bar. In retaliation a group of men volunteered at Union, Klamath County, to punish the Indians for this outrage, the result being that a new military company was formed on January 22, 1855, composed of thirty-five men, under the title of Union Volunteers.. With two friendly Indians by the name of Ecoosnawaga and Trinity Jim; who acted as guides, this company and 25 regulars under the command of Lieutenant H. W. Judah, United States Army, made up the expedition which was to subdue the Indians . An itemized account of the expenditures that were incurred on the expedition was kept, showing the exact number of days each man served, the number of days traveled, subsistence furnished by themselves, amount of pay and subsistence due, subsistence wages, and camping mileage, bringing the total cost of the expedition to \$10,547.00. (1)

The Union Volunteers organized for the sole purpose of taking part in an expedition against the Indians, and after sixty days of service, it was felt by the authorities that the Indian depredations had been checked for the time being. The volunteer company was disbanded March 23, 1855.

### Footnotes

(1) Muster Roll of the Union Volunteer March 23, 1855, on file Adjutant General's Office. This history was written in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in conjunction with the office of the Adjutant General and the California State Library

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Questions and comments concerning this site should be directed

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### [Food and Seed Aid for the Tarahumara](#)

Much of Mexico has been devastated by a combination of prolonged drought and cold snaps. A recent [NY Times article](#) discusses the crisis, as do many others. The Tarahumara have been hit particularly hard. Please consider donating to the Red Cross for immediate food aid to Mexico (there are [instructions](#) for designating that your donation goes toward relief for Mexico).

In addition to immediate food assistance, the Tarahumara need seeds. Native Seeds/SEARCH will be donating as much seed of Tarahumara corn, beans, and other crops as we can. We will also be doing seed increases of Tarahumara varieties this summer so that we can provide more extensive assistance next year. Please consider donating to the Red Cross for immediate assistance, and then please consider donating to Native Seeds/SEARCH to help support our seed growouts for the Tarahumara. If you are a farmer and would like to help, please [email us](#).

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### [Glass Gem Goes Viral! Get on the Waiting List for Seed](#)



This image of Glass Gem corn, the eye-popping heirloom variety stewarded by Native Seeds/SEARCH, has become a [viral sensation](#) on the Internet. We couldn't be more excited by the attention this brings to the conversation around seeds and diversity. Check out this [Native Seeds Blog post](#) for more background on the origin of Glass Gem and its relevance in the growing seed saving movement.

Many people have contacted us looking to obtain Glass Gem seed. We are currently sold out of the small quantity we had in stock, but there are plans to grow out a substantial amount this summer. Fresh seed should be available by October 2012. In the meantime, we have set up a waiting list for all who wish to purchase Glass Gem. [Click here to be added to the list](#), and you will be notified as soon it becomes available. Native Seeds/SEARCH members will get priority access; [click here to become a member](#). Make sure to save your seeds and share this amazing variety far and wide.

*“We envision the Greater Southwest as a place where farms and gardens, kitchens and tables, stores and restaurants are brimming with the full diversity of aridlands-adapted heirloom crops; people are keeping the unique seeds and agricultural heritage alive; and the crops, in turn, are nourishing humankind.”*

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## **Larry Gibson, Appalachian Hero**

By Ted Glick, Reader Supported News      12 September 12

Larry Gibson, the Keeper of the Mountains, died of a heart attack on Sunday at Kayford Mountain, West Virginia. Larry was a leader in the fight against the destructive and polluting coal extraction processes, Mountaintop Removal. -- CW/RSN

r. Dan Berrigan wrote a poem, "Some," that I thought of after hearing of Appalachian hero Larry Gibson's death two days ago:

*Some stood up once  
and sat down.  
Some walked a mile  
and walked away.  
Some stood up twice  
then sat down.  
I've had it, they said*

*Some walked two miles  
then walked away.  
It's too much, they cried*

*Some stood and stood and stood.  
They were taken for fools  
They were taken for being taken in.*

*Some walked and walked and walked*

*They walked the earth  
They walked the waters  
They walked the air.*

*Why do you stand  
they were asked, and  
Why do you walk?*

*Because of the children, they said, and  
Because of the heart, and  
Because of the bread.  
Because  
The cause  
Is the heart's beat  
And the children born  
And the risen bread.*

I didn't know Larry well, but I interacted with him in a number of settings over the past several years as I've done what I can to act in solidarity with the movement against mountaintop removal (mtr). I spent the most time with him during the weeklong March on Blair Mountain in June of 2011. Larry was with us every day of that march, wearing his neon green Keepers of the Mountain t-shirt and driving his covered truck with its very visible signs against mtr all along the route we walked.

It really felt like Larry was watching over us, letting anyone who might be thinking of disrupting our five-day-long march know that if they did so, they'd have to deal with him.

I remember Larry speaking on the evening of the second day. We were back in the Marmet warehouse near Charlestown, West Virginia, which had functioned as the organizing center for the march, forced to return there for the second night in a row because of coal company pressure leading to the cancellation of our camping locations. Larry reminded us of what we were doing and why, of the many years of struggle he and other Appalachians had endured, and ended with a call for everyone to make plans to get up very early the next morning so we could make up for time we had lost. He got a rousing ovation, raising our flagging spirits and motivating us for what lay ahead. He did his job.

At another point, Larry spoke about the time many years earlier when he had been forced to the side of the road by coal trucks while riding in his truck. He described how he pulled his gun out, placed it on the dashboard, went outside and proceeded to talk his way out of this dangerous situation. He described how he asked the coal company workers if they thought their kids were going to have decent jobs in Appalachia when they grew up. Larry described how he could tell from the look in their eyes and their body language that he had gotten through, and, this time, he wasn't hurt. The workers got in their trucks and left and he was able to continue on.

Larry didn't just model courage. He modeled steadfastness, a kind of humble steadfastness despite his town of Kayford literally being destroyed while Larry and his family refused to sell out or give in to the coal barons destroying Kayford Mountain. I am sure that, in Dan Berrigan's

words, he was "taken for a fool" by too many who didn't have his courage or his passion for standing and walking for what is right.

I would guess that he wouldn't want us to get all sentimental and weepy about his passing, though I must admit I've cried more than once since getting the news of his death. He would want us to do what the late Judy Bonds called for, that we "fight harder." He would want us to stand stronger. He would want us to draw strength from his example, this little man with a heart as big as the forests where he lived, worked and died for the land and its people.

*Ted Glick is the National Campaigns Coordinator of the Chesapeake Climate Action Network. Past writings and other information can be found at <http://tedglick.com>, and he can be followed on twitter at <http://twitter.com/jtglick>.*

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