

Journal #2898

from sdc

7.17.13

Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School 40th Anniversary

Rediscovering a Lost Native American Language

Amazing Grace in Cherokee

Years Later, Miss Indian America Pageant Winners Reunite

Adoptive Couple, Appellants, v. Baby Girl

Saginaw Grant

GrantStation

A Bit of California History

Duckwater Shoshone Elementary School 40th Anniversary Meeting getting finalized right now. Details posted soon.

[Rediscovering a Lost Native American Language](http://www.smithsonianmag.com) www.smithsonianmag.com

[Tim McCoy's astronomy course is helping to revive the words of the Miami tribe](#)

[AMAZING GRACE IN CHEROKEE - NATIVE AMERICAN](http://www.youtube.com) www.youtube.com

[TO ALL NATIVE AMERICANS AND FOR ALL THOSE THAT WISH THEY WERE](#)

[\(me\).....PEACE BE WITH YOU.....\(I am not Native American. I love and respect your...](#)

[Years Later, Miss Indian America Pageant Winners Reunite : NPR](http://www.npr.org) www.npr.org

[The Native American pageant's goal was to help counter racism in Sheridan, Wyo., though some say it only reinforced stereotypes.](#)

[SC Judicial Department](http://www.judicial.state.sc.us) www.judicial.state.sc.us

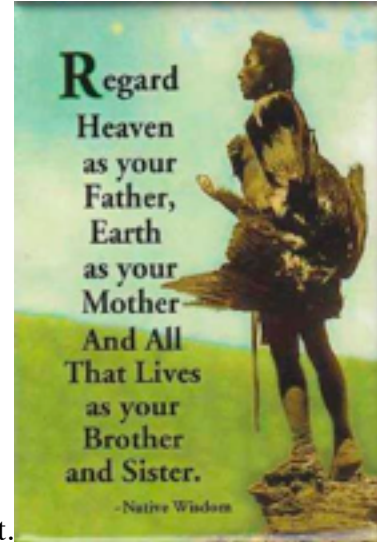
[Adoptive Couple, Appellants, v. Baby Girl, a minor child under the age of fourteen years,](#)

[Birth Father, and the Cherokee Nation, Respondents.](#)

[Saginaw Grant](#)

A Message from Saginaw Grant: "As Native people, we are taught by our grandpas and grandmas while growing up to always respect one another, to be good to one another, never put people down and to help each other. This is the way of my people, the Native people. It brings me much sadness the things that I have read lately here on these Facebook pages and on the internet. The harsh words that I have read putting people down. Innocent people, people that some of you do not even know personally yet you take it upon yourself to go on and on about them, about this movie that I am in (The Lone Ranger). I have enjoyed every moment on the set of this movie, the filming of this move and the many friends that I have met making this movie. Every single one that were hired in this movie worked very hard, we were able to feed out families because of this of which I am very thankful for. If you have dissatisfaction in life you must take it upon yourself to do something good for your own community. Help our people living in the poorest reservation, help our elders, our children. Do something positive so in turn you will feel good about yourself rather than being angry all the time. Being angry will bring you

sickness in your life, you will not be able to go on living a happy life with this kind of attitude. The message I want to get out to "all" people out there reading this, is to be satisfied with life, know who you are. If you know who are then you can have peace in your life, you will never have to be concerned of what others may think of you. I want to remind everyone who has met with me and for those whom I have yet to meet is to have the respect for others. Look at yourself first and ask, "Am I satisfied and happy with myself" and have respect for everyone, this will



allow you to live a good life. -Saginaw M. Grant

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GrantStation

National Funding Opportunities

Support for National and International Children's Programs [**Ronald McDonald House Charities**](#)
Ronald McDonald House Charities (RMHC) supports nonprofit organizations whose programs help improve the health and well being of children throughout the world. Grants are provided to stable, efficient U.S.-based organizations operating domestically or internationally that have an extensive impact on children. (Programs that are local in scope are not supported.) The current focus is on sustainable, replicable projects that include a train-the-trainer component in their pursuit of addressing the most pressing issues relating to children's health and well being. [Online applications](#) will be accepted through August 30, 2013. Visit the RMHC website to review the application guidelines.

Initiatives to Enhance Rural America Funded

CHS Foundation

The CHS Foundation is committed to investing in the future of rural America, agriculture, and cooperative business through education and leadership development. The Foundation supports national efforts related to its mission as well as programs within the [**CHS trade territory**](#) for regional, multi-state, or statewide projects. The Foundation's funding focuses on the following program areas: Cooperative Education, Rural Youth Leadership Development, Farm and Agricultural Safety, Returning Value to Rural Communities, and University Partnerships. All applications are accepted on an ongoing basis, with the exception of Cooperative Education applications, which are due in the fall of each year. Visit the Foundation's website for a description of each grant category and [online application](#) instructions.

Grants Promote Social Justice in the U.S. and Canada

Unitarian Universalist Association: Fund for a Just Society

The Fund for a Just Society, a program of the Unitarian Universalist Association, provides grants to nonprofit organizations in the U.S. and Canada that address issues of social and economic justice. The Fund supports organizations that use community organizing to bring about systemic change leading to a more just society and mobilize with those who have been disenfranchised and excluded from resources, power, and the right to self-determination. Consideration is given to projects that are less likely to receive conventional funding because of the innovative or challenging nature of the work or the economic and social status of the constituency. The maximum grant amount is \$15,000; however, most grants range between \$6,000 and \$8,000. Requests are reviewed two times per year; the next application deadline is September 16, 2013. Visit the Unitarian Universalist Association website to review the funding guidelines.

Grants Promote Social Justice in the U.S. and Canada

National Alliance for Accessible Golf

Accessible Golf Program Grants, administered by the National Alliance for Accessible Golf and funded by the United States Golf Association, support nonprofit organizations, government agencies, and educational institutions in their efforts to make the game of golf more accessible to people with disabilities. Priority is given to inclusive programming – opportunities that allow participants with disabilities and participants without disabilities to learn and play the game side by side. Grants of up to \$20,000 are provided to assist with core golf program costs such as adaptive golf clubs and bags, golf course access, and transportation of participants to and from programming. Requests may be submitted throughout the year. Visit the Alliance’s website to download the program guidelines.

Regional Funding Opportunities

Funds for Programs in Bank Communities

BBVA Compass Foundation

The BBVA Compass Foundation supports nonprofit organizations that are making a positive impact in the communities the bank serves in Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, New York, Puerto Rico, and Texas. The Foundation gives priority to requests that best reflect the following focus areas: community development/financial literacy, education, health and human services, arts and culture, environment and natural resources, and diversity and inclusion. Online applications are due September 30, 2013. (Organizations interested in applying should join one of the Charitable Contributions Process Conference Calls/Webinar Presentations held on July 26, August 16, and September 13 prior to submitting a grant request.) Visit the bank’s website to learn more about the Foundation’s guidelines and application process.

Grants Address Oral Health in Connecticut and New Jersey

Delta Dental of New Jersey Foundation

The Delta Dental of New Jersey Foundation works to promote educational projects devoted to the enhancement of dental health, as well as dental care programs designed to increase public awareness of the general benefits of good oral health. The Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations throughout New Jersey and Connecticut that focus on dental care for underserved populations. Currently, the Foundation’s funding priorities are to support dental programs that provide access to care for children, developmentally disabled persons, and seniors.

In addition, the Foundation provides support for dental education initiatives, including scholarship programs and children's programs. The Round One grant application deadline is August 19, 2013. Visit the Foundation's website to learn more about the grant program guidelines.

Support for Progressive Grassroots Groups in Oregon

[McKenzie River Gathering \(MRG\) Foundation: General Fund](#)

The McKenzie River Gathering (MRG) Foundation funds Oregon-based grassroots groups that organize people to work for progressive social change. In 2013, the Foundation's General Fund will provide grants to organizations with annual budgets of less than \$500,000 that are working on social justice, human rights, racial justice, economic justice, environmental protection, and/or peace and international solidarity. Grants will range from \$1,000 to \$20,000. The upcoming application deadline for the General Fund is August 30, 2013. (Groups that have not been funded previously by the Foundation must talk to program staff prior to applying.) Visit the Foundation's website to review the applicant eligibility information.

Health Improvement Programs for Kansans Funded

[Kansas Health Foundation: Recognition Grants](#)

The mission of the Kansas Health Foundation is to improve the health of all Kansans. The Foundation's Recognition Grants support a broad range of nonprofit organizations throughout the state that fit within the Foundation's mission. In addition to supporting specific projects, the Foundation funds initiatives that focus on promoting policy, systems, and environmental transformations that affect all aspects of health, including social factors that contribute to a healthy population. Grants of up to \$25,000 are provided. The upcoming application deadline is September 15, 2013. Visit the Foundation's website to review the Recognition Grants guidelines.

Federal Grant and Loan Programs

Program Provides Support to Border Communities

[Department of Housing and Urban Development](#)

The Border Community Capital Initiative program supports local rural nonprofits and Indian tribes serving colonias along the U.S./Mexico border. Support is provided for lending and investing activities in affordable housing, small businesses, or community facilities, and for securing additional sources of public and private capital for these activities. The application deadline is August 26, 2013.

Community College Humanities Programs Funded **[National Endowment for the Humanities](#)**

The Bridging Cultures at Community Colleges program provides support to strengthen and enrich humanities education and scholarship at community colleges or in community college systems. The application deadline is August 27, 2013.

Funds Available for Tribal Wildlife Programs

[Fish and Wildlife Service](#)

The Tribal Wildlife Grants program provides support to develop or implement programs that benefit wildlife and their habitat, including species of Native American cultural or traditional importance and species that are not hunted or fished. The application deadline is September 3, 2013.

Support Available to Revitalize Neighborhoods

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant Program supports the implementation of comprehensive neighborhood revitalization plans, including housing rehabilitation, programs for youth, and the creation of public and private reinvestment in distressed neighborhoods. The application deadline is September 10, 2013.

Online Education Trainings

Upcoming Online Education Trainings

Unless otherwise noted, all Online Education Trainings are webinars, are 90 minutes in duration, and are scheduled to begin at 2 PM Eastern Time. The registration fee is \$89 per person or \$150 for a group.

Funding Rural America: Finding New Grants for Small Communities

When has it ever been easy to secure funding for rural communities? Is there a way to level the playing field so small towns and counties or boroughs without large metropolitan areas can compete for both government and private sector grants? What are the other options for financially supporting a rural project? Are collaborative efforts worth the effort? And, of course the biggest question: who is funding rural America? These and other relevant questions, along with current trends affecting rural funding, will be addressed in this webinar presented by Cynthia Adams, CEO of GrantStation. This webinar will be held on Thursday, July 18, 2013. Visit the link above to register.

Grants: How to Get Them and What to Do Next (NEW)

When money is tight or when experiencing a budget gap, or when launching a new program area or expanding an organization's audience base, we often think "Why not get a grant?" This webinar, presented by Judi Margolin, explores the ins and outs of grantseeking, providing some very specific advice about how to be successful at securing outside funding from both foundations and corporations. Topics covered include the various types of grants, which kinds of grants in which dollar amounts work best for different types of funders, types of grant support, alternatives to cash grants, and how to determine where grants fit in your overall funding scheme. What to do when you actually receive a grant to ensure you are well positioned for the next grant is also addressed. The webinar will be held Thursday, August 22, 2013. Visit the link above to register.

Writing Capacity Building Grants

Developing a capacity building grant request requires a specific approach which is distinct from the application process for operating or program grant requests. During this webinar, Alice Ruhnke will walk participants through the introduction, needs statement, objectives, and evaluation components of capacity building grant requests, using "real life, real time" examples of what funders are looking for. The webinar is appropriate for individuals who have a basic understanding of grant fundamentals and would like to apply those concepts specifically to capacity building grants. Participants will receive the power point presentation and the notes upon completion of the webinar. This webinar will be held on Wednesday, September 18, 2013. Visit the link above to register.

For a complete list of upcoming Online Education Trainings, click [here](#).

Partner Depot

Free Local Regis Salon Pick-Ups Now through July 14th from Good360!

Get personal care donations right in your neighborhood!

Treat your whole community to styling products that will give them the boost of confidence to take on every day. By requesting a Regis Salon through the Good360 online catalog, your organization will be able to pick up a variety of high quality beauty products, such as shampoos and conditioners, hair styling products, brushes, hair accessories, nail polishes, and more, from an available salon near you! **You will need to register as a member of Good360 before you can place a donation order, and agree to our terms of use.**

Orion Magazine - World-Changing Ideas Delivered to Your Mailbox

Orion Magazine

Looking for summer reading? Try a free trial subscription to *Orion*, the award-winning journal of nature, culture, and place. Beautiful, inspiring, and ad-free, *Orion* is “a respite of intelligence, compassion, provocative thought, and beauty in a world that sometimes seems devoid of all those things,” according to one reader. [Request your copy here](#), and if you decide to subscribe you’ll save more than half off the cover price for a full year of *Orion*.

National 4-H Youth Conference Center - A Nonprofit Hotel in Washington, DC

National 4-H Youth Conference Center

We believe youth program leaders help develop engaged, proactive citizens and leaders. National 4-H Youth Conference Center is Washington, DC's premier youth hotel and conference center. As a part of 4-H, the largest youth serving organization in the United States, **the conference center's operations benefit national youth programs**. Minutes from Washington, DC's museums and sites, our [youth friendly hotel](#) has 12-acres with flexible meeting space, indoor and outdoor recreation, and a hotel cafe. We can accommodate over 800 overnight guests, and each room has two or four beds with a private bathroom. If you'd like National 4-H Youth Conference Center to host your next meeting or trip to Washington, DC, please email salesinfo@4hcenter.org or call 800-368-7432.

Grant Professionals Association - Top International Grant Conference Comes to Baltimore – Save BIG!

15th Annual GPA National Conference

The Grant Professionals Association is an international membership organization who serves those in the grants industry, from **developers to managers** and everyone in between. The 15th Annual GPA National Conference will be held this year in Baltimore, Maryland on November 13-16. With over 70 workshops, a keynote speaker from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and fantastic Pre-Conference workshops, this year’s conference is sure to be packed with professional development and networking opportunities for every attendee! Hurry – the Early-Bird Registration rate ends on **July 31st!** Save \$50 with the discount code **GS-50!** For more information, please visit www.grantprofessionals.org/professional-development/conference.

A Little California History

<http://www.crc.nativeweb.org/>

Today, along the Californian coast, South of Monterey Bay is a place called Carmel-by-the-Sea. Under blue sky and white crashing waves you can still hear the wonderful sounds of seagulls,

and sometimes a playful otter. If you were to take a time machine back only five hundred, or twenty thousand years ago, you would also hear the playing sounds of children on the beach, just as there are today in the Year 2001.

It is said in our traditions that we have always been here in California and current archaeological evidence confirms that our Grandmothers and Grandfathers have been in California for at least 20,000 years. We were not alone, for we had neighbors. These neighbors were in other tribes located in villages and camps on the coast and in the canyons. We would trade with them, maybe meet a new husband or wife, and rarely, but occasionally had our disagreements. Life along the coast provided all we needed.

Then, in the year 1492, something would happen very far from Carmel California, that would effect all the Native American way of life forever... and that was the landing of Christopher Columbus, representing the nation of Spain.

"Traditionally, California Indians have been portrayed in history as a docile primitive people, who openly embraced the invading Spaniards and were rapidly subdued. This simplistic contention adds little to a realistic understanding of native history in California..." (Heizer, 1978:99)

Although world events were in progress that would effect the future of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel people, one particular day would have the most dramatic change. That day was June 3, 1770.

The Spanish "Father Serra" arrived by sea from the new mission he created in San Diego. He met a Spanish military expedition led by the Spanish Governor Gaspar de Portola. Immediately, the Governor created a fort, known in Spanish as a "presidio" and Father Serra with the help of our relatives built a small church at the presidio. Times were hard, and when a resupply ship never showed up, our relatives helped the Spanish people. Even with this help, the Spanish military personnel made life very difficult for us and there were often incidents. Father Serra decided to move the church to the other side of Monterey. One year later, permission was given by Spain for Father Serra to move the church and California's second mission was to be built in what is now called Carmel.

During this time, many good things, and many bad things happened to our people. Life under Spanish rule was harsh because unless our Grandparents converted to Catholicism, they were not treated as equals. Spain had just defeated the muslims in their homecountry, and declared to bring Christianity to all of the "New World".

It is easy to talk about the bad things that happened, and many people today are still very angry over how our people were treated. Many of our tribal members are Catholic to this very day, while others hold and maintain our traditional beliefs. Some of our members mix their beliefs of both and they are free in our society to do so as the tribe encourages all to take their own spiritual journey. Many members still enjoy a relationship with the original mission.

Our neighbors from other tribes and villages were gathered at the mission, some came voluntarily, but some came only by force in which the Spanish Military provided. It was the Spanish Catholic way to "save the souls" of the Native American people. Those that learned the ways of the church were called "neophytes".

The Spanish called us "Costanoan" which means "coast people." We call ourselves "Ohlone" in our language. Rumsen is the name of five villages in the area of Monterey and Carmel where the Spanish landed. Thus, we are the Costanoan-Rumsen-Carmel People (and thus "Tribe"). Reading the history, you will see how many of the geographic locations in California were named for the people from those times.

(More tribal history to come...)

Below, you will see a detailed timeline of world events and how our homeland of Monterey and the Carmel area played an important role in the History of California and the United States. Our history is tied to the land and to the people that have come to our shores. In the past, there have been many dark times, and our Grandmothers and Grandfathers had to endure much, but now we enjoy a period of peace and co-existence. Our culture continues to this day, and we hope that the history of our people will never be forgotten.

THE WORLD EVENTS TIMELINE:

1492 - Far from California, the Spanish explorer Columbus lands in the Caribbean islands. Columbus brought America to the attention of the civilized world, and to the growing scientific civilizations of Western Europe.

1513 - Vasco Nunez de Balboa reaches the Pacific by sea.

1519 - The conquistador Hernando Cortes subdued the Aztecs empire in Mexico with an alliance of "rebel" Indians and 500 Spaniards armed with swords, guns, and horses.

1522 - Survivors of Ferdinand Magellan's expedition completed the first circumnavigation of the globe by sea.

1531 - 1533 Francisco Pizarro overthrew the empire of the Incas and established Spanish dominion over Peru.

1542 - Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo is sent on a Spanish naval expedition up the California coastline. He sails into San Diego harbor, becoming the first European to enter California and claims the new-found land for Spain. Cabrillo goes on to chart the harbors at San Pedro and Santa Barbara. His expedition spends the winter on Santa Catalina Island, where Cabrillo dies.

1543 - The Cabrillo expedition continues under the command of chief pilot Bartoleme Ferrer, who discovers San Francisco Bay and pushes on to the Rouge River, north of the present border between California and Oregon, before turning back.

1579 - Sir Francis Drake sails into a small harbor north of San Francisco Bay to repair his ship, "The Golden Hind", after a year of marauding along the Mexican coast; he claims the surrounding territory for Queen Elizabeth I and England.

1602 - With three ships, "San Diego", "Santo Tomás", and "Tres Reyes", Spanish sailor Sebastian Vizcaino discovers Monterey Bay and describes the location as the "land of milk and honey". Vizcaino also describes the Monterey/Carmel area as the best port that could be desired, sheltered from all winds; with much wood and water; settlements of friendly Indians; springs of good water; beautiful lakes covered with ducks and many other birds; good meadows for cattle; fertile fields for growing crops. Vizcaino names the area after the viceroy of Mexico, Don Gaspár de Zúñiga y Acevedo, Count of Monte Rey, who chartered the expedition. Most of the sailors were suffering from scurvy; many were seriously ill, and 16 had died.

1705 - Eusebio Kino produces a map which finally establishes that California is part of North America, not a giant island.

1713 - Miguel Joseph "Junipero" Serra was born November 24, at Petra Majorca in Spain's Balearic Isles. As an adult, he would become Father Serra and create a chain of 21 missions in California.

1741 - Russians Vitus Bering and Alexi Chirikov explore the coast of Alaska.

1769 - Settlement of California by Spanish Forces. Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan accompanying a Mexican expeditionary force under the command of Gaspar de Portola, establishes Mission San Diego de Alcalá near the site of present-day San Diego. The outpost is the first in a planned string of settlements along the coast of Spain's California territory which are intended to guard against Russian intruders.

1770 - On the first day of June, the Spanish packet ship "San Antonio" put into the pine-bordered harbor of Monterey. It had been over a month in covering the more than 400 miles from San Diego. Once ashore, the passengers, with Father Junípero Serra at their head, were surrounded by the men of Governor Portolá's land expedition. The latter group, which left San Diego by land, after the sailing of the San Antonio, had arrived more than a week before. After the joyous religious ceremony which accompanied the raising of the Spanish flag, news of the occupation was immediately dispatched overland to the Spanish authorities in Mexico. Within a few weeks, a church was erected, and the military presidio settled into a business-like routine. The heavy stands of forest that surround the settlement made adequate housing easy to construct. Rough as it was, it presented an almost luxurious contrast to the mud and brush shelters in San Diego. Fr. Serra found the climate and surroundings of Monterey so much to his liking that it became his favorite mission and the headquarters of the mission chain.

1770 July - Portolá turned his command over to Lieutenant Fages, and departed. The new military commander was unlike the easy-going Portolá and immediately began to inject himself into mission affairs. Soon Fr. Serra decided that the mission was more likely to prosper at a distance from the presidio and in 1771 he moved it some five miles south to a verdant pasture bordering the Carmel River. The church at the Monterey Presidio continued in use for the

soldiers of the garrison until 1794, when it was replaced by the structure which is still in use as a place of worship.

1775 - In San Diego, Indians forced to labor in the mission fields and to worship according to the missionaries' teachings, cause a rebellion against the Spanish, burning every building and killing most of the inhabitants, including the mission's head priest. A Spanish sharpshooter turns the battle and the Indians are driven off. The Spanish retain control of their outpost.

1776 - The Declaration of Independence marks the beginning of the American Revolutionary War and the creation of a new government known as the United States of America.

1776 - A group of 240 Spanish settlers, led overland from 2,200 miles in Mexico across desert and mountain by Governor Luis Anza, arrive in Monterey. Lieutenant Fages, and continue on to establish a permanent colony on San Francisco Bay.

1778 - The first treaty was signed between an Indian tribe, the Delaware, and the United States government. In signing this treaty, the United States was affirming the English and European tradition of dealing with tribes as political entities. Early U.S. policy was consistent with European practice of recognizing tribes as government with full internal sovereignty.

1787 - The United States Constitution is approved by the Constitutional Convention and ratified by the states the following year 1788.

1793 - A Spanish Military fortification known as "El Castillo" is built over one of our villages overlooking Monterey's harbor. Construction was finished in 1794.

1794 - The Royal Presidio Chapel (now called the San Carlos Cathedral) is built in Monterey. This is now the oldest building in Monterey.

1795 - The Treaty of San Lorenzo establishes the border between the United States and Spanish territories along the Mississippi and gives U.S. merchants the right to ship goods through New Orleans duty-free.

1803 - Napoleon has agreed to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States for \$15 million, although the transfer will violate the terms under which he had received the territory from Spain. United States Congress approves the deal in October. Jefferson no doubt foresaw, his proposed expedition will also serve to secure America's hold on its newest possession and to reinforce American claims in the Pacific northwest.

1804 - The Spanish divide California into Alta California and Baja California. Monterey becomes the capital of Alta California.

1806 - Spanish authorities in San Francisco reverse their policy and agree to sell provisions to Russian colonists after the Russians' representative becomes engaged to the daughter of the presidio's commander.

1809 - There are 25 Russian American colonies strung along the northern Pacific coast as far south as California.

1811 - Russian settlers found Fort Ross at Bodega Bay just north of San Francisco.

1818 - Hippolyte de Bouchard, a Frenchman commanding an Argentinean warship, lands and captures Monterey driving the Spanish soldiers inland. Bouchard ransacks Monterey and departs attacking several California ports down the coast. The Spanish soldiers retake Monterey.

1819 - The United States renounces all claims to Tejas (Texas) in a treaty with Spain that brings Florida under American control.

1820 - More than 20,000 Indians live in "virtual" slavery on the California missions.

1821 - Mexicans rebel against Spanish rule, winning independence. Monterey remains the capital of Alta California under Mexican authority.

1822 - President Monroe warns of armed reprisals if Russians attempt to establish a physical presence on lands claimed by the United States in the Pacific northwest.

1824 - The Bureau of Indian Affairs is established within the War Department, with a primary duty to regulate and settle disputes arising from trade with Indian tribes.

1824 - Russia agrees to set its southern border in the Pacific northwest at 54 degrees, 40 minutes, and to allow American vessels within the 100-mile limit it had set around its territories in the Pacific.

1826 - The rich and valuable lands held by the Spanish missions had long been a sore point among newly independent Mexican citizens who felt that all Alta California lands, not only the government sponsored pueblos and the few grazing tracts granted to a select group of favorites, should be opened up to settlement. Governor Echeandia issued decrees in 1826, 1830, and 1831 that weakened Indian dependence of the missions and set in motion the process of secularization of the 21 Alta California missions. Mexican Governor Figueroa in 1834 ordered the Franciscans to turn the missions over to secular priests, and the affairs of the mission to be handled by government officials. The result was predictable: the officials appropriated the missions and their extensive lands--lands held in trust for the Indians. The decree was supposed to make the Indians independent Mexican citizens, free of the padres, but when they were released they found themselves without any land. In spite of the decreed purpose to release mission Indians from conditions of near slavery and dependence and to open the land for settlement by petitioners, the immediate effects of secularization throughout California were to deprive a large percentage of the remaining mission Indians of their rightful property, and to disperse mission property quickly to Mexican land owners, frequently without regard for legal process, to a relatively few fortunately situated individuals.

1827 - In Monterey, the "Custom House" was built by the Mexican government for the collection of duties from foreign shipping. Since 1822, American ships from Boston would sail around the Cape to get hides and tallow. Money was virtually nonexistent in the frontier economy, as all obligations and transactions were carried out with the cattle hide, or "California bank note" as it was known to the traders. The rancheros manufactured almost nothing themselves, but slaughtered huge numbers of their herds in preparation for the periodical visits of the Boston

trading ships. The hides were accepted as currency, valued in trade at two dollars apiece, while tallow was valued at six dollars per 100 pounds. This bought articles of every description from the trading ships: staple foods, clothing, fancy goods, furniture, or tools; at roughly a 300 percent markup over prices paid at Boston. The Custom House is the oldest U.S. Government building in California because the U.S. continued to use this facility after the war with Mexico.

1828 - The United States Senate ratifies a treaty setting the Sabine River as the border between Mexico and the United States.

1828 - Mexico decrees that all ships entering Alta California are to do so at Monterey in order to have their cargos inspected and taxes paid. California has many ports from the North and South and trade goods would be sold without paying taxes.

1831 - In *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*, a dispute over Georgia's attempt to extend its jurisdiction over Cherokee territory, Chief Justice John Marshall denies Indians the right to court protection because they are not subject to the laws of the Constitution. He describes Indian tribes as "domestic dependent nations," saying that each is "a distinct political entity...capable of managing its own affairs."

1842 - Believing that the United States is at war with Mexico, Navy Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, Commander of the American Pacific Squadron captures the capital Monterey and claims California for the United States. When he discovers this is a mistake, he apologizes and sails away.

1845 - Mexico severs relations with the United States after the U.S. annexation of Texas. This will have a direct effect upon the future of California.

1846 - Britain and the United States reach a compromise in the Pacific Northwest, setting the Oregon Territory's northern border at the 49th parallel.

1846 March - U.S. Army Col. John C. Fremont, on his third expedition through the West, raises the American flag at an improvised fort near Monterey. The United States is not at war with Mexico so he soon abandons his impetuous efforts and takes his forces North toward Oregon. On the way, however, he receives word of the impending Mexican War and returns to California.

1846 April - Mexican troops had crossed the Rio Grande on April 25 and attacked U.S. General Zachary Taylor's troops, killing or injuring 16 of them. In his war message, delivered to Congress on May 11-- U.S. President Polk claimed that Mexico had "invaded our territory and shed American blood on American soil.". Congress overwhelmingly approved a declaration of war on May 13. The United States sends its army on the Rio Grande, under General Taylor, to invade the heart of Mexico while a second force, under Colonel Stephen Kearny, was to occupy New Mexico and California. Kearny's campaign into New Mexico and California would meet with Capt Fremont and Commodore Stockton.

1846 May - Upon Capt. Fremont's arrival in California he defied Mexican authorities, throwing his support behind a small group of dissident Americans near Sonoma who started an unofficial uprising and created the Bear Flag Republic.

When news of the declaration of war with Mexico reached California, Frémont was appointed by U.S. Navy Commodore Robert F. Stockton as major of a battalion and, with Stockton, moved their forces south to capture the entire state. Meanwhile, General Stephen Watts Kearny entered California from the southeast with orders to establish a government, leading to an obvious conflict of authority. Frémont accepted California's capitulation from Mexican officials at Cahuenga Pass, near Los Angeles, and Stockton appointed him military governor of California. Kearny, however, had Frémont arrested and court-martialed in Washington, D.C., in 1847-48 for disobedience. He was sentenced to dismissal from the army, and although his penalty was set aside by President James K. Polk, Frémont resigned.

1846 June - About a dozen Americans seized a large herd of horses from a Mexican military commandant. Another group of Americans captured Sonoma, the chief settlement north of San Francisco. Led by William B. Ide, the Americans issued a declaration of independence and hoisted a flag, its white ground emblazoned with a grizzly bear facing a red star. On June 25 U.S. Capt. John Charles Frémont arrived at Sonoma and gave his support to the Bear Flag Revolt. And on July 5 the insurrectionists elected Frémont the new President of the "Republic of California."

1846 July - Forces under U.S. Navy Commodore John D. Sloat lands in Monterey and moves to occupied San Francisco and Sonoma, claimed California for the United States, and replaced the bear flag with the American flag. Capt. Fremont was arrested and sent to Washington for court marshal.

1846 - Over the following months, American troops under Commodore Robert F. Stockton, aided by Fremont's so-called California Battalion, capture San Francisco, San Diego and Los Angeles without bloodshed. The Mexican Governor, Pio Pico, escapes to Mexico to avoid capture. Later Pico returns to Los Angeles and aids the Americans gain control of California. General Kearny, by order of Washington D.C. names Robert Stockton as the first American Governor of California.

1846 October - Los Angeles, the American occupation force stirs up violent resentment, and the Americans are driven out by a guerrilla force led by Andrés Pico, brother of the departed California governor Pio Pico. Stockton's first attempt to regain control of Los Angeles is repulsed, and while he regroups, an American force arrives from New Mexico, commanded by General Stephen Kearny. Attacked by Pico's insurgents at San Pascual, Kearny's troops suffer heavy losses, but with Stockton's aid they reach safety in San Diego. Early the next year 1847, Stockton, Kearny and Fremont combine forces to recapture Los Angeles, with Fremont accepting the insurgents' surrender in the Capitulation of Cahuenga on January 13.

1847 - Brigham Young assembles a "Mormon Battalion" of 500 volunteers to fight in the Mexican War, though by the time they reach California early in 1847, the conquest there is complete.

1847 - John C. Fremont is appointed governor of California by Commodore Stockton, but Fremont is soon arrested by General Kearny, who is under orders to act as governor of the province himself. Kearny ships Fremont back to Washington, where he is convicted of disobeying orders and dismissed from the Army.

1848 - End of the war with Mexico. The United States purchases California. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the Mexican War, was signed on February 2, 1848, by Nicholas P. Trist for the United States and by a special commission representing the collapsed government of Mexico. Trist disregarded a recall to Washington, and negotiated the treaty in violation of most of his instructions. The U.S. Senate reluctantly approved the treaty. Under the treaty, Mexico ceded to the United States Upper (Alta) California and New Mexico (including Arizona) and recognized U.S. claims over Texas, with the Rio Grande as its southern boundary. The United States in turn paid Mexico \$15,000,000, assumed the claims of American citizens against Mexico, recognized prior land grants in the Southwest, and offered citizenship to any Mexicans residing in the area. Many Mexican officials become Americans and enter political offices.

1849 - The first public library in California is established in Monterey.

1849 September - Colton Hall in Monterey hosts The California State Constitutional Convention. Forty-eight delegates from ten districts in California debate for six weeks to create the state's first constitution. San Jose becomes the new capital of California. The constitution was written in both Spanish and English.

1850 - California enters the Union. With miners flooding the hillsides and devastating the land, California's Indians find themselves deprived of their traditional food sources and forced by hunger to raid the mining towns and other white settlements. Miners retaliate by hunting Indians down and brutally abusing them. The California legislature responds to the situation with an Indenture Act which establishes a form of legal slavery for the native peoples of the state by allowing whites to declare them vagrant and auction off their services for up to four months. The law also permits whites to indenture Indian children, with the permission of a parent or friend, and leads to widespread kidnapping of Indian children, who are then sold as "apprentices."

1853 - California begins confining its remaining Indian population on military reservations, but the combination of legal enslavement and near genocide has already made California the site of the worst slaughter of Native Americans in United States history. As many as 150,000 Indians lived in the state before 1849; by 1870, fewer than 30,000 will remain.

1861 - Confederate forces fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina, unleashing the Civil War. California declares for the Union when news of the Civil War reaches the far West more than a month after the attack on Fort Sumter. California remains a "Union" State.

1864 - A large group of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribal people leave the Carmel and head to the Prado-Chino area in Southern California. They remain intact as families and socio-political groups.

1865 The Confederate surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, brings an end to the Civil War. The Union Pacific Railroad begins moving westward, laying track at an average rate of one mile per day. In California, Chinese laborers join the Central Pacific work gangs, providing the strength, organization and persistence needed to break through the mountains.

1867 - The United States purchases Alaska from Russia.

1881 - Helen Hunt Jackson publishes *A Century of Dishonor*, the first detailed examination of the federal government's treatment of Native Americans in the West. Her findings shock the nation with proof that empty promises, broken treaties and brutality helped pave the way for white pioneers.

1883 - A group of clergyman, government officials and social reformers calling itself "The Friends of the Indian" meets in upstate New York to develop a strategy for bringing Native Americans into the mainstream of American life. Their decisions set the course for U.S. policy toward Native Americans over the next generation and result in the near destruction of Native American culture.

1906 - A devastating earthquake virtually destroys San Francisco, setting off fires that burn out eight square miles in the city, leaving 250,000 homeless. Lost in the fire was the original flag from the "Bear Flag Revolt".

(MORE HISTORY TO COME...)

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