Journal #4088 from sdc 2.8.18

Lasers Reveal a Maya Civilization So Dense It Blew Experts' Minds Archival Resources Rim Country Exodus: A Story of Conquest, Renewal, and Race in the Making March PowWows Is an iconic bird of California heading for its last dance? The Trouble with Cadiz California's great Sierra forest are dying. We all have a stake in saving them. Sheppard Contemporary and University Galleries School District Seeks Applicants for Advisory Committees Climate 'Hero' Gets Three-Year Prison Sentence for Shutting Down Tar Sands Pipeline Controversial Bayou Bridge Pipeline Rerouted Around "L'eau Est La Vie" Resistance Camp

Our nation was born in genocide when it embraced the doctrine that the original American, the Indian, was an inferior race. ... We are perhaps the only nation which tried as a matter of national policy to wipe out its indigenous population. Moreover, we elevated that tragic experience into a noble crusade. Indeed, even today we have not permitted ourselves to reject or to feel remorse for this shameful episode.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

In honor of Black History Month

Continuing Story: <u>Lasers Reveal a Maya</u> <u>Civilization So Dense It Blew</u> <u>Experts' Minds</u>

By JACEY FORTIN

More than 60,000 Maya structures have been discovered in Guatemala, changing the way archaeologists understand the ancient civilization.

Archival Resources

The following resources will demonstrate how one name from a diary or document can lead to a variety of research resources. Have fun!

FERNANDO DE ALARCON, Spanish Admiral in charge of Francisco de Coronado's supply fleet. Was the first white man to enter what is today Yuma County. He sailed up the Colorado River as far as the mouth of the Gila during the year 1540. PHILIP TEDRO, camel driver who accompanied the U. S. Army camels from the Middle East to this country. He arrived in Arizona with the Beale Expedition of 1856, and remained after the experiment failed. He in some manner obtained several of the Beale camels and continued to use them in freight service in southern Arizona until 1868. At that time, he turned the camels loose on the desert near Gila Bend and they or their descendants were reported in the Ajo area as late as 1925. After the abortive camel experiment, the remaining camels not sold or destroyed, were turned loose to wander as they pleased on the Yuma Military Reservation (1859).

ALBERT E. DeCORSE, One of the most remembered of all of the figures of Yuma's history during the latter half of the 19th century is Dr. Albert DeCorse. He established the DeCorse name and its heritage in Yuma's history in the years proceeding 1868. Dr. Albert DeCorse set up his medical practice in Yuma in the early 1860s. He was married to a Yuma Indian Princess named Maria de Luce Diaz and it was a very happy marriage. Since Mrs. DeCorse could speak five languages and the Doctor could speak Spanish, French, English, and Indian, there fortunately were no language barriers to obstruct his work. Since a large percent of the wealth of the city was due to mining, DeCorse received mostly gold nuggets in payment for his doctoring fees. This dedicated family had six children, five boys and one girl. Dr. DeCorse died on June 1, 1891, at the age of 57.

MELCHOIR DIAZ, One of Coronado's Captains who reached Yuma shortly after de Alarcon, probably either in September or October, 1540.

CHARI.ES DEBRILLE POSTON, (b. Kentucky, April 20, 1825; d. Arizona, June 24, 1902). Indian Superintendent of Arizona. Established second Indian Reservation in Arizona on Colorado River on March 3, 1865, to serve Hualapais and Yavapais. Planned first irrigation of Colorado River waters and assisted in digging nine mile canal, 1867-1874, near Yuma (by Indians). Project unsuccessful. Sometimes called "Father of Arizona."

LT. THOMAS W. SWEENEY, U. S. Army officer who established Camp Independence near mouth of Gila River on June 6, 1851. In December of 1851, the camp was replaced and Fort Yuma was established on the west bank of the Colorado River.

CHARLES TYSON, Constructed a privately owned fort for protection against Indian depradations in 1856, on the present site of Quartzsite. http://genealogytrails.com/ariz/yuma/bios.htm

Indian Superintendent Felipe S. Delgado 1865-1866 Shortly before he was assassinated, Abraham Lincoln named Felipe S. Delgado Superintendent of Indian Affairs

The UNM library has a vast number of letters on microfilm of letters sent to **Felipe S.** when he was Superintendent of Indian Affairs. There are a few letters from him. In the file is a letter from President Johnson who had heard that Indians were held in slavery in New Mexico.

This is the letter of appointment from Washington:

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, March 18, 1865.

Sir. I have to inform you that you have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New Mexico, in place of **Michael Steck**, removed. The Superintendency is located at Santa Fé, where it will be continued until otherwise directed from this Office.

Should you accept the appointment, you will execute a bond (the form of which I enclose) in the final sum of Fifty thousand Dollars, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a Judge or a District Attorney of a District court of the United States: and before such Judges, or a Justice of the Peace, you will take the oath of office (of which a form is attached to the bond) --if before the latter, his official character must be certified by the proper Court or officer under seal. You will attach to our bond a one Dollar Internal Revenue Stamp.

After executing your bond and taking the oath of Office, you will deliver the same to Honorable **Kirby Benedict**, Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico for transmission to his Office. He will be advised of your appointment and your Commission be sent to him, with instructions to deliver the same to you on the receipt of your bond, duly executed as above directed and delivered to him, a satisfactory bond with the oath of office, to deliver to you all the books, papers, property, monies and effects appertaining to said Superintendency. He will also be requested to render you such advice and assistance and may be necessary to the entering upon the duties of your office, and on the receipt of your bond at this office, all necessary instructions in regard to the duties of your superintendency will be given from here.

Your compensation will be at the rate of \$2000 per annum, to commence at the time you relieve Superintendent Steck of the duties of the superintendency. Very Respectfully, Your obedient Servant, **M. P. Dole** Commissioner, **Felipe Delgado**, Esq., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

"Signature of Abraham Lincoln on Delgado Family Document. The coming of Lincoln's birthday is a reminder that the signature of the great President, on one of the last official papers signed before his assassination, is in the possession of a Santa Fe family. On March 8, 1865, only a little more than a month before his death, President Lincoln signed the commission of Don Felipe Delgado of Santa Fe as Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Territory of New Mexico.

The commission, which is now one of the prized possessions of Don **Felipe's** granddaughter, Mrs. **Margaret Ortiz**, bears the name "Abraham Lincoln" in the very legible but somewhat angular handwriting that seems to speak of the rugged and direct character of the Great Emancipator. He names **Don Felipe** as Superintendent of Indian affairs for four years from March 8, 1865.

Don **Felipe Delgado**, who was born in 1829 and died in 1895 was a descendant of the first Delgado to come to New Mexico, a Captain in the Spanish army who settled here with his family in 1778 (this date is wrong, c.o.h.). Don **Felipe** was a merchant trading between Santa Fe and Chihuahua, in Old Mexico. At that time the home of the Delgado family was on San Francisco St., where the Lensic Theater now stands.

A daughter and a son of Don **Felipe** are still living in Santa Fe. They are <u>Sister Gertrude</u> of the Sisters of Loretto, and **Emilio Delgado**. Many of his grandchildren are living in the Ancient City, including County Clerk <u>Margaret Ortiz</u>, Mrs. Frank Lucero, Mrs. Antonio Baca, Mrs. Stella

Armijo, Adelina Delgado, Freddie Delgado, Arthur Delgado, John Valdez, Felipe Valdez and Conrad Valdez."

From "The White Mesa Utes, Utah Native Americans" by Robert S. Mc Pherson and Mary Jane Yazzie, published on the internet: "Perhaps the most dramatic proof of Ute, Paiute, and Navajo cooperation occurred in September 1866 when a group of Capote and Weenuche Utes and a few Mexicans met to plan a trap for some Navajos who had avoided capture and were living in northern Arizona. They intended to invite the Navajos to live nearby, but when they arrived the Utes would kill the men, enslave the women and children, and capture the livestock. However, upon hearing this plan, Cabeza Blanca, a Weenuche leader, disagreed with the others, saying that he had friends among those Navajos whom he did not want to have killed. A fight ensued during which the Capotes killed Cabeza Blanca and then fled to Tierra Amarilla for protection. After exacting revenge, the Weenuche, according to a government report, "then left, joining as is supposed the Wymin and Pah Utes who had made friends with the Navajos in the meantime. The whole party of Wymin, Pah Utes, and Navajos then left that region and went to the neighborhood of Rio Dolores, Sierra Salir [La Sal Mountains], and Sierra Orejas [Bears Ears]." The reference cited is Major Albert Pfeiffer to A. K. Graves, Dec. 10, 1866. Felipe Delgado to Office of Indian Affairs, January 7, 1866, Record Group 75, Letters received by Office of Indian Affairs, New Mexico, Superintendent 1866 and 1868.

On June 9, 1865, President Andrew Johnson wrote to him regarding Indian slavery in New Mexico. This was published in the newspaper:

About Captive Indians

Executive Mansion June 9, 1865

It is represented to me in a communciation from the Secretary of the Interior that Indians in New Mexico have been seized and reduced into slavery and it is recommended that the authority of the Executive branch of the Governement should be exercised for the effectual suppression of a practice which is alike in violation of the rights of the Indians, and of the provisions of the organic law of the said Territory.

Concurring in this recommendation, I do hereby order that the heads of the several Executive Departments do enjoin upon the subordinates, agents, and employés under their respective orders or supervision, in that Territory, to discountenance the practive aforesaid, and to make all lawful means to suppress the same. ANDREW JOHNSON

On August 5, 1865, Felipe S.Delgado published this statement in the newspaper:

PUBLIC NOTICE

In consequence of the contents of the foregoing communication and in obedience to the law upon the subject, all United States Indian Agents in this Territory are hereby positively instructed and required not to allow any citizen of this Territory to purchase or trade for, or sell any captive Indians of whatever tribe, as the transaction would be essentially in violation of the law and against the spirit of liberty of our system of Government. At the same time, all white citizens are notified not to continue said trade in Indian captives. All my efforts will be herafter employed in abating and preventing the traffic referred to and in carrying out the law and my instructions on the subject. *Felipe Delgado*, Supt. Indian Affairs, New Mexico Direct descendent of Felipe S., **Bernadett Charley Gallegos** obtained a copy of the following letter from Felipe S.

Office Supt. Ind. Affs. Santa Fe July 16, 1865

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of [--] [--] enclosing a communication from the Secty of the Interior and an order from His Excellency the [--] of the United States, in reference to the enslaving of Indians in New Mex.

In reply allow me to say that the representations made to the Government upon this subject have been greatly exaggerated. It is true there are among the Citizens of this Country a large number of Indian Captives belonging to various tribes, that have been allegedly purchased from the Utahs, Navajo, and some other tribes, but the object in purchasing them has not been to reduce them to slavery, but rather from a Christian piety on the part of the whites to obtain them, in order to instruct and educate them in civilization and at the same time to leave them at full liberty whenever the Indian [--] it. In some cases to remain until they were twenty one years of age.

This has been the practice of this country for the last century and a half and the result arising from it has been to it the captives, favorable, humane and satisfactory. When those Indians wish to marry their guardians do not object but rather treat them as their adopted children and give them [p--] aid at the time of marriage. When the guardian dies they usually leave something to the captives.

But in my official capacity I am always ready to obey the laws and comply with the order of my superiors. With this motive in view I hope you will give me such further instructions as may seem proper on the subject. I have already given orders to the several agents under my charge that under no pretext whatsoever will Indians be hereafter permitted to be sold and held as slaves.

I will employ all my vigilance to the end that this practice may be forever discountenanced.

Very respectfully Yr Obdt Sert Supt. Ind. Aff. Hon. W. P. Dole Comm. Ind. Affr. Washington City

Felipe was only Superintendent of Indian Affairs for one year. Abraham Lincoln was assasinated shortly after Felipe's appointment.

In *Old Santa Fe*, **Twitchell** cites an article of the *Santa Fe Gazette* which calls the superintendent of Indian Affairs Don **Felipe Delgado**, an officier before whose integrity and honesty of purpose a certain antagonist of his would appear as blackness does before white (p. 354).

Felipe did not keep this job for a full year and there is reason to believe that his tenure was controversial. I believe that he was the only Spaniard to have been named to the post. On p. 350 of the "Frank Warner Argel's Notes on the New Mexico Territory", *Arizona and the West*, Lee Theisen (ed.), there is this entry: "**Delgado F.** Santa Fe, I think reliable --Great church man.

According to the 1880 census **Felipe Delgado** was 51 years old. He had been a merchant in New Mexico since 1846 and served as superintendent of Indian Affairs (1865-66). In 1866 an investigator from the Bureau of Indian Affairs recommended the removal of Delgado from his post as Indian superintendent. He was "incapable of discharging the responsibilities of his office and could neither read nor write English." Delgado also refused to take a strong stand against Indian peonage. He served as territorial treasurer (1865, 1869), and a member of the legislature (1862-65, 1880-81). New Mexico, Tenth Census, 1880, T 9, roll 804; Haines, *History of New Mexico, 293-94*; Lansing P. Bloom (ed.), "Historical Society Minutes, 1859-1863," *NMHR*, XVIII (July 1943); 274; Gerald Thompson, *Army and the Navajo: The Bosque Redondo Reservation Experiment*, 1863-1868 (U. of Arizona, 1976), 107."

Rim Country Exodus: A Story of Conquest, Renewal, and Race in the Making By Daniel J. Herman University of Arizona Press, 2012 - <u>History</u> - 393 pages

For thousands of years, humans have lived on the sprawling escarpment in Arizona known as the Mogollon Rim, a stretch that separates the valleys of central Arizona from the mountains of the north. A vast portion of this dramatic landscape is the traditional home of the Dilzhe'e (Tonto Apache) and the Yavapai. Now Daniel Herman offers a compelling narrative of how—from 1864 to 1934—the Dilzhe'e and the Yavapai came to central Arizona, how they were conquered, how they were exiled, how they returned to their homeland, and how, through these events, they found renewal.

Herman examines the complex, contradictory, and very human relations between Indians, settlers, and Federal agents in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Arizona—a time that included Arizona's brutal Indian wars. But while most tribal histories stay within the borders of the reservation, Herman also chronicles how Indians who left the reservation helped build a modern state with dams, hydroelectricity, roads, and bridges. With thoughtful detail and incisive analysis, Herman discusses the complex web of interactions between Apache, Yavapai, and Anglos that surround every aspect of the story.

Rim Country Exodus is part of a new movement in Western history emphasizing survival rather than disappearance. Just as important, this is one of the first in-depth studies of the West that examines race as it was lived. Race was formulated, Herman argues, not only through colonial and scientific discourses, but also through day-to-day interactions between Indians, agents, and settlers. *Rim Country Exodus* offers an important new perspective on the making of the West.

Read the preface @ https://books.google.com/books? id=KDOHDAAAQBAJ&pg=PA360&lpg=PA360&dq=apache+superintendent +1922&source=bl&ots=kK7ty5C5F8&sig=FpI3oYzLk03Z0uG9I6RkMDGxLEc&hl=en&sa =X&ved=0ahUKEwjh88D1y4zZAhUD5YMKHRuoBbcQ6AEINTAD#v=onepage&q=apac he%20superintendent%201922&f=false

Indian Appropriation Bill, 1922: Hearing[s] Before Subcommittee of ...

https://books.google.com/books?id=MX0dAAAAMAAJ

<u>United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations</u> - 1921 - Federal aid to Indians

I also offer a letter from the superintendent which shows that \$15,000 is needed for a new laundry building to replace one destroyed by fire. Fort Apache School, ^Yhite River, Ariz., September 23, 1920. Hon. Carl Hayden, Member of Congress, Phoenix, Ariz. Dear Mr. Hayden : From the copy of my report to the Commissioner ...

Secretary of the Territory1863-1922 - Arizona Archives Online

<u>www.azarchivesonline.org/xtf/view?docId=ead/asl/ASLAPR...xml;query=;...</u> Subgroup 6: Elections. Series 1: *Apache* County, 1880-1894. Box. 5: 78, Returns, Delegates to Congress, *Superintendent* of Public Instruction, 2 Nov. 1880. Box. 5:78, Returns, General Election, 4 Nov. 1884. 5:78, Returns, General Election, 3 Nov. 1886. 5:78, Correspondence regarding officers to be voted for, 23 Aug. 1888.

[PDF]Fort Apache and Theodore Roosevelt School - National Park Service https://

www.nps.gov/nhl/news/LC/spring2011/FortApache.pdf

Mar 17, 2011 - This description provides a sense of Fort *Apache* up until the Army's withdrawal, when BIA *Superintendent*. Stanion signed a receipt for 77 buildings transferred to Commanding Officer's Quarters (1892-*1922*); TR School principal's quarters (1923-. 1980s?); WMAT education office (1980s); Interpretation ...

William Maurice Peterson (1867-1922| WikiTree FREE Family Tree

https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Peterson-3201

Nov 30, 2013 - Finally he served as *superintendent* of the Ft. *Apache* Indian Reservation (White River, Arizona), and there resigned from his job, in disagreement with "anti-Indian" policies. He moved to Denver, where he was active as a Mason and a Shriner. When he died in *1922*, walking in a winter storm, he was farm ...

Great collection of photos: http://www.navajocountyhistory.org/whitemountainapache.asp

a bibliography of ethnobotany for north america north of mexico to 1980 www.mobot.org/plantscience/ResBot/misc/ethnobotany.htm

Bartram, John. 1895. Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Productions, Animals, in a journey from Pennsylvania to Onandaga. Reprinted, Geneva 1895. Basso, Keith H. Western *Apache* Witchcraft. Anthropological Paper No. 15. University of Arizona Press. Battle, H. B. *1922*. The domestic use of oil among ...

March PowWows

March 2 - 4, 20182018Thundering Spirit FamilyPowwowMount Dora,FLGrand Entryat , Grand Entry at , Grand Entry at Daily is Children'sDay from with specialDemonstrations, Games, etc.Active, Retired or ServicePersons Admitted FREE ...Find More Information >>

March 3 - 4, 2018 Apache Gold Casino Intertribal Pow Wow San Carlos, AZ Find More Information » photo: powwows.com



March 3Dobson High School social Pow Wow (2018)Mesa, AZFind More Information >

March 3Madison NAPC Social POW WOW (2018)Phoenix, AZMARCH 2, 201 8 Donations Needed: Blue Bird Bags of Flour, Bowls, Dough Makers, Aprons.Poster makers, Markers, Paint, Poster boards, Paper Art/banner POW WOW MARCH 3, 201 8 1VOLUNTEERS & DONATIONS...Find More Information >>

March 3Native Traditional Pow Wow (2018)Vancouver, WAGrand Entries are at Vendors and concessions available.Find More Information >>

March 4 2018 Leonard Cozad, Sr. Day Celebration Carnegie, OK Find More Information »

March 4UT-Arlington 23rd Annual Powwow (2018)Arlington, TXon the UTA campus. One of the largest powwows in North Texas region, the event annually
draws more than 1,000 people from across the...Find More Information >>

March 9 - 10, 2018 Canyon Echoes Contest Powwow (2018) Chinle, AZ Find More Information »

March 9 - 11, 2018Spring Pow Wow "Showcasing Youth & Talent" (2018)Surrey, BCSaturday Grand entry 1pm & 7pm Sunday Grand entry 1pm Emcee – Francis James Whip ManLawrence Trottier Head Lady Dancer – Anahi Palomec McKenna Head youth male –Zactzevul...Find More Information »

March 10 - 11, 2018 2018 Low Country Pow Wow & Cultural Festival Hardeeville, SC Find More Information »

March 10 - 11, 2018 Thompson Rivers University Traditional Powwow (2018) Kamloops, BC

Arena Director: Everett White Headlady Dancer: Zunika Jules, Tk'emlups Headman Dancer: Atlan Anthony, Secwepmc Headwoman Ladies All-round special (18+) Headman Mens Traditional Special (18+) Surprise committee dance specials Contacts: ... **Find More Information** »

March 102018 Lawilowan American Indian FestivalShippensburg, PAStudent Recreation center: You might want to bring a chair to ensure seating.Find More Information >>

March 11 University of Toronto's Honouring Our Students Pow Wow (2018) Toronto, ON We are excited to announce this year's traditional pow wow will be hosted at the bigger and brighter Goldring Centre for High Performance Sport...<u>Find More Information »</u>

March 13 2018 AIHEC Pow-wow Bismarck, ND Find More Information »

March 1744th Annual Northland College Spring Powwow (2018)Ashland, WIFeast at Located in the Chapple Family Gynmasium. http://www.northland.edu/sustain/icc/icc-events/Find More Information >>

March 17 - 18, 201814th Annual Santa Fe DaysCarrollton, TXFind More Information >>

March 17LIHA Sugar Run Pow Wow (2018) Laconia, NHVendors contact Deb Perry .Find More Information >>

March 23 - 25, 201853rd Annual F.I.H.A. Pow WowFort Pierce, FLFind More Information >>

March 242018 Red River Intertribal Club Benefit PowwowWichita Falls, TXFind More Information »

March 30 - April 1, 201832nd Annual Pow Wow at Arizona State University (2018)Tempe, AZ

6th Street & Rural Road Cree Confederation Cozad Dennis Bowen Sr. Arena Director Darrell Goodwill Star Whiteye Andy Cozad Adults: \$8.00 Students: \$6.00 3-day Pass: \$20.00 Free Admission for Spectators Under 6 and over 60 years Adults \$10 Jrs...<u>Find More Information »</u>

March 31 Buffalo Run Casino Pow Wow 2018 Miami, OK Find More Information »

March 31 - April 1, 2018 Flagstaff Community Wellness & Healing Pow Wow (2018) Flagstaff, AZ

Gourd Dance Grand Entry : Solidarity Walk @ MC RedCloud, Motivational Speaker @ w/

breakfast Gourd Dance @ Community Feast (Potlatch) @ Easter Egg Hunt @ Grand Entry @ Find More Information »

Question: How many hearts will dissection reveal inside an octopus?

By Jane Braxton Little, Sacramento Bee, 2/5/18 photo Floyd Hayes Redbud Audubon

A pair of Western grebes floats across Clear Lake, nodding and bobbing their stylish black-andwhite necks in an elaborate time-honored ritual. Suddenly they rise in unison out of the water,



rushing across the lake surface in an aquatic pas de deux. <u>The courtship dance of the Western</u> <u>grebe</u> is one of nature's most eloquent displays. Today it faces an uncertain future.

If you want to think about water.....

The Trouble with Cadiz By Kim Stringfellow and Julia Sizek, KCET, 2/5/18

Below Cadiz Inc.'s holdings lies the <u>Fenner Basin</u>, an ancient aquifer estimated to hold between 17 million and 34 million acre-feet of water, slowly replenished by infrequent rainfall events occurring in the surrounding federally protected desert mountain ranges.

Editorial: California's great Sierra forest are dying. We all have a stake in saving them. By the Sacramento Bee Editorial Board, 2/6/18

Given the huge sums California has spent staving off wildfires, curbing greenhouse gas and ensuring clean air and clean water, it is surprising that more attention hasn't been paid to the one factor those <u>challenges have in common: trees</u>.

Sheppard Contemporary and University Galleries

We accepted over \$1,000,000 in gifts of art last year. These recent gifts are now part of a collection with over 5,000 objects. When we move into the new University Arts Building, an entire floor of the museum will be devoted to exhibiting these works and we'll also have a works on paper study room and open visible storage. Read more here. https://www.unr.edu/.../n.../



2018/university-galleries-donations more than \$1 million worth of donations the community for more than 70 years and now prepares to move nearly 5,000 art pieces to new building unr.edu

School District Seeks Applicants for Advisory Committees

<u>Climate 'Hero' Gets Three-Year Prison Sentence for Shutting Down Tar Sands Pipeline</u> https://www.ecowatch.com/tar-sands-pipeline-2532138668.html

Controversial Bayou Bridge Pipeline Rerouted Around "L'eau Est La Vie"

Resistance Camp Karen Savage, Bridge the Gulf: Energy Transfer Partners, the company behind the Dakota Access Pipeline, has confirmed that its controversial Bayou Bridge pipeline has been rerouted to go around the L'eau Est La Vie resistance camp. Located southwest of Baton Rouge, the camp lies on land purchased in December by pipeline opponents, who identify as Water Protectors. <u>Read the Article</u>

Switch, partner announce plans for Nevada solar-energy project By Wade Tyler Millward / RJ

Answer: 3 (Buckaroo News)