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GrantStation

The Mexican Wars for Independence

Climate change is finally having a political moment. That's no accident.

No Nestlé, Bottled Water Is Not an 'Essential Public Service,' Court Says

California Geographic Name Places

Henry Blackeye

**To all the Indigenous
students across
Indian Country taking
finals and writing
papers, always know:
you are exactly
where you need to
be; you come from
powerful people; you
CAN succeed; and
your ancestors (me
too) are so proud of
you!**

Johnny Poolaw

GrantStation

National Opportunities

Support for Out-of-School Programs for Middle Schoolers Nationwide

The Aim High grant program, funded by the New York Life Foundation and administered by the Afterschool Alliance, supports out-of-school programs serving middle school youth nationwide.

Services for Americans and Canadians With Spinal Cord Injuries Funded

The Craig H. Neilsen Foundation is dedicated to supporting both programs and scientific research to improve the quality of life for those affected by and living with spinal cord injury.

Science Teachers in the U.S. and Canada Eligible for Lab Makeovers

The Shell Science Lab Challenge, administered by the National Science Teaching Association (NSTA), recognizes outstanding middle and high school programs in the United States and Canada for their exemplary approaches to science lab instruction.

Grants Promote Social Change in the U.S., Haiti, and Mexico

The Peace Development Fund believes that the change in values needed to establish a more just and peaceful world can come about only if it is strongly rooted in local communities that recognize the importance of building movements to create systemic social change.

Regional Opportunities

Rural Communities in Idaho and Montana Supported

The Steele-Reese Foundation is dedicated to addressing the unique challenges of rural living and to helping people build healthy, successful, and sustainable communities.

Funds for Healthcare Improvement Efforts in DC and Maryland

The Qlarant Foundation is dedicated to enhancing healthcare in Maryland and Washington, DC, through measurable outcome improvement projects.

Grants Strengthen Youth Development and Early Childhood Programs in Minnesota

The Sheltering Arms Foundation provides grants to nonprofit organizations in Minnesota that benefit children and families who have the least access to resources.

Support for Services Aiding Underserved Hawaiians

Friends of Hawaii Charities provides support to nonprofit organizations and public agencies that benefit women, children, youth, the elderly, and the needy in Hawaii.

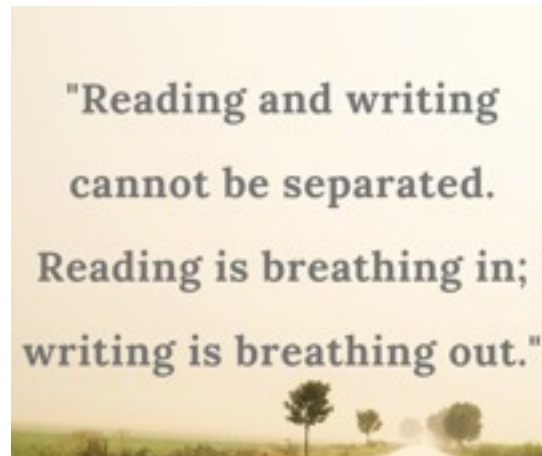
Federal Opportunities

Environmental Education Supported

The Environmental Education Grants Program supports education projects that promote environmental awareness and stewardship and help provide people with the skills to take responsible actions to protect the environment.

[Funds Support Service Dogs for Veterans and Service Members](#)

The Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program seeks to help service members and veterans by supporting organizations committed to advancing the service dog industry through continued learning, innovative training programs, and superior industry standards.



DelanceyPlace.com - from The Mexican Wars for Independence by Timothy J. Henderson

Spain helped liberate America in its revolution against Britain, yet America almost immediately became a thorn in Spain's side:

"In 1779, Spain joined its French allies in aiding Britain's North American colonists to gain their independence. It was certainly not admiration for the rebellious colonists' cause that inspired Spain's intervention, but rather a fear that Britain, should it defeat the colonists, would have a large army in place in America which it could easily use to menace Spain's own American possessions.

"As it turned out, however, the triumph of the American Revolution brought Spain no relief. Britain did not cease its scheming to relieve Spain of its New World possessions, and the erstwhile colony soon emerged as a still more worrisome predator. Even as the ink was drying on the Treaty of Paris, Spain's top diplomat, the Count of Aranda, fretted famously that 'this federal republic [the United States] has been born a pigmy, so to speak ... the time will come when she will be a giant, and even a colossus, much to be feared in those vast regions.' Events soon justified this anxiety. In 1787, aspiring Mexican revolutionaries approached Thomas Jefferson in Paris to request U.S. aid in revolutionizing Mexico -- a request Jefferson, convinced that the Mexicans were unfit to govern themselves, refused. In 1792, George Rogers Clark, a hero of the American Revolution who felt his services had been slighted by the United States, took part in a scheme abetted by France to liberate Louisiana and New Mexico from Spanish domination. Eight years later an American mustang smuggler named Philip Nolan assembled a private army -- known as fili-busters -- and invaded the northern Mexican province of Texas, where he was killed by Mexican troops in early 1801. And in 1805, former U.S. vice president Aaron Burr hatched yet another scheme to seize Texas from Spain.

“The American Revolution was also a harbinger of trends that threatened not only Spain's vast empire, but the very foundations of its political and social order. The most fearsome manifestation of those trends erupted in 1789, when revolutionaries in neighboring France made King Louis XVI -- cousin of the Spanish king -- a prisoner and published a plan to destroy nearly every vestige of the 'old regime.' Spain's ruling classes shuddered at the thought of what might become of them should that contagion spread. It threatened to put an end to several cherished institutions and customs: the absolutist monarchy ordained by God, the special privileges of the nobility, the religious monopoly of the Catholic Church.”

The Mexican Wars for Independence

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The Sunrise Movement is sick of waiting.

No Nestlé, Bottled Water Is Not an 'Essential Public Service,' Court Says

<https://www.ecowatch.com/plastic-water-bottles-nestle-2641529746.html>

California Geographic Names by Theodore S. Solomons and Leigh Bierce, September, 1894. (S.C.B., 1895, II:6, p. 227.)

POTWISHA

[Tehipite]

Name proposed by Colonel George W. Stewart for old Indian campground at junction of Marble Fork and Middle Fork of Kaweah River. The name of a branch of the Yokut Indians.

“The Potwisha Indians lived along the river above the Wiksumnes. They were the highest people on the river, and in the summer-time went high into the mountains. They are all dead now. . . . The name of the tribe, or sub-tribe, in question has been called *Padwisha*, *Padwoosha*, *Badosha*, *Palwiska*, *Patwisha*, and *Potwisha*. . . . I believe the correct pronunciation of this tribal name to be Potwisha, or Patwisha, with the sound of the first *a* as in park or palm. . . . The headquarters of this tribe were near Three Rivers in the winter months. In the summer the headquarters were at Hospital Rock, above the junction of the streams mentioned, where there was also a rancheria.” (Letter from G. W. Stewart, March 29, 1926.)

RIBBON FALLS

[Yosemite]

“The Indians call this Lung-oo-too-koo-yah, or the graceful and slender one; while a lady, whose name shall be nameless, once christened it ‘Virgin’s Tears’.” (Hutchings: [In the Heart of the Sierras](#), 1886, p. 398.) “Lungyotuckoya. The Virgin’s Tears Creek, meaning Pigeon Creek.” (Whitney: [Yosemite Guide Book](#), 1870, p. 16.)

“Mr. Hutchings, who, were it not for his exuberant imagination, might have learned better, gives the signification of ‘Lung-oo-to-koo-ya’ as ‘Long and Slender,’ and applies it to what he calls the Ribbon Fall. His name is better than his interpretation.” (Bunnell: [Discovery of the Yosemite](#), 1880, p. 215.)

The total drop of the falls when full is 1612 feet, probably the longest in the world. (Figures from U.S.G.S. *Map of Yosemite Valley*, 1907, 1922, 1:24,000.)

ROYAL ARCHES

[Yosemite]

“The name given to the rocks now known as ‘The Royal Arches’ is Scho-ko-ya when alluding to the fall, and means ‘Basket Fall,’ as coming from To-ko-ya, and when referring to the rock itself it was called Scho-ko-ni, meaning the movable shade to a cradle, which, when in position, formed an arched shade over the infant’s head. The name of ‘The Royal Arch’ was given to it by a comrade who was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and it has since been called ‘The Royal Arches’.” (Bunnell: [Discovery of the Yosemite](#), 1880, p. 212.)

“Cho-ko-nip'o-deh (baby basket), Royal Arches. This curved and overhanging canopy-rock bears no little resemblance to an Indian baby-basket. Another form is *cho-ko'ni*; and either one means literally ‘dog-place’ or ‘dog-house.’” (Powers: [Tribes of California, in Contributions to North American Ethnology](#), III, 1877, p. 364.)

SENTINEL DOME, ROCK

[Yosemite]

“From its fancied likeness to a gigantic watch-tower, is called ‘Sentinel Rock’.” (Whitney Survey: *Geology*, 1865, p. 412.) “The present ‘Sentinel’ they [the mission Indian guides] called ‘Loya,’ a corruption of Olla (Oya), Spanish for an earthen water-pot. The mountain tribes use, instead, a long-pointed basket, shaped somewhat like that rock, which the basket is supposed to resemble.” (Bunnell: [Discovery of the Yosemite](#), 1880, p. 212. See, also, p. 66.) “The peak called by us the ‘South Dome’ has since been given the name of ‘Sentinel Dome’.” (Bunnell: [Discovery of the Yosemite](#), 1880, p. 212.)

Sequoia National Park; Sequoia National Forest

Park established by act of Congress, September 25, 1890, and enlarged by act of October 1, 1890. Named by Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble upon suggestion of George W. Stewart. The primary purpose of the park was to preserve the Giant Forest and other groves of big trees, *Sequoia gigantea*. (*Bakersfield Morning Echo*, June 18, 1902.)

“The park was not given a name by the act, and the Secretary finding it necessary in establishing the required rules and regulations for its government to give a name to the reservation, called it the Sequoia National Park. The reason for this naming the park is more weighty than that it is the name of the trees, for the trees themselves were called Sequoia by Endlicher in honor of a most distinguished Indian of the half breed, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

“Sequoyah, meaning ‘he guessed it,’ was the English method of spelling the Indian’s name, and in transferring it to the tree the eminent botanist gave it a Latin terminal with substantially the same pronunciation as in English. By designating the park according to the tree the delicate and appropriate honor conferred by the scientist in naming the greatest of America’s trees after the most intellectual of the aborigines who dwelt amid our forests, receives a national sanction, and

as the towering shaft reared by nature remains a living monument to the fame of the 'Cadmus of America,' it is maintained and protected by our nation's respect and liberality." (*Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, for 1890*, pp. 123-124.)

Forest established by executive order of President Roosevelt, July 2, 1908, from territory formerly part of the Sierra National Forest. By proclamation of President Taft, July 1, 1910, Kern National Forest was established from the southern portion of Sequoia National Forest, and a portion of Sierra National Forest was transferred to Sequoia National Forest. (*Official proclamations.*)

Name *sequoia* given to coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) by Stephen Endlicher in 1847, presumably as Latin form of Sequoia, or Sikwayi, the native name of George Gist (Guest, or Guess), a Cherokee half-breed, although Endlicher did not state the source of the name. Sequoia invented an alphabet and writing for Cherokee language; born in Tennessee about 1760, died in Tamaulipas, Mexico, 1843. Name *sequoia* first applied to big tree by J. Decaisne in 1854. (Jepson: *Silva of California*, 1910, pp. 127-128, 139; Hodge: *Handbook of American Indians*, 1912, part 2, pp. 510-511; Ellsworth: *The Giant Sequoia*, 1924, pp. 127-156.)



SING PEAK (10,544) [Mount Lyell]

Tie Sing, Chinese cook for the United States Geological Survey from 1888 to 1918; born in Virginia City, Nevada, but unable to prove birthplace on account of destruction of records by fire, and thus denied the rights of citizenship; he was nevertheless regarded by those who knew him as a fine American; killed by an accident while in the field with the Survey in 1918. The peak was named by R. B. Marshall, U.S.G.S., in 1899. (R. B. Marshall.)

TUNEMAH PASS, PEAK (11,873) [Tehipite]

"This trail acquired its name of Tunemah in a peculiar manner. The sheep-herders in that part of the country employed Chinese cooks. Owing to the roughness of the path they gave vent to their disgust by numerous Chinese imprecations. Gradually the most prominent settled itself onto the trail and it became known as 'Tunemah'." (Elesa M. Gremke: *To Tehipite Through Silver Canyon*, in *Sunset Magazine*, March, 1901, vol. VI, no. 5, p. 139.)

The pass and peak were named from the trail.

"The name is, as the ingenuous reader is presumed not to know, a Chinese 'cuss-word' of very vivacious connotation." (T. S. Solomons: *Unexplored Regions of the High Sierras*, in *Overland*, November, 1896, p. 517.)

"Then it seemed to me the Sierra should be called not the Nevada, or Snowy Range, but the Range of Light. And after ten years spent in the heart of it, rejoicing and wondering, bathing in its glorious floods of light, seeing the sunbursts of morning among the icy peaks, the noonday radiance on the trees and rocks and snow, the flush of the alpenglow, and a thousand dashing

waterfalls with their marvelous abundance of irised spray, it still seems to me above all others the Range of Light, the most divinely beautiful of all the mountain-chains I have ever seen.” (Muir: [The Mountains of California](#),; 1894, p. 3.)

TABOSE PASS

[Mount Whitney}

Piute name of a small edible ground-nut found in Owens Valley. The pass was probably named from a pioneer stage station located where the highway crosses what is now called Division Creek. (W. A. Chalfant.)

TEHIPTE DOME, VALLEY

[Tehipite]

“*Tehipite* is an Indian word, and by these people was applied to the massive granite tower. Its interpretation is ‘high rock.’ The accent is on the antepenultimate. The *Te* is sounded short and blended with *hip*, which is a combination of short *i* and short *e*; the third syllable, *i*, is short and guttural, and the last, *e*, is spoken very rapidly and abruptly and pronounced ‘teh’.” (L. A. Winchell: *Manuscript*, 1896.)

The valley was discovered by Frank Dusy in 1869. After several visits in the next few years, he succeeded, 1879, in breaking a trail and getting animals down. On this occasion he took the first photograph ever made of the dome. (L. A. Winchell.) Other accounts say that Dusy found evidence of former visitors. (Elliott: *Guide to the Grand and Sublime Scenery of the Sierra Nevada*, 1883, pp. 15-16.)

VERNAL FALL

[Yosemite]

“The middle or main branch [of the Merced] was designated by the Yosemitees —from the fork of the Glacial branch [Illilouette Creek] up to the Vernal Fall —as Yan-o-pah, because they were compelled to pass through the spray of the Vernal, to them a ‘little cloud,’ while passing up this cañon. . . . I suggested Vernal, as an English name for Yan-o-pah. [May, 1851] . . . The cool, moist air, and newly-springing Kentucky blue-grass at the Vernal, with the sun shining through the spray as in an April shower, suggested the sensation of spring before the name of Vernal occurred to me.” (Bunnell: [Discovery of the Yosemite](#), 1880, pp. 204-205.)

“While gazing at its beauties, let us, now and forever, earnestly protest against the perpetuation of any other nomenclature to this wonder than ‘Pi-wy-ack,’ the name which is given to it by the Indians, which means ‘a shower of sparkling crystals,’ while ‘Vernal’ could, with much more appropriateness, be bestowed upon the name-giver, as the fall itself is one vast sheet of sparkling brightness and snowy whiteness, in which there is not the slightest approximation, even in the tint, to any thing ‘vernal’.” (Hutchings: [Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California](#), 1860, p. 113.)

“Pai-wai'ak (white water?), Vernal Fall. The common word for ‘water’ is *kik'kuh*, but *a-wai'a* means ‘a lake’ or body of water, in two languages.” (Powers: [Tribes of California, in Contributions to North American Ethnology](#), III, 1877, p. 364.)

“Mr. Hutchings, in criticising the name Vernal, has misstated the Indian name for this fall, furnished him by myself. . . . The name given by the Yosemitees to the Ten-ie-ya branch of the

Merced was unmistakably Py-we-ack. This name has been transferred from its original locality by some romantic preserver of Indian names. While passing over to Yan-o-pah, it was provided with an entirely new signification. It is indeed a laughable idea for me to even suppose a worm- and acorn-eating Indian would ever attempt to construct a name to mean ‘a shower of sparkling crystals’.” (Bunnell: [Discovery of the Yosemite](#), 1880, p. 207.)

WALKER PASS [Kernville]
WALKER RIVER [Dardenelles, Bridgeport]

Joseph Reddeford Walker; born in Tennessee, December 13, 1798; emigrated to Missouri 1819; went to the Rocky Mountains, 1832; led a party of Bonneville’s expedition from Great Salt Lake to California, 1833, ascending Walker River and crossing the Sierra Nevada between the Tuolumne and Merced rivers; returned to the Rocky Mountains, 1834, crossing the Sierra at head of Kern River by Walker Pass; continued as trapper and guide in Rocky Mountains and West; in 1843 guided a division of the Chiles immigrant party across Walker Pass to California, guide of Fremont party of 1845-1846, leading a portion of the party across Walker Pass; after further extensive wanderings and explorations, settled in Contra Costa County, California, where he died October 27, 1876. (Bancroft: *History of California*, v, pp. 765-766.)

Walker and his party, crossing the Sierra in 1833, were undoubtedly the first white men to see Yosemite Valley and the big trees (Merced or Tuolumne Grove). ([Narrative of Zenas Leonard](#), Clearfield, Pennsylvania, 1839; republished, Cleveland, 1904, pp. 170-181.) If Walker Lake at the foot of Bloody Cañon was named for Joseph R. Walker on the assumption that he passed that way, it is probably an error, as it seems most unlikely that he crossed by that route. (Farquhar: [Exploration of the Sierra Nevada](#), in *California Historical Society Quarterly*, March, 1925, IV:1, pp. 6-8, portrait. — Portraits also in S.C.B., 1914, IX:3, plate LXXIV; S.C.B., 1925, XII:2, plate XLVII.)

[Editor’s note: today historians generally believe the Walker party looked down The Cascades, which are just west of Yosemite Valley, instead of Yosemite Valley itself. —dea]

WAMELO ROCK [Mariposa]

“A few days ago while camped in the fir woods on the head of one of the southernmost tributaries of the Merced, I caught sight of a lofty granite dome, called Wa-mello by the Indians, looming into the free sky far above the forest, and though now studying trees, I soon found myself upon its commanding summit.” (John Muir, writing from Fresno Grove of Big Trees, September, 1875, in *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, September 21, 1875. — See, also, Muir: [Our National Parks](#), 1901, p. 286.)

Shown on Hoffmann map, 1873, Wheeler Survey map, 1879, and Sierra Club maps (Le Conte), 1893, 1896, 1904. On U.S.G.S. map, Mariposa quadrangle, edition of 1912, shown as Fresno Dome.

WATKINS MOUNT (9100) [Yosemite]

Carleton E. Watkins, one of the earliest photographers of Yosemite, whose views were widely celebrated in the sixties. A view of Mirror Lake with Mount Watkins reflected was especially

popular, and doubtless led to his name being affixed to the mountain. (See: Charles B. Turrill, in *News Notes of California Libraries*, January, 1918, pp. 29-37.)

Watkins furnished illustrations for the Whitney Survey publications. (Whitney Survey: *Geology*, 1865, p. 408; Whitney: *The Yosemite Book*, 1868, p. 12.)

Indian name *Waijau*, meaning Pine Mountain. (Whitney: *Yosemite Guide Book*, 1870, p. 17.)

WAWONA [Yosemite]

Origin of name not ascertained. Galen Clark gives the meaning “Big Tree.” (Clark: *Indians of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity*, 1904, p. 109.) Professor Kroeber says the Indian origin is doubtful. (Kroeber: *California Place Names of Indian Origin*, 1916, p. 66.)

Galen Clark built a cabin at this site on South Fork of Merced River, 1857, known as Clark’s Station; Edwin Moore acquired half interest, 1869, after which it was known as Clark and Moore’s; purchased by Washburn brothers (John S., Edward P., and Albert Henry), 1875, who erected Wawona Hotel. (Clark: *Indians of the Yosemite Valley and Vicinity*, 1904, p. xii.— R. S. Ellsworth.— *The Giant Sequoia*, 1924, pp. 40-45.)

[Editor’s note: Wawona, or “Wa’wah’naa’h” is derived from “wah wah” (strangers, what Paiute called the Walla Walla people) and “naa’h” (men) in the Paiute Language, according to this blog posting [“Wawona - The Indian name and definition of Yosemite landmark” \(April 2011\)](#) —dea]

WHITE WOLF [Yosemite]

Said to have been named by a sheep-herder who saw a white wolf there.

[Editor’s note: “White Wolf” was named after Chief *Toha’eesh* (“White Wolf” in English for his gray hair), who’s English name was Captain Jim. After Indians and shepherders saw a white wolf, some believe it was Captain Jim’s spirit, according to the blog post [“Who was White Wolf? The Chief behind the Yosemite Name” \(July 2011\)](#) —DEA]

YOSEMITE VALLEY [Yosemite]

Although Yosemite Valley was undoubtedly seen from above by Walker’s party in 1833, the first white men to enter it were the members of Major Savage’s Mariposa Battalion, March 25, 1851. In discussing what name should be given to the valley, some romantic and foreign names were offered. Dr. Lafayette H. Bunnell, one of the party, suggested “that the name of the tribe who had occupied it, would be more appropriate.”

“I then proposed ‘that we give the valley the name of Yo-sem-i-ty, as it was suggestive, euphonious, and certainly American; that by so doing, the name of the tribe of Indians which we met leaving their homes in this valley, perhaps never to return, would be perpetuated.’ Upon a *viva voce* vote being taken, it was almost unanimously adopted.”

“Lieutenant Moore, of the U.S.A., in his report of an expedition to the Valley in 1852, substituted *e* as the terminal letter, in place of *y*, in use by us; no doubt thinking the use of *e* more scholarly, or perhaps supposing Yosemite to be of Spanish derivation. This orthography has been adopted, and is in general use, but the proper pronunciation, as a consequence, is not always attainable to the general reader.” The Indians recognized the name as that of the tribe, but not of the valley, which they called Ahwahnee. (Bunnell: [Discovery of the Yosemite](#), 1880, pp. 61-64.)

J. M. Hutchings, in 1855, in publishing a lithograph of the falls from a drawing by T. A. Ayres, used the name “Yo-Hamite”; whereupon Dr. Bunnell wrote a letter explaining the origin of the name. Hutchings published the letter and at the same time explained the derivation of his version, which he had obtained from Indians who declared the correct pronunciation to be “Yo Ham-i-te,” or “Yo-Hem-i-te.” He unwillingly acquiesced in the use of “Yo-Semite.” (Hutchings: [Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California](#), 1860, pp. 75-78.) Hutchings then insisted on using the form *Yo Semite*, explaining that he had it on Bunnell’s own authority that this was correct, and that the form Yosemite was due to a printer’s error. *Yo Semite* was used in the act of Congress of 1864, granting the valley to the State of California. (Hutchings: [In the Heart of the Sierras](#), 1886, p. 61.) As the contentions of Hutchings subsided, the present usage became established, aided no doubt by the wide circulation of the [Whitney Survey publications](#), which used Yosemite in all editions. (See, also, [Hutchings’ California Magazine, July, 1856, I:1, pp. 2-8; May, 1859, III:11, pp. 498-505.](#))

“Hutchings was right, *Yo-ham-i-te* being the name of the band inhabiting a large and important village on the south bank of Merced River at the place now occupied by Sentinel Hotel and its cottages. These Indians hunted the grizzly bear, whose name—*Oo-hoó-ma-te* or *O-ham’i-te*—gave origin to their own. The tribe next north of the valley called the grizzly *Oo-soó-ma-te*, which doubtless accounts for the euphonious form given by Bunnell and now universally accepted.” (C. Hart Merriam: [Indian Village and Camp Sites in Yosemite Valley](#), in S.C.B., 1917, X:2, p. 203.)

“The word ‘Yosemite’ is simply a very beautiful and sonorous corruption of the word for ‘grizzly bear.’ On the Stanislaus and north of it the word is *u-zu’mái-ti*; at Little Gap, *o-so’mái-ti*; in Yosemite itself, *u-zu’mái-ti*; on the South Fork of the Merced, *uh-zu’mái-tuh*.” (Powers: [Tribes of California, in Contributions to North American Ethnology](#), III, 1877, pp. 361-362.)

[Editor’s note: For the correct origin of the word *Yosemite* see [“Origin of the Word Yosemite.”](#)—DEA]

RIP Henry Blackeye

No information provided

