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> (#)There a plaque in front of the Stockton Ca.
> town hall, which reads, "in 1844, this is the first
> public building built by "Joe" who was murdered by
> "Indians".
> So. being as how no one understands my objections, I
> decided to copy a few documents to enlighten the
> ignorant,arrogant and egotism of local (city),
> county,state and federal governments. (Sorry about
> multiple letters as I forgot how to make a file.)
> More to follow. Woody Alspaugh www.hope05.org. (Of
> course this includes the BIG money controlled"news
> media")!

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> This is an except for the "Declaration of
> Independence"
> 1.He has excited domestic insurrection among us,
> and has endeavored to bring on
> the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless
> Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an
> undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and
> conditions.

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> Spanish California

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> Illustration II : Isle of Cuba [Cortez
> Expedition]. Engraving. From Histoire de la Conquete
> du Mexique by Anotonio de Solis y Rivadeneyra, 1691.
> LC-USZ62-3011. #6595.California's contact with
> Europeans began in the mid 1530s when Cortez's men
> ventured to Baja California. Not until 1542 did
> Spaniards sail north to Alta California, and Juan
> Rodriguez Cabrillo's expedition of that year made
> landings as far north as modern Santa Barbara.
> Still, more than two hundred years passed before
> Spain made any concerted effort to colonize the
> coastal regions Cabrillo claimed for the crown.
> Coastal winds and currents made the voyage north
> difficult, and Spanish captains failed to find safe
> harbors for their crafts. Baja California became the
> northwest limit of Spanish colonization, and even
> there, efforts to settle the area and bring native
> tribes to Christianity and European ways were

> halfhearted at best. Not until the Seven Years War
> (1756-1763) realigned European alliances and their
> colonial empires did Spain seriously attempt to
> assert control of Alta California.

> This was to be done through a combination of
> military forts (presidios) and mission churches
> overseen by Franciscan fathers led by Junípero
> Serra. In 1769, the first parties set north from
> Baja California, and the line of Spanish settlement
> along the coast was inaugurated when soldiers and
> priests established a presidio and mission church at
> San Diego. By the end of the Spanish colonial
> period, Alta California had three more presidios (at
> Monterey, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara) and no
> fewer than twenty-one missions. In addition to the
> missions, where the Franciscans ministered to local
> converts, and the military presidios, small towns or
> pueblos sprang up. The earliest of these were
> associated with the missions and presidios, but in
> 1777 an independent civil pueblo was created at San
> Jose, and others followed. The pueblos tried to
> attract settlers with land grants and other
> inducements and were governed by an alcalde (a
> combination of a judge and a mayor) assisted by a
> council
> called the ayuntamiento.

> The Spaniards, of course, were hardly the first to
> discover this land of wonder and extremes. The
> earliest Californians were adventurous Asians who
> made their way across the Bering Straits to Alaska
> thousands of years ago when a warmer climate and a
> now-vanished land bridge made such travel easier.
> These men and women and their descendants settled
> North and South America, spreading out to form the
> various nations and tribes whom the first European
> visitors to this hemisphere dubbed "Indians." The
> mountain ranges of the Pacific Coast isolated these
> early settlers from the cultures that developed in
> neighboring Mexico and the western United States.
> Thus, the early population of California bore little
> physical resemblance to the Native Americans of the
> Great Plains and apparently shared no ties of
> language or culture with these nations. California's
> rugged topography, marked by mountain ranges and
> deserts, made it difficult for her indigenous groups

> to travel great distances, and the
> region's native peoples were even isolated from
> each other, tending to live in large family groups
> or clans with little political structure, unlike the
> larger tribes and nations to the east. As European
> settlement came late to California, her natives were
> also denied access to the newcomers' horses, whose
> runaways fathered the wild herds that gave Great
> Plains tribes new mobility as early as the sixteenth
> century. Thus divided and isolated, the original
> Californians were a diverse population, separated by
> language into as many as 135 distinct dialects.
> Tribes included the Karok, Maidu, Cahuilleno,
> Mojave, Yokuts, Pomo, Paiute, and Modoc. On the
> other hand, the mountains that divided the groups
> made extensive warfare impractical, and the
> California tribes and clans enjoyed a comparatively
> peaceful life.

> The region's lack of rain during the growing
> season meant that agriculture was not a practical
> means of livelihood for early Californians, but the
> gentle climate and rich soil enabled these groups to
> live by skillfully harvesting and processing wild
> nuts and berries and by capturing the fish that
> crowded the streams. The acorn, leached of toxic
> acids and turned into meal, was a staple of the diet
> of most California native peoples. Indeed, the first
> English-speaking Europeans to encounter California
> Native Americans were so struck by their focus on
> gathering nuts from the ground and unearthing
> nutritious roots that they nicknamed them "Diggers,"
> and "Digger Indian" became a vague nickname for many
> of the groups.

> An ample food supply, temperate climate, and
> absence of wars contributed to a large, healthy
> population. It has been estimated that when
> Europeans first came to California, the native
> population was probably close to 300,000--13 percent
> of the indigenous peoples in North America.

> Human occupation of California has increasingly
> altered the state's natural resources since the
> first human occupation of the land 11,000-12,000
> years ago (Eargle 1986). The number of Native
> Americans at the time of European or
> European-American contact is estimated at 300,000.

> Today the human population of the nation's most
> populous state is nearing 32 million and is likely
> to continue increasing. Before European contact, more
> than 100 Native American tribes inhabited California
> (Rawls 1984). They modified local landscapes by
> burning vegetation and by hunting and gathering.
> Tribes in the northwest part of the state were
> culturally similar to those of the Pacific
> Northwest. The northeast part of the state was
> thinly populated, and life there was difficult
> because of the harsh climate. Peoples of the Central
> Valley lived a relatively sedentary, peaceful life.
> Their staple food was meal made from acorns of the
> valley oaks. Southern California was the most
> populous part of the state,
> especially along the coast, where people survived
> primarily on marine resources. Although the first
> Spanish explorers reached California in 1542, and
> Sir Francis Drake landed near San Francisco Bay in
> 1579, European colonization did not begin until the
> Spanish Franciscan missionaries arrived in 1769
> (Rawls 1984). Over the next few decades, the
> Franciscans built 21 missions along the coast from
> San Diego to San Francisco. These missions served
> religious and secular purposes: to protect Spanish
> interests in the area, as well as to convert the
> natives to Christianity and make them "useful"
> citizens of the Spanish empire. Native Americans
> were relocated near the missions and forced to work.
> Nearly two-thirds of the native population died as
> the result of introduced diseases (Rawls 1984).

> Spanish California

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> Note

> Not to mention the Bounty placed on the heads of
> these "heathen savages" by the GOOD God fearing
> "christens", by proving to have killed/murdered
> these redskinned devils. (scalping)
> These native people were only trying to protect

> THEIR land.
> See/read "Winchester, the gun that won the West",
> by Williamson.
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