

**Journal #2614**

**from sdc**

**6.15.12**

*Father's Day PowWow at Stewart  
Sanctuaries Of The Earth Mother: Two-Day Teaching Circle  
Healing Of The Nations Motorcycle Rally 2012  
Birthing The Fifth World  
10 Things You Didn't Know About the Old West  
9 Tales of Broken Arrows: Thermonuclear Near Misses Throughout History  
Historic pictures from the mines*

Powwow to celebrate culture, fathers Native American dancers and artists from across the country will be at the annual Stewart Father's Day Powwow this weekend. [Click here to read the full story...](#)

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**Sanctuaries Of The Earth Mother: Two-Day Teaching Circle**

**June 15, 2012 at 6:30 PM - June 17, 2012 at 5:00 PM**

A Step Forward LLC Candia NH

This event requires registration: <http://www.ReikiEnergyMedicine.com>

A Step Forward Is Honored To be Hosting Sue(Carrigan) Graywolf and her Husband Jim this June.

Join us for this event on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Or just come of one of the days.

A Step Forward LLC Hosts

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**Healing Of The Nations Motorcycle Rally 2012**

September 26, 2012 at 8:00 AM - September 30, 2012 at 11:00 AM

<https://www.facebook.com/events/462903453723576>

<https://www.facebook.com/events/462903453723576>

by Callie Bennett Open To The Public No Motorcycle is Required Sept. 26-30

**Event Organizer:** [Jacob Seth Valvo](#) (Pastor, Administrator, Guest Speaker)

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**Sedona 12.21.2012: Birthing The Fifth World**

December 19, 2012 at 9:00 AM - December 21, 2012 at 5:30 PM Sedona, Arizona

This event requires registration: <http://www.2012sedona.com>

On December 21, 2012, people from all over the planet will gather in Sedona, Arizona, USA to birth the Fifth World, which is the Native American name of a new 26,000 year cycle that is prophesied to usher in a new Golden Age on Earth. Beginning on December 19, 2012, representatives from many...

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Published: May 25, 2012 By: [ELIZABETH HANES](#)

**10 Things You Didn't Know About the Old West**

<http://www.history.com/news/2012/05/25/10-things-you-didnt-know-about-the-old-west/>

## **8. Forget Jamestown. The oldest settlement in the United States is Acoma Pueblo.**

It's no revelation that Native American settlements predate European ones, but it may surprise some people that Acoma Pueblo, west of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has been continuously occupied since the 12th century. The Acoma still inhabit their "Sky City," a settlement of about 4,800 people that sits atop a 365-foot high mesa. Traditionally hunters and traders, the Acoma people now make their income from a cultural center and casino complex. Coincidentally, the oldest state capital in the United States is Santa Fe, which recently celebrated its 400th anniversary.

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## **9 Tales of Broken Arrows: Thermonuclear Near Misses Throughout History**

*(Ed note: Another instance of US Military using vocabulary based on its confrontations with Native Americans since the 1700's)*

Fifty-five years ago, on May 22, 1957, a "broken arrow" rattled Albuquerque, New Mexico, frightening residents and killing one very unlucky cow. Used by the U.S. military, the term refers to a thermonuclear bomb that is accidentally detonated or lost. The Department of Energy has acknowledged more than two dozen such incidents between 1950 and 1980, many of them on U.S. soil. Find out more about the Albuquerque scare and eight other stories of broken arrows in the United States and beyond.

(Credit: Time Life Pictures/Getty Images)

### **1. May 22, 1957: Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico**

Albuquerque residents enjoying a spring day on May 22, 1957, found themselves literally rocked by what felt like a nuclear explosion. They weren't far off. No one knows precisely what happened aboard the B-36 aircraft transporting a nuclear weapon from Texas to New Mexico that day, but somehow the device fell through the bomb bay doors, plummeting about 1,700 feet into a field south of Kirtland Air Force Base. The conventional explosives detonated, blasting a crater 12 feet deep and 25 feet across. Luckily the nuclear capsule had been separated from the conventional explosives during transport for safety reasons, and that capsule was found intact. The only casualty of the blast? An unfortunate cow grazing nearby.

### **2. February 5, 1958: Savannah River, Georgia**

When a B-47 carrying a nuclear device experienced a midair collision with an F-86 aircraft during a training simulation in February 1958, officials decided to jettison the bomb into the Savannah River. Fortunately, the device's conventional explosives didn't detonate when the weapon slid into the water and, as is standard with the nuclear version of a "live fire" exercise, the nuclear capsule wasn't installed in the weapon. The Air Force searched until mid-April but never located the bomb. Today residents refer to this broken arrow as the Tybee Bomb.

### **3. March 11, 1958: Florence, South Carolina**

In March 1958, as a team of military divers scoured the Savannah River in Georgia for a broken arrow, another one fell in the southeast quadrant of the United States. A B-47E aircraft carrying a thermonuclear weapon took off from South Carolina for an overseas base, accidentally

jettisoning it shortly thereafter. The conventional explosives detonated on impact with the ground in a suburban Florence neighborhood, demolishing a house and causing several injuries.

#### **4. November 4, 1958: Dyess Air Force Base, Texas**

When a B-47 carrying a nuclear warhead catches fire on takeoff, it's a problem. That's what happened when a B-47 left Texas' Dyess Air Force Base in November 1958 to transport a thermonuclear device to another location. At 1,500 feet it began experiencing trouble. Three of the plane's crew members ejected safely, but one was killed when the plane subsequently crashed, setting off the bomb's conventional explosives and blasting a crater 35 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep. All the nuclear components were recovered at the scene.

#### **5. January 24, 1961: Goldsboro, North Carolina**

In one of the closest calls in accidental nuclear detonation history, a single safety switch prevented a 20-megaton Mk39 hydrogen bomb from exploding in North Carolina in January 1961. When a B-52 carrying two of the bombs suffered a fuel leak in the wing, the plane exploded and dropped both bombs earthward. The parachute of one bomb deployed, but the other weapon nearly detonated when five of its six safety devices failed and it broke apart upon impact with the ground. While the Air Force recovered the bomb's plutonium, the thermonuclear stage containing uranium was never found. The Air Force subsequently purchased and fenced off a land easement in the area where officials believe the uranium lies.

#### **6. March 14, 1961: Yuba City, California**

In March 1961, a heroic Air Force commander ordered his crew to bail out of a crippled B-52 carrying a pair of thermonuclear devices when the plane's compartment pressurization system failed at 10,000 feet. The commander stayed aboard to pilot the plane away from populated areas near Yuba City, California, before ejecting to safety at 4,000 feet. The two nuclear weapons aboard the aircraft were torn from the plane when it crashed, but nothing exploded and no radioactive contamination was released.

#### **7. January 17, 1966: Palomares, Spain**

It's pretty hard to cover up the midair explosion of a B-52 carrying four hydrogen bombs when the event is witnessed by hundreds of onlookers. So it came as no surprise to anyone when the Palomares incident, as it has come to be known, hit the front page of the New York Times in January 1966, just three days after the event occurred. During a routine refueling operation over Spain, an American B-52 patrolling on airborne alert was struck by the fuel plane's boom, which instantly destroyed both planes and killed seven of the 11 total crew members. Two of the B-52's bombs exploded on impact with the ground near the village of Palomares, contaminating approximately 1 square mile with radioactive plutonium. Another bomb was found unexploded in a riverbed, while the fourth weapon fell into the Mediterranean Sea. That broken arrow was sighted by a local fisherman, who promptly went to court to claim salvage rights. Under prevailing maritime law, the salvage rights would have conferred 1 percent of the device's \$2 billion value—or about \$20 million—on the fisherman. The Air Force reportedly settled out of court for an undisclosed sum.

#### **8. January 21, 1968: Thule Air Force Base, Greenland**

When a fire broke out in the navigator's compartment of a B-52 flying on alert near the Arctic

Circle in January 1968, the plane attempted to land at Thule Air Force Base in Greenland. It crashed about seven miles short of the runway and burst into flames, causing one bomb to detonate, one to burn and two others to sink through the ice sheet into the bay. The accident spread radioactive contamination from the plutonium core across a 1,000-foot area around the crash. Nearly a quarter of a million cubic feet of contaminated ice, snow, water and crash debris were removed to a storage site in the United States over the course of four months. Of the two weapons that went through the ice sheet, one was finally recovered in 1979, but an as-yet-unrecovered broken arrow still lies on the floor of Baffin Bay.

### **9. September 19, 1980: Damascus, Arkansas**

When an Air Force repairman in Damascus, Arkansas, dropped his wrench into a Titan II ICBM missile silo during a routine maintenance operation in September 1980, his fumble spelled disaster. The heavy wrench punctured the pressurized fuel tank of the missile, which leaked slowly for over eight hours before exploding, killing one service member and injuring 21 others. A nuclear warhead contained in the missile's reentry vehicle was ejected in the blast but was subsequently recovered intact.

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**Historic pics from the mines** (Virginia City and environs) and Paiute, Shoshones, Navajo and others across the west. Arch sites, geology, geography and more....

forwarded by [Marcia Ackerman <mlackerman@frontiernet.net>](mailto:mlackerman@frontiernet.net)

On Jun 8, 2012, at 3:53 PM, Don Warder  
<[dwarder1941@gmail.com](mailto:dwarder1941@gmail.com)<<mailto:dwarder1941@gmail.com>>> wrote:

How the Wild West REALLY looked: Gorgeous sepia-tinted pictures show the landscape as it was charted for the very first time  
By ROB COOPEPUBLISHED: 09:11 EST, 25 May 2012

These remarkable 19th century sepia-tinted pictures show the American West as you have never seen it before - as it was charted for the first time. The photos, by Timothy O'Sullivan, are the first ever taken of the rocky and barren landscape. At the time federal government officials were travelling across Arizona, Nevada, Utah and the rest of the west as they sought to uncover the land's untapped natural resources.

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Breathtaking landscape: A view across the Shoshone Falls, Snake River, Idaho in 1874 as it was caught on camera by photographer Timothy O'Sullivan during Lt. George M. Wheeler's survey west of the One Hundredth Meridian that lasted from 1871 to 1874. Approximately 45 feet higher than the Niagara falls of the U.S and Canada, the Shoshone Falls are sometimes called the 'Niagara of the West'. Before mass migration and industrialisation of the west, the Bannock and Shoshone Indians relied on the huge salmon stocks of the falls as a source of

food. And the John C. Fremont Expedition of 1843, one of the first missions to encounter the falls reported that salmon could be caught simply by throwing a spear into the water, such was the stock  
[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A66BC000005DC-671\\_964x666.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A66BC000005DC-671_964x666.jpg)]

Land rising from the water: The Pyramid and Domes, a line of dome-shaped tufa rocks in Pyramid Lake, Nevada photographed in 1867. Taken as part of Clarence King's Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, O'Sullivan's mesmerising pictures of the other-worldly rock formations at Pyramid Lake committed the sacred native American Indian site to camera for the first time  
[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134B3B7D000005DC-466\\_472x559.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134B3B7D000005DC-466_472x559.jpg)]

Famous photographer: Timothy O'Sullivan whose childhood and background are the subject of debate among photographic scholar was of Irish ancestry. It is known that as a teenager he worked in the studio of the legendary 19th century photographer Mathew Brady, who is seen as the father of photo-journalism. A veteran of the American Civil War in its first year, O'Sullivan turned his hand to photographing the horrors of war in during the final three years of the conflict before setting out on his cross-continental expeditions.

Timothy O'Sullivan, who used a box camera, worked with the Government teams as they explored the land. He had earlier covered the U.S. Civil War and was one of the most famous photographers of the 19th century. He also took pictures of the Native American population for the first time as a team of artists, photographers, scientists and soldiers explored the land in the 1860s and 1870s.

The images of the landscape were remarkable - because the majority of people at the time would not have known they were there or have ever had a chance to see it for themselves.

O'Sullivan died from tuberculosis at the age of 42 in 1882 - just years after the project had finished .

He carted a dark room wagon around the Wild West on horseback so that he could develop his images. He spent seven years exploring the landscape and thousands of pictures have survived from his travels.

The project was designed to attract settlers to the largely uninhabited region.

O'Sullivan used a primitive wet plate box camera which he would have to spend several minutes setting up every time he wanted to take a

photograph.

He would have to assemble the device on a tripod, coat a glass plate with collodion - a flammable solution. The glass would then be put in a holder before being inserted into a camera.

After a few seconds exposure, he would rush the plate to his dark room wagon and cover it in chemicals to begin the development process. Considered one of the forerunners to Ansel Adams, Timothy O'Sullivan is a hero to other photographers.

'Most of the photographers sent to document the West's native peoples and its geologic formations tried to make this strange new land accessible, even picturesque,' said Keith McElroy a history of photography professor in Tucson.

'Not O'Sullivan.

'At a time when Manifest Destiny demanded that Americans conquer the land, he pictured a West that was forbidding and inhospitable.

'With an almost modern sensibility, he made humans and their works insignificant.

'His photographs picture scenes, like a flimsy boat helpless against the dark shadows of Black Canyon, or explorers almost swallowed up by the crevices of Canyon de Chelly.'

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Native Americans: The Pah-Ute (Paiute) Indian group, near Cedar, Utah in a picture from 1872. Government officials were chartering the land for the first time as part of Lt. George M. Wheeler's survey west of the One Hundredth Meridian which O'Sullivan accompanied the Lieutenant on. During this expedition O'Sullivan nearly drowned in the Truckee River (which runs from Lake Tahoe to Pyramid Lake, located in northwestern Nevada) when his boat got jammed against rocks.

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Breathtaking: Twin buttes stand near Green River City, Wyoming, photographed in 1872 four years after settlers made the river basin their home. Green River and its distinctive twin rock formations that stand over the horizon was supposed to be the site of a division point for the Union Pacific Railroad, but when the engineers arrived they were shocked to find that the area had been settled and so had to move the railroad west 12 miles to Bryan, Wyoming.

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19th century housing: Members of Clarence King's Fortieth Parallel Survey team explore the land near Oreana, Nevada, in 1867. Clarence King was a 25-year-old Yale graduate, who hired Irish tough guy O'Sullivan for his Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel. Funded by the War Department, the plan was to survey the unexplored territory that lay between the California Sierras and the Rockies, with a view toward finding a good place to lay railroad tracks while also looking for mining possibilities and assessing the level of Indian hostility in the area.

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Incredible: Tents can be seen (bottom, centre) at a point known as Camp Beauty close to canyon walls in Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona. Photographed in 1873 and situated in northeastern Arizona, the area is one of the longest continuously inhabited landscapes in North America and holds preserved ruins of early indigenous people's such as The Anasazi and Navajo.

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On this rock I build a church: Old Mission Church, Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico pictured in 1873 where the Zuni people of North have lived for millennia. O'Sullivan was famous for not trying to romanticise the native American plight or way of life in his photographs and instead of asking them to wear tribal dress was happy to photograph them wearing denim jeans.

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9. Native Americans: Boat crew of the 'Picture' at Diamond Creek. Photo shows photographer Timothy O'Sullivan, fourth from left, with fellow members of the Wheeler survey and Native Americans, following ascent of the Colorado River through the Black Canyon in 1871. O'Sullivan's work during Lt. George M. Wheeler's survey west of the One Hundredth Meridian in Black Canyon has been called some of the greatest photography of the 19th century and a clear inspiration for that other great American photographer Ansel Adams.

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Landscape: Browns Park, Colorado, as seen by Timothy O'Sullivan in 1872 as he chartered the landscape for the first time. Historians have noted that even though the photographer had become a more-than-experienced explorer at this point, the ordeals of the Wheeler survey tested him to the extremes of his endurance

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Rockies: A man sits on a shore beside the Colorado River in Iceberg Canyon, on the border of Mojave County, Arizona, and Clark County, Nevada in 1871 during the Wheeler expedition. Lieutenant Wheeler insisted that the team explore the Colorado River by going upstream into the Grand Canyon--apparently to beat a rival, who had first gone downriver in 1869. There was no particular scientific reason to do the trip backward.

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Timothy O'Sullivan's darkroom wagon, pulled by four mules, entered the frame at the right side of the photograph, reached the center of the image, and abruptly U-turned, heading back out of the frame. Footprints leading from the wagon toward the camera reveal the photographer's path. Made at the Carson Sink in Nevada, this image of shifting sand dunes reveals the patterns of tracks recently reconfigured by the wind. The wagon's striking presence in this otherwise barren scene dramatises the pioneering experience of exploration and discovery in the wide, uncharted landscapes of the American West.

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Industrial revolution: The mining town of Gold Hill, just south of Virginia City, Nevada, in 1867 was town whose prosperity was preserved by mining a rare silver ore called Comstock Lode. On the United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, Clarence King insisted that his men dress for dinner every evening and speak French, and O'Sullivan had no difficulty fitting in.

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Early rails: A wooden balanced incline used for gold mining, at the Illinois Mine in the Pahranaagat Mining District, Nevada in 1871. An ore car would ride on parallel tracks connected to a pulley wheel at the top of tracks. Because of his work in U.S Civil War of 1861 to 1865, the organisers of the two geological surveys that he photographed knew that O'Sullivan was made of stern stuff and therefore could cope with the rigors of life outdoors far from home

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Silver mining: Here photographer Timothy O'Sullivan documents the activities of the Savage and the Gould and Curry mines in Virginia City, Nevada, in 1867 900ft underground, lit by an improvised flash -- a burning magnesium wire, O'Sullivan photographed the miners in tunnels, shafts, and lifts. During the winter of 1867-68, in Virginia City, Nevada, he took the first underground mining pictures in

America. Deep in mines where temperatures reached 130 degrees, O'Sullivan took pictures by the light of magnesium wire in difficult circumstances

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Untouched landscape: The head of Canyon de Chelly, looking past walls that rise some 1,200 feet above the canyon floor, in Arizona in 1873

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Barren: Two men sit looking at headlands north of the Colorado River Plateau in 1872

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Portrait: Native American (Paiute) men, women and children pose for a picture near a tree. The picture is thought to have been taken in Cottonwood Springs (Washoe County), Nevada, in 1875

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Natural U.S. landscape: The junction of Green and Yampah Canyons, in Utah, in 1872

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An earlier visitor: Nearly 150 years ago, photographer O'Sullivan came across this evidence of a visitor to the West that preceded his own expedition by another 150 years - A Spanish inscription from 1726. This close-up view of the inscription carved in the sandstone at Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument), New Mexico reads, in English: "By this place passed Ensign Don Joseph de Payba Basconzelos, in the year in which he held the Council of the Kingdom at his expense, on the 18th of February, in the year 1726"

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Insight: Aboriginal life among the Navajo Indians. Near old Fort Defiance, New Mexico, in 1873

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Incredible backdrop: The Canyon of Lodore, Colorado, in 1872

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Settlement: View of the White

House<<http://www.tumtiki.com/videos/2105516>>, Ancestral Pueblo Native

American (Anasazi) ruins in Canyon de Chelly, Arizona, in 1873. The cliff dwellings were built by the Anasazi more than 500 years earlier. At the bottom, men stand and pose on cliff dwellings in a niche and on ruins on the canyon floor. Climbing ropes connect the groups of men.

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Sailing away: The Nettie, an expedition boat on the Truckee River, western Nevada, in 1867

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Taking a dip: A man bathing in Pagosa Hot Spring, Colorado, in 1874

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A man sits in a wooden boat with a mast on the edge of the Colorado River in the Black Canyon, Mojave County, Arizona. At this time, photographer Timothy O'Sullivan was working as a military photographer, for Lt. George Montague Wheeler's U.S. Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian. Photo taken in 1871, from an expedition camp, looking upstream

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Native: Maiman, a Mojave Indian, guide and interpreter during a portion of the season in the Colorado country, in 1871

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Valley view: Alta City, Little Cottonwood, Utah, in 1873

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Remarkable landscape: Cathedral Mesa, Colorado River, Arizona in 1871

[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A638A000005DC-736\\_964x672.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A638A000005DC-736_964x672.jpg)]

Mountains: Big Cottonwood Canyon, Utah, in 1869. A man can be seen with his horse at the bottom near the bridge (right)

[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6372000005DC-843\\_964x619.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6372000005DC-843_964x619.jpg)]

Rock formations in the Washakie Badlands, Wyoming, in 1872. A survey member stands at lower right for scale

[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6354000005DC-966\\_964x566.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6354000005DC-966_964x566.jpg)]

Tree-mendous: Oak Grove, White Mountains, Sierra Blanca, Arizona in 1873

[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6332000005DC-853\\_964x608.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6332000005DC-853_964x608.jpg)]

Shoshone Falls, Idaho near present-day Twin Falls, Idaho, is 212 feet high, and flows over a rim 1,000 feet wide. it is pictured in 1868

[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A630F000005DC-265\\_964x683.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A630F000005DC-265_964x683.jpg)]

Rocky: The south side of Inscription Rock (now El Morro National Monument), in New Mexico in 1873. The prominent feature stands near a small pool of water, and has been a resting place for travellers for centuries. Since at least the 17th century, natives, Europeans, and later American pioneers carved names and messages into the rock face as they paused. In 1906, a law was passed, prohibiting further carving.

[[http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6217000005DC-816\\_964x651.jpg](http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2012/05/25/article-2149899-134A6217000005DC-816_964x651.jpg)]

Very plain landscape: A distant view of Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1873