

**Journal #2756**

**from sdc**

**1.1.13**

*IdleNoMore Updates*

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*Officials worry that agriculture community will bear burden of water shortages*

*HAPPY NEW YEAR! Yes, the greeting I had planned to send would not transfer so just take all the warm thoughts for meeting the challenges of 2013 with fortitude and dignity. Appreciate all the readers and what you do. sdc*

### **IdleNoMore Updates**

[Carolyn Harry](#) shared a [link](#) Harper government bills that enraged...: "Read and learn and share. This sums the complete, for lack of a better word, evilness of Bill C45. If it happens in Canada, it'll happen here. It already has with Ruby Pipeline just one example."

"Call the President : Phone Numbers Comments: 202-456-1111 and Switchboard: 202-456-1414. With the switchboard numbers you can call your States' Senators and Congressman. Call Today and everyday until they meet."

""We're phone bombing Harper's office today in support of Idle No More: 613-992-4211. They actually answer the phone and their annoyed tone is an absolute delight. Please Re-post Everyone should make a phone call. They are answering." Repost from a B.C. sis,..take a few minutes to call. Idle No More. It helps to have talking points ready: Mine were: 1. We demand for Canada to negotiate the sharing of our lands and resources with the Aboriginal landholders, but the government must display good faith first by withdrawing the destructive legislation in C45 and restore funding to the communities. 2. First Nations, with constitutionally protected aboriginal and treaty rights, are Canadians' last best hope to protect the lands, waters, plants and animals from complete destruction — which doesn't just benefit our children, but the children of all Canadians. and 3. We stand behind Chief Teresa Spence who is in her 21st day of her hunger strike. The world is watching and holding you responsible as

she weakens each day. We demand and demand you set up a meeting with her immediately!"

[Harper government bills that enraged First Nations and sparked Idle No More](#)  
[www.vancouverobserver.com](http://www.vancouverobserver.com)

Jenny Uechi Photo by Isabeau Doucet One of the first questions that people ask about the Idle No More movement is what the movement is all about.

[Canada | Arrange meeting requested by Chief Spence, Lawyers Rights Watch](#)  
[Canada tells PM — Lawyers'](#)

[www.lrwc.org](http://www.lrwc.org)

We write to urge that you immediately arrange a meeting as requested by Chief Theresa Spence. Chief Spence wants a meeting on a Nation to Nation basis with the Prime Minister, the Crown, and the Provincial and Territorial leaders along with all the First Nations leaders to discuss First Nations' inh...

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**Alfred B. Meacham** **From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia**  
*(although I do not recognize Wikipedia as a vetted reference, it often provides many clues for further research.....this article being a fine example. Enjoy! sdc)*

Jump to: [navigation](#), [search](#)

**Alfred Benjamin Meacham** (1826–1882) was an American [Methodist](#) minister, reformer, author and [historian](#), who served as the U.S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs for [Oregon](#) (1869–1872). He became a proponent of American Indian interests in the Northwest, including Northern California. Appointed in 1873 as chairman of the Modoc Peace Commission, he was severely wounded during a surprise attack on April 11 by warriors, but saved from death by [Toby Riddle](#) (*Winema*), a Modoc interpreter,

Meacham continued to work for justice for [American Indians](#). He wrote a lecture-play about the War, and made a national tour with Modoc and [Klamath](#) representatives in 1874–1875. He helped represent American Indian tribes to Washington officials, and testified about relocation issues to Congress. In 1880 he served on the Ute Commission. Meacham published two books about the Modoc War; the reformer [Wendell Phillips](#) wrote the introduction to the first book, and Meacham dedicated the second and titled it for *Winema* Riddle.

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## Early life and education

Meacham was born in [Indiana](#), where his parents Anderson Meacham and Lucinda Wasson had moved from [North Carolina](#) because of their objection to [slavery](#). When he was still a child, the family moved further west to [Iowa](#), where he came to know people of the [Sauk](#) and [Fox](#) tribes. In 1844, he worked with others hired to assist with their removal 100 miles to the west, and saw their grief. He realized they would never voluntarily have left "the graves of their fathers."<sup>[1]</sup> In Indiana and Iowa, he was educated in the common schools.

## Marriage and family

He married Orpha Caroline Ferrae (1827–1888) in [Brighton, Iowa](#), on October 28, 1852. She had also been born in Indiana.<sup>[2]</sup> He had returned from California to marry her, and then they traveled together back to the West Coast by way of [New Orleans](#) and the [Isthmus of Panama](#). They had three children together: Clara B., b. 1855, who married Dr. J. N. Prather of Iowa; George F., b. 1856, who married Lucia M. Mills of [Seattle, Washington](#), where he moved as an adult; and Nellie Francis, b. 1859, who married Charley Troup (died of [tuberculosis](#)) and later Colonel J. W. Redington of Walla Walla.<sup>[2][3]</sup>

## Career

As a young man, Meacham went to California in 1850 trying to explore the gold rush. After his marriage, he and Orpha returned to California, where they lived in [Solano County](#) for a time. In 1863 they went to Washington Territory and settled near [Walla Walla](#) in the Blue Mountains. It was in present-day northeast Oregon near the future [Umatilla Indian Reservation](#) in present-day [Meacham](#). He worked at mining and farming.<sup>[2]</sup>

Meacham became a prominent figure in Oregon politics and its delegation supported him for Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon in 1866.<sup>[2]</sup> At the time, Andrew Johnson was president, and his administration learned that Meacham did not support him, so his nomination was not accepted.<sup>[4]</sup>

He supported [Ulysses S. Grant](#) in the presidential election of 1868. Under Grant's Peace Policy (also called the Quaker Policy) to appoint clergy rather than military to administer U.S. Indian affairs, Meacham was appointed in 1869 as U.S. [Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon](#). He was instrumental in trying to bring peace to the [Klamath Reservation](#), where the Modoc had been relocated. They complained of harassment by their traditional enemies, the Klamath.

A Modoc band left the reservation to return to Northern California and their traditional territory. Meacham recognized their problems with the Klamath and recommended to the Commission of Indian Affairs (CIA) that an aub-agency be set up for them at the southern border at Yainax. The Department of Interior never acted on his recommendation, and the problems increased.<sup>[5]</sup>

Many settlers continued to complain about the Modoc, who did more raiding during the winter because the U.S. government did not keep them fully supplied. In early 1872, during the crisis, Indian Affairs replaced Meacham with T.B. Odeneal as U.S. Superintendent of Indian Affairs in

Oregon.<sup>[6][7]</sup> He "knew almost nothing of the background of the situation and had never met Jack or the Modocs" but was charged with "getting the Modocs to leave Lost River."<sup>[6]</sup> In turn, Odeneal appointed a new U.S. Indian agent, who was also unfamiliar with the parties and conditions. They turned to military solutions, trying to force the Modoc back to Oregon, and the [Modoc War](#) started in 1872.

In the spring of 1873, Meacham was drawn back into the conflict when he was appointed by the as chairman of the Modoc Peace Commission to try to end the Modoc War. The government believed his knowledge of Captain Jack would be useful, but Meacham refused to participate unless assured that Odeneal would not be on the commission.<sup>[6]</sup> He was distressed that the issues with the Modoc had resulted in war. Although severely injured in 1873 when Modoc warriors attacked the peace commissioners, Meacham recovered and continued to work to improve conditions for the Modoc and other American Indians. He was saved from being killed by [Winema \(Toby\) Riddle](#), a bilingual Modoc woman who served as a U.S. interpreter. She yelled that soldiers were coming and interrupted the warriors, who fled.<sup>[8]</sup>

### **Working for Indian justice**

Meacham wrote a lecture-play, "The Tragedy of the Lava Beds",<sup>[9]</sup> and arranged a national speaking tour for [Winema](#) and Frank Riddle (who took their son Charka with them), as well as other Modoc and [Klamath](#) tribal representatives.<sup>[8]</sup> He wanted to inform Americans about the issues related to the Modoc War and Indian relocation in general. In 1874, Meacham and the delegation spoke before a group organized by the social activist and reformer [Wendell Phillips](#). In 1875, the delegation addressed [Alfred Henry Love's Universal Peace Union](#) in [Philadelphia](#) and a meeting of [Peter Cooper's](#) U.S. Indian Commission in [New York City](#).

In 1879, Meacham brought [Chief Joseph](#) and other [Nez Perce](#) to [Washington, D.C.](#), to speak to government officials. During the administration of [Rutherford B. Hayes](#), Meacham served on the 1880 Ute Commission with [George W. Manypenny](#), a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the railroad executive [Otto Mears](#) to plan and oversee the relocation of the Colorado [Ute](#) tribe, led by Chief [Ouray](#), to a new reservation in Utah.

In addition to public speaking, Meacham reported on Native American issues by publishing a journal called *Council Fire*, with [Thomas A. Bland](#), in 1878. He wrote two books dealing with the Modoc War: *Wigwam and Warpath; or, The Royal Chief in Chains*, a history of the War, was published in 1875 with an introduction by [Wendell Phillips](#). The former abolitionist wrote,

"To show the folly of our method, examine the south of the Great Lakes, and you will find in every 30 miles from Plymouth to Omaha the scene of an Indian massacre. And since 1789 we have spent about one thousand million of dollars in dealing with the Indian. Meanwhile, under British rule, on the north side of these same lakes, there has been no Indian outbreak, worth naming for a hundred years, and hardly one hundred thousand dollars have been spent directly on the Indians of Canada. What is the solution to this astounding riddle? This, and none other. England gathers her Indian tribes as ordinary citizens, within the girth of her usual laws.... With us martial law, or no law at all, is their portion; no civil rights, no right to property that a white man is bound to respect..."

Meacham published [\*Wi-ne-ma \(The Woman-Chief\) and Her People\*](#) in 1876 and dedicated it to Toby Riddle,<sup>[10]</sup> who had saved his life.

"This book is written with the avowed purpose of doing honor to the heroic Wi-ne-ma who at the peril of her life sought to save the ill fated peace commission to the Modoc Indians in 1873. The woman to whom the writer is indebted, under God, for saving his life."<sup>[10][11]</sup>

Meacham petitioned Congress for years to award a military pension to Winema Riddle for her heroism; in 1891 Congress finally approved the pension, one of the few enacted for a woman and a Native American.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Lecture-play

- *Tragedy of the Lava Beds* (1874)

## Books

- [Wendell Phillips, "Introduction", \*Wigwam and Warpath; or, The Royal Chief in Chains\*](#), Boston: John P. Dale & Co., (1875), at Internet Archive, online text
- [Wi-ne-ma \(The Woman-Chief\) and Her People](#), Hartford: American Publishing Company, 1876, at Internet Archive, online text

## Legacy and honors

- [Thomas Augustus Bland, \*Life of Alfred B. Meacham\*](#), T.A. & C.A. Meacham, 1883
- Meacham, Oregon was named for him.

## References

1. <sup>^</sup> [Alfred B. Meacham, \*Wigwam and Warpath; or, The Royal Chief in Chains\*](#), Boston: John P. Dale & Co., (1875), Wendell Phillips, "Introduction", at Internet Archive, online text, p. 5
2. <sup>^</sup> [a b c d "Death of Mrs. Alfred B. Meacham"](#), from the *Walla Walla Statesman*, in *The New York Times*, 30 January 1888, accessed 2 November 2011
3. <sup>^</sup> ["Alfred B. Meacham" and family](#), Allum Genealogy
4. <sup>^</sup> Meacham (1875), *Wigwam and the War-Path*, p. 57
5. <sup>^</sup> [a b Rebecca Bales, "Winema and the Modoc War: One Woman's Struggle for Peace"](#), *Prologue Magazine*, The National Archives, accessed 31 October 2011
6. <sup>^</sup> [a b c Keith A. Murray, \*The Modocs and Their War\*](#), 1965; reprint, University of Oklahoma Press, 1984, p. 71
7. <sup>^</sup> [Don C. Fisher and John E. Doerr, Jr., "Outline of Events in the History of the Modoc War"](#), *Nature Notes From Crater Lake*, Volume 10, No. 2, July 1937, Crater Lake Institute, accessed 1 November 2011
8. <sup>^</sup> [a b Rebecca Bales, "Winema, Peacemaker"](#), The History Channel Club, 2011, accessed 31 October 2011
9. <sup>^</sup> [Thomas Augustus Bland, \*Life of Alfred B. Meacham\* and Alfred B. Meacham, "Tragedy of the Lava Beds"](#), Kessinger Publishing LLC, 2010
10. <sup>^</sup> [a b Episode 809: Story 2: "Modoc Basket"](#), *History Detectives*, PBS, account by Debra Herrera, great-great-granddaughter of Toby Riddle, accessed 31 October 2011

11. [^ Alfred B. Meacham, \*Wi-ne-ma \(The Woman-Chief\) and Her People\*](#), Hartford: American Publishing Company, 1876, at Internet Archive, online text

**Further reading**

- [Thomas Augustus Bland, \*Life of Alfred B. Meacham\* and Alfred B. Meacham, "Tragedy of the Lava Beds"](#), Kessinger Publishing LLC, 2010
- [Jeff C. Riddle, \*The Indian History of the Modoc War, and the Causes that Led to It\*](#), Marnell and Company, 1914, Internet Archives, online text with photos  
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**Blue Gold: World Water Wars Trailer:** "Sharing a video. "prime example of what deregulation on Navigable Waters Act, as proposed in C45. Destructive to humanity and life forms". Thanks Donna Goodleaf."

**[Blue Gold: World Water Wars Trailer](#)**

[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

In every corner of the globe, we are polluting, diverting, pumping, and wasting our limited supply of fresh water at an expedient level as population and

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We are hoping you will join us as an exhibitor at **Museums and the Web** 2013, April 17-20 April at the Marriott Downtown Waterfront, Portland, Oregon.

Museums and the Web is an annual conference featuring advanced research and exemplary applications of digital practice for cultural, natural and scientific heritage. Formed by leading professionals from around the world, our community has been meeting since 1997. The products of our meetings and conversations – the MW proceedings, Best of the Web archives and a discussion Forum – are an unparalleled resource for museum workers, technologists, students and researchers that grows every year.

With more than 600 attendees from 40 countries, Exhibiting at Museums and the Web allows you to reach top technology decision-makers from museums and cultural sites from around the world. The Conference give you numerous opportunities to connect to your customers by showing your offerings in the Exhibit & Demonstration Hall, advertising in the program and online, sponsoring social events and by presenting in a 1 hour exhibitor briefing. There are a limited number of booths, sponsorships and briefings and they are offered on a first come first serve basis. Early registration discounts on exhibit booth registration are currently available.

<http://mw2013.museumsandtheweb.com/exhibiting/>

After you've had the opportunity to see the value of the conference and its potential for connecting you to organizations with the interest and capacity to purchase your product or service, we're sure

you will want to grow your future market by helping new cultural technologists attend by supporting the scholarship program.

Read more at <http://mw2013.museumsandtheweb.com/>

Nancy Proctor & Rich Cherry, MW2013 Co-chairs

Questions? [info@museumsandtheweb.com](mailto:info@museumsandtheweb.com)

Follow us on Twitter: @museweb

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The 17th annual Museums and the Web conference happens April 17-20, 2013 in Portland, Oregon. Museums and the Web is renowned for 17 years of fabulous interactions with the brightest museum technologists from around the world and Portland is renowned for its inventive chefs cooking in its many food carts and the vast range of brews from its 30 breweries!

Today is the last day for early bird rates, register here: <http://mw2013.museumsandtheweb.com/registration/> as well as the last day for discount Exhibitor Registration: <http://mw2013.museumsandtheweb.com/registration/exhibitor-registration/>

Today is also the last day for submitting Demonstrations and Lightning Talks.. submit here: <http://mw2013.museumsandtheweb.com/submit-proposal/> (The call closed Sept 30 for Papers, How-to Sessions, Professional Forums and Workshops)

The Draft Program is online: <http://mw2013.museumsandtheweb.com/conference/>

The conference will be held at the Portland Marriott Downtown Waterfront, located on the Willamette riverfront, walking distance from Portland Art Museum and convenient to great dining, shopping, and other cultural venues. Hotel Reservations: MW2013 has negotiated a special rate of \$179 [single or double]... Make a reservation here: <http://mw2013.museumsandtheweb.com/local-information/>

We're looking forward to seeing you in Portland, Oregon April 17-20, 2013!

Nancy & Rich MW2013 program co-chairs

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**NARF Looks at 2012/2013**

**2012 was a great year for NARF and the Tribes we serve. Highlights included:**

- \$ millions in trust fund settlements for more than 40 tribes
- First round victories in Klamath Basin Adjudication
- Federal grants for Native education pilot programs

**Looking forward, 2013 will present a number of new challenges.**

- Protection of Native sacred places
- Protections against strip mining devastation for tribes in Alaska and Wisconsin
- Finding a “Carcieri fix” for tribes hoping to take land into trust
- Search for a path to boarding school healing
- Defending Native voting rights

And so much more.

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**Empire of the Summer Moon: Quanah Parker and the Rise and Fall of the Comanches, the Most Powerful Indian Tribe in American History [NOOK Book] by S. C. Gwynne**

**Overview**

<http://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/empire-of-the-summer-moon-s-c-gwynne/1100209205?ean=9781416597155>

In the tradition of *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, a stunningly vivid historical account of the forty-year battle between Comanche Indians and white settlers for control of the American West, centering on Quanah, the greatest Comanche chief of them all.

S. C. Gwynne’s *Empire of the Summer Moon* spans two astonishing stories. The first traces the rise and fall of the Comanches, the most powerful Indian tribe in American history. The second entails one of the most remarkable narratives ever to come out of the Old West: the epic saga of the pioneer woman Cynthia Ann Parker and her mixed-blood son Quanah, who became the last and greatest chief of the Comanches.

Although readers may be more familiar with the tribal names Apache and Sioux, it was in fact the legendary fighting ability of the Comanches that determined just how and when the American West opened up. Comanche boys became adept bareback riders by age six; full Comanche braves were considered the best horsemen who ever rode. They were so masterful at war and so skillful with their arrows and lances that they stopped the northern drive of colonial Spain from Mexico and halted the French expansion westward from Louisiana. White settlers arriving in Texas from the eastern United States were surprised to find the frontier being rolled *backward* by Comanches incensed by the invasion of their tribal lands. So effective were the Comanches that they forced the creation of the Texas Rangers and account for the advent of the new weapon specifically designed to fight them: the six-gun.



The war with the Comanches lasted four decades, in effect holding up the development of the new American nation. Gwynne's exhilarating account delivers a sweeping narrative that encompasses Spanish colonialism, the Civil War, the destruction of the buffalo herds, and the arrival of the railroads—a historical feast for anyone interested in how the United States came into being.

Against this backdrop Gwynne presents the compelling drama of Cynthia Ann Parker, a lovely nine-year-old girl with cornflower-blue eyes who was kidnapped by Comanches from the far Texas frontier in 1836. She grew to love her captors and became infamous as the "White Squaw" who refused to return until her tragic capture by Texas Rangers in 1860. More famous still was her son Quanah, a warrior who was never defeated and whose guerrilla wars in the Texas Panhandle made him a legend.

S. C. Gwynne's account of these events is meticulously researched, intellectually provocative, and, above all, thrillingly told. *Empire of the Summer Moon* announces him as a major new writer of American history.

## Editorial Reviews

### Bruce Barcott

...Parker grew up to become the last and greatest chief of the Comanche, the tribe that ruled the Great Plains for most of the 19th century. That's his one-sentence biography. The deeper, richer story that unfolds in *Empire of the Summer Moon* is nothing short of a revelation. Gwynne... doesn't merely retell the story of Parker's life. He pulls his readers through an American frontier roiling with extreme violence, political intrigue, bravery, anguish, corruption, love, knives, rifles and arrows. Lots and lots of arrows. This book will leave dust and blood on your jeans.

—The New York Times

### Publishers Weekly

Journalist Gwynne tracks one of the U.S.'s longest-running military conflicts in this gripping history of the war against the Comanche Indians on the high plains of Texas and Colorado. The Comanches stood for decades as the single most effective military force on the southern plains; their mastery of horseback warfare and their intimate knowledge of the trackless desert of the plains stymied the armies of Spain and Mexico, and blocked American westward expansion for 40 years. Gwynne's account orbits around Quanah Parker (ca. 1852–1911), the brilliant war chief whose resistance raged even as the Comanche, increasingly demoralized by the loss of the buffalo and the American military's policy of total annihilation, retreated into the reservation. Rigorously researched and evenhanded, the book paints both the Comanches and Americans in their glory and shame, bravery and savagery. The author's narrative prowess is marred only by his fondness for outdated anthropological terminology ("low barbarian," "pre-moral" culture). That aside, the book combines rich historical detail with a keen sense of adventure and of the humanity of its protagonists. (May)

### Chapter One available at website

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**Officials worry that agriculture community will bear burden of water shortages**

**Antoine Abou-Diwan, Imperial Valley Press**

Global warming and increased demand for water by urban and municipal users make shortages of the Colorado River inevitable, according to a recently-released study by the Bureau of Reclamation and the seven Colorado River Basin states.