

Journal #2913

from sdc

8.8.13

Nature and the Human Soul: Cultivating Wholeness and Community in a Fragmented World

Open Season on History

Beyond Dioramas: Nature's New Story

Agricultural Schedules of the United States Census

Hospital Readmissions Penalty Data

Klamath task force meets on water woes, with no agreement

Free legal hotline

WANT TO ATTEND A FREE GRANTWRITING TRAINING?

Water to the People

Illinois Black Suburb Can't Even Afford a Library as America Is Privatized and Foreclosed

The Stream

2012: The Warmest Year on Record in the U.S

Two major water agencies express support for local agencies being sued by Indian tribe

Saturday Night Intertribal at Keshena 2013

bigfriendlyindian.webs.com

Garrett Spoonhunter services

Roberta Miller Phoenix



[Nature and the Human Soul: Cultivating Wholeness and Community in a Fragmented](#)

[World](#)

www.amazon.com

[Addressing the pervasive longing for meaning and fulfillment in this time of crisis, Nature and the Human Soul introduces a visionary ecopsychology of human development that reveals how fully and creatively we can mature when soul and wild nature guide us. Depth psychologist and wilderness guide ...](#)

Open Season on History By TAFT KISER, NYT Op-Ed Contributor

CHESTER, Va. — FOR archaeologists like me, the Flowerdew Hundred Plantation near Williamsburg, Va., is our Woodstock, a sentimental spot where dozens of professionals earned their trowels. The farm's incredible archaeological wealth ranges from 12,000-year-old Native American tools to a tree that shaded Union soldiers in June 1864.

Readers shared their thoughts on this article.

- [Read All Comments \(63\) »](#)

Imagine our dismay, then, when a professed “relic hunter” from Texas named Larry Cissna sold some \$60,000 in tickets for his Grand National Relic Shootout — an artifact-hunting competition — at Flowerdew Hundred. The shootout took place in early March, and participants walked away with 8,961 artifacts dating from the Civil War or before.

In Virginia, as in many states, relic hunting is illegal on public land, but legal on private land. Flowerdew, it turns out, belongs to the James C. Justice Companies, whose chairman, president and chief executive is [James C. Justice II](#), whom Forbes ranks as the 882nd-wealthiest individual on the planet. (According to a spokesman, Mr. Justice was unaware of the “shootout.”)

Paid hunts like this have increased in the last 15 years, fueled by the market for Civil War relics, where a rare button can bring \$5,000. Mr. Cissna has built a small empire using a Web site to organize hunts and sell advertising, a job that became easier in June when the Travel Channel began airing his reality show, “Dig Wars.”

Assuming a mean value of \$10 an artifact on the relic market, the Flowerdew participants took about \$90,000. But the lost history cannot be quantified. Competing to grab objects, the relic hunters shred the ancient matrix, erasing stories that remain written only in the soil.

Modern migratory bird tags were taken, for example, along with an object that may be a manila, a type of copper bracelet used in the African slave trade. Flowerdew's first owners, Sir George Yeardley and Abraham Piersey, made Virginia's first recorded purchase of slaves, in 1619. Some of those Africans must lie in Flowerdew's fields. If that copper band identified their graves, it would be an artifact beyond measure. But its historical context was destroyed when it was ripped from its resting place.

Hunters on private property are required to get permission from the landowner, and taking artifacts from archaeological sites without permission is trespassing, a misdemeanor. Often the law is ignored. “They always have a story,” one 70-year-old landowner said. “They are always professors or writers.” Or so they claim. Although recently threatened by a zealous relic hunter with a small shovel, he continues to defend his farm.

Most owners avoid confrontation. In 2006 Mr. Cissna collected about \$35,000 for a hunt near Fredericksburg, without permission. Police removed more than 175 trespassers, but the owner did not press charges.

That may be because relic hunters are a vocal lot. In 2005, Virginia's General Assembly considered a bill requiring written permission from the landowner and increasing the penalty for trespassing with the intent to take artifacts. Relic Web sites blasted it. Representative Kenneth R. Plum, the Democrat who sponsored the bill, told a reporter that "the floodgates opened," and the proposal faded away.

As a result, it's open season on vast stretches of Virginia's heritage. Even graves are in potential danger, though all human interments are protected by law. Pre-1900 burials, regardless of their demographic, are typically unmarked and easily violated by accident. Flowerdew has three known cemeteries, containing Woodland Indians, 1620s colonists and enslaved individuals from about 1760. All three are in the area metal-detected last March. In some burials, one blow from a shovel could destroy all surviving remains.

Another problem is the lack of awareness on the part of landowners. Imagine someone offering \$5,000 to remove "junk" from your yard. You may not realize that your familiar universe veils a lost world. Relic hunters exploit this. I have heard of organizers paying \$40,000 for a year's access to a farmer's field.

To be clear, I have nothing against nonprofessionals. When I was a child, my introduction to history came from relic hunters, people who should have been archaeologists but never got the chance. Later, as a professional lawn mower, I wandered into Flowerdew, and remain astounded by the opportunities that place provided for me to pursue that childhood fascination. Every town needs a Flowerdew, where people like my first mentors can explore history through archaeology.

Tule River Band of Yokuts
Presents:
**Tule River
Pow Wow**
September 20, 21, 22 2013
Honoring All Native Veterans
McCarthy Ranch
32657 Reservation Rd., Porterville, CA.
Grand Entry Schedule
Friday 7pm, Saturday 12pm & 7pm, Sunday 12pm

Master of Ceremonies - Bobby Whitebird	Arena Director - Octie Dhoover
Whipman - Bernard Bangs	Head Man - Monte Williams
Head Judge - Art Martinez	Head Woman - Rosanna Lynn Quendelle
Spiritual Leader - Joseph "Joey" Garfield	Head Teen Boy - Shawn Cheyenne
Head Gourd Dancer - Jesse Ahumada	Head Teen Girl - Shalimacke
Color Guard - Tule River Native Veterans Post 1987	Head Jr. Boy - Jeremy Vigil
Invited Northern Drum - The Hooses	Head Jr. Girl - Shyla Franco

Host Northern Drum - Northern Cree Host Southern Drum - Red Thunder

\$40,000 IN CASH PAYOUTS!

CHICKEN DANCE CONTEST \$1000 WINNER TAKES ALL
DRUM CONTEST \$3000, \$2000, \$1000, \$1000 SPLIT
HAND DRUM CONTEST \$500, \$300, \$200
\$1000 MENS TRADITIONAL DANCE SPECIAL BY WHITEBIRD FAMILY

ALL DANCERS AND DRUMS WELCOME
CRAFT AND FOOD BOOTHS AVAILABLE

For Information Contact HAROLD SANTOS (559) 782-4419 or e-mail: hipsantos@yahoo.com
or SANDRA TOWNS (559) 719-8054 or e-mail: stowas@trtrtc.com

PUBLIC WELCOME * CAMPING AVAILABLE
NO DRUGS, ALCOHOL, WEAPONS OR DOGS ALLOWED

Preserving local history requires passionate locals, and in today's era of shrinking budgets, the ideal model is a cadre of professionals assisted by volunteers. At the Little Bighorn Battlefield, in Montana, volunteers have used their metal-detecting machines to pinpoint artifacts, whose position rewrote the story of Custer's Last Stand.

But archaeologists, professional or not, do not hunt objects. We hunt lost worlds. Sadly, here in Virginia and elsewhere, those worlds are slipping away under the relic-hunter's shovel, all for the sake of a few bucks.

Taft Kiser, an archaeologist, is an author of the forthcoming book "Struggling in the Tide: Robert E. Lee's Shirley Cousins."

[Beyond Dioramas: Nature's New Story](#)

By EDWARD ROTHSTEIN

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County has transformed its approach to evolution, culture, history and humanity.

Agricultural Schedules of the United States Census

Researching Farms & Farmers in the U.S. Census

By **[Kimberly Powell](#)**, About.com Guide

Agricultural censuses, sometimes referred to as "farm schedules," are an enumeration of U.S. farms and ranches and the farmers who owned and operated them. This first agricultural census was fairly limited in scope, recording numbers of common farm animals, wool and soil crop production, and the value of poultry and dairy products. The information collected generally increased by year, but may include such items as the value and acreage of the farm, whether it was owned or rented, the number of livestock owned in various categories, the types and value of crops, and the ownership and use of various farm implements.

The first agricultural census of the United States was taken as part of the 1840 decennial [federal census](#), a practice which continued through 1950. The 1840 census included agriculture as a category on a special "manufacturing schedule." From 1850, agricultural data was enumerated on its own special schedule. Between 1954 and 1974, the Census of Agriculture was conducted in years ending in "4" and "9." In 1976 Congress enacted [Public Law 94-229](#) directing that the census of agriculture be taken in 1979, 1983, and then every fifth year thereafter, adjusted to 1978 and 1982 (years ending in 2 and 7) so that the agricultural schedule coincided with other economic censuses. The enumeration timing changed one last time in 1997 when it was decided that the agricultural census would be taken in 1998 and every fifth year thereafter ([Title 7, U.S. Code, Chapter 55](#)).

Availability of U.S. Agricultural Schedules 1850-1880

U.S. agricultural schedules are most widely available for research for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. In 1919 the Bureau of the Census transferred custody of the existing 1850-1880 agricultural and other non-population schedules to state repositories and, in cases where state officials declined to receive them, to the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) for safekeeping.¹ Thus, the agricultural schedules were not among the census enumerations

transferred to the National Archives upon its creation in 1934. NARA has since acquired microfilm copies of many of these 1850–1880 non-population schedules, although not all states or years are available. Selected schedules from the following states can be viewed on microfilm at the National Archives: Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, plus Baltimore City and County and Worcester County, Maryland. A full list of non-population census schedules available on microfilm from the National Archives can be browsed by state in the [NARA Guide to Nonpopulation Census Records](#).

For the agricultural schedules not found online, check the online card catalog for state archives, libraries and historical societies, as they are the most likely repositories of the original schedules. [Duke University](#) is a repository for the non-population census schedules for several states, including select original returns for Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Virginia, with scattered records for Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill holds microfilm copies of agricultural schedules for the southern states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Three reels from this collection (out of about 300 total) are digitized and available on Archive.org: [NC Reel 5 \(1860, Alamance - Cleveland\)](#), [NC Reel 10 \(1870, Alamance - Currituck\)](#) and [NC Reel 16 \(1880, Bladen - Carteret\)](#). A [Summary of Special Census Schedules, 1850–1880](#) in *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy* by Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Leubking (Ancestry Publishing, 2006) provides a good starting point for the location of extant agricultural schedules, organized by state.

1890-1910

It is generally believed that the agricultural schedules for 1890 were either destroyed by the [1921 fire at the U.S. Commerce Building](#), or later destroyed with the rest of the damaged 1890 population schedules.² Six million agricultural schedules and one million irrigation schedules from the [1900 census](#) were among the records identified in a list of "useless papers" with "no permanent value or historical interest" on file at the Census Bureau, and were destroyed unmicrofilmed under provisions of an act of Congress approved 2 March 1895 to "authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments."³ The 1910 agricultural schedules met a similar fate.⁴

1920-present

In general, the only information from the agricultural censuses readily available for researchers after 1880 are the published bulletins produced by the Bureau of the Census and Department of Agriculture with tabulated results and analysis presented by state and county (no information on individual farms and farmers). Individual farm schedules have generally been destroyed or are otherwise inaccessible, although a few were preserved by state archives or libraries. 84,939 schedules from the 1920 agricultural census for "livestock not on farms" were on a list for destruction in 1925.⁵ Although efforts were made to preserve the "six million, four hundred thousand" 1920 farm schedules for their historical value, the 1920 agricultural schedules still appeared on a March 1927 list of records from the Bureau of the Census destined for destruction.

⁶ The National Archives does, however, hold 1920 agricultural schedules in Record Group 29 for

Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and 1920 general farm schedules for McLean County, Illinois; Jackson County, Michigan; Carbon County, Montana; Santa Fe County, New Mexico; and Wilson County, Tennessee.

3,371,640 agricultural farm schedules from the 1925 agricultural census were dispositioned for destruction in 1931.⁷ The whereabouts of the majority of the individual farm schedules for 1930 are unknown, but the National Archives does hold the 1930 farm schedules for Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

Tips for Research in the U.S. Agricultural Schedules

- Agricultural census schedules, except for many of those available online, are mostly unindexed. Like the population schedule, agricultural schedules are arranged by county and township, and the family number found in the population census corresponds to the family number in the agriculture census.
- The agricultural census schedule enumerated all free individuals who produced goods over a certain value (generally \$100 or more), but census-takers often included farmers who produced goods of lesser value.
- Read the enumerator instructions for each agricultural schedule for specific definitions regarding how farms were determined in the case of managers or overseers, how crops and livestock were calculated, etc. Census.gov has online PDF's of the [instructions for census enumerators](#), which include (if you scroll down) the special schedules.

Agricultural Census Summaries

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has published statistical summaries of agricultural census data for states and counties (but not townships), from the census of 1840 up through 1950. These are available online on the USDA website under [Historical Census Publications](#).

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Report of the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1919* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1919), 17, "Distribution of Old Census Schedules to State Libraries."
2. U.S. Congress, *Disposition of Useless Papers in the Department of Commerce*, 72nd Congress, 2nd Session, House Report No. 2080 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1933), no. 22 "Schedules, population 1890, original."
3. U.S. Congress, *List of Useless Papers in the Bureau of the Census*, 62nd Congress, 2nd Session, House Document No. 460 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1912), 63.
4. U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Report of the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1921* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1921), 24–25, "Preservation of Records."
5. U.S. Congress, *Disposition of Useless Papers in Department of Commerce*, 68th Congress, 2nd Session, [House Report No. 1593](#) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1925).

6. U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Report of the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1927* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1927), 16, "Preservation of Census Schedules." U.S. Congress, *Disposition of Useless Papers in Department of Commerce*, 69th Congress, 2nd Session, [House Report No. 2300](#) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1927).

7. U.S. Congress, *Disposition of Useless Papers in the Department of Commerce*, 71st Congress, 3rd Session, [House Report No. 2611](#) (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1931).

Related Articles

- [Using U.S. Census Records for Genealogical Research - Special Federal Censu...](#)
- [Genealogy Glossary - agricultural schedule](#)
- [Sources for U.S. Census Records Online](#)
- [1890 US Census - Tools & Tips for Researching the 1890 Census](#)
- [1850 US Census - Tools & Tips for Researching the 1850 Census](#)

Why is There No 1890 Census?

Answer: A [federal census](#) was taken in the United States in 1890, but a large percentage of the records were destroyed by a January 1921 fire at the Commerce Building in Washington, DC. Many organizations, including the National Genealogical Society and Daughters of the American Revolution petitioned that the remaining damaged and waterlogged volumes be preserved. Despite this public outcry, however, thirteen years later the Census Bureau destroyed the remaining 1890 schedules. In the 1940s and 1950s a few [bundles](#) of surviving census schedules from 1890 were discovered and moved to the National Archives. A devastating tragedy for U.S. genealogists, just 6,160 names were recovered from these surviving fragments of a census which originally counted nearly 63 million Americans.

For a list of communities covered by these surviving 1890 census fragments, as well as details on the surviving remnants of the 1890 special Union Veterans & Widows schedule, see [Research Guide to the 1890 Census](#).

Hospital Readmissions Penalty Data (*really interesting*)

- Medicare To Punish 2,225 Hospitals For Excess Readmissions
- [Penalties By Hospital \(Printable PDF\)](#)
- [Penalties By Hospital \(Downloadable CSV\)](#)
- [State Averages](#)
- [Methodology](#)

Nationally, the average fine decreased from 0.42 percent in the first year of the program to 0.38 percent.

In addition, 141 hospitals that in the first year were given the maximum penalty will get a lower punishment starting in October. Medicare determined that 1,154 hospitals kept their readmissions numbers low enough to escape fines.

Some of the changes in the new penalties may be due to refinements Medicare made in the way it calculated readmissions. This time, it excluded from its analyses cases where doctors had

planned for a second admission. A lung cancer patient, for instance, might be admitted for pneumonia and then return for

For full text: <http://www.kaiserhealthnews.org/Stories/2013/August/02/readmission-penalties-medicare-hospitals-year-two.aspx>

Klamath task force meets on water woes, with no agreement

Associated Press

Amid drought and major fires, a task force trying to pick its way through the Klamath Basin's long water struggles has met again, with some contention and no resolution.

Free legal hotline

<http://www.naja.com/news/m.blog/509/naja-launches-free-legal-resource-hotline>

WANT TO ATTEND A FREE GRANTWRITING TRAINING?

TOPICS WILL INCLUDE:

COMMON FACTORS IN GRANT PROPOSALS

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

CREATING AND USING LOGIC MODELS FOR EVALUATING SUCCESS

· AND MORE!

SPACE IS LIMITED REGISTER TODAY! YOU MUST REGISTER ONLINE BY CLICKING [HERE!](#)

DATE: SEPTEMBER 3 & 4, 2013

TIME: DAY 1 - REGISTRATION 8:00 AM TRAINING 8:30 AM - 4:00 PM

DAY 2 - TRAINING 8:00 AM - 3:00 PM PRESENTERS WILL BE AVAILABLE UNTIL 4:00 PM TO ANSWER INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS

LOCATION: MCKINNLEY ARTS & CULTURE CENTER 925 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, RENO, NEVADA 89503

YOU MAY WISH TO BRING SNACKS & DRINKS AS THESE ITEMS WILL NOT BE PROVIDED. LUNCH IS ON YOUR OWN.

A COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEVADA AND THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT, RENO FIELD OFFICE

SPECIAL THANKS TO THE CITY OF RENO FOR PROVIDING MEETING SPACE FOR THIS EVENT

FOR WORKSHOP CONTENT, OR QUESTIONS CALL PAULINE ZVONKOVIC (801) 524-6076 OR EMAIL PAULINE.ZVONKOVIC@HUD.GOV OR JANET LEVESQUE AT (775) 824-3706 OR EMAIL

JANET.M.LEVESQUE@HUD.GOV

From Federal water Tap:

Water to the People

Federal and tribal officials signed a water rights agreement with the White Mountain Apache Tribe at a ceremony July 30, one of four such settlements signed in the last two

years.

The agreement settles the tribe's claims to water from the Gila River and Little Colorado River and authorizes the U.S. government to allocate \$US 200 million to build a system to deliver water to its reservation in eastern Arizona. The agreement authorizes a separate \$US 78.5 million fund for environmental restoration.

Calling the agreement equitable and praising the work of former Arizona Senator John Kyl, who shepherded many settlements through Congress, tribal chairman Ronnie Lupe told the audience in Washington, D.C. that access to the water will change his people.

"Take a moment the next time you sit at your desk," he said, "and imagine in the not-too-distant future a young child in the small village of Carizzo on our reservation stepping up to a kitchen sink and opening up the faucet for a clean and refreshing drink of water. No longer will black water from old wells pour from that faucet. Be proud that you helped make that quality of life come true for that child and for many other on our reservation."

[The agreement](#) was authorized by legislation signed by President Barack Obama in December 2010.

BLM To Analyze Oil and Gas Development in California

In response to legal challenges, the Bureau of Land Management will prepare [an environmental review of oil and gas development](#) on public lands overseen by its Hollister, California field office. This office overlaps part of the Monterey shale, a geologic formation many energy boosters have hyped as the next candidate for an hydrocarbon boom powered by hydraulic fracturing.

The BLM will solicit comments for the next 60 days regarding the scope of the study, and it will hold public meetings this fall.

Answer Our Questions

Seven Republicans on the House Energy and Commerce Committee sent [a letter to the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency](#) asking for more information about the agency's study of hydraulic fracturing and drinking water. The six-page letter includes 13 questions that touch on the agency's methods, spending, and use of regulatory powers. The representatives expect a response by August 13.

Dredging, Salinity and Groundwater

A proposal to scoop millions of tons of sediment and rock from the bottom of a 21-kilometer (13-mile) stretch of the St. Johns River in Jacksonville, Florida will have [a limited effect on the area's uppermost aquifer](#), according to a study from the U.S. Geological Survey. The Army Corps of Engineers wants to deepen the mouth of the river to accommodate today's breed of behemoth cargo ship. Concerns about saltwater pushing into the surface aquifer appear to be confined to a small area. The deeper Floridan aquifer is not at risk, the USGS says.

The Army Corps announced an extension of the public comment period for the [draft environmental impact study of the Jacksonville port project](#). Comments can be submitted through September 30 to Paul.E.Stodola@usace.army.mil.

Salmon Stay on the List

The federal agency that oversees endangered species living in the ocean says that a petition from water users in northern California to take a group of Coho salmon off the endangered species list [has no merit](#). This is the fourth attempt by the Siskiyou County Water Users Association in the last three years to delist the iconic fish. None of the attempts has succeeded.

Spend the Money

After reports that states were sitting on heaps of money from a federal fund for drinking water projects, the [Environmental Protection Agency's internal watchdog is investigating](#). The Office of the Inspector General will do field work in five regions and states – California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Missouri, and New Mexico – to see if states are working to reduce their stockpiles of cash and whether realistic projects are being selected.

Meanwhile, the State Department's own internal watchdog is [looking into an allegation](#) that a department contractor for the environmental review of the Keystone XL pipeline had financial ties to an oil industry lobby group, The Hill reports.

Illinois Black Suburb Can't Even Afford a Library as America Is Privatized and Foreclosed

Mark Karlin, BuzzFlash at Truthout:

If knowledge from books is power, then the predominantly white status quo doesn't have to worry about young people in Ford Heights, Illinois, empowering themselves at the library anytime soon. [Read the BuzzFlash Commentary](#)

[The Stream: Study Finds Climate Change Drove Arctic Sea Ice to Record Low in 2012](#)

Climate Change

[Record low sea ice levels were recorded in September 2012](#), 18 percent lower than the previous record set in 2007, according to a new report from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Climate change is making the Arctic warmer, and the melting sea ice contributed to record high global sea levels last year, the *Guardian* reported.

Food

Japanese researchers have developed a variety of rice with deeper roots that allow the plants to better withstand droughts, *SciDev.net* reported. The rice, which contains a naturally occurring gene that directs root growth downward, [could triple rice yields during droughts](#), according to the report.

Beef grown in the lab from cow stem cells could represent a future in which the environmental footprint of meat production, including water use and pollution, is greatly reduced, *The New York Times* reported. The [first lab-grown hamburger](#) was served to taste testers in London this week.

2012: The Warmest Year on Record in the U.S.

Chris Clarke, KCET

Another reminder of why getting off fossil fuels is so important: The American Meteorological Society (AMS) has released an annual report on the world's changing climate, and the news is

just about as bad as you might expect. 2012 was one of the ten warmest years on record worldwide, and the warmest year on record in the United States.

Two major water agencies express support for local agencies being sued by Indian tribe Valley News

Two major California water organizations expressed support today for a pair of local agencies that have been sued for water rights by a local Indian tribe.

Bear Creek Keshena 2013 www.youtube.com
Saturday Night Intertribal at Keshena 2013

Shane Ridley-Stevens

Just did some updating on my web page. Please share this with your schools. Thanks, Shane

<http://bigfriendlyindian.webs.com/>

“You’re going to have some road angst along the way. Let it invade you, change you, drive you to act. Whether you become doctors or lawyers or bankers or teachers or even theologians, make room for a movement to make this world—a world you’ll shape decisively—a better place.”

—Dr. Paul Farmer in his commencement address at Boston College, which appears in his most recent book, “To Repair the World.” Read more: <http://ow.ly/nlktT>

Friends and Family of Garrett Spoonhunter- Cry Dance is set for Friday , August 9 at Dusk at the Cashbaugh Ranch. Services will be on Saturday, 11a.m. Bishop Rodeo Grounds.

Roberta Miller Phoenix Jan. 8, 1931 - August 2, 2013

Roberta Miller Phoenix passed away August 2, 2013 at her home in Sutcliffe, NV. Roberta was born January 8, 1931 in Dresslerville, NV to Charlie and Rubell Miller. She graduated from Stewart Indian School, she then enlisted into the [U.S. Marine Corps](#) from 1951 to 1953.

Roberta was preceded in death by her husband, Floyd Phoenix Sr., and a son, Gerald Miller.

She is survived by three sons, Mike, Boyd and Floyd Phoenix Jr. One daughter, Sharon Wood. Numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Visitation will be Saturday, August 10, 2013 at 9:00am at the Carson Colony gym. The funeral will follow at 10:00am. Burial at Woodfords Indian Cemetery.

Walton's Chapel of the Valley is in charge of final arrangements.

- See more at: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/rgj/obituary-browse.aspx?page=2&recentdate=3&entriesperpage=10#sthash.hYXOIEIb.dpuf>