

Journal #3152 from sdc 7.9.14

SCIENCE,LAW OF NO CONCERN TO CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Listing of Beneficiaries sought by Agency

DNA Testing Proves Native American Genealogy To Be Among the Most Unique in the World

Chinampas, The Floating Gardens of Mexico

Extracts from A History of BEATTY, NEVADA - Nye County History

History of Central Nevada: An Overview of the Battle ...

filmsforaction.org/watch_indigenous_issues_videos/

Iola Hicks Byers

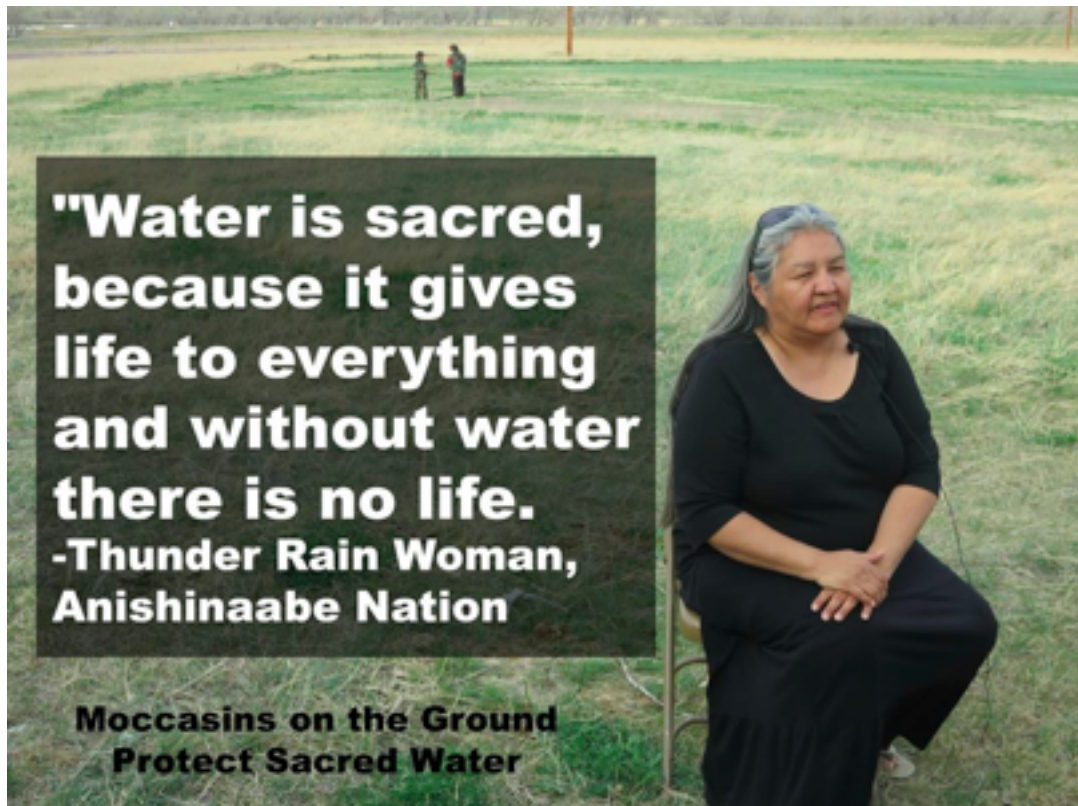
[Tar Sands Blockade](#)

Listen to the words of Thunder Rain Woman.

No Water. No Life.

No to Tar Sands!!!

... [See More](#)



SCIENCE,LAW OF NO CONCERN TO CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

In Nevada today, a coalition of fringe environmental groups is trying to scare the public into banning hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking," which is an essential technology for developing more than 90 percent of the nation's oil and natural gas wells.

<http://erj.reviewjournal.com/ct/uz3688753Biz21647541>

What a soothing song to sing to our young...Our Native Song. [randy wood - i'll be your candle](#)
another [randy wood](#) slideshow [youtube.com](#)

Our **office is searching for the following beneficiaries** and we are seeking your assistance in locating them. They have an account with our office which entails either Land, Money, or both. Share with your enrollment departments, local post offices, IHS, and local community centers. Thank you! Please write our office telephone number on the top page when posting. OST Office 775-887-3525.

[WNA WAU 7.18.14.pdf](#) [ENA WAU 7.8.14.pdf](#)

Have a fantastic day-

Raylene Swan - Fiduciary Trust Officer

US Dept of the Interior| Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians

705 North Plaza Street, Suite 128 | Carson City, NV 89701

phone: 775.887.3525 | fax: 775.887.0312 | cell: 775.315.1195

TBCC 1.888.678.6836

"LIKE" our facebook page

<https://www.facebook.com/FtoWesternNevadaAgency>

(pretty bad when I recognize names and know where they are! sdc)

All I want in life is...

1. Books
2. Books
3. Comfy chair to read books
4. Books
5. Money for books
6. Library full of books
7. Bookmarks
8. Books
9. A man who reads books
10. Stacks of books
11. Time to read books
12. Shelves for books
13. Books
14. Tea to drink while I read books
15. Books

Extracts from [A History of BEATTY, NEVADA - Nye County History](#)

<https://nyecountyhistory.com/beattybook2/beatty2.pdf>

"Old Man" Beatty (Montillus [Montillion] Murray Beatty), for whom Beatty is named, was a native of Iowa; he enlisted in the Union Army at Lyons, Iowa, on May 6, 1861, and served in Company I, Second Iowa Infantry Regiment (Weight, 1972:13). He was discharged because of disability and came west after the Civil War. Beatty worked as a miner at Gold Mountain and in the Amargosa Valley. He acquired the Lander Ranch in spring 1896, not long after William Stockton's death. Beatty married a full-blooded Paiute woman and they had several children (Weight, 1972:13). He was described as a "generous, hardworking family man who made his ranch a welcome home to all who passed that way" (Lingenfelter, 1986:168).

Like many of his contemporaries in the area, Beatty chased tall tales of lostriches. There were legends that the forty-niners who had crossed the Amargosa were extremely wealthy and had buried as much as \$200,000 in gold

and jewels somewhere in the Amargosa Valley or Death Valley. When an Ash Meadows Paiute, Mary Scott, sold a prospector a solid gold watch that her father had found, it seemed proof of the legend. There were rumors that she also had a diamond bracelet and other fine jewelry. Prior to Beatty's acquisition of the Lander Ranch, he and Phi Lee searched for this treasure. They spent considerable time digging at old campsites, but found nothing except old wagon iron and broken china (Lingenfelter, 1986:171).

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Although we can be fairly confident of human presence in the Beatty area about 11,000 years ago, some researchers now believe humans may have been in North America much earlier—more than 15,000 years ago or perhaps even as early as 30,000 years ago. It has been suggested that these pre-Clovis groups might have made their tools of bone and wood, which, unlike the stone projectile points of the Clovis culture, did not survive the millenniums of decay and thus have left few traces (Wolkomir, 1991). Again, although we cannot be certain, it is possible that pre-Clovis groups might have been in the Beatty area, either residing there or passing through on their way to some other place.

The first people to live in the Beatty area about whom we have more than scant information are the Western Shoshone. The Western Shoshone speak a language that is a part of the Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. (Uto-Aztecan is one of the largest language families in the New World, with speakers ranging from as far north as Idaho and as far south as Central America; it includes the language spoken by the Aztecs.) Members of the Numic branch include Mono, Northern Paiute, Shoshone, Comanche, Panamint, Southern Paiute, Ute, Chemehuevi, and Kawaiisu. The Numic languages of the Uto-Aztecan family are analogous in terms of close relationship to each other as the Romance languages are to the Indo-European language family, which includes French, Italian, and Spanish, with a high degree of similarity between words and grammars.

Although we know that the Western Shoshone have been in the central Nevada area for a very long time, researchers disagree about the length of time. On the basis of linguistic evidence, some researchers believe that ancestors of the Western Shoshone entered central Nevada about 1000 years ago from the Death Valley-southern California desert area, perhaps replacing or driving out the previous unknown occupants. Many archaeologists believe, however, that the ancestors of the Numic speakers are the descendants of the desert dwellers who resided in the area for many thousands of years, perhaps as far back as the Clovis people. Either way and measured by any standard, the Western Shoshone are long term residents of the area (Charney, 1987).

The Western Shoshone in the Beatty area lived in an un-usually harsh and barren environment; in some places the land was more barren than portions of Death Valley because the mountain ranges in the territory of the Beatty Indians were not as high as those in some adjoining areas and thus there was less moisture. It is estimated that in the latter half of the nineteenth century, the Indians in Beatty had a lower population density per square mile than most other Indian groups of the Great Basin (Steward, 1938 [1970]:48). The population density of Indians in the region of Beatty was 44 square miles per person in about 1875. In contrast, the population density at the same time was 2.1 square miles per person in the Owens Valley, 9.9 in Fish Lake Valley, 31 in the Belted Range, and 30 in Death Valley. Population density in Las Vegas and vicinity in 1872 was estimated at 28.5 square miles per person (Steward, 1938 [1970]:48-49).

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, the Western Shoshone practiced a hunting and gathering way of life. They lived as seminomads, moving within a defined geographical area where wild plants and game were available. Each family was, in all but a few activities, a self-sufficient economic unit. Tasks within each small group were divided according to gender. Women usually prepared the food, did the housekeeping, fashioned baskets and pottery, and made most of the family's clothing. They also collected seeds and other plant foods, although the men helped in collecting pine nuts. Men hunted, made stone tools and weapons, digging sticks and rabbit-skin blankets, and built their dwellings—conical-shaped huts consisting of a light frame covered with bark for winter use and a semicircular sunshade for summer (Steward, 1938 [1970]:44; Thomas et al., 1986:268).

In about 1875, there were six camps of Shoshone Indians in the immediate vicinity of Beatty; the camps were located along the Amargosa River in Oasis Valley and in the flat at the present site of Beatty. There were a total of 29 persons in four of these camps, and the others, and the other two camps were alternate sites. Numerous temporary camps were located at other watered sites in this area, which consisted of about 1300 square miles (Steward, 1938 [1970]:93-95).

The Indians of the Beatty area frequently associated with other families of Western Shoshone living in the Belted Range across Paiute Mesa to the northeast and occasionally associated with other Shoshone in Death Valley and in the Kawich Mountains (Steward, 1938 [1970]:94). Warfare was unknown among the Beatty Indians (Steward, 1938 [1970]:98-99).

Scarcity of game in the area forced the Beatty Shoshone to subsist to "an unusual degree on vegetable foods." The early spring was often a difficult time for the Indians because the supply of seeds stored from the previous year was exhausted. During early spring, greens and Joshua tree bulbs were often taken from sites at Beatty Wash. In May and June, the women—and perhaps a few men—gathered sand bunch grass seeds at sites either 10 miles to the north of Beatty, on the southern side of Black Mountain, or in the vicinity of Big Dune and Calico Hills in the Amargosa Valley. After June, plants were gathered in the Beatty Wash, on Bare and Yucca mountains, and at sites in the Bullfrog Hills (Steward, 1938 [1970]:95-97).

In July, the Shoshone in the Beatty area moved to the southern portion of the Belted Range, where they gathered large grass seeds resembling wheat and, later in the summer, rye grass seeds. By August the seeds of most of the important food plants had ripened and fallen to the ground, so the families subsisted on rabbits, chuckwalla, rats, and other rodents and insects until the pine nuts were harvested. In late September and October, the pine nuts ripened and the Western Shoshone gathered this foodstuff. If the crop in the Belted Range was not good, they picked in the Grapevine Mountains. If neither site was productive, they went to the Kawich Mountains, 50 miles to the north, or to the vicinity of Lida. By 1860, corn, melons, pumpkins, sunflowers, beans, and perhaps other plants had been introduced into the area, but the Beatty Indians did not cultivate them on a large scale during this period (Steward, 1938 [1970]:95-97).

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[History of Central Nevada: An Overview of the Battle ...](#)

www.blm.gov/.../nv/.../04_Hi... *United States Bureau of Land Management*
An Historic Overview of the BLM Shoshone-Eureka Resource Area, *Nevada*.

COLLECTIONS

The principal repositories for Nevada primary source materials (contemporary documents, manuscripts, maps, photographs, and published works) are the Nevada Historical Society (Reno), the Nevada State Library (Carson City), the libraries of the University of Nevada (Reno), and the Bancroft Library (Berkeley). Nevada materials are also held by the Huntington Library (San Marino), Yale University (New Haven), the Newberry Library (Chicago), the California State Library (Sacramento), and the Wells Fargo Bank (San Francisco). For the purpose of cultural resource investigation, however, the Nevada repositories contain the bulk of the most useful material. Together, the Nevada institutions hold a very large quantity of information, but it varies considerably in depth. Mining is the most heavily covered topic, while materials on other important subjects, such as agriculture, transportation, social and cultural institutions, and architecture, are either very limited or wholly lacking.

Most important of the Nevada repositories is the Nevada Historical Society. Here may be found a good collection of maps (including Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of major towns, maps of mining districts, and railroad and government surveys) and a very fine selection, on microfilm, of local newspapers, ranging from Virginia City to Betty O' Neal and Round Mountain. The Society's manuscript collection (for which there is a published catalog) is large, and features such **items** as business records, oral histories and reminiscences, contemporary documents such as tax receipts and brand records, and the personal and business papers of important Nevadans. In addition to a good selection of published secondary works on Nevada history, the Society holds an extensive photograph collection. The hundreds of images (grouped roughly by subject, and as yet not thoroughly catalogued) include both historic and recent views. They constitute an important visual record of the state's communities, landscape, mining history and agricultural life. The University of Nevada, Reno, libraries form another

The large serials holdings, a valuable source of information of the mining library include many articles (usually quite technical) on Nevada mining; most useful of these are reports and publications of the University's own School of Mines.

The Fleischmann library contains reports of the University's Agricultural Extension Service, and also many federal publications on ranching and other agricultural activities. The main library holds theses and dissertations on various aspects of Nevada history, **and** a full range of published works. Most valuable **is** the Special Collections Department. The catalog here is very good, and includes maps, photographs, manuscripts, a special listing of Nevada materials located throughout the University's library system, and also a catalog of Nevada materials held at other institutions.

The range of materials, however, does not equal that of the Historical Society. Maps generally cover wide areas of the West, **and** thus **do** not contain the local information most useful in cultural resources work. The photograph collection is smaller than the Society's, and emphasizes the Comstock: thus there *are* few images from the Battle Mountain District.

The Nevada State Library, Carson City, is the repository for published state documents. Historically, Nevada **state** government saw little need to publish extensive reports on the activities of its officials, departments and agencies, so the resulting coverage is somewhat uneven. Particularly useful, however, are reports of state agencies appended to the biennial reports of the state legislature. These agency reports are also bound together by department or agency.

Of greatest potential use are reports from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of **State, Labor** Commissioner, the State Engineer, Bank Examiner and Surveyor General. The Library has an extremely limited map collection, and no photograph collection. The Library's Nevada Room, however, is worth noting. This room holds a broad collection of published secondary works on state history, including city directories, magazines, books and pamphlets. Much of this material is available at other institutions, but in the Nevada Room it is housed in open (rather than closed) stacks, which from the researcher's point of view are excellent for browsing.

The Nevada State Archive (Carson City) also contains state government publications. However, the Archive is not really set up as a public research institution, being, instead, a reference facility for the state legislature. At the State Land Office (Carson City) **are** the original maps and notes from the 19th century township surveys of Nevada.

As noted above, the collections of Nevada institutions constitute by far the most useful sources of information for cultural resource investigation, particularly for the Battle Mountain District.

At the University of California's Bancroft Library, the most useful items are the Mining and Scientific Press (which feature, among other things, articles on technological developments and reports on mining activity throughout the West) **and** reports of major mining companies - (many of which are an microfilm **and** thus available through inter-library loan).

lections, while extensive, place emphasis on California, the The Bancroft's map and photograph cG1- **West at large, and,** in Nevada, on the Comstock. The Wells, Fargo **Bank's** History Room is of very **limited** usefulness with **regard** to the Battle Mountain District. The **company's** business records are not open to the public, **and** its collections are heavily biased in favor of California.

[Marine life fossils found at California dam site](#)

Most of the fossils date to the time when the ocean extended as far inland as Bakersfield.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Giant teeth from a 40-foot-long shark and portions of what could turn out to be an entire whale skeleton are among more than 500 fossils that have been unearthed at a dam construction site in Silicon Valley, a newspaper reported.

This starts video starts so well. It points to the futility of small lifestyle tweaks without tackling the bigger underlying issues. It then goes on to poke fun at the "we're here to save you" privileged white male attitude exemplified by certain individuals and NGOs. All...

[Video](#) · 3 min · 3,411 views · 3.8 stars · added by [Andrew Butler](#)

[The Best Intro to Tar Sands in 3 Minutes](#)

Animated sequences from the feature documentary H2Oil explain, in a nutshell, the issues and problems associated with oil/tar sands production in Canada. You can view the full film here.

[Video](#) · 3 min · 42,098 views · 4.5 stars · added by [Andrew Butler](#)

[H2Oil \(2009\)](#)

Due to Alberta's Athabasca oil sands, Canada is now the biggest oil supplier to the United States. A controversial billion-dollar industry is heavily invested in extracting crude from the tarry sands through a process so toxic it has become an international cause for concern...

[Documentary](#) · 73 min · 4,091 views · 3.5 stars · added by [Andrew Butler](#)

[Chris Hedges: Crisis Cults and the Collapse of Industrial Civilization](#)

Abby Martin features an exclusive interview with Pulitzer Prize winning journalist Chris Hedges, concerning areas of extreme poverty that he refers to as crisis zones, as well as the reasons behind the collapse of complex societies.

[Video](#) · 13 min · 2,486 views · 4 stars · added by [Abby M](#)

[Ndima: Mapping our Future - A Story of the Congo Basin People's Fight to Save the Rainforest \(2013\)](#)

Accessing and using the forests upon which they depend for survival is one of the main challenges faced by local communities in the Congo Basin rainforests, especially for indigenous 'Pygmies'. National laws offer very few rights for Central Africa's forest people, and even...

[Documentary](#) · 27 min · 2,410 views · 4.2 stars · added by [Luis Leitao](#)

[There You Go!](#)

Around the world 'development' is robbing tribal people of their land, self-sufficiency and pride and leaving them with nothing. Watch this short, satirical film, written by Oren Ginzburg and narrated by actor and comedian David Mitchell, which tells the story of how tribal...

[Short Film](#) · 2 min · 10,654 views · 4.5 stars · added by [Films For Action](#)

[See These Rare Photos Of Remote Tribes Before They Disappear](#)

It took over four years for photographer Jimmy Nelson to document 29 cultures and tribes at risk of disappearing from their remote corners of the world. He set out to "celebrate the beauty of these cultures and their traditional ways of life" and beautifully captured his...

[Video](#) · 3 min · 2,793 views · 4.2 stars · added by [Films For Action](#)

[Watch the Beautiful Two-Minute Ad Asking the Washington Football Team to Change Its Name](#)

With the owner of the team vowing "NEVER" to change its name, Native American tribes around the country launched a national campaign to do just that. Want to get involved? Here's how to contact the DC team, the NFL, and the DC team's hometown paper: DC Team @redskins...

[Short Film](#) · 2 min · 703,863 views · 4.5 stars · added by [Films For Action](#)

[Pine Ridge Reservation: From Broken Treaties to Future Sustainability](#)

Abby Martin discusses the history of the Black Hills in South Dakota, the US governments seizure of the land and subsequent offer of \$1 Billion to the Sioux tribe, which they refuse to accept.

[Video](#) · 28 min · 817 views · 3.5 stars · added by [Abby M](#)

[The War on Christmas Trees](#)

This week: 1. The War on Christmas Trees 2. NYE Noise Demos 3. Rote Flora Defense 4. 20 years of Zapatistas 5. RATM - People of the Sun 6. Anarchists come out of the closet

[Video](#) · 14 min · 839 views · 4 stars · added by [the stimulator](#)

[Conservation Refugees Expelled from Paradise](#)

Anyone who has paid much attention to environmental movements and conservation will know that 'conservation' is often a guise for colonialism. It is estimated that 20 million people worldwide have been evicted from their homelands for 'conservation' /national parks -14...

[Documentary](#) · 24 min · 1,481 views · 3.7 stars · added by [Lisa Inti](#)

[The Silence of the Pandas - What the WWF Isn't Saying \(2011\)](#)

The WWF is the largest environmental protection organisation in the world. Trust in its green projects is almost limitless. Founded in 1961, it is the most influential lobby group for the environment in the world, thanks largely to its excellent contacts in both the political...

[Documentary](#) · 50 min · 5,151 views · 4.2 stars · added by [spaak](#)

[Huicholes: The Last Peyote Guardians \(trailer\)](#)

HUICHOLAS: THE LAST PEYOTE GUARDIANS is a story about the mystical Wixárika People, one of the last pre-Hispanic alive cultures in Latin America, and their ongoing struggle against the mexican government and multinational mining corporations to preserve Wirikuta, their most...

[Trailer](#) · 2 min · 2,517 views · 4 stars · added by [Kabopro Films](#)

[Red Cry \(2013\)](#)

Red Cry is an original, feature-length documentary film chronicling the lives of Lakota Elders and Oyate (people) in the face of ongoing genocide against the Lakota by government and corporate interests. The incendiary film is the result of a historic collaboration...

[Documentary](#) · 111 min · 5,048 views · 3.5 stars · added by [Lisa Inti](#)

[Stealing a Nation \(2004\)](#)

'Stealing A Nation' is an extraordinary film about the plight of the Chagos Islands, whose indigenous population was secretly and brutally expelled by British Governments in the late 1960s and early 1970s to make way for an American military base. The tragedy, which falls...

[Documentary](#) · 56 min · 5,614 views · 3.5 stars · added by [Films For Action](#)

[Utopia \(trailer\)](#)

One of the most extraordinary films about Australia is soon to be released. This is Utopia, an epic production by the Emmy and Bafta winning film-maker and journalist John Pilger.

[Trailer](#) · 2 min · 4,117 views · 3.5 stars · added by [Films For Action](#)

[Yukon Kings](#)

Set in the remote Alaskan Yukon Delta, Yukon Kings follows Yup'ik fisherman Ray Waska as he teaches his grandkids how to fish during the summer salmon run. With environmental and cultural forces threatening their subsistence way of life, Ray holds onto the hope that his...

[Short Film](#) · 7 min · 859 views · 3.5 stars · added by [Evolutionary Life Architecture](#)

[Mi'kmaq Blockade](#)

For over two weeks now, a coalition of people including local Mi'kmaq residents, and anglophone and Acadian settlers, have blockaded the road leading to an equipment compound leased to South Western Energy or SWN. SWN is a Texas based energy company, that has been...

[Short Film](#) · 3 min · 2,599 views · 4.2 stars · added by [the stimulator](#)

[Showdown at highway 134](#)

With some of the only video from behind police lines, subMedia.tv witnessed the brutal raid by the Royal Colonial Mounted Police on the Mi'kmaq blockade of fracking equipment. But the fierce response of the community in defense of the warriors was also captured on camera...

[Short Film](#) · 5 min · 1,397 views · 4 stars · added by [the stimulator](#)

[Kahsatstehsera: Indigenous Resistance to Tar Sands Pipelines](#)

Kahsatstehsera (gah-sad-sdanh-se-ra) is a Kanienkeha:ka (Mohawk) word that means Strength in Unity. This short documentary details contemporary Indigenous resistance to tar sands pipeline expansion, in particular the Line 9 and Energy East pipelines, which threaten the...

[Short Film](#) · 10 min · 2,723 views · 4.3 stars · added by [the stimulator](#)

[The Black Fatherhood Project \(2013\) \(trailer\)](#)

In The Black Fatherhood Project, Jordan Thierry leads viewers through an honest and essential exploration of fatherhood in Black America, providing historical context and conversation for an issue at the core of the Black experience today. Nationwide, 67 percent of Black...

[Trailer](#) · 2 min · 1,282 views · 3.7 stars · added by [Films For Action](#)

In Loving Memory



Iola (Hicks) Byers

March 2, 1927 – July 4, 2014

Viewing: Friday, July 11th 5 p.m. – 8 p.m.

Smith Family Funeral Home – 505 Rio Vista, Fallon

Funeral: Saturday, July 12th 10 a.m.

Smith Family Funeral Home – 505 Rio Vista, Fallon

Burial to follow at Churchill County Cemetery

500 Rio Vista Drive, Fallon, NV 89406

Traditional Dinner to follow at

Fallon Tribal Gym – 8955 Mission Road, Fallon, NV

(food donations appreciated)