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Mending Spirits

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Federal Water Tap

Make your nomination for MWXX GLAMi Awards

Great Basin Indian Archives: Western Shoshone Document Collection



Dee Numa

Here is a pic of El Capitan. In this pic the photographer caught the Old Chief and hes in the Darkened Patina of this Rock Formation. In historical times of First Discovery of Yosemite, they asked why it was called Tupa

Numa? The Indian said because it looks like one. The writer asked to shown more and he was shown I believe this location. Can you see the Indian Mans Face?

Gordon Dodd shared a video on YouTube.

Mending Spirits

This was a video that I was involved in in the early 90s. It's about how others and myself deal with the hand we're dealt.

See an American town that's about to be completely lost to climate change.

By **Thom Dunn** March 04, 2016

The Jean Charles band of Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw have lived in the same place for more than 200 years.

The tribe's [oral history](#) has it that a Frenchman named Jean Marie Naquin married a Native American woman named Pauline Verdin in the early 1800s — and that Mr. Naquin's parents didn't take too kindly to their child's mixed marriage.

The couple fled this familial wrath and settled on **Isle de Jean Charles**, a narrow inlet in the Louisiana bayou near Terrebonne Parish, about 11 miles off the mainland. The couple was soon joined by several other Native American families and this small community of indigenous Cajuns has lived there ever since...

A thatched roof island home on Isle de Jean Charles. Photo from [NARA/New Deal Network/Library of Congress](#).

until now...

By the middle of the 20th century, there were [nearly 400 people](#) living on the island. At that point, the land was 11 miles long and five miles wide — providing this Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw tribe with 55 square miles of lush, open land on which to hunt, farm, and thrive.

But all that's left today is a [half square mile](#) of marshland — two miles long and a quarter-mile wide — with two dozen families struggling to survive.

Isle de Jean Charles in 2007, after Hurricane Gustave. Photo by [Karen Apricot/Flickr](#).

Over the last half-century, rising water levels and increasingly frequent natural disasters have all but destroyed the Louisiana shoreline.

"I'm not going to keep doing this," [said Chief Albert Naquin in 2008](#). Naquin is a direct descendent of the island's first settlers, who inherited the title from his brother in 1997.

But Naquin himself doesn't even live on the island anymore. He packed up and moved across the bayou [in the 1970s](#), in an effort to keep his job on the mainland — because the only road off the island was quickly disappearing. The chief had hoped that the rest of his tribe would follow, but 40 years later, [some 25 families still remain](#).

"At one time I didn't want to relocate — I thought it would be like another Trail of Tears," he told the [Washington Post](#) in 2009. "But now I see that is a selfish viewpoint. It's only a matter of time before the island's gone — one more good hurricane, and we'll be wiped out."

Albert Naquin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Naquin. Photo by [NARA/New Deal Network/Library of Congress](#).

But the families who still live there don't want to lose that ancestral connection to the island.

"All of our history, all of our ancestral line — that's where our people are buried. That's where our family members were born," [said Chantel Coverdelle](#), the community's tribal secretary. "They were raised there, and they raised their kids and grandkids. We've been there forever."

The island's remaining residents still speak their own colloquial French-Cajun dialect and work as fishermen, oystermen, and fur trappers to survive. **But ecological damage has made that work hard to come by too.**

Photo by [Karen Apricot/Flickr](#).

"People used to grow everything themselves; now you have to buy canned beans," a member of the tribe explained to the [Washington Post](#). "People used to have cattle, but now you don't because you don't have any place to put them. **We used to do for ourselves; now we have to rely on stores, and that means we have to get different jobs.** It used to be everyone would share; now that's not around anymore. It just kills me."

"Island Road," the only landbridge between the island and the mainland, which was built in 1953 and still floods during storms. Screenshot from ["Can't Stop the Water"/Vimeo](#).

Not to mention the island's last schoolhouse, a tiny one-room structure, closed nearly 50 years ago. **This has created a devastating cycle of poverty and undereducation for those who remain on the island.**

While it might be too late to save Isle de Jean Charles itself, it's not too late to save the tribe — thanks to a \$48 million grant from the U.S. government.

Dardar is illiterate, so his son made this sign for him. Screenshot from ["Can't Stop the Water"/Vimeo](#).

This last-minute financial savior comes as part of a [National Disaster Resilience competition](#) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which is providing more than \$1 billion in funding for American communities that have suffered from natural disasters — **making the Jean Charles band of Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw the first official U.S. refugees from climate change.**

"I'm very, very excited. I've been working on this for 13 years," Chief Naquin told [Indian Country Today](#).

"Now we're getting a chance to reunite the family. They're excited as well. Our culture is going to stay intact, [but] we've got to get the interest back in our youth."

Isle de Jean Charles Band of Biloxi-Chitimacha-Choctaw Indians
[over a year ago](#)

By: Babs Bagwell

It's nice to finally see the U.S. government taking action to protect Native Americans. Let's just hope it happens again.

Climate change isn't going away. In fact, it's only getting worse from here on out.

And while we can't undo the mass eradication of Native American people, it's not too late for us to help the ones left — especially since towns like Kivalina and [Shishmaref](#) have already spent years dealing with the brunt of our worsening planetary disaster.

At the rate we're going, cultural preservation is the only hope we have. But if we work together, maybe that's enough.

Here's the trailer for a [documentary film](#) about the tribe on Isle de Jean Charles:

[Can't Stop The Water](#) [Cottage Films](#)

[Moving performance of "Unchained Melody" will leave you speechless—](#)

Inka Gold, two brothers from the Pueblo Imbaya Native Community, perform this creative rendition of "Unchained Melody." [theshrug.com](#)

[Mic](#) [March 3 at 5:50pm](#) ·

This video shows **Native American fashion without appropriation** — and it's stunning.

[Models of Sustainability: Sweden Runs out of Garbage](#)

As crazy as this may sound, Sweden has run out of garbage. You heard me right, due to Sweden's unprecedented success in their waste-to-energy programs; they have actually resorted to importing waste from other countries in order to... [whydonyoutrythis.com](#)

<http://www.truth-out.org/opinion/item/35119-on-forgetting-fukushima>

Back Story: Potato Chips Were Invented By A Black/Native Man By Accident

According to Enchanted Learning, a site that charts inventions, the potato chip was invented in 1853 by [George](#) Crum.

Crum was a Native American/African American chef at the Moon Lake Lodge resort in Saratoga Springs, New York.

French fries were popular at the restaurant during that time, and one day a diner complained that the fries were too thick. Although Crum made a thinner batch, the customer was still unsatisfied. The chef kept slicing them thinner, then fried them to a crisp, and seasoned them heavily with salt. By then, they were too thin to eat with a fork. Crum expected the fussy customer to dislike them, but the man praised them highly. So the [potato chips](#) were invented by accident. The chips became popular and subsequently became known as “Saratoga chips” or “potato crunches.”



[Deltec launches line of super efficient, net-zero energy homes – starting under 100K | Liveoutdoor](#)

Deltec launches line of super efficient, net-zero energy homes – starting under 100K From Liveoutdoor liveoutdoor.co

Federal Water Tap:

Grand Canyon Rim Development Denied

The Kaibab National Forest [ended its review of a proposed development on the Grand Canyon's South Rim](#) because of widespread opposition, largely on account of water.

“Based on information received in the record, I have determined that the Tusayan proposal is deeply controversial, is opposed by local and national communities, would stress local and park infrastructure, and have untold impacts to the surrounding tribal and national park lands,” wrote Heather Provencio, the forest supervisor, to the Tusayan mayor.

She continued: “For example, the current freshwater conveyance system serving the park is marginally capable of meeting their needs and could not absorb the additional needs of the connected development. Water would then have to be secured from other sources potentially impacting the park.”

The town of Tusayan applied to build roads and utility lines through public land that would allow for housing and commercial development of private land within the forest.

The proposal’s [scoping report](#) gathered public comments and divided them into issues. One third of the comments raised concerns that the development would threaten water supplies.

Water Infrastructure Funding

Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY), one of the chief advocates in Congress for water systems, introduced a bill that authorizes significant funding increases and new regulatory requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The [AQUA Act](#) authorizes an increase in spending for a drinking water infrastructure loan program. Funding would rise annually, to \$US 5.5 billion by 2021, which is a seven-fold increase over the 2016 level. The bill authorizes \$US 100 million per year in grants to replace lead service lines, and \$US 50 million per year for drought planning. Even if the bill were to pass, Congress would have to appropriate the funds, which it is not required to do.

The bill also requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to study the source, extent, and effects of pharmaceuticals in drinking water.

A summary of each section of the bill is [here](#).

Meanwhile, Sen. Robert Menendez (D-NJ) introduced [a bill to spur private investment in water systems](#). The bill would remove the cap on private activity bonds, which allow private companies to issue bonds with tax-free interest. The bonds are a means of reducing the cost of borrowing for infrastructure projects. Menendez introduced a similar bill two years ago that did not move out of committee.

Navajo Aquifer

Water levels in the Navajo Aquifer in northeastern Arizona [declined an average of 51 feet in the last half century](#) in the aquifer’s confined portions, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

Protecting Aquatic Life Report

The U.S. Geological Survey and the EPA published a [draft report](#) on setting minimum river flow standards that protect fish and other aquatic life. The report is meant to guide public agencies and is not a rule. Public comments are being accepted through May 2 at www.regulations.gov, referencing docket No. EPA-HQ-OW-2015-0335.

Colorado River Basin Flow

The inflow to Lake Powell is expected to be 5.7 million acre-feet, about 80 percent of the historical

average, according to the [Colorado Basin River Forecast Center's March forecast](#) The projected inflow dropped by 1 million acre-feet in the last month because of a hot, dry February. The center also unveiled a new [data dashboard](#) with information on precipitation, snowpack, soil moisture, and tributary flow.

You can fight a flood, but you can't fight a drought except to get ready for one.” –Duane DeKrey, manager of the Garrison Diversion Conservancy District in North Dakota, on plans to transport groundwater from wells near the Missouri River to cities in the eastern part of the state. (Bismarck Tribune)

Make your nomination for MWXX GLAMi Awards

This year, MW is launching a new format for our very popular Best of the Web Awards (BOW) with a new focus.

The Best of the Web awards were started in 1997 when the word “Web” in a museum was almost synonymous with “innovation.” Previous winners of the BOW awards are listed on [Wikipedia](#).

Over the past few years, BOW judges have struggled to fit in certain projects (such as those concerned with collections, location-aware mobile projects, and touch tables) that they can't test online, as well as other innovative projects powered by digital technology that are not “on the web.” Today, Museums and the Web as a conference has also come to represent all innovation happening in the cultural sector, much of which happens beyond the web. And since this is the 20th year for MW, we decided it is time to reboot the award as:

The Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums Innovation award or the:

We will accept submissions from **March 6th** through **March 16th**.

The Galleries, Libraries, Archives, and Museums Innovation awards recognizes the best GLAM work in the sector. Projects are nominated by GLAM professionals from around the world and reviewed by a committee of peers.

To make your nomination complete the online form [here](#).

How do the GLAMi Awards work? For more information click [here](#).

[Museums and the Web 2016, April 6-9 2016, Millennium Biltmore Hotel,](#)

[Los Angeles, CA](#)

Great Basin Indian Archives:

Great Basin College, offering acclaimed programs leading to real world jobs in technology and nursing via cutting-edge distance technologies.

www.gbcnv.edu By Frank L. Sawyer

PARTNERS:

Welcome to our Partners page. Here you will find information regarding all of the GBIA's sponsors and donors. We thank each and every one of them for their contributions to the project.

Barrick North America

Responsible Mining defines how we do business at Barrick. As a leader in the mining industry, we have a responsibility to protect the environment, to conduct our business based on the highest ethical standards, and to contribute to the welfare of the communities and countries in which we operate. This global commitment makes us stronger and more successful as a company.

At Barrick, corporate social responsibility is not an add on. It is fundamental to our business strategy. We are committed to making a positive difference in the communities in which we live and work. Our aim is to share the benefits of mining with our employees and the community and contribute to economic and social development.

Great Basin College

Great Basin College enriches people's lives by providing student-centered, post-secondary education to rural Nevada. Educational, cultural, and related economic needs of the multicounty service area are met through programs of university transfer, applied science and technology, business and industry partnerships, developmental education, community service, and student support services in conjunction with certificates and associate and select baccalaureate degrees.

GREAT BASIN COLLEGE VIRTUAL HUMANITIES CENTER

Faculty at GBC had believed for some time that humanities were not being emphasized enough in our curriculum. We realized that our students are not proficient in many of the important skills that the humanities encourage, such as the ability to think critically about what they are reading or to connect the ideas in that reading to a larger context. As teachers we work with students struggling to use facts to support their opinions — sometimes even to differentiate between fact and opinion—and to present their ideas clearly and cogently. Our students, and students in general, often cannot recognize the validity of other perspectives or value the diversity of viewpoints and ideas that surround them. We searched for ways to help our students gain those core skills and habits of mind that are so important to succeeding in the world of work and building happy and fulfilling lives.

For GBC the solution to this dilemma would have to take into consideration the realities of our situation: a service area that has grown to 87,000 square miles of Nevada, a mission to serve the mostly rural residents of that vast expanse, a strong distance education infrastructure relying on interactive video and online instruction to reach our students. We began with those parameters and a conviction that a renewed focus on the humanities would help our students.

In 2011, a group of faculty began to discuss applying for a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. As we talked the Virtual Humanities Center began to take shape: a website that would collect local and regional humanities events, lectures, art, performances that would open our students to the humanities already present in their lives; a site that would assist teachers across the curriculum to include relevant humanities content in their classrooms; a gateway course in the humanities that would help students answer the question, “what does it mean to be human?”; and a way to support live humanities programming at GBC.

Jeannie Rosenthal Bailey gathered those ideas into a challenge grant which was submitted to NEH in 2013. We were expecting a polite refusal, but also valuable suggestions for a later resubmission. To our surprise, in July 2013 we received the news that GBC had received the grant! The GBC Foundation had agreed to support the grant and to go beyond the 2-to-1 match to a 3-to-1 match, meaning that the \$500,000 from NEH would realize a total contribution of \$2,000,000 to GBC for the project over five years. In July emeritus professor of history and humanities Dr. Cyd McMullen was asked to act as Project Director, with Dr. John Patrick Rice as Co-Director in charge of fundraising and Jeannie Bailey as Grant Manager. A dedicated committee of faculty and administrators began meeting in August 2013 to implement the grant and continues today to oversee and improve its operations.

University of Utah

The mission of the University of Utah is to serve the people of Utah and the world through the discovery, creation and application of knowledge; through the dissemination of knowledge by teaching, publication, artistic presentation and technology transfer; and through community engagement. As a preeminent research and teaching university with national and global reach, the University cultivates an academic environment in which the highest standards of intellectual integrity and scholarship are practiced. Students at the University learn from and collaborate with faculty who are at the forefront of their disciplines. The University faculty and staff are committed to helping students excel. We zealously preserve academic freedom, promote diversity and equal opportunity, and respect individual beliefs. We advance rigorous interdisciplinary inquiry, international involvement, and social responsibility.

DOCUMENT COLLECTION: Western Shoshone... (prepare to spend hours....sdc)

Welcome to our online Western Shoshone manuscripts and documents collection. We hope you enjoy the items offered. On this page you will find scans, originals, and reproductions of various documents and manuscripts spanning many topics.

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