

## ***Journal #3612      from sdc      4.13.16***

*Federal Water Tap (Circle of Blue)*

*The Rain Barrel Is Only the Beginning of the West's Water Wars*

*Kids clear key hurdle in their federal climate change lawsuit*

*Pyramid Lake War Memorial Celebration*

*Medieval Christianity: A New History*

*Alaska History Museums*



*“I literally cannot understand the most powerful country in the world having these kinds of stories about the lack of clean, potable water and sanitation. It blows my mind quite frankly. It is not the picture I have of the United States.” – Commissioner Margarette May Macaulay, a commissioner of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, at [a hearing on water access in the United States](#).*

**8:** Number of proposed new Superfund sites. ([U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](#))

**\$US 4 million:** Grants for improving a national groundwater monitoring network. The money will support local partners by bringing existing sites up to federal standards or by establishing new sites. ([U.S. Geological Survey](#))

### **Right to Water Hearing**

Officials from four federal agencies testified at an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights

[hearing on access to water and sanitation in the United States](#). It was the first time the U.S. government had appeared before the commission to speak about water access.

The officials — Matthew McGrath from the State Department, Becki Clark from the Environmental Protection Agency, Bryan Greene from Housing and Urban Development, and Mark Calkins from Indian Health Service — enumerated the ways in which their agencies support, via regulation, enforcement, and financial assistance, clean drinking water.

The witnesses at the hearing were members of citizen groups who represent communities with polluted water and failing sewage systems: Navajo Nation people harmed by uranium mining, farmworker towns in California's Central Valley burdened by nitrate pollution, Detroit residents shut off from water, and others.

The IACHR commissioners, though having only a few minutes for questions, were direct. Margarette May Macaulay, a lawyer from Jamaica, noted the hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign aid that the United States spends on drinking water and sanitation. "If you are doing that outside your borders, can you not do that in tandem [inside the country] so that nobody falls through the cracks?" she asked. "I literally cannot understand the most powerful country in the world having these kinds of stories about the lack of clean, potable water and sanitation. It blows my mind quite frankly. It is not the picture I have of the United States."

Macaulay questioned the gap between agency policy and the outcomes on the ground. "What you've said sounds fantastic but they" — here she points to the witnesses — "have fallen through the cracks." She urged the federal agencies to do better. "If you do not protect the most vulnerable you are not a civilized society."

### **Klamath Dam Removal Back on the Table**

State, federal, and tribal officials signed two new agreements to bring about peace in the Klamath River Basin of California and Oregon. If all goes to plan, an amended [Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement](#) will lead to the removal of four dams on the river in 2020 and the [Klamath Power and Facilities Agreement](#) will help the basin's farmers, tribes, environmental groups, and government agencies manage the new system.

The agreement is an attempt to revive a comprehensive water-sharing and ecosystem restoration process that died last year when Congress did not approve legislation authorizing certain federal actions. Some of the management actions in the new plan — such as a transfer of ownership to the Bureau of Reclamation of two dams that will not be torn down — require Congress's approval.

### **Water Affordability Hearing**

The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works added to the growing water affordability debate by holding a [hearing on the federal government's role](#).

Democrats and Republican committee leaders agreed that more federal investment is needed. But they differed slightly in how to achieve affordability. Republicans called for loosening unidentified federal mandates that add to costs, increasing private involvement in water systems,

and boosting investment. Democrats were leery of easing federal mandates and wanted to add money to two low-interest loan programs.

Sen. Barbara Boxer called baloney on the argument that the country cannot afford to fix its infrastructure by referencing the \$US 2 trillion spent on the Iraq War. “We can afford the war,” Boxer said. “So we can afford this.”

### **Climate Change and Health**

As the planet warms, the United States will face more and new diseases as well as risks to wellbeing from temperatures, air and water pollution, and deteriorations in mental health, warns a [White House report](#).

### **Flint Investigation**

Members of the EPA Office of the Inspector General were in Flint, Michigan, on Saturday, to interview community members about [how the agency responded to their concerns](#). The inspector general is leading an investigation of the EPA’s handling of the city’s lead contamination.

### **Water Policy Week**

Trade groups and utility representations will flock to the Capitol for the [National Water Policy Forum, Fly-In and Expo](#), an annual shindig for the water industry to discuss regulation and legislation with members of Congress.

### **Glacier National Park Responds to Climate Change**

Glacier National Park officials will evaluate whether to move native fish species within the park to help them survive in a warming world. The “translocation” strategy will be assessed in an [environmental review](#) of options for managing fisheries in an era of climate change.

### **Stormwater from Construction Sites**

The EPA is beginning to review its general permit for [regulating stormwater from construction sites](#). The new rules, which will be valid for five years, should go into effect in February 2017.

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### **The Rain Barrel Is Only the Beginning of the West's Water Wars**      New Republic

The forthcoming law keeps historical *water* law intact, while opening a crack in the ... any time soon, even in areas where *water* is even scarcer, like *California*.

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### **[Kids clear key hurdle in their federal climate change lawsuit](#)**

CLAYTON ALDERN

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# Pyramid Lake War Memorial Celebration



Friday, May 20, 2016

We run and walk for the  
Numu (the People),  
our future generations,  
our health, for healing, and so-  
briety.

At Sunrise we remember those  
that have gone before us the  
Pyramid Lake Wars and the  
sacrifices that have been made  
by our ancestors.

If you have any questions, or would like to volunteer your time, please  
contact Della John @ (775) 574-1000 or [djohn@plpt.nsn.us](mailto:djohn@plpt.nsn.us).

## Sunrise Ceremony & Eagle Staff Run/Walk

- 6:30 a.m. Sunrise Ceremony, Posting of Colors by PLVWO and Registration @ the Numana Hatchery  
– off of State Route 447.
- 7:00 a.m. Run and Walk begins. (From Numana to the Nixon Gym -Approx. 8.1 miles).

**Pre-Registration Deadline: April 29, 2016 (Must pre-Register to be guaranteed a shirt).**

Online registration is now open. Please go to [plpt.nsn.us](http://plpt.nsn.us).

Pyramid Lake Heath Clinic will be set up along the route with Water. There will also be transportation to  
the Nixon Gym along the route.

## Craft Fair, Handgames and Card Games, and Pyramid Lake War History

- 10:00 a.m. Craft Booths Open– All vendors welcome. Set up is FREE.  
Pyramid Lake War Memorial History.  
Old Style Card Games and Hand Games. Come and Learn to play!

## Potluck Luncheon

- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Lunch is served. Donations are greatly appreciated.

## Cultural Activities

- 1:00 –3:00 p.m. Learn Traditional Paiute Dances, Hand Drum Songs and other activities.

If you have a talent that you would like to share with the people, please come and share your knowledge.

Today's selection -- from *Medieval Christianity* by Kevin Madigan. Universities were one of the key contributions of the Middle Ages to the advancement of Western civilization. The university as we know it today evolved from guilds or unions. Men studying at universities who reached a middling level of competence were known as "bachelors", since, though they had some ability, it was not enough to support a family:

"Universities, which evolved from the cathedral schools (particularly those concentrated on the left bank and on the Île-de-France of the Seine in Paris, like that at Notre Dame cathedral), originated in the late eleventh century. By the dawn of the early modern period, three hundred years later, perhaps seventy or eighty universities existed. This remarkable institution had multiplied and spread across Europe. A combination of adventitious factors, such as geographical locus and the specialization of a master or group of masters, resulted in certain cities achieving distinction in certain of the professions. Thus (as noted), for theology, Paris and Oxford were preeminent, as was Bologna for law and Montpellier and Salerno for medicine. These institutions were originally called 'totalities of schol-ars' or 'universities of masters.' Why?

"In order to comprehend the academic and economic structure of the medieval university and of the professoriate, we must appreciate some of the features of medieval guilds, to the characteristics of which the new universities and their academic leadership would closely correspond. Medieval guilds were first and foremost organized, much like unions today, for the common profit of their members. Our term 'university' actually derives from the Latin term for guild (*universitas*). In the Middle Ages, a 'university' simply meant the totality of something -- in this case, of men organized to protect common economic interests and to treat with political authorities. Thus there were 'universities' of, say, smiths or shoemakers and other makers of goods and those possessing particular skills. Such universities or guilds were also preoccupied with the admission of members, requirements for demonstrating competence, and the upward movement in skill from novice to master.

"We might imagine this structure as what we today would term a career ladder. At the bottom of the ladder, so to speak, stood apprentices. These were young men just beginning to learn their trade under the supervision and instruction of a man at the other end of the career ladder and trade skill, the master. Next up the ladder were journeymen (men who worked for the day -- think of the French *journée*, 'the whole day'). These journeymen could also be called bachelors, so-called as they could not support a family because unable, possessing only intermediate competence, to set up their own businesses. Naturally, the journeyman aspired to move up the ladder to the next and final rung. At the top of the ladder were masters, who alone had achieved, partly by producing some sort of final project demonstrating expert command of their trade (in time this would evolve, in academic circles, into a final thesis or dissertation), full membership in the guild. Masters also had, and indeed were required to have, some sort of economic independence to achieve and maintain full membership in the guild.

"The resemblance of this structure to that of the academic *universitas* is striking. An apprentice represented a novice in his trade. Beginning students were like apprentices. Unlike modern American first-year college students, students at the medieval universities in the north were quite

young -- 'early teens,' as we should say today. Most, indeed, were no older than students enrolled in modern secondary schools. The rough equivalent of a journeyman in the academic guild was called a 'bachelor.' A student with considerable experience, he would lecture and otherwise aid apprentice students and serve masters, somewhat in the fashion of teaching assistants in modern research universities. ... A bachelor would then have to pass through two stages on his way to becoming a master."

## **Medieval Christianity: A New History**

Author: Kevin Madigan

Publisher: Yale University Press

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## **Alaska History Museums**

### **Alaska State Museums**

The Alaska State Museum was established on June 6, 1900, and provides its customers knowledge of the history of the state, its people, and its resources. Come experience the life of the Eskimo's, see totem poles and kayaks, and many more artifacts that portray the life of the people and the history of Alaska. Located at 395 Whittier Street in Juneau, AK.

### **Aleutian Islands**

#### **Museum of the Aleutians**

The museum offers over 9000

square feet of exhibits ranging from sculptures and models to native baskets and mummy caves. There is much to learn about the Aleutian Islands at the Museum of the Aleutians. Located at 314 Salmon Way in Unalaska, AK.

### **Anchorage Borough**

#### **Alaska Native Heritage Center**

Striving to preserve the Native culture and heritage of the Alaskan people, the museum offers village exhibits, bringing to life the ways of the Aleut, Alutiiq, the Yup'ik and Qargi peoples.

8800 Heritage Center Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99506.

#### **Anchorage Museum of History & Art**

Not only an art museum, the second floor gives visitors 15,000 square feet of Alaska history!. The exhibits are simply brimming with artifacts and displays devoted to the history of Alaska, the Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians, Learn about the gold rush, Russian settlement, WWII and the inception of Alaska as part of the United States. Located at 121 W. 7th Avenue in Anchorage, AK.

#### **Crow Creek Mine**

Search for gold nuggets in a well-known gold mine which has produced over 45,000 ounces of gold! Try your luck, pan for gold and learn what the work of a miner was like during the gold rush days of Alaska. Location is on Seward Highway about one hour south of Anchorage, Alaska.

**Eklutna Historical Park and Museum** 16515 Centerfield Drive, Suite 201 Eagle River AK 99577

#### **Oscar Anderson House Museum**

**Built in 1915 by Oscar Anderson (the city butcher), this was the first permanent frame home in Anchorage.**

**Tours are available. Phone for availability. 420 M Street in Anchorage, AK. (907) 274-2336**

### [Alaska Heritage Museum at Wells Fargo, Anchorage, Alaska](#)

Featuring large collections of Alaskan Native artifacts and Alaskan fine art, the museum also highlights the history of Wells Fargo during the Alaskan Gold Rush. Located at 301 W. Northern Lights in Anchorage, AK.

### **Barrow Borough**

#### [Inupiat Heritage Center](#)

Located in Barrow, Alaska which is known as "The Rooftop of the World", the center tells the story and teaches the culture of the Inupiat people of Alaska. These Eskimo people were excellent whalers and crafters, living in one of the harshest climates on earth.

### **Cordova-McCarthy Borough**

#### [Cordova Historical Museum](#) [[Cordova History](#)]

Dedicated to the preservation and display of the history of Cordova, Alaska, the museum is operated by the Cordova Historical Society. Housed in the Centennial Building at 622 First Street in Cordova, AK.

### **Dillingham Borough**

[Sam Fox Museum](#) Located in Dillingham, Alaska next to the Public Library.

### **Fairbanks Northstar Borough**

#### [Alaska Museum of Natural History](#)

Exhibits range from the ice age to the polar dinosaurs which roamed the region. Located at 201 N. Bragaw in Anchorage, AK.

#### [Downtown Fairbanks Walking Tour](#)

A two hour walking tour of downtown Fairbanks, which you can also experience from the comfort of your own home, thanks to their website. See the places and buildings, and learn the history that made the town. Located in Downtown Fairbanks, AK.

#### [Eagle Historical Society & Museums](#) [[History & Photos](#)]

Actually housed in 6 historic buildings, guides lead visitors on a walking tour allowing them to learn more about the past and present of Eagle, Alaska. Buildings include the 1901 Courthouse, 1900 Mule Barn, 1900 Customs House, 1901 NCO Quarters, 1898 log cabin, and the Waterwagon Shed. The Archives is stored in the log cabin and is available to the public for research of historic documents and photographs. Tours begin at the courthouse. Call for more information. (907) 547-2325. Located in Eagle, Alaska.

#### [Museum of the North at University of Alaska](#)

The art exhibits include ivory carvings, Alaska Native arts and artifacts, paintings and sculpture. Other exhibits help visitors understand the peoples and history of each region of Alaska. **907 Yukon Drive in Fairbanks, AK.**

#### [Pioneer Museum & The Big Stampede](#)

Preserved and displayed here are artifacts and photos demonstrating their hard work, daily life, and recreation. The history of Alaska's transportation including dog sleds and early aviation relics, as well as mining tools are just some of the fun things to experience.

The Big Stampede Show is a highlight of the museum. It is a 45 minute lighted mural show, which depicts the trials and tribulations of the state and the people during the Gold Rush. The museum is located at Pioneer Park in Fairbanks, AK.

**[University of Alaska Museum of the North](#)** **[\[Exhibitions\]](#)**

The museum is focused on the early exploration of the Northwest, the early culture and history of northern Alaska and the arts of her native peoples. Located at 907 Yukon Drive in Fairbanks, AK.

**[Wickersham House Museum](#)**

Built by Judge James Wickersham who bought the lot April of 1904, the museum shows the house as it might have been when he resided there, and helps build a better understanding of Wickersham's influence on the still growing town. Authentic furnishings, historical artifacts and old photographs are among the many things you will see when you visit the Wickersham house. Located in Alaskaland Pioneer Park in Fairbanks, AK.

**Haines Borough**

**[Sheldon Museum and Cultural Center](#)** **[\[History Nuggets\]](#)**

The museum is focused on the history of the Chilkat Valley. Visitors to the museum will find artifacts and memorabilia of interest to young and old. The museum also operates a library and archives full of historical documents, manuscripts and photographs. Located in Haines, Alaska.

**Juneau City & Borough**

**[Juneau Douglas City Museum](#)** **[\[Historic Photo Gallery\]](#)**

The mission of the Juneau-Douglas City Museum is to foster among its diverse audiences an awareness of Juneau's cultural heritage, values and community memory. Also offered is a 1 hour walking tour of Downtown Juneau, as well as a museum gift shop. Located at 155 South Seward Street in Juneau, Alaska.

**Last Chance Mining Museum** **PO Box 21264** **Juneau AK 99802** **(907) 586-5338**

**[St. Nicholas Orthodox Church](#)** 326 5th Street Juneau, AK 99802

**[Tom Pittman Geology and Mining Museum](#)**

Located inside the John Rishel Mineral Information Center, the museum contains fossils, mineral specimens, and mining artifacts from the gold mining era of Juneau. 100 Savikko Road, Mayflower Island, Douglas, AK.

**Kenai-Cook Inlet Borough**

**[Chugach Museum and Institute of History and Art](#)**

Located at 3800 Centerpoint Drive, Suite 601 in Anchorage, Alaska 99503

**[Hope and Sunrise Historical and Mining Museum](#)**

The original Canyon Creek mine buildings as well as historical photos and artifacts that display the town of Hope during the gold-rush of 1896 can all be seen at the Sunrise historical museum. There is also a gift shop on the grounds. Located inside the Kenai Mountains - Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area.

**[K'beq Interpretive Site: Kenaitze Indian Tribe](#)**

This is an interactive tour that leads you through nature and tells the story of the history of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe. Located at Mile 52.6 Kenai Spur Hwy in Cooper Landing, AK.

**[Kenai Visitors & Cultural Center](#)** **(Facebook)**

The Kenai Visitors & Cultural Center hosts original and travelling art shows, offers a variety of different history and culture programs, and holds an extensive collection of historical artifacts. There are Russian and Aleut cultural exhibits, and mining and oil displays. And learn the natural history of Kenai through animal and fish displays. Located at 11471 Kenai Spur Hwy.



### **Pratt Museum**

Surrounded by active volcanoes, mountains and glaciers, the Pratt Museum has indoor art, homestead, natural history and wildlife dioramas and exhibits. There is an aquarium and outside features the Harrington Homestead cabin, nature trails and botanical gardens. Don't forget to check out the museum store! Location is 3779 Bartlett Street in Homer, Alaska.

### **Soldotna Historical Society & Museum**

### **Soldotna Historical Society & Museum on Facebook**

This historical museum is located near the Soldotna Visitor Information Center. On the Centennial Park Road campground turnoff. Originally furnished cabins, and historical pictures and artifacts showing the peninsulas progress can be found on display here.

### **Ketchikan Gateway Borough**

#### **Southeast Alaska Discovery Center**

Offers supervised activities and interpretive historical programs for educational groups, communities and families. Arts and crafts, history exhibits.

### **Tongass Historical Museum**

There are extensive photograph collections and historical archives available for research. Many displays and permanent exhibits provide insight to the culture of Ketchikan and Southeast Alaska. The Tongass Historical museum is located at 629 Dock Street in Ketchikan Alaska.

### **Totem Bight State Historical Park**

Re-stored and re-carved totem poles and views of the rainforest and rocky coastline from the deck are only a few reasons to visit this historical park. By WWII the community house and 15 totems were erected. It is a model native village with handmade tools, some are original, some of reproduced. Located at 9883 N. Tongass Highway in Ketchikan, Alaska.

### **Totem Heritage Center**

Come see totem poles and historical museum exhibits. They also offer nationally accredited Native Arts programs. Located at 629 Dock Street in Ketchikan, Alaska.

### **Kobuk Borough**

**Nana Museum of the Arctic      100 Shore Avenue      Kotzebue, AK**

### **Kodiak Island Borough**

#### **Alutiiq Museum & Archaeological Repository**

Located at 215 Mission Road, Suite 101 in Kodiak, Alaska.

### **Barinov Museum [Kodiak Island History & Culture]**

Learn about the history of Kodiak through exhibits of Alutiq culture, Russian influence, WWII, historical artifacts, documents, photographs and more. Housed in the picturesque Erskine House, a 200 year old building, the museum is operated by the Kodiak Historical Society. Location is 101 Marine Way in Kodiak, Alaska.

### **Kodiak Military History Museum**

The building is made of concrete that is several feet thick, and covered in soil. It was completed in December of 1943. Originally had power, water and sewer. The Kodiak Military museum will take you a step back in time, and show the historical side of Kodiak's military. Location is 1417B Mill Bay Road in Kodiak, AK.

**[Kodiak Walking Tour](#)** Take a walk around Kodiak, and experience the history first hand. You could visit the wildlife refuge, or see the old Russian well, or you could take a walk on the pier.

### **Matanuska-Susitna Borough**

**[Colony House Museum](#)** This 1936 Colony House has been restored and preserved to it's original appearance. The first owners of this Matanuska Colony home were Oscar and Irene Beylund. A film documentary is being made about the migration of 204 families to the Matanuska Valley. Located in the Palmer Historic District at 316 E. Elmwood Avenue in Palmer, AK.

### **[Dorothy Page Museum](#)**

Traveling exhibits, as well as local history and historical homes and building can be seen here. Located at 323 N. Main St. in Wasilla, Alaska.

### **[Independence Mine State Historical Park](#)**

Here you can take a guided tour, or explore the mine on foot all by yourself. The area is said to have a large moose population as well as caribou, bears and wolves. The visitor center houses interpretive displays and a hard rock mining exhibit. Located at Mile 0.7 Bogard Road HC 32 Box 6706 in Wasilla, Alaska.

### **Knik Museum and Mushers Hall of Fame**

Housed inside what was once a pool hall and roadhouse, the building now contains a small museum dedicated to the history of Knik and the Sled Dog Musher's Hall of Fame is located on the second floor. Operated by the Wasilla-Knik-Willow Creek Historical Society, the museum is located at 13.9 Knik Road in Wasilla, AK. The museum doesn't have a web presence at this time.

### **[Trapper Creek Museum](#)** [\[Photos\]](#)

A housed original log cabin featuring historical artifacts and pictures that tells a story of the lives of the Alaskan homesteaders, gold rush miners, and pioneers. Also in the cabin is a museum store that has antique collectables and crafts. The museum is located at Mile 115 on the Parks Highway.

### **Nome Borough**

#### **[Carrie M. McLain Memorial Museum](#)** [\[History & Photos\]](#)

Fun and educational exhibits will tell you why there is No place like Nome!! Learn all about the formation of the Nome Kennel Club, and the history of the dog sleds, and the first race. Discover how the Nome Eskimo lived and thrived. There is an extensive archive of historical photographs available for research, purchase or public use. The museum is located at 233 Front Street in Nome, Alaska.

### **Northwest Arctic Borough**

#### **Outer Ketchikan Borough**

##### **Duncan Cottage Museum** (need a link for this museum)

Built in 1891 for Anglican missionary

William Duncan, this house museum contains original furnishings, artifacts and personal belongings of Mr. Duncan as well as Canadian telephones, old sewing machines, historical medical supplies and equipment from the 1800's. Finish your visit, with a look at his gravesite and the memorial church. Located in Metlakatla, Alaska.

##### **Tribal Long House** (need a link for this museum)

Come dance, sing and share stories and experiences as you learn with and about the local Indian tribes.

### **Sitka City & Borough [Sitka Historical Museum](#)**

Here you can experience Sitka as it was in 1867. The Russian, Tlingit and American history of Sitka is portrayed here as well as exhibits of WWII and the Alaska Purchase. Located at 330 Harbor Drive in Sitka, AK.

### **[Russian Bishop's House Virtual Tour](#)**

Just one of the few remaining examples of Russian Colonial Architecture left in the area, this house was completed in 1842, and served as the center of the Russian Orthodox Church authority. In 1969 the church closed the house because the roof and walls were leaking and the building was in danger of collapse. The house has since been restored and turned into a museum so that residents and visitors could see and understand and feel what it might have been like to live in Sitka during the Russian-American period. Location is 103 Monastery Street in Sitka, Alaska.

### **[Sheldon Jackson Museum](#)**

Said to be the oldest museum in Alaska, the museum features early Native American artifacts, including items made by the Eskimos, Tlingits, Athabaskans, and Aleuts. See some of the exhibits. Demonstrations of the many arts of these Native Americans are also on display and items may be purchased. Located at 104 College Drive in Sitka,.

### **[Sitka National Historic Park](#)**

Established in 1910 in memory of the Battle of Sitka in 1804, all that remains is the Tlingit Fort and Battlefield and a few historical artifacts.

### **[Southeast Alaska Indian Cultural Center](#)**

Inspired to share the native culture of Southeast Alaska with the community and its visitors, here you can watch the natives in action as they paint, and do bead work. Talk to them and ask them questions, that is what it's all about. There are courses in beading and weaving available for anyone interested to learn. Located at 106 Metlakatla Street in Sitka, Alaska.

### **Skagway Borough**

#### **[Klondike Gold Rush National Park](#)** [\[History & Photos\]](#)

Offers a variety of things to do and see. Historical 1910 saloon, a ranger presentation and short films on the history of Skagway, and the race for gold. Or take a hike on the 33 ft long Chilkoot Trail, established by the Tlingit people originally as a trade route. Located in Skagway, Alaska.

#### **[Skagway Museum & Archives](#)**

**under construction**

### **Southeast Fairbanks Borough**

#### **[Big Delta State Historical Park](#)**

Home to Rika's Roadhouse and Landing, this historical park marks the crossroads for early travelers, traders and military excursions during the early 20th century. Early travelers (1909-1947) of the Valdez to Fairbanks Trail stayed in Rika's Roadhouse. Tours of the grounds and buildings are featured along with a gift shop and the Packhouse Pavilion. Located 8 miles north of Delta Junction on the Richardson Highway at Mile Marker 274.5.

#### **[Sullivan Roadhouse Historical Museum](#)**

The oldest remaining original roadhouse in interior Alaska which houses a lot of historical artifacts, photograph and personal belongings of the two men who built it in 1904. Located in Delta Junction, Alaska.

### **Valdez Borough**

#### **[George I Ashby Memorial Museum](#)**

Two rustic log cabins which contain collections of photographs, historical artifacts, documents and items from the 1898 Gold Rush and The Kennicott Copper Mine, as well as cultural native items. Located at the Copper Center Lodge in Copper Center, Alaska.

#### **[Valdez Museum & Historical Archives](#)**

[\[Gold Rush Names Database\]](#)

[\[Valdez Museum Archive\]](#)

The museum is devoted to preserving and bringing to life the history of the Valdez community which includes the Copper River Valley and Prince William Sound. Exhibits cover the earliest days when Native Alaskans lived in the area, the gold rush days, the importance of oil and more. Located at 217 Egan Drive in downtown Valdez.

## **Wrangell-Petersburg Borough**

### **Chief Shakes Island and Tribal House**

Replica of the original Shakes Tribal House, there are original items dating back 200 years along with photographs and historical items that tell the story of the local natives.

### **Clausen Memorial Museum**

Consisting of approximately 45,000 photos, 5,000 historical artifacts and roughly 200 archival collections, the Clausen Memorial Museum depicts the history of Petersburg and the surrounding areas. Located at 203 Fram Street in Petersburg, Alaska.

### **Kennecott Historic Mining Town** **[Kennecott Photos and Multimedia]** **[Kennecott Mill Town Map]**

#### **[How to Get There]**

This 20th century copper mining town is now considered a National Historic Landmark. Step back in time as you walk the streets of this deserted Alaskan mining town. *(Love this place; stay at the Lodge. sdc)*

### **Tribal House of the Bear**

Built in 1940 by the CCC using local artisans and labor, the Tribal House of the Bear located on Shakes Island in Wrangell exemplifies the historic architecture of the Tlingit Nation and is a replica of the original house which stood on the site in the 1800s. Located in Wrangell, AK. Contact at 907 874-3097.

### **Wrangell Museum**

Turn of the century spruceroot and cedarbark baskets. Chinese, Japanese and Russian influences on Wrangell are portrayed here. Extensive photographs depicting the Gold Rush era, as well as trapping, fishing and forest history. Located in Wrangell, Alaska.

## **Yukon-Koyukuk Borough**

### **Anvik Historical Society and Museum**


Operated by the Anvik Historical Society, the museum features local Athabaskan artifacts from the mid-19th century to present day. The collection includes photographs and artifacts from the Anvik Episcopal Mission and other historical items related to the history of the Anvik area. Located in Anvik, AK.

### **Alfred Starr Cultural Center & Museum**

The museum is home to historical artifacts and cultural displays related to the culture of the local Athabaskan. BOX 270, NENANA AK 99760 Phone: 907-832-5520

### **Circle Mining District Historical Museum** **[Photos]**

The museum was built to house artifacts of the historic gold mining area. Historical artifacts and displays were donated by local residents of Central and Circle Hot Springs. Located in Central, Alaska.



When choosing a leader, we always kept in mind that humility provides clarity where arrogance makes a cloud. The last thing we wanted was to be led by someone whose judgment and actions were clouded by arrogance.  
—The Lakota Way