

Journal #4173 from sdc 6.7.18

Meet the candidate running to become the first Native American woman in Congress

Continuing a short list of CA Indian History events

The Century Magazine Archives

How the Nez Perce were kicked off their land and never allowed to return, despite repeated promises

ONE Wednesday: Gareth Hughes

Great Basin Native American Arts and Cultural Gathering

Nevada SBA encourages applicants for FAST funding partnerships

(Literal) eagle eyes on the Oroville Dam spillway

Anthony Seigler (Navajo) was drafted to the Yankee's



June - Reno Rodeo Month. Honoring the long legacy the Kooyooee Ticutta Numu (Pyramid Lake Paiute) once had with the event. Here in the parade our relatives including our mom on the white horse and our Grandpa Rench, wearing a white shirt and feathered headdress in the sorrel. He used to get free tickets from Cotton Rosser every year. They would camp, have horse races and saddle bronc riding. I miss our Grandpa. ❤️ 📷 — with [Mom](#) and [Grandpa](#).

Carolyn Harry

Continuing a short list of CA Indian History events

- 1900 About 16,000 Indians remained in all of California. (SFEC, 9/20/98, Z1 p.4)
- 1901 SF Mayor James D. Phelan, as a private citizen, filed for water rights in Yosemite's Hetch Hetchy Valley and at nearby Lake Eleanor. (SFC, 9/15/02, p.A20)
- 1901 Colorado River water first flowed to California's arid southeast on the Alamo Canal, which dipped into Mexico. California farmers soon decided they needed a canal completely within the United States, leading to completion of the All-American Canal in 1942. (AP, 3/18/06)(Econ, 8/1/09, p.71)
- 1902 Former SF Mayor James Phelan filed a federal claim "for the water from the Tuolumne River, to be gathered by damming the mouth of the Hetch Hetchy Valley." (ON, 7/03, p1)
- 1903 James D. Phelan, former mayor of SF, signed his water rights in Yosemite's Hetch Hetchy Valley and nearby Lake Eleanor to SF. (SFC, 9/15/02, p.A20)
- 1904 California's population was around 1.4 million. (SFC, 6/25/04, p.F8)
- 1905 The federal government built the Klamath Project, a series of reservoirs and lakes on the California-Oregon border. (SFC, 11/12/96, p.A8)
- 1905 California ceded Yosemite Valley to the federal government. (SFC, 12/27/99, p.A10)
- 1905 The Salton Sea in southern California was formed by a broken Colorado River diversion dyke. Prior to this time it had been called the Salton Sink. It flowed unimpeded for the next 15 months. (AAM, 3/96, p.87)(SFC, 7/7/96, zone 1 p.5)(SSFC, 12/9/01, p.A22)
- 1905 Pete Aguerberry discovered gold in Death Valley and worked his Eureka Mine for 40 years. (SSFC, 1/19/03, p.C5)
- 1907 California permitted high schools to offer college-level courses. This was the beginning of the community college program. (SFC, 12/27/99, p.A10)
- 1907 The leak from the diverted water of the Colorado River that formed the Salton Sea was finally plugged.
(SFC, 11/30/98, p.A22)
- 1908 Apr, Hootch Simpson, a saloon keeper in Skidoo, Ca. (Death Valley), shot and killed Joe Arnold, the town banker. Simpson was hung and buried the next morning, but was dug up and re-hung for a newspaper reporter. (SSFC, 1/19/03, p.C5)
- 1908 Pres. Theodore Roosevelt established the Lower Klamath Refuge in northern California and southern Oregon as the nation's first preserve set aside for waterfowl.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lower_Klamath_National_Wildlife_Refuge)(SFC, 4/21/12, p.A10)

- 1908 The Potter Valley System in Northern California began diverting the Eel River at Potter Valley near Ukiah to the Russian River. (SFC, 1/15/99, p.E2)
- 1908 Argentine ants were 1st noticed in California. They had reached New Orleans by 1891 and became successful because their colonies did not fight each other and their nests contained multiple queens and males. (SFC, 4/25/01, p.A1)
- 1909 California became the 3rd state to enact eugenics-related laws. (SSFC, 11/9/03, p.D1)
- 1910 Nov, SF city voters approved a \$5 million bond for the 1915 Panama-Pacific Int'l. Exposition. Voters also approved a \$45 million bond to fund the Hetch Hetchy project for water from the Tuolumne River originating on Mount Lyell. (SFEC, 12/26/99, p.W4)(SFC, 9/15/02, p.A20)
- 1910 Henry Murphy purchased 375 acres of Big Sur, Ca., from Tom Slate. The area was known as Slate's Hot Springs. The Esselen Indian tribe had used the area as their burial ground and provided the Esalen name for the institute that was later established there after work crews provided highway access in the 1930s. (SSFC, 6/16/02, p.A17)(Econ, 12/22/07, p.74)
- 1911 Jan, A Western Pacific train stalled in the Sierra Nevada and left 100 passengers trapped in the snow for 5 days. (SFEC, 12/26/99, p.W4)
- 1911 Aug 28, Ishi (d.1916), a native Yahi Indian, walked out of the forest near Oroville, Ca. He underwent examination at UC medical center in San Francisco and liked to practice "drawing bow" on Parnassus Heights. (SFC, 7/14/96, Z1 p.2)(SFEC, 12/26/99, p.W4)(SSFC, 2/8/04, p.M1)(SFC, 9/6/14, p.C1)
- 1913 Apr 19, California passed the Webb Bill, excluding Japanese from owning land. It was signed into law on May 19, 1913. (HN, 4/19/97)
- 1913 Dec 2, The US Senate passed the Raker Act which authorized SF rights to dam the Tuolumne River in Yosemite National Park for water-collection and power-generation facilities. (www.sfwater.org/)
- 1914 In California Ishi, the "Stone Age" Indian, led scientists back to the his native canyons and demonstrated his old ways of life. (CAS, 1996, p.7)
- 1916 Mar, Ishi, the last Yahi Indian in California, died of tuberculosis. His body was cremated but his brain was removed and shipped to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC. The documentary film "Ishi, the Last Yahi" was made by John Harrison Quinn (d.2000 at 59). In 2004 Orin Starn authored "Ishi's Brain: In search of the Last "Wild" Indian." (SFC, 2/19/99, p.A1)(SFC, 1/26/00, p.A24)(SSFC, 2/8/04, p.M1)

1918 The Copco 1 Dam was constructed on the Klamath River in northern California. It permanently blocked access to more than 75 miles of salmon and steelhead habitat in the main stem of the upper Klamath and its tributaries. [see 1925]
(www.friendsoftheriver.org/Publications/RiversReborn/klamath.html)

1922 The Colorado River Compact allocated 7.5 million acre-feet of water from the upper basin states (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico) to be delivered to the lower basin states (California, Arizona and Nevada) plus the rights to divert another 1 million acre-feet from the river's lower tributaries. (SFEC, 8/24/97, p.A10)(SFCM, 7/17/05, p.6)

And if you want to go further back: [Big Bang to 20 Million BP](#)

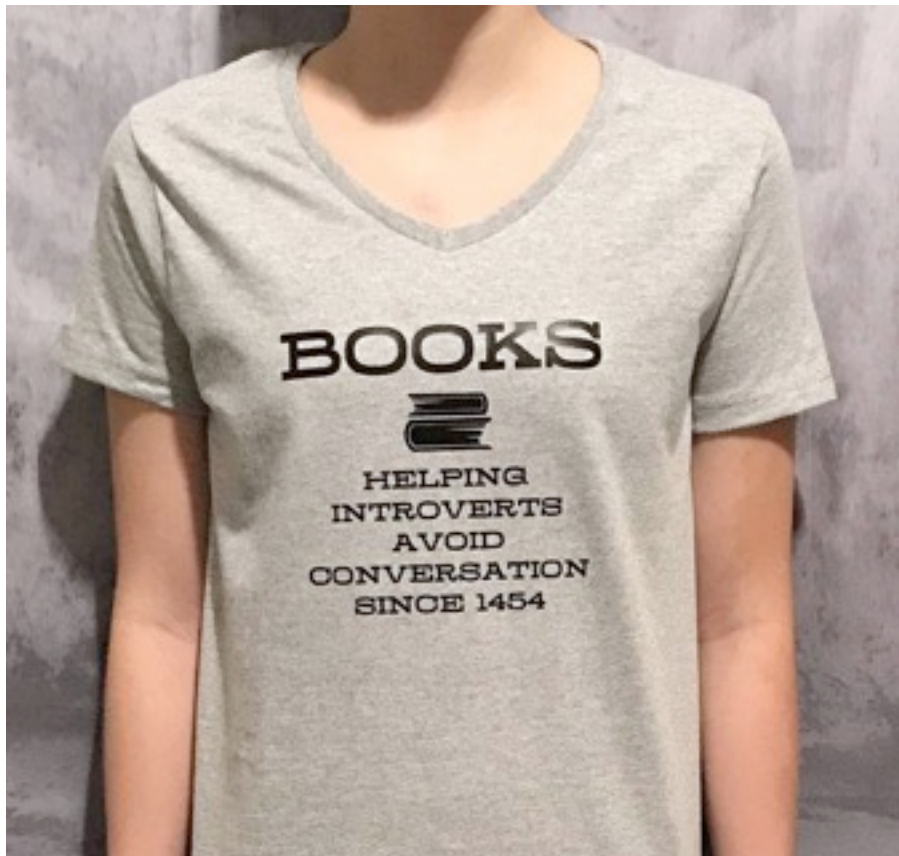
The Century Magazine

The Century Magazine was a monthly popular magazine published in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Publication History

The Century Magazine began publication in 1881, as a successor to Scribner's Monthly Magazine. The first volume was "volume 23", following the Scribner's numbering, and also "new series volume 1". The first copyright-renewed issue is February 1923 (v. 105 no. 4), © January 25, 1923. The first copyright-renewed contribution is from March 1923. ([More details](#)) *The Century Magazine* ceased publication in 1930.

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The Indian, America's unfinished business; report. Compiled by William A. Brophy and Sophie D. Aberle [and others]

by Commission on the Rights, Liberties, and Responsibilities of the American Indian.
Aberle, Sophie D.,

1899- Brophy, William A. (William Aloysius), 1903-1962 **Published 1969**
[Catalog Record](#) [Limited \(search only\)](#)

The Indian. by Grinnell, George Bird, 1849-1938. Published 1908
[Catalog Record](#) (view record to see multiple volumes)

The Indian : the oldest skeleton in Uncle Sam's closet.by United States. Office of Indian Affairs. Haas, Theodore H. Published 1948 [Catalog Record](#) [Limited \(search only\)](#)

The Indian : a liability or an asset / M. Katharine Bennett.
by Bennett, M. Katharine (Mary Katharine) Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Woman's Board of Home Missions. **Published 1922** [Catalog Record](#) [Full view](#)

The Indian: assimilation, integration or separation? [By] Richard P. Bowles [and others]
by Bowles, Richard P. Published 1972 [Catalog Record](#) [Limited \(search only\)](#)

The Indian, citizen of America, by Moisés Sáenz 1888-1941. Published 1946
[Catalog Record](#) [Limited \(search only\)](#)

The Indian: on the battle-field and in the wigwam. By John Frost ...
by Frost, John, 1800-1859. Published 1860
[Catalog Record](#) (view record to see multiple volumes)

The Indian : or, mound builder : the Indians, mode of living, manners, customs, dress, ornaments, etc., before the white man came to the country, together with a list of relics...
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"Indian" : a taxpayer on the warpath / Russell N. Bonney. by Bonney, Russell N., 1910-
Published 1977 [Catalog Record](#) [Limited \(search only\)](#)

Archaeology of seafaring : the Indian Ocean in the ancient period / edited by Himanshu Prabha Ray. Indian Council of Historical Research. Published 1999
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Indian handcrafts. by United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. United States. Office of Indian Affairs. Published 1940 [Catalog Record](#) [Full view](#)

Messages and meanings : papers from the Twelfth Annual Symposium, Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas / edited...by Latin American Indian Literatures Association. Symposium 1995 : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México) Preuss, Mary H. **Published 1997** [Catalog Record](#) [Limited](#)

Examining drug smuggling and gang activity in Indian country : hearing before the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, first... by United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Indian Affairs (1993-)
Published 2010 [Catalog Record](#) (view record to see multiple volumes)

Addresses delivered at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Indian Rights Association : Thursday evening, December 17, 1909.

by Indian Rights Association. Annual Meeting Published 1910

[Catalog Record](#) ([view record to see multiple volumes](#))

Coeur D'Alene Indian Reservation : human and natural resources, supportive data. by

United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Planning Support Group. Published 1976

[Catalog Record](#) [Full view](#)

Indian affairs.

by Association on American Indian Affairs. American Indian Fund. Published 1949

[Catalog Record](#) ([view record to see multiple volumes](#))

Tiller's guide to Indian country : economic profiles of American Indian reservations / edited and compiled by Veronica E. Velarde Tiller. Malcolm Wiener Center for Social Policy. Harvard

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[Catalog Record](#) [Limited \(search only\)](#)

Report to the Menominee Indian Study Committee, Joint Legislative Council, State of Wisconsin, on county and local government for the Menominee Indian Reservation /

prepared by... by University of Wisconsin. Bureau of Government. Menominee Indian Study Committee (Wis.). Published 1956

[Catalog Record](#) ([view record to see multiple volumes](#))

Studies in American Indian literatures : newsletter of the Association for Study of American Indian Literatures

by Association for Study of American Indian Literatures (U.S.) Published 1980

Subject

- [Indians of North America](#) (19,033)
- [Indians of South America](#) (8,856)
- [India](#) (7,255)
- [Indians of Mexico](#) (4,794)
- [United States](#) (3,189)
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- [United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Indian Affairs \(1993- \)](#) (536)
- [United States. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs](#) (461)
- [United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs](#) (323)
- [Geological Survey \(U.S.\)](#) (249)

How the Nez Perce were kicked off their land and never allowed to return, despite repeated promises

Daily Kos

On June 16, 1873, President Ulysses S. Grant [issued an executive order](#) barring white settlers from claiming title to northeast Oregon's Wallowa Valley. This was the traditional turf of one band of the Nez Perce (*Nimi'ipuu*) tribe. The executive order was needed because Nez Perce bands who didn't live in the valley had signed a treaty in 1863 surrendering it along with other lands. The U.S. government kept to the executive order until Grant left the presidency. Within two months of Rutherford B. Hayes's inauguration, however, the non-treaty Nez Perce had been ordered out of the Wallowa Valley and a five-month war and trek had begun, with 2,000 troops of the U.S. Army in pursuit.

The Nez Perce was the largest tribe on the Columbia River Plateau when Lewis and Clark encountered it in 1805. The two Americans weren't the first white people the Nez Perce had seen. They got their name— "pierced nose," even though they didn't pierce their noses— from French fur traders. A half-century later, vastly reduced in numbers by war with white men and European diseases, they stood in the way of America's inexorable Manifest Destiny.

In 1855, some Nez Perce bands agreed to a treaty with most of their traditional hunting grounds, including the Wallowa, set aside for them "permanently" in exchange for giving up some land and right of way. All the bands agreed, including the Wallowa band led by Tuekakas, known to the whites as Joseph after his Christian baptism in 1839, and later called Old Joseph to distinguish him from his son.

However, in 1861, gold was discovered on Nez Perce land in Idaho, and 10,000 white settlers poured in. Conflict naturally arose. The government called for another treaty. This reduced the original land promised in 1855 by 90 percent.

Tuekakas opposed the deal because his band's beloved Wallowa Valley would have to be surrendered. Because he and the leaders of four other bands opposed the deal, the divisions were henceforth labeled treaty and nontreaty Nez Perce. Tuekakas staked out the valley with poles and declared "Inside this boundary all our people were born. It circles the graves of our fathers, and we will never give up these graves to any man." He died in 1871, and his son, Hinmuuttu-yalatlat (Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain), also known as Young Joseph, became leader of the Wallowa band. His father is reported to have said before his death:

My son, my body is returning to my mother earth, and my spirit is going very soon to see the Great Spirit Chief. When I am gone, think of your country. You are the chief of these people. They look to you to guide them. Always remember that your father never sold his country. You must stop your ears whenever you are asked to sign a treaty selling your home. A few years more and white men will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son, never forget my dying words. This country holds your father's body. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother.

For four years, the band stayed put, as President Grant had said they could. But relations with

whites were tense. Settlers continued to move into the Wallowa and this led to inevitable clashes and a few killings on both sides.

In May 1877, the one-armed Gen. Oliver O. Howard arrived. A big portion of U.S. Indian policy at the time was based on revenge for what had happened at the Little Big Horn the year before, and tribes like the Nez Perce were targeted even though none of its warriors had been with the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe who had given George A. Custer his gory comeuppance.

Without ceremony, discussion or advance notice, Howard told Chief Joseph that his band would be moved immediately. The first thought of many non-treaty Indians was to fight, but Joseph knew this was a losing proposition. So the band pulled up stakes, literally, from the Wallowa and crossed the Snake River, joining the other non-treaty bands and a small group of Palouse Indians. They were headed for the reservation, heartsick. Before they could get there, however, a small group of young warriors joined the band to say they had killed some whites and taken their horses. The 800 or so people in the allied bands soon learned the Army was coming after them.

Thus began one of the most famous conflicts of the Indian Wars. It captured the attention of the nation and Europe as newspapers told of the pursuit of the Nez Perce by Gen. Howard. The Crow, Custer's allies, refused asylum to the Nez Perce. So the decision was made to flee to Canada, where, they had learned, Sitting Bull had taken the Hunkpapa band of Lakota to evade the vengeful Army.

The Wallowa Nez Perce and their allies went on a nearly 1,200-mile, three-month-long zig-zag trek, outmaneuvering the Army, white volunteers and Indian scouts, which included some of the non-treaty Nez Perce. Small clashes were won and lost throughout the summer. But attrition was catching up with the band. Its cohort of battle-ready warriors dwindled week after week. Ultimately, after a five-day battle in the freezing cold, with the remnants of the band starving and more than 150 warriors dead, Chief Joseph surrendered just 40 miles from Canada on Oct. 5, 1877.

There, he was said to have given a stirring speech ending with "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." The bulk of scholars have long since believed that what Chief Joseph is reported to have said [was actually a later invention](#) by Howard's aide-de-camp, C.E.S. Wood. And yet those iconic 155 words written by a white man who later became a famous poet can be found everywhere listed as an, if not *the*, iconic American Indian speech.

[Here's](#) Daniel Sharfstein writing at Slate last year on what happened after the capture of the surviving Nez Perce:

Imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth for the winter of 1877–78 and then exiled to Indian Territory, hundreds of Nez Perce War survivors died from malaria, cholera, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and suicide. At the same time, Joseph achieved national renown. Once he had made peace with such eloquence and exquisite sentiment, he was easy to celebrate as “a most interesting blending of the old and the new,” as the anthropologist Alice Cunningham Fletcher wrote upon meeting him. “One could not help respecting the man who ... stood firmly for his rights,” her companion Jane Gay added. Thousands of people tried to visit him in exile, and when he was invited to speak in

the capital in early 1879, he found himself the sensation of Washington society. Commanding General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman, who during the Nez Perce War had envisioned Joseph dangling from a rope, cut through the crowd at a White House ball, shook the chief's hand, and introduced him to his daughters. Nelson Miles, who had led the forces that finally caught the Nez Perce families, declared the chief "the best Indian" he'd ever met.

However, having a leader who was the "best Indian" didn't stir Congress or any president to give the tribe its land back. The Nez Perce repeatedly were promised they could return to the Wallowa. But it never happened. Chief Joseph died in 1904 at the Colville Reservation, living with the other 11 bands assigned there. And, despite there being numerous bridges, dams, streets, a mountain pass, a highway, a town, a creek, and a canyon named after their leader, today the Chief Joseph Band of Nez Perce still live at Colville.

In the Wallowa Valley that the band never agreed to surrender, there is today the 160-acre [Wallowa Band Nez Perce Trail Interpretive Center](#). The mission is to tell the story of the band's trek and "to assist in assembling the Wallowa Band Nez Perce culture and history in order to provide interpretation, knowledge and understanding to those who visit the grounds." Still there, near Lake Wallowa, lies the grave of Old Joseph. His valley is no longer surrounded by poles but, unlike his living kin, he remains forever in the land of his fathers.

•••

Other sources:

- [The Last Indian War: The Nez Perce Story](#) by Elliott West (2009).
- [Treaty of 1863](#)
- [Nez Perce Joseph: An Account of His Ancestors, His Lands, His Confederates, His Enemies, His Murders, His War, His Pursuit and Capture](#) by O. O. Howard (1881).

ONE Wednesday: [Gareth Hughes](#)

June is LGBT Pride month!

Gareth Hughes was an actor-turned-missionary. He spent 14 years of his life with Paiutes in the Pyramid Lake area, earning him the reputation of a local hero and religious pillar of the community. He found success and acceptance during an era that was particularly difficult for gay people such as himself.

Learn more about Hughes at the Online Nevada Encyclopedia (ONE): <https://goo.gl/S1HRop>

*Photo courtesy of Wikimedia Commons
from Nevada Humanities Newsletter*



"The saddest aspect of life right now is that science gathers knowledge faster than society gathers wisdom." – Isaac Asimov

“Anti-intellectualism has been a constant thread winding its way through our political and cultural life, nurtured by the false notion that democracy means that ‘my ignorance is just as good as your knowledge.’” – Ibid.

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Nevada SBA encourages applicants for FAST funding partnerships

The SBA Nevada District Office is encouraging resource partners to apply for the Federal And State Technology (FAST) partnership program open until June 20th. If you are interested in keeping Nevada's small firms on the cutting edge of next generation research and development and strengthen their technological competitiveness, then please take some time to review the funding opportunity announcements for the FAST Partnership Program that can be found at www.grants.gov under these funding opportunity numbers:

FAST-2018-R-0012 (general applicants, \$2 million available for awards up to \$125,000)

FAST-2018-R-0012A (SBTDCs, \$1 million available for awards up to \$125,000)

The FAST Partnership Program provides one year of funding for organizations to execute state/regional programs that increase the number of Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) proposals (through outreach and financial support); increase the number of SBIR/STTR awards (through technical assistance and mentoring); and better prepare SBIR/STTR awardees for commercialization success (through technical assistance and mentoring).

Eligible applicants for FAST funding include state and local economic development agencies, Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs), accelerators, incubators, Women's Business Centers, Procurement Technical Assistance Centers (PTACs), colleges, universities, and more. Only one proposal from any single group is allowed, with an accompanying letter from the Nevada governor or equivalent.

This is your chance to be part of Nevada's SBIR/STTR ecosystem, we encourage you to participate.

For more information on the FAST partnership visit: www.sbir.gov/about-fast

(Literal) eagle eyes on the Oroville Dam spillway

By Risa Johnson, Chico Enterprise-Record, 6/4/18

Bald eagles booted out of their nest last year during the Oroville Dam spillway crisis have proven to be quite the resilient pair, making a new home for themselves and successfully hatching two little ones.

ndnsports.com The moment **Anthony Seigler (Navajo) was drafted to the Yankee's**. He'll be guaranteed \$2.8 Million.
[#NativeAthlete](#) [#Navajo](#) [#MLB](#)
[#Yankees](#)

