

Journal #4346 from sdc 2.5.19

GrantStation

3D Printing

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From NARF

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National Opportunities

Support for Criminal Justice Reform and Workers' Rights

The Public Welfare Foundation supports efforts to advance justice and opportunity for people in need nationwide.

Programs for Children Affected by Domestic Violence Funded

The Weyerhaeuser Family Foundation's Children's Initiative provides support to direct service programs throughout the United States that create and promote stability, resilience, and healing for children who have witnessed domestic violence.

Grants Promote Organic Food and Cooperative Ideals

The Blooming Prairie Foundation is dedicated to promoting innovative ideas and practices in the area of organic and natural foods in order to further the health of the people, the health of the environment, and cooperative ideals.

New Youth Theatre Initiatives Supported

The Children's Theatre Foundation of America's grantmaking focus is on theatre for children and youth, the utilization of drama or theatre in education for children grades K-12, and development opportunities for theatre artists working in the area of children's theatre in the United States.

Regional Opportunities

Funds for Environmental Justice Efforts in California

The mission of As You Sow is to promote environmental and social corporate responsibility through shareholder advocacy, coalition building, and innovative legal strategies.

Grants Provide Training Opportunities for Organizations on the East Coast

The Non-Profit Training Resource Fund, an initiative of the TD Charitable Foundation, provides grants to charitable organizations for employees to attend approved classes and courses that will enhance job performance.

Support for Innovative Programs Serving Colorado Seniors

NextFifty Initiative is dedicated to funding mission-driven, innovative programs that improve community services for those age 50 and older, including adults with disabilities, and their caretakers.

Community Organizing by People of Color in Minnesota Funded

The mission of the Headwaters Foundation for Justice is to amplify the power of community to advance equity and justice.

Federal Opportunities

Program Promotes Access to Healthcare

The New Access Points program provides operational support for new service delivery sites to improve the health of the nation’s underserved communities and vulnerable populations by expanding access to affordable, accessible, quality, and cost effective primary healthcare services.

Funds Available for Native American Libraries

The Native American Library Services: Basic Grants program provides support for existing library operations and to maintain core library services.

The concept of **3D printing** -- make almost any object at home -- is astounding, but so far, for regular people, it's been more about promise than reality. But **a new breakthrough from a pair of Bay Area researchers** could revolutionize the process.

Navigating Record Group 75: BIA Schools

[Learn about the types of school records available](#)

[Return to List of BIA Records, Arranged by State](#)

Children from Indian Nations across the country attended schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Students were often sent to schools by the Indian Agency which had jurisdiction over their tribe. Records about schools and the students who attended them may be found with the originating agency as well as in the materials created by the school. This listing contains information about schools operated by the BIA. Churches, local communities and even the tribes themselves also operated schools, which are not listed here. Please contact the corresponding National Archives facility for more information about the records related to your research.

Alaska

- 1941-1983 Mount Edgecombe Boarding School (National Archives at Seattle)
- 1956-1975 [Wrangell Institute](#) (National Archives at Seattle)

Arizona

- 1968-1989 Cottonwood Day School under the [Chinle Subagency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
- 1895-1922 [Navajo Training School](#) under the Navajo Agency (National Archives at Riverside)

1891-1990 [Phoenix Indian School](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
1927-1939 Theodore Roosevelt School under the [Fort Apache Indian Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

California

1898-1930 Fort Bidwell Indian Boarding School under the [Fort Bidwell School and Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913-1928 Fort Yuma Indian Boarding School under the [Fort Yuma Agency](#) (National Archives at Riverside)
1897-1922 Greenville Indian Industrial Boarding School under the [Greenville Agency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1893-1931 Hoopa Valley Boarding School (National Archives at San Francisco)
1898-1980 [Sherman Institute](#) (National Archives at Riverside)

Colorado

1892-1916 Fort Lewis Indian Boarding School under the Southern Ute Agency ([National Archives at Denver](#))
1937-1979 Ignacio Boarding School ([National Archives at Denver](#))

Kansas

1884-1980 [Haskell Indian Nations University](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)

Michigan

1892-1946 Mt. Pleasant Indian School under the [Mt. Pleasant Indian School and Agency](#) (National Archives at Chicago)

Minnesota

1894-1959 [Pipestone Indian School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)
1905-1919 Vermillion Lake Indian School (National Archives at Kansas City)
1901-1918 [White Earth Boarding School](#) under the Consolidated Chippewa Agency (National Archives at Chicago)

Montana

1891-1910 Fort Shaw Indian Boarding School ([National Archives at Denver](#))

Nevada

1913-1920 Lovelocks School under the [Fallon Day School and Subgency](#) (National Archives at San Francisco)
1890-1980 Stewart Indian Boarding School (National Archives at San Francisco)
1882-1917 Western Shoshone Boarding School (National Archives at San Francisco)

New Mexico

- 1886-1964 [Albuquerque Indian School](#) (National Archives at Denver)
- 1926-1949 Charles H. Burke Indian School under the Navajo Agency (National Archives at Denver)
- 1935-1959 McCarty Indian Day School under the [Albuquerque Area Office](#) (National Archives at Denver)
- 1944-1957 Mesita Indian Day School under the [Albuquerque Area Office](#) (National Archives at Denver)
- 1950-1958 Nenahnezad Boarding School under the Northern Navajo Agency ([National Archives at Denver](#))
- 1924-1958 Pagate Indian Day School under the Albuquerque Area Office ([National Archives at Denver](#))
- 1911-1914 [Pueblo Day Schools at Albuquerque](#) (National Archives at Denver)
- 1911-1912 [Pueblo Day Schools at Santa Fe](#) (National Archives at Denver)
- 1954-1966 San Juan Boarding School (National Archives at Denver)
- 1890-1951 [Santa Fe Indian School](#) (National Archives at Denver)
- 1944-1952 [Shiprock Boarding School](#) under the Northern Navajo Agency (National Archives at Denver)
- 1971-1981 [Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute](#)(National Archives at Denver)
- 1941-1952 [Toadlena Day School](#) under the Navajo Agency (National Archives at Denver)
- 1906-1911 Zuni Boarding School (National Archives at Denver)

North Dakota

- 1914-1938 [Bismarck Indian School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)
- 1910-1935 [Fort Totten Indian School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)
- 1909-1967 [Wahpeton Indian School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)

Oklahoma

- 1893-1897 Absentee Shawnee Boarding School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
- 1916-1932 [Bacone College](#) (Oklahoma Historical Society)
- 1929-1951 Bacone College under the Five Civilized Tribes Agency ([National Archives at Fort Worth](#))
- 1914-1929 [Bloomfield Academy \[also known as Carter Seminary\]](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
- 1903-1927 Cantonment Boarding School ([National Archives at Fort Worth](#))
- 1871-1935 Chilocco Indian School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
- 1884-1980 [Chilocco Indian School](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
- 1935-1948 Dwight Mission (National Archives at Fort Worth)
- 1910-1920 El Meta Bond College (National Archives at Fort Worth)
- 1892-1910 Euchee Boarding School (Oklahoma Historical Society)

1912-1947 Euchee Boarding School ([National Archives at Fort Worth](#))
1892-1907 Eufaula High School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1925-1978 Eufaula High School ([National Archives at Fort Worth](#))
1937-1980 Fort Sill Indian School (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1901-1932 Genoa Indian School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1892-1981 [Jones Academy](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1922-1952 Jones Male Academy (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1902-1929 Mekuskey Academy (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1928-1931 [Mekuskey Academy](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1874-1890 Miami Day School under the Quapaw Agency (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1875-1901 Modoc Day School under the Quapaw Agency (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1874-1922 [Osage Boarding School](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1892-1958 [Pawnee Boarding School](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1901-1903 Pawnee Boarding and Training School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1890-1902 Pawnee Industrial School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1872-1896 Peoria Day School under the Quapaw Agency (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1872-1899 [Quapaw Boarding School](#) under the Quapaw Agency (Oklahoma Historical Society)

1897-1933 Red Moon School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1916-1917 [Red Moon School](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1925-1984 [Riverside School](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1895-1938 Seger Industrial School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1916-1927 [Seger Industrial School](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1916-1971 Seneca Boarding School under the Quapaw Agency ([National Archives at Fort Worth](#))

1911-1985 [Sequoyah High School](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1860-1932 Shawnee Boarding School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1923-1961 Shawnee Boarding School (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1877-1901 Student of the States (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1896-1898 Sulphur Springs School (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1886-1899 Tuskahoma Institute under the Five Civilized Tribes Agency ([Oklahoma Historical Society](#))

1923-1926 Tuskahoma Female Academy under the Five Civilized Tribes Agency ([National Archives at Fort Worth](#))

1886-1900 Wheelock Academy (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1911-1953 [Wheelock Academy](#) (National Archives at Fort Worth)
1886-1901 White's Institute (Oklahoma Historical Society)
1896-1905 Yellow Spring School (Oklahoma Historical Society)

Oregon

1890-1975
[Chemawa Indian School](#) (National Archives at Seattle)
1880-1891
[Forest Grove Indian Training School](#) (National Archives at Seattle)
1891-1939

[Salem Indian School](#) (National Archives at Seattle)

Pennsylvania

1879-1918 [Carlisle Indian School](#) (Also known as Carlisle Indian Industrial School)
(National Archives at Washington DC)

South Dakota

1897-1909 Chamberlain Indian School ([National Archives at Kansas City](#))
1984-1954 [Flandreau School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)
1901-1920 [Hope School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)
1898-1934 [Pierre Indian School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)
1898-1934 [Rapid City Indian School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)
1901-1920 [Springfield School](#) (National Archives at Kansas City)

Utah

1953-1974 Intermountain Indian School ([National Archives at Denver](#))

Washington

1910-1920 [Cushman Indian School](#) (National Archives at Seattle)

Wisconsin

1901-1934 [Hayward Indian School](#) (National Archives at Chicago)
1896-1927 [Oneida Indian School](#) (National Archives at Chicago)
1985-1943 Tomah Indian Industrial School under the [Tomah Indian School and Agency](#)
(National Archives at Chicago)
1895-1917 [Wittenberg Indian School](#) (National Archives at Chicago)

From NARF [January 2019](#)

As we enter a new year that is already full of challenges, thank you for being a part of the fight for justice for Native American tribes, organizations, and individuals.

[Vast Support for ICWA](#)

On January 16, 325 tribal nations, 57 Native organizations, 21 states, 31 child welfare organizations, Indian and constitutional law scholars, seven members of Congress, the United States, and four intervenor tribes urged the Fifth Circuit Court to uphold the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA), the long-standing federal law protecting the well-being of Native children. [READ MORE](#)

[Protecting the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge](#)

The Bureau of Land Management recently released a draft Environmental Impact Statement for oil and gas development in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. This release represents the latest move by the

Trump Administration to rapidly develop public lands significant to the region's Neets'ąjį Gwich'in Tribes. [READ MORE](#)

[No New Mining at Grand Canyon](#)

A recent Supreme Court decision not to hear a mining association appeal upholds 2012 protections for the Grand Canyon region. [Learn More](#)

Gallego, Haaland re-introduce bill to make Bears Ears Nat'l Monument even bigger than Obama did

<https://www.dailykos.com/story/2019/1/31/1831160/-Gallego-Haaland-re-introduce-bill-to-make-Bears-Ears-Nat-l-Monument-even-bigger-than-Obama-did>

15 ways the Trump administration has impacted the environment

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2019/02/15-ways-trump-administration-impacted-environment/>

Delanceyplace: Today's selection -- from *And Forgive Them Their Debts* by Michael Hudson.

The jubilee -- a period when ancient rulers forgave debt -- was a regular occurrence in Bronze Age societies. Rulers benefited by freeing debtors from debt bondage so the peasantry was "free" to work on public works projects or in the military. People sold into debt-bondage were returned to their families. To our modern sensibilities the idea of blanket debt forgiveness by the state is alien. The Rosetta stone itself provides evidence of this practice. A second, perhaps more powerful reason for debt forgiveness was that it stripped power from the lenders, who were generally the aristocracy, and helped insure the primacy and power of the ruler against that aristocracy:

"Unlike today's business cycle economists, Bronze Age societies ... did [not] believe that all debts should be paid. Their laws recognized that floods and droughts, military conflict or other causes prevented cultivators from harvesting enough to pay the debts they had run up during the crop year.

"Palaces and temples were the major creditors, and their guiding objective was to maintain a free citizenry to serve in the military and provide the seasonal corvée labor [labor in lieu of taxes] duties attached to land tenure. ... Rulers saw that if cultivators had to work off their debts to private creditors, they would not be available to perform their public corvée work duties, not to mention fight in the army.

"By liberating distressed individuals who had fallen into debt bondage, and returning to cultivators the lands they had forfeited for debt or sold under economic duress, these royal acts maintained a free peasantry willing to fight for its lands and work on public building projects and canals. Cuneiform references to such debt cancellations have been excavated in Lagash, Assur, Isin, Larsa, Babylon and other Near Eastern cities as far west as Asia Minor.

"By clearing away the buildup of personal debts, rulers saved society from the social chaos that would have resulted from personal insolvency, debt bondage and military defection. ...

"[T]he Liberty Bell in Philadelphia ... is inscribed with a quotation from Leviticus 25.10: 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof.' The full verse refers to freedom from debt bondage when it exhorts the Israelites to 'hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty through-out all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a Jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his family' (and also every woman, child and house slave who had been pledged). Lands were restored to their traditional holders clear of debt encumbrances. Sounding the ram's horn on the Day of Atonement of this fiftieth year signaled the renewal of economic order and equity by undoing the corrosive effects of indebtedness that had built up since the last Jubilee.

"The Hebrew word translated as 'liberty' in the Leviticus text is *deror*. It is cognate to *andurārum* in Akkadian, a related Semitic language of early Babylonia. The root meaning of both words is to move freely like running water -- in this case like bondservants liberated to rejoin their families. As early as 2400 BC the Sumerian term *amargi* signified the return to the mother. ...

"Until the 1970s translators construed these terms as meaning freedom in an abstract sense. The idea of creditors not being paid seemed so radical that academics doubted that debts could really have been cancelled without deranging social life, or perhaps triggering a political backlash by the well-to-do against rulers annulling their claims for payment.

"What helped settle matters was the Rosetta stone. Nearly everyone knows that this trilingual Egyptian inscription provided the key for reading and understanding hieroglyphics after it was dug up by Napoleon's troops in 1799. What is almost always overlooked is what the stone reports. It was a debt amnesty by a young ruler from the Ptolemaic dynasty (a lineage founded by one of Alexander the Great's generals in 314 BC). The stone's inscription commemorates the cancellation of back taxes and other debts by the 13-year old Ptolemy V Epiphanes in 197 BC, evidently indoctrinated by Egypt's priesthood, into the ways of emulating former pharaohs.

"In one language after another, initial doubts have been dispelled: The economic liberty referred to was an amnesty on arrears of back taxes and other personal debts. Rulers cancelled these arrears to liberate citizens and their family members pledged to creditors for debt, and to restore the customary land-tenure rights that had been forfeited to creditors. There can be no doubt that these edicts were implemented. Over the course of Hammurabi's Babylonian dynasty (1894-1600 BC) they grew into quite elaborate promulgations, capped by his great-great-grandson Ammisaduqa in 1646 BC.

"Proclamation of these clean slates became so central a royal function that the phrase 'to issue a "royal edict" (*simdat šarrim*) usually referred specifically to a debt cancellation. The act typically was commemorated in the year-name for the ruler's second year, reflecting what they had done in their initial year upon taking the throne. These texts have been excavated mainly from temple foundations, where Urukagina (2352-2342 BC) and Gudea of Lagash (c. 2150) buried them on the occasion of inaugurating temples or celebrating their coronation. ...

"By the first millennium BC, however, kings had lost the power to overrule local aristocracies. Where they survived, they ruled on behalf of the wealthy. From Solo-mon and his son Rehoboam through Ahab and most subsequent rulers, the Bible depicts most Israelite kings as burdening the people with taxes, not freeing them from debts or palace demands. That is why the Biblical prophets shifted the moral center of lawgiving out of the hands of kings, making debt cancellation and land reform automatic and obligatory as a sacred covenant under Mosaic Law, handed down by the Lord."

Joshua Tree National Park Could Take Literal Centuries To Bounce Back Post-Shutdown

Bustle

The government shutdown may be over for now, but the damage inflicted upon nationally protected land during that period might take centuries to undo. According to Curt Sauer, a former Superintendent for the park, the damage to Joshua Tree National... [Read the full story](#)

[Death Valley damage ‘disturbing,’ officials say in wake of shutdown](#)

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[Cory Booker — and his full-throated support of nuclear energy — enters the presidential race](#)

NATHANAEL JOHNSON

[Death Valley damage ‘disturbing,’ officials say in wake of shutdown](#)

The Associated Press

CELEBRATION OF LIFE FOR
CHRISTINE JOAN KENNEDY

September 28, 1935 - January 30, 2019



**Service to be held on Saturday,
February 9, 2019, at 11:00 AM**

The Gardens Funeral Home
2949 Austin Highway, Fallon, Nevada

Traditional Dinner to follow the service at the Fallon
Tribal Gym, 8955 Mission Road, Fallon, NV
- Food Donations Appreciated -