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*Cecilia Emm*



[Massai Cheis](#)

[Apache Stronghold.](#)

**Stand for what is right. Even if it means standing alone.**



### [Our Generation BlackHills- He Sapa Wicouncage Okolakiciye](#) [Old Photos](#)

"I am an old woman now. The buffaloes and black-tail deer are gone, and our Indian ways are almost gone. Sometimes I find it hard to believe that I ever lived them.

My little son grew up in the white man's school. He can read books, and he owns cattle and has a farm. He is a leader among our Hidatsa people, helping teach them to follow the white man's road.

He is kind to me. We no longer live in an earth lodge, but in a house with chimneys, and my son's wife cooks by a stove.

But for me, I cannot forget our old ways.

Often in summer I rise at daybreak and steal out to the corn fields, and as I hoe the corn I sing to it, as we did when I was young. No one cares for our corn songs now.

Sometimes in the evening I sit, looking out on the big Missouri. The sun sets, and dusk steals over the water. In the shadows I see again to see our Indian village, with smoke curling upward from the earth lodges, and in the river's roar I hear the yells of the warriors, and the laughter of little children of old.

It is but an old woman's dream. Then I see but shadows and hear only the roar of the river, and tears come into my eyes. Our Indian life, I know, is gone forever."

Waheenee - Hidatsa (North Dakota)

## Remembering the Old West

### from Eight of the Oldest Buildings in the U.S.

#### San Miguel Chapel in Santa Fe, New Mexico



Credit: [pmpphoto](#)/ Shutterstock

[San Miguel Chapel](#) in New Mexico is the oldest church in the continental United States. The earliest documentation of the church's existence dates back to 1628, and oral history indicates it might have been built as early as 1610.

The original church building was built on the site of an ancient kiva of the Analco Indians. A [kiva](#) is an ancient southwestern architectural form meant to be used as a community gathering place. The church was most likely built by [Tlaxcalan Indians](#), a group that came to New Mexico in 1598. The church was used by the community living on the south side of the Santa Fe River, which included Tlaxcalan Indians, laborers, and Spanish soldiers.

While the church suffered serious damage in 1640, and was damaged again in 1680 during the [Pueblo Revolt](#), the structure was repaired after each incident, with ornate additions made over the years — including an altar screen in 1798 (one of the oldest in New Mexico), a three-tiered tower in the mid-19th century, and a 780-pound bell in the bell tower in 1856. After a storm brought down the bell tower in 1872, the San Jose Bell is now displayed inside the chapel. Mass is still hosted at the church, and it is otherwise [open to visitors](#).

#### Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, New Mexico



Credit: [AbeSnap23](#)/ iStock

If you visit Santa Fe's downtown plaza, you won't be able to miss the Palace of the Governors. The building takes up the entire north side of the plaza and is the oldest continuously occupied

building in the United States. Built in 1610, the building was [originally used](#) as the residence for the first Spanish royal governor of New Mexico. It continued to house Spanish, Mexican, and American governors until 1909, with the residents rotating as the territory that is now New Mexico continued to change hands among the three countries. In 1909, the legislature voted to hand control of the building to the School of American Archaeology and the [Museum of New Mexico](#); these entities still have control of the building today.

A one-story building in the Spanish-Pueblo revival style, the site's improvements and additions over time incorporated styles from many different eras including Spanish-colonial style. The adobe façade provides a shaded area that serves as a marketplace for Native American vendors, while the museum includes [rotating exhibits](#), about o the building and New Mexican history.



### **Acoma Pueblo in Cibola County, New Mexico**

**Credit: [Bill Florence](#)/ Shutterstock**

[Acoma Pueblo](#) is thought to be one of the oldest continuously inhabited sites in the United States. Also called Sky City, the building is set high atop a 367-foot sandstone [mesa](#) and is inhabited by the Acoma people. The pueblo is located approximately 60 miles west of the city of Albuquerque. Built in the 12th century, it is thought that this location was chosen for its ideal defensive position from raiders.

Today, the pueblo consists of approximately 300 two and three-story adobe buildings with upper levels accessible by exterior ladders. Historically, the building was only accessible via a hand-cut staircase in the sandstone. In the 1950s, a road was added into the rock face. The Acoma Pueblo has no electricity, running water, or sewage disposal.

Currently, fewer than 50 tribal members live on the pueblo, though nearly 3,000 live nearby in the villages of Acomita, McCartys, and Anzac. The tribal members are known for their creation of beautiful, thin-walled pottery, and tourists flock to the pueblo on the weekends.

### **Taos Pueblo in Taos, New Mexico**



Credit: [miroslav\\_1](#)/ iStock

Taking the honor as the oldest, continuously lived-in housing in the United States is the [Taos Pueblo](#) in New Mexico. The oral history of the pueblo and its people is still unknown, but ancient ruins indicate that the pueblo has existed for almost 1,000 years, and the main structures were most likely constructed between 1000 and 1450. The pueblo is the only living Native American community that is designated both as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a National Historic Landmark.

Taos Pueblo is made entirely of [adobe](#) with walls that are several feet thick. The exteriors of the buildings are maintained through regular re-plastering with thin layers of mud, while interior walls are coated with thin layers of white earth to keep them clean and bright.

The Taos people have fought for centuries to retain their land and culture. Finally, in 1970, the U.S. government returned 48,000 acres of mountain land to the Taos people, including the sacred Blue Lake used for ceremonial rituals. While the Taos Pueblo is [open for visitors](#), Blue Lake and the surrounding mountains are only accessible to members of the Taos Pueblo.

[https://www.traveltrivia.com/oldest-buildings-in-us/XqgZkXU1XQAGkieS?utm\\_source=blog&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=1146167090](https://www.traveltrivia.com/oldest-buildings-in-us/XqgZkXU1XQAGkieS?utm_source=blog&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=1146167090)

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### **Out of great tragedy, a life-saving response begins around the world**

STOP THE BLEED® traces its origins to the aftermath of the Sandy Hook Elementary School shootings in Newtown, CT, on December 2012. A few months later, a concerned local trauma surgeon and Regent of the American College of Surgeons (ACS), Lenworth M. Jacobs, Jr., MD, FACS, requested to review victims' autopsy records. Results showed that the victims died from severe injuries.

This knowledge led trauma surgeons from the American College of Surgeons to form a group with other experts in the fields of emergency medical care, government, and law enforcement to discuss the matter. The group met several times and developed expert recommendations on how to improve the rate of survival for people with severe bleeding. Because two of these early meetings were held in Hartford, their recommendations became known as the **Hartford Consensus** (*pictured below*).



From the Hartford Consensus, a national emergency response goal emerged to improve victim survival following mass shootings and other intentional acts of mass violence by empowering trained bystanders to take life-saving action if quickly needed—regardless of the situation or cause of severe bleeding. STOP THE BLEED®, a national public awareness campaign, was launched shortly thereafter, in October of 2015 by the White House, with a call to action to begin training more people to become immediate responders until professional help arrives.\*

Since then, the STOP THE BLEED® program has continued to grow as we continue to witness or experience unexpected violence and injuries in our daily lives—on the highway, in the workplace, at schools, and in other public places where we should be able to gather with an expectation of safety. The ACS Committee on Trauma first publicly introduced bleeding control training courses for its members in October 2016, and since then hundreds of other medical professionals have trained to become course instructors. Today, those instructors are focused on training people in all walks of life to become *immediate responders* through the STOP THE BLEED® course. As of September 2019, more than 1 million people around the world have been trained to save a life through the ACS STOP THE BLEED® program.

If you'd like to learn more about the origins of STOP THE BLEED®, read the proceedings document of the Hartford Consensus online. It is called [\*Strategies to Enhance Survival in Active Shooter and Intentional Mass Casualty Events: A Compendium\*](#).

## Contact Us

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## **The runway lights failed, so villagers used their headlights to aid an airlift**

**By Neil Vigdor** New York Times

September 4, 2020 — 4:55pm

The plane circled overhead, the pilot searching in the darkness of a far-flung Alaskan village for a runway that didn't seem to be there.

The runway lights at the state-owned airport in Igiugig, Alaska — population 70 — had failed, hampering efforts last month to airlift a local girl to the nearest hospital in Anchorage, some 280 miles away, officials said.

That's when the villagers in the tight-knit tribal community sprang into action, driving their 4-by-4s, all-terrain vehicles and cars to the rural airport, where they pointed their headlights at the runway to help the pilot of the LifeMed Alaska flight land, photographs showed.

Ida Nelson, the tribal clerk and newsletter editor for the Igiugig Village Council, said in an interview that at least 20 vehicles, including her Honda 4-by-4, lined the runway. Nelson said her neighbor made 32 phone calls in an effort to mobilize the villagers, who are members of a sovereign tribe of Alaska. Most of them responded, she said.

"Anytime a plane flies over that late at night, you know something is wrong," Nelson said.

Nelson, 36, said she was taking a steam bath at her sister's house near the airport when she heard the sound of the Beechcraft King Air plane.

“We ran out of the steam bath and saw the lights of the bottom of the aircraft,” Nelson said.

But when Nelson and her sister looked toward the airport, she said, it was dark. There are few landmarks to guide pilots at night, said Nelson, noting that the village school has lights, but that’s about it.

There are no shopping centers or necklaces of streetlights to guide pilots in the skies above Igiugig — pronounced Iggy-yaw-gigg — which is in the southwestern part of Alaska. Villagers there maintain a subsistence lifestyle and hunt animals such as moose, caribou and porcupine.

Nelson said she and her sister drove to the airport, where a local pilot had tried unsuccessfully to turn on the runway lights.

“I asked him, ‘Should I go to the end of the airport and try to light up the end of the runway?’” she said. “He said, ‘Yeah, go ahead and try.’”

A spokeswoman for the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, which owns the airport, said that the runway lights had been vandalized and run over by an all-terrain vehicle. She said that maintenance workers had inspected the damage and begun planning repairs.

“Vandalism on Alaska’s small airports does occur every year,” the spokeswoman, Shannon K. McCarthy, said in an e-mail. “And the state has been working to educate all Alaskans as to the importance of protecting the infrastructure, particularly the role it plays in emergencies, such as medical flights. We respond to any reports of damaged runway lights and repair them as quickly as we can.”

McCarthy said there were challenges to making repairs.

“Often our maintenance workers have to fly in from other locations, so it can take days at times,” she said, adding that most cases of vandalism were treated as felonies because of the cost of the lights.

Nelson said the girl who was airlifted had required advanced medical care and had been released from the hospital.

LifeMed Alaska commended the villagers in a Facebook story, the television station KTOO reported.

“What appears to be a blurry, dark photo is actually a view of what an amazing community can do with a lot of determination,” LifeMed Alaska wrote.

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► **The federal government will need to reevaluate what it charges for court**

**records.** A decision from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit will restrict the government's ability to charge fees for access to electronic court records. Currently, individuals are charged 10 cents a page to access materials on the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) system, fees which go beyond those necessary to fund “dissemination of information through electronic means” and instead also go to funding police and attorney use. Read more from Jordan Murov-Goodman at the [Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press](#).

► **The FOIA Project launches the Brief Bank Initiative to expand access to FOIA-related court materials.** The FOIA Project, for years, has been tracking and annotating federal Freedom of Information Act lawsuits, providing frequent updates on FOIA-related cases. Now they’ve begun a fresh effort to gather and share even more briefs and other legal documents associated with these suits. The initiative launched with 15 James Madison Project cases and documents. [Read more from Dr. Austin Kocher on The FOIA Project](#).

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**[Plan to remove four Klamath River dams may stall again](#)**

By OPB, 9/8/20

Klamath river tribes have been advocating for the removal of four large dams along the river for nearly 20 years. The dams — one in Oregon and three in California — were built in 1918. Before the dams, tribes had stewarded and fished from the Klamath river for thousands of years. But after the dams were built, the health and number of fish in the river dramatically decreased. In 2010, tribes joined the company that owns the dams and other stakeholders in an agreement to remove the dams in 2020. The plan was later delayed to 2022, and now it may stall again because of a recent decision by federal regulators. We hear from Amy Bower Cordalis, general counsel for the the Yurok Tribe, about the river’s history and what’s going on with the dam removal project.

**[New approach needed to protect health of California’s rivers](#)**

By Record Net, 9/6/20

Dams, diversions, and land conversion have substantially altered California’s rivers and disrupted the processes that sustain ecosystem health. The result is a crisis for native fish and wildlife and the loss of many benefits we derive from river ecosystems. Of the state’s more than 125 native fishes, seven species are already extinct and 100 are in decline, including half of California’s salmon and steelhead species. In the face of the changing climate, biodiversity loss and continuing conflict over water, California urgently needs to rethink how it manages water for the environment.

**Explore equitable housing**

What are you doing to design housing that is equitable in cost, comfort and resilience? Join us to learn about designing better housing at an affordable level, methodologies for housing that is equitable, how LEED can meet environmental challenges and case studies of successful strategies. This event offers 1 AIA learning unit, and is approved by GBCI for 1 CE hour for LEED AP BD+C, LEED AP Homes, and LEED GA.

**[Designing Housing for an Equitable Future](#)**

**When:** September 9 from 11:45 a.m.–1 p.m. MDT

**Where:** Online event [REGISTER NOW](#)



## **Aided by Modern Ingenuity, a Taste of Ancient Judean Dates**

**By Isabel Kershner**

The harvest of the much-extolled, but long-lost Judean dates was something of a scientific miracle. The fruit sprouted from seeds 2,000 years old.

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## **National Museum of Natural History**

The National Museum of Natural History’s ongoing exhibition [\*Outbreak: Epidemics in a Connected World\*](#) highlights a “One Health” message—the idea that human health, wildlife health and the environment are interconnected.

The exhibition, developed in response to the 2013-2016 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, highlights strategies to prevent new pathogens from jumping from animals to humans and causing disease that threatens human health on a global scale. Knowledge, research and preparedness are critical to mitigate the risks of pandemics—and misinformation can cause equal harm.

The museum launched a free [do-it-yourself](#) toolkit for museums and communities around the world to create their own location-specific versions of *Outbreak* using pre-designed panels, customizable templates and more. To date, more than 170 *Outbreak* do-it-yourself exhibitions have opened in 44 countries. Exhibition materials have been translated into five languages, and the museum designed [a virtual tour of the exhibition](#).

*Outbreak* curator Sabrina Sholts has become a spokesperson for a “One Health” approach to combating the virus. “In our increasingly interconnected world, an outbreak anywhere is a threat everywhere,” she said. “We can’t let fear overrun science.”

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## **Peacock Jumping Spider, male display, too sexy for his clothes...**



[Rodger Hamer](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v3HlwwJG85c&feature=share>

YOUTUBE.COM

[Peacock Spider Mating Dance](#)



**One dead, three injured in Alpine County house fire**

A house fire at 55 Circle Drive in the Hung-A-Lel-Ti Community resulted in a death and three injuries early Tuesday morning.

Multiple 911 calls were received that the home was engulfed in flames.

The fire spread to a neighboring home causing major damage. The 55 Circle Drive home was destroyed.

After a fire was extinguished, the body of a person was found inside the home, according to the Alpine County Sheriff's Office.

The identity of the victim had not yet been determined as of Tuesday morning.

Alpine County Sheriff Rick Stephens and his staff relayed their condolences to all affected by the fire.

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**Black, Native American, and Fighting for Recognition in Indian Country By Jack Healy**

Enslaved people were also driven west along the Trail of Tears. After a historic Supreme Court ruling, their descendants are fighting to be counted as tribal members.





**Graveside Services**

**(Private)**

**For**

**Cecilia Emm**

**Saturday, September 12, 2020**

**@**

**10:00 a.m.**

**YPT Tribal Cemetery**

**Yerington, Nevada**

**Due to restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, Private services will be held w/only family in attendance. Social distancing & masks will be required.**

**Dinner to follow @ 505 Coyote Dr., Yerington, NV 89447**

**Any Flowers & Card Donations can be delivered to 505 Coyote Dr., Yerington**

