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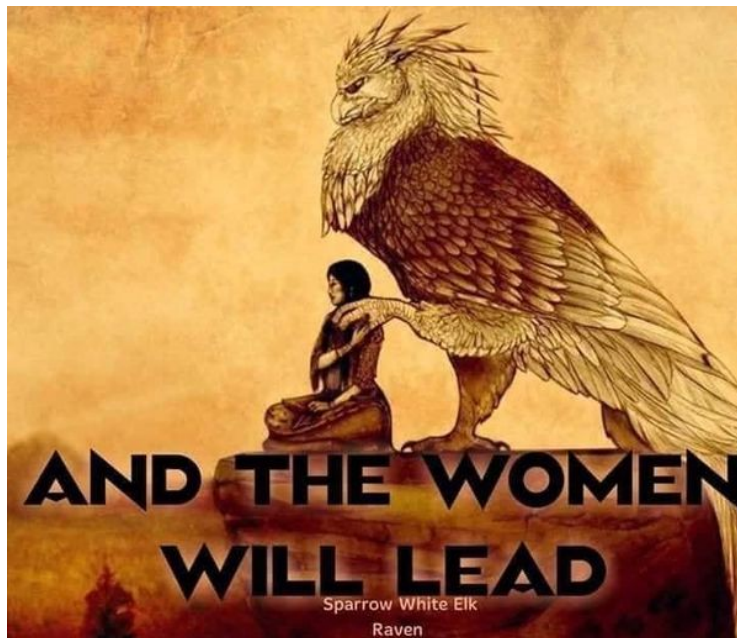
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[Kathie Wallace](#)

THE WOMEN WILL LEAD THE HEALING~

"The elders say the women will lead the healing among the nations.

We need to especially pray for our women and ask the Creator to bless them and give them strength. Inside them are powers of Love, and strength given by Moon (Meztli) and Earth.

When everyone else gives up, it is women who sing songs of strength, she is the backbone of the people.

So, to our women we say...Sing your songs of strength...pray for your special powers...keep our people strong...be respectful..gentle and modest.

Great one ~Bless our women~Make them strong today"

Author - Angella Piercy- Sparrow White Elk Raven



## **New Project Aims to Revive Ozark Cuisine Through Seeds**

St. Louis chef Rob Connoley looks to reconnect black farmers to heritage crops, **using records from a 19th century seed store**

Xanthia DeBerry, with her daughters Angelica and Aniaya, is part of the seed saving project. (Heidi Hageman, H2 Public Relations)

By Lindsay Campbell, Modern Farmer

smithsonianmag.com October 16, 2020 11:56AM

Since she was a young girl, Xanthia DeBerry has revelled in all the twists and turns leading up to a garden harvest. But this year, when it was time to plant new seeds, her impetus for producing food became more meaningful than any past growing season she remembers.

On a half-acre plot in Hillsboro, Missouri, DeBerry is cultivating prickly seeded spinach and Saltenberger tomatoes: two heirloom varieties that were a regional staple crop in the 1800's. Each time she tends to these vegetables, she thinks of the generations of Black growers who came before her and produced food on the same land. DeBerry is one of a number of farmers participating in a seed saving initiative, which aims to revive the food traditions of rural Missouri known as Ozark cuisine.

“This connects us to our past. We’re able to taste what our ancestors tasted and go through the challenges growing these things they might have had,” she says. “Seeds were one of the things slaves took with them when they escaped. They knew it was important for their survival and I believe the same thing now.”

DeBerry was introduced to these historic varieties through a seed saving initiative spearheaded by forager and chef Rob Connoley. Connoley, who owns the restaurant Bulrush in St. Louis, Missouri, has been working for the past four years to revive historic Ozark cuisine.

In 2019, with the help of a local archivist, Connoley found historical records of a Missouri seed store that went bankrupt in 1841. These records listed 95 varieties of seeds. The idea for his seed saving project was born.

“This, at this time, was the Holy Grail for me. Like what were they eating at that time? Well, here’s the list of seeds that were being sold in the area... I realized the potential of this document,” he says.

Out of those varieties, 70 were commonly available. Connoley had to do some additional research and contact two heirloom seed suppliers in order to track down the 23 of the lesser-known crops, such as scotch leek, oxheart cabbage, vine peach and early horn carrot.

Twelve farmers in St. Louis and the surrounding area, including DeBerry, are currently growing these varieties. Connoley approached most of these farmers at farmers markets to see if they'd be interested in growing some of these vegetables. Through the initiative, growers give him first choice of the 1841 produce in their first year, and then get to save a portion of their seeds. The chef has purchased produce from seven of the 12 farmers so far to create menu items for his restaurant.

Connoley is working with seed preservationists at the two companies supplying these varieties — Bakers Creek Seeds in Mansfield, Missouri and the Seed Savers Exchange in Decorah, Iowa — to find out more about the history and best growing practices for each seed. He's sharing that information with the farmers. **He's also in contact with the Osage Nation's office of historic preservation to gather information on the significance of the seeds from an Indigenous perspective.**

Rob Connoley has launched an initiative to revive nineteenth century Ozark cuisine, using a list of seeds from that time.

He says historic Ozark cuisine commemorates the ingredients and techniques used to create food in the Ozark region in the nineteenth century. The Ozarks, also known as the Ozark Mountains or Ozark Plateau, span through Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and the southeastern corner of Kansas. Connoley is focusing his revitalization efforts on Missouri and the various diets of groups who inhabited the area. This included European settlers, enslaved people, as well as Indigenous communities like the Cherokee and Osage, who all integrated the local flora and fauna into their diet.

As a restaurant owner, Connoley wants to create demand for these unfamiliar varieties, bring them back into mainstream dining and create the most accurate historical snapshot possible. But he also recognizes the significance these varieties have for Black farmers, and this initiative can be part of a larger movement to revive Black farming culture in the area.

"This emerging movement of African American farmers in St. Louis, is really exciting to me... I can support them while I'm getting what I need, which is great produce," he says. "All these farmers, I say to them 'if you get it out of the ground, I'm going to pay whatever price you need to charge me.'"

He's hoping to bring more farmers into the project. Earlier this month, Tosha Phonix, a food justice organizer under the Food and Farm Team at the Missouri Coalition for the Environment, helped enlist four farmers for the project. Phonix, who works to support Black farmers in St. Louis, says the project's importance stems from the fact that the few large companies that dominate much of the seed market have little interest in preserving historic varieties. "If we don't save seeds, then it's going to be a history that's lost to us forever," she says.

Phonix believes that as Connoley continues to dig a little deeper into the history of specific varieties, it will help move the narrative about Black farmers past slavery and sharecropping. DeBerry, meanwhile, says she's looking forward to trying more varieties on the list in the years to come. Regardless of whether her produce is sold in restaurants or farmers markets, what's central to the project for her is that the food and agricultural history of the Ozarks is strong within the area's Black farming movement.

## **Wyoming Makes The Grade In Climate Science Standards, Report Finds** By



Beau Baker • Oct 13, 2020

Only

[27 states scored a B+ or higher. Some of the nation's largest school districts flunked out.](#)

[Frangofoto / Shutterstock](#)

[A recent report card on climate change education in public middle and high schools across the U.S. ranked Wyoming at the top of the class with a solid A. The rest of the Mountain West was mixed.](#)

Wyoming's high marks may be surprising for a state that [depends heavily](#) on mining and fossil fuel extraction.

But according to the study, Wyoming state science standards did a superior job in addressing climate change and its causes.

"The standards themselves have a focus on thinking critically about human impacts and changes in climate that we're seeing," said Ana Houseal, an outreach science educator at the University of Wyoming.

Houseal has experience assisting Wyoming school districts in integrating statewide science standards. She thinks a classroom focus on local issues – some stemming from the extraction economy – may have contributed to the state's A grade.

The just-released [report card](#) shows public schools in some of the most populous states use science standards that muddle climate science or flatout ignore the causes and consequences of global warming.

"We could be doing better to prepare today's students to flourish in the warming world that they will inhabit, and we need to be," said Glenn Branch with the National Center for Science Education.

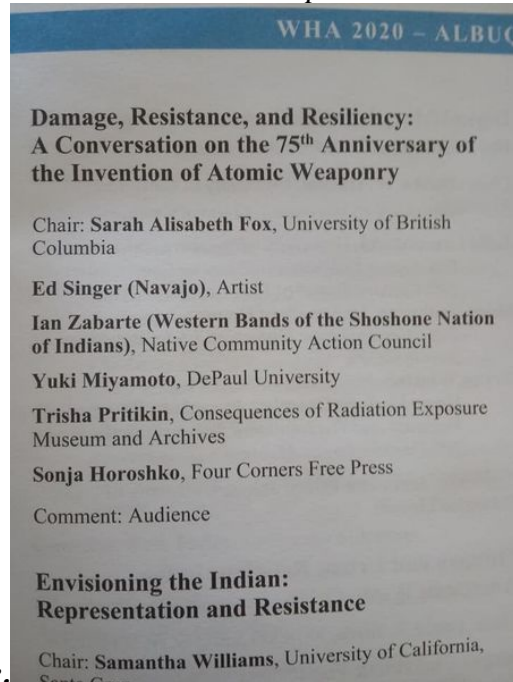
The [NCSE](#) and the Texas Freedom Network, both non-profit organizations, are behind the report.

Colorado climate science standards scored an A-minus. Nevada and New Mexico both earned B-plus grades. Idaho, Montana and Utah all ranked in the C to C-plus range.

*This story was produced by the Mountain West News Bureau, a collaboration between Wyoming Public Media, Boise State Public Radio in Idaho, KUNR in Nevada, the O'Connor Center for the Rocky Mountain West in Montana, KUNC in Colorado, KUNM in New Mexico, with support from affiliate stations across the region. Funding for the Mountain West News Bureau is provided in part by the [Corporation for Public Broadcasting](#).*

# NOAA Predicts Droughts Gripping Nearly Half of Continental U.S. Will Intensify This Winter

*Ian Zabarte* [#WHA2020](#) *I am honored to be on a panel at the 2020 Western History Association*



*60th Annual Conference.*

## **Native American Activism in the Modern Era - Occupy Alcatraz**

Earlier this week, we celebrated Indigenous Peoples' Day. Last year on this holiday, and to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1969 Occupation of Alcatraz, Indigenous peoples from the United States and Canada gathered to honor their ancestors during a canoe journey. Look back at some incredible images from the event. [See more](#).





## **Census of Population and Housing**

**\*\* Publications released after June 23, 2014 can be found at our new site - [www.census.gov/library/publications.html](http://www.census.gov/library/publications.html). Please update your bookmarks. \*\***

The census tells us who we are and where we are going as a nation. The census helps our communities determine where to build everything from schools to supermarkets, and from homes to hospitals. It helps the government decide how to distribute funds and assistance to states and localities. It is also used to draw the lines of legislative districts and reapportion the seats each State holds in Congress.

All documents are in PDF format with a filesize ≤1MB unless otherwise stated.

For access to volumes not available, please contact your local [Federal Depository Library](#).

Need a Census Bureau report in printed form? [Print-on-demand reports](#) available from the Marketing Services Office at (301) 763-INFO (4636).

### **[Measuring America: The Decennial Censuses from 1790 to 2000](#)**

*(Please be sure to click on each one to bring up subheadings! sdc)*

**[Census of Population and Housing, 2010](#)**

**[Census of Population and Housing, 2000](#)**

**[Census of Population and Housing, 1990](#)**

**[Census of Population and Housing, 1980](#)**

**[Census of Population and Housing, 1970](#)**

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[Census of Population and Housing, 1880](#)

[Census of Population and Housing, 1870](#)

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[Census of Population and Housing, 1850](#)

[Census of Population and Housing, 1840](#)

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[Census of Population and Housing, 1820](#)

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\* These books have not been optimized for the web. They may contain broken links and missing pages. These will be replaced with optimized versions as they become available.

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Users with visual impairments who have difficulty accessing PDF documents can call 301-763-7https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/resources/Native-New-York-Manhattan.cshtml?mi\_u=1775656710.

## DID YOU KNOW?

... the Smithsonian is transforming teaching and learning about Native Americans

In an effort to expand student understanding of the cultures and historical roles of Native peoples, the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian has developed [Native Knowledge 360° \(NK360°\)](#). This initiative challenges common assumptions about the history of Native peoples and brings the richness and vibrancy of peoples and cultures into the classroom.

This fall, NK360° released its latest educational module, [“Early Encounters in Native New York: Did Native People Really Sell Manhattan?”](#) The module provides Native perspectives, images, documents and other sources to help students and educators understand how the 17th-century fur craze brought together two cultures—Native and Dutch—each with different values and ideas

*Module:*

[https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/resources/Native-New-York-Manhattan.cshtml?mi\\_u=1775656](https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/resources/Native-New-York-Manhattan.cshtml?mi_u=1775656)

This module is designed to work in combination with the museum’s upcoming exhibition “Native New York,” scheduled to open in spring 2021. It’s the latest addition to a wealth of [educational materials](#) and [teacher development resources](#) which work to expand understandings of the cultures of Native peoples, their roles in United States and world history, and their contributions to the arts, sciences, and literature.

Why does it matter?

Most Americans have only been exposed to part of the Native American story, as told from a single perspective through the lenses of popular media and textbooks. NK360° provides educational materials and teacher training that incorporate Native narratives, more comprehensive histories, and accurate information to enlighten and inform teaching and learning about Native America.

\*\*\*\*\*

*If you understand this, you understand the formation of Nevada law:*

(Delanceyplace)Today's selection -- from *Aspen: The History of a Silver Mining Town 1879-1893* by **Malcolm J. Rohrbough**. The mining camps and frontier towns that resulted from discoveries of gold and silver -- and from the spread of railroad lines -- dominated urban development for much of the western third of the United States:

"[Frontier] towns had their own special quality. They provided few services of the kind customarily associated with urban areas, for the simple reason that their citizens needed few and refused to pay for any. They were characteristically unfinished, unsanitary, malodorous, and preeminently designed for the making of money.

"Whether they were on the James River or in the foothills of the Rockies, such towns had generally served an agricultural population. They provided a center for trade, professional life (such as it was), and sooner or later, social and cultural activity. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the subsequent spread of the search for mineral wealth across the West in the next half-century made the 'mining camp' a standard urban form for a third of the continent





Virginia City

Early mining settlements were called camps because men had literally camped out on the site of the strikes. As the name implied, these collections of people were generally temporary and always seasonal. Spring brought immigration and movement to the high mountains; summer brought camps in more or less urban form; by late autumn, traces of such human habitation had disappeared, as the summer residents had taken down the camp, packed it up, and scattered, like the Bedouins of the Sahara or the Indians of the Plains. By the time winter spread its silence across the high mountains, the land had returned to its original, deserted condition.

"Even where the claims were deep and rich, the character of mining camps remained temporary. Their residents -- generally male, young, and ambitious -- came together for a short time in their lives to make money, not communities. They thought of themselves as transient. Their camps lay in some of the most inaccessible places on the continent. Here, they came to make their fortunes -- and leave. Such mining camps offered legal and sometimes medical services; almost always gambling and prostitution; supplies of food and mining equipment; and, in some camps, rough boardinghouses. Mining camps of any size had an entertainment industry in the form of saloons and bordellos. These were designed to make sure that those who did prosper in mining (at whatever level) would not take it all with them when they departed.

**author:** Malcolm J. Rohrbough      **date:** Copyright 2000 by Malcolm J. Rohrbough

**title:** *Aspen: The History of a Silver Mining Town 1879-1893*

### **Indigenous Colombians March on Bogota to Demand Audience With President Ivan Duque** *Deutsche Welle*

Excerpt: "Thousands of Indigenous protesters gathered in Bogota on Monday in front of the presidential palace to demand a public meeting with the Colombian president, Ivan Duque."

[READ MORE](#)

Lateral Violence is a tool of the colonizers.... They couldn't destroy us so they taught us to destroy each other.

Heal.

Uplift one another



Shared By Dawn Day Manning

### [Shalene Joseph](#)

**The power within us** helps us navigate our journey through life. That power grows stronger from one generation to the next. When we come together, that collective power creates change. We have seen it time and time again- showing up for BLM, Standing Rock and now at the voting polls.

Voting is another tool we can use to make collective change. Who would have ever thought that we would have two Native women in the halls of congress? That's how our political norms change. One vote at a time- our votes matter.

This image was created through a collective collaboration of people who use their talents to create an image to inspire and speak to us. Thank you @illuminatives for your ongoing work you do to provide a space and body of work to always uplift Indigenous peoples. Thank you Arlene Majorado for making me so comfortable in front of a camera and being such a beautiful soul! And thank you so much @ernestoyerena !Your art always is on point and I am moved to be asked to be a part. Thank you for your heart, mad talent and for your story telling, and always,



for the laughs! See More

T-shirt for voters at Walker River

**If you have a child  
ages 0-5 years old  
please sign them up  
for Dolly Parton's  
imagination library.  
Each month they send  
you a free book.**

<https://imaginationlibrary.com/>

### **Elveda Martinez**

Another Tribal member joins our team.

### **WRPT Food Sovereignty Program**

Last week we were able to add two new members to our Food Sovereignty Team. One of the newest additions to our team is our friend Kimberly. She moved back to Schurz about 3 years ago and prior to that was stationed in the Bay Area. Kimberly brings an artistic background to our team as she earned her degree in photography from the San Francisco Art Institute and has spent time using her visual creativity professionally as an artist. She enjoys being outdoors and staying active by hiking, rock collecting, exploring and biking. During her time in the bay area you could catch Kimberly riding her bike up and down the hills of San Francisco on a regular basis. With regards to food sovereignty Kimberly aims to revitalize our relationship with the land by growing foods right here on our reservation, free of pesticides and other harmful chemicals. She would also like to see our project decrease our tribe's dependency on outside food sources and be able to be more reliant on food that is grown here on the reservation. She also hopes to contribute her artistic abilities by way of a mural near our HQ. If her life were being made into a



feature film, she would want artist Lee Krasner to depict her story. If she were on death row, her final meal would be King Crab legs and tamales with a big bowl of Pozole on the side. From all of us at the Food Sovereignty Project welcome to the team Kimberly!

Vote early and  
get FREE jelly

**ELDERBERRY  
OR  
BUCKBERRY  
JELLY**

WEDNESDAY,  
OCTOBER 21, 2020 @  
THE SCHURZ  
COMMUNITY  
CENTER

Made by Florence Nez  
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Directions

\*FREE WHILE SUPPLY LAST

