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“They are our Socrates, our Plato, our Aristotle. And they’re still teaching us today. ”

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New Cartoon Wolf Joe puts emphasis on Anishabe culture

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Attention Artists

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Four Guys On A Road Trip Sing A Native American Pow-Wow Song In English And It's So Beautiful

Chinese 'Cowboy' Learns A Southern Accent To Fit In And It's Seriously Impressive

The Future is Here

What a beautiful, stark image of winter on the Crow Agency...



distinctlymontana.com

[Crow Agency Buildings in Winter, 1899](#)

[This photograph is a copy from a sepia print, and is accompanied by typed caption on paper:](#)

['Typical three room house nearly completed \[by Indian\]...carpenters from lumber obtained from demolition \[of\] \[Fort ?\]...Custer buildings.'](#)

[Distinctly Montana ·](#)

"Fox was obliging, showing me some of the room's secrets. There are sealed cabinets full of guns and swords, drawers full of Native-American beaded war shirts, shelves covered by cameras big and small, beautiful saddles by some of Montana's best early liverymen."

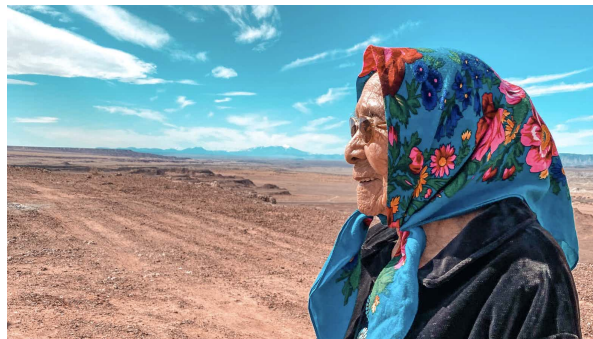


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[Arts & Culture # MUSEUM Exploring the Hidden Treasures of the Museum of the Rockies](#)
[By Joseph Shelton | March 16, 2014 Residing serenely in a corner of the Paugh Regional History Hall of the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman is an ordnance rifle. One of the most common pieces of artillery used in...](#)

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[Use of force: Capitol vs. Standing Rock](#)

By Dalton Walker As a violent mob backing President Donald Trump stormed the U.S. Capitol on Wednesday with what appeared to be relative ease, many in Indian Country took to social media to point out drastic differences ... continue reading

- [What do we know about the lives of Neanderthal women? \(Aeon\)](#)

No Dreams Deferred: https://support.si.edu/site/SPageNavigator/secretary/secretary_card_newyear_2021.html/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=mailchimp

Phoebe Hearst Collection

The North American Collection is the Hearst Museum's largest collection, consisting of more than 500,000 catalogue records, almost 400,000 of which are archaeological. California alone includes almost 350,000 catalog records.

California



[Cradle from Alexander Valley. Cat. No. 1-1](#)

The ethnographic collections arise from three main sources. The first, the California Survey (ca. 1899–1908), represents the most extensive period of systematic collecting of California ethnology in the Museum's history. Alfred Kroeber was assisted by faculty and students such as Pliny Goddard, Thomas T. Waterman, and Samuel A. Barrett. In most cases, the cultural context of each object was documented in notes, maps, photographs, film, and sound recordings. This survey is an example of what we now call salvage ethnography, which attempted to preserve Native objects and knowledge in museums because white scholars perceived those cultures to be destined for extinction. The population of Native Californians declined precipitously with Spanish, Mexican, Russian, and later American colonization, particularly after statehood due to campaigns of genocide waged by settler colonists. It was in this historical context that the Museum initiated its study of California tribes primarily in non-urban areas of northern, eastern, and southern California. Recently Native Californians from these and other tribes have used California Survey materials for their own [cultural revitalization projects](#).

A second, much smaller collection was produced by [Ishi, a Yahi Indian](#), during his life at the Museum between 1911 and 1916.

A third collection originated from a smaller second California survey (ca. 1925–1935), and a cluster of private collections, composed mostly of baskets made as tourist items and sold on the market. This includes the collections of Edwin L. McLeod (1915) and Grace Blair du Pue (1944).

The Museum is especially well known for its collection of more than [8,000 California baskets](#). One of the largest collections in the world, the collection is especially comprehensive and well-documented. Particularly significant collections come from the Klamath River region (Yurok, Karuk, and Hupa) and the Pomo, as well as an early signed presentation basket by Ventureño Chumash weaver Maria Marta Zaputimeu, ca. 1825.

The University's strength in California archaeology began before the Museum's founding. In 1899, Phoebe Hearst, who would later found the Museum, sent Philip M. Jones to excavate in the Channel Islands and the Central Valley (1899–1902). During the following years, the [San Francisco Bay shellmounds](#) were studied, first by Max Uhle (1902), and then Nels Nelson (1906–1911), Llewellyn L. Loud (1911-1913) and Edward Gifford and W. Egbert Schenck (1924–1925). In 1942, the Sacramento Junior College transferred Jeremiah B. Lillard's collection consisting of his excavations in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta region of Central California.

The Museum's collection of California archaeology was enlarged by Berkeley professor Robert F. Heizer and his students during the 1940s and 1950s. Working in what we now call a "salvage" archaeology model to quickly excavate before mid-twentieth century dams and road projects destroyed archaeological sites, they formulated a complete regional and temporal reconstruction of the region's earliest inhabitants. The University of California Archaeological Survey collection, numbering 178,000 catalog entries, represents about two-thirds of the California collection.

The end of the California Survey and the rise of cultural resource management archaeology in the 1970s marked the end of the Museum's active involvement in field archaeology and acquisition of archaeological materials. A few collections undertaken by archaeologists not affiliated with the Museum have been accessioned in recent years, but these undergo rigorous assessment and scrutiny concerning sensitive cultural remains before they are brought into the Museum.

One example is the 13,000 object collection from the San Francisco historic waterfront that were salvaged when the city expanded its sewer lines in 1978. The collection likely represents the most comprehensive "type collection" of historic artifacts from nineteenth century San Francisco. Another example of a recent accession is a collection from the final 1999 excavation of the Emeryville Shellmound, one of the largest and oldest archaeological sites in the San Francisco Bay Area. This accession makes the Museum the sole repository of all the artifacts excavated from this important site for over a century.

Nevada

The archaeological collection from Nevada includes more than 40,000 catalog records totaling more than 200,000 individual objects. Alfred Kroeber showed an early interest in the region, which resulted in the exploration of important prehistoric sites such as Lovelock Cave and the Humboldt Lake Basin. In the 1950s and 1960s, Heizer and his students followed Llewellyn L. Loud's steps and expanded the Museum's collections to encompass the entire chronological span of the state, from very ancient caves and sites like the Leonard Rockshelter in Churchill County, to contemporary native villages used until the beginning of the 20th century in Lander County.

Arctic & Pacific Northwest Coast

This area is largely represented by a collection made by the Alaska Commercial Company in the late nineteenth century. In 1897, the University of California was given 2,400 artifacts collected from all three culture areas represented in Alaska: the Eskimo of the Arctic, the Athapaskan of the Subarctic, and the Tlingit and Haida of the Northwest Coast. The company traders were quite

eclectic in their collecting strategy, acquiring trade novelties as well as more traditional items. This accession is complemented by the related collection amassed by Charles L. Hall, an Alaska Commercial Company employee. Faculty curator Nelson Graburn also donated his well-documented collection of Canadian Inuit soapstone sculpture.

While relatively small, the Northwest Coast collection includes some important Tlingit and Haida objects. Among them are a monumental Haida totem pole and a pair of [Kwakwaka'wakw house posts](#) collected by Charles F. Newcombe; Haida argillite sculpture, including a decorative plate attributed to famed Haida carver Charles Edenshaw; and Tlingit artifacts from early geographer George Davidson.

The Midwest and Southwest United States

The Museum has important holdings from the Southwest United States, with Phoebe Hearst's own donations, especially Pueblo and Navajo textiles, the George Pepper Pueblo pottery collection (1903), Kroeber's well-documented collection from Zuni (1918), and representative 1930s collections from geology professor Norman E. A. Hinds. From the Plains, there are some important early collections such as the Osage and Omaha objects collected by Native anthropologist Francis LaFlesche and Apache and Kiowa objects collected by Army General Hugh L. Scott. Additional objects from this region were collected during Samuel Barrett's filming of the Blackfoot and Sioux Tribes in the 1960s.

Mexico

Mexico was a personal collecting interest of both Phoebe Hearst and her friend, the anthropologist Zelia Nuttall. Beginning with their efforts, the Hearst Museum possesses the largest museum collection of the finely-woven Saltillo serape blankets in the world. Nuttall also donated some important lacquered items, carved gourds, and textiles. These objects were studied by Katherine D. Jenkins, a student in Berkeley's Decorative Art Department. Jenkins went on to amass her own extensive collection of Mexican folk art, especially lacquer, during the 1960s and 1970s.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, Anthropology professor George M. Foster collected pottery from his principal fieldwork site of Tzintzuntzan, Michoacan. He made a comprehensive representation of Mexican folk art, along with pottery and other crafts from Jalisco contributed by his graduate students. The Museum's strength in Mexican folk art has recently been expanded upon by the acquisition of two large collections, by Steve Vietti and John Paul, with more than 1,400 objects, mostly ceramic figurines representing many aspects of life and beliefs of contemporary rural communities.

Mexican archaeology is represented by almost 30,000 catalog records. Isabel T. Kelly used a large sample of ceramic vessel fragments (9,500 objects) to create her comprehensive pottery typology in 1935. Important collections were donated by William Massey and the geographer Carl O. Sauer (Baja California), Richard Brooks (Chihuahua and Durango), and Edward W. Gifford (Sonora and Nayarit).

<https://readersupportednews.org/opinion2/277-75/67279-focus-amy-coney-barrett-should-recuse-herself-from-big-oils-supreme-court-case>

Think they should do one on community museums.....



be

powwows.com

10 of the Best Native American Museums in the United States

Whether you live in the west coast, the east coast, or somewhere in between, there are plenty of opportunities to experience and appreciate Native American history and culture, both past and present, through Native American

SAA Awards of Excellence: Deadline February 28, 2021

The Society of American Archivists is in search of excellence! Do you know of an individual or organization that has made an outstanding contribution to the archives profession? Or promoted greater public awareness of archives? Have you published a groundbreaking book, written an outstanding article, or developed an innovative finding aid? Click on the links below to learn more about the below awards and nominate a deserving colleague—or yourself! Please consult the specific award for submission requirements and nomination form. Note that you can apply or be nominated for multiple awards in a single cycle, but may only receive one. The deadline for nominations is February 28.

J. Franklin Jameson Archival Advocacy Award

Established in 1989, this award honors an individual, institution, or organization that promotes greater public awareness, appreciation, or support of archival activities or programs. The individual's or institution's contributions may take the form of advocacy, publicity, legislation, financial support, or a similar action that fosters archival work or raises public consciousness of the importance of archival work. Contributions should have broad, long-term impact at the regional level or beyond.

Eligibility: Nominees must be from outside the archives profession. Individuals directly involved in archival work, either as paid or volunteer staff, or institutions or organizations directly responsible for an archival program are not eligible for this award.

E. Statement of Historic Contexts (from the 2017 Nevada National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation) OMB No. 1024-0018

Fire has long been both an important tool and a significant threat in human environments. Agriculturalists throughout the world used fire to clear brush and forest land and to release carbon into the soil for agricultural use. Native peoples in North America used fire to manage grazing land for game animals as well as for warfare. Many Euro-American ranchers who arrived in the Great Basin region by the mid-nineteenth century, referred to these practices as “Paiute forestry.” However, fires caused by lightning, heat, or those started accidentally by humans resulted in unexpected threats as conflagrations flared where people did not expect them. As Euro- Americans settled the Great Basin (the high desert area east of the Sierra Nevada with no sea outlet), they dramatically transformed the human relationship with fire in the region. Whereas the seasonal transition in land use by most native peoples allowed the liberal use of fire as a land management tool, the permanent and sedentary settlement by Euro-Americans in the Great Basin, along with the European conception of land ownership being held by private individuals, meant that fire had to be controlled more closely. In the Sierra Nevada area and the Great Basin, some ranchers and foresters who were unattached to specific areas still advocated for the so-called “Paiute forestry” as good forest management, using “light burning,” or the practice of periodic burning while fuels were limited, to maintain grasslands and forests, thus reducing the intensity of fires both accidental and intentional. However, professional foresters preferred the suppression of fire in all cases, viewing “light burning” as an attempt by timber and rancher barons to avoid responsibility in maintaining public grazing and forest lands. The use of fire established by the native Washoe, Numu, and Newe peoples of Nevada that had previously removed undergrowth, released carbon into the soil, and improved forage for game animals, was now perceived by Euro-Americans as a critical threat. The Euro-American concept of commodities meant that fire endangered private property such as timber stands, livestock feed, homes, barns,

The practice of firefighting, and the construction of fire stations that emerged as a result, became a standard presence in every Euro-American community in Nevada by the late-nineteenth century. These buildings are significant local resources, representing an investment in safety and community institutions since the inception of organized firefighting in the United States. From professional fire stations in urban environments such as Las Vegas and Reno, to rural volunteer fire departments in communities like Pioche and Winnemucca, firefighting is among the most essential, and the most venerated, fields of public service at the local level. Despite this importance, the historiography regarding firefighting in the United States is relatively limited, with little scholarly attention paid to the long-term trends in firefighting in America, from the organization of firefighting agencies to the methods firefighters used to combat blazes. This context attempts to fill that gap in Nevada by outlining the significance of the firefighting profession and its built environment to the history of the state, and create a path for the recognition of significant historic firehouses and stations in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation.

The N4 Time Exchange — a bank with better benefits (sponsored)

SPONSORED: N4's Time Exchange allows members to give and receive services, based on their own skills, without exchanging money. Read on

STPUD seeks input on groundwater management plan

By The Tahoe Daily Tribune, 1/12/21

The South Tahoe Public Utility District is seeking input as they update the groundwater management plan for the greater South Lake Tahoe area. Groundwater is the primary source of drinking water for more than 90% of the public and private water systems located throughout this area. Seeking input from beneficial uses and users of groundwater ensures the region’s Groundwater Management Plan assess current groundwater conditions, reflects local groundwater concerns and offers an appropriate long-term management plan to ensure our community has a sustainable source of clean water supply.

“They are our Socrates, our Plato, our Aristotle. And they’re still teaching us today.” ~ Dr. Sammy Matsaw regarding salmon

"We Are the Same as the Salmon": A Story of Suffering and ...

[www.nrdc.org > stories > we-are-same-salmon-story-suf...](http://www.nrdc.org/stories/we-are-same-salmon-story-suf...)

In The Mountain West, State Legislatures Could Become COVID-19 Hot Spots

Jan 13, 2021 05:17 am

State lawmakers across the Mountain West are convening for legislative sessions that will focus largely on the fallout of the pandemic. But without significant precautions, statehouses could become hotbeds for COVID-19 spread. Legislative sessions typically bring together hundreds of lawmakers, legislative staff, lobbyists, journalists, and members of the public. They travel to and from every corner of a given state and gather indoors, sometimes in cramped meeting spaces. "Those are the ingredients for a risky situation when it comes to transmission," said Glen Mays, a professor at the University of Colorado School of Public Health. Mays says conducting legislative business online, as New Mexico lawmakers have opted to do, is the safest course of action. Colorado, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming's legislatures have adopted measures that give lawmakers the option of voting and otherwise participating in sessions virtually. Mays added that a decision to delay Colorado's in-person session

[Click here to read more](#)

"It's good wholehearted teachings that come from people who are raised in the culture," said Turtle Lodge elder and knowledge keeper Dave Courchene Jr.



[New cartoon Wolf Joe puts emphasis on Anishinaabe culture ...](#)

SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED!

[NWF Scholarship Application](#)

Each year the Nevada Women’s Fund awards education scholarships to women in Northern Nevada. In 2020, NWF disbursed \$211,000 to 89 outstanding Nevada women. Scholarship amounts ranged from \$1,500 to \$5,000.

Nevada Women's Fund requirements include a GPA of 3.0 or higher, and that the applicant reside and are pursuing higher learning in Northern Nevada.

Online scholarship applications will be accepted from December 15, 2020, through February 28, 2021, with awards taking place in summer 2021. Please share this information to anyone who might be interested



<https://www.americanindianreporter.com/downloads/2021/AIR-Jan15-2021.pdf>

[3 critical lessons California offers to improve restoration of land on a global scale](#)

By Cal Matters, 1/13/21

2021 presents opportunities for decisive and positive action, including the launch of the United Nations' Decade on Ecosystem Restoration which reinforces the importance of healing degraded ecosystems around the world before it's too late. It gives us great hope to know that California is committed to leadership through investment and sharing lessons learned from decades of experience.

Want A Hippopotamus For Christmas? Pablo Escobar Plenty To Go Around.

- While hundreds of species have become extinct in recent decades, one animal has thrived to the point of becoming the world's largest invasive species, an ecological menace so destructive that time is running out to reverse its environmental impacts or control its numbers. And it's all thanks to a long-dead Columbian drug lord, Pablo Escobar.
- Hippopotami are massive, aggressive, foul-tempered, armor-skinned creatures that belong in the savannas and forests of sub-Saharan Africa. In the 1980s, Escobar [smuggled four young hippos](#) into his country estate. After Escobar's death in 1993, Colombian officials dismantled his sprawling estate and sent most of his exotic animals to zoos. But they were reluctant to deal with the now Huge Hippos, three females and a male, so they decided to let them roam.
- The hippos thrived in tropical Colombia, where rain is plentiful, food abundant, and they could dominate any potential predators. They began terrorizing local farmers, but laws were passed protecting them. That's when David Echeverri, a researcher at the regional environmental agency, launched a sterilization campaign in 2013.
- "It was horrible," Echeverri recalled. Tracking was exhausting, and corralling impossible. Finally he managed to pen one. Then came the really hard part. Male hippos have what scientists politely call "spatially dynamic testes," meaning their genitalia is retractable, and can hide in an opening called the inguinal canal. Female reproductive organs proved even harder to find.
- Finally, he was able to perfect a process, but it remains dangerous, time consuming, and costly, especially for his low-budget agency. Echeverri is only able to castrate about one male hippo a year, while the population grows at an estimated 10% annually. A recent study forecasts the invasive hippo population will swell to 1,500 individuals by 2040, at which time their environmental impacts will be irreversible, and their numbers impossible to control. (WaPo, \$)

Q: Are there any American Indian descendants of the members of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery?

—Karen Wilson | Helena, Alabama

In their journals, the men of the Corps of Discovery alluded to their relations with Indian women. One Nez Perce man named Halahtookit was widely believed to be the son of William Clark, says Dennis Zotigh, a cultural specialist at the [Museum of the American Indian](#). The Corps of Discovery met the Nez Perce tribe in what is now Idaho when the explorers were starving and sick. The Indians took care of them until they were ready to move on. One woman later gave birth to Halahtookit, who went by the nickname Clark. Some 70 years later, after the Nez Perce War of 1877, hundreds of Nez Perce members, including Halahtookit, were removed from their homelands. Halahtookit is buried in a mass grave in Oklahoma.



The Public Education Foundation
Because young minds matter

NV Energy has a Powerful Partnership Scholarship

Program that can be used at any Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) accredited university, college or trade school. NSHE institutions include the College of Southern Nevada, Great Basin College, Nevada State College, Truckee Meadows Community College, University of Nevada Las Vegas, University of Nevada Reno and Western Nevada College. Visit [here](#) for more information.

[UWMP Webinar – How to Prepare a Water Shortage Contingency Plan](#)

This webinar will walk-through the elements required for developing a Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP).

Start: Wed 27 Jan 2021, 1:00 PM End: Wed 27 Jan 2021, 4:00 PM

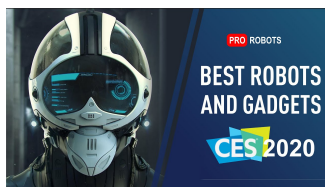
Four Guys On A Road Trip Sing A Native American Pow-Wow Song In English And It's So Beautiful To Hear <http://www.trendingly.com/pow-wow-song> By Kate Woodberry

When these four guys recorded themselves singing a Native American Pow Wow song during a road trip, they probably didn't anticipate that it would go viral.

But viral it went! Native Americans [Antoine Edwards Jr.](#), Butchie Eastman, Doug Thomas and Elton Wayne sang the song in English and blew everyone away. One of the video's comments sums up how powerful the rendition was:

"Antoine Edwards I am not native american but I grew up just outside of a reservation and always loved and revered the beautiful culture and people. I would hear songs on the radio or from Pow wows a distance away and I always wondered what they meant. You have done this and there are real tears of happiness streaming down my face even now after watching. How long will my eyes leak from joy?"

Chinese 'Cowboy' Learns A Southern Accent To Fit In And It's Seriously Impressive. <http://www.trendingly.com/chinese-cowboy>



And if that isn't enough:
(click on pic for video)

