

Journal #5009 from sdc 8.20.21

Nature Beating Technology

14 Fascinating Maps of the US

Catholic Charities CYO Camp and Retreat Center

NITA Accepting Applications for \$286 M Connecting Minorities Pilot Program.

119 Amazing Tucson Murals and Where to Find Them

Google's time crystal discovery is so big, we can't fully comprehend it

Biden Nominates "Chuck" Sams III to be First Native American to Head National Parks

Early Civilizations in Indiana; Indian Exhibits in Indiana



The picture of the century!... Nature beating technology

Friday Fun

14 Fascinating Maps of the US

These colorful maps are nothing like the ones you studied in school.

https://moneywise.com/a/ch-c/x-fascinating-maps-of-the-us/?utm_source=taboola_arz&utm_content=441992&utm_campaign=441992&azs=taboola_arz&azc=441992&azw=trendingly-didyouknowdaily&utm_term=trendingly-didyouknowdaily&utm_medium=taboola_arz

Catholic Charities CYO Camp and Retreat Center

Come work in nature with kids from all backgrounds beginning August 16th through December 17th or longer.

Do you see the interconnectedness of all aspects of the ecosystem as a spiritual concept? Are you devoted to the development of the mind, body, and spirit of the students Caritas Creek serves?

Teacher Naturalist Duties:

- Live and work in the Redwood Forest of west Sonoma County in a community of fun-loving individuals dedicated to holistic education, making a difference in kid's lives, and changing the world.
- Spend each week with your own Exploration Group of 11-13 students facilitating an experience that deepens their connection to self, others, nature, and God (or spirit of love or source energy or the universe or insert name that suits you here!).
- Spend each week with your own Exploration Group of 11-13 students facilitating an experience that deepens their connection to self, others, nature, and God (or spirit of love or source energy or the universe or insert name that suits you here!).

Learn more and apply here: <https://www.backdoorjobs.com/cyocamp-caritascreek.html>



Live and Work
in the Sonoma Coast
Redwoods
Changing Lives!



BACKDOORJOBS.COM

Now Hiring Naturalists

Live and work in the Sonoma Coast Redwoods delivering a cutting-edge science curriculum, illuminating the divine in all things and changing lives.

Learn More



“Stop blaming us for what happened to your ancestors” BRO do you mean my GRANDMA? Did u you mean my MOTHER?!? How far back are YOU trying to make it sound? It happened in OUR LIFETIME. Never forget it.

Department of Commerce's NTIA Accepting Applications for \$268 Million Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program

The Department of Commerce's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) has released a [Notice of Funding Opportunity](#) for the Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program, which will direct \$268 million for expanding broadband access and connectivity to eligible Historically Black Colleges or Universities (HBCUs), Tribal Colleges or Universities (TCUs), minority-serving institutions (MSIs), and consortia led by an HBCU, TCU, or MSI that also include a minority business enterprise or tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization.

NTIA is holding a series of webinars to further inform the public. To learn more about the next Connecting Minority Communities webinars, please visit: <https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/events/latest-events>

"Communities of color have faced systemic barriers to affordable broadband access since the beginning of the digital age," said U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gina M. Raimondo. "The investments we make as part of the Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program will help communities that are struggling with access, adoption and connectivity, and will inform our path forward as we seek to finally close the digital divide across the country."

The Connecting Minority Communities Pilot Program was established by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. Grants will be distributed to help HBCUs, TCUs and MSIs purchase broadband service or equipment, hire IT personnel, operate a minority business enterprise or a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) organization, and facilitate educational instruction, including remote instruction.

"NTIA knows how crucial colleges, universities and other community institutions can be when it comes to reaching vulnerable citizens and making a lasting impact," said Acting NTIA Administrator Evelyn Remaley. "We look forward to working with Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions to advance our shared goal of a fully connected nation."

The [Notice of Funding Opportunity published on grants.gov](#) outlines the requirements for grant applications and other information about the program. Completed applications must be received by [grants.gov](#) no later than 11:59 p.m. EST on Dec. 1, 2021. In June, [NTIA published the Final Rule for the program](#), which included programmatic scope, general guidelines, and described the agency's method to determine applicant eligibility and identify which eligible recipients have the greatest unmet financial needs.



THISISTUCSON.COM

119 amazing Tucson murals and where to find them

Tucson murals continue to inspire hope and fill our city's walls with beauty.

42:02

There are no experts in Iroquois culture.
 When we come together we say
 that we put our minds on the table.
 That way, if you have knowledge
 that I can use, I can borrow it.
 And if I have knowledge that you
 can use, you can borrow it.

We always have something to learn.

Jake Thomas, Cayuga Chief. Until his death in
 1998 he was the last man alive that could
 recite the Great Law of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Indigenous Arts Collective of Canada
 www.passsthefeather.org

lehstoseranonha (She Keeps the Feathers)

NOW PLAYING

Historic Wendover Airfield Live - A Brief History of Wendover

Historic Wendover Airfield Museum on U-Tube

2021 Crow Fair Stickgame Tournament

August 20-21

Friday- 3man
+Open games

Saturday- Main
tournament

\$75 Entry fee

Entries close at
6pm

\$150 Entry fee

3 places will be
Paid

Location-Reno
Hall

\$500 added
+entries

1st,2nd,3rd

Both Double
Elimination

Prizes for
1st,2nd,3rd

*Not
responsible* for
injuries,
accidents,theft,
or short funded
travelers

For more
information
contact Terrel
Alden Facebook
messenger

3-5 players

No Re-Entries

Google's time crystal discovery is so big, we can't fully comprehend it

Forget Google Search and Fuchsia. Researchers from Google, Stanford, Princeton, and other universities might have made a computer discovery so big we can't fully comprehend it yet. Even Google researchers aren't entirely sure that their time crystal discovery is valid. But if it turns out to be accurate, then Google might be one of the... Read in BGR: <https://apple.news/A3mnRMA9WSoKQMe3VZbVEsw>

President Joe Biden on Wednesday nominated Oregon resident and tribal citizen Charles F. "Chuck" Sams III to head the National Park Service.

If Nominee would be 1st Native American to head national parks

by Associated PressSALEM, Ore. (AP) —

If confirmed by the Senate, Sams would be the first Native American to hold the position. He is Cayuse and Walla Walla and a citizen of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

Sams has worked in state and tribal governments and the nonprofit natural resource and conservation management fields for over 25 years, White House officials said.

"The diverse experience that Chuck brings to the National Park Service will be an incredible asset as we work to conserve and protect our national parks to make them more accessible for everyone," U.S. Interior Secretary Deb Haaland, the first Native American Cabinet secretary, said in a news release. "The outdoors are for everyone, and we have an obligation to protect them for generations to come."

The National Park Service oversees more than 131,000 square miles (339,288 square kilometers) of parks, monuments, battlefields and other landmarks. It employs approximately 20,000 people in permanent, temporary and seasonal jobs, according to its website. Currently, Sams is a member of the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, a role appointed by Oregon Gov. Kate Brown.

Brown in a statement Wednesday said it was a proud day for Oregon. She described Sams as a "passionate student and teacher of the history and culture of our lands and our people."

"I have worked closely with Chuck for many years, and have witnessed firsthand his unparalleled devotion and service to his Tribe, our state and our nation," the governor said. Previously, Sams held several positions with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, including executive and deputy executive director. He has also led the Indian Country Conservancy, among other organizations, officials said in the news release.

He earned a bachelor's degree in business administration from Concordia University-Portland and a master of legal studies in Indigenous Peoples Law from the University of Oklahoma. Sams is a U.S. Navy veteran.

He has also been an adjunct professor at Georgetown University and Whitman College. Sams lives on the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation with wife, Lori Sams, and their four children.



Early Civilizations in Indiana. (Wikipedia)

Following the end of the [last glacial period](#), about twenty thousand years ago, Indiana's topography was dominated by [spruce](#) and [pine](#) forests and was home to [mastodon](#), [caribou](#), and [saber-toothed cats](#). While northern Indiana had been covered by glaciers, southern Indiana remained unaltered by the ice's advance, leaving plants and animals that could sustain human communities.^{[1][2]} Indiana's earliest known inhabitants were [Paleo-Indians](#). Evidence exists that humans were in Indiana as early as the [Archaic stage](#) (8000–6000 BC).^[3] Hunting camps of the nomadic [Clovis culture](#) have been found in Indiana.^[4] Carbon dating of artifacts found in the [Wyandotte Caves](#) of southern Indiana shows humans mined [flint](#) there as early 2000 BC.^[5] These nomads ate quantities of [freshwater mussels](#) from local streams, as shown by their [shell mounds](#) found throughout southern Indiana.^[5]

The Early [Woodland period](#) in Indiana came between 1000 BC and 200 [AD](#) and produced the [Adena culture](#). It domesticated wild [squash](#) and made pottery, which were large cultural advances over the Clovis culture. The natives built burial mounds; one of this type has been dated as the oldest [earthwork](#) in Anderson's [Mounds State Park](#).^[6]

Natives in the Middle Woodland period developed the [Hopewell culture](#) and may have been in Indiana as early as 200 BC. The Hopewells were the first culture to create permanent settlements in Indiana. About 1 AD, the Hopewells mastered agriculture and grew crops of [sunflowers](#) and squash. Around 200 AD, the Hopewells began to construct mounds used for ceremonies and burials. The Hopewells in Indiana were connected by trade to other native tribes as far away as Central America.^[7] For unknown reasons, the Hopewell culture went into decline around 400 and completely disappeared by 500.^[8]

The Late Woodland era is generally considered to have begun about 600 AD and lasted until the arrival of Europeans in Indiana. It was a period of rapid cultural change. One of the new developments—which has yet to be explained—was the introduction of masonry, shown by the construction of large, stone forts, many of which overlook the [Ohio River](#). Romantic legend attributed the forts to [Welsh Indians](#), who supposedly arrived centuries before [Christopher Columbus](#) reached the Caribbean;^[9] however, archaeologists and other scholars have found no evidence for that theory and believe that the cultural development was engendered by the [Mississippian culture](#).^[10]

Evidence suggests that after the collapse of the Hopewell, Indiana had a low population until the rise of the [Fort Ancient](#) and Mississippian culture around 900 AD.^[11] The [Ohio River Valley](#) was densely populated by the Mississippians from about 1100 to 1450 AD. Their settlements, like those of the Hopewell, were known for their ceremonial earthwork [mounds](#). Some of these remain visible at locations near the Ohio River. The Mississippian mounds were constructed on a grander scale than the mounds built by the Hopewell. The agrarian Mississippian culture was the first to grow [maize](#) in the region. The people also developed the [bow and arrow](#) and [copper working](#) during this time period.^[11]

Mississippian society was complex, dense, and highly developed; the largest Mississippian city of [Cahokia](#) (in Illinois) contained as many as 30,000 inhabitants. They had a class society with certain groups specializing as artisans. The elite held related political and religious positions. Their cities were typically sited near rivers. Representing their cosmology, the central developments were dominated by a large central mound, several smaller mounds, and a large open plaza. Wooden palisades were built later around the complex, apparently for defensive purposes.^[11] The remains of a major settlement known as [Angel Mounds](#) lie east of present-day [Evansville](#).^[12] Mississippian houses were generally square-shaped with plastered walls and thatched roofs.^[13] For reasons that remain unclear, the Mississippians disappeared in the middle of the 15th century, about 200 years before the Europeans first entered what would become modern Indiana. Mississippian culture marked the high point of native development in Indiana.^[11]

It was during this period that [American Bison](#) began a periodic east–west trek through Indiana, crossing the [Falls of the Ohio](#) and the [Wabash River](#) near modern-day [Vincennes](#). These herds

became important to civilizations in southern Indiana and created a well-established [Buffalo Trace](#), later used by European-American pioneers moving west.^[14]

Before 1600, a major war broke out in eastern North America among Native Americans; it was later called the [Beaver Wars](#). Five American Indian [Iroquois](#) tribes confederated to battle against their neighbors. The Iroquois were opposed by a confederation of primarily [Algonquian](#) tribes including the [Shawnee](#), [Miami](#), [Wea](#), [Pottawatomie](#), and the [Illinois](#).^[15] These tribes were significantly less advanced than the Mississippian culture that had preceded them. The tribes were semi-nomadic, used stone tools rather than copper, and did not create the large-scale construction and farming works of their Mississippian predecessors. The war continued with sporadic fighting for at least a century as the Iroquois sought to dominate the expanding fur trade with the Europeans. They achieved this goal for several decades. During the war, the Iroquois drove the tribes from the Ohio Valley to the south and west. They kept control of the area for hunting grounds.^{[16][17]}

As a result of the war, several tribes, including the Shawnee, migrated into Indiana, where they attempted to resettle in land belonging to the Miami. The Iroquois gained the military advantage after they were supplied with firearms by the Europeans. With their superior weapons, the Iroquois subjugated at least thirty tribes and nearly destroyed several others in northern Indiana.^[18]

More at. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Indiana

Indian Exhibits in Indiana:

The Children's Museum of Indianapolis 3000 N. Meridian St. Indianapolis, IN 46208
P.O. Box 3000 Indianapolis, IN 46206
tel (317) 924-5431 fax (317) 921-4019 TDD (317) 920-2020

Eiteljorg Museum of American Indian and Western Art
500 W. Washington Indianapolis, IN 46204 tel (317) 636-9378 fax (317) 264-1724

Hannah Lindel Children's Museum 1402 S. Main St. Mishawaka, IN 46544
tel (219) 258-3056 fax (219) 258-3075

Henry County Historical Society 606 S.14th St. New Castle, IN 47362 tel (317) 529-4028

Historical Museum of the Wabash Valley 1411 S. 6th St. Terre Haute, IN 47802
tel (812) 235-9717

Marshall County Historical Museum 123 N. Michigan St. Plymouth, IN 46563
tel (219) 936-2306

Miami County Museum 51 N. Broadway Peru, IN 46970
tel (317) 473-9183 fax (317) 473-9183 (call first)

Michel Brouillet House & Museum 509 N. 1st St. Vincennes, IN 47591
P.O. BOX 1979 Vincennes, IN 47591 tel (812) 882-7422

Minnetrista Cultural Center 1200 N. Minnetrista Pkwy. Muncie, IN 47303
P.O. BOX 1527 Muncie, IN 47308-1527 tel (317) 282-4848 fax (317) 741-5110

Monroe County Historical Museum 202 E. Sixth St. Bloomington, IN 47408
tel (812) 332-2517

The Old Jail Museum 225 N. Washington Crawfordsville, IN 47933
Montgomery County Cultural Foundation, Inc. P.O. BOX 771 Crawfordsville, IN 47933 t
el (317) 362-5222

Old Log Jail and Chapel Museums Rte. 40 & Apple St. Greenfield, IN 46140
P.O. BOX 375 Greenfield, IN 46140 tel (317) 462-7780

Purdue University Galleries 1396 Physics Bldg. West Lafayette, IN 47907-1396
tel (317) 494-3061 fax (317) 496-1198

Ripley County, Indiana, Historical Society Museum Water & Main, Versailles, IN 47023 Box 525
Versailles, IN 47042

Switzerland County Historical Society Museum Main & Market Sts. Vevay, IN 47043
PO BOX 201 Vevay, IN 47043 tel (812) 427-3560

Tippecanoe County Historical Museum 909 South St. Lafayette, IN 47901
tel (317) 742-8411 fax (317) 742-1851

William Hammond Mathers Museum 416 N. Indiana Ave. Bloomington, IN 47405
601 E. 8th St. Bloomington, IN 47405 tel (812) 855-6873 fax (812) 855-0205

William H. Harrison Museum, Grouseland 3 W. Scott St. Vincennes, IN 47591 3 W. Scott St.
Vincennes, IN 47591 tel (812) 882-2096

Read more at: <https://www.aaanativearts.com/places-to-visit-native-american-culture-exhibits-in-indiana-usa>

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**There are currently no Bureau of *Indian Affairs* records listed for this state. For records related to American *Indians* from this state, ...**

**[IARA: Welcome - IN.gov](#)**

<https://www.in.gov > iara > divisions > state-archives>

- The *Indiana State Archives* celebrated its centennial on October 1, 2013. ... These historic cases involve freedom suits, *Native American* land claims, ...