

Journal #5257 from sdc 8.3.22

Rebecca Eagle's Beautiful Basket

Shoshone Case to be heard at United Nations CERD mtgs in Geneva August 8-12

Indian Claims Commission Act passed in August of 1946

'Dark Winds' Writer Billy Luther on Native Representation

Climate bill said to put emission goals in 'striking distance'

How year-round crops could reduce farm pollution in the Mississippi River

Learn more: Where's the Beef? Ask Bill Gates

Tim Giago, Trailblazing Native American Journalist, Dies

State Historic Preservation Office : Nevada Preservation Plan 2020-2028

Scholarships (N-W) with September 1-15 Deadlines



Dee Numa July 26, 2020

Rebecca Eagle's Beautiful Basket

http://genequintanafineart.com/catalog/?catalog=indian_baskets&category=rebecca_eagle

Late/last minute news flash!

Shoshone Case to be heard at United Nations CERD mtgs in Geneva August 8-12

(Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination)

Julie Cavanaugh-Bill was notified about Western Shoshone case being reviewed at the United Nations in Geneva about a week after the fact -- so trip is sudden and we've been working hard to find funding to help with expenses.

The Western Shoshone delegation include: Joe Kennedy (Timbisha Shoshone), Mary Gibson (Western Shoshone Nation), Chet Stevens (Spiritual guide), Valerie Moon (Western Shoshone Youth Delegate), and Julie Cavanaugh-Bill (Attorney).

Please let us know if you can donate \$300-\$600. Actually, anything will help. We will be showing the film, American Outrage (short version) on Monday, August 8, 2022.. Mary Gibson

<https://www.classy.org/give/320332/#!/donation/checkout> (Seventh Generation Fund)
Make sure to include "for WSDP Geneva Travel" in the notes section.

**Western Shoshone Defense Project
Agenda/Itinerary
United Nations CERD Meeting (Geneva, Switzerland)
AUGUST 6-14, 2022**

Accommodations:
John Knox International Reformed Centre
Chem. des Crêts-de-Pregny 27,
1218 Le Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland
Phone: 011+41 22 747 00 00

Pre-Meeting with CERD Expert Marie-Joseph Ayissi

Agenda:	Time	
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th:	7:00 am(PST) 2:30 pm (MST)	Depart from Elko - (Location to meet: TBD Depart on Delta Flight No. 220 from Salt Lake City to Paris (overnight flight), then Paris to Geneva Delta Flight No. 8524 (arriving Sunday)
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7th: <i>ACLU meeting?</i>	11:10 am (CEST-+9 hrs PST)	Arrive in Geneva, Switzerland Check into rooms at John Knox Centre - rest/then dinner meeting
MONDAY, AUGUST 8th: <i>Dinner w/ group ETC</i>	9:00 am 1:00-2:00 pm 3:00- 5:00 pm	Check in and obtain badges at United Nations - (Palais des Nations (Pregny Gate), 8-14 Avenue de la Paix, CH- 211 Geneva 10) Western Shoshone Q&A Room RS-181, Ground floor, close to cafeteria. CERD Informal meeting w/NGO's (Azerbaijan/Benin & Nicaragua)
TUESDAY, AUGUST 9th:	10:00-1:00 pm 1:00 pm 3:00-5:00 pm	CERD Private Meeting with NGO's (Ground Floor Conference Room, Palais Wilson, 52 Rue des Paquis) ** Masks are Mandatory** <i>request to be part of group</i> (Check time) - CERD meeting with Indigenous Reps (location ??) CERD Review of Benin <i>last in for Indigenous people</i>
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10th: <i>JITE unofficial Mtg</i>	10:00-1:00 pm 1:00-2:00 pm 3:00-5:00 pm	CERD Review of Benin (contd) Western Shoshone Q&A, Room#3016, 3rd floor. CERD Review of Nicaragua
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11th:	10:00-1:00 pm 1:15-2:15 pm 3:00 - 5:00 pm	CERD Review of Nicaragua (contd) CERD Private lunchtime briefing with NGO's (Room RS-181, Palais Wilson) <i>Joe Kennedy lead delegate</i> CERD Review of United States (Palais des Nations, Room No. XIX)
FRIDAY, AUGUST 12th:	10:00-1:00 pm	CERD Review of United States (contd)
SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th:		Free Day!
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14th:	7:20 am 10:10 am 12:40 pm (MST)	Depart Geneva on Delta Flight No. 8521 to Paris (arrive 8:40 a.m.) Depart Paris to Salt Lake City on Delta Flight No. 221 Arrive Salt Lake City - drive back to Elko

DELEGATION MEMBERS AND CONTACT INFORMATION

John "Joe" Kennedy - WSDP Board/Newe Lead Representative (760) 920-5638 joekennedy211@outlook.com	Mary Gibson - WSDP Board/Newe Representative (207) 504-6765 chadamay@hotmail.com
Chester Stevens - Newe Representative/Spiritual Advisor (775) 385-4130	Valarie Moon - Newe Youth Representative (775) 505-8487 valormoon17@gmail.com
Julie Cavanaugh-Bill - Legal Counsel (775) 777-4316 julie@cblawoffices.org	Logistical assistance: CB Law Offices (775) 753-4357 fermina@cblawoffices.org or jessica@cblawoffices.org

click to enlarge/read

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of [independent experts](#) that monitors implementation of the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination](#) by its State parties.

For more information about the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, [click here](#).

<https://www.iitc.org/the-un-cerd-committee-will-review-compliance-by-the-united-states/>

<https://indico.un.org/event/36566/>

I have much more info on CERDS if anyone wants to read it. Since information was received so late, today's Journal was already set to go and had to squish the above in. Please do pass the funding request on to others. sdc

In August of 1946, the Indian Claims Commission Act was passed. This (very naïve) piece of legislation is one that provides hours and hours of research, from its origins to its lasting impacts. It is also one of those collections (scattered hither and either) that can provide tribal groups with rich primary source documents about their land and heritage. If you are not acquainted with your tribe's claims history, or your tribe is not in possession of their paper story of the odyssey you are missing a vital part of your legacy. sdc

<https://www.visitthecapitol.gov/exhibitions/congress-and-world-wars-part-2/indian-claims-commission-act>

'Dark Winds' Writer Billy Luther on Native Representation

<https://variety.com/2022/tv/news/dark-winds-billy-luther-amc-1235324747/>

Climate bill said to put emission goals in 'striking distance'

Analysts and advocates say the climate bill Senate Democrats unveiled last week would keep the U.S. within "striking distance" of its national target, strengthen the Biden administration's negotiating hand with foreign powers and lower energy costs for the public if it becomes law.

[Read more...](#)

[How year-round crops could reduce farm pollution in the Mississippi River](https://www.startribune.com/how-year-round-crops-could-reduce-farm-pollution-in-the-mississippi-river/600194734/)

<https://www.startribune.com/how-year-round-crops-could-reduce-farm-pollution-in-the-mississippi-river/600194734/>

[Learn more: Where's the Beef? Ask Bill Gates](#)

[Dr Mercola writes:](#)

"In early June 2022, the government of The Netherlands announced it would cut the size of livestock herds in the country by 30% to meet European Union nitrogen and ammonia pollution rules. As a result of this "green" policy, many farmers will be driven out of business and they have gathered in protest across the country.

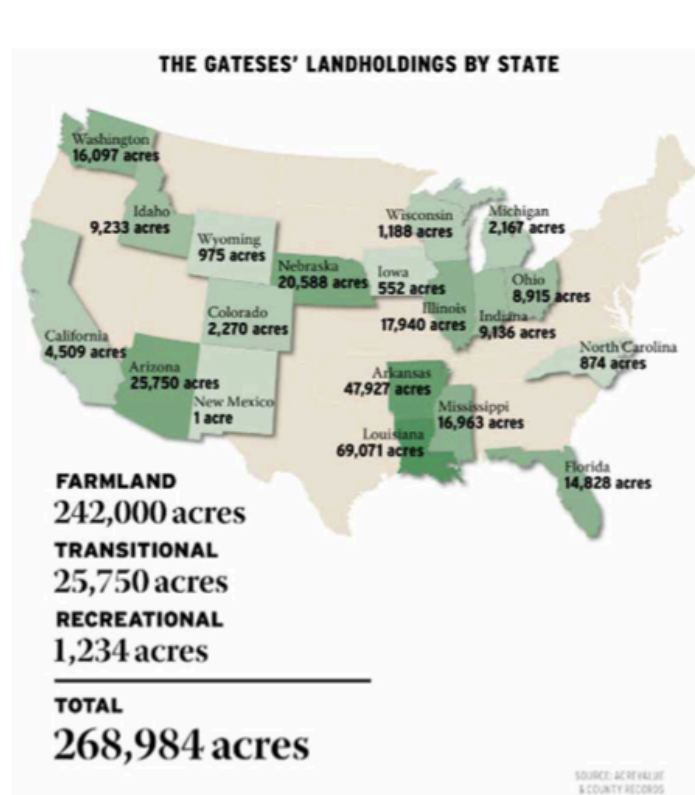
This is important because many may not realize that even though The Netherlands is a small country, it's the second-largest exporter of agriculture in the world, after the United States. As with current energy shortages, the forced reductions in farming and food production are said to be an "unavoidable" part of the Green Agenda to improve air, soil and water quality.

In a public statement about the new emissions targets, the Dutch government even admitted that "The honest message ... is that not all farmers can continue their business." Those who do continue will have to come up with creative solutions to meet the new emissions restrictions."

At the same time the Dutch government is preparing to radically restrict livestock farming and meat production — likely with Gates' blessing, if not due to his influence — Gates is gobbling up farmland back home.

Despite land prices being at a record-high, Gates purchased a 2,100-acre potato farm in North Dakota in June 2022, bringing the total land share held by the Gates' Red River Trust above 270,000 acres — up from about 242,000 acres in mid-September 2021.

The following map, from AgWeb,17 shows the distribution of Gates' land holdings prior to his North Dakota acquisition. As you can see, the vast majority is farmland.



Somehow this slipped out of a prior edition. Embarrasswed

- [Tim Giago, Trailblazing Native American Journalist, Dies](#)
[Giago, who died at Monument Health in Rapid City, South Dakota, on Sunday, created an enduring legacy during his more than four decades of work in South Dakota journalism, his colleagues said](#) [Voice of America](#) [1 week ago](#)
- <https://indiancountrytoday.com/news/dont-be-afraid-to-stand-up-the-legacy-of-tim-giago>

- **State Historic Preservation Office : Nevada Preservation Plan 2020-2028 p.86**

History of archaeology and ethnography in nevada - Appendix i

Anthropology is the scientific study of humankind and consists of four subfields: linguistic anthropology studies languages; biological or physical anthropology studies the evolution of the human body; and cultural anthropology studies behaviors and beliefs of living cultures. The fourth field, archaeology, studies past peoples by way of their materials remains through the recovery and analysis of physical objects, resources, and spaces. Each of the four subfields further divide or combine themselves into specialties. An example of combined fields is bioarchaeology which is the study of human remains from archaeological sites. Methods within a field are also defined by unique terms. For example, ethnography is the primary method for cultural anthropologists to gather information about a culture often through interviews and participant- observation, ethnology studies two or more living cultures with the intention of comparing them; and ethnohistory studies several cultures through time using historic records.

Interest in Great Basin archaeology and ethnography tracks with nineteenth century westward expansion, along with the rise of anthropology as a discipline and the “discovery” of new lands and native cultures.³³ The first archaeological and ethnographic studies in the Great Basin were early reports of archaeological ruins and tribal encounters by non-natives exploring the state for overland routes for wagons and trains. The first official archaeological investigations in Nevada began with the excavation of caves and rockshelters in the early 1910s. These expeditions were most often conducted by universities, museums, and foundations.

For a comprehensive review of early archaeological and ethnographic research in the Great Basin, see Fowler, *History of Great Basin Anthropological Research 1776-1979*.³⁴

A hallmark of these early anthropological studies was a desire by researchers to salvage what was known about these “vanishing” cultures. Federal policies combined with underlying racist theories established archaeologists as the only experts on the deep past, rendering native knowledge as irrelevant. As with much of early anthropology, indigenous peoples and their materials were treated like natural history specimens to be collected and exhibited as curiosities.³⁵ One should be careful when reading older articles, books, and reports as these biases were implicit and widespread. Towards the end of the century, these attitudes were recognized as racist and slowly the discipline of anthropology shifted to recognize native voices and perspectives. Federal policy followed suit with Congress passing a series of laws between 1978 and 1996 to protect the sovereign rights of American Indians, their religious and sacred sites, as well as human remains and artifacts.

Archaeological work is still conducted through university and foundation affiliates, however, most research today is conducted in fulfillment of the National Historic Preservation Act, an industry also known as Cultural Resource Management (CRM). See Baldrice, et al³⁶ for a current perspective on archaeological work through CRM in the Great Basin.

HIDDEN CAVE DOCUMENTARY- 2013

Dr. David Hurst Thomas (curator at the American Museum of Natural History and the last to excavate the cave in the late 1970s) - "The most important thing that we would do, if we were going to revisit this project today, is to have a very active Native American component in the dig. That's something that we didn't do well back in the past, even 30 years ago, and we've learned a lesson there. At the time, archaeologists believed that we owned the past. We don't think that anymore."

Alvin Moyle (Chairman Fallon Paiute ShoshoneTribe)- *"It's a humanity issue in my opinion... it's very important that you talk to the people that were here first."*

The film discussed the cave's importance including its long term use by Native Americans. The quotes below were taken from the film regarding the previous lack of tribal inclusion.

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History of archaeology and ethnography in Nevada

Appendix i

Name	Dates	Archaeologist(s)
Lovelock Cave	1912,1924,1969	L.L. Loud, M.R. Harrington, R.F. Heizer
Lost City	1925,1933-1935	M.R. Harrington
Tule Springs	1924, 1955-1956,2000s	M.R. Harrington, M. Lyneis, D. Duke
Wagon Jack Shelter	1958	R.F. Heizer, M.A. Baumhoff
Eastgate Cave	1960s	R. F. Heizer
Southfork Shelter	1958, 1959, 1985	R. F. Heizer, L. Spencer
Rock Imagery - Statewide (Petroglyphs/Pictographs)	1960s - present	R. F. Heizer, M.A. Baumhoff, P. Schaafsma, A.Woody, W. Cannon, S.A. Monteleone, A. Quinlan
Gatecliff Shelter	1970s	D. H. Thomas
Owens Valley	1970s - 1980s	R. L. Bettinger
Alta Toquima	1978, 1981	D. H. Thomas
Smith Creek Canyon	1970s	W.W. Wallace, R. Gruhn
Bonneville Estates	2000s	T. Goebel, K. Graf, B. Hockett
Baker Village	1990s	J. Wilde, R. Talbot
Five Mile Flat - Parman Localities	1970s	T. Layton
Hidden Cave	1930's 1970	M. R. Harrington, S. M. Wheeler, D. H. Thomas
Spirit Cave	1940s	S. & G. Wheeler
Silent Snake Springs	1967	T. Layton, D. H. Thomas
Pie Creek Shelter	2000s	K.R. McGuire, M.G. Delacorte, K. Carpenter
Sadmat	1968, 2000s	D. Tuohy, K. Graf
Stillwater Marsh	1980s	R.L. Kelly
Stuart Rockshelter	1960s	D. Shulter, M.E. Shulter, J.S. Griffith
Leonard Rockshelter	1950s, 2000s	R.F. Heizer, G. Smith
Sunshine Locality	1980s, 2000s	C. Beck, G.T.Jones
Last Supper Cave	1968, 1970s T.	Layton, J.O. Davis
Humboldt Cave	1956	R.F. Heizer
Hanging Rock Shelter	1968	T. Layton
Painted Cave	1970s	J.C. Bard, C.I. Busby, L.S. Kobori

History of major archaeological investigations, their dates, and notable staff.

Name	Dates	Name	Dates	Name	Dates
John Wesley Powell	1868-1880	Isabel T. Kelly	1920s-1930s	James Downs	1960s
Edward Palmer	1866-1877	Omar Stewart	1940s	John A. Price	1960s
Stephen Powers	1875 Willard	Z. Park	1930s	Margaret Wheat	1950s-1960s

Alfred L. Kroeber 1902-1917 Sven S. Lijebblad 1940s Catherine Fowler 1960s-present
 Robert H. Lowie 1906-1923,1939 Ruth and Stanley Freed 1952, 1957
 Meredith "Penny" Rucks 1970s-present Julian H. Steward 1927-1940s Warren d'Azevedo 1950s
 Known ethnographers and ethnologists and their research dates.

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This section is intended as a brief introduction for a public audience and does not include a Tribal perspective.

The pre-contact (or prehistory) period is a term used to describe the time before European contact with Indigenous people and before written records. To understand pre-contact lifeways and how humans survived in the past, archaeologists study the material remains of past peoples. These remains may be stone tools, ground stone tools, basketry, ceramics, botanical and biological samples, and what's left of habitations. These remains, along with geographical, geological, biological, and climatological clues, help researchers reconstruct the past. To assist in this understanding, archaeologists have divided the past into phases, each representing broad patterns of cultural adaptation to the varying climates of the last 14,000 years. The precise dating of these phases is debated by archaeologists and can vary by region.

Generally, between 14,000 and 8,000 years ago people were highly mobile following large game. Between 8,000 and 700 years ago, more people inhabited the Great Basin year round while hunting and foraging for food. This era, known as the Archaic, is further subdivided into periods (Early, Middle, and Late) which correspond to changes in climate, toolkits, and diet.

Approximately 1,500 years ago, in the eastern and southern part of the state, more permanent villages emerged with the arrival of horticulture. However, by 700 years ago, this lifeway disappeared and Nevada's inhabitants were back to hunting and gathering.

The following summary of Nevada's pre-contact period touches on broad highlights of known archaeological research. Every day, archaeologists are discovering and publishing new insights into the past. To learn more about Nevada's archaeology, please refer to the references listed in Appendix L (page 96).

Nevada ' s Pre -contact Period - Appendix J

Paleo-Indian/Pre-Archaic	14,000-8,000 years ago	Highly mobile big game hunters
Early Archaic	8,000-6,000 years ago	Atlatl adopted
Middle Archaic	6,000-1,500 years ago	Smaller notched & un-notched points
Late Archaic	1,500-650 years ago	Bow and arrow adopted
Formative	1,500-700 years ago	Fremont, ancestral Puebloan-horticulture
Late Pre-Contact	700-150 years ago	Numic cultures in place

Great Basin Cultural Chronology

Paleo - times : 14,000 - 8,000 years ago

The landscape that would eventually become the State of Nevada was first explored by humans almost 14,000 years ago. This coincides with the end of the Pleistocene epoch and the beginning

of the Holocene or modern period and the climate was much cooler and wetter. Evidence of human activity in the Great Basin dates back to almost 14,000 years ago but the remains are rare and represent the small-scale and short-term nature of human presence. Researchers are intrigued by how humans supported themselves so long ago: Did they hunt the now-extinct mammals such as mammoths, horse, camel, mastodons or did they focus on collecting marshland resources around the evaporating Pleistocene lakes or did they follow a foraging system recognized by the later groups?

Current research suggests that by 11,000 years ago people lived in small groups and traveled long distances to follow seasonally available big game.

Archaeological sites from this time period are often isolated finds of large fluted or stemmed points, such as Clovis, Folsom and Great Basin that were hafted onto spears. People would travel great distances to collect the raw materials to make these tools. National Register listed places like the Sunshine Locality have revealed an abundance of knives, stemmed and concave base projectile points, crescents, graters, punches and choppers as tools used during this time period. The absence of ground stone tools indicates that plant harvesting and processing was not part of this early lifeway. Rockshelters, such as Last Supper Cave and Bonneville Estates; both listed in the National Register, contain remnants of basketry and other textiles like sandals and cordage which greatly add to our understanding of how people survived so long ago.

Early archaic : 8,000 - 6,000 years ago

About 7,700 years ago, the cataclysmic eruption of Mount Mazama; in present-day Oregon, released massive amounts of ash across the west. The event created what is now Crater Lake, the deepest freshwater lake in the United States; Lake Tahoe is the second deepest. As a result of the eruption, the climate became warmer and drier and many regions suffered drought conditions.

Marsh areas dried up and lake levels decreased. This era marks the beginning of the Archaic lifeway; a lifeway dependent on hunting and gathering, that largely lasted until Euroamericans entered Nevada.

As a result of the volcanic eruption and subsequent climate changes, populations decreased and habitations centered in areas with dependable water and year-round food sources. As lake shores and marshes were drying up, people moved upland and started inhabiting higher elevation areas.

Large projectile points like Clovis and Western Stemmed type projectile points fall out of use and are replaced by smaller projectile points like the Northern Side-notched type. It is believed that this shift in technology represented a switch from hunting big game with spears to hunting smaller game, like birds, squirrels, and deer, with atlatl and dart technology.

Along with Northern Side-notched points, other point types like Humboldt, Martis, and Gatecliff, become common during this period in the archaeological record

Small groups moved about the landscape, exploiting resource patches and creating logistical camps along the way. The once lived-in caves and rockshelters, such as Lovelock Cave, Hidden Cave, and Pie Creek Shelter; were used as places to store goods such as baskets, nets, mats, cordage, and projectile points.

Archaeological investigations at Pie Creek Shelter³⁷ has shown that small game animals, fish, and seeds are much more common than large game animals.

Ground stone tools, like manos, metates and bedrock mortars, become common in the archaeological record suggesting a greater reliance on seed and plant processing. In areas where pinyon pine was abundant, pinyon nuts became an important dietary staple. The National Register listed Gatecliff Shelter was first used in this period and its deep stratigraphic sequence has greatly helped to refine the chronology of human settlement in the Great Basin.

Nevada ' s Pre-contact Period

NORTHERN SIDE-NOTCHED PROJECTILE POINT Appendix J

Middle archaic : 6,000 - 1,500 years ago

Expanding on the lifeways of the Early Archaic, the Middle Archaic period is marked by an increase in population, enhanced social and political organization, and more permanent settlements. During this time, the climate was generally cool and moist with seasonal precipitation varying across the region.

Large numbers of archaeological sites appear during this period, in all manner of environments. Smaller, seasonal camps for hunting and gathering were located farther away from base settlements and in areas previously uninhabited like upland and high elevation areas, such as Alta Toquima. House pits, hearths and food caches are found in villages and long-term camps.

As a result of increased populations occupying long-term camps; more social and political aspects of life were developed. For example, the creation of rock images (petroglyphs and pictographs) increased dramatically. While these images cannot be “read” or deciphered today, they often hold significant meaning to Native populations today. Current research is focused on understanding the distribution of styles and themes as well as attempts to date rock images.

National Register listed Grimes Point Petroglyphs and Black Canyon Petroglyphs contain rock writings from this period and are interpreted for public visitation.

During the Middle Archaic, projectile point styles shift away from the larger Northern-Side notched points, to smaller Elko series and Gatecliff Split-stem points.

Large, specially quarried bifaces are common in this period. Bifaces are a multi-functional tool that's transportable and easily reduced to make other tools such as scrapers. By this time, the pinyon forests have extend to their current range and the pinyon nuts become an important staple.

People foraged for resources as they became seasonally available: in general, roots and plants during the spring; seeds during the summer; pinyon and large game in the fall.

These seasonal rounds were based on the successor failure of a particular resource, and on the kinds of resources available in a given region.

Late archaic : 1,500 - 700 years ago

The Late Archaic period was warmer and drier. An increase in population pushed people into areas

previously unused and uninhabited. High altitude sites, like Alta Toquima, that were once seasonal camps now supported large summer villages. It is thought that the increase in population reduced seasonal ranges and resource availability, causing a more sedentary lifeway with more intensive use of the local resources. Small game such as rabbits, marmots, fish, and insects were emphasized over larger game.

Stone tool production also shifted to locally available sources and atlatls were replaced with bow and arrow technology using Rosegate and Desert series points.

Ceramic vessels used for cooking and storage first appears in the southeastern part of the state during this time period and are generally associated with the Fremont and Numic groups.

Formative : 1,500 - 700 years ago

In southern Nevada, people began to practice horticulture, growing beans, corn, and squash. Related to the Western Pueblos in the Southwest, these people lived in sedentary communities, which started with semi-subterranean pit houses but later grew into connected adobe structures or pueblos as seen at Lost City or Pueblo Grande de Nevada.

Western Pueblos were best known for their unique ceramics ranging from grayware and corrugated vessels to black-on-gray wares, decorated similarly to their ancestral ceramics from the Southwest.

In far eastern Nevada near the Colorado Plateau, another cultural group was practicing horticulture.

The Fremont had some similarities with the Western Pueblos in that they lived in semi-subterranean pithouses, used stone and adobe structures for storage and granaries, and also created grayware ceramics. However, the Fremont never fully gave up foraging and hunting. They used trough-like metates and had distinctive type of basketry. Most unique to the Fremont was their use of triangular anthropomorphs (human like figures) in rock images and on ceramics. These figures can be seen at White River Narrows listed in the National Register in 1976, and now a part of the Basin and Range National Monument.

nevada ' s P re -contact P eriod BLACK-ON-GREY CERAMIC SHERD

Appendix J

Late Pre -contact : 700-250 years ago

This period continued to see the warming and drying trends of the Late Archaic. Many lakes and marshes that previously had abundant resources had dried up by the Terminal Pre-Contact period and were no longer able to support populations. Many of the larger settlements that were around lakes and marshes were abandoned and smaller short-term family camps were formed.

Additionally, higher elevation settlements such as in the Toquima Range were occupied. The projectile point technology and use of the bow-and-arrow remained with the Desert Series and Cottonwood-type projectile points emerging at this time.

It is also during this time that the Numic-speaking Paiute and Shoshone Tribes occupied the majority of the state. The Washoe Tribe occupied the most extreme western Nevada and Yuman peoples occupied southern Nevada. Several ethnographies have been conducted spanning from the late 1800s to the present day about the native peoples of Nevada. Today there are 32 tribal communities in Nevada and adjacent States.

Nevada ' s Pre -contact Period Appendix J

NEVADA TRIBES, RESERVATIONS, AND COLONIES

"Thirty-two Indian Reservations and Colonies stretch across Nevada.

These tribes are all unique, with traditions that span many generations. But like the intricate strands that form a beautiful basket, these tribes are one, and their culture is strong and tightly woven together."

Nevada Indian Territory

This map is based on tribal boundaries provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and a map of reservations and colonies provided by Nevada Indian Territory.

https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia_prod.opengov.ibmcloud.com/files/assets/public/pdf/Indian_Land_Areas_Judicially_Established_1978_and_AI_Reservations.pdf

<https://nevadaindianterritory.com/map/>

1. Duck Valley Indian Reservation
2. Duckwater Indian Reservation
3. Ely Indian Colony
4. Fallon Indian Colony
5. Fallon Indian Reservation
6. Ft. McDermitt Indian Reservation
7. Ft. McDermitt Indian Reservation
8. Ft. Mojave Indian Reservation
9. Goshute Indian Reservation
10. Las Vegas Indian Reservation
11. Las Vegas Indian Colony
12. Lovelock Indian Colony
13. Moapa River Indian Reservation
14. Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation
15. Hungry Valley Community
16. Reno-Sparks Indian Colony
17. Summit Lake Indian Reservation
- TE-MOAK SHOSHONE TRIBE
18. Battle Mountain Indian Colony
19. Elko Indian Colony
20. South Fork Indian Colony
21. South Fork Indian Colony
22. Wells Indian Colony
23. Timbisha Shoshone Tribe
24. Walker river Indian Reservation
- WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA & CALIFORNIA
25. Carson Indian Colony
26. Dresslerville Indian Colony
27. Stewart Indian Community
28. Woodfords Indian Community
29. Winnemucca Indian Colony
30. Yerington Indian Reservation
31. Yerington Indian Colony
32. Yomba Indian Reservation

Scholarships (N-W) with September 1-15 Deadlines

New Hampshire Higher Education Scholarships for Orphans of Veterans	\$2,500	09/01/2022
Northeast Lakeview College Scholarships	Varies	09/08/2022
OFDA Scholarships	Varies	09/03/2022
OSU Balanced Man Scholarship	\$5,000	09/10/2022
Parent Project Scholarship	\$500	09/15/2022
Pursuit of Excellence Scholarship	Varies	09/15/2022
ScholarshipPoints \$10,000 Scholarship	\$10,000	09/15/2022
SCMAF Student Scholarship Program	Varies	09/11/2022
Simon Scholar Physician Assistant Program	\$122,679	09/15/2022
Smart Service Scholarship	\$1,000	09/01/2022
Sponsoring True Advocacy for Challenged Youth	\$1,000	09/15/2022
Stephen Rice Memorial Fund Scholarship for GLBT Media	\$2,500	09/15/2022
TalNexus MFA Scholarship	\$4,000	09/01/2022
Tennessee Hope Foster Child Tuition Grant	Varies	09/01/2022
Tennessee Hope Scholarship	\$2,250	09/01/2022
The Gates Scholarship	Varies	09/15/2022
The Hulede Collegiate Golf Scholarship	\$1,225	09/01/2022
The Illinois Organization of Mothers of Twins Clubs, Inc. Scholarship	\$250	09/01/2022
The SigEp Western Carolina University Balanced Man Scholarship	Varies	09/13/2022
Timothy S. and Palmer W. Bigelow, Jr. Scholarship	\$3,000	09/10/2022
Two \$1000 Stanford Advanced Materials College Scholarship	\$1,000	09/01/2022
University of Texas Gates Scholarship	Varies	09/15/2022
Usrey Family Scholarship	\$1,000	09/10/2022
Utom Conservation Fund Scholarship	\$2,000	09/01/2022
Utom River Conservation Fund Fellowship	\$12,500	09/01/2022
Virginia Military Survivors & Dependents Education Program	Varies	09/01/2022
Virginia Tech SigEp Balanced Man Scholarship	\$4,000	09/05/2022
WAPA Scholarship Program	\$1,000	09/15/2022
Wild Fish For All Scholarship	\$1,000	09/15/2022
Worcester District Medical Society Scholarship Fund	Varies	09/01/2022