Journal #5488 from sdc Our grammas are so precious and sacred

6.22.23

Our grammas are so precious and sacred BIA Records: Nevada World's Most Amazing Inventions California's battle over water rights is intensifying Timeline of Native American Cultures - Cuyahoga Valley National Park A Clear Indication That Climate Change Is Burning Up California SIR PowWow Belinda Newman



Roselle Wahulice Fryberg

"Gramma is medicine. Gramma lifted me up. Gramma helped raise me" Our grammas are so precious and sacred.

BIA Records: Nevada

This guide is arranged geographically by state and thereunder contains a listing of tribes and bands living within that state's borders. Under each entry for a tribe or band is a list of the BIA offices that had a jurisdictional relationship with that tribe, and for which the National Archives holds records. The NARA facility that has records for that office is listed in parentheses next to the entry. We have provided direct links into the National Archives Catalog whenever possible for each of these agencies, offices, and/or superintendencies. For each, the National Archives Catalog has tallied the number of descriptions and series available. Note that the National Archives Catalog may include multiple derivations of the agency's, office's, or superintendency's name.

It has been impossible to include the name of every subagency and special agency. The most significant omissions are the agencies and subagencies established during the early years of a superintendency, when agents were moved about without permanent assignments to a particular tribe or locality.

Nevada: Records from BIA agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation [Shosho	
1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1869–1951	Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
1925–1955	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

1942–1974 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Ba	and(s): Duckwater Shoshone Tribe [Shoshone]
1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1869–1951	Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
1925–1955	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco

Tribe(s)/Band(s):Ely Shoshone Tribe [Shoshone]1849–1870Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)1861–1870Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)1869–1951Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)1908–1925Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)1913–1923Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)1925–1955Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)1952–1975Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe [Paiute, Shoshone]

1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1869–1951	Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1896–1920	Roseburg Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1906–1948	Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1912–1925	Fallon Subagency (National Aves at San Francisco)
1911–1937	Pyramid Lake Subagency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
1925–1955	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

1917–1924Sacramento Area Office (National Archives at San Francisco)1936–1974Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe [Northern Paiute, Western Shoshone]

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1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington DC)
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1869–1951	Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1906–1948	Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)

1925–1955	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

1920–1921	Sacramento Area Office (National Archives at San Francisco)
1936–1974	Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Fort Mojave Tribe [Mojave]

1849–1864	New Mexico Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1863–1873	Arizona Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1906–1931	Fort Mojave Subagency and School (National Archives at Riverside)

1929–1974 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Lovelock Paiute Tribe [Northern Paiute]

1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1896–1920	Roseburg Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1906–1948	Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1912–1925	Fallon Subagency (National Aves at San Francisco)
1911–1937	Pyramid Lake Subagency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
1925–1955	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Moapa Band of Paiute Indians [Paiute]

1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
1925–1955	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

1936-Phoenix Area Office(National Archives at1974Riverside)

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1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)
1869–1913	Special Agency of Nevada (National Archives at San Francisco)
1888–1941	Walker River Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1906–1948	Fort McDermitt Sub-Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1912–1925	Fallon Subagency (National Aves at San Francisco)
1911–1937	Pyramid Lake Subagency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
1925–1955	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe [Paiute]

1936–1974	Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)
1937–1977	Sacramento Area Office (National Archives at San Francisco)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Reno-Sparks Indian Colony[Paiute, Shoshone, Washoe]

- 1849–1870 <u>Utah Superintendency</u> (National Archives in Washington, DC)
- 1861–1870 <u>Nevada Superintendency</u> (National Archives in Washington, DC)
- 1908–1925 <u>Reno Agency</u> (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1913–1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1925–1955 Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1952–1975 Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1959–1960 <u>Central California Agency</u> (National Archives at San Francisco)

1936–1974 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation [Western Shoshone, Northern Paiute]

1853–1861	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1869–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1869–1951	Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1925–1952	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1869–1951	Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	

1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)

1942–1974 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Summit Lake Paiute Tribe [Northern Paiute]

1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1925–1952	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	

1936–1974 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s):Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians[Battle Mountain Band, Elko Band, South Fork Band, Wells Band]

- 1849–1870 <u>Utah Superintendency</u> (National Archives in Washington, DC)
- 1861–1870 <u>Nevada Superintendency</u> (National Archives in Washington, DC)
- 1869–1913 Special Agency of Nevada (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1869–1951 Western Shoshone Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1913–1923 Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1925–1952 Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1959–1960 <u>Central California Agency</u> (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1923–1946 <u>Sacramento Area Office (National Archives at San Francisco)</u>
- 1931–1952 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Walker River Paiute Tribe [Numu Paiute]

1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1861–1870	Vevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1869–1913	pecial Agency of Nevada (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1888–1941	Valker River Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1896–1920	Roseburg Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1925–1952	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	

1959–1960	Central California Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1936–1948	Bishop Subagency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1915–1945	Sacramento Area Office (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1936–1974	Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)	

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California [Washoe]

Includes Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, and Washoe Ranches.

	Records from BIA Agencies, Field Offices, and Superintendencies:	
1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1925–1952	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	

1936–1974 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Winnemucca Indian Colony [Western Shoshone]

1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1908–1925	Reno Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1925–1952	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1952–1975	Nevada Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	

1936–1952 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Yerington Paiute Tribe [Paiute]

1849–1870	Utah Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1861–1870	Nevada Superintendency (National Archives in Washington, DC)	
1888–1941	Walker River Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1913–1923	Special Agent-at-Large, Reno (National Archives at San Francisco)	
1925–1952	Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)	

1952–1975	Nevada Agency	(National Archives at San Francisco)

1936–1952 <u>Phoenix Area Office</u> (National Archives at Riverside)

Tribe(s)/Band(s): Yomba Shoshone Tribe [Western Shoshone]

- 1849–1870 <u>Utah Superintendency</u> (National Archives in Washington, DC)
- 1861–1870 <u>Nevada Superintendency</u> (National Archives in Washington, DC)
- 1925–1952 Carson Agency (National Archives at San Francisco)
- 1952–1975 <u>Nevada Agency</u> (National Archives at San Francisco)

1936–1974 Phoenix Area Office (National Archives at Riverside)

Return to List of BIA Records, Arranged by State



"Photograph, with caption, of group of men lunching, apparently taken to document matters relating to the water of Pine Creek, Nye County, Nevada," ca. 1920

View in National Archives Catalog

https://mvotd.com/worlds-most-amazing-inventions-video_b556bd570.html? mc_cid=a7689a6268&mc_eid=ffc6455f15

CalMatters columnist Dan Walters: <u>California's battle over water rights is intensifying</u> as lawmakers weigh three bills to curb rights that date to the 19th century.

Timeline of Native American Cultures - Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Indigenous peoples have lived in Northeast Ohio for 13,000 years. We don't know what prehistoric people called themselves because their histories were not written down. How did these early people live? Archeologists look for answers. They dig through layers of earth, carefully studying things left behind by past people. Stone tools, pieces of pottery, stored seeds, and discarded animal bones are clues to what ancient people ate. Burnt stones and the remains of wooden posts hint at homelife. Some objects reflect spiritual beliefs.

Archeologists divide prehistory into different periods based on differences in these artifacts. It is possible—likely—that the same prehistoric people lived here across time periods. One lineage of people may appear different from their ancestors as they adapt their lifestyles to new ideas and changing conditions. Or one group may have displaced another over time.

There is a gap of about a century when no one lived in Cuyahoga Valley. Did the native people die from disease or warfare? Did they move away?

Once Europeans arrived, their maps and journals mention native people—refugees from conflicts to the east. In the early years of the US, the federal government <u>removed the remaining Native</u> <u>American tribes</u> by force. In the mid-1900s, there was a federal program to <u>relocate Native</u> <u>Americans</u> from western reservations to greater Cleveland. Our current native community is a mixture of people from different tribal nations.

Currently, this timeline only covers the prehistoric periods. We plan to add the historical and the modern periods in the future. Explore the text links for more details about each topic.

Paleoindians (13,000 - 10,000 years ago)

Archaic People (10,000 - 2,500 years ago)

Woodland People (2,500 - 1,100 years ago)

Whittlesey People (1,100 - 400 years ago)

https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/timeline-of-native-american-cultures.htm

Survival of the Southern Paiute

Bryce Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Pipe Spring National Monument, more »



Modern Paiute men in ceremonial dress. NPS Photo

The Demise of the Paiute's Way of Life - by Josh LaMore

The new Mormon settlements in southwestern Utah rapidly brought an end to the Paiute's traditional way of life. Their new settlements sat on vital Paiute hunting and gathering grounds and in the surrounding areas, livestock grazing destroyed many of the plants that were a staple of the Paiute diet. Paiutes were also denied access to their cultivating grounds near water sources, leaving them with areas mostly unfarmable.

In a very short time, the Paiute way of life was forever changed. By 1880, conditions were so desperate for the Paiutes that settler Jacob Hamblin explained to John Wesley Powell that "thare *[sic]* is nothing left for them to depend upon but beg or starve."^[1]

During these hard times, they nearly passed from existence. It is estimated that when early Spanish explorers first arrived in 1776, there were close to ten thousand Southern Paiutes in areas of Cedar City and Panguitch. But, due to disease, the loss of their farmlands, native plants, and water sources, the Paiute population was reduced by 90 percent after only 25 years of interaction with Mormon settlers.^[2]

Termination

As time went on, new challenges for the Paiute people arose. Most staggering was the 1954 Termination Law (Public Law 762), promoted by Utah Senator Arthur V. Watkins. Under this law, the Paiutes were no longer federally recognized as a tribe and thereby stripped of all their land, government support, and provisions, including loss of "federal tax protection, health and education benefits, or agricultural assistance."^[3] They were forced to survive in a foreign culture with drastically different beliefs and laws. As a result, "[n]early one half of all Tribal members died ... [due to] lack of health resources and lack of adequate income."^[4] Also, since the tribe had little to no economic resources to pay property taxes, they lost approximately "15,000 acres of former reservation lands."^[5]

Restoration of Federal Status

After fighting to restore their federal status for nearly 10 years, legislation was finally signed by President Carter, restoring federal recognition of the Paiute bands of southwestern Utah, on April 3, 1980. Although they only received 4,800 acres of land from the original 15,000 lost^[6] and a

meager federal trust fund, the Cedar, Indian Peaks, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Shivwits constituent Bands that make up the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah are making a comeback. Since the restoration, there have been significant improvements in Paiute health care, economic development, education, and the preservation of their cultural heritage and way of life.

As of 2014, the ever progressing Paiute Health Department has successfully established 4 health care centers, providing "high quality preventive and primary health care to patients regardless of their ability to pay."^[7] The health department has also created preventative programs such as nutrition workshops, youth wellness activities, exercise programs, as well as counseling, mental health, and substance abuse services.^[8] In large part because of these efforts, the tribe's population as of 2015 has grown to 918 members.^[9]

Education become a major priority for the tribe once federal and trust fund support was reinstated. This is because many couldn't afford to make education a priority without outside support.^[10] In fact, after the restoration, it became a rarity for a Paiute child to drop out of school. Now, a large percent of Paiutes go on to pursue higher education or training program opportunities.^[11]

Walking In Both Worlds

It remains vital to the Paiutes that they "walk in both worlds."[12] In other words, it is important for the next generation to be both economically secure (which requires working in United States' culture), and live the Paiute way. To help maintain this balance, cultural programs, such as Paiute youth summer camps, powwows, and oral history preservation are helping to document, preserve, share, and continue the Paiute language and way of life. Plans are also in the works "to build and operate a Tribal Cultural Center and Museum."[13]

The Paiutes Will Survive

The Paiutes have overcome insurmountable challenges and devastation as a people. Their long struggle to preserve the Paiute way and flourish continues. But they will not give up. Instead, they celebrate their achievements, promising that while "[t]he struggle is long and difficult... the Paiute will survive."[14]

Work CitedProjects through the Tribal Heritage Grant Program have assisted Southern Paiute Tribes in protecting and promoting their cultural heritage and traditions since 2016. The Paiute Tribe of Pyramid Lake, Nevada, were awarded funds to conduct ethnographic surveys of sacred sites in 2016. The Bishop Paiute Tribe of California were awarded funds in 2018 to develop exhibits highlighting tribal interpretation of land and plant resources at the Owens Valley Paiute-Shoshone Cultural Center. The Burns Paiute Tribe of Oregon recieved funding in 2020 to conduct oral history interviews with tribal member elders and produce books focusing on the individual elders interviewed and the events leading to federal recognition for the Tribe.

A Clear Indication That Climate Change Is Burning Up California

A new study maps the relationship between human-caused warming and California's summer fires over the past five decades.

Read in The Atlantic: https://apple.news/AseSIfafnSOSkHNsf9ksFrg

Specials

Men's Fast n Fancy Headman Special Men's Round Bustle 18+ Headwoman Special TBA MMIW Adult 55+ MMIW Adult, Teen, JR. Juniors vs. Teens Team Dance (M/F) Veteran Specials (3) Handdrum Adult (M/F) \$400 - \$300 - \$200 Handdrum Youth (M/F) \$200 - \$150 - \$100

> Vendor Contact AARON BRAZZANOVICH JR. 530-310-3381 AB96130@gmail.com Pourous Information AMELIA LUNA 530-249-7192 CRZYLUNA@hotmail.com

Friday & Saturday Hoop Dancers <mark>Sunday-Aztec Dancers</mark> Pearl Sammaripa Special

> Grand Entry Friday June 23 7:00PM

Saturday June 24 1:00 PM & 7:00 PM

Sunday June 25 12:00 PM HostDrum

Satus, WA

HeadWoman Crystal Jae Tohannie HeadMan Jarvís Stwyer

JUNE 23, 24, 2



Fallon, NV

Warm Springs, OR

MC - Kenny Brown Fort Defiance, AZ AD - Jerry Bear Skull Valley, UT

Location: TBA - Susanville, CA

All COVID-19 Safety Guidelines will be Followed!

DRUG & ALCOHOL FREE EVENT. SIR Tribe & POWWOW Committee NOT Responsible for: Theft, injury, or Short Funded Travelers

Befinda Newman RIN

n Loving Memory

Sunrise: April 19, 1962 - Sunset: June 15, 2023

Services: Saturday, July 1st, 2023 at 12 PM YPT Gym 171 Campbell Lane <u>Yering</u>ton, NV 89447

Burial following service: Yerington Cemetery

Please join us after the burial for a traditional feed. Food donations are appreciated.