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*Thirteen foot bronze eagle has landed
Records of the Nevada Indian Commission
Odds & Ends on Donner Summit
Tashunke Witko Tiwahe/Crazy Horse Family/ECF
Watch the Global Premiere of If An Owl Calls Your Name
Stanford Online's Futures Thinking course
Career and technical internship numbers increase significantly in just two years
Who Gets to Be Indian—And Who Decides?
Amid a shortage of arts educators, a new fund launches to train teachers
Colorado River governors see progress after DC meeting. Nevada Current
Scholarships H-T with March 1 Deadlines
And from the Sierra Nevada Ally
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area*



SAN RAMON, CALIFORNIA – A 13-foot bronze eagle has landed at San Ramon Memorial Park. The sculpture, called 'Liberty,' is the largest bronze eagle in California and the city's biggest public art piece. Credit: City of San Ramon

Records of the Nevada Indian Commission (NIC) consist of minutes of meetings, correspondence, reports created by NIC, materials created by or sent to the governor, and reference and subject files. Minutes and correspondence files are chronological; reference and subject files are alphabetical according to general subject, author or title.

Topics represented within this collection which are of special interest to Nevada Indians include: children (the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978); civil rights; compacts between tribes, states, and the United States; tribes located in what is now Nevada; reservations and allotments; economic development for Indians; education; gaming; health care; historic preservation; housing; hunting and fishing; land; law and order; tribal courts and jurisdiction; nuclear waste; religious freedom for Native prison inmates; retrocession; Stewart Indian School; substance abuse; taxes; tobacco sales; water and water rights; Truckee River water negotiations; and Western Shoshone legal issues.

To learn more about the agency, download the history here:

- [Indian Commission Agency History](#)

<p>Correspondence:</p> <p>NIC correspondence is arranged chronologically and covers the general activities of the Commission. Included are budget, audit and status reports for 1975-1976 and 1980. Occasionally, correspondence is included in the subject files.</p>	1975-1986	3 cu.f t.
<p>Minutes:</p> <p>NIC minutes document agendas and meetings. The Nevada State Library and Archives received minutes from the NIC in two parts. The largest consisted of binders (contents now in folders) of agendas and minutes, with few supplementary materials. The dates for these materials are September 21, 1965 to 2002. The second group of minutes was originally housed in folders and included backup materials as well as agendas and minutes. These minutes appear to be for special meetings held throughout Nevada from July 31, 1976 until July 11, 1981. Two additional folders are undated but appear to be from 1980 and/or 1981.</p>	1965-2002	1.5 cu. ft.
<p>Subject and Reference Files:</p> <p>The Nevada Indian Commission made a concerted effort to develop files which could serve as an information source for topics of interest and concern to the Nevada Indian community. These files were generally grouped by major topic, such as "water" or "compacts." Within each major topic the arrangement was alphabetical by title or author. The contents included reports, government publications (both State of Nevada and the U.S. governments), journal articles, scholarly essays on individual issues, newspaper clippings, environmental impact statements, and Nevada legislative minutes and backup materials. Additionally, the NIC collected printed findings of state and national law courts; constitutions, ordinances, and enrollment lists of Nevada Indian tribes and bands; educational materials from seminars and specialized post-graduate training courses; election materials for the issue of retrocession; copies of compacts between tribes and Nevada and the federal government; surveys to collect data on Nevada Indians; and land claim settlements.</p>	1863-1997	38 cu ft

Odds & Ends on Donner Summit

This is part of a series of miscellaneous history, "Odds & Ends" of Donner Summit. There are a lot of big stories on Donner Summit making it the most important historical square mile in California. All of those episodes* left behind obvious traces. As one explores Donner Summit, though, one comes across a lot of other things related to the rich history. All of those things have stories too and we've been collecting them. Now they're making appearances in the Heirloom.

If you find any "Odds & Ends" you'd like to share pass them on to the editor - Donner Summit Historical Society

Bedrock Mortars, Metates, etc. - Summit Valley Native American

The Martis and the Kings Beach Cultures occupied Summit Valley during summers and left behind evidence of their residence in many places. The mortars, mostly ground into glacial erratics (large boulders), are not as "sexy" as the petroglyphs carved into the Sierra granite in many places, but they are maybe much more impressive.

The mortars are almost always several inches deep and granite is one of the hardest rocks on earth. Imagine the time it took Native American women to grind those holes into the Sierra granite while grinding only foods like nuts, seeds and berries. At the mortar sites women passed on important lessons to the young girls. Generation after generation little bits of culture passed on with each meal ground into the mortars.

There are dozens of mortar and metate sites around the meadow. Most are on the outskirts although there are a few in the center. Some of the sites contain just one or two mortars, while others must have been "party central" as many women at a time worked and talked.

The men were nearby knapping basalt, fashioning the rock pieces into projectile points for spears. They too passed on cultural knowledge to the boys, summer after summer, generation after generation, until the basalt discards littered the ground in thousands and thousands of pieces.

What Was on the Menu

For the Martis, and the Kings Beach Culture which came later, the Sierra was a cornucopia – like today's supermarkets. There were all kinds of game from small to large. Birds and fish were caught with nets. Larger animals were hunted with spears thrown with atlatls (throwing sticks).

The Martis did not know the bow and arrow. Hunting was the man's game.

Gathering was the women's responsibility and there was so much to gather. Acorns were a staple food and good – at least once the tannins (bitterness) were removed by soaking or washing acorns in water. The acorns had to be carried up from lower elevations. On the Sierra Crest there was also a wide variety of other seeds, nuts, and berries.

Nuts and seeds were ground into flour and then made into a gruel. Acorn meal was also roasted, baked into tortilla type breads, or made into mush using boiling stones which were heated and then placed in baskets holding food or water.

Besides seeds and game local Native Americans ate tubers, bulbs, fruits, berries, grubs, larvae, caterpillars, grasshoppers, and other insects. Sugar pine sap was harvested for eating and seasoning.

All of those foods could have ended up in the mortars for pounding in preparation for eating.

(Above: This is one of the few grinding rocks not on the periphery of the meadow. It has five grinding holes on the surface (left) and the east end has a very nice metate about 18 inches long. Feel the smoothness of the metate and imagine how many meals were prepared using it.)

(Above: Single mortar with basalt flakes nearby.)

Left, more mortars.

Metates possibly predate the mortars. They are large grinding slicks. Manos, oval stones, were used to grind hard seeds into fine flour.

Mortars were used to grind nuts and seeds to make flour or gruel. Sometimes berries were ground to add flavor. Insects were also ground and added to meals. Mortars are several inches in diameter and several inches deep.

The Martis also ground cupules into granite. They are much smaller pits in the stone, only an inch and a half in diameter.

No one knows why they were made - perhaps for mystical reasons?

Sierra Cornucopia

antelope/rabbits/squirrels/deer/fox/mountain sheep/mountain lion/trout/suckers/wolves/bison elk/coyotes/bobcat/rodents/small game/grasses/ferns/grass seeds/pollen/plant bulbs (e.g. Camus Lily)/tarweed seeds/mule ear seeds (Wyethia)/Brodiaea bulbs/squaw root (epon)
Manzanita berries/goose berries/wild onion/green shoots/miner's lettuce/cress/juniper berries termites/blackberries/grasshoppers/larvae/caterpillars

Top Left: This is one of the few grinding rocks not on the periphery of Van Norden meadow. It has five grinding holes on the surface and the east end has a very nice metate about 18 inches long. Feel the smoothness of the metate and imagine how many meals were prepared using it.

The Martis also ground cupules, left, into granite. They are much smaller pits in the stone, only an inch and a half in diameter.

No one knows why they were made - perhaps for mystical reasons?

Above: a mortar about four inches in diameter along with some basalt flakes. Basalt was used by the Martis to make projectile points.

Below right: a metate or large grinding slick with the mano which is used to do the grinding. Metates are very smooth. Note the concavity.

pics only available if you click onto the site

[Tashunke Witko Tiwahe/Crazy Horse Family/ECF](#)

Paul Redbird was Crazy Horse's brother-in-law. His wife Her Door is also pictured. He was Old Eagle's (Amos Clown's) brother. His and Old Eagle's father was Fights the Thunder and their

mother was Thin Out. He died in 1933 at the age of 71. She died in 1942 at the age of 80. Both lived on the Cheyenne River Reservation. More details of our family can be found in our book "Crazy Horse the Lakota Warriors :ice and Legacy" found at this link: <https://reelcontact.com/.../crazy-horse-the-lakota...>



[Mary Traversie Dupris Talks and her grandson Blaine Clown Sr.](#) Mary graduated from Hampton College in Virginia and became the first Lakota teacher on our Rez. She was also an interpreter. In 1920 the government looked into our grandmother's family through a probate hearing. They wanted to know if we were the Crazy Horse family and that scared us. She helped keep the family safe by keeping the government off balance, telling them that our family was not the family they were looking for. The backstory to the hearing was the government had taken back 320 acres of Waglula (known under his ration name as Woman's Breast at the time) and Red Leggins 640 acres allotment of land and given it to a non-Lakota family named Purdy. The reason they gave was that she had not put her land to "good use"...meaning she had not proven herself to be a successful farmer. Our family saw that this only happened to Lakota families. Additional information in our book "Crazy Horse the Lakota Warrior's Life and Legacy". Link found **[here: https://reelcontact.com/.../crazy-horse-the-lakota...](https://reelcontact.com/.../crazy-horse-the-lakota...)**



Watch the Global Premiere of If An Owl Calls Your Name

A film about the long, sacred work of healing what was never meant to be broken...

See more



www.theeternalsong.org/owl-register

[If An Owl Calls Your Name: A Film About Intergenerational Healing on Indigenous Lands
A Film of Ceremony, Grief, and the Quiet Power of Intergenerational Return](#)

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[Career and technical internship numbers increase significantly in just two](#)



Washoe County School District reports 1,100% rise in student internships over two years, aims for 600 annual completions by 2030.

[Read more...](#)

**Who Gets to Be Indian—And Who Decides?**

The very American story of Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance

By [David Treuer](#)

*A studio portrait of Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance, circa 1908. In the background are a Blackfeet family traveling on horseback, Native American students at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, and a Blackfeet tribesman on the Glacier National Park reservation in Montana. (Illustration by Paul Spella\*)*

Extract: In 1928, Chief Buffalo Child Long Lance published a memoir that caused a sensation in the literary world. It opened with his earliest memory: Barely a year old, he was riding in a moss baby carrier on his mother's back, surrounded by women and horses. His mother's hand was bleeding, and she was crying. Long Lance wrote that when he'd recounted this memory to his aunt years later, he'd been told that he was remembering the "exciting aftermath of an Indian fight" in which his uncle Iron Blanket had just been killed by the Blackfeet Tribe's traditional enemies, the Crow. His mother's hand was bleeding because she had amputated her own finger in mourning.

[View More](#)

His next memory was of falling off a horse at age 4. "From this incident on," he wrote, "I remember things distinctly. I remember moving about over the prairies from camp to camp." Born to a Blackfeet warrior in the late 19th century, during the final days of the "free" Blackfeet in northern Montana and southern Alberta, Long Lance wrote that his father's generation was facing "the mystery of the future in relation to the coming of the White Man."

Long Lance attended the infamous Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania, and received a presidential appointment to West Point. Eager to fight in the Great War even before America entered the conflict, he traveled to Montreal in 1916 to enlist in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, fought at Vimy Ridge, and was twice wounded.

[www.theatlantic.com/magazine/2026/02/chief-buffalo-child-long-lance-native-american-identity/685326utm\\_source=facebook&utm\\_medium=cr&utm\\_campaign=2024\\_Content\\_ContentTestingII\\_Prospecting\\_Sales\\_Advantage&utm\\_content=011326\\_WhoGetsToBeIndian\\_NA\\_NA\\_NoCTA&utm\\_term=ContentTestingII\\_Advantage&referral=FB\\_PAID&utm\\_id=6581568102677&fbclid=IwY2xjawPuLGxleHRuA2F1bQEwAGFkaWQAAAY9T0\\_fRXNydgMGYXBwX2lkEDiYMjAzOTE3ODgyMDA4OTIAAR6HzPwHUSboOBp9\\_zQ9QhMGcWrLbBvMfxma7fDQF4hXIrH-sgpo0nU2vaw08A\\_aem\\_MWmq1vfU4L4c0RpOxxXdNA&campaign\\_id=6581568102677&ad\\_id=6860392883877](http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/2026/02/chief-buffalo-child-long-lance-native-american-identity/685326utm_source=facebook&utm_medium=cr&utm_campaign=2024_Content_ContentTestingII_Prospecting_Sales_Advantage&utm_content=011326_WhoGetsToBeIndian_NA_NA_NoCTA&utm_term=ContentTestingII_Advantage&referral=FB_PAID&utm_id=6581568102677&fbclid=IwY2xjawPuLGxleHRuA2F1bQEwAGFkaWQAAAY9T0_fRXNydgMGYXBwX2lkEDiYMjAzOTE3ODgyMDA4OTIAAR6HzPwHUSboOBp9_zQ9QhMGcWrLbBvMfxma7fDQF4hXIrH-sgpo0nU2vaw08A_aem_MWmq1vfU4L4c0RpOxxXdNA&campaign_id=6581568102677&ad_id=6860392883877)

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Amid a shortage of arts educators, a new fund launches to train teachers

https://edsourcesource.org/2026/amid-a-shortage-of-art-educators-a-new-fund-launches-to-train-teachers/750298?utm_medium=referral&utm_source=nextdoor.com&utm_campaign=nextdoor_news

Colorado River governors see progress after DC meeting. [Nevada Current](#)

"Arizona stands to see the largest cuts if the states can't reach an agreement, because its Central Arizona Project is one of the newest users of the river water, making it legally one of the first to be cut."

Scholarships (H-T) with March 1 Deadline

<u>Hancock Health Foundation Scholarships</u>	\$3,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Horatio Alger National Scholarship</u>	\$25,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Horatio Alger Undergraduate Scholarship</u>	\$60,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Howard and Helen Hauff Memorial Scholarship</u>	\$1,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Idaho Opportunity Scholarship</u>	\$14,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Iowa Automobile Dealers Foundation for Education Scholarship</u>	\$4,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Iowa Funeral Directors Association Scholarships</u>	\$1,000	March 01, 2026
<u>ISAC Monetary Award Program</u>	\$500	March 01, 2026
<u>IUMF High School Senior Scholarships</u>	\$4,500	March 01, 2026
<u>IUMF Non-Methodist College Scholarships</u>	\$4,800	March 01, 2026
<u>IUMF United Methodist College Scholarships</u>	\$3,600	March 01, 2026
<u>IUMF United Methodist Seminary Scholarships</u>	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
<u>IUMF Westmar Scholarship</u>	\$3,600	March 01, 2026
<u>Jane C. Waldbaum Archaeological Field School Scholarship</u>	\$2,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Jeffrey D. Sollender Scholarship</u>	\$20,000	March 01, 2026
<u>John C. Volderauer Scholarship</u>	\$2,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Joyce Ivy Summer Scholars Scholarship</u>	\$6,600	March 01, 2026
<u>KCF Kreager Family Scholarship</u>	\$3,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Kentucky Early Childhood Development Scholarship</u>	Full-Tuition	March 01, 2026
<u>Life Happens Life Lessons Scholarship</u>	\$15,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Life on Purpose Scholarship</u>	\$40,000	March 01, 2026
<u>M.R. Hellie Memorial Scholarship</u>	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Mainely Character Scholarship</u>	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Marian Othmer Schultz Scholarship</u>	\$1,500	March 01, 2026
<u>Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation</u>	\$40,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Mary Fran Carroll Non-Traditional Scholarship</u>	\$22,500	March 01, 2026
<u>Mary Fran Carroll Traditional Scholarship</u>	\$22,500	March 01, 2026
<u>Maryland Part-Time Grant Program</u>	\$2,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Maryland State Delegate Scholarship</u>	\$35,508	March 01, 2026
<u>Matsuo Bridge Company Ltd. of Japan Scholarship</u>	\$10,000	March 01, 2026
<u>Matthew E. Minor Memorial Scholarship</u>	\$500	March 01, 2026

Michael Berube Foundation Mental Health Leadership Scholarship	\$4,000	March 01, 2026
Nebraska Opportunity Grant	\$2,320	March 01, 2026
New Jersey Survivor Tuition Benefits Program	Full-Tuition	March 01, 2026
New Jersey World Trade Center Scholarship	\$6,000	March 01, 2026
Opus Scholarship Program	\$2,500	March 01, 2026
Orangewood Foundation Undergraduate Scholarship	\$5,900	March 01, 2026
Phil Jenkins Memorial Scholarship	\$1,000	March 01, 2026
Project Yellow Light Hunter Garner Scholarship	\$2,000	March 01, 2026
PSGC Statewide Undergraduate Scholarship	\$4,000	March 01, 2026
Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Engineering/Geology Scholarship	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Technical School Scholarship	\$1,000	March 01, 2026
Rosa L. Parks Scholarship	\$3,000	March 01, 2026
SEG Scholarships	\$10,000	March 01, 2026
Selby Scholarship	\$7,000	March 01, 2026
SEMA Memorial Scholarship Fund	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
Sertoma Club of Springfield Scholarship	\$2,500	March 01, 2026
SMUD Powering Futures Scholarship	\$4,000	March 01, 2026
Stephen K. Hall ACWA Water Law & Policy Scholarship	\$10,000	March 01, 2026
TACTYC Scholarships	\$1,000	March 01, 2026
Tall Clubs International Student Scholarships	\$2,000	March 01, 2026
Tennessee HOPE Foster Child Tuition Grant	Varies	March 01, 2026
Tennessee HOPE Scholarship	\$20,400	March 01, 2026
Tennessee STEP UP Scholarship	\$20,400	March 01, 2026
The Charles L. Shor Epilepsy Opportunity Fund	\$10,000	March 01, 2026
The Dennis and Shirley Feldman Fellowship	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
The Doan Foundation For The Arts Scholarship	\$1,500	March 01, 2026
The DYB Scholarship Program	\$2,000	March 01, 2026
The Elevating Futures Scholarship Fund	\$22,000	March 01, 2026
The Lewis Scholarship	\$10,000	March 01, 2026
The Mitchell Institute Scholarship	\$10,000	March 01, 2026

The Morgan Jayne Hill Memorial Scholarship	\$1,000	March 01, 2026
The Richard G. Zimmerman Scholarship	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
The Rubber Division, ACS Undergraduate Scholarship	\$5,000	March 01, 2026
The Scholarship for Journalism Diversity Honoring Julie Schoo	\$20,000	March 01, 2026
The Thunderbirds Scholars Program	Full-Tuition	March 01, 2026
The Wes Vernon Broadcast Scholarship	\$20,000	March 01, 2026

Sierra Nevada Ally: [Writing a guidebook pays off, really](#)

The Nevada Independent: [Lombardo's office declines lawmaker's request to attend meeting on Musk's Boring Co.](#)

Nevada Current: [Lower oil and gas leasing rates make low impact in NV](#)

Pahrump Valley Times: [Dark Sky Festival returning to Death Valley National Park next weekend](#)

Pahrump Valley Times: [Truck damages Death Valley sand dunes; rare plants destroyed](#)

Mountain West News Bureau: [Tahoe residents press lawmakers for greater oversight of TRPA](#)

Mountain West News Bureau: [Rare desert plant thrives at Nevada solar site, offering lessons for the Mountain West](#)

Reno News & Review: [Nature out of balance: Once a conservation success story, Nevada's peregrine falcons are now disappearing](#)

The Record Courier: [Nevada Forester up for Oregon position](#)

Grist: [Can you build data centers in a desert without draining the water supply? Utah is finding out.](#)

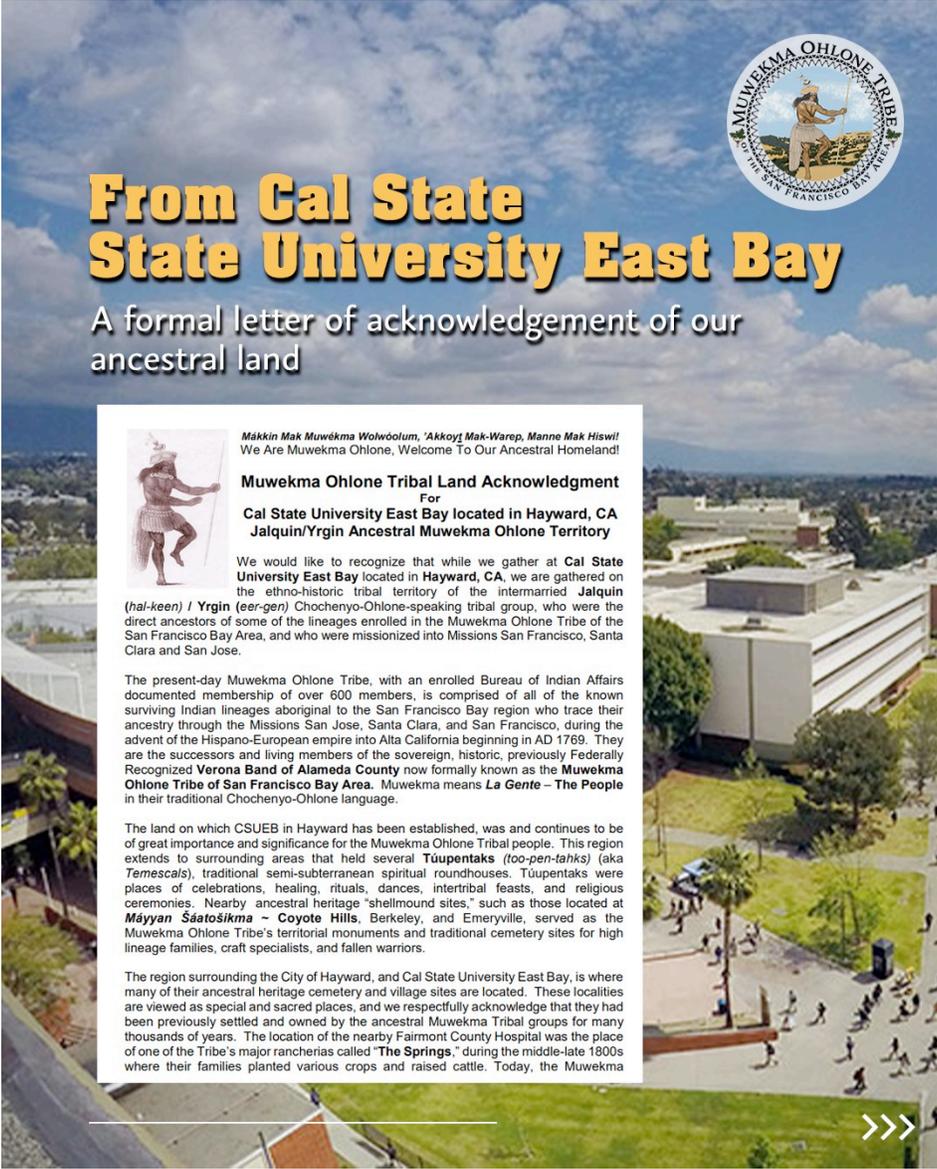
[Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area](#)

Cal State East Bay didn't just acknowledge us. They learned our story, spoke our names, and invited others to honor the land they occupy. They recognize that the Muwekma Ohlone aren't history. We're here. We're thriving. We're part of the fabric of Hayward and the Bay Area today. This kind of acknowledgment matters because it reminds everyone: this land has a people, a culture, a living legacy that predates every building, every border, every institution.

When universities, organizations, and communities take the time to understand whose land they're on, they become part of the solution. Cal State East Bay sees us. They respect us. And they're asking others to do the same. This is the kind of allyship that moves us forward.

To every institution on Muwekma Ohlone territory: follow this example. Learn our history. Say our names. And stand with us as we continue to fight for the recognition we deserve.

[#MuwekmaOhlone](#) [#IndianAffairs](#) [#LetterOfSupport](#) [#CalStateUniversity](#) [#FederalRecognition](#)
[#FightForFederalRecognition](#) [#Congress](#) [#IndigenousPeople](#) [#JusticeForMuwekmaOhlone](#)
[#IndigenousSovereignty](#) [#IndigenousCommunities](#) [#BayAreaPolitics](#)



**From Cal State
State University East Bay**

A formal letter of acknowledgement of our
ancestral land



Mákkín Mak Muwekma Wolwóolom, 'Ákkoyí Mak-Warop, Manne Mak Hiswil
We Are Muwekma Ohlone, Welcome To Our Ancestral Homeland!

Muwekma Ohlone Tribal Land Acknowledgment
For
Cal State University East Bay located in Hayward, CA
Jalquin/Yrgin Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone Territory

We would like to recognize that while we gather at **Cal State University East Bay** located in **Hayward, CA**, we are gathered on the ethno-historic tribal territory of the intermarried **Jalquin (hal-keen) / Yrgin (eer-geen)** Chochenyo-Ohlone-speaking tribal group, who were the direct ancestors of some of the lineages enrolled in the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, and who were missionized into Missions San Francisco, Santa Clara and San Jose.

The present-day Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, with an enrolled Bureau of Indian Affairs documented membership of over 600 members, is comprised of all of the known surviving Indian lineages aboriginal to the San Francisco Bay region who trace their ancestry through the Missions San Jose, Santa Clara, and San Francisco, during the advent of the Hispano-European empire into Alta California beginning in AD 1769. They are the successors and living members of the sovereign, historic, previously Federally Recognized **Verona Band of Alameda County** now formally known as the **Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of San Francisco Bay Area**. Muwekma means **La Gente – The People** in their traditional Chochenyo-Ohlone language.

The land on which CSUEB in Hayward has been established, was and continues to be of great importance and significance for the Muwekma Ohlone Tribal people. This region extends to surrounding areas that held several **Túupentaks (too-pen-tahks)** (aka **Temescals**), traditional semi-subterranean spiritual roundhouses. Túupentaks were places of celebrations, healing, rituals, dances, intertribal feasts, and religious ceremonies. Nearby ancestral heritage "shellmound sites," such as those located at **Máyyan Sáatošikma – Coyote Hills**, Berkeley, and Emeryville, served as the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe's territorial monuments and traditional cemetery sites for high lineage families, craft specialists, and fallen warriors.

The region surrounding the City of Hayward, and Cal State University East Bay, is where many of their ancestral heritage cemetery and village sites are located. These localities are viewed as special and sacred places, and we respectfully acknowledge that they had been previously settled and owned by the ancestral Muwekma Tribal groups for many thousands of years. The location of the nearby Fairmont County Hospital was the place of one of the Tribe's major rancherias called **"The Springs,"** during the middle-late 1800s where their families planted various crops and raised cattle. Today, the Muwekma

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