

Journal #4282 from sdc 11.7.18

It was quite a Night

*Online Nevada Encyclopedia (ONE): Native Americans on the Comstock
Oral Histories from the UNR Oral History Program*

Other Online Nevada Entries

In Las Vegas Macy's, Facebook opens a pop-up store

PL Pageant Dance Event Date Changed

*I'll Remember What Tr*mp's Nationalist Party Does to Native American Concerns When I Vote*



In 1916, Paiute women from Bishop register to vote. Photo by Andrew Forbes. [#suffrage](#) — with [Ambrosia Nalinlae Stone](#).



It was quite a Night!

[Lance A. Gumbs](#)

Our first Native American woman elected to Congress!!!! Omg! Congratulations Sharice Davids! I'm so happy for you and this great accomplishment for Indian Country! We are all proud of you!!!!!!

[Rep Wenona Benally](#)

A huge congratulations to our two

Vinton Hawley, PLPT Tribal Chairman's Page
 Posted by Lesley Williams
 7 hrs · 🌐

"The two observers will be wearing name tags and will be present at two locations, one at Pyramid Lake Tribal Office in Nixon and the Natchez Elementary School in Wadsworth. The goal is to make sure the election is functioning correctly, and the state is complying with state and federal laws."

We will show them the power of our VOTE!



Native women who have been elected to serve in Congress, [Debra Haaland](#) and [Sharice Davids](#)!! Glass ceiling shattered!!!!

[Janet Davis](#)

That's a wrap for Pyramid Lake! 194 Early Voters, 75 Walk in's today @ Nixon Precinct, 42 Tribal Walk In's at Wadsworth Precinct. 311 Voters Total! Great job everyone!

Minnesota now has its first Native American lieutenant governor: Peggy Flanagan

huffingtonpost.com

[We're Finally Going To Have Native American Women In Congress](#)

**Online Nevada Encyclopedia (ONE):
Native Americans on the Comstock**

This month we are celebrating [Native American Heritage Month](#) by featuring stories about Nevada's Native American communities and cultures on social media every Wednesday.

The development of the Comstock took a toll on the Northern Paiute Native American population of the region, but they adapted and even prospered in ways which seemed unlikely. Learn more about Native Americans on the Comstock at the [ONE](#).



Photo courtesy *Indian Country Today*.

The Value of History in the Era of Fake News

November 16, 2018

6:00 - 7:30 pm

Sundance Books and Music, Reno

Join us at our November *Salon*. Dr. Allyson Hobbs, author of *A Chosen Exile: A History of Racial Passing in American Life*, will be discussing the value of using history to provide perspective on contemporary issues and the importance of bearing witness to the realities of injustice in our nation. [Learn More](#)

Oral Histories from UNR

- [about Frank Yparraguirre: An Oral History](#)

Frank Yparraguirre also gives attention to both the Basque and Washoe presence in Carson Valley. His testimony is augmented by the comments of Mr. Raymond Borda, which are appended to the interview. These are directed toward the related subjects of the French Hotel (a Basque inn), its attached handball court, and concentrations of Washoe Indians in the vicinity.

[Marvin Dressler and Ted Sallee: An Oral History](#) UNOHP Catalog #113

Marvin Dressler and Ted Sallee: A Contribution to a Survey of Life in Carson Valley from First Settlement through the 1950s

Interviewee: Marvin Dressler and Ted Sallee Interviewed: 1984 Published: 1984

Interviewer: R. T. King

[Read more about Marvin Dressler and Ted Sallee: An Oral History](#)

- [about Arnold R. Trimmer: An Oral History](#)

[Winona James: An Oral History](#) UNOHP Catalog #121

[Winona James: A Contribution to a Survey of Life in Carson Valley from First Settlement through the 1950s](#)

Interviewee: Winona James Interviewed: 1984 Published: 1984 Interviewer: R. T. King
[Read more about Winona James: An Oral History](#)

[Bernice Auchoberry: An Oral History](#) UNOHP Catalog #108

[Bernice Auchoberry: A Contribution to a Survey of Life in Carson Valley from First Settlement through the 1950s](#)

Interviewee: Bernice Auchoberry Interviewed: 1984 Published: 1984
Interviewer: R. T. King [Read more](#)

[Harry Hawkins: An Oral History](#) UNOHP Catalog #016

[Harry Hawkins: Douglas-Alpine History](#) Interviewee: Harry Hawkins Interviewed: 1965
Published: 1967 Interviewer: Mary Ellen Glass

Harry Hawkins was born in Alpine County, California, in 1881. His grandparents were among the earliest settlers in the area of Woodfords, on the property where Mr. Hawkins still resides. His home, which he calls “the castle of mystery,” is a storehouse of local memorabilia—artifacts, documents, photographs. [Read more](#)

[The University of Nevada, Reno Anthropology Research Museum](#) UNOHP Catalog #232

Interviewees: Catherine S. Fowler and Donald L. Hardesty Interviewed: 2002
Published: 2013 Interviewer: Morgan Blanchard
[Read more about The University of Nevada, Reno Anthropology Research Museum](#)

[Warren d'Azevedo: An Oral History](#) UNOHP Catalog #203

[Warren d'Azevedo: By Dead Reckoning](#)

Interviewee: Warren d'Azevedo Interviewed: 1997-1998, 2005 Published: 2005
Interviewer: Penny Rucks [Read more](#)

Articles from the Online Nevada Catalogue *(many of these are examples of why, you, the readers, need to actively be involved with existing historical associations/institutions.....to correct, expand, and energize public information! sdc)*

[Tule Springs Archaeology and Paleontology](#)

Possible evidence for the association of early people and extinct late Ice Age animals resulted in two investigations at Tule Springs in Southern Nevada. The first was undertaken intermittently between 1933 and 1956 by Mark Raymond Harrington and Ruth DeEtte Simpson of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.

- [Read more about Tule Springs Archaeology and Paleontology](#)

[Toquima Cave](#)

Toquima Cave is located within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, about twenty-five miles southeast of Austin, the last half of this distance being reached by traveling over a dirt road. The site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002 and was excavated as part of a larger study conducted by the American Museum of Natural History throughout the Monitor Valley.

- [Read more](#)
- [about Washoe Tribe of California and Nevada](#)

[Muddy Mission](#)

After Mormon missionaries established a way station between Utah and California at Las Vegas in 1855, they received a directive from the [Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints](#) to scout more town sites just north of the area along the Muddy River. Not everyone approved, but Church officials authorized new Muddy settlements anyway. Before long, the Muddy missionaries discovered why no one else had settled there before them. [Read more](#)

[Sunshine Locality](#)

The Sunshine Locality is a National Historic Register Palaeoarchaic archaeological site located in White Pine County, Nevada. This site, which gets its name from the nearby Sunshine Well, has been the focus of archaeological interest for more than fifty years because of its extensive surface deposits, believed to be representative of some of the earliest occupants of North America.

[Read more about Sunshine Locality](#)

[Sue Coleman](#)

Sue Coleman of Carson City, Nevada, is carrying on a generations-deep family tradition of basket weaving from her Native American, Washoe heritage. The daughter of Theresa Smokey Jackson, whose own mother and grandmother were weavers, Coleman takes great pride in maintaining the family legacy. [Read more](#)

[Stillwater Indian Reservation: Sewing and Quilting](#)


The Baptist Indian Mission located on the Stillwater Indian Reservation near Fallon, Nevada, not only served as a church for Paiute tribal members, but also as a gathering place for many reservation social events, classes, and other activities (1911-1931). Baptist missionary women such as Lillian R. Corwin and Mary Brown offered classes on sewing and quilting to Paiute women and young girls.

- [Read more](#)

[Rock Art of Nevada](#)

“Rock art” is the collective term for a variety of forms of visual representation made on natural rocky surfaces (boulders, cliff faces, cave walls, etc.) and are found throughout the world. Pictographs and petroglyphs represent the two main techniques used to make rock art. Pictographs are made through an additive process, where they are applied to the rock surface, and include paintings, charcoal drawings, stencils, prints. Petroglyphs are made by a reductive process, in which they are cut into the rock by engraving, pecking, incising or abrasion.

•[Read more about Rock Art of Nevada](#)



The poster features a red background with the title 'KILLING GAMES' in large white letters. Below the title is the subtitle 'WILDLIFE IN THE CROSSHAIRS' in smaller white letters. The central image shows a silhouette of a person in a boat with a rifle, and a coyote silhouette to the right. At the top, there are several award logos including 'Wild & Scenic Film', 'Wild & Scenic', 'Wild & Scenic', 'Wild & Scenic', 'Wild & Scenic', and 'Wild & Scenic'. At the bottom right is the Project Coyote logo. Below the poster, there are three white boxes with black text: 'PLAYING AT: Wild & Scenic On Tour Friends of Black Rock/HighRock', 'DATE: November 9, 2018 ~Films start at 7:00 pm~', and 'VENUE: Whitney Peak Hotel 255 N. Virginia St., Reno, NV 89501'. At the very bottom is the website 'ProjectCoyote.org'.

PLAYING AT: Wild & Scenic On Tour
Friends of Black Rock/HighRock

DATE: November 9, 2018
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VENUE: Whitney Peak Hotel
255 N. Virginia St., Reno, NV 89501

ProjectCoyote.org

[Robert Heizer](#)

Robert Fleming Heizer was one of two towering figures who dominated Great Basin archaeology after World War II. Heizer, of the University of California at Berkeley, focused on understanding the sequences of past periods of occupation. The other, Jesse Jennings of the University of Utah, worked with Great Basin prehistoric sites, developing the notion of the Desert Archaic Lifeway. Heizer excavated at Nevada's Lovelock Cave, Humboldt Cave, and Eastgate Cave, and his students excavated numerous caves throughout Northern Nevada.

•[Read more about Robert Heizer](#)
*[about Pyramid Lake War](#)

[Pueblo Grande de Nevada: Lost City](#)

Beginning about 300 BC, a native culture developed and flourished for over 1000 years in the Moapa Valley of Southern Nevada. This culture's development paralleled the well-known

Puebloan cultures of the Southwest in the Four Corners area of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. It was related to neighboring Southwest cultures by its technology and agricultural lifestyle. It may or may not have shared language and kinship. The modern Hopi culture in Arizona claims all of these people as their ancestors. In the Hopi language these "ancient ones" are known as Hisatsinom.

- [Read more](#)

Prehistoric Trade at Lost City

Many artifacts found in the Lost City sites at Pueblo Grande de Nevada in the southern part of the state were transported long distances by prehistoric people. Members of the Anasazi community may have traveled seasonally or traded with other travelers for "exotic" items. Some of the non-local goods found at the Lost City are shell beads from California coastal areas, obsidian from Utah or central Nevada, turquoise from California, and pottery from Anasazi groups in what is now Arizona and Utah.

- [Read more about Prehistoric Trade at Lost City](#)

Owyhee

Located in northeastern Nevada near the Idaho border, Owyhee slowly emerged after the establishment of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation in 1877. The town got its name from the Owyhee River, which flows through the reservation. Original housing was made of sagebrush and willow structures called wikiups, but permanent structures eventually followed. A small school was erected in 1881.

- [Read more](#)
- [about Nineteenth-Century Immigration and Ethnicity in Nevada: An Overview](#)

Nevada's First Mining

Nevada is known as a mining state due to its history of silver and gold mining, which began in the nineteenth century. However, the first miners in Nevada were Native Americans, starting perhaps more than 2000 years ago. Metals that were important in times that are more recent were not important to prehistoric miners, as there was no knowledge of smelting. Important minerals for mining included salt, turquoise, magnesite, and other minerals.

- [Read more](#)
- [about Nineteenth-Century Immigration and Ethnicity in Nevada: An Overview](#)

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Lovelock Culture

About 4000 years ago, Great Basin archaeological cultures blossomed after an interval marked by prolonged droughts. The overall climate at this time was cooler and wetter than that of today. That resulted in the expansion of regional wetlands and lakes, including formation of wetlands in formerly dry lakebeds. This increase in effective precipitation resulted in an abundance of plants and animals that became available as food and necessities used by Native Americans in their daily lives.

[Read more about Lovelock Culture](#)

Lost City Archaeology

The first prehistoric Pueblo (Anasazi) ruins discovered in Nevada were at [Lost City](#) in Southern Nevada, near the now-submerged town of St. Thomas. Small homesteads were scattered along the northeast edge of the Moapa Valley for about six miles, starting near Logandale and extending southeast into what is now the Overton Arm of [Lake Mead](#). [Read more](#)

Vernacular Architecture in Nevada

Vernacular architecture is a term encompassing a range of building forms, types, and styles. In the past, the term referred to folk or traditional building by people with no formal architectural training. Today, scholars define the term more broadly to include the architecture of specific regions or popular, ordinary buildings, such as shopping malls, even if designed by trained architects. Vernacular architecture can also refer to an approach to architectural studies that examines the relationships between everyday life and people.

- [Read m](#)

Lilly Sanchez

Lilly V. Sanchez was born in Duckwater, Nevada, in 1923 and was raised in a traditional Native American, Western Shoshone family, helping her mother and grandmother gather willows for baskets. After her children were grown, Sanchez reawakened the basket making skills she learned as a child. For more than thirty years she has been creating beautiful cradleboards, winnowing trays, cone baskets, and other traditional forms in willow. [Read more](#)

Wadsworth

The Wadsworth area was important for settlers as early as 1841, but was not formally established until the railroad arrived. Westbound immigrants, having crossed the Forty-Mile Desert to the east, found the area on the big bend of the Truckee River a welcome place to rest and water livestock. Seasonal trading posts were established by 1854. Wadsworth turned from small settlement to permanent town in 1868, when it was designated as a service station and headquarters for the Central Pacific Railroad's Truckee Division. [Read more](#)

[In Las Vegas Macy's, Facebook opens a pop-up store](#)

A Facebook-branded space inside of Macy's at the Fashion Show shopping center will showcase 13 small businesses in November and December and seven in January.

Pageant Dance Group Practice

Date Changed to Thursday, November 15 from 5-6:30

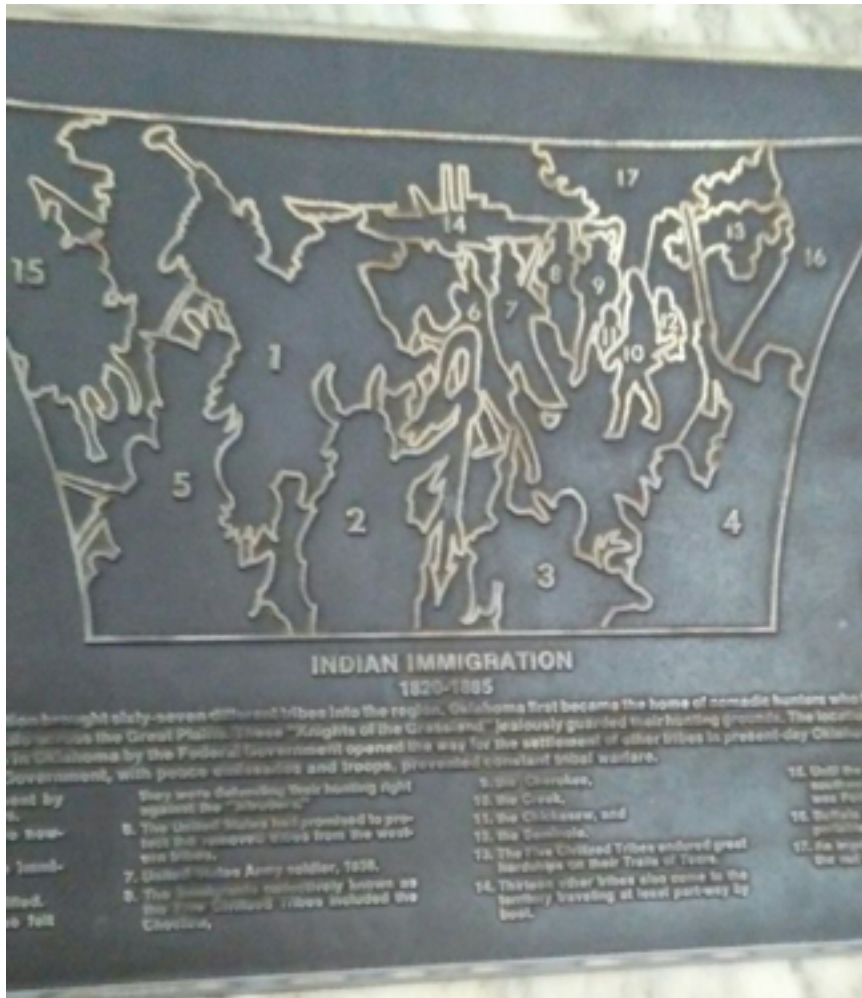


The Cultural Program, in collaboration with J.O.M, will be having a dance night. We will be learning the dances and why they were done. This will be an all age dance group. We will be reviving and singing the songs used in the Pyramid Lake dance groups.

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For more information contact Heidi Barlese or Nicholas Cortez at the Cultural Program
775.573.2403

I'll Remember What Tr*mp's Nationalist Party Does to Native American Concerns When I Vote
by Winter Rabbit



Displayed on 3rd floor of Oklahoma State Capital, which calls all the tribes' Trails of Tears "immigration." That's Genocide Denial.

~~~~~  
Native Americans, who weren't considered United States citizens until 1924, weren't able to vote until then. They can now. I have a grandparent who was 2/3, and that was told to me by a real geneticists on the phone. My grandparent's ancestors couldn't vote. I think about that. While I joined the Metis Nation of the US, I have a cousin who is Cheyenne. I watched with anger and concern as history repeated over the years, repeated by men wanting to destroy my cousin's culture. Men who didn't want my

cousin to vote.

Now, the same fundamentalist religion tries to assimilate him and his people to "Christianity" (not real Christians in my opinion):

[Apostolic Reformation Slithers to Canada to Commit More Cultural Genocide Against Indigenous People](#)

The same ignorant politicians believe in Manifest Destiny: [Tr\\*mp's Genocide Denial: "Our Ancestors Tamed a Continent"](#)

They have no respect for spirituality, not even their own: [Tr\\*mp Would Never Smoke the Peace Pipe "with the leaders" - Made Sacrilegious Statement](#)

They're racist: [Why "Pocahontas" Is Offensive, So Shut Up Eric Tr\\*mp - The Turd Doesn't Fall Far From the Pig](#)

Don't want to change: [Tr\\*ump "Now they're even trying to destroy statues of Christopher Columbus" Down w/"Heritage" Update](#)

And they'll keep raping the earth mother, until they're stopped: [Tr\\*ump Bragged He Had "the guts to approve that final leg" of the DAPL - "I just closed my eyes"](#)

Nothing changes until people change things with action. How much has really changed in the last centennial or so ?

Sitting Bull went on to describe the condition of the Indians. They had none of the things that white men had. If they were to become like white men they must have tools, livestock, and wagons, "because that is the way white people make a living."

Instead of accepting Sitting Bull's apology graciously and listening to what he had to say, the commissioners immediately launched another attack. Senator John Logan scolded him for breaking up the previous council and then for accusing the committee members of being drunk. "I want to say further that you are not a great chief of this country," Logan continued, "that you have no following, no power, no control, and no right to any control. You are on an Indian reservation merely at the sufferance of the government. You are fed by the government, clothed by the government, your children are educated by the government, and all you have and are today is because of the government. If it were not for the government you would be freezing and starving today in the mountains. I merely say these things to you to notify you that you cannot insult the people of the United States of America or its committees...The government feeds and clothes your children now, and desires to teach you to become farmers, and to civilize you, and to *make you as white men.*"<sup>11</sup> Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee. Brown. 425 - 426

How much has really changed in the last centennial or so ?

[Republicans wanted to suppress the Native American vote. It's working](#)

Control of the Senate in the 2018 midterms may hang on the fate of Heidi Heitkamp, the right-leaning Democrat from North Dakota. But her victory will be nearly impossible without the votes of the [Standing Rock Sioux tribe](#) and other Native communities across the heavily Republican state. Now, those communities are facing an insidious new threat: [voter ID laws](#) designed to strip American Indians of the right to vote.

- snip -

These ID requirements present a significant barrier to Native Americans, whose communities have [triple the unemployment and poverty rates](#) of the rest of the state and who often lack transportation to travel long distances to obtain a driver's license or state ID.

What is the difference between that time before Wounded Knee and now? Not much in terms of how the Dominant Culture treats Native Americans, except that now – ~~Native Americans~~ not all Native Americans have the right to vote. Still, they want to "*make you as white men.*"