

Adopt-A-Campsite Troop Guidebook



For Use
By Troops Attending
Camp Hi-Sierra

Santa Clara County Council
Boy Scouts of America

Adopt-A-Campsite

I Am A Lonely Campsite

I Need A Family

I Need Some Parents

I Need Your Love

I Need Your Care



Please Adopt Me

Dear Scout Troop,

I need people like you to guide me, and to help me grow into the kind of camp you want me to be. I want to become that spot that you can come to and enjoy, and feel that I belong to you as your part of camping experience in the wonderful mountains of Hi-Sierra.

What can you do for me, as your campsite?

- Clean my ground of slash and trash, and make my trails, giving me that pristine beauty that will make us all proud.
- Prepare my campfire circle.
- Level my tent platforms, making me safe at night.
- Build a gateway and trail signs, letting people know where to find me and enter my grounds. No fences please.
- Make a sign, labeling me with my Indian name.
- Repair or build my flag pole, tool rack, and bulletin board
- Make a plaque telling a little about my Indian ancestry
- Report to the Camp Ranger any aspects of me that need his attention and care.

So all these things, and more, along with the *approval* of the Camp Ranger before you start, plus using plans prepared by Santa Clara County Council to maintain my quality and still allow you to give me your personal touch.

Thank you!

Your Much Happier Camp Site

Adopt-A-Campsite Program

Purpose:

There are several goals that we wish to accomplish by implementing this program. One would be to instill a sense of ownership and pride in our camp properties and the individual campsites. Another is to encourage attendance at and use of our camp properties. A third goal is to physically improve the campsites for the benefit of all Scouts and Scouters who use our facilities.

How does it work?

A unit (Pack, Troop, Team, Post) would choose a campsite to adopt. This would normally be the site the unit uses during summer camp. The unit would then contact the **Properties Chairman** of the Maintenance and Development Committee **at Council** for a list of approved projects that are available for the site. Some of the projects would require that the items be built to certain specifications or designs, while others could be designed by the unit with the Property Chairman's and with the Camp Ranger's approval. The unit then would arrange for a time to do the work. This could be a campout or a weekend or whatever. Some projects, such as signs, could be built at home then transported to the site for installation.

What does the unit get for this?

You have the pleasure of having a summer campsite that is what you want it to be. You may place your unit number on the project for all to know whose it is. A reservation for a particular campsite, if made while your unit is in camp during the summer season, gives your unit priority for that campsite for the following summer camp season. Units can and may be bumped from a reserved campsite if there is a Camp capacity problem, but only after consultation and selection of alternate campsite.

It is the intention of this program that these specific projects be carried out at a time other than during scheduled summer sessions. However, some projects may be accomplished while the unit is in camp. Indeed, projects performed during the time the unit is in camp will receive recognition and in fact will be a factor on the campsite inspections core. It is the expressed intention of this program to have all units be able to participate in the improvement of our camp and to feel that it is truly their camp.

Indian Tribes with campsites at Camp Hi-Sierra

Blackfoot

Region: The Blackfoot ranged through the Saskatchewan River basin near Edmonton, Alberta, Canada through Montana and into the Yellowstone River area.

Dwelling Type: Hide covered Plains Teepee

Food: They hunted mainly for Buffalo on horseback, following the herds – The Blackfoot also gathered chokeberries, and dried meat called pemmican.

Population: Once a large tribe, their population was reduced by the introduction of disease and loss of buffalo herd.

Highlighted History: Blackfoot People were a nomadic tribe, following the buffalo herds throughout the Upper Plains areas. The Blackfoot had to learn a new way of life after the decimation of the buffalo herds by the white settlers; they now excel in farming, ranching and light industry.

Chippewa

Region: The Chippewa Nation encompasses Quebec and Ontario, Canada; Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin all the way to North Dakota.

Dwelling type: Ojibwe Wigwam or hide house

Food: Hunter / Gatherers – they hunted wild game, fished, harvested wild rice. They used birch bark canoe to hunt with.

Population: Third largest tribe in the Nation, now number about 56,400 from Michigan to Montana. They were collectively known as “Ojibwe” which means “People” and includes many tribes.

Highlighted History: During the 19th Century US Government attempted to relocate the Chippewa west of the Mississippi River as it was being settled by white settlers. In the 19th Century, the US Government moved them onto reservations.

Navajo

Region: The Navajo Nation covers more than 26,000 square miles, or 17 million acres, occupying all of NE Arizona, the SE portion of Utah, and NW New Mexico. They have the largest land areas assigned to one tribe in the United States.

Dwelling type: Rectangular wooden houses called “Hogans”

Food: The Navajo were Hunter/Gatherers – they raised maize, and harvested wild plants and edible roots, which was augmented with small wild game.

Population: According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there are 300,000 Navajo.

The Navajo are a Semi-autonomous Native American Group, having their own government, elected officials, Healthcare System with hospitals and clinics, and Housing Authority. They call themselves “Din’e”

Highlighted History: “The Long Walk” – During President Andrew Jackson’s administration, Congress enacted the “Indian Removal Act of 1863” which allowed the U.S. Government to remove Native Americans from their tribal lands, thus opening those areas to settlers. In 1863, 8,500 Navajo Men, Women and Children were removed from their native lands and forced to walk to Bosque Redondo, New Mexico, now Fort Sumner. Lacking

Navajo, continued

adequate provisions, nearly three quarters of the Navajos died from exposure and hardships during The Long Walk. Due to the lack of planning, inadequate dwelling and shortages of food and water by the US Government upon their arrival, many more perished.

During World War Two, their unwritten language was used as an unbreakable code by U.S. Forces to help defeat the Japanese in the Pacific. Native Navajos were recruited as “Code Talkers”, and referred to themselves as “Wind Talkers”.

Paiute

Region: Eastern California, Western Nevada, and Southeastern Oregon, and lived near bodies of water, streams and wetlands for fish and wild game.

Dwelling type: Tule reed or thatch covered Teepees

Food: Paiutes were Hunter/Gatherers. They gathered seeds, nuts, edible roots and berries. Pinyon Nuts were a favorite among the tribes.

Population: There are two bands – the Northern Paiutes of California, Nevada and Oregon, who called themselves “Numa”, and the Southern Paiute of Arizona, who called themselves “Nuwuvi” – both terms translate to mean “People”. A relatively small tribe, with some 5,800 remaining. Population severely decimated by smallpox, introduced by European Traders during the Paiutes’ first contact with them during the 1820’s.

Highlighted History: European contact may have occurred as early as the 1820’s, but first documented contact was in the 1840’s by Spaniards exploring California. They were largely unaffected by their influences at this point. The Paiute got along with other Indian tribes, but not with the encroaching white settlers. Tensions resulted in skirmishes, retaliations by settlers, counterattacks by the Paiutes and eventually, intervention by US Troops – those resulted in the Pyramid Lake Wars of 1860 and the Bannock Wars of 1878.

Miwok

Region: Miwok Indians ranged all over the areas surrounding Camp Hi-Sierra. They resided on the western slopes and foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, from the Sacramento River to the San Joaquin Valley and Delta regions. They also resided in the Marin, Sonoma, Contra Costa and Lake County regions

Dwelling type : Miwok resided in a structure called a “Umuucha”, which is like a bark covered styled teepee.

Food: They were Hunter/Gatherers, who lived off the land. They gathered acorns, but also fished the rivers and streams, and hunted small fowl and game. The Sierra Nevada Tribe of the Miwoks preferred the black oak acorn for their diet, which they propagated throughout the region, all the way out to what is today Yosemite National Park.

Population: In 1770, there were about 11,000 Miwok Indians. By 1930, there were less than 400. There are many different but related tribes in the region.

Highlighted History: In 2008, a cache of Miwok artifacts was discovered in Calaveras County, some more than 5000 years old. After the artifacts are photographed, studied and catalogued, the artifacts will be returned to their rightful place in a special ceremony – the Miwok believe that artifacts belong to the earth.

Yahi

Region: Yahi lived in the Northern Sacramento Valley and Central California areas. – Yahi was part of the Yana people – Yahi were the southern most tribe dwellers.

Dwelling type: They Yahi built and lived in semi-subterranean houses, that kept them cool during the summer months, and then covered up, kept them warm in the winter.

Food: The Yahi and Yana people were Hunter/Gatherers. Yahi lived on fish and wild game, gathered fruit, berries, acorns and edible roots.

Population: The Yahi population in 1770 was about 1500 – by 1865, there was less than 50. They are now extinct.

Highlighted History: The last native Yahi was named “Ishi” (born circa 1860-died in 1916) – his name was given to him by his physician, Alfred Kroeber. Ishi, who did not talk to outsiders, never revealed his true Yahi name, saying he was never named – eluding to the fact that he was indeed the last of his tribe since there was no tribal naming ceremony for him. Ishi hid in the Mount Lassen wilderness of Northern California with the last of his relatives for 40 years – after his last relation died in 1911, he came out of the wilderness near Oroville and lived out his life at UC Berkeley with his physician. He was extensively studied during this time. He contracted Tuberculosis after his first contact in 1911 and died in 1916.

Delaware

Region: The Delaware Indians inhabited the area around the present state of Delaware, the upper New Jersey State area, and southern New York State

Dwelling type: Rectangular barrel – roofed house

Food: Practiced large scale agriculture before the arrival of Europeans. Principally grew maize. They were Hunter/Gatherers, who lived off the land, fished and hunted wild game.

Population: They were known as “Lenape” – they lived in Delaware and the lower Hudson River basin, the Delaware Valley, and along the Hudson Valley and New York Harbor regions. The Delaware Indians numbered between 2000 to nearly 5000 at their height of existence.

Highlighted History: After the arrival of the Dutch in the 17th Century, the Delaware Indians became heavily involved in the fur trade, which consisted primarily of beaver pelts, which they traded with other tribes and settlers.

Havasu

Region: They call themselves “Havasupai” - The Havasupai people lived in Northern Arizona – they are the only permanent residents of the Grand Canyon for the last 800 years.

Dwelling type: Resided in a hide covered Teepee.

Food: Wild plants, edible roots, maize, game and fish

Population: A small tribe, they still number about 639 members in 2000, with 200 additional claiming Havasupai roots. .

Highlighted History: They were restricted by the U.S. Government to the Grand Canyon area for 93 years; they had to change their way of life to accommodate the lack of food.

Havasu, continued

The Havasuais eked out a meager living out of trading and selling pottery with visitors, and with farming. Their financial enterprises now consist of fees to tribal lands, in particular The Grand Canyon, and the concessions, cafés and hotels residing on tribal lands.

Hopi

Region: The Hopi currently reside in Northeast Arizona, surrounded by the much larger Navajo Indian Reservation.

Dwelling type: A Pueblo, a Spanish term for their rectangular shaped clay brick house

Food: Maize, wild plants. They developed agriculture, and raised corn, beans, squash, and cotton

Population: A relatively small tribe, they still number about 9,000 –

Highlighted History: Historically, they were forced from their ancestral lands by the Athabascan migrations out of Canada in the 15th Century; the Athabascan are the ancestral people of the present day Navajo and Apache Tribes. The oldest Hopi village, Old Oraibi, located on the Third Mesa in New Mexico, is the oldest continuously occupied settlement in the United States – it was formed in 1100 AD. They have one language and they are one tribe.

Arapaho

Region: The Arapaho resided on the Eastern Plains of Colorado and Wyoming – and may have originally lived in Eastern North Dakota and Western Minnesota.

Dwelling type: Plains Teepee, covered in bison hide made by the women of their tribe.

Food: They hunted large game, chiefly buffalo on horse back. They followed the buffalo herds for hunting.

Population: Historically a religious people, they were a small tribe. They now number about 1200. They were pushed onto a reservation in Southwestern Oklahoma, near Anadarko.

Highlighted History: The Arapahos used dogs to move from hunting site to hunting site and dwelled up against the Eastern Rockies during the harsh winters. Upon first contact with European settlers, they were introduced to pack horses; they found that easier to move from hunting site to hunting site.–After the introduction of the horse, they raided the Pawnee and Comanche tribes for their horses. Later sold furs to Indian tribe and settlers; “Arapaho” is Pawnee for “Traders.”

Maidu

Region: The Maidu Tribe resided in the Northern California and the central Sierra Nevada areas of the state.

Dwelling type: Semi-subterranean house

Food: They were Hunter/Gatherers. They principally lived on acorns, but they were known as the “Digger Indians” by European Immigrants because they dug for edible roots. They also fished from streams and ate many other plants and animal species.

Population: Once one of the largest tribes in all of North America, with a population of about 3 persons per square mile. Now down to about 300 Maidu.

Maidu, continued

Highlighted History: The Maidu Tribe were well-known as exemplary basket makers. Using different colored grasses and natural dyes, they made highly detailed baskets from thimble sized to nearly 10 feet in diameter.

Costanoan

Region: The Costanoans lived along the San Francisco Peninsula; primarily in the San Carlos area and also in the Monterey and Salinas areas. They are part of the Ohlone Band of Indians. There were 50 distinct Indian tribes within the Ohlone Nation that have been recorded.

Dwelling type: Dome bark, thatch, or hide houses

Food: They were Hunter/Gatherers, feeding primarily on acorns, augmented by pine nuts, grass seed, wild berries, fish and edible roots – They also hunted wild game and water fowl

Population: In 1769, there were about 10,000 Costanoans – in 2005, there were about 1400.

Highlighted History: The Costanoans are related to the Miwok Tribe of Indians – their distinction is that during the Spanish exploration and mission colonization of California, they helped build the missions. Then, they moved to the Missions as their way of life was threatened by disease and starvation. Their friendly efforts eventually sealed their fate – the ensuing epidemics nearly wiped out their population within two decades. They intermarried into Spanish families, lost their language and their way of life.

Sioux

Region: The Sioux have reservations in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and in Manitoba and South Saskatchewan, Canada, areas they ranged in.

Dwelling: Plains Teepee, covered in bison hide.

Food: Hunter Gatherers –The Sioux competed with the Arapaho for buffalo—they also gathered seeds, wild berries and edible roots, and thrived on hunting and fishing.

Population: There are three distinct tribes: the Yanktonai, the Lakotas (also called Tetons), and the Isanti. The Sioux are collectively known as “Oceti Sakowin” which means “Seven Councils Fire.” The name “Sioux” is derived from the word “Nadouessioux” used by the French Explorer Jean Nicolet at his discovery of them.

Highlighted History: “The Wounded Knee Massacre” – On December 29, 1890, 500 troops from the US Army’s 7th Cavalry was assigned to ‘escort’ a Lakotan Band of Indians to their new encampment in Omaha, Nebraska. The Lakotans, not wanting to go due to lack of resources or winter provisions, rebelled. The ensuing firefight led to over 25 Army Troops being killed outright, and during the chaos, 150 Lakotan Men, Women and Children being shot at point blank range by the remaining troops. It is said that the 25 Army Troops were killed by ‘friendly fire’: During the Massacre, an additional 150 Lakotans fled the carnage; they ended up dying from exposure during one of the worst winter seasons on record.

Nez Perce

Region: The Nez Perce inhabited the regions of Pacific Northwest and the Columbia River Plateau. At the time of Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805, the Nez Perce occupied approximately 170 million acres covering Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, from

Nez Perce, continued

the Bitterroot Range east to the Blue Mountains. They called themselves the “Nimiípuu”; and the name “Nez Perce” is French for “Pierced Nose”

Dwelling type: Covered Teepee, covered in bark or animal hide.

Food: They were largely hunters, stalking buffalo and other large game, they also fished for salmon. They now have tribal fisheries along the Columbia River basin.

Population: The Nez Perce are the descendents of the first humans to migrate to America, approximately 10,000 years ago. A medium sized tribe, they numbered 6000 in 1805 – their population declined due to introduced diseases, smallpox epidemics and conflicts with other Indian tribes. They now number about 1800.

Highlighted History: The Nez Perce People were divided by their want to remain on their fertile lands in Washington State or being forced to cede to lands to the Government while accepting relocation to another area. Their leader, Chief Joseph tried to lead the ones who wanted to stay into fighting the Calvary; they were defeated and all were forced to relocate.

Apache

Region: Originally from the American Southwest and the Four Corners Region, now spread out in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Dwelling type: Teepee made with bark, thatch, or animal hide.

Food: The Apache were Hunter/Gathers – They hunted large and small game, water fowl and harvested wild plants and grains.

Population: Once a large tribe with many subgroups, there is now a population of about 9,000. They have seven distinct languages.

Highlighted History: They were fierce warriors and keen strategists; they were easily able to elude the Troops sent to collect them. Their Chief, Geronimo, evaded and escaped from U.S. Army custody several times. He died and was buried while still in custody at Ft Sill, Oklahoma in 1909. Cochise hid from the Calvary for years. Formerly a very gentle people, prompted to war by forced relocation onto unsuitable lands by the U.S. Government and badly written treaties. During a forced removal, 1500 Apache Men, Women and Children were required to relocate – and of the 1500, only 25 were able to return to their native lands 25 years later.