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OCT 2019

New password Sacred path
www.pipekeepers.org

Keepers of the Sacred Tradition of Pipemakers

Blessings

Resume of Keepers Gathering July 2019

Summer is over, the leaves are changing colors and we have fond memories of the Keepers gathering of this past July2019.

WE found ourselves.....we are a rich diverse family of the Keepers of the Sacred Traditions of Pipemaking We received good teachings, we enjoyed amazing workshops ,we participated in heart felt ceremony I will let the pictures on the next page speak for themselves

We invite and encourage all those that resonate with this to come join us next year at the annual gathering and if you feel called to help with preparations WE WELCOME ANY OFFERING OF HELP in any form. Thank you and we look forward to seeing you there IN JULY 2020

*Please contact Bud or Rona if you are willing to do a talk, ceremony, storytelling or other teaching, Bud 605-595-5229 * Rona 605-376-5712 Office 507-825-3734*

Buying stuff from Amazon go to smile.amazon.com and set up to donate to Keepers Amazon will give us .05% of everything you buy from them. We also have a list of items you can buy and donate for the gathering on Amazon as well. Other donations and volunteers are always needed.

Gift Shop

Supporting the Organization & Artists

New items have come in this past year including several new T shirts of course we will have the new Keepers shirt with the 4 directions colors again. The Mountain t-shirts are high quality and great design

Money from sales at the gift shop support all the programs at Keepers including the annual gathering

www.pipekeepers.org

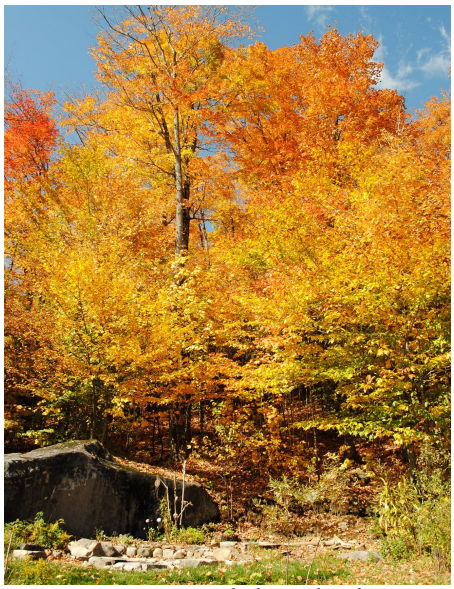
Our transition from QuickBooks to Square has not been as smooth as we had hoped, because square makes it almost impossible to track consignments. If anyone has experience with square and would like to help that would be great. Right now we are still putting the sales into two systems so we can track consignments. We have sent a small fortune doing repairs on the building the last couple of years. We just had the roof redone this spring and now must rebuild the chimney at a cost of 1800.00.

A TRIBUTE TO AN ELDER

To many Olee Jobe was a friend , a spiritual brother , a storyteller , an elder to look to for council and words of his wisdom. During this past gathering we watched him forge on with strength and courage despite his dis- - ease , he participated in everything he could and added only as he can (and in ways will continue to add)his special contribution to the gathering . Olee Jobe went home after the gathering and very soon afterwards took the meaning of going home in a much bigger way . We will miss your dearly Olee and look forward to you looking down at us from above with your love as a friend, brother and elder . Thank you for sharing yourself with us so fully and until we meet again .....

New Beginnings by CatherineRose BearHeartWoman

In order to begin something new in our lives we need to let go of all that no longer serves us, the same way the leaves fall off the trees in beauty we can let go of anything we no longer need or use in our lives in a beauty way through community, ceremony and love of ourselves and each other !!!!!



It is time to purge and clear the density in our lives .Whether it be through a sweatlodge ceremony,sacred fire or sacred pipe ceremony... It is much more challenging and courageous to stand in our present moment to honor what we need to clear and face everything with love; deep, deep love of ourselves and everything around us!! Can you stand in the eye of the storm and love yourself so deeply that you are safe?

When we care for ourselves it feels like we have a protective bubble of love and light around us . This helps raise our vibrations so we can enrich our lives !When we are vibrating at a higher level ; density /lower vibrations have a lesser chance of entering our auric field and therefore our every day lives *(cont'd page 4)*

Starting New
BY MADISYN TAYLOR

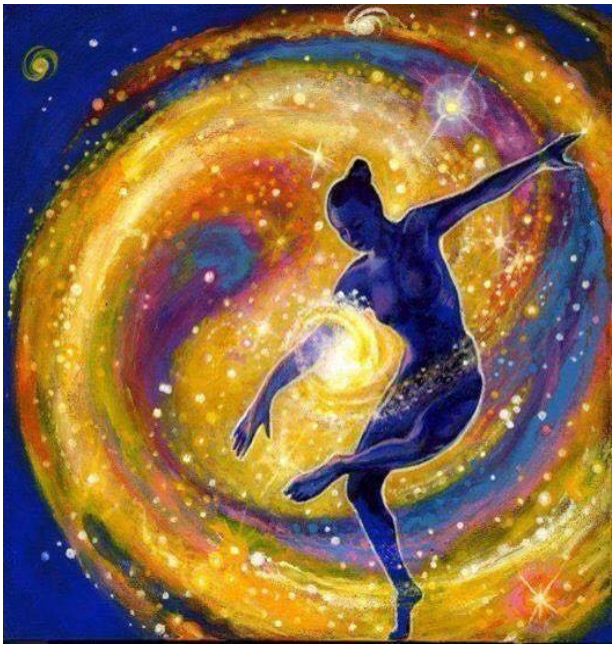
We can choose to start over in this very moment, there's no need to wait for a new year, month, or week.

There are times in our lives that lend themselves to starting something new. The beginning of a new year, finishing school, leaving a job, or changing homes--these all are times that turn our minds to fresh starts. Their advantage is that they bring with them the energy of that event, creating a tide of change around them that we can ride to our next shoreline. But we can choose to start anew anytime. In any moment we can decide that a bad day or a relationship that's gotten off on the wrong foot can be started again. It is a mental shift that allows us to clean the slate and approach anytime.

Starting new is most powerful when we focus our attention to what we are choosing to create. Giving all of our attention to the unwanted aspects of our lives allows what we resist to persist. We need to remember to leave enough room in the process of new beginnings to be kind to ourselves, because it takes time to become accustomed to anything new, no matter how much we like it. There is no need to get down on ourselves if we don't reach our new goals instantly. Instead, we acknowledge the forward motion and choose to reset and start again, knowing that with each choice we learn, grow, and move forward.

Making the choice to start anew has its own energy--it's a promise made to you. The forward momentum creates a sort of vacuum behind it, pulling toward you all you need to help you continue moving in your chosen direction. Once the journey has begun, it may take unexpected turns, but it never really ends. Like cycles in nature, there are periods of obvious growth and periods of dormancy that signal a time of waiting for the right moment to burst forth. Each time we choose to start anew we dedicate ourselves to becoming the best we are able to be.

(cont'd from page 3)



The magic of ceremony and group energy can kick start us into an amazing new perception of what we see, hear and feel in our every day lives. This protective bubble I am speaking about is just that . A new perception , a new attitude .We call it a Light warrior's attitude in Shamanism. We can then take on a new way of dealing with each and every circumstance that crosses our path , whether we label them as good or bad ; we can see the beauty in each of them and grow from every experience .

In closing I would like to share with you ceremony of letting go by way of the Sacred Fire .

We have all have a sacred fire within that is a gift of birth and it is up to us to ensure that our sacred fire within is nourished and protected. As adults we can do this through self discovery, self care and ceremony. As adults we have the responsibility to protect the sacred fire of each child that is now in our lives. Many of us are working to rebuild this sacred fire within because as children we were not protected or taught to nourish this sacred fire within. Instead many of us experienced our sacred fire being diminished and almost put out through dysfunctional behavior of the adults in our lives. Ceremony is a way to get past the memory of this and create a new vision for us and the world around us .

I wish you all a strong SACRED FIRE WITHIN and a new vision which includes every happiness, health and abundance.

Letting go through a Sacred Fire Ceremony

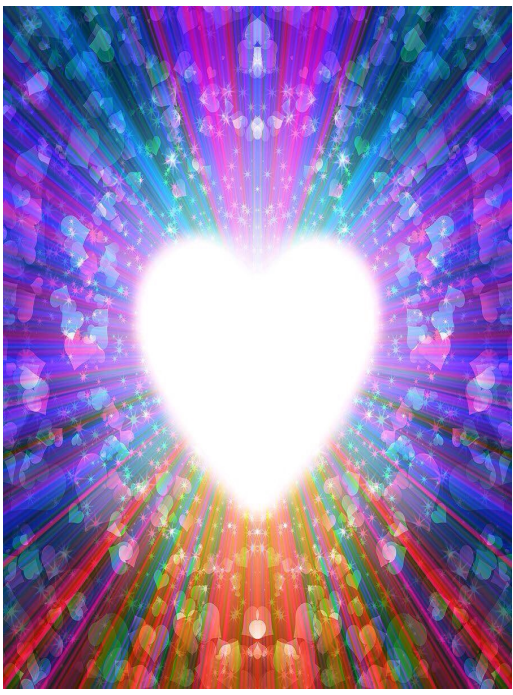
The first steps of creating a sacred fire is to make sure you feel in alignment with yourself and the nature around you. If you cannot make a fire outdoors inside will suffice but it is always preferable to stage ceremony outdoors in nature where spirit is so very tangible in everything around us. Collect wood, matches and birch bark or old dry pine branches as starters. collect many branches of different lengths that you will use once the fire is started .

It is important to honor each of the 4 directions, the powers ,elements and ancestors that show up there to support us . If you do not already have a way to do this a simple way is to thank the presence of all elements powers and ancestors of the east, then south then west then north Remember to thank the as above and so below ...or Father Sky/Sun and Mother Earth..

and of course the center where our hearts live with the Spirit of the everything (whom has many different names depending on your beliefs)

putting tobacco down in each of these directions as you thank them, can be a symbol of connection and intent. You are now ready to start your fire and do so with intent of sacredness, love and purity and it will be so . As the fire burns grab a branch and speak out loud of something you wish to let go of, something that no longer serves you. Perhaps a habit you desire to rid yourself of, or a way of thinking or acting ; a pattern that only brings you more grief and not happiness. Then put the branch in the fire with the intent of letting it go up in smoke and disappear from your life. Watch it burn and transform. Hand it over to creation so you can start anew and let the sacred fire transform you.

Keep adding more branches each with a different thing to let go of and watch the branch burn as you let go through the powerful transformation of the fire. When you feel complete Thank all the elements , powers and ancestors of all directions.Thank yourself for caring enough to take this action then sit in contemplation and integration as the fire comes to an end..... Have great ceremony !!!!!!!!



The Legend Of the Dream Catcher
The Ojibwa (Chippewa) believe that night is full of both good and bad dreams. When a dream catcher is hung above the place where you sleep it moves freely in the night air and catches the dreams as they drift by. The good dreams, knowing their way, pass through the opening in the center of the webbing while the bad dreams, not knowing the way, are caught in the webbing and destroyed at the first light of the morning sun.

There are many variants to the dream catcher legend, some which say both the good and bad dreams are captured and some which say the good dreams slide down the feather to those sleeping below. Although the Ojibwa are credited as the first people to use Dream Catchers many other Tribes and Native peoples have adopted Dream Catchers into their culture. Even though the designs and legends of Dream Catchers differ slightly, the underlying meaning and symbolism is universal and is carried across cultures and language barriers.

Everybody dreams.

Hang the dreamcatcher near the place where you sleep, on the wall, or perhaps from a lampshade or bedpost. Should your dreams become too active, or if you feel you need a break from the workings of your dreamcatcher, simply lay it down on a flat surface to render it inactive until you are ready to hang it up again
The dream catcher is believed to capture bad dreams at night and only allows good dreams into our head. DreamCatcher represents a spider web and often sacred items like feathers, beads and crystals are woven into the web..It is said to protect us from bad dreams.

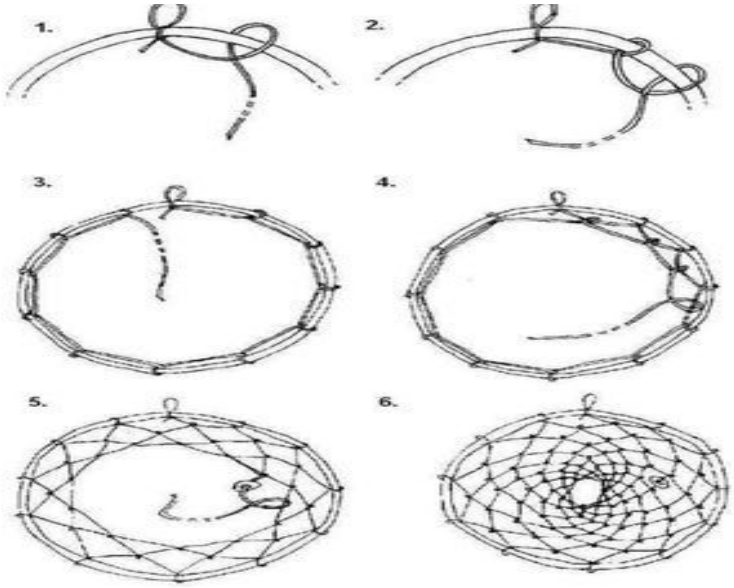
Legends held that the spider web design of the dream catcher would allow good dreams to pass through and float down the hanging beads and feathers to sleeping children. Bad dreams, however, would be caught in the web. ... However dream catchers are believed to work, their underlying meaning and symbolism remains the same.

It is believed a dreamcatcher can become "clogged" with the negative dreams & energy and be no longer able to protect the dreams of the sleeper if it is not cleared each night. ... Another method of clearing the dreamcatcher is using sage and wafting it through the dream catcher (and over the entire dreamcatcher).

Here's your guide to making your own, customizable dreamcatcher. Traditional dreamcatchers use feathers, bone, and beads, but you can see what works for you. Try stringing beads of power crystals that you resonate with the most, or leaves of herbs that have a strong, positive effect on you. Be careful when experimenting, however, as this traditional dreamcatcher can be rather delicate!
The Frame
1. Start with a 2-6 foot length of fresh red willow (red osier dogwood) or soaked grapevine (you can find this in most arts and crafts stores).
2. Carefully bend the vine around to form a circle with a 3-8 inch diameter. You can adjust the diameter to whatever length you want, but note that traditional dreamcatchers are usually no bigger than an adult's hand.

Once you have made the circle, twist the remaining length around the circle to reinforce the hoop.
3. Use 4-16 feet (depending on the diameter of your hoop) of strong, thin string to knot a loop in one end from which you will 3. hang the dreamcatcher. Tie the hanging loop around the top of your dreamcatcher, or at the weakest point of your hoop.

The First Stitch



1. The dream catcher repeats the same stitch from start to finish. To start, hold the string and place it loosely over the top of the hoop. Move the string around to the back of the hoop (forming a hole) and pull the string back through the hole you just made.
2. Pull each stitch taught, but not too tight or it will warp the hoop of the dream catcher, and it will not lie flat when it is done. You can also add decorations that either tie or loop into the stitches, such as beads.
3. Continue the same stitch for the first round around the hoop of the dream catcher. Space the stitches evenly, about 1 ½ to 2 in. apart (making 7 to 13 stitches around the hoop).
4. The last stitch of the first round should be placed about a half inch away from the hanging loop.
5.On the second and subsequent stitching rounds, place the string around the center of each stitch from the previous round (rather than around the hoop). As you pull each stitch tight, the string from the previous round should bend towards the center of the hoop slightly, forming a diamond shape. You should see the spider web beginning to form.
6.On the third or fourth round add a bead to represent the spider in the web. Simply place the bead on your string and continue stitching as usual.
Continue stitching towards the center of the hoop. Eventually, the stitches become so small that it is difficult to pass the string through. Make sure you leave a hole in the center of the dreamcatcher.
7.Stop stitching at the bottom of the hole in the center of the dream catcher. End by stitching twice in the same place, forming a knot, and pull tight.
Decorating
You should have 6 – 8 in. of string to tie 2 or 3 feathers which dangle from the center of the dreamcatcher. Tie on 2 or 3 feathers and knot.
Hang over sleeping place. Sweet dreams!

Excerpts from an article in Survival

Wild Edibles You Can Forage for in the Fall
Autumn is the best time of year to learn about the tasty tree nuts, berries, and roots
By Tim MacWelch
November 7, 2017

Fall is an exciting time of year for those of us who love the outdoors and we find ourselves spending even more time in the woods and the backcountry. During these long-awaited hours in the crisp autumn air, it's only natural that our appetites increase as the temperatures drop. For those who want to explore the art of foraging, autumn is the best season to learn about the tasty tree nuts, berries, and roots that sustained our ancestors when game proved scarce. Whether you are learning just for fun, or as a backup plan for survival, we hope you enjoy the edible plants that you'll find in the woods this fall.

Cattail

These swamp-loving plants bear a number of edible sections, and several parts with very handy survival uses. Grab your hip waders and a shovel. The chilly autumn swamp water surrounds a very valuable plant.
Identifying Features: Look for grass-like plants that grow 3-9 feet tall, with an oval cross section to the lower stalk, that are also growing in wet conditions. A brown seed head that can look like a hot dog
Range: Various cattail species are found worldwide. The common cattail is found throughout southern Alaska and Canada, as well as the lower 48 states.
Best Bet: The common cattail (Typha latifolia) is the largest species, and it has the widest distribution. Late fall is your best time to collect the rootstocks.
Edible Uses: The white starchy material inside the long brown rootstocks can be scraped out and used to thicken soups and stews. It can also be dried and ground into flour. While you collect the rootstocks, keep an eye out for the little sprouts at the base of the plant. These small whitish spikes can be steamed, boiled or fried as a tasty vegetable.
Watch out: Several species of larger iris plants also grow in wet conditions and bear rootstocks. These are poisonous, and do not have a "corn dog" seed head. Make sure each plant you take has a cattail seed head attached to it, and you can't go wrong.

Wild Grapes

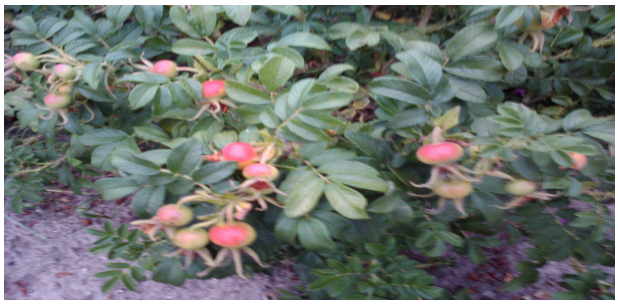
Wild grape vines can provide us with clusters of wild fruit with an intense grape flavor. Get your throwing stick ready, since these little grapes are often found at the top of tall climbing vines.
Identifying Features: Wild grapes (Vitis genus) are deciduous woody vines that are found throughout the world, thanks to their native populations and cultivation. Grapes have alternate simple leaves that are heavily toothed. The vines typically have rough bark and all grape vines sprout out curling woody tendrils.

Range: Wild grapes are found globally, though they are found more commonly in the eastern half of North America rather than the western half. More than 20 species of wild grape are found east of the Mississippi, ripening at different times from August through October.
Best Bet: While many grapes ripen in the late summer, the frost grape (Vitis vulpina) ripens in October. These dark small grapes have a sharp grape flavor and were bred with cultivated grape varieties to create the Concord grape.

Edible Uses: Wild grapes can be eaten as fruit or turned into juice. Depending on the species and sugar content, they are roughly 100 calories per cup. Most wild grapes carry descent amounts of vitamin C, vitamin K, copper and potassium (one-tenth to a quarter of your daily requirement). Make sure it's a grape though!!

Watch out: The Canada moonseed looks like a grape, but it is actually poisonous! Grapes should have two to four teardrop shaped seeds, while the dangerous moonseed has only one seed, which is curved and flat. The grape vines also have tendrils (curly Q's), while the moonseed has no curly tendrils.

Rose hips



Roses aren't just for sweethearts—they're for foragers, too. Once wild rose hips soften, their sweet pulp becomes a welcome snack on the autumn trails.
Identifying Features: This perennial species of rose is a woody plant that has finely toothed, pinnately compound leaves that can persist into winter. It has alternate branching and sharp curved thorns. It has bright red rose hips that are full of pale yellow seeds.

Range: Both invasive and native wild roses are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere. Wild roses favor open ground and pastures.

Best Bet: Native to Asia, the multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora) can now be found globally. It's ripe red rose hips taste like sweet fruit leather (i.e. Fruit Roll-Ups).

Edible Uses: The pulp and skin of the rose hips can be eaten raw or the entire rose hip can be steeped to make rose tea. The tangy sweet, red colored fruits are a good source of Vitamin E and also a Vitamin C powerhouse containing 7 times your daily allowance.

Wild Onion

Spicy and delicious, wild onions turn your wild-caught fish and game into a meal fit for a king. Diverse and frost-resistant, these plants provide a great wild seasoning throughout the fall season. Grab a little spade and a bag to hold your prize, because we're hunting down one of nature's super foods, the wild onion.
Identifying Features: Your first step—to make sure a plant really is an onion or garlic—is looking for the classic shapes of a bulbous root and a rounded stem that onions and garlic share. Once it passes that test, go to the scratch and sniff phase of testing. Scratch the bulb, or bruise the green tops, and you should immediately smell the familiar oniony odor.
Range: There are over a dozen different species of wild onion growing throughout North America.

Edible Uses: Tender tops and juicy bulbs can be eaten raw or cooked. I like them finely chopped as an aromatic seasoning ingredient, in both salads and cooked dishes.

Watch Out: Onions and garlic are a group of plants that are edible to humans, and generally very tasty. But don't just wolf down everything shaped like an onion. The broader family they belong to is the lily family, which can be a problem for foragers, because some lilies are toxic and resemble onions at first glance.

Barberry

Frequently confused with wild roses, these thorny bushes grow a crop of red berries that are often used as a trailside snack and a healthy tea.

Identifying Features: This shrub grows in old fields and new forests as a bush with thorny branches, red dangling berries and whorled leaves. The Japanese barberry has solitary thorns, while native species have thorns in sets of three.

Range: The barberry family (Berberidaceae) has members throughout the world. Several species are found growing wild in the eastern US.
Best Bet: The American barberry (Berberis canadensis) is a common species in the American southeast and the Mid-Atlantic. Its juicy red berries are high in Vitamin C.

Edible Uses: The berry skin and pulp can be eaten raw and the seeds spit out. The berries can also be steeped in hot water to make a tea. Barberries contain an immune-system-boosting compound called berberine, which can help to keep us healthy in cold and flu system.

Chickweed

This tender creeping plant grows like a short little vine – and its leaves and soft stems make a great addition to salads and soups.
Identifying Features: This species is a low growing herbaceous annual plant often forms a carpet on the disturbed ground of farms, gardens and lawns. Native to Europe, it is now naturalized in many places. The small, ovate simple leaves grow in an opposite branching pattern on the round, green stems. Chickweed has white flowers, which appear to have 10 petals, but on closer inspection, it's really only 5 petals which are partially split.

Range: Native to Europe, chickweed can now be found throughout the temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere.
Best Bet: The common chickweed (Stellaria media) is usually tender and mild tasting, and it's not as furry as other species.

Edible Uses: The tender leaves and stems can be eaten raw or cooked. The star chickweed (Stellaria pubera) and mouse-ear chickweed (Cerastium vulgatum) can be eaten as a cooked green and star chickweed can be eaten raw. Chickweed can also be used as a poultice for an anti-itch remedy, and it can be eaten to relieve constipation.

Mullein

Identifying Features: Mullein (Verbascum thapsus) is a plant with very fuzzy oval leaves. Living for two years, each biennial plant forms a rosette of leaves during the first year of life, and a 3-8 foot tall flower stalk with yellow flowers during its second and final year of life
Range: Dry sunny ground throughout the U.S.
Edible Uses: The leaves can also be brewed into a tea for drinking, or mixed with tobacco for a Native American smoking blend.

Hickory Nuts

If you enjoy the taste of pecan, then you'll enjoy the sweet taste of the pecan's wild cousin. Pecan is a southern species of hickory with a flavor that resembles most other hickory nuts. Not only do they taste good, but these tree nuts are also a treasure trove of calories.
Identifying Features: These trees are deciduous hardwood trees found in North America and Asia. The leaves are alternate compound and the nuts have a "double" nut shell. There's a husk that peels off, revealing a nut shell underneath. And make sure you don't get a buckeye. They have a double layered nut shell like hickory, but buckeye nuts are poisonous. Hickory nuts have a multi chambered inner nutshell (like a walnut), while the dangerous buckeyes have a solid nutmeat (like an almond).
Range: Hickories are found in Asia, the United States, Mexico and Canada.
Edible Uses: Hickory nuts are the most calorie dense wild plant food in this book. One ounce of shelled out hickory nut meats packs a whopping 193 calories, with most of that coming from fat.
Most hickory nuts taste like their most famous relative – the pecan. These sweet and fatty nut meats can be used as a raw food, picked right out of the shell.
Watch Out: There are a few species of hickory that have very bitter nuts. They aren't harmful to eat, but they are so nasty that you won't be able to consume them

Acorns

Acorns are one of the most common tree nuts, and with a little processing, they provide us with a nutrient rich power food.
Identifying Features: There are approximately 600 species of "oak" throughout the world. This list includes deciduous and evergreen tree species found in cool climates down to warmer tropical latitudes. Oaks have alternate simple leaves in a widevariety of sizes and shapes. North America contains the largest number of oak species, with a surprising diversity of 160 species in Mexico. The fruit of the oak tree is a nut called an acorn, borne in a cup-like "cupule".
Range: Oak species are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.
Best Bet: Stick with the white oak (Quercus alba) and its round-lobed relatives for the lowest level of bitterness and the shortest leaching times.Edible Uses: One ounce of acorn nut meat contains
a little over 100 calories, which many of our ancestors ate as a staple food prior to agriculture. The bitter acid in them is easily removed by cracking them into pieces and soaking the acorn nut meat chunks in repeating baths of warm water, one hour at a time, until the bitter is gone.
Watch Out: Eating acorns that still contain too much tannic acid can cause nausea and digestive distress. Also, make sure you don't collect any buckeye nuts. Once they have fallen out of their husks, buckeyes can have a similar appearance to acorns, but unlike acorns – buckeyes are toxic.

Black Walnuts

These remarkable trees provide food, medicine, dye, and useful wood, and when the nuts are present—they are very easy to identify.

Identifying Features: Walnuts are tall growing deciduous hardwood trees with round or oblong nuts. Black walnuts (Juglans nigra) look like green tennis balls when they are freshly fallen, but the rough round husks turn from green to a very dark brown as they lay on the ground in autumn. The leaves of walnut are alternate compound leaves.
Range: Black walnut trees are found in the eastern half of the lower 48 states.
Edible Uses: The tasty nut meat contains 173 calories an ounce, with a fair bit of protein, magnesium, phosphorus, copper and manganese. The butternut walnut (Juglans cinera) can also be used like black walnut.
Watch Out: Wear waterproof gloves when working with goopy wet walnut husks. Not only will the walnut hull pulp dye your skin an odd color – some people develop painful skin irritation from contact.

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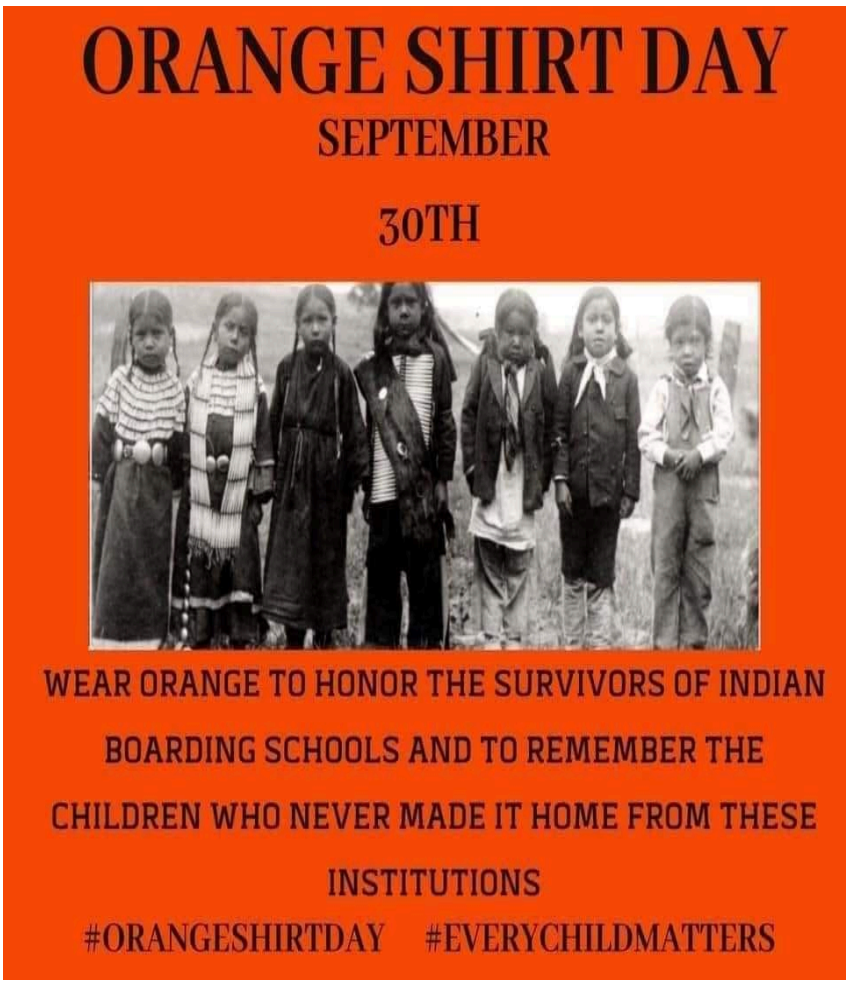
The last day of September 2019 was dedicated to the survivors and the not so lucky non-survivors of the residential school system ORANGE T-SHIRT DAY Here are a few photos and articles so we can remember to honor and respect all children regardless of color, race, creed or nation



The National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation will reveal the names of 2,800 children who died in residential schools at a ceremony in Ottawa on Monday. Visitors to the Canadian Museum for Human Rights in Winnipeg can view a new exhibit called The Witness Blanket Monday, December 14, 2015. The 12-metre-long installation is made of more than 800 items collected from the sites and survivors of residential schools, in the style of a woven blanket. THE CANADIAN PRESS/John Woods

GATINEAU, Que. — Their anonymous deaths will be honored and their names — hundreds and hundreds of them — finally known.

The list is the result of years of research into what happened to the many children who were taken into residential schools and never came out. Archivists poured over records from governments and churches, which together operated as many as 80 schools across the country over 120 years.

A total of 150,000 Indigenous children are thought to have spent at least some time in a residential school. The 2,800 to be honored are those whose deaths and names researchers have been able to confirm. Moran said there are another 1,600 who died, but remain unnamed.

There are also many hundreds who simply vanished, undocumented in any records so far uncovered.

Orange Shirt Day

BY TEENTALK ON SEPTEMBER 25, 2017UPDATES & NEWS

September 30th is Orange Shirt Day in recognition of the harm the residential school system did to children's sense of self-esteem and well being, and as an affirmation to the commitment to ensure that everyone around us matters. It grew out of Phyllis' story of having her shiny new orange shirt taken away on her first day of school at St. Joseph Mission Residential School, and it has become an opportunity to keep the discussion on all aspects of residential schools happening annually. The date for Orange Shirt Day was chosen because it is the time of year in which children were taken from their homes to residential schools

Orange Shirt Day is an opportunity for all people living on this land we now call Canada to come together in the spirit of reconciliation. Reconciliation is developing relationships between Indigenous and settler peoples based on equality and respect. It's coming together to heal from the injustices done on this land and its original peoples. It's learning to work together, nation-to-nations, so that all people living on this land can achieve their full potential.

Reconciliation is a pretty big concept. It can happen in big ways through changes in government or with institutions like schools and in small ways through the actions we personally take. A road map of 94 recommendations has been set out by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The TRC was developed as a way to heal and move forward from our shared history of residential schools. This road map will take more than one generation to fully realize reconciliation. There is a lot of healing and learning that needs to happen first.

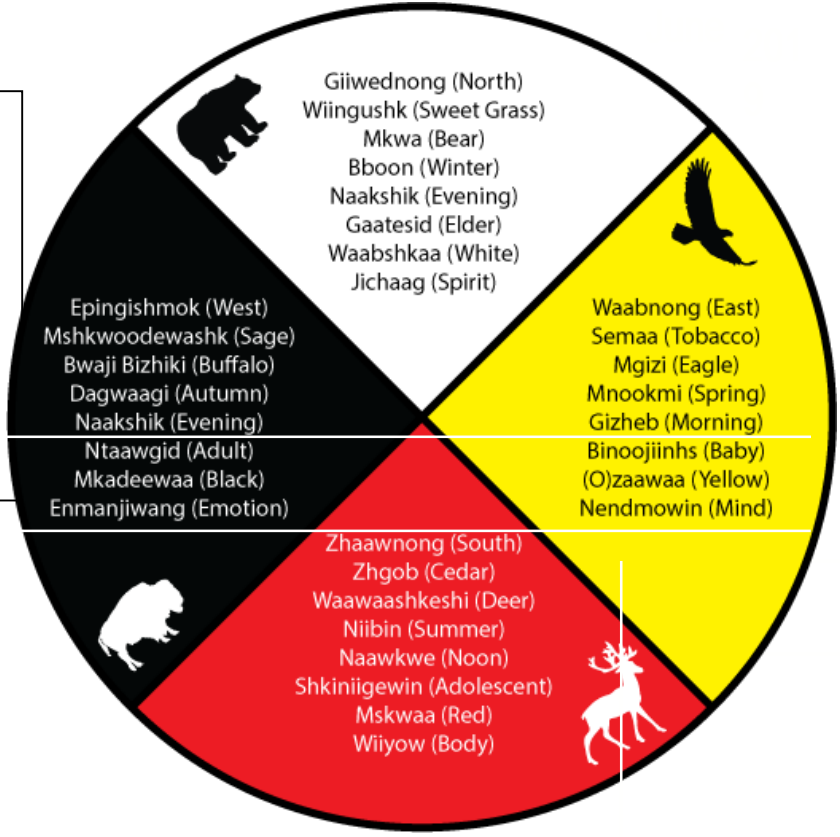
We've never done reconciliation before, so sometimes it can be hard to imagine. There will be moments where people stumble or try something that doesn't work, but the important thing is to stay committed to working together. A good starting place for reconciliation is through education.

PLANTS AND MEDICINES

healthyself detox

New passwords
Members Access "sacredpath"
Store discount "ilovepipekeepers"

www.pipekeepers.org



Membership

Thank you for your membership by becoming a member and buying items from our gift shop you support all that we do. Because of our many supporters we are able to continue shareing the knowledge and culture of our tribal people through stories, workshops and events. We are able to sponcor the Keepers Gathering which brings spiritual people from around the country and the world to Pipestone to share and learn.

Members receive 10% discount in the store, please use cupon code ilovepipekeepers when making purchases online. To access all the Keepers newsletters sign into members access on the keepers web site using sacredpath.
https://www.pipekeepers.org/401/login.php?redirect=/members-access.html

Each time I send out a newsletter the password will be changed.

You can renew memberships on line at
https://www.pipekeepers.org/store/c59/Membership_%26_Donation.html
Choice the appropriate item and then check out or go to
https://www.memberplanet.com/ find pipekeepers put in your information and buy your membership there or you can send a check or money order to Pipekeepers PO Box 24 Pipestone, MN. 56164 or you can send us your payment through paypal use pipe@iw.net

Options Include

Associate Membership with Email $25.00
Associate Membership snail mail $55.00

Voting Membership with Email $25.00
Voting Membership snail mail $55.00

(voting members have been a member more than a year and been accepted at annual meeting as voting member)

Life Time Membership with Email $250.00
Life Time Membership snail mail $550.00

(life Time Members can be voting or Associate) We also encourage members to participate in growing the organization through volunteering, sharing, or fund raising.