

THEY ARRIVED FROM THE FOUR DIRECTIONS

***"All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth
befalls the children of the earth."***

Chief Seattle
1786 - 7 June, 1866
Suquamish and Duwamish

1865 photo of Chief Seattle by E.M. Sammis.
Original at University of Washington Special Collection #NA 1511



Also see...

<http://www.nidlink.com/~bobhard/Seattle.html>

-INTRODUCTION-

Native Americans in the United States today are divided into more than five hundred tribes that speak more than two hundred languages. Their traditional lands have been broken down into nine geographic regions across the U.S. These people and their ancestors have lived in what is now the United States for at least 22,000 years and perhaps many, many thousands more. What is known of the lives of Native Americans before 1492 is a long, flowing history of migrations and settlements, the blossoming of some cultures and the decay of others. Life and death, peace and warfare, illness and health.

Mother Earth and Father Sky played huge roles in these lives that have passed, as well as in the lives of Native Americans that exist now.

What is known of Native Americans and their lives since 1492 stitches together an amazing, vivid tapestry filled with darkness and despair, upheaval and grief, but does include intermittent images of hope and light and peace.

The lives and names we shall never know and can't see any more, are more numerous than the stars in the sky or the shells on the beach. The Native American Story is of individual peoples who have lived and died individually and collectively and is the story of individuals who intersect with the forces of history and chance, either on their own or with others to create a New World that absolutely inspires awe. There is more to see than what meets the eye.

In the beginning, there were no people ...

In the land before time, floods of lava cover the Columbia Basin and destroy the Columbia waterway. Some lava fields are over a mile thick.

10 - 6 Million years ago, the Washington State area endures an Ice Age.

40,000 years ago, the first ash deposits are layered down by Mount Saint Helens.

20,000 years ago and before, Native American ancestors arrive from Asia and spread across and down the Americas. They bring fire, dogs, a deep spirituality, and a love of beauty and Nature with them.

17,000 years ago, massive ice sheets bulged southward from great cordilleran ice fields centered in the rugged mountains of what is now British Columbia. Mammoths, mastodons, giant ground sloths, camels, horses, saber-toothed tigers and huge condor-like birds, as well as "larger-than-life" familiar animals such as bison and elk thrived.

14,000 years ago, people started living in the Meadowcroft Rockshelter near the site of present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

12,000 years ago, an ice dam on 2000-foot-deep *Glacial Lake Missoula* breaks. First of cataclysmic floods cross Idaho and Eastern Washington carving out the Columbia Plateau. Flooding narrows at Wallula Gap and then scours out the Columbia River to the Pacific. Icebergs carry "house-sized" rocks from the Canadian Rockies as far as Eugene, Oregon.

10,000 years ago, in what becomes Washington State, hunters kill mastodons and leave the evidence and their artifacts on the Olympic Peninsula.

9,300 years ago, Kennewick Man dies, or is killed, near the Columbia River.

The Clovis culture fashions distinctive spear points in the New Mexico area.

Woolly Mammoths, mastodons, camels, horses, saber-toothed tigers, dire wolves and dozens of other large mammal species decline. The question remains if the retreating ice shields or people had anything, or everything, to do with the extinctions.

Hunters from Florida to Washington State turn to hunting bison for food.

8,000 years ago, the Ice Age ends and the sea covers the ancient land-bridge to Asia.

Future immigrants will arrive by sea.

4,000 BC, Great Lakes Indians quarry copper for awls, spearheads, harpoons, knives .

3,000 BC, Snake River people grind and attach stones to their fishing nets as weights.

2,000 BC, Northeast people start making pottery.

1,500 BC, a fishing community at what is now Cape Alava, on the Washington coast, occupied for over 3,000 years, is buried by a mudslide.

Around 900 BC, ancestors of the Mohawk; Oneida; Seneca; Cayuga; Onondaga; ally, to form the earliest version of the Iroquois Confederacy. The League of Five Iroquois Nations.

500 BC, people along the NW Coast begin evaluating themselves in terms of social status.

About 1 AD, western Alaska people trade for their first iron tools with Asia.

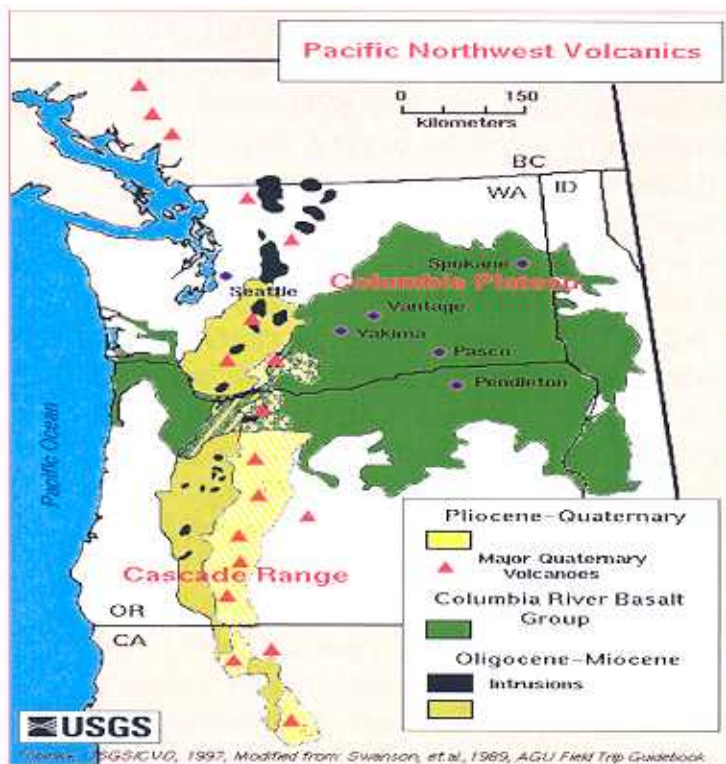
AD 1,000, elaborate artwork is connected to "inherited" ranking in Northwest Indians.

About AD 1300, Iroquois live in longhouses. "Families" are traced through their mothers.

About the 1400's, language similarities suggest cultural connections between tribes living thousands of miles apart. Yorok and Wiyot peoples of California speak languages similar to the Algonquian languages of the Northeast.

1424, a Portuguese navigation chart shows a land called **Antilia** in the vicinity of what we now know as the West Indies. Seventy years will pass before Christopher Columbus sails.

About 1450, an Onondaga chief, Hiawatha, strengthens the League of Five Great Fires.



<http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/>

then ...

Glossary of Hazards, Features and Terminology.

Glaciers and Glaciations

Glacial Lake Missoula

Glacial Lake Missoula

(again)

Description: Glacial Lake Missoula and the Missoula Floods.



**Hanford Reach, the Columbia
and Snake Rivers.**

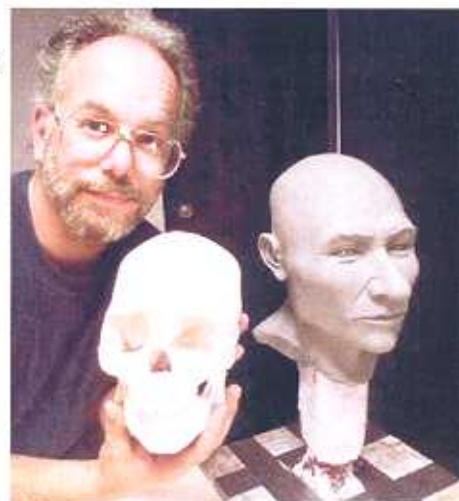
Tom McClelland of Richland shows the skull casting he and anthropologist Jim Chatters used to recreate the facial features of "Kennewick Man".

<http://www.Kennewick-Man.com>

More info:

*Art Gallery

then...*Kennewick man gets new look



1451, Italian navigator, Amerigo Vespucci is born in Florence, the ninth of March, 1451 (1452, common style).

From 1478 to 1480, Amerigo was attached to the embassy in Paris, under his relative Guido Antonio Vespucci, ambassador of Florence to Louis XI of France.

Amerigo wrote many reports which are preserved in the Archivio di Stato at Florence. The sojourn of Vespucci at Paris, and that of Duke Rene of Lorraine at Florence, may explain why Vespucci sent Duke Rene of Lorraine a copy, in Latin, of the letter of the four voyages to *gondolfo perpetuo*, originally written in Italian.

Amerigo Vespucci held offices in the house of Medici, and through close financial relations with Lorenzo di Pierfrancesco and his son, the younger branch of the Medici, became one of the chief agents of that firm which had a leading part in outfitting the oceanic expeditions that led to the discovery of the New World as we know it.

It is impossible to determine the place of Amerigo Vespucci in the discovery of the New World. Credit must also be given to Christopher Columbus, John, or his son, Sebastian Cabot, and to the brothers Pinzon. Not forgetting the Icelanders who established a colony on the eastern seaboard of Greenland from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries.

The discovery of America was due, in part, to the failure of the Crusades against the Turks by Pius II. The corruption of the states of Europe through rivalry played a part also. Europe needed to reach the East to promote trade. They could not go east, so the only way left, was to go west, and the motto of the day was, "seeking the East by heading west..."

Who actually set foot on America first...Christopher Columbus; Amerigo Vespucci; Sebastian Cabot; others; is impossible to determine. All we can say for certain is that America was ultimately named after Amerigo Vespucci and not Christopher Columbus.

American Indians of long ago in what becomes Nicaragua, called a mountain range "Americ". Spaniards adapted the word as "Amerique". Many now believe this is where Europeans really got the name "America". <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/nitoc.html>.

1513, Florida Indians befriend Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon who is seeking the fountain of youth. <http://magicnet.net/~dac/poncedeleon.html>.

1534, Iroquois Indians meet with their first non-Indian, French explorer Jacques Cartier.

1542, Indians along the coasts of California and Oregon meet their first non-Indian, Juan Cabrillo. <http://www.nps.gov/cabr/juan.html>.

Throughout the 1600's, 1700's, 1800's, Indians find they are required to make treaties with non-Indians. Sometimes willingly. Most times unwillingly. Native Americans learn to their grief that most white's honor their treaties only when they feel like it. Native people are seen mainly as an obstacle to be eliminated or as a workforce to be exploited for other benefits.

Although Native Americans only have one "Great Spirit", and try to accept the white man's God, Native Americans cannot understand the white man's "ways".

1609, Native people along the Hudson river encounter explorer Henry Hudson.

1610, Pueblo Indians work as unwilling servants to the Spanish.

1613, Algonquian Pocahontas is kidnaped by Samuel Argall and Virginia colonials. She is used as a pawn for the return of English prisoners.

1613 - 1617, European diseases such as smallpox and measles kill many native people. By 1620, 75 - 90 percent of Massachusetts, Wampanoag and Pawtucket perish.

1616, Pocahontas sails to England with her English husband John Rolfe. She meets the King while there. <http://members.aol.com/mayflo1620/pocahontas.html>.

1618, Wahunsenacawh (Powhatan), dies. His brother, Opechancanough, becomes the new leader of the Algonquian Confederacy. www.csulb.edu/projects/ais/nae/1600-1750.html.

1620, The Mayflower arrives full of Pilgrims and returns to Europe full of furs.

1626, Algonquian-speaking Manhattan Indians believe they have agreed to "share" Manhattan Island. The Dutch believe they have just "purchased" the island for about \$24.

1629, Pierre Peron DIT Lorrain is born in an area ultimately to become part of France.

The Thirty-Years' War continues. So does the Reformation.

1641, the Potawatomi people of Michigan are pushed out of the area by French settlers and move into Winnebago territory. The Winnebagos attempt to drive Potawatomis back.

1650, the Dutch use Mohawk and Susquehannock Indians to try to push the Swedes out of the area. The English side with the Iroquois to prevent them from siding with the French. The French respect Iroquois land claims so the Indians won't side with the British.

1655, Pierre Peron DIT Lorrain (my eighth-great-grandfather), marries Francoise Haulin in France, and they soon find themselves heading for New France.

The first generation of a New World family is about to be born in North America.

1657, 25th of May, Pierre Thierry Peron DIT Lorrain (my seventh-great-grandfather) is born to Pierre and Francoise, in New France, in a town named Quebec.

1670, Sioux and Chippewa begin trading with the French.

Hudson's Bay Company chartered by England's King Charles II.

1673, Fort Frontenac is built on Lake Ontario in New France. A colorful history of the Fort will span over three hundred years. Used, abused, fought over, abandoned and repaired by both the French and the British. http://www.digitalhistory.org/fort_frontenac.html.

1680, Spanish colonial empire falls on hard times and Pueblos, sensing this weakness, revolt and drive out the Spaniards. Thousands of Spanish horses spread up and down both sides of the Rocky Mountains. Horses reach the Pawnees and Kansas Indians and by 1740, have reached the upper Missouri Mandans. In the west, by the 1730's, the Utes on the Colorado Plateau, the Shoshones of the upper Snake, the Flatheads, Nez Perse and Cayuse own horses. Lewis and Clark encounter horses all along the Snake and Columbia River.

The Sanpoil Indians of the Okanogan are amongst the last to receive horses, mainly because they are isolated and considered "pacifists". www.ihawaii.net/~stony/lore102.html

1682, April 9th. French explorer Robert La Salle reaches the Mississippi River.

1686, Pierre Thierry Peron DIT Lorrain marries Marie Matou, the daughter of Marguerite (Doussinet) and Phillipe Matou DIT LaBrie, in a town called Montreal.

1700, Hopi Indians opposed to Christianity, kill Hopis who have converted.

10 July, 1700, Jean Francois Peron DIT Lorrain (my sixth-great-grandfather), is born at L'Assomption, Quebec, to Pierre and Marie.

1721, Abenakis skirmish with white settlers and soldiers who have appropriated Native lands in Maine. Fighting continues for nearly four years.

1724, Jean Francois Peron DIT Lorrain, marries Marie Anne Lauzon, daughter of Paul and Marie Anne (Quenneville) Lauzon, on April 24, in Montreal.

1725, Joseph Peron DIT Lorrain (my fifth-great-grandfather), is born in Montreal to Jean Francois and Marie Anne.

1730, Cherokee chiefs journey to London, England, and form an alliance with Britain.

1749, Joseph Lorraine marries Marie Genevieve Drouin, daughter of Pierre and Marie Ann (Vanier) Drouin, on 22 September, in Chateau Richer, Quebec.

1755, Mohawks ally with the British while other Indians ally with French at Crown Point.

1757, Joseph Peron DIT Lorraine (Junior) (my forth-great-grandfather), is born in Montreal to Joseph and Marie.

1763, War belts pass among the Miamis, Shawnees, Potawatomis, Senecas, Ottawas, Delaware and other tribes. The Six Nations are unsure of the British and of themselves.

1770, William Clark is born on 1 August, near the Rappahannock River in Virginia.

1774, Juan Perez sights the Olympic Mountains in what becomes Washington State.

18 August, Meriwether Lewis is born in Albemarle County, Virginia.

1775, August 14th. The mouth of the Columbia River is theoretically discovered by Captain Bruno Heceta of the Spanish Navy, who names it *Ria de San Roque*. The mouth of the Frazer River was theoretically discovered by Lt. Don Francisco Eliza, also of the Spanish Navy, in 1791, and was named *Boca de Florida Blanca*, in honor of the prime minister of Spain. Neither explorer actually entered the rivers, though the mouths are shown on Spanish maps published later.

If Captain George Vancouver had acted on the information given to him by Captain Gray and entered the river when he first passed, instead of months later ... the map of the United States would surely look different today.

1776, The United States declares independence from England.

The U.S. Constitution is partly fashioned after the Iroquois Confederacy of Six Nations. (Acknowledged in 1988 by Joint House United States Congressional Resolution 311)

1778, James Cook explores the coasts of what becomes Washington State and Canada.

1780 Joseph Lorraine (Junior) marries Marie Louise Dagenais in Montreal.

1783, Indians who fought with the British against the colonists find themselves betrayed by the Treaty of Paris. Great Britain makes no effort to protect the Indians against vengeful colonists. Britain simply transfers lands east of the Mississippi River to the United States.

1784, Russians establish trading posts on Kodiak island in Alaska.

1788, Sacagawea is born. At about age twelve, the Hidatsa Indians, kidnap, and take her from her home in the Rocky Mountains to a village near present day Bismarck, North Dakota. About five years later she is "won" by Toussant Charbonneau, a French-Canadian fur trader, in a game of chance. 25 June, U.S. Constitution ratified by the State of Virginia.

1790, Little Turtle, a Miami chief, heads a force of Miamis, Shawnees, Potawatomis and Chippewa against an American army. The Indians pretend to flee, then route their pursuers. Little Turtle believes the battles are over and allows the invaders to retreat.

16 July, the District of Columbia established as the seat of the U.S. Government.

Joseph Lorrain (the "third" Joseph, my third-great-grandfather) is born November seventeenth, in Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, to Joseph (Junior) and Marie.

1792, Robert Gray enters, and names, the Columbia River after his ship. **Columbia** not only entered the Columbia River first, she was also the first ship to sail around the world.

1794, Little Turtle see's a new American army massed against him and sues for peace. Other chiefs replace him with Turkey Foot, but are defeated at Fallen Timbers, near present-day Toledo, Ohio. <http://www.heidelberg.edu/fallentimbers/>

"The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken away from them without their consent; and, in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress..."

United States Congress, 1789

The Multiplicity of tongues within the narrow areas necessitated the adoption of some sort of universal language. This international language in America was confined to gestures, the same meaning being applied to the same gesture and understood by the Nations from Alaska to Mexico. Each tribe had a gesture indicating it's name.

The Chinook Jargon was the medium used between the tribes as well as the intercourse with the whites. It was spoken throughout Oregon, Washington, Vancouver Island, some parts of Idaho and Montana. This language is very early. Lewis and Clark found it here when they reached the Coast where English and French words were introduced and other languages made to simplify it.

Many words were of Japanese origin.

J. K. Lord - "*Naturalist in Vancouver Island and British Columbia*", Vol. II, p.217.

At the turn of the century, Spain, Russia, Great Britain and the United States had interests in this area. The Spanish had ventured up from California. Russia had claims on Alaska based on ethnic bonds with the native inhabitants. England was reaping in a harvest of furs and wanted to expand her boundaries. The United States had twenty-five years of independence and dreamed of a country from sea to sea.

1800, of what will become the U. S., 80 percent of the land still belongs to Indians.

Yakamas' Kamiakin is born. "Ka" not; "mee ah" to go; "Kam-man" want.

Chief Kamiakins' name is a Shoshone word and means... *He does not want to go*.

1801, Thomas Jefferson becomes the third President of the U. S. Jefferson once believed it would take forty generations to conquer the American wilderness. It only took about four.

1802, Georgia and the U.S. agree to move Cherokees out and turn the territory into state.

1803, myths of the uncharted west include stories of woolly mammoths, Peruvian llamas and blue-eyed, Welsh-speaking Indians. Only four roads cross the Appalachian Mountains.

April 30, the Louisiana Purchase is signed, which nearly doubles the size of the United States, but is not "publicly" announced until July 3.

1804, Lewis and Clark set out to find a "Northwest Passage" and a route to the Orient.

1805, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau is born to Toussant Charbonneau and Sacagawea.

24 November. The Lewis and Clark expedition takes a "vote" on where to spend the winter. Sacagawea (Sacajawea) is probably the first woman to "vote" in America, and an Indian woman at that. One-hundred, fourteen years will pass before other women in America get the "privilege" to vote.

A black man with the expedition, (Ben?) "York", a slave to Clark, also gets to vote. Sixty-four years before blacks are free to vote in America. The votes are cast and the expedition crosses the Columbia River from the Washington side (called "Columbia" territory), to the Oregon side where they wait out the winter at Fort Clatsop.

1806, January, Lewis, Sacagawea and others view "monstrous fish" (a beached whale).

23 March, the Lewis and Clark Expedition begin their return to the east.

August, Pierre Cruzatte accidentally shoots Captain Lewis in the thigh. Lewis believes that Blackfeet were in their midst, but Cruzatte admits his fault.

York, Clarks' black manservant, asks for his "freedom".

1807, David Thompson begins charting the Columbia River near it's source in Canada.

1809, Clark sends York to Kentucky. Five or six years pass before York is "freed".

1810, Nathan Winship of the vessel "**Albatross**" (June 1st.) attempts the first "settlement" in old Oregon country, near Oak Point, roughly forty miles upstream from the ocean. His partly erected hewed-log house and the seeds in the "first plowed soil" were flooded and then abandoned.

1811, John Jacob Astors' ship, the **Tonquin**, arrives at the mouth of the Columbia River, and the crew hurriedly constructs Fort Astoria. www.encyclopedia.com/articles/00838.html.

David Stuart arrives by foot at Wallula on the Columbia River. They found a large encampment of Indians and the whole plain was covered with horses of Spanish origin. Many with Spanish brands. Later, a few miles below Kennewick "...a large encampment of Indians waved the British flag at us". David Stuarts' play with the Stars and Stripes, plus greater gifts than David Thompson had left along with the British flag when he passed, makes Stuart a bigger "Chief" than Thompson had been. The British flag is removed.



The "Territories" about the turn of the century and who claimed them. The red and blue lines trace the actual route of the Lewis and Clark expedition.



An illustration map from the Journals of Lewis and Clark on their travels.



A closer look at the territory near the Columbia. In the center is the Tapetete River, also known as the Tapteal (Yakima) River.



A very close view of one of the Lewis and Clark maps shows **kleallum** (Cle Elum) next to the "Upper Yakima River". In the top-right corner you can see part of the West Fork of the Teanaway River.

September 1st. Stuarts' party reaches the Okanogan area. "The first night there we saw a brilliant comet low down in the western sky. The Indians said it was placed there by the good spirit called Skom-molt-squess-ises, to announce to the Indians that white traders were coming among them". (*The Great Comet of 1811 could be seen for nine months, the longest period that a comet had ever been seen by the naked eye before. The comet had two tails, one straight, the other curved. Leo Tolstoy referred to this comet in his book **War and Peace**, and associated it with the turmoil of the period.*)

Stuart leaves Ross and Montigny behind to gather furs. Ross accumulates 1550 beaver pelts worth \$12,000.00 in the Canton, China, market. Actual cost to Stuart and his men ... \$175.00.

Adventures on the Columbia River - Alexander Ross - Vol.I pp. 150 - 201.

The Northwest Coast - H.H. Bancroft - Vol. I, Chapter 8.

December 30th, the first child born with **any** white blood in her veins in old Oregon, is to the wife of Pierre Dorion, interpreter with Wilson P. Hunt of the "Astor" people.

1812, Sacagawea dies at the age of 25. Not long after her daughter Lisette is born.

David Thompson paddles down the Nich'i-wana (Columbia) River and passed the place where the Tapteal (Yakima) River joins in. He drives a big-headed spike firmly into a cottonwood tree on the bank for proof of his passing. The spike is "found" again in 1909.

The ***Louisiana Territory*** is renamed the ***Missouri Territory***.

1813, William Clark legally adopts Sacagawea's two children.

1817, Joseph Lorrain (III), marries Jane Gelina, daughter of Joseph and Cecelia (DeLisle) Gelina, on 22 July, in Sandwich, Ontario, Canada.

Mount Saint Helens darkens the skies of Washington with ash.

1818, the territory that encompasses Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana to the Rocky Mountains is relinquished by the Spanish.

1824, The Bureau of Indian Affairs, soon renamed the "Indian Office", is established as a branch of the War Department.

The Russians agree to a boundary, set at 54 degrees, 40 minutes latitude.

1825, Fort Vancouver and Fort Colville are built on the Columbia River.

1828, Andrew Jackson, renowned "Indian Fighter", is elected to the White House. Native Americans are concerned. <http://odur.let.rug.nl/~usa/P/aj7/about/bio/jackxx.htm>.

1830, Leander Louraine (Lorraine) (my second-great-grandfather) is born in Detroit Michigan, to Joseph and Jane.

1832, (approximately) York dies of cholera.

1834, The Potawatomis of Wisconsin are ordered to move west of the Mississippi River. Some flee to Canada. Some move to Michigan. <http://www.danville.net/~grf/tdmain.html>.

1835, Ben Snipes is born in Iowa. He will rise to greatness as "Cattle King of the Northwest" starting out in the Yakima Valley area.

1836, Cayuse Indians along the Walla Walla River find their culture and traditions challenged by Presbyterian missionaries.

1837, Alice Clarisa Whitman, daughter of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, is the first white child born in old Oregon, March 4. Alice drowns June 22, 1838, in the Walla Walla River.

1838, William Clark dies of natural causes in Saint Louis, Missouri.

In 1830 President Andrew Jackson signed legislation providing for the removal of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Seminole tribes from their ancestral homelands in the Southeast. Except for a few small groups that escaped, members of these *Five Civilized Tribes* had all been moved to present-day Oklahoma - part of the *Indian Territory* - by 1839.

Forced marches westward over the "**Trail of Tears**" left a fourth of the Cherokees - from 11 to 13 thousand - dead of disease, exposure, and starvation.

<http://rosecity.net/tears/trail/tearsnht.html>

Officially, however, all was well:

"It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprise you of the entire removal of the Cherokee Nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi ... their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own Chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance."

President Martin Van Buren, 1838

Also see http://www.ukans.edu/~kansite/pbp/people/p_trail_of_death.html

Treaties guaranteeing the western lands forever to the Indians did not endure. White settlers began invading plains tribal areas in the mid - 1800's, bringing bloody confrontations that continues through the next four decades. The Indians were soon "pacified", and left with little but their anguish.

By 1900, survivors of the Indian Wars had been confined to reservations totaling only 4 percent of all the lands within the borders of the United States. Today, Indian reservations comprise only 2 percent of the contiguous 48 states; in Canada, reserves occupy only a fourth of one percent of all the provinces.

Indians of North America
National Geographic Magazine

1839, the American army tries to force Potawatomis of Michigan to move west of the Mississippi. Some escape the "round-up" and flee back to Michigan.

1840, Pere Pambrun of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Cornelius Rogers of the Whitman Mission, are the first white men to explore the Nah-cheez (Naches) Pass.

James Longmire helps lead the first wagons across Nah-cheez Pass. Only two weeks before, Lt. George B. McClellan pronounced the feat "impossible".

1841, Pierre Charles, Hudson's Bay Company fur trapper and trader, guides Lt. Robert Johnson of the Wilkes Expedition through Central Washington. They buy salmon and horses from Owhi's brother, Te-i-as, in the Teanaway Valley.

1845, Christopher Columbus Simmons, born in April, is the first white child born in western Washington.

1846, the 49th Parallel is set as the boundary between Canada and the United States. Meriwether Lewis takes his own life by shooting himself in the forehead, then in the breast.

The Snoqualmie Indians, who speak a Salish language, live immediately to the west of the "pass". They trade on both sides of the mountains traveling through the gap that becomes Snoqualmie Pass. One of their villages is on the Snoqualmie River, near the falls that also bears their name. They obtain a talc-like material from the base of the mountains that they use as paint, barter and other things.

1847, half of the Cayuse people perish from measles and other diseases. Indians blame Marcus and Narcissa Whitman of poisoning them and attack and kill the missionaries.

1848, Colonel Cornelius Gillian leads 550 soldiers against the Indians, whether they were involved in the Whitman killings or not. Gillian is killed in an accident and the soldiers withdraw. <http://143.88.86.98/pacee/steps/two/west/outline.htm>

1850, Congress enacts the Land Donation Act, which opens land in Oregon and Washington to white settlers ... including Indian Lands.

1852, 4 September, Leander Louraine marries Marie LeBlanc, daughter of Louie and Jane (Rouleau) LeBlanc. Evidence may show Louie descends from an Ottawa Chief named Jean LeBlanc who journeyed from Mackinac to Quebec with a party of French soldiers in 1600's.

1853, half of the Plateau Indians have died in a series of smallpox epidemics.
85 percent of the Stillaguamish Nation of western Washington perishes.

Washington Territory created.

1855, John Louraine (my great-grandfather), is born in New Baltimore, Michigan, to Leander and Marie.

Governor Isaac Ingalls Stevens "invites" 5,000 Indians to Walla Walla for a treaty council. www.britannica.com/bcom/eb/article/3/0,5716,120003+5+110726,00.html.

Treaty of 1855 ... "signed". Chief Kamiakin creates an alliance of Plateau tribes to keep whites west of the Cascade Mountains.

1856, Major Granville O. Haller writes his *"Journal of the Third Expedition into the Yakima Country of 1856 Commencing in May."* (University of Washington Library, Seattle.)

Friday July 4th.

"Was up at reveille and ready to march the advance about 5 o'clock. In half a mile or less we crossed the Tien-ne-winess (Teanaway) Cr. A considerable stream having a salmon dam across it which seemed to come from the north. Our route then crossed a very pretty little valley and a few hills..."

From...

THE TREATY OF 1855

*Text of the treaties from Senate Document No. 452, 57th Congress, 1st Session:
Treaty between the United States and the Yakima Nation of Indians, concluded at Camp
Stevens, Walla Walla Valley, June 9, 1855; Ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859.*

*James Buchanan, President of the United States of America
to all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:*

Article 2 (in part)

...AND PROVIDED, that any substantial improvement heretofore made by any Indian, such as fields enclosed and cultivated, and houses erected upon the lands hereby ceded, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued, under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor in money, or improvements of an equal value made for said Indian upon the reservation. And no Indian will be required to abandon the improvements aforesaid, now occupied by him, until their value in money or improvements of an equal value shall be furnished him as aforesaid".

see ... <http://www.ccrh.org/comm/moses/primary/yaktreaty.html>

also see ...<http://www.memes.com/~bobleach/treaty.htm>

1858, warriors of the Palouse, Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tribes nearly annihilate three companies of dragoons and infantrymen under Lt. Col. Edward J. Steptoe.

Yakama Chief Kamiakin, his nephew Qualchin and brother-in-law Owhi, are accused. In September, the Battle of Spokane Plain and the Battle of the Four Lakes are fought. New long range rifles help the army defeat 600 Indian warriors who fight with muskets and bow and arrow. A wounded Kamiakin flees to Canada. A short time later, soldiers seize Owhi, force him to send for his son Qualchin ... and then murder both.

1859, Treaty of 1855 finally ratified. Governor Stevens and others under "**pressure**" to solve the "Indian problem" **quickly** before returning east and the possibilities of Civil War.

1860, Lucy Emelia Higbee, the "Potawatomi Princess", is born in St. Marys, Potawatomi County, Kansas Territory. Lucy's Potawatomi "family" name is "lost". She was a descendent of Daniel Bourassa and "Potawatomi woman".

Gold and silver are discovered in the Okanagan, Washington Territory.

Angry California ranchers kill 185 of 800 Yiyots because of other tribes' cattle raids.

1862, former Governor of Washington Territory, Isaac Ingalls Stevens, recalled to the east, and now General Isaac Ingalls Stevens in the U.S. Army, is killed during the Civil War at the Battle of Chantilly, Virginia, 1 September. <http://civilwarhome.com/chantilly.htm>.

1863, the first child born in the Yakima Valley was the son of Charles A. Splawn and Dulcea Helm Splawn. He died the next year.

1864, the Chehalis people of Washington Territory are "offered" 4,215 acres as a reservation. They have just lost 830,000 acres to white settlers.

Twenty-two years later, President Grover Cleveland will confiscate the reservation land and "offer" it to homesteaders.

The first white girl to be born in the Yakima Valley was Nettie M. Splawn, daughter of William L. and Margaret Jacobs Splawn.

1866, Chief Seattle dies at the age of eighty.

1870, the Potawatomis of Michigan and other tribes begin the "Drum Cult", which promises that lost lands will be regained through metaphysical prophesies.

1871, Old Chief Joseph, Nez Perse leader, dies.

1877, General Howard again tries to bully the Nez Perse into selling their lands. Young Joseph and others refuse to sell ancestral land.

Forced off their land with the army provoking war, Chief Joseph and other chiefs lead the army on a 1,500 mile "running" battle, but by October fifth, with many of his people and chiefs dead, Joseph, who was referred to in the American Press as "the Red Napoleon", surrenders. www.britannica.com/bcom/magazine/article/0,5744,333555,00.html

In one of his speeches, Joseph says "...Hear me my chiefs, I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more, forever."

Yakama Chief Kamiakin dies.

1879, "The earth is the Mother of all people, and all people should have equal rights upon it" - Chief Joseph. <http://www.neosoft.com/powersource/gallery/people/joseph.html>

1880, John Lorraine (Lorrain) and Lucy Emelia Higbee are married in South Bend, Indiana, on the twenty-fifth of November.

1880's, coal is discovered near Cle Elum and Roslyn, Washington. Teanaway City is platted in hopes of becoming an important rail center on the Northern Pacific Rail Road.

1881, in Washington Territory, the Quileute Indians are concerned about the reduced runs of Chinook and Coho Salmon. They refuse to sell salmon to non-Indians.

Juh, Geronimo, Chato, Nachez and seventy-four other Apaches break out of San Carlos and escape to Mexico.

1884, white settlers in Washington Territory seize Sauk-Suiattle land and destroy tribal longhouses.

Fred Seaton starts the ***Teanaway Bugle*** Newspaper. One issue includes the following advertisement:

PARTNERS WANTED! MUST BE FEMALES! BEAUTY NO OBJECT!

"...women of uncertain age and questionable beauty accepted, provided they can otherwise pass examination. Sound teeth and strong constitutions are the essential requisites..." address either S.L. Bathes, J.B. Moore, C.M. Giles, Colonel Mason, Ephraim Allyn, T.L. Gamble, Gus Pletet, N. Pleisted, H. Boardwell, S.A. Bacon."

Mid-1880's - 90's, John Louraine, while in the Mishawaka area of North Bend, Indiana, works at the ***Studebaker Wagon Works*** building buggies and wagons. Studebaker Co. made many Conestogas, and other types of wagons that carried settlers to the west.

About 10,000 Conestoga wagons were built, named after the massive Conestoga horses, bread out of the Tammerlanes. <http://www.imh.org/imh/draft/dr1.html>.

One "contribution" from the old Conestoga wagons, is the word "stogie". A strong cigar favored by the wagoneers of the time.

1885, Geronimo, Nachez, Chihauhua, Nana break out of San Carlos, flee back to Mexico. Toc-me-to-ne (Sarah Winnemucca), political activist, founds the Peabody Indian School near Lovelock, Nevada. The first bilingual school taught by an Indian.

17 June, the Statue of Liberty arrives in New York aboard the French ship Isere.

The Wold hop ranch, near Woldale, becomes "famous" as one of the first sites where both whites and Indians use violence against Chinese laborers because the Chinese were competing for local jobs. East of Snoqualmie Pass at the Swauk Mining Camp, 500 Chinese were driven out of the mines where they had been digging for gold.

1886, Congress now has the power to control internal tribal affairs and impose laws without seeking tribal approval.

1889, Sitting Bull urges the Sioux not to sign over any more land to the U.S. Government, but when the U.S. offers \$1.25 per acre, many Sioux sign.

"Let us put our minds together and see what kind of life we can make for our children" - Sitting Bull. <http://www.dickshovel.com/sittingbull.html>.

Ollie Moses Wilbur, a Tulalip Indian woman, is born in Washington Territory.

Washington Territory becomes Washington State.

1890, Kicking Bear and Short Bull introduce the Ghost Dance to the Sioux at Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota. <http://www.unc.edu/courses/reli035/projects/ghostdance/>

1893, the Lower Hoh Indian Reservation is established at the mouth of the Hoh River in Washington State. Only seventy-one surviving Hoh Indians move onto the reservation. The Great Northern Railroad Company completes its transcontinental run to Seattle.

1894, my grandfather, John Alexander Louraine (Lorrain), is born in South Bend, Indiana, on 16 February, to John and Lucy Emelia.



John Louraine

Marie LeBlanc Louraine

Leander Louraine

circa 1862



Julia Marie & Agnes May Louraine

Lucy Emelia Louraine

John Louraine

John Alexander Louraine

circa 1894

1899, Mount Rainier National Park is established in Washington State. The mountain will still be called by its original name, "Tahoma", by many, for many years.

<http://www.nps.gov/mora/home.htm>

The Northwest Magazine, June, 1899

"We have a few Indians in our valley that are quite industrious. Some of them own good farms and raise good crops each year. Every season, about the first of August, the hop-picking time begins, lasting until the close of September, and the few remaining tribes gather at the hop-yards, in Puyallup and Yakima to earn a few dollars at this work.

"A sad loss has fallen to the lot of our Indians of late. Old Chief Moses, their much beloved chieftain, is dead--an Indian who was more admired, perhaps more feared, than any other Indian on the Northwest Coast...No one knows him better than the settlers of 1878 in Yakima and Kittitas Counties. At that time the Indians on the north side of the Columbia River, headed by Moses, were trying to cross the river for the purpose of raiding the settlers. A few did succeed in crossing at Priest Rapids, and murdering a family by the name of Perkins. All attempts were made to capture the marauders and to put an end to their depredations, but it proved a hard task. Finally general Howard and a company of soldiers were sent to quiet the Indians along the Columbia, and much to the enjoy of the people, they soon put a stop to the fighting, and compelled the Indians to surrender."

By Lillian May Schnebly.

1900, of maybe 10 million Native Americans estimated to be living in 1492, there are fewer than 250,000 Native Americans living now. Only 1,000 of them live in cities.

1903, Alaskan Indians carve a Totem pole for the City of Tacoma to rival the one in Seattle. Carved from a single cedar, at 105 feet tall, it is the tallest Totem Pole in the U.S.

The Wright brothers have first successful flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

1904, Ghost Dance leader Kicking Bear dies.

The U.S. pays the Turtle Mountain Chippewas ten cents an acre for 10 million acres which had been confiscated from the Chippewas decades earlier.

Chief Joseph dies on the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington State. Never being allowed to return to his ancestral home, he dies in his sleep before a camp fire.

1905, Oklahoma (known as "Indian Territory") prepares for "Statehood". Native Americans lobby for a "separate" State named "Sequoyah". Sequoyah, a Cherokee, c.1760-1843.

1906, 76 year-old Ezra Meeker, pioneer and former mayor of Puyallup, Washington, with a friend named William Marden, a collie named "Jim" and a pair of oxen and a covered wagon, travel the Oregon Trail from Oregon City, Oregon, to Independence, Missouri ... just because.

1907, Oklahoma becomes a State. Most Indians automatically become U.S. citizens.

1909, Geronimo dies of pneumonia and is buried at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was never allowed to return to his ancestral land before dying.

Kathleen Street is born in Morriscastle, Wexford, Ireland, to Elizabeth (Lewis) and James Street. James, in the Royal Coast Guard, and Elizabeth, send Kathleen to Private Catholic school in Canada where she is lonely for home and family. Kathleen's funds run out during her teen-years and Kathleen must find her own way back to Britain.

Unofficial records indicate that 105 cars crossed Snoqualmie Pass. Horse-drawn traffic still outnumbers automobiles ... but the change is coming.



Ezra Meeker is shown in 1926 at the unveiling of a statue of him that later that year was erected on a pedestal in Pioneer Park in Puyallup. The names of the local dignitaries who posed with him were not recorded.

Both pictures of Ezra Meeker are from the Tacoma News Tribune - 22 December, 1999



Puyallup pioneer Ezra Meeker, right, and his driver, William Mardon, prepare their oxen for a trip retracing the 2,170-mile Oregon Trail. The oxen, Dave and Dandy, today are stuffed and immortalized in an exhibit at the Washington State History Museum.

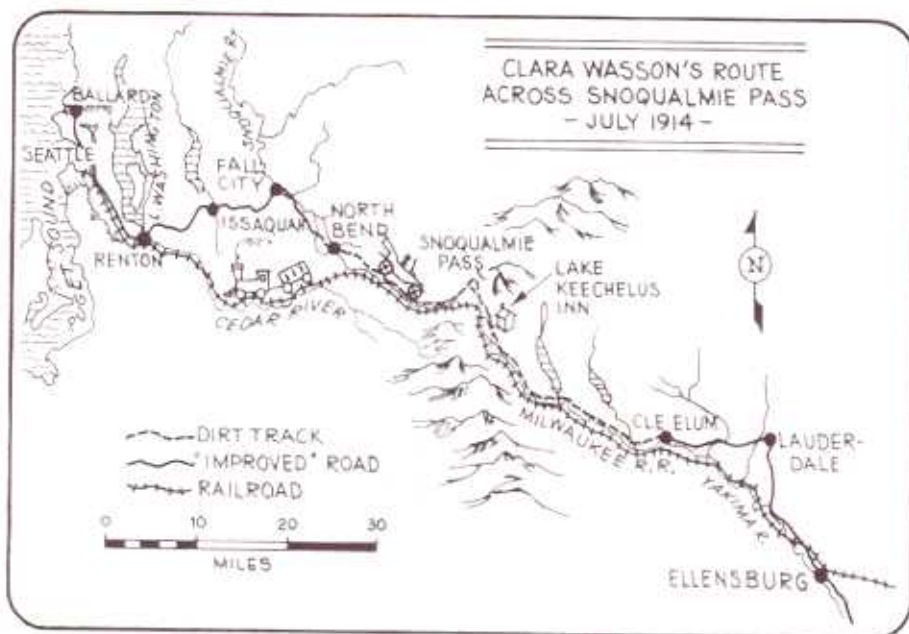
See ... <http://www.isu.edu/>

Search for ... "Meeker"
Then...Ezra Meeker on the Oregon Trail
Also see ... Fantastic Facts about the Oregon-Trail.



Clara Wasson, 1916

Before she died in 1981 at age 102, she mused... "When I think of the distances we walked, it amazes me. So often I've said to my daughter, 'Look at all the cars going by here with only one person in nine out of ten cars. They don't walk half as far as we did in those days.'"



She remembers meeting some sort of motorcycle at the pass. He tooted at her to get out of the road for him, but the road was only a couple of ruts, so she did not move aside. Later, a dog ran in front of her, and she hit it but did not dare stop.

Directly above Cle Elum, is the Teanaway River.

1912, 258 Chiracahua Apache, imprisoned at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, are given the "option" of remaining in Oklahoma or joining the Mescalero Apaches of New Mexico. Eighty-seven remain in Oklahoma and receive eighty-acre tracts.

1914, Clara Wasson, a widow raising three children in Ellensburg (originally known as "*Robbers Roost*" until the 160 acre plat was renamed in 1872 by John A. Shoudy, the new owner, in honor of his wife), buys an automobile and is taught how to drive in one short loop south of town. After only driving twenty-five or so "practice" miles, Clara becomes the first woman to drive an automobile across the boulder-strewn set of ruts winding through a wilderness of sagebrush, virgin timber, streams, rivers and swamps, that become Snoqualmie Pass. <http://www.ohwy.com/wa/e/ellensbu.htm>.

The occasion for the trip was a forth of July rendezvous with relatives from western Washington who would normally drive up from Seattle to meet near the summit and camp overnight at Lake Keechelus Inn Resort, returning the next day.

1916, Sioux Indians are required to undergo a citizenship "ritual" where they shoot their last arrows, take Christian names and "lose" their Indian ones, place their hands on a plow, then say an oath while touching a U.S. flag.

My Grandfather, John Alexander Louraine, marries Augusta Mathies in Oklahoma.

1917, Creeks and other Indians protest U.S. involvement in WWI in an incident known as the Green Corn Rebellion. <http://www.dickshovel.com/500.html>.

August 15th, my father, John Harold Louraine, is born in Lexington, Oklahoma.

1918, the Nisqually Indians of western Washington lose two-thirds of their reservation when the government builds Fort Lewis. <http://www.lewis.army.mil/>

The age of the automobile has pretty much killed the livery stable business in the Yakima Valley and a number of these proprietors switch to pumping gas. The road from the east crosses the Yakima River and the floor of the Teanaway Valley into Cle Elum before crossing the pass. <http://www.halcyon.com/phenry/wsh/i90.html>.

The first logging camps (temporary towns), were established from the Teanaway to above the Kaches River. Hundreds of men were employed to cut timber to supply railroad ties for the Northern Pacific R.R. Line and the bridges to span the rivers.

1919, The Indian Bureau decides that the Northern Cheyennes have too many horses. One hundred horses per month are shot and the meat is distributed as "meat rations".

1920, The president of the National Football League, Jim Thorpe, is a star athlete and a member of the Sac and Fox Tribes of Oklahoma.

1921, The Commission of Indian Affairs orders the suppression of Indian dances, dress, and ceremonies across the United States.

1924, Madison J. Lorraine, age 67, rows his home-built boat named the "Columbia" over 1200 miles, alone, from the source of the Columbia River, Columbia Lake, in Canada, to the Pacific Ocean. Madison becomes the only man to have traveled the entire length of the river in a single trip.

The only other man to travel the length of the river was David Thompson of the North West Company in the early 1800's. David Thompson, however, traveled roughly half the river downstream, and then later, roughly half the river upstream from the Pacific.

1925, the Chinook Indians of western Washington form a business council to help protect fishing rights and regain traditional fishing lands.



Madison J. Lorraine and the *Columbia*, the boat he built in 1924, near Columbia Lake, British Columbia, the headwaters of the Columbia River.

Alone, Madison (67 years of age) travels over 1200 miles, the entire length of the Columbia River, until he reaches the Pacific Ocean and becomes the only person to travel the whole distance of the river in one trip.



At the time, there are no dams along the Columbia River. Before long though, nearly a dozen dams will be built. The rapids and falls that Madison contended with along his journey, as well as much of the scenic beauty, will go under water ... forever.

1932, 385 Native Americans are enrolled in colleges and universities around the U. S.

The U.S. Supreme Court rules that the Chinook Indians are "fish-eaters" and are entitled to live on the Quinalt Indian Reservation.

1935, the first parking meters were installed, in Oklahoma City.

WWII, the Japanese attack the Aleutian Islands in Alaska and capture many Unangan Natives of Attu Island. Prisoners are taken to Japan.

More than 25,000 Native Americans fight alongside other U.S. troops. Another 40,000 Native Americans help out on the home front.

Navaho Marines in the Pacific become the "Code Talkers". Their language is the "code" that the Japanese never "break". <http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq12-1.htm>

Japanese-Americans are forced into camps such as Tule Lake and March Air Force Base, California, where the old internment buildings still exist.

Kathleen Street (now Kathlyn Margaret Street, because "it sounded better") works in Odenino's, an Italian restaurant in the heart of Piccadilly Circus, London. A cashier handling all the monies at the restaurant, and also a fashion model, she, along with my father, an officer in the United States Army, endure the war.

1944, December 15th. John Harold Louraine is scheduled to board a Norseman UC-64A, ten-place, single-engine utility transport aircraft manufactured by Noorduy Aviation, Ltd., Montreal, Canada. The afternoon is wet and foggy and cold. My father is "bumped" by a person who is more important and the plane leaves for Paris, France, without him. Within an hour, RAF bombers returning from an aborted raid on Siegen, Germany, drop their unused bombs into the English Channel so they can land safely. A single entry in the logbook states - "Ops. Siegen Canceled. Jettison Southern Area". (logbook of Fred Shaw)

The logbook belonged to the late Fred Shaw, Royal Air Force navigator, and is being sold along with a letter from Britain's Ministry of Defense and several newspaper clippings and other material bolstering Fred Shaws' claim, as the bombs were jettisoned that day... Shaw remembers seeing a small plane spiraling out of control after the bombs were dropped ... "Around it, I could see the sea bubbling and blistering with the exploding bombs. As each bomb burst, I could see the blast wave from it radiating outwards...It was obvious to me that airplane below was in trouble." "Eventually, I saw it disappear into the English Channel."

Everyone aboard the plane is killed and the "official" (accepted) story at the time was that the aircraft experienced "icing" and **that** caused it to crash into the Channel. My father catches a later plane to Paris, but Glenn Miller and his music, are lost forever.

http://www.Seattletimes.com/news/nation-world/html98/mill_19990411.html



A UC-64A "Norseman" transport aircraft similar to the one my father was "bumped" from on that cold, wet day in December of 1944. If Glenn Miller had missed that flight, my father would have been at the bottom of the English Channel.



John Harold Louraine

...my Dad.



Kathlyn Margaret Louraine

...my Mom.

1945, John Harold Louraine and Kathlyn Margaret Street are married 1 January.

Ira Hayes, an Akimel O'odham (Pima) Indian and U.S. Marine, helps raise the American flag over Iwo Jima. <http://www.iwojima.com/raising/raisingc.htm>.

1946, Jacqueline Kay Louraine (my sister), is born in London, England.

Tribes no longer have to petition the U.S. Court of Claims, which has only decided 175 cases over the last sixty-five years, to settle tribal claims against the United States.

The National Congress of American Indians lobbies Congress, and Congress establishes the Indian Claims Commission.

1947, Sukulyi Hi-ar (Pete Lambert), last traditional chief of the Fort Mojave Indians dies.

1948, a relocation policy that further breaks down the cultural traditions and values of Native Americans is begun by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Beginning with the Navajos, and later other tribes, a job-placement program moves willing single men to places like Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Denver.

1949, Indian Reservations are considered "natural Socialist environments" and "rural ghettos". Government officials fear Communists are hiding everywhere.

The Hoover Commission urges "assimilation". Transfers responsibility for Indian services to state level to enforce "policy". <http://www.wvcd.org/policy/US/USHistory.html>.

1950, the total Native American population stands at 343,000. Less than a three-percent increase from 1940. The urban increase is nearly 108 percent.

The Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act tries to relocate Indian families to urban areas.

Jim Thorpe is chosen as the greatest football player of the 1900's.

John Anthony Louraine is born in Anniston, Alabama, to John Harold and Kathlyn Margaret.

1951, the Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma files claims for lost land in Arkansas and Louisiana. Later, the settlement brings over 1.5 million dollars.

1952, The Bureau of Indian Affairs, in its attempt to move Indians either one person at a time or whole families at a time away from Indian Reservations, spends over one-half million dollars placing Native Americans into jobs in urban areas.

1953, a policy that does enormous cultural and economic harm to tribes all across the United States is put into effect by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Congress decides to dismantle the "reservation system" and the policy becomes known simply as "termination". It is a cruel, disruptive policy aimed at eliminating any sense of tribal unity or tribal identity.

Garrison Dam construction begins on the Missouri river. Native Americans of The Three Affiliated Tribes of North Dakota's Fort Berthold Reservation give up fertile river-lands they have farmed for over seven hundred years.

Chippewa athlete Charles A. "Chief" Bender is elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

The State of Maine finally accepts the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act. Maine Indians receive the right to vote. Amazing!

1954, the Menominee Reservation is dissolved and becomes a "county" after Congress passes the Menominee Termination Act and reduces one of the most self-sufficient tribes in the United States to poverty.

Another highly self-sufficient tribe, the Klamath Tribe of south-central Oregon is terminated. 862,000 acres of land is lost by the tribe.

1955, the Bureau of Indian Affairs attempts to terminate the Spokane Indians of Washington State, but as a Nation, the Spokanes fight back and are successful. Solidarity increases.

1956, Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Tribes of western Oregon petition the **United Nations** for lands that Congressional actions took away in 1954. Twenty-eight years will pass before any lands are returned.

1957, since they live on a reservation, Mohawk Indians of New York State refuse to pay state taxes. New York has no sovereignty over them, so the Mohawks tear up summonses issued because of non-payment.

1958, the New York Power Authority tries to confiscate over one-fifth of the Tuscarora Indian Reservation to be flooded by a reservoir.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs encourages non-Indians to adopt Indian children.

The Philbrook Museum in Tulsa, Oklahoma, rejects prominent Sioux artist Oscar Howes' work because, in their opinion, it does not represent "traditional" Indian art.

Native Americans find their traditional lands transferred from "Federal" lands to "State" lands when Alaska attains "statehood".

1959, two thigh-bones of a woman are found on Santa Rosa Island, California. Determined to be at least 13,000 years old and believed to be of Asian decent, this helps show that boat-travel may have brought people along coastal North America, which was about 369 feet lower than today. www.pghkids.com/Articles/Ancient_Bones/Ancient_Bones.html.

\$86,000.00 is paid to the Muckleshoot Indians of Washington State for the loss of 102,000 acres of land in the 1800's. The money is used to buy back some land.

1960, the Native population of the United States stands at 524,000.

Opposition by Native Americans and State Governments, forces the U.S. Government to stop implementing the 1953 "termination" policies.

1961, the "Declaration of Indian Purpose" calls for the reversal of the "termination" policies. <http://members.stratos.net/cpetras/ci-3-6.htm>

The National Indian Youth Council enrolls over 5,000 members in the next two years. <http://www.unityinc.org/>

My father, John Harold Louraine, dies in Los Angeles, California, from severe complications caused by incompetent U.S. Army doctors.

1962, The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation in Washington State, vote to accept \$754,380.00 for 38,000 acres of land lost to white settlers in the 1800's.

1963, The Association of American Indian Affairs establishes the New York City American Indian Arts Center.

1964, Puyallup Chief Robert Satiacum and others are arrested during a "fish-in" that protests the U.S. Governments' failure to honor fishing rights.

1965, the last surviving Tillamook/Salishan - speakers begin a project to record their native tongue. <http://www.sil.org/Ethnologue/families/subfamily/Salishan>

1970, the Native American population stands at 792,000.

1972, Yakama Indians receive title to a portion of Mt. Adams (Patoe) Wilderness Area.

1974, one of the seven bands of Kootenai Indians, the Bonners Ferry Band of northern Idaho, declares war on the United States. Congress grants them a reservation of 12.5 acres (6.25 hectares).

1975, western Washington tribes establish the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission.
1976, The Indian Health Care Improvement Act improves health services to Native Americans.

1980, the Native American population of the United States stands at 1,364,000.

Mt. St. Helens explodes and darkens the skies of Washington with ash.

(Captain Vancouver renamed **Loo Wit Lat Kla** (*person from whom smoke comes*), to Mt. St. Helens, in honor of Alleyne Fitzherbert, Baron of St. Helens, Britains then ambassador to Spain who helped negotiate a treaty between Britain and Spain, giving the Pacific Northwest to England. By 1911, over 400 mining claims for gold, copper and silver were filed in the Spirit Lake area of Mt. St. Helens. **The Sweden Mine** produced copper ore, some of which went into the bronze sculpture of Sacagawea, made for the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1906.)

1984, Quinalt Indians of W. Washington celebrate their first Potlatch in over fifty years.

1985, this **Cross of Lorraine** was unearthed in a "French-occupation layer" during an excavation of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, Canada.

(<http://web.ctsolutions.com/carf/document/aotm1.html>)



Many travelers visited the fort on their way to New France. Monsignor Hanley of the Saint Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, suggests it was likely a personal item, belonging to a soldier or an inhabitant who visited the shrine before traveling to New France.

1990, the Native American population of the U. S. stands at just under two-million.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act requires museums to inventory all human remains, funeral objects, sacred artifacts and cultural items. Important objects must be returned to the tribes.

1991, Aleuts (Alutiiq), rebury 756 skeletons of ancestors returned by museums.

1992, between 1988 and 1992, 60% of Shoalwater people of western Washington perish from inadequate health care.

1993, The Indian Treaty Room, on the forth floor of the Executive Office Building next to the White House becomes a symbol for misappropriation of the word "INDIAN" when it is discovered that no treaties were ever signed there.

In the U.S., there are now 1,000 Native Americans holding law degrees.

1995, Jane Mt. Pleasant, an Iroquois Indian trained in agronomy at Cornell, teaches ancient techniques to non-Indians. Planting corn, beans and squash together, the corn stalks act as bean poles. Squash leaves discourage the growth of weeds and the bacteria growing in the bean roots changes atmospheric nitrogen into natural fertilizer.

1996, Kennewick Man is "discovered" near the Columbia River.

1997, a federal judge rules that Native Americans may file a class-action suit against the Interior Department for mismanagement of 450 million dollars in 300,000 Indian Trust Accounts.

1998, March, John Anthony Lorraine leaves Zanesville, Ohio, after buying a Conestoga Wagon there, and heads west to Washington State. This wagon is a 1955 Studebaker Conestoga 2-door Station Wagon that is not drawn by oxen as the "originals" were, but rather is powered by V8 "horse-power". The trip takes three days, instead of "months".



An original Conestoga Wagon that moved thousands along the Santa Fe and the Oregon Trails.

The Smithsonian Institution



An original (1955)
Studebaker Conestoga Wagon.

(Much easier to cross the U.S. in.)

After two days, I had traveled more miles in the "Connie" than the Pioneers would have traveled after two months. At least my wagon had a heater in it. The route I traveled had a great deal of history to it, but unless you stopped to listen to the sounds of the trail, you might never realize that people had traveled here long before you.



1999, John Anthony Louraine first contacts the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Heritage Organization in Paris, France.

John is directed to the United States Man and the Biosphere program in Washington D.C. ... where his proposal sits for nearly six months and isn't even read because of "politics" and the excuse of "non-funding".

Governor Gary Locke of Washington State says that extinction of salmon runs "is not an option". A draft salmon recovery strategy is now before the state Legislature.

Washington State Rep. Norm Dicks co-chairs the Northwest Salmon Recovery Hearings in Seattle and states, "There has never been an ESA listing impacting a large urban area, and the species itself is one of the most complex ever listed. We will need to pool our efforts and expertise if we are to be successful in the recovery of these fish, but we will need help." <http://www.house.gov/dicks/news/salmonremarks.htm>.

2000, an independent research group declares that there are now over **one billion** web-sites world-wide, with many more to come. Many of the sites are Native American.

Kennewick Man is declared a "Native American". The remains, the nearly complete skeleton, are the oldest known in North America.

Ollie Moses Wilbur, a Tulalip Indian woman of Washington State dies after living in three different centuries. Ollie Moses Wilbur ... 1889 - 2000.

1 February, Alaska Airlines Flight 261 plunges into the Pacific off the California coast. Prominent Native American leader Morrie Thompson, 61, wife Thelma, daughter Sheryl, are killed, along with 85 others. <http://www.alaska261.org/passengers.html>

February 4th., members of various bands of American Indians gathered on marshland near Point Mugu for a ceremony in honor of Morrie and his family.

Ninety-nine percent of all species that have inhabited the Earth are now extinct.

Salmon recovery is a viable realization for the Columbia River and it's tributaries ... provided more action is taken. Scientists have proven that it is the smell of the water that guides a salmon back to it's birthplace to spawn. A salmon can detect "home-stream-water" even when diluted by one part to several million.

The "Proposal" for the Teanaway River Biosphere is delivered to U.N.E.S.C.O. and the World Heritage Organization in Paris, France, for approval. A small portion of Washington State is needed to help save salmon runs and other species that are struggling to exist. People will find an enjoyable place to learn as well as spend time together.

This is a venture that will be self-sufficient and will be a place where people from all over the world can find "respect" and see and learn "the way Nature works"! Higher education, and the enjoyment of the Earth and it's peoples are the goal. It's time to begin.

A new word is needed to replace "Biosphere". People do not understand the term. "The Great Spirit" and Native American "know-how" will show the way ... !

John Anthony Louraine.

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe of Oklahoma, Tribal Role Number - 2821A05236.
A Sovereign Nation inside the United States of America.

THE END

2001

...or is it the beginning ?

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THE FOUR DIRECTIONS



THE DAKOTA INDIANS (SIOUX), AS ARE OTHER NATIVE AMERICANS, ARE VERY ATTENTIVE TO THE FOUR DIRECTIONS. WHEN PRAYING WITH A SACRED PIPE, IN PRIVATE OR PUBLIC CEREMONIES, FACE EACH "DIRECTION" SUCCESSIVELY AND BEGIN BY FACING THE WEST.

THE COLOR BLACK IS WEST. BLACK CAN BE "EVIL" OR MEAN "DANGER". BLACK IS THE CONDITION OF A MAN WHEN HE FACES WAKANTANKA (WAKAN MYSTERY, TANKA GREAT).

THE COLOR RED IS NORTH. RED CAN MEAN "CONFLICT" OR "TENSION". RED IS A TIME FOR "DECISION" AS A MAN DECIDES WHETHER TO REVERT TO BLACK OR GO ON TO WHITE.

WHITE IS THE COLOR OF EAST. WHITE CAN MEAN "VICTORY" OR "PURITY". WHITE IS "LIFE". THE RISING OF THE SUN BRINGS CLEAR SKIES AND ELIMINATES RED.

SOUTH IS THE COLOR OF YELLOW. YELLOW CAN MEAN "PEACE" OR "FRUITFULNESS". YELLOW DENOTES "WARMTH". WHATEVER "DANGER" OR "CONFLICT" OR "TENSION" THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN... YELLOW MEANS IT IS OVER NOW... "NOW YOU MAY REST ..."

OTHER "TRIBES", OTHER "NATIONS", MAY USE DIFFERENT COLORS TO DENOTE NORTH; SOUTH; EAST; OR WEST; BUT WHATEVER THE "COLORS" OF THE FOUR DIRECTIONS, THE PRAYERS TO "THE GREAT SPIRIT" ARE ALWAYS THE SAME.

EVERY MAN KNOWS THAT AT ANOTHER TIME, WHETHER IN HIS PRAYERS OR IN EVERYDAY LIFE, HE WILL HAVE TO BEGIN AGAIN ... AND WILL ONCE AGAIN HAVE TO FACE "BLACK"!



The author and friends,
late in the 1950's.
Ajijic,
Lago de Chapala,
Jalisco,
Mexico.

Alabama - "Indian" word for tribal town, later a tribe, of the Creek Confederacy.

Alaska - Russian version of Aleutian (Eskimo) word, alakshak, for "peninsula", "great lands", or "land that is not an island".

Arizona - Spanish version of a Pima Indian word for "little spring place", or Aztec "arizuma", meaning "silver-bearing".

Arkansas - French variant of "Quapaw" ("downstream people"). Siouan people.

California - The name of an imaginary island. An earthly paradise in a Spanish romance, "Las Serges de Esplandian". Written by Montalvo in 1510. Cortez may have bestowed the area with the name "California".

Colorado - First applied to the Colorado River. Spanish, for "red".

Connecticut - From Mohican and other Algonquin words that mean "long river place".

Delaware - Named after Lord De La Warr, early governor of Virginia. The name was first applied to the river, then to the (Lenni-Lenape) Indians, and then the State.

District of Columbia - Named for Columbus. 1791.

Florida - "Flowery Easter". Named by Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday, 1513.

Georgia - Named by James Oglethorpe, colonial administrator, for King George II of England.

Hawaii - Possibly from "Hawaiki" or "Owhyhee". Native words for homeland.

Idaho - Originally suggested for the Pikes Peak mining territory in Colorado and then applied to the new mining territory of the Pacific Northwest. An invented Indian word meaning "gem of the mountains". May also be a Kiowa Apache term for the Comanche.

Illinois - French for "Illini" or "land of Illini". Algonquin, meaning "men" or "warriors".

Indiana - Meaning "Land of the Indians".

Iowa - depending on the "translation", Iowa can mean "one who puts to sleep" or "beautiful land".

Kansas - Sioux for "south-wind people".

Kentucky - translates as "dark and bloody land", "meadowland", and "land of tomorrow".

Louisiana - Small portion of what was "Louisiana Territory". Named by Sieur de La Salle for the King of France, Louis XIV.

Maine - Named after the ancient French province - Maine. Also refers to the mainland as being distinct from the many coastal islands.

Maryland - Named after Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I of England.

Massachusetts - Captain John Smith identified the Indian tribe named after "large hill place".

Michigan - "mici gama", Chippewa words meaning "great water". Lake Michigan.

Mississippi - Chippewa "mici" and "zibi" meaning "great river". Also Algonquin: "Messipi".

Missouri - Algonquin term meaning "river of the big canoes".

Montana - Latin or Spanish for "mountainous".

Nebraska - Omaha or Oto word meaning "broad water" or "flat river". Platte River.

Nevada - Spanish, meaning "snow clad".

New Hampshire - In 1629, Captain John Mason, of Plymouth, named the area for his home county in England.

New Jersey - Named after England's Isle of Jersey in 1664. (Nova Caesaria).

New Mexico - applied to land north and west of the Rio Grande by Spaniards in 1600's.

New York - Named for the Duke of York and Albany.

North Carolina - 1619, Province of Carolana, from Carolus, Latin name for Charles.

North Dakota - "Dakota" is the Sioux word for "friend" or "ally".

Ohio - Iroquois word for "fine or good river".

Oklahoma - A Choctaw-coined word meaning "Red man".

Oregon - (or-eh-gun) Origin is unclear. "Oregon" was mistakenly written on a 1715 French map for the area near the Wisconsin River. "Ouaricon-sint". (See: Wisconsin)

Pennsylvania - the Quaker, William Penn, who was made full proprietor of his tract by King Charles II in 1681, suggested "Sylvania" or "woodland". King Charles owed Penn's father, Admiral William Penn, 16,000 Pounds Sterling, and the land was granted as partial settlement. Charles II added "Penn" to "Sylvania" in honor of the Admiral.

Rhode Island - Some believe the area was named "roode eylandt" by Adriaen Block, a Dutch explorer, because of its red clay. One theory contends that Giovanni de Verrazano recorded an island in the area, about the size of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, in 1524.

South Carolina - Divided from Province of Carolana in 1710. See: North Carolina.

South Dakota - "Dakota". Sioux for "friend" or "ally". See: North Dakota.

Tennessee - from 1784 to 1788, this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland. "Tanasi" was the name of Cherokee villages on the Little Tennessee River.

Texas - "texias"; "tejas"; "teysas". Caddo and other tribes' words meaning "friends" or "allies".

Utah - The proposed name, "Deseret" (land of honeybees, from the Book of Mormon) was rejected by Congress. Instead, the Navajo word meaning "upper" or "higher up", as applied to the Shoshone tribe called "Ute". The Spanish form is "Yutta". English is Uta.

Vermont - From the French words "vert" (green) and "mont" (mountain). "The Green Mountains" were said to have been named by Samuel de Champlain. Dr. Thomas Young suggested combining the words "vert" and "mont" when the state was formed in 1777.

Virginia - Named by Sir Walter Raleigh who outfitted the expedition of 1584, for the Virgin Queen of England, Queen Elizabeth.

Washington - When the Bill was introduced in the 32nd Congress creating the "Territory of Columbia", the name was changed to "Washington" because of the existence of the "District of Columbia". The State was named after the 1st. President, George Washington.

West Virginia - So named in 1863 when western counties of Virginia refused to secede from the United States during the Civil War.

Wisconsin - "Ouisconsin" ("twisting, turning, river"), "Mesconsing" by early chroniclers, plus other similar spellings. Believed to mean "grassy place" in Chippewa. Congress made it "Wisconsin". (see: Oregon).

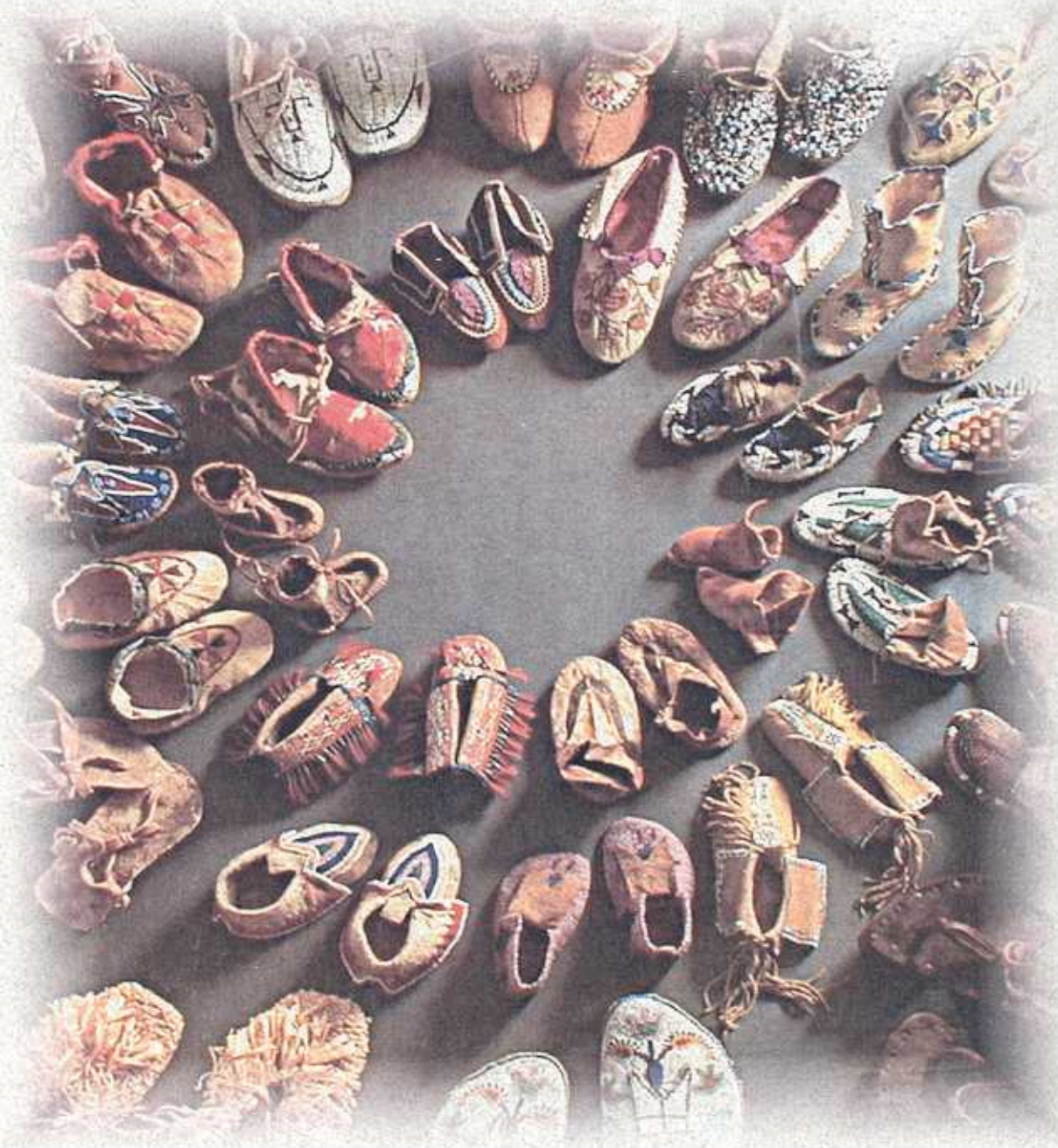
Wyoming - An Algonquin word meaning "large prairie place". The word "Wyoming" became well known by Campbell's poem..."Gertrude of Wyoming". The word was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, which was the site of an Indian massacre.

Sources: Smithsonian Institute; Topographic Division, U.S. Geographical Survey; Department of the Interior; Infopedia; Webster's Dictionary; Grolier Encyclopedia; Murphy Entertainment Group; The Book of Mormon; and others...



**"Treat a man as he is and he will remain as he is.
Treat a man as he could be and he will become what he should be."**

Unknown.



NEW SHOES ALONG A NEW PATH
INTO THE FUTURE FROM OUT OF THE PAST.

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