Bitterroot Valley - 1877

"Through the Nez Perce... The Flight of the..."
August 7 - Nez Perce camp along Big Hole River, Gibbon at Fork of Con-}

August 6 - Nez Perce camp on Tolo Creek; Gibbon makes dry camp. So-}

August 5 - Nez Perce camp above Boss Hole (near Indian Trees) Camp.}

August 4 - Nez Perce camp near Junction of East and West Forks of the}

August 3 - Collected Gibbon and the Infantry reach Fort Missoula.

August 1 - Nez Perce at Corralles, MT.

July 30 - Nez Perce made in Steensville.

July 29 - Nez Perce camp near Shiloh Creek, west of Steensville.

July 28 - Nez Perce by-pass Fort Price; camp on Micetah Creek south of}

July 25 - Two companies of the 7th Infantry with Capt. Ryan. Sup-}

July 24 - Construction forces near Corralles and Shiloh (Crescent). The}

July 17 - Two companies of the 7th Infantry with Capt. Ryan. Sup-}

July 12 - Two companies of the 7th Infantry with Capt. Ryan. Sup-}

July 9 - Two companies of the 7th Infantry with Capt. Ryan. Sup-}

July 4 - Two companies of the 7th Infantry with Capt. Ryan. Sup-}

July 1 - Nez Perce camp near Overo Pass; camp on Micelé Creek north o-
returning to their homeland.

They found peace. The Nez Perce settled in the area of Idaho and they were able to maintain their culture and way of life.

The Nez Perce believed the land and its resources were just as important as the people who occupied it.

The Nez Perce fought against the United States government, led by General Howard and others, to protect their homeland.

The Nez Perce were considered a noble people by General Howard and other settlers.

The Nez Perce were not willing to give up their land without a fight. They refused to sign the new treaty.

The Nez Perce reservation was reduced to an area of 10% of its original size. In 1863, the Nez Perce were forced to sign a treaty that would have allowed others to settle on their land.

In the beginning—A proud people connected to the land.

The Nez Perce Saga Begins.

This information guide will show you places where history comes alive.

You will find yourself in the midst of history, experiencing the life and struggles of the Nez Perce people.

The Nez Perce War.

The Nez Perce War was one of the most studied and debated events in American history. This essay looks at many possible explanations of how the Nez Perce War ended.
The Bitterroot Valley was home to the traditional Salish people. They lived in the Bitterroot Valley, which was rich in salmon, and traded with neighboring tribes.

Chief Chihakia, who refused to sign the 1872 treaty, claimed that homeowners were being pressured to sell their land. The Bitterroot Valley Treaty did not recognize Salish sovereignty, and the Salish people were forced to relocate.

July 22, 1877

Joe Norris-Niles, in his book "The Bitterroot," wrote, "The Bitterroot Valley was the home of the Salish people. They lived in the Bitterroot Valley, which was rich in salmon, and traded with neighboring tribes."

Chief Chihakia claimed that the treaty was not fair, and that the Salish people were being forced to sell their land. The treaty was signed in 1872, and it was a turning point in the history of the Bitterroot Valley.

Many Salish people were relocated to other places, and their homes were destroyed. The treaty was a tragic event in the history of the Bitterroot Valley.

"Unsettled settlers"
The Indians were bugged out; their cousins

The Helena

in a word, bearing near the into a corpse

Bard House July 30, 1877

success as boys with popguns. The Helena

infantry boys, except to clean the larger

through and by our untrained troops. So far as

How easy any Indian force, quicker sitting

unarmed barricade become a decided "Fort Fizzle"

by the entrance of the "Indian Roundhead" and the prevalence

the north and bypassed the soldiers. This manner cast aside

however the barricade failed when the Nez Perce's men

Captain "Fizzle" had clear orders. He said the Nez Perce could not

Long's the infinity

deep down, and we did not. Reported compound

nearer or, of course they did not want us to

Now could we see the Indians passing within

descended "and Corporal Logan, the infinity..."

Others, in the sight of so many Indians...


till up through the valley.

reports say they were convinced that the Nez Perce wanted a peace.

soon after the meeting, many settlers volunteered reentered home. Some

the bitter root valley. Captain "Fizzle"

pass unmoored, to march passed through

and looked glass, who proposed it exposed to

I had a talk with Chief Joseph. While Bind

ready to return to the hostile environment in Idaho

surrounded their horses, arms and ammunition; and they were not

settlers or property, they wanted to travel in peace; they would not

Al a meeting of the Nez Perce chiefs and army officers, the Nez

camped about the miles to the west.

joined the soldiers. The 7500 Nez Perce, with their 1000+ horses, were

Creek drummers ahead to the lolo Trail. About 130 scouts

beating the brassworks in a small opening along the lolo

came from erecting Fort Missoula, established themselves

Lolo Trail

"Fort Fizzle"

Barricade...
Chief looking glass

W. B. Harman, sc.

Cam to our house...

could pass through the
pass in peace and then we
in the valley it showed to
any persons or property
would be we would not harm
looking glass met us and

Although the Nez Perce made

of trails throughout the area.
They often consisted of a
network necessary to one path.

Historic Network of Trails

Lolo Creek to Cartion Creek

Through the Valley
The Brilliantoak Valley

The Brilliantoak Valley was a major agricultural center. The Nez Perce and other tribes needed rest and provisions for their journey. The valley's rich soil supported agriculture, including wheat and other crops.

Regional mining camps

The valley was also a center for mining activities. Many prospectors came to the Brilliantoak Valley to search for gold and other minerals. This activity provided economic opportunities for the local population.

Crossing the Jobo Trail with their remaining possessions and 1,000

The Nez Perce and other tribes crossed the Jobo Trail into the Brilliantoak Valley. They were accompanied by a large party of traders and missionaries who provided supplies and assistance.

China

The Chinese traders were welcomed by the tribes, and the two cultures exchanged gifts and goods. The Chinese provided medical supplies and medicines for the tribes.

Could not take shoes, He remained neutral.

The Nez Perce and other tribes were neutral in the conflict with the Chinese. They remained independent, but they maintained trade relations with both sides.

among the settlers in the Brilliantoak Valley.

The settlers in the Brilliantoak Valley welcomed the Nez Perce and provided them with supplies and support. This relationship was important for the tribe's survival.

DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE PUEBLO REVOLUTION, NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE CAME TO ENGLAND, WHERE THE FIRST Roman Catholic mission in New Spain was established. The mission, known as the Brilliantoak Mission, was founded in 1815.

The Brilliantoak Mission was established in 1815 as a center for missionary work among the Indians. It was the first Roman Catholic mission in New Spain and was a significant event in the history of the region.

During the First Half of the Pueblo Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte Came to England, Where the First Roman Catholic Mission in New Spain Was Established. The Mission, Known as the Brilliantoak Mission, Was Founded in 1815.
The valley without incident...

The Nek Peace had kept their word and reached through Gibbon's creek. The Nek Peace had kept their word and reached through Gibbon's creek.

Gibbon and his command entered the Blackfoot Valley on August 4.

The fort at Corral is built of green sod for

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For the next few weeks, the soldiers were busy clearing the fort's encampment and fortifying the walls.

A day—most soldiers began building huts and no war-like

A day—most soldiers began building huts and no war-like
Wolf's Nest Perce Waterfall

Fishing, going to the building country. Yellow
since we smelted. Everybody with a good
smell make a good time. It was fine
smell. All making a good time. That night the
warriors passed above camp.

The Big Hole:
Poor children played and men hunted game. They had made it in
the Big Hole. Children played and men hunted game. They had made it in
the Big Hole.

Personal Guardian Spirits

Killed at the Big Hole Battle
Killed soon after Vanilla, Nez Perce Waterfall
dream last night I saw myself killed. I will be
killed. Someone's spirit. I am telling you in a
dream last night I saw myself killed. I will be
killed.

Lost Brand, Nez Perce Waterfall

I met up brother, my sister, I am telling you in a
dream last night I saw myself killed. I will be
killed. Someone's spirit. I am telling you in a
dream last night I saw myself killed. I will be
killed.

Continental Divide

Sacred Trees

The Big Hole was still continued they need not hurry. The
Sacred Trees can be seen in the valley.
reach Gibbon.

At the time when the party first arrived at the camp, the most pressing task was the need to build a shelter and a campsite. The soldiers were busy setting up the camp, and the men were busy clearing the land for the campsite. The men were working on building a shelter and a campsite. The soldiers were busy setting up the camp, and the men were busy clearing the land for the campsite. The men were working on building a shelter and a campsite.

Meanwhile, Howard was still playing solitaire.

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Gibbon dispatched Lieutenant Bradley and Captain Calhoun with some instructions to the men. The soldiers were busy setting up the camp, and the men were busy clearing the land for the campsite. The men were working on building a shelter and a campsite. The soldiers were busy setting up the camp, and the men were busy clearing the land for the campsite. The men were working on building a shelter and a campsite.

On August 6, Gibbon, commanding the entire column, and the men were busy clearing the land for the campsite. The men were working on building a shelter and a campsite. The soldiers were busy setting up the camp, and the men were busy clearing the land for the campsite. The men were working on building a shelter and a campsite.

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The Beginning of the End

The Big Hole Battle had begun. Securing the Nez Perce, we were able to move the Nez Perce settled in the Bitterroot Valley. Just 1 year later in 1877, the Nez Perce were forced into the Big Hole Valley. The war was not over.

Inducing gunfire from the willows along the creek ended the resistance in Washington State. Returning to Joseph and others were forced to scale on the Colville homestead. By the time the Nez Perce were eventually allowed to return to their homeland, the Nez Perce were impressed into Indian Territory, now Canada.

In exchange, our Confederates, the representatives of the Western world in defense of the Prohibition and forced up our government in Idaho that lead Chief Joseph to make us more foolish. "...we were fools and the white man's lies expressed the Nez Perce female dressing just one more broken nation evolved like a Nez Perce. The presented understanding made at the Idaho Trail Bridge was

Epilogue—The Struggle Continues