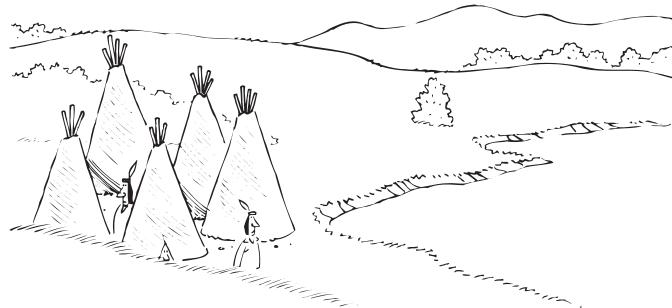
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W. William M. William	



North American Tribes



Time Line

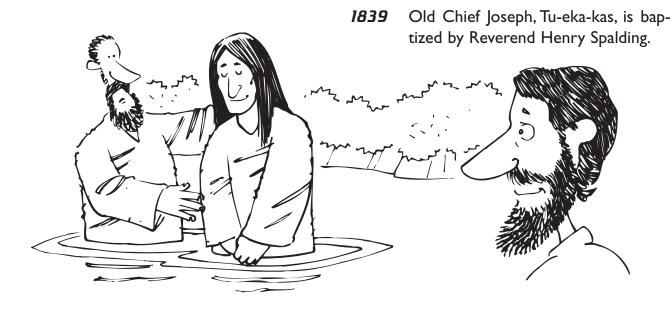
1786 Tuekakas is born (later known as Chief Joseph).

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark 1805 meet the Nez Percé while on their famous expedition from St. Louis, Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. (The term Nez Percé is a corrupted version of the term pierced nose. Native American tribes did pierce their noses, though this was not common among the Nez Percé.) Lewis and Clark were sent on the expedition by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the continent and report back to him. The Nez Percé feed the men in the expedition. Lewis and Clark think highly of the Nez Percé, who they refer to as the Chopunnish. The Nez Percé call themselves the Nee-Me-Poo, which means "the people." Archaeological evidence indicates that the Nee-Me-Poo have lived in the Wallowa Valley for possibly 13,000 years.

1836 The first Christian church is established in the Wallowa Valley at Lapwai, Idaho, by Presbyterian minister, Reverend Henry Spalding and his wife Eliza.



1838 Tu-eka-kas is given the name Joseph.



Time Line

1840

Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekht or Thunder Rolling Down from the Mountains (Young Chief Joseph) is born in the Land of Winding Waters, which we now call the Wallowa Valley. This boy later became known by non-Native Americans as Young Chief Joseph. Young Chief Joseph was born to a quiet chief of the Nez Percé Indians, whose ancestors had lived in that valley for thousands of years. There the tribe had lived, hunting, farming and raising their children for

centuries before. Young Chief Joseph's father was Tuekakas. His father later became known as Chief Joseph. Chief Joseph was married to Khapkhaponimi, which means "loose bark on a tree." Chief Joseph and Khapkhaponimi had five children. They had two daughters—Celia and Elawinonmi. They also had three sons—Young Chief Joseph, Shugan which means "brown" and Ollokot, which means "frog."

