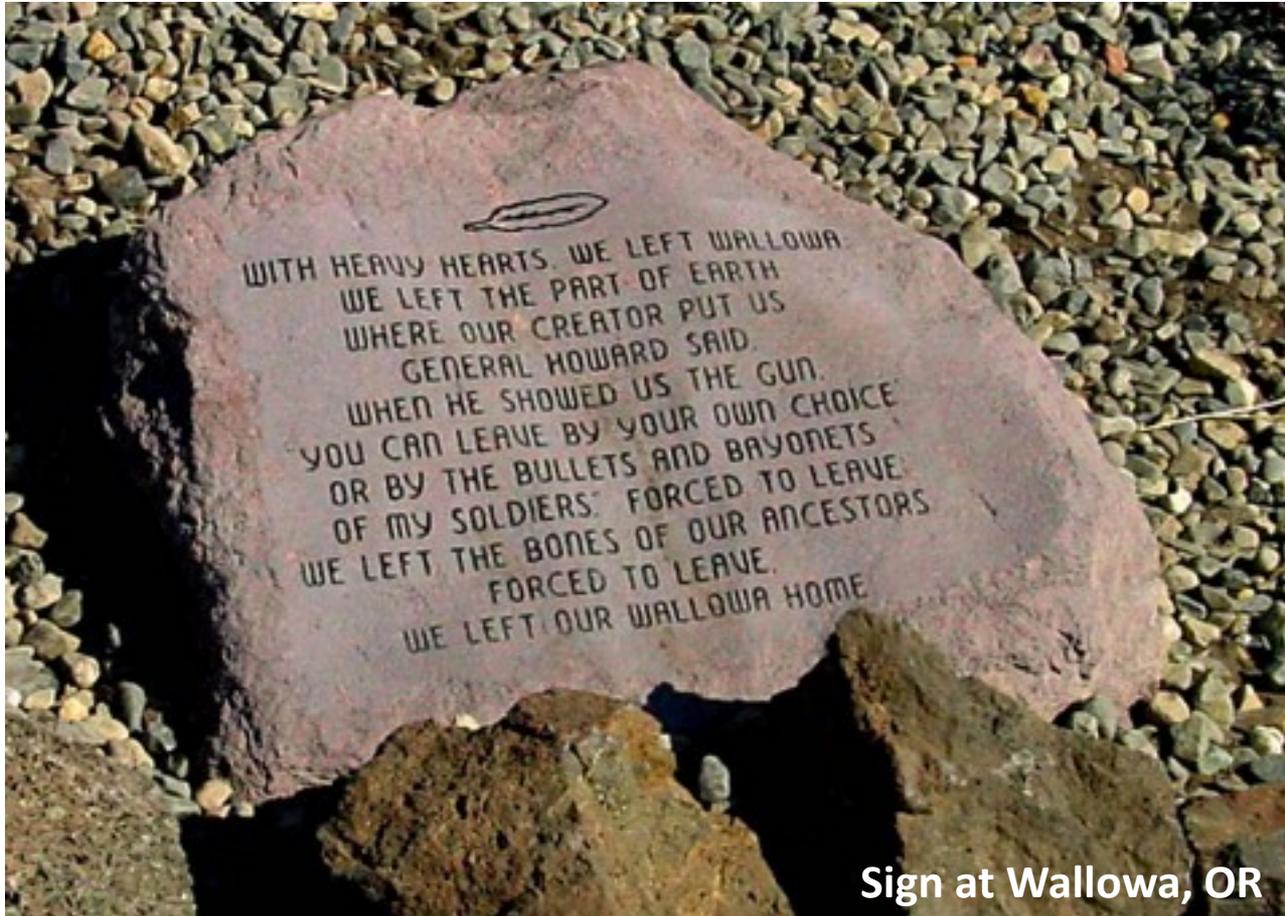


THE START



Sign at Wallowa, OR





OUR MISSION

- **Vision Statement**
- **The Nez Perce National Historic Trail will incorporate all the routes of historic significance to the Nez Perce War of 1877 and these routes will be marked for all users and respectful interpretation will be in place at all historic sites.**
- **Mission Statement**
- **The Nez Perce Trail Foundation exists to promote public awareness and appreciation of the historic route of the tragic 1877 flight of the Nez Perce from the U.S. Army. Much of this route is recognized by our nation as the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, extending from Wallowa Lake in Oregon to the Bear Paw Battlefield in northern Montana. The Foundation shall work, either individually or jointly with governmental agencies and others to preserve and protect cultural resources and values while promoting respectful use by all. Our mission also advocates extension of the trail to include these additional routes: the journey to exile in the Oklahoma Territory; the escape route into Canada used by some of the party; and the return from exile to the Lapwai, Colville and Umatilla Indian Reservations in the northwest.**

OUR REPORT

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

GOAL I The Nez Perce National Historic Trail corridor is permanently Interpreted, marked, protect commemorated.

Strategies:

- >Provide leadership and collaborate in efforts to acquire land, both public and private for the trail corridors
- >Ensure proper design and interpretation of the trail
- >Support protection and enforcement of regulations to ensure appropriate use of the trail
- >Ensure effective management of the trail, to assure that the value and experience is consistent with the NPTF' Mission and Vision Statements

GOAL II That the Nez Perce National Historic Trail is recognized as an International and local significant resource.

Strategies:

- >provide trail information and resources for Trail users and the public
- >Educate decisions'-makers and stakeholders about trail issues
- >increase public awareness and support for the the trail

GOAL III The NPNHT is designed, constructed and maintained through cooperative management.

Strategies :

- >Monitor the state of the trail and prioritize trail construction and maintenance
- >Develop strong, effective partnership with tribal and government agencies that have trail responsibilities
- >Ensure that the trail is designed constructed and maintained to the Comprehensive Management Plan standards
- >Support volunteer involvement in all aspects of trail stewardship

GOAL IV That the NPTF has the human resources need to accomplish it mission.

Strategies:

- >Develop an effective governing Board of Directors
- >recruit, support and invest in volunteers and staff

GOAL V The NPTF has the financial, and infrastructure resources to accomplish its mission.

Strategies:

- >Develop and implement a comprehensive fund raising plan
- >Engage the Board of Directors in fundraising
- >Expand the size of the membership
- >Increase public awareness and support for the NPTF
- >Develop and Maintain the necessary facilities and integrate the best technology into the organizations operation



OUR CONTRIBUTIONS

THE VOLUNTEER HOURS AND FINANCES THAT THE NEZ PERCE TRAIL FOUNDATION CONTRIBUTIONS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>VOLUNTEER HOURS</u>	<u>\$ VALUE</u>	<u>\$ CONTRIBUTIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NPNHT GRANT</u>
2005	3,140	\$55,3090	\$3,250	\$58,640	\$40,985
2006	6,8630	\$120,550	\$4,500	\$125,050	\$37,050
2007	8,250	\$165,875	\$6,500	\$172,375	\$44,180
2008	10,250	\$205,000	\$6,850	\$211,850	\$61,100
2009	12,275	\$245,500	\$7,500	\$253,000	\$40,450
20010	12,960	\$259,200	\$7,400	\$266,600	\$47,080
2011	13660	\$276,200	\$15,770	\$288,970	\$47,080
*2012	12850	\$239,920	\$8,700	\$248,620	\$47,091

*10 MONTHS



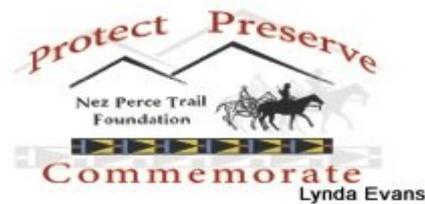
FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR HOME LAND



Dedication of interpretive sign at Wallowa, OR.

Lynda Evans

DEDICATION OF HOME LAND SITE





Interpretive sign at Camas Meadows, ID.

Lynda Evans

OUR PROJECTS

CAMAS MEADOWS

A joint effort of BLM, USFS, Clark County, City of Dubois ,Clark Economic Development, Idaho Department of Lands, Clark Historic Society, Old Fort Henry and Gold Loop Scenic By



Interpretation at Camas Meadows, ID.

Lynda Evans

CAMAS MEADOWS KIOSK



Interpretation at Camas Meadows, ID.



Lynda Evans

Bugler Brooks



Interpretation at Camas Meadows, ID.

Lynda Evans



TOUR GROUP

Dedication of West Gate



BIG HOLE BATTLE FIELD

You Are Entering Sacred Ground

Over 100 people died on this site in 1877. Many of those people were women, children and the elderly. The bodies of many of these people remain here today.

"These soldiers came on rapidly. They mixed up part of our village. I now saw tepees on fire. I grew hot with anger. Women, children and old men who could not fight were in those tepees."
Yellow Wolf, Nimiipu warrior



"Few of us will forget the wail of mingled grief rage and horror which rose from the camp when the Indians returned to it and recognized their slaughtered warriors, women and children"
Colonial John Gibbon, Commander Seventh Infantry

As you walk the trails and learn this story please be respectful of the people who died here. Their descendents live on today and consider this battlefield sacred.

Please stay on the trails.
This message is brought to you in cooperation with the Nez Perce Trail Foundation



NESPELEM REST STOP



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BIRCH CREEK

A JOINT PROJECT WITH SHOSHONE TRIBE, CITY OF LEADORE, BLM, CLARK COUNTY, SACAJAWEA BY WAY, NPTF VOLUNTEERS



THE START



STEP 2



HELP WITH BIG STUFF



THE OLD CREW



THE YOUNG CREW



FINISH PRODUCT

TEACHER PROJECT

Bring Classroom Teachers (Middle School) to Yellowstone National Park for a 5 day in depth study of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail to enable to take the information back to the classrooms. Highlights the Cultural aspects of the NPNHT of 1877 to enable the student to understand how cultural can coexist without war.

CLASSROOM WORK



WORK PARTY WE ALWAYS TRY TO COMPLETE A WORK PROJECT AT THE SITE WE ARE USING



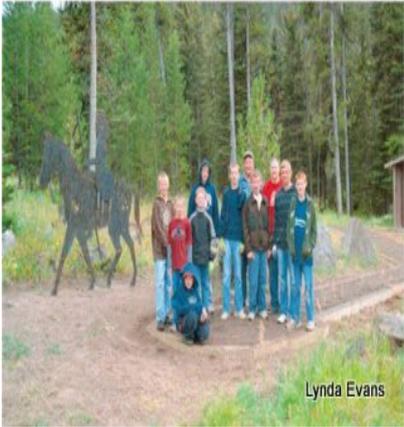
IN THE FIELD



Where the Tourist were caught



Interpretation at Howard Spring, ID.



Walk way-sign holders

Island Park Boy Scouts

Placing the silhouettes





Lewiston MT



James Kip Park and work crew



Marking he trail



PNTS Annual visit to Washington DC



Fort Walsh



Appaloosa Horse Club



Clark Fork Canyon



Fort Walsh

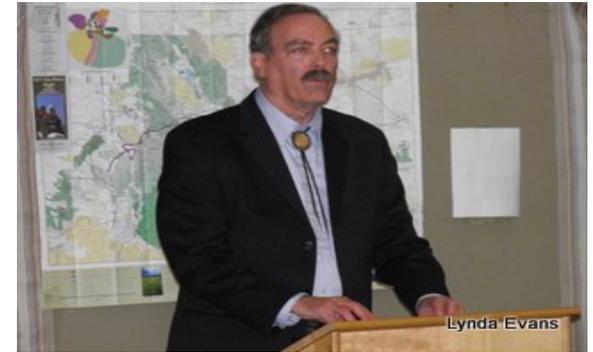
MEETINGS AND SPEAKERS



Deb Salt



Sandi - Smoky - Jim



Jerome Greene



The Jury



Paul Wapato



Dr Diane Person & Ruth Wapato



Planning Group



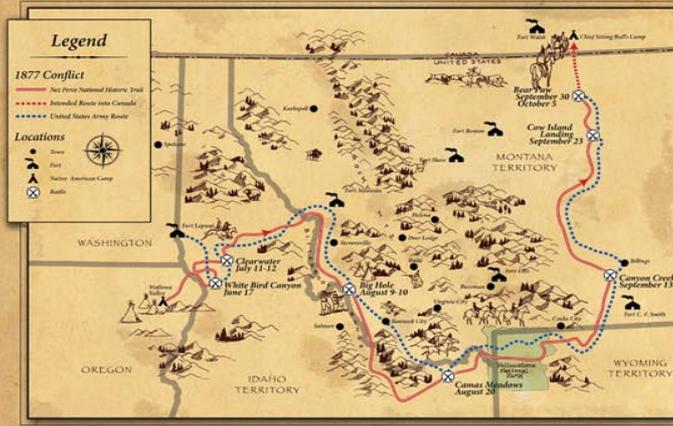
Sandi giving instructions



BOD of Directors Meeting

The Nez Perce Conflict of 1877

For thousands of years the fertile Wallowa Valley was home to many Nimípuu, or Nez Perce people. A treaty in 1855 affirmed Nez Perce ownership of this homeland. Competition for land, grazing and hunting opportunities, and the discovery of gold in 1860 resulted in a renegotiation of the 1855 treaty. The new treaty of 1863 reduced the reservation to 10% of the original homeland. Ultimately, General O. Howard ordered the peaceful Nez Perce bands, no longer protected by treaty rights, to move to the reservation near Lapwai, Idaho, in May of 1877.



The non-treaty bands sadly gathered their belongings, livestock and horses, and headed for the reservation. They crossed the Snake River, swollen with spring runoff, and gathered at Camas Prairie near Grangeville, Idaho. Agitated by past events, a few young Nez Perce men attacked several white settlers. In the aftermath of their attacks, there was no option but to flee.

In June 1877, nearly 800 men, women, and children with over 2000 horses began the flight that took them over the Bitterroots, through the Rockies, and onto the high plains of Montana. They survived sweltering heat, dangerous mountain passes, and attacks by five different US Army Regiments. The Nez Perce families were within 40 miles of freedom at the Canadian border before being surrounded by U.S. Army soldiers just as the winter snows began to fall.

For five days, the Nez Perce endured cannon fire, freezing temperatures, and starvation. When it became obvious the people could survive no longer, Joseph negotiated a settlement that would allow the people to return to Idaho. Unwilling to trust Colonel Miles, Chief Whitebird led his people on a nighttime escape to Canada. Chief Joseph stayed with the remaining people. On October 5, 1877, Chief Joseph walked across the wintry plain and surrendered to Colonel Nelson A. Miles.

*"From where the sun now stands,
I will fight no more forever."*

Chief Joseph (Hein-mot Too-ya-la-kekt)

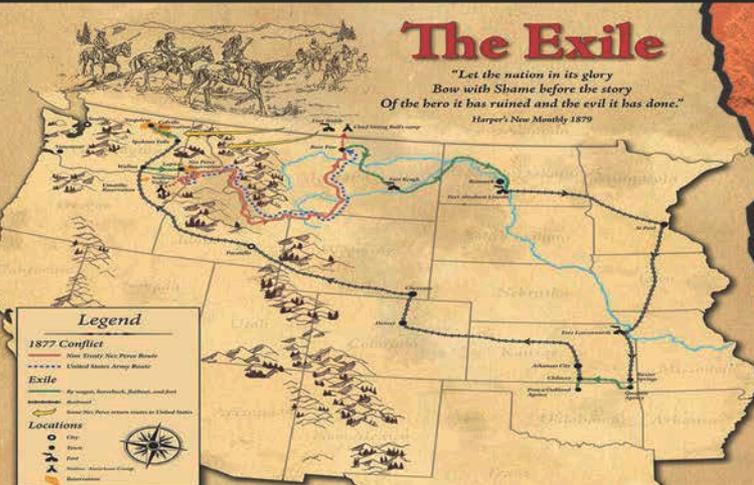


This site is a certified component of the Nez Perce (Hein-Mot Too-ya-la-kekt) National Historic Trail, which Congress authorized in commemoration of the 1877 Nez Perce War and Flight. The route shown is authorized by the USDA Forest Service in cooperation with public land agencies and other partners. Please respect and preserve this special place from the nation's past. For more information, visit www.fs.fed.us/land/ncp/.

Interpretive signs
Created by the
Nez Perce
Trail Foundation

The Exile

*"Let the nation in its glory
Bow with Shame before the story
Of the hero it has ruined and the evil it has done."
Harper's New Monthly 1879*



Chief Joseph accompanied his people into exile, first in the unhealthy lowlands of Kansas and later in the windswept prairies of Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma. The exiled group included 79 men, 178 women, and 174 children.

The group was initially transported to Fort Keogh in the Montana Territory, then on to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they spent a miserable winter in squalid conditions. In the spring they were moved to Baxter Springs, the Quapaw Agency and finally the Ponca Agency in Oklahoma. During this time of continued death and deprivation, Joseph took every opportunity to publicize their plight to advance their return to the beloved homeland.

Finally in 1885 Joseph's persistence, coupled with a sympathetic press, atrang public support and pressure from the Presbyterian Church, convinced the government to allow the remaining 268 survivors to return to the Northwest. Of that group, 118 Nez Perce went to the reservation at Lapwai. Chief Joseph and others who would not renounce their traditional religious beliefs were sent to the Colville reservation near Nespelem, Washington. The tribe was never allowed to reclaim its Wallowa homeland. Chief Joseph, the most famous of the Nez Perce leaders, died and was buried in Nespelem in 1904.

The Nez Perce removal and exile remains one of the darkest chapters in American history. The 1800 mile journey of 800 brave men, women and children wanting to live and believe as they chose stands as one of the most courageous stories in our nation's past.



THIS IS WHAT ITS ALL ABOUT



Youth at Interpretive sign in Wallowa, OR