



## Lewis and Clark Among the Nez Perce: Strangers in the Land of the Nimiipuu

By Allen V. Pinkham

The Dakota Institute. Hardcover. Book Condition: New. Hardcover. 332 pages. Dimensions: 9.3in. x 6.3in. x 1.0in. This extraordinary new look at Lewis and Clark among the Nez Perce represents a breakthrough in Lewis and Clark studies. Lewis and Clark Among the Nez Perce is the first richly detailed exploration of the relationship between Mr. Jeffersons Corps of Discovery and a single tribe. James Rondas groundbreaking Lewis and Clark Among the Indians (1984) reversed the lens for the first time, to look broadly at the Lewis and Clark expedition through the Native American point of view. Nearly three decades later, Nez Perce historians Allen V. Pinkham and Steven Ross Evans have examined the journals of Lewis and Clark with painstaking care to tease out new insights from what Lewis and Clark wrote about their Nez Perce hosts. Pinkham and Evans evaluate both what Lewis and Clark understood and what they misunderstood in the Nez Perce (Nimiipuu) lifeway and political structure. More particularly they have re-examined the journals for clues about how the Nez Perce reacted to the bearded strangers. They have also gathered together and put into print for the first time the stands of a surprisingly rich Nez Perce oral tradition....



### Reviews

*Certainly, this is actually the best function by any article writer. It is actually writer in straightforward words and never confusing. Your life period is going to be convert once you total looking over this ebook.*

-- Mrs. Yolanda Reilly V

*This created book is wonderful. It is amongst the most amazing book i have got go through. I am just effortlessly will get a enjoyment of looking at a created publication.*

-- Prof. Jasper Murazik PhD

Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark crossed Nez Perce country in the fall of 1805 and again in the spring of 1806. With the exception of their winter encampments, the Corps of Discovery spent more time among the Nez Perce than any other group they encountered in their journey. After some initial apprehension, the Nez Perce embraced the expedition, providing aid during a very trying time and reminded friendly to Lewis and Clark when they returned in 1806. In the aftermath of the expedition's departure, the promises of a productive relationship with the United States government prov James Ronda's groundbreaking *Lewis and Clark Among the Indians* (1984) reversed the lens for the first time, to look broadly at the Lewis and Clark expedition through the Native American point of view. Nearly three decades later, Nez Perce historians Allen V. Pinkham and Steven Ross Evans have examined the journals of Lewis and Clark with painstaking care to tease out new insights from what Lewis and Clark wrote about their Nez Perce hosts. Pinkham and Evans evaluate both what Lewis and Clark understood and what they misunderstood in the Nez Perce (Nimiipuu) lifeway and political structure

3 Nimiipuu Peoplehood, Survival, and Relocation: Strangers in a Strange Land. (pp. 63-90). J. Diane Pearson.

<https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv105b94j.10> The forty-five-year-old Nez Perce Superintendent of the North Idaho Indian Agency, who championed the Nez Perce language (Nimiipuutãmt), Nez Perce sovereignty, and indigenous nationalism, as well as advocated for American Indian education, was gone. Father Cornelius E. Byrne, from the Society of Jesus (sj), who sang the requiem mass and delivered the eulogy, remembered Phinney "a man who dedicated his life to his work, and this work was his people"; Byrne stated further that Phinney "had developed himself by his own God-given talents, not to Nez Perce historians Allen V. Pinkham and Steven Ross Evans have examined the journals of Lewis and Clark with painstaking care to tease out new insights from what the explorers wrote about their Nez Perce hosts. Pinkham and Evans evaluate both what Lewis and Clark understood and what they misunderstood in the Nez Perce (Nimiipuu) lifeway and political structure. More particularly they have re-examined the journals for clues about how the Nez Perce reacted to the bearded strangers. They have also gathered together and put into print for the first time the strands of a surprisingly rich Nez Perce..."

Lewis and Clark later gave the Nez Perce a peace medal. The peace did not last. By 1850, more white people moved into the area, leading to greater conflict. That led to the 1855 Treaty of Walla Walla. In exchange for ceding their land, the federal government guaranteed the Nimiipuu "the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering" the Nez Perce Reservation "and at all other usual and accustomed stations." And, fatefully, the tribe retained expansive off-reservation hunting and fishing rights throughout current day Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon, the so-called "usual and accustomed" places. This state of affairs lasted less than a decade. Lewis and Clark Among the Nez Perce: Strangers in the Land of the Nimiipuu by Allen Pinkham; Steven Ross Evans; Frederick E Hoxie, ISBN 0983405980 (A) thoughtful review and reconciliation of oral and written history of the Nez Perce people with the often abbreviated narratives and sometimes cryptic jottings of the expedition's journalists. The fate of the corps : what became of the Lewis and Clark explorers after the expedition by Larry E. Morris , ISBN 0300109725. Children's Resources. Seaman's Journal: On the Trail with Lewis and Clark by Patti Reeder Eubank, ISBN 0824956192 From the perspec The Lewis and Clark Expedition began in 1804, when President Thomas Jefferson tasked Meriwether Lewis with exploring lands west of the Mississippi River that comprised the Louisiana Purchase. The expedition provided new geographic, ecological and social information about previously uncharted areas of North America. On March 23, 1806, the Corps left Fort Clatsop for home. They retrieved their horses from the Nez Perce and waited until June for the snow to melt to cross the mountains into the Missouri River Basin. After again traversing the rugged Bitterroot Mountain Range, Lewis and Clark split up at Lolo Pass.