

Séliš u Qlispé

Salish and Pend d'Oreille History Timeline

14-10,000 b.p.	End of last ice age. Tribal occupancy of region dates to at least this time.
Time Immemorial	Great Salish Nation splits into separate tribes.
Time Immemorial	Salishian Speaking Peoples flourished in their aboriginal territory that included most of Montana, portions of Wyoming, Idaho, Washington and Canada.
1492-1520 A.D.	Columbus & Spanish conquistadores. Smallpox, other diseases introduced to Americas.
c. 1680-1730 A.D.	Salish and Pend d'Oreille acquire donkey, then horse.
c. 1775-1780	Blackfeet gain access to firearms through Hudson Bay Co. in Canada.
1782	First documented epidemic of smallpox in Salish-Pend d'Oreille region, estimated to kill 1/2 to 3/4 of people in affected bands. Epidemics likely struck region in previous years; some demographers believe smallpox may have struck as early as 1500s.
c. 1800	Ḫalıqs (Shining Shirt) has vision of coming of the Blackrobes.
1805-6	Lewis and Clark Expedition passes through Salish-Pend d'Oreille territory.
1809-11	David Thompson establishes fur trade in w. Montana; tribes gain access to firearms.
1810-1830	Height of fur trade. Far-reaching impacts on ecology, economy, and culture of the region. Arrival of Iroquois among Salish.
1825-1839	Salish send four delegations to St. Louis in search of Blackrobes.
c. 1840	Tm̄t̄x̄ł̄c̄in (No Horses) Chief Alexander becomes Chief of the Upper Qlispé (Upper Pend d'Oreille)
1841-49	Jesuit mission is established at Łq̄et̄m̄iš (St. Mary's - Stevensville) in Bitterroot V alley.
1847	Hudson's Bay Co. post, Fort Connah, estab. by Angus McDonald at K̄w̄ł̄n̄c̄mé (Post Cr.).
1849	Salish withdraw protection of Jesuits from Blackfeet raiders; Jesuits leave Bitterroot.
1853	Isaac Stevens surveys route for Northern Pacific RR; assumes position as first Gov. and Supt. of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory (which includes today's Montana)
1854	X̄w̄et̄x̄ł̄c̄in (Chief Victor) becomes chief of the Bitterroot Salish, upon the death of Ečw̄iš Sm̄xe (Standing Grizzly Bear).
1854 (Sept. 24)	Jesuits establish mission at present location in St. Ignatius, Montana.
1855 (July 16)	Stevens and Salish leaders, led by X̄w̄et̄x̄ł̄c̄in (Many Horses, or Chief Victor) negotiate Hellgate Treaty. Flathead & "conditional Bitterroot" Reservations established. Tribes reserve right to hunt, fish, gather plants in aboriginal territories. US also promises aid.
1855 (Oct. 17)	Judith River treaty defines buffalo hunting territories of various tribes, including CSKT.
1859	Mullan Road is built from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton. Hellgate Treaty is ratified by U.S. Senate and signed by President.
1863	First Catholic school built in St. Ignatius
1864	First major Montana gold rush. Montana Territory established. Oct. 17, Sisters of Providence arrive in St. Ignatius. Nov. 21, they begin instructing tribal girls in catechism.
1868	Tm̄t̄x̄ł̄c̄in (No Horses) Chief Alexander dies in about 1868
	X̄w̄e? Sm̄xe (Many Grizzly Bears) Chief Michel becomes chief of the Upper Qlispé (Upper Pend d'Oreille).
1870 (July 14)	X̄w̄et̄x̄ł̄c̄in (Many Horses, or Chief Victor) dies. His son, S̄ł̄m̄xe Q̄w̄ox̄q̄eys (Claws of the Small Grizzly, or Chief Charlo), succeeds him as head chief of Bitterroot Salish.

1871	President Grant signs Executive Order, falsely asserting that Bitterroot had been surveyed according to stipulations in Hellgate Treaty and determined less suitable to needs of Salish; orders tribe to leave Bitterroot, move to Jocko (Flathead) Reservation.
1872	Rep. James Garfield (R-OH) sent to Bitterroot Valley to negotiate removal of Salish. Chief Charlot refuses. His "x" is forged onto official copy sent to US Senate for ratification. Most Salish stay in Bitterroot; they are forced to take individual allotments of land.
1873	A few Salish families move to Jocko with Arlee, who is treated by U.S. as head chief.
1877	Peter Ronan appointed U.S. Indian Agent for Flathead Reservation; serves until his death in 1893. Army pursues Joseph & Nez Perce across ID and MT; Salish refuse to ally with them, but also help ensure their safe passage through the Bitterroot Valley.
1878-79	Duncan McDonald travels to Canada, invites White Bird's Nez Perce to settle on Flathead Res.; some accept. Łatań (Little Falcon Robe) herds bison calves from plains back to reservation and begins a herd. His stepfather, Samwel, later sells the bison to Michel Pablo & Charles Allard, who expand the herd to nearly 1,000 animals by 1890s.
1882	Negotiations in St. Ignatius over Northern Pacific RR right-of-way through Flathead Res.
1883	Northern Pacific Railroad completed across Montana. Last wild buffalo wiped out. Industrial development of mining, logging, and agriculture throughout tribal territories.
1884 (August)	Sisters of Providence boarding school built in St. Ignatius; Indians provide free logs.
1884-85	Indian police, judges, and courts established on reservation; many public forms of traditional culture are outlawed under federal policy. Michel Pablo & Charles Allard buy bison from Łatań's stepfather, Samwel.
1888	Boys boarding school completed in St. Ignatius. Ursulines open kindergarten.
1889	Chief Arlee dies. With increasing suffering of Bitterroot Salish, Chief Charlo agrees to leave. Congress fails to provide money for removal. Montana officially becomes a state.
1890-1896	St. Ignatius mission at its height. 320 tribal children being educated in Catholic schools.
1891	Kallispell, MT is founded and is named after the Upper Qlispe Tribe (Upper Pend d'Oreille).
1891 (October)	Bitterroot Salish are forced to move to the Flathead Reservation.
1895	Congress appoints "Crow, Flathead Commission" to negotiate cession of reservation lands. Tribal leaders emphatically refuse to cede any lands at any price.
1898	William Smead, who as a state legislator previously advocated opening reservation to white settlement, is appointed US Indian Agent for Flathead Reservation.
1904	Rep. Joseph Dixon gets passage of Flathead Allotment Act; forces tribal members to take individual allotments of land, allows non-Indians to homestead remaining lands. In 1971, US Court of Indian Claims rules the act a "breach" of Hellgate Treaty.
1906	Agent Smead forces Michel Pablo to get rid of buffalo (Charles Allard had died in 1896); 1906-1913, buffalo are gradually rounded up and shipped to Canada, the sole purchaser.
1908	First round of allotment of lands to tribal members is completed.
1908 (October 18)	State game warden kills four members of a Pend d'Oreille family hunting party in Swan Valley and is in return killed by one of tribal women acting in self-defense.
1908	Flathead Irrigation Project bill passed, justified as aiding Indians in transition to agriculture. Project actually benefits non-Indian farmers and ranchers, harms many native subsistence operations. Many Indians lack money to pay irrigation charges; allotments are seized to settle debts. Canal & dam construction continues into 1940s.
1909	Nšalqn (Charley Michel) becomes chief of the Upper Qlispé (Upper Pend d'Oreille).
1909	Congress expropriates lands on reservation: 16,000 acres for National Bison Range; lakeshore plots for "villa sites" for non-Indians; townsites laid out throughout reservation;

	reservoir sites, county roads, canals also expropriated. U.S. payments for lands are then used to cover administrative expense of opening reservation to non-Indian settlement.
1910	Flathead Reservation -- reserved by Hellgate Treaty for the "exclusive use and benefit" of tribes -- is opened to non-Indian homesteaders. Chief Charlo dies January 10, 1910.
1917-1919	World War I. Numerous tribal members serve in military.
1919-21	Second round of allotment of lands to tribal members. Hundreds of thousands of acres of lands allotted to tribal members already sold to or taken over by non-Indians.
1924	Congress grants citizenship to American Indians.
1929	Mose Michell becomes Chief of the Upper Q̄lispé (Upper Pend d'Oreille).
1930	Federal Power Commission grants license to Montana Power Co. to build Kerr Dam.
1934-35	Congress passes Indian Reorganization Act. Salish & Kootenai are 1 st tribes in nation to incorporate under its terms. New tribal constitution adopted, elected council established, traditional chiefs phased out.
1935	When the CSKT reorganized in 1935, the U.S. fails to recognize the Pend d'Oreille head chief, Mose Michell.
1936-38	Kerr Dam is built on lower Flathead River.
1930s-40s	Civilian Conservation Corps projects on reservation, building trails, roads, etc.
1941-45	World War II. Many tribal members serve in all branches of military. During these years, the last CSKT chiefs recognized by the U.S. government pass away: Martin Charlo (29 Jan. 1941, age 84) and Eneas Koostahtah (4 Oct. 1942, age 85). When the CSKT reorganized in 1935, the U.S. failed to recognize the Pend d'Oreille head chief, Mose Michell. He died 8 May 1944, age 58.
1951-53	Korean War. Many tribal members serve in all branches of military.
1953	Congress adopts "termination" policy. Flathead Reservation is Congress's first target, but due to well-organized opposition by Tribal Council and others, action is averted.
1950's-60's	Federal "Relocation" policy seeks to move Indian people into large cities.
1963-75	Vietnam War. Many tribal members serve in all branches of military.
1960's-70's	Movement for Tribal sovereignty and cultural revitalization in native communities.
1971	U.S. Court of Claims deems Flathead Allotment Act to have been "breach" of 1855 treaty.
1972	New Montana constitution adopted, includes important new provisions including "Indian Education for All" and the guarantee of a clean and healthful environment.
1974	Two Eagle River School established.
1975	Salish-Pend d'Oreille ("Flathead") and Kootenai Culture Committees established.
1977	Salish Kootenai College established.
1970s-1988	Agnes Vanderburg runs her Salish cultural education encampment in Valley Creek.
1980s	Tribes reject proposals to build more dams on lower Flathead River, and secure minimum in-stream flow requirements for waterways affected by Flathead Irrigation Project.
1982	CSKT establish first tribal wilderness in US: Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness.
1984	Agreement reached on relicensing of Kerr Dam; tribes have option to take over in 2015.
1986	Clarence Woodcock and others initiate annual "River Honoring" event.
1993	CSKT adopt Lower Flathead River Management Plan, which establishes that "the natural and cultural values of the Lower Flathead River Corridor shall be preserved for present and future generations of the Tribes."
1994	Congress passes Tribal Self-Governance Act. CSKT first propose management of National Bison Range.
1997	National Trust for Historic Preservation names Flathead Reservation one of U.S.'s 11 Most Endangered Historic Places due to proposed radical expansion of U.S. Highway 93.

1998	To compensate for environmental damages to upper Clark Fork River, ARCO agrees to pay CSKT \$18.3 million for habitat restoration on Flathead Reservation.
1999	Montana legislature passes law authored by Carol Juneau (D-Browning) requiring renaming of all placenames in state containing the “s-word.”
2000	CSKT and PPL-Montana agree on mitigation of damages caused by Kerr Dam, and initiate operation of dam in less environmentally destructive way.
2000s	CSKT continue to pursue management of National Bison Range.
2002	Nk ^w usm - Salish Language Immersion School established in Arlee.
2008	With help from CSKT and others, Milltown Dam is removed at confluence of Blackfoot and Clark Fork Rivers – the ancient traditional site known as <i>N[?]aycčstm</i> (Place of Big Bull Trout).
