

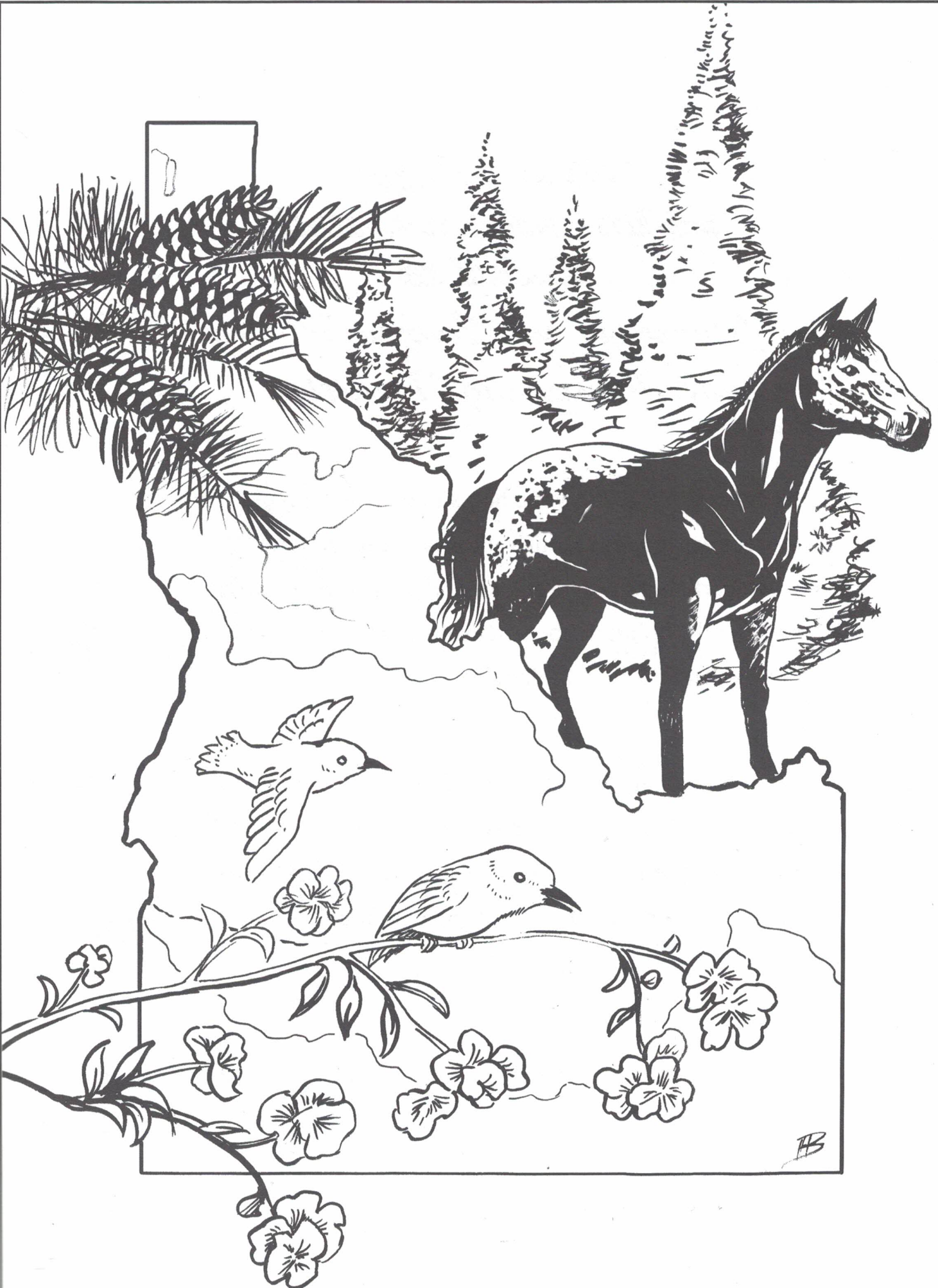
Pocatello Idaho USA



Native Americans Enrich Idaho's Tradition and History

There are currently five Idaho tribes living here today. They are the Shoshone Bannock from the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, the Shoshone - Paiute from the Duck Valley Indian Reservation the Nez Perce from the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, the Coeur d' Alene from the Coeur d' Alene Indian Reservation, and the Kootenai from the Kootenai Indian Reservation.

- *State Flower:* Syringa
- *State Bird:* Mountain Blue Bird
- *State Tree:* Western White Pine
- *State Horse:* Appaloosa

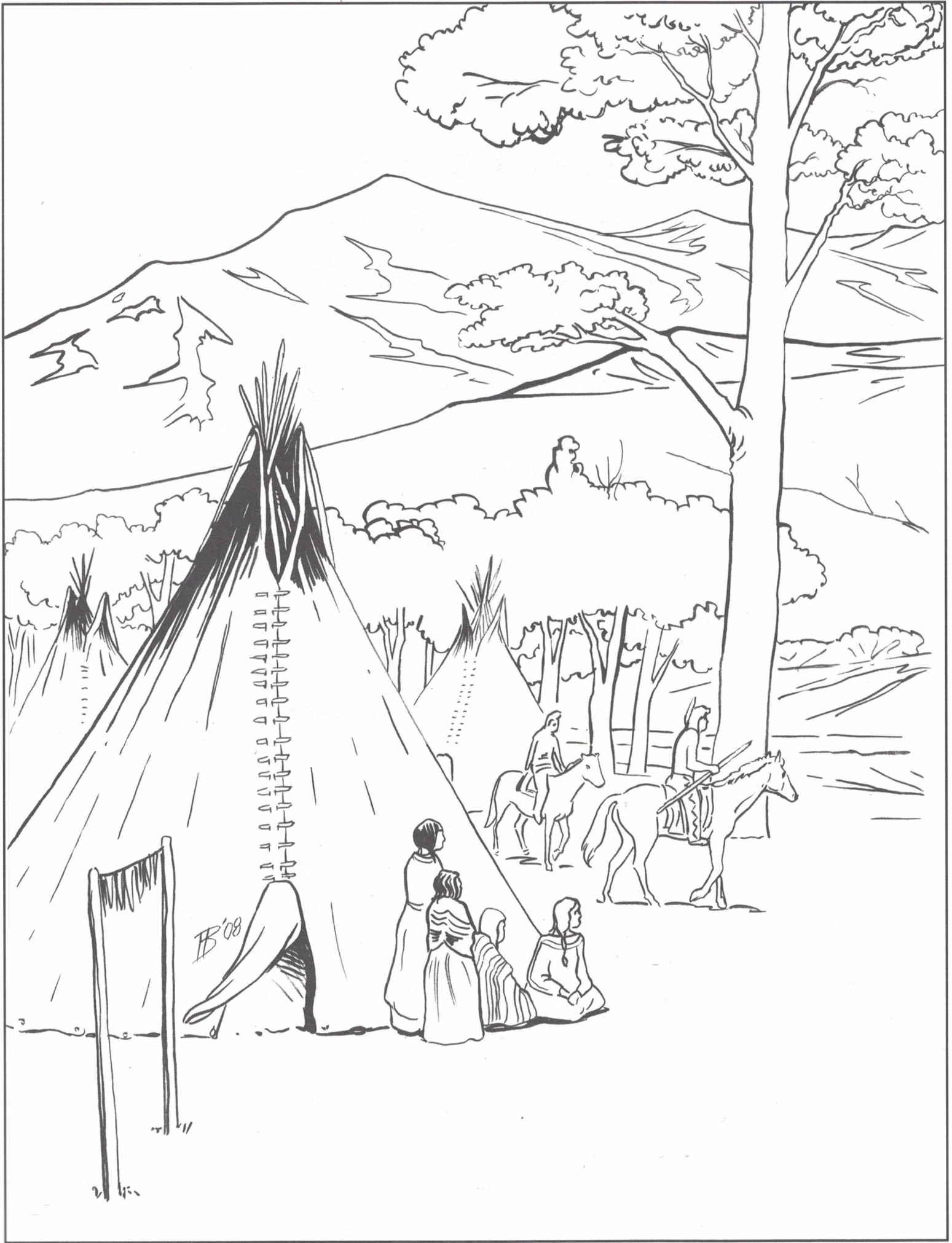


Early Shoshoni Life

“Honoring our Sacred Places and Preserving Tradition”

In moving camp everyone helps to take down the teepees and move to follow the changing season like when certain harvest come to be ripe. The elders would educate the children about seasons to hunt, fish, gather berries, and medicinal plants.

Stories and song passed down through generations keep the traditions and history alive. Today we all travel the roads that the ancestors before us made while following the trails left behind by the animals before them.



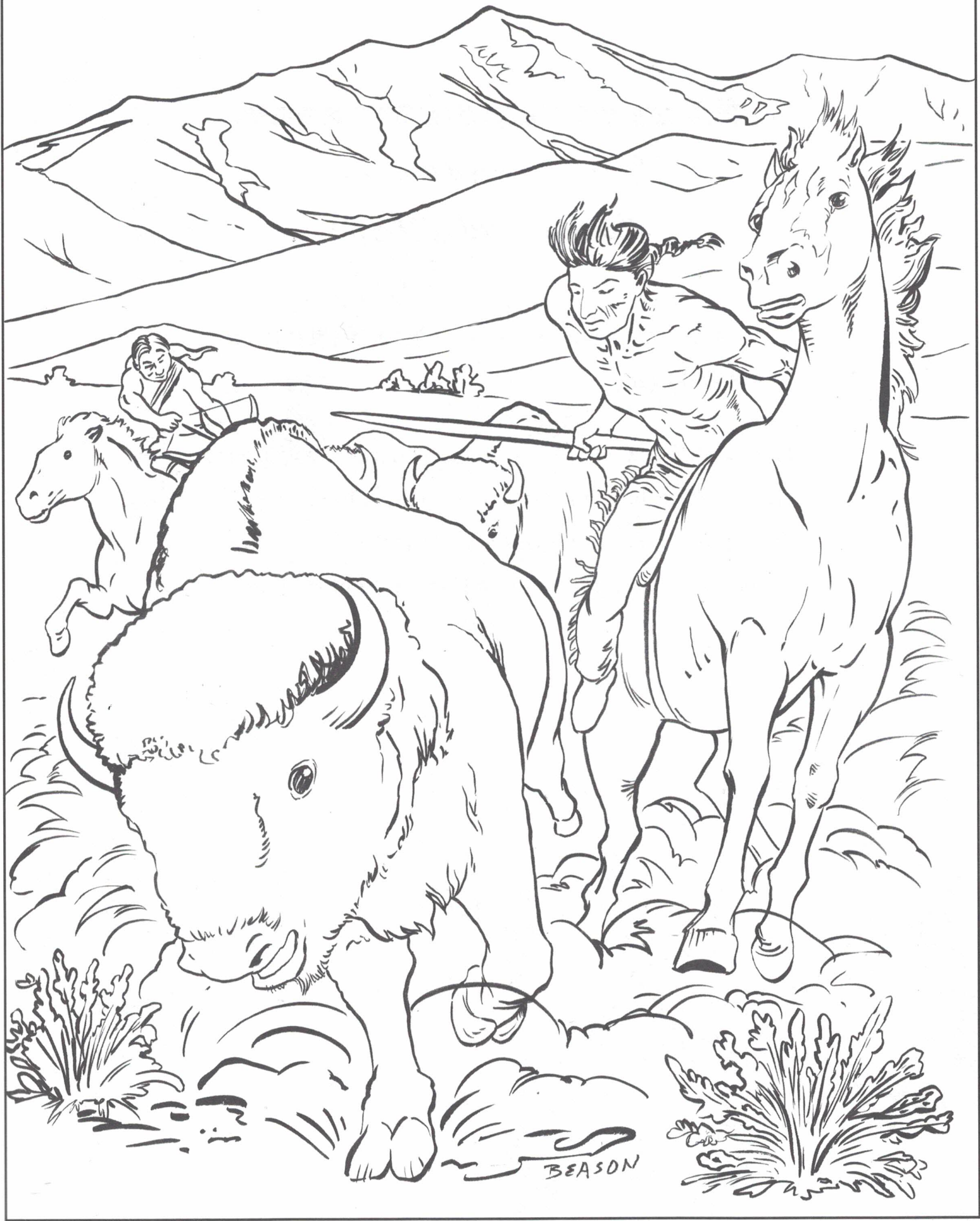
Buffalo

*"We Value The Buffalo They
Are Important to our Lifestyle"*

Hunters were highly regarded to contribute hunted animals to feed their tribes. Horses also contributed to faster hunting skills and helped in transporting larger quantities of meat rather than hauling by foot or travois pulled by hand.

Appaloosa horses came to be from trade and may have originated from the Camanche Tribes down south who were regarded highly for their horseman expertise.

Group hunting participation made sure all food collected would be evenly shared by all. Hunters would often plan their positioning to help make the hunt more successful, one set of hunters would flush the game toward the waiting hunters. All parts were used on the buffalo for homes, food, tools, clothing and glue.



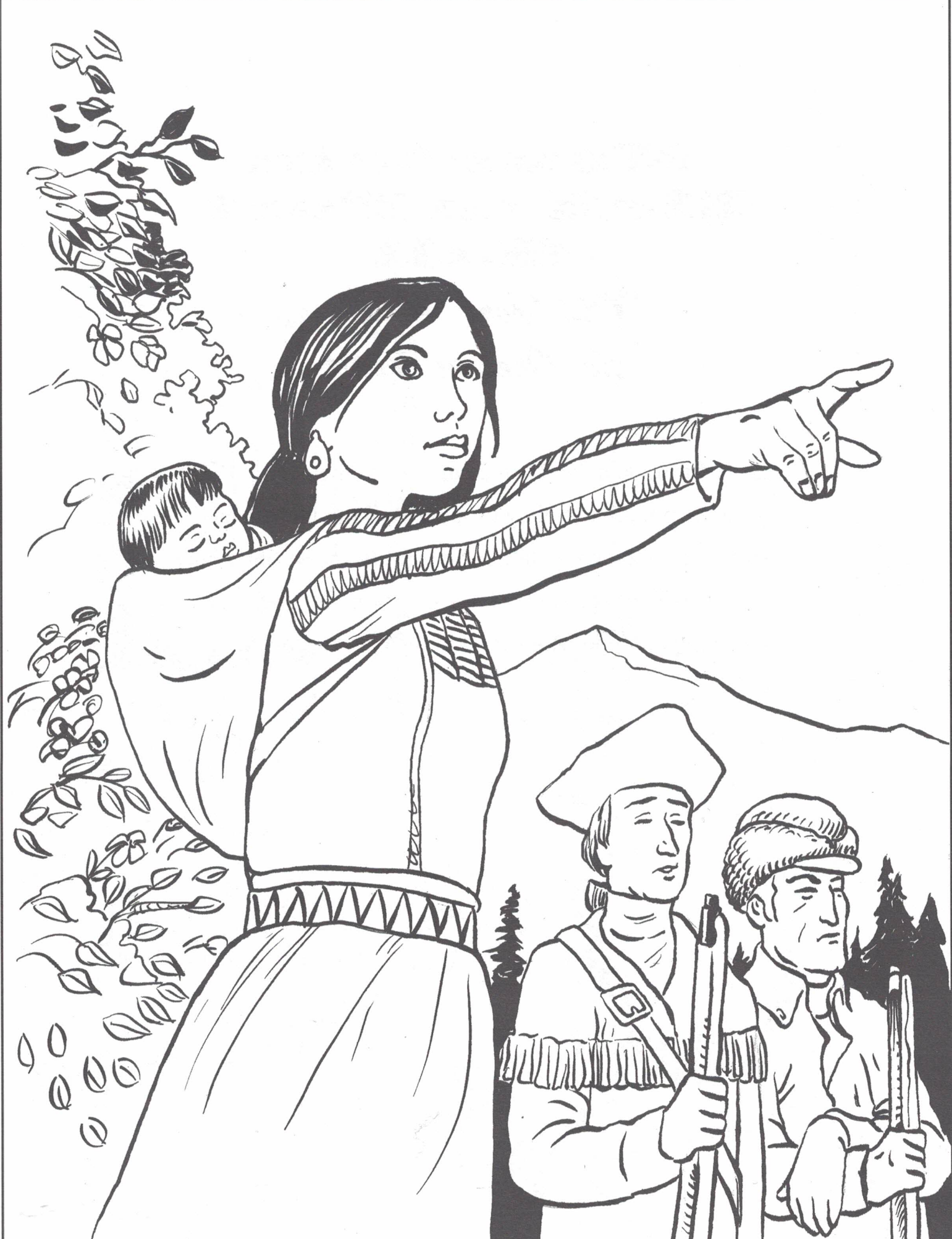
Sacajawea

"I will guide you."

Lewis and Clark

She was a great asset to the expedition of 1804 led by Lewis and Clark.

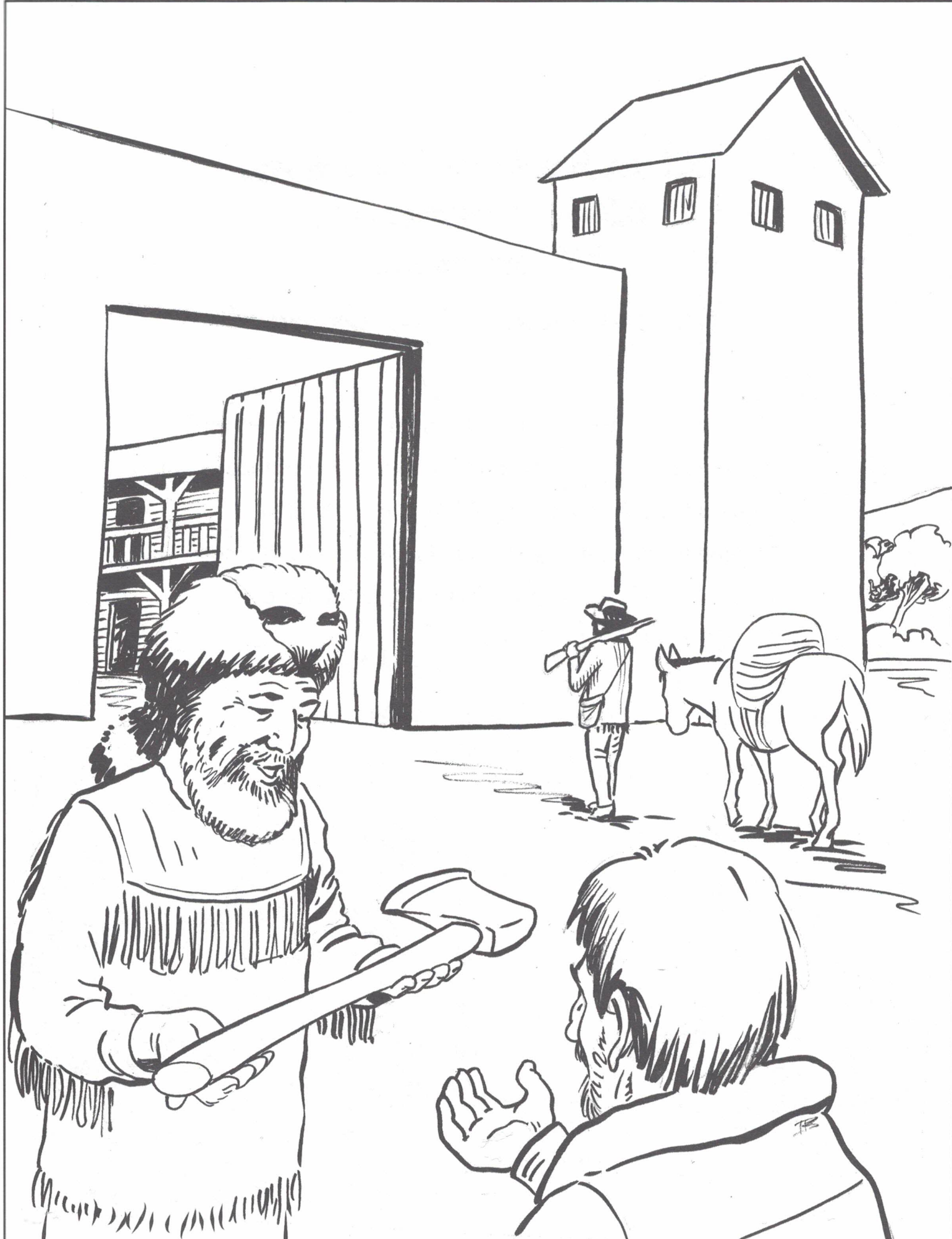
Her expertise while living in the wilderness as a young child helped the explorers adapt to the climate and topography. While she was also an interpreter for the expedition, being bilingual in French, English, and Shoshoni.



Mountain Men in Fort Hall

*"Old Fort Hall on
the Oregon Trail*

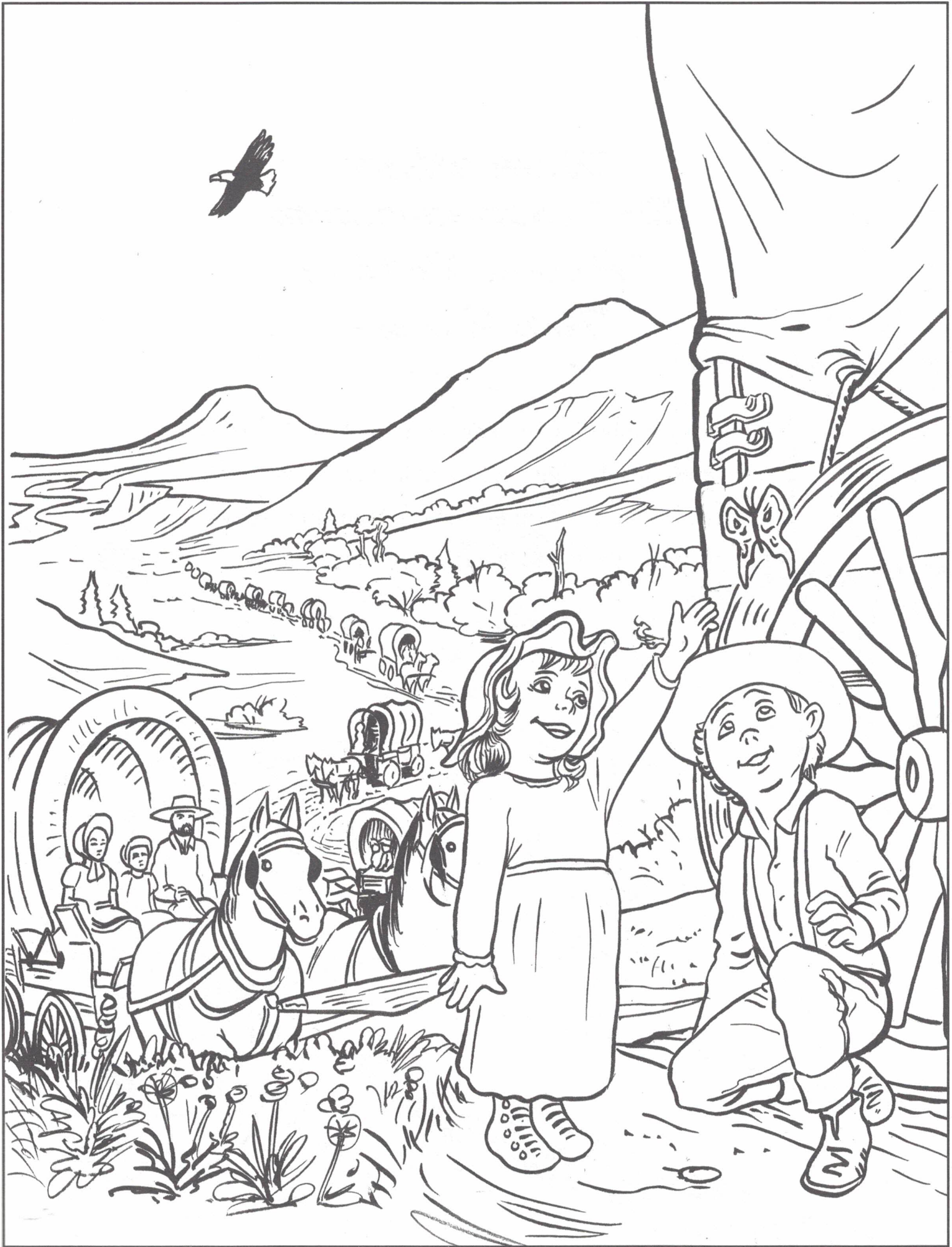
Early fur trade helped bring supplies to the ever growing population, they brought cooking utensils and spices for trade with Native Americans and settlers. The Fort Hall Replica stands above the statue of the Chief Pocatello at Upper Ross Park in the City of Pocatello today.



California Oregon Trail

"We are Bound For Oregon!"

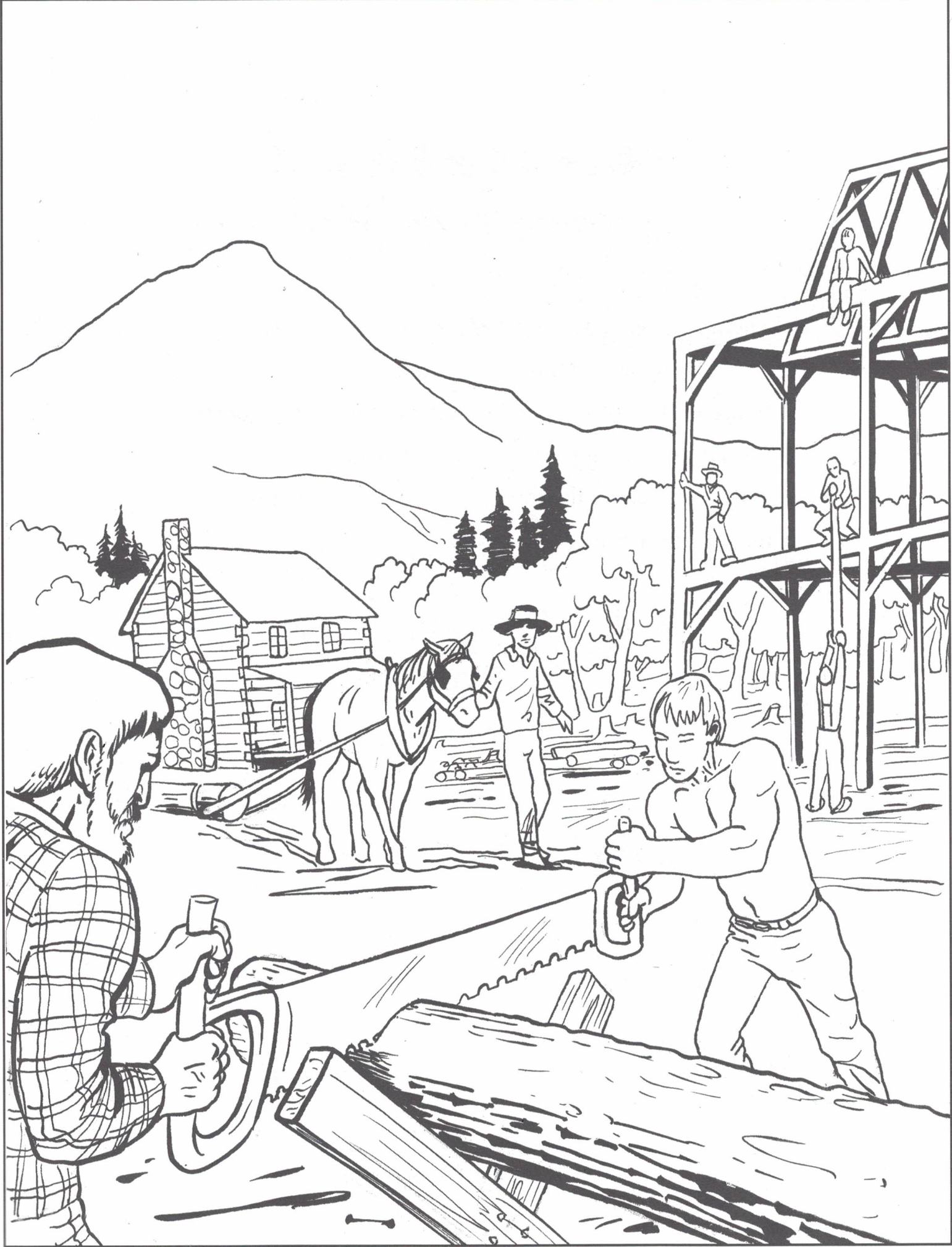
Early pioneers were looking for homes for themselves and grazing for their cattle and horses. Some of them went to California for the gold rush and others to Oregon to settle. Along the way brotherhood and a new outlook on life made for a promising future for them.



Early Pioneers

*"Pioneers Building
Their Homes."*

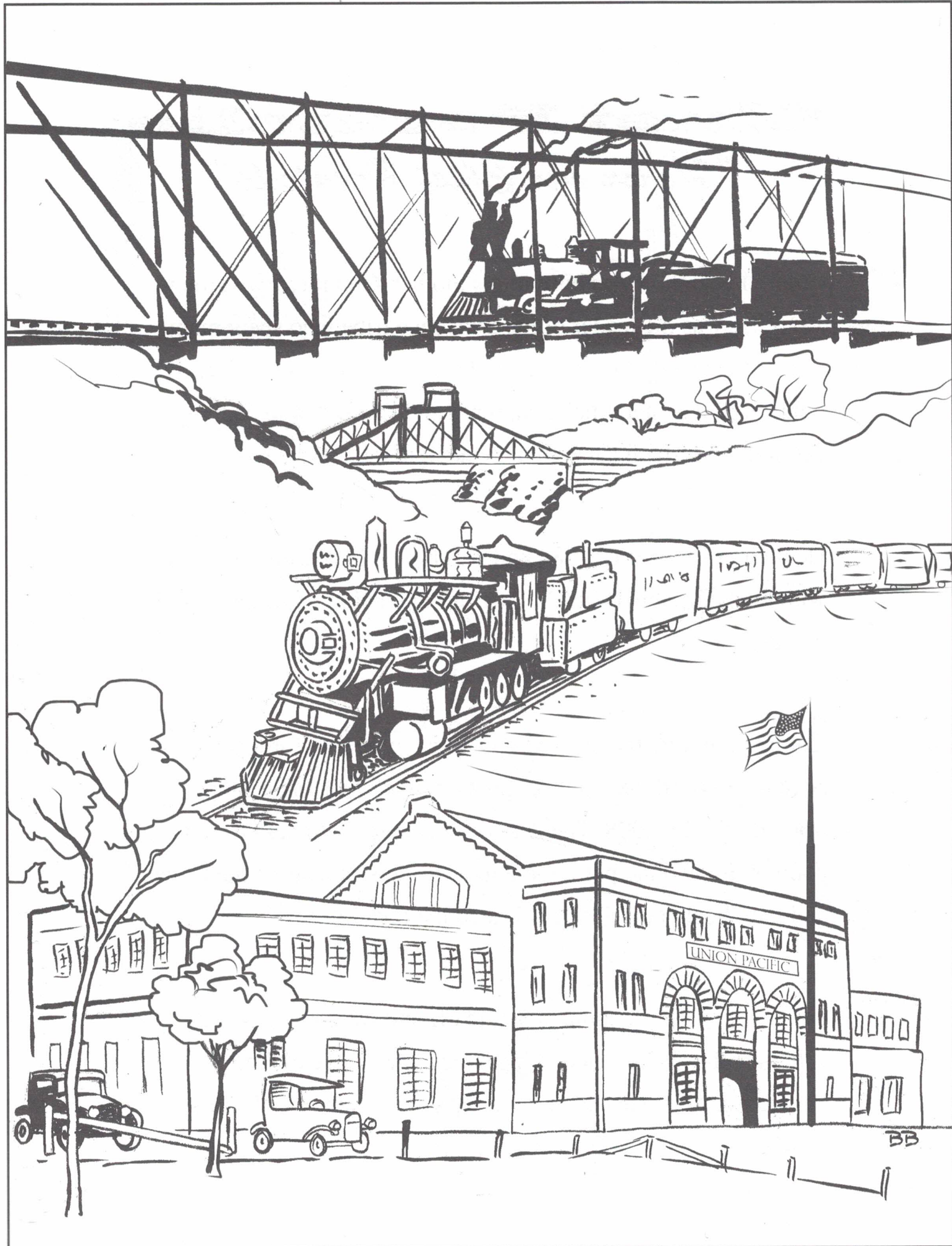
Pioneers establishing settlements around the Pocatello area are shown hauling logs to build houses and churches. They are starting the very foundation of what is now one of the largest cities in the state of Idaho.



Railroad

"Gateway to the West"

The tracks were built through the Native American lands. Bringing the train in for supplies encouraged the future growth of surrounding small towns and cities like Pocatello. With agreement from the Native Americans who lived nearby the train successfully passed through the land peacefully.



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Chief Pocatello

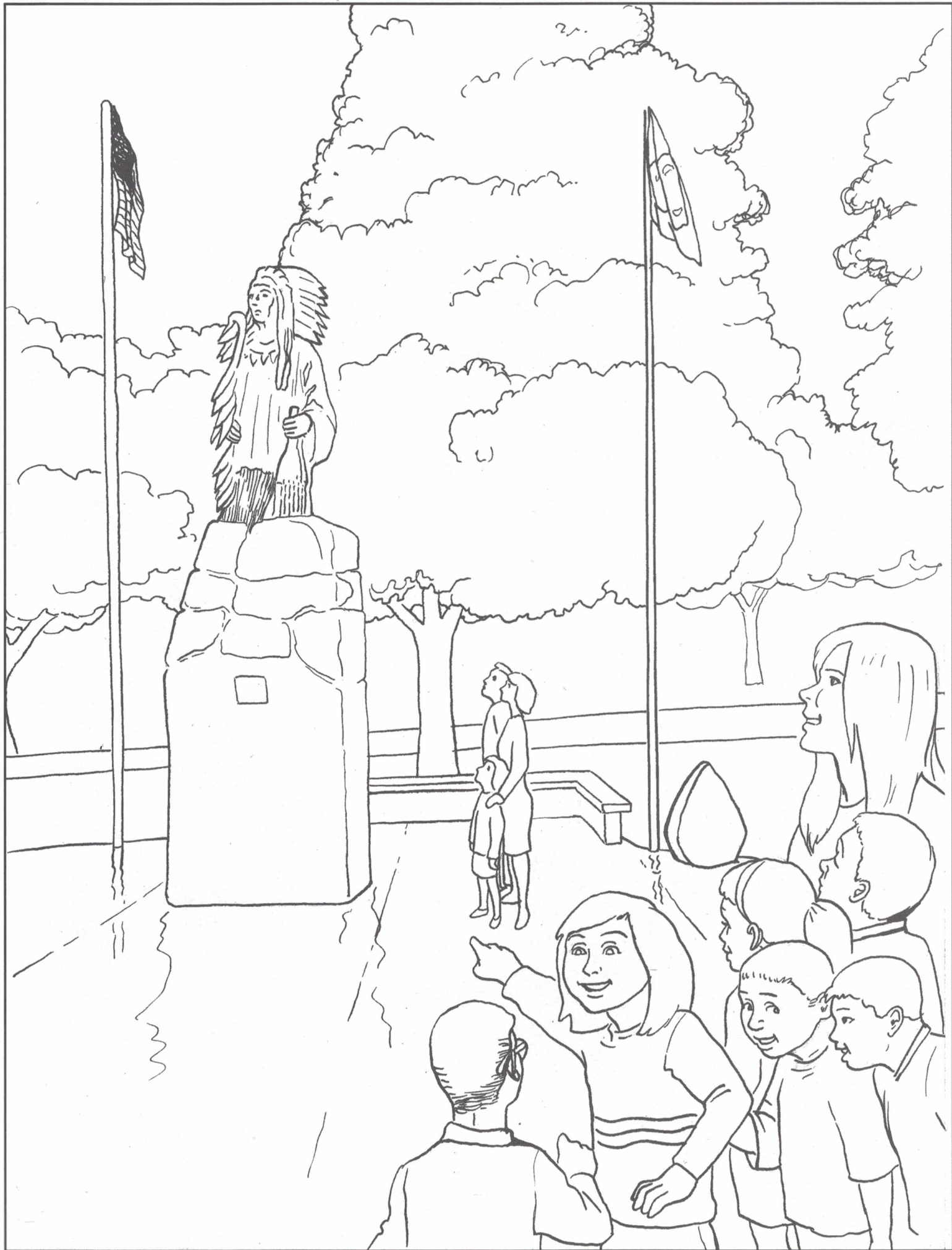
"Honor our Chief Pocatello"

Chief "Pocatello" was born to his mother, Cunning Eye, around 1815. He was the leader of the Shoshone tribe who spent many years of peaceful hunting and gathering. In 1863 the U.S. Army pursued him. When finally captured and scheduled to be hung, President Abraham Lincoln demanded that he be spared.

He died in October of 1884 and was buried in a deep spring along with his favorite personal belongings and about 18 of his prized horses.

Commemorating the man was a dream come true for local sculptor J.D. Addox when all his hard work and vision came true on July 26, 2008. The City of Pocatello, with help from the community and the participation of the descendents of the Chief, and the Shoshone Tribes celebrated the unveiling.

Years of careful planning had paid off and we now honor and celebrate the statue made in his honor. The statue of Chief Pocatello can be viewed at lower Ross Park near the Visitors Bureau.





**For More
Information
Please Refer
To These
Books:**

**The Shoshoni Frontier & the Bear River
Massacre – *Brigham D. Madsen***

**The Trail Blazer-History & Development of
Southeast Idaho – *Daughters of the Utah Pioneers***

Sagwich – *Scott R. Christensen*

**The Bear River MASSACRE – *A Michael Mills
Documentary Film***

Chief Pocatello – *Brigham D. Madsen*

**This Coloring
Book Is Brought
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The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

*The Shoshone Bannock Junior and Senior High Schools,
Michelle Guzman-Kipp's Class*

Rashele Nagashoah

Yvonne Cortez

*Shoshone Bannock Museum - Rosemary Devinney,
Curator*

Drawings by Pocatello Artist Bob Beason



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