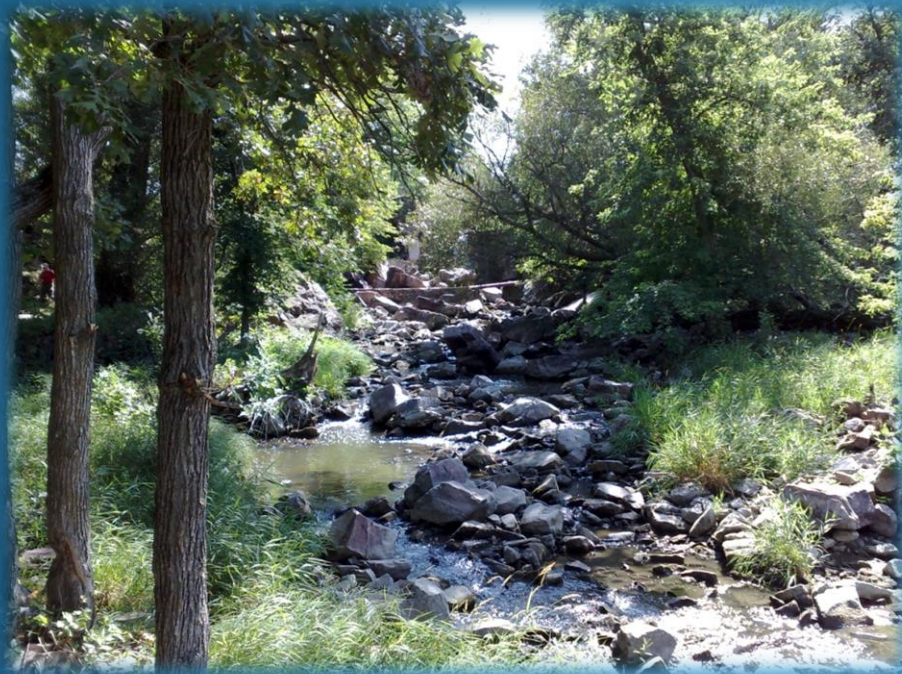


RESA GENOM NORDÖSTERN
2012
med medlemmar i
INDIANKLUBBEN i SVERIGE



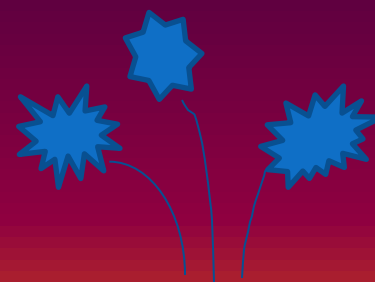
*Ett fotoalbum
sammanställt av*

BERTIL THÖRN

***EN SERIE BILDER TAGNA
UNDER EN RESA FRÅN
MINNEAPOLIS, MN -TILL- BOSTON, MA
2012***

***Bilder tagna av
BERTIL THÖRN***

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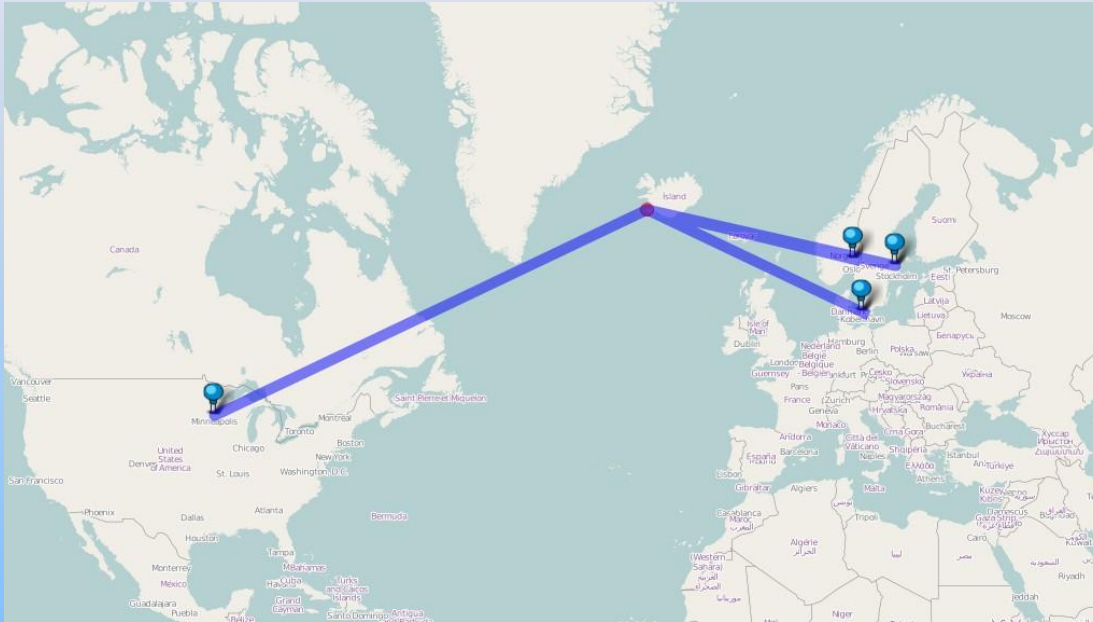
417 bilder i 121 slides



Bilden tagen av Gunilla Olsson

Alla tjugonio deltagarna samt vår buschaufför vid Pipestone, MN

Första dagen; Tisdag, 7 augusti Skandinavien till Minnesota



*Med start från Stockholm,
Köpenhamn respektive Oslo
via Reykjavik, på Island, till
Minneapolis, MN*

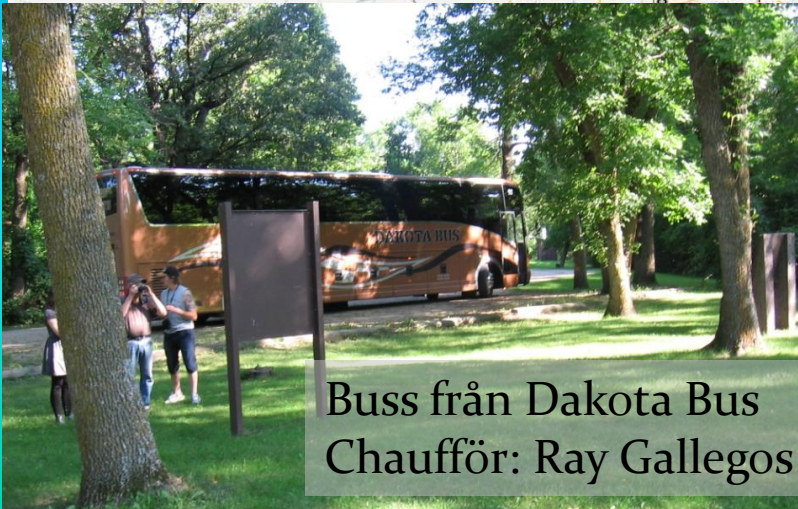
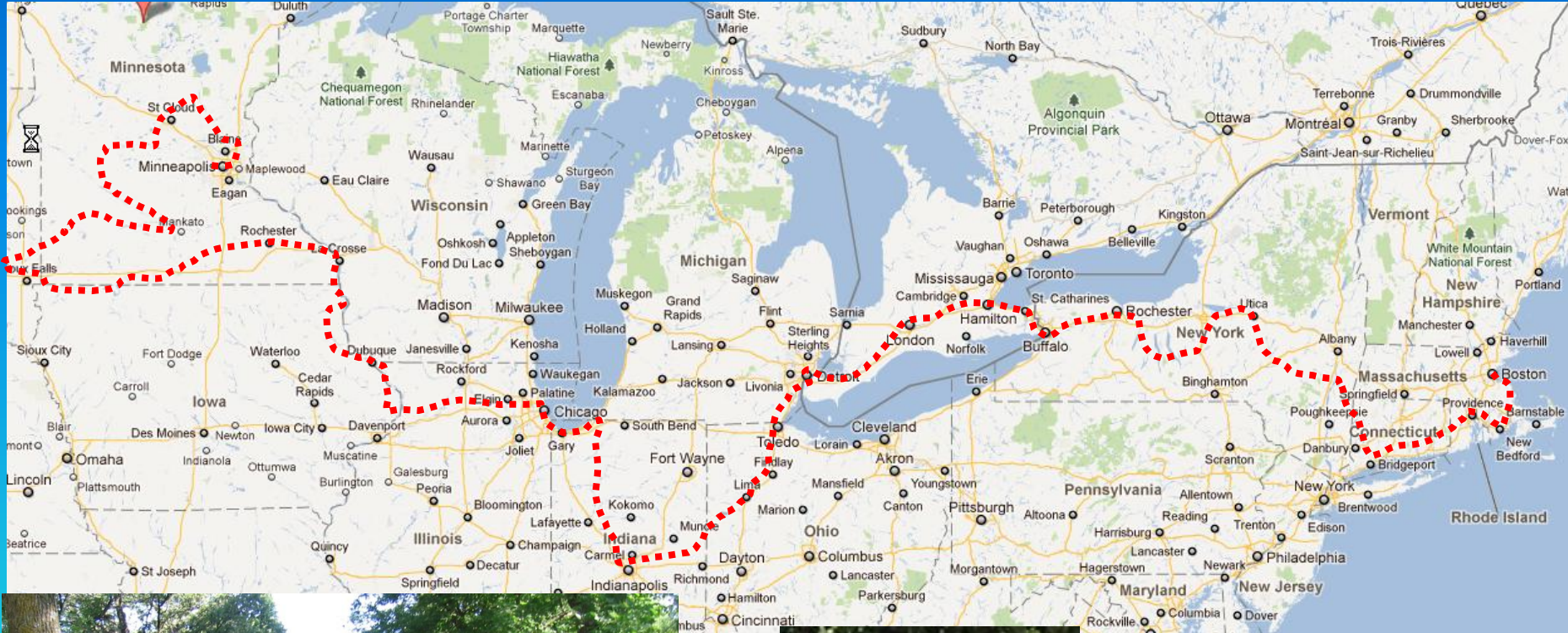
Vi flög med Iceland Air



Vår första natt tillbringades på Comfort Inn Airport, Bloomington, MN



Så kunde vår tur begynna

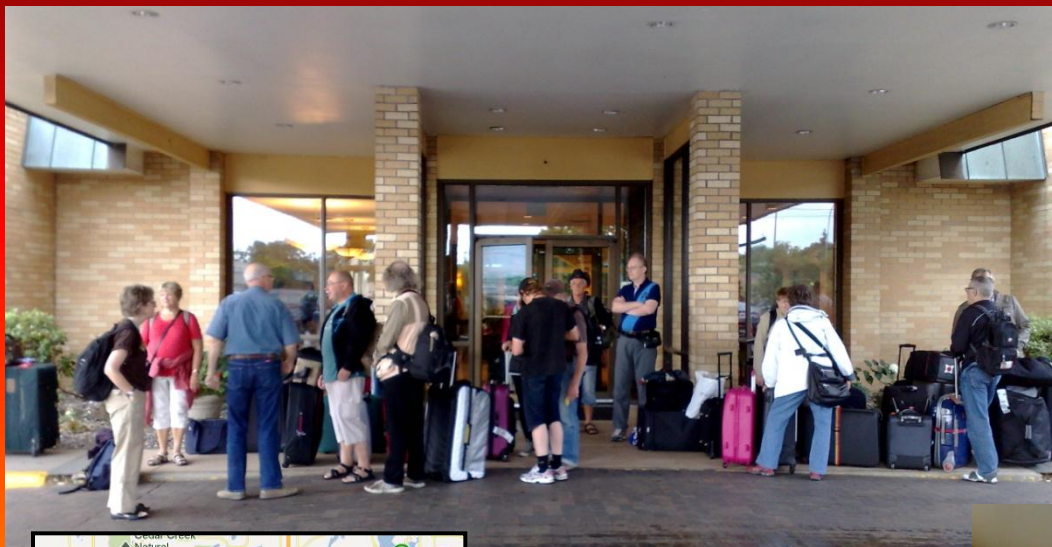


Buss från Dakota Bus
Chaufför: Ray Gallegos

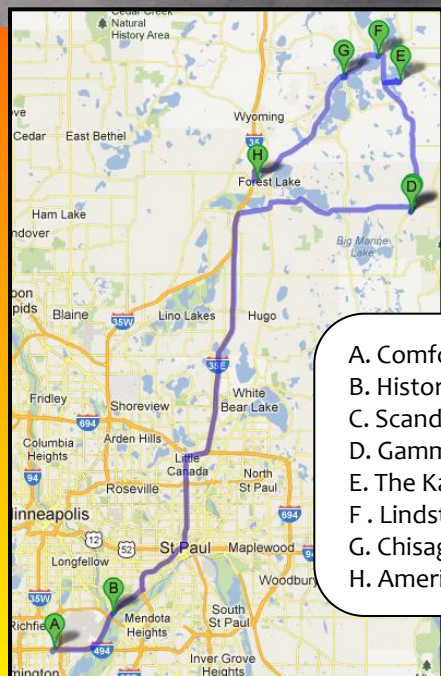


20 dagar med buss,
från Minneapolis, MN,
560 mil, genom tolv
stater, till Boston, MA,
från 7 till 26 aug, 2012

Andra dagen; Onsdag den 8 augusti

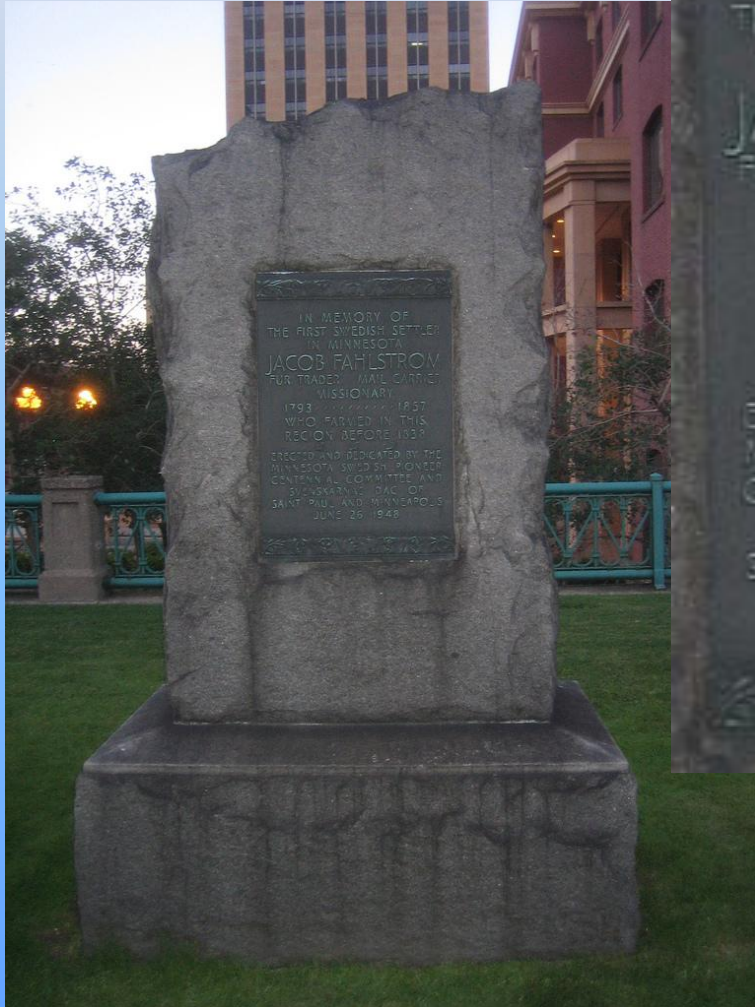


I spänd förväntan utanför hotellet på att bussen skulle köra fram. Dagens stopp, Fort Snelling, Gammelgården Museum, Karl-Oskar House, staty över Karl-Oskar and Kristina i Lindstrom och över Vilhelm Moberg i Chisago City. Nästa övernattning i Forest Lake.

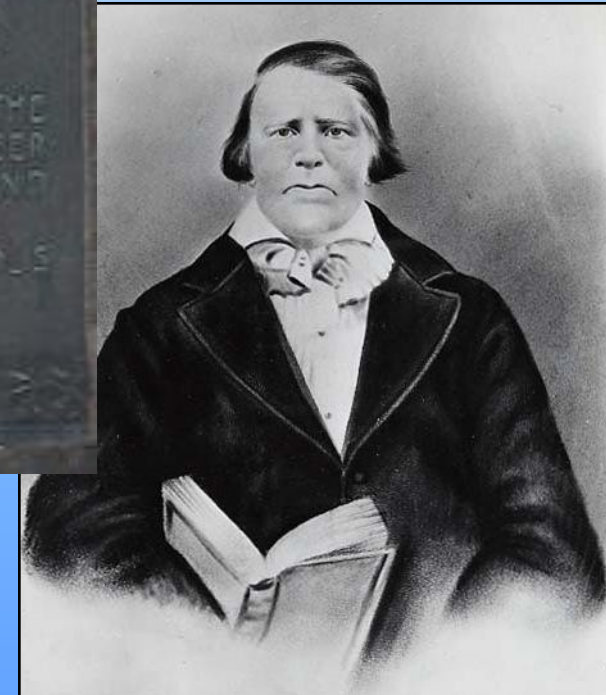


- A. Comfort Inn Airport Hotel, Bloomington MN
- B. Historic Fort Snelling, St Paul MN
- C. Scandia Café, Scandia MN (bakom D)
- D. Gammelgården Museum, Scandia MN
- E. The Karl Oskar House, Lindstrom MN
- F. Lindstrom MN; Staty över Karl-Oskar och Kristina
- G. Chisago City MN; Staty över Vilhelm Moberg
- H. AmericInn Motel; Forest Lake MN





På väg ut ur St. Paul passerade vi minnesmärket över den första svenska nybyggaren i Minnesota – Jacob Fahlstrom





Vår första lunch intogs i den lilla byn Scandia.
Här stod det naturligtvis äkta svenska köttbullar på menyn
Mycket gott!
Utanför kom det en rejäl regnskur medan vi åt – en av de få vi hade under resan



I närheten av Scandia Café
stannade vi vid Gammelgården
Museum, där vi fick guidning av
två svensk-talande damer



Karl-Oscar House Nya Duvemåla



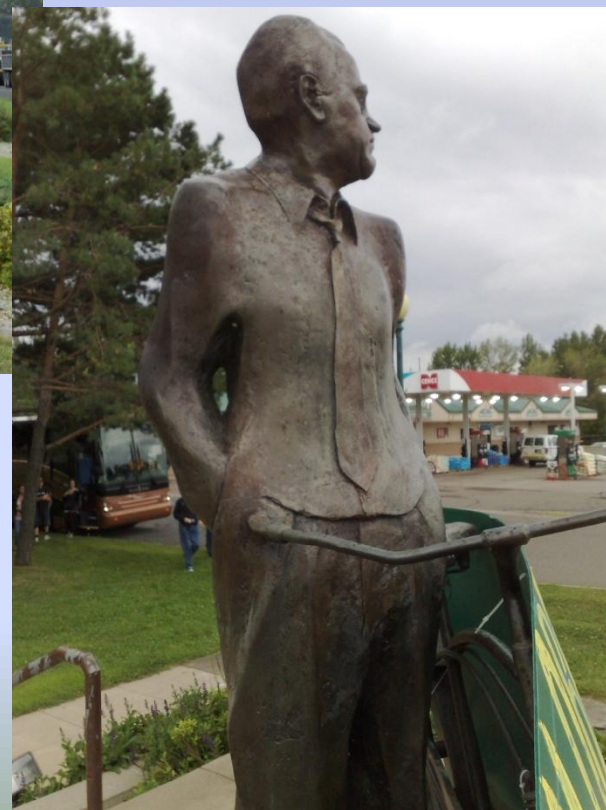
Vid museet Karl-Oscar House mötte vi en stor grupp glada och trevliga svenskamerikaner

Så här kände vi oss verkligen som hemma

Kaffe och sju sorters kakor. Mycket gott! Och massor av prat – på svenska !



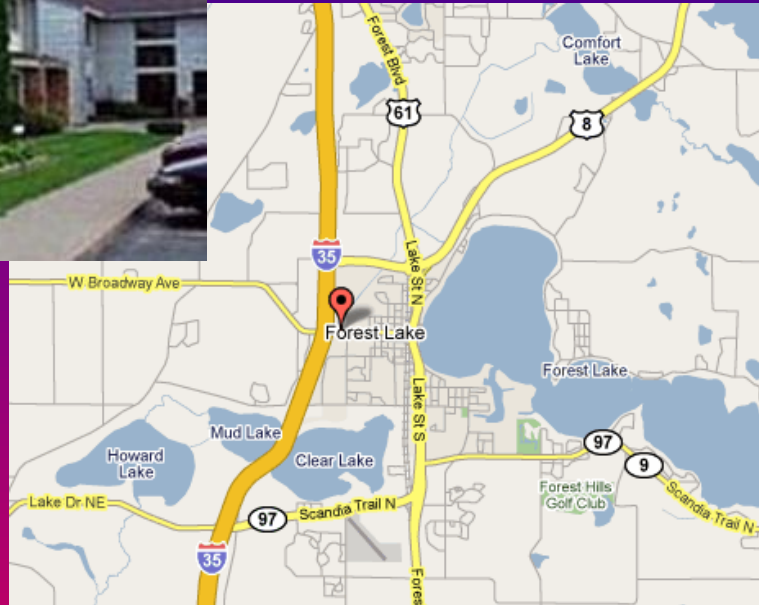
Och i staden
Chisago City
statyn över
Vilhelm Moberg



I staden Lindstrom
stannade vi vid statyn
över Karl-Oskar och
Kristina

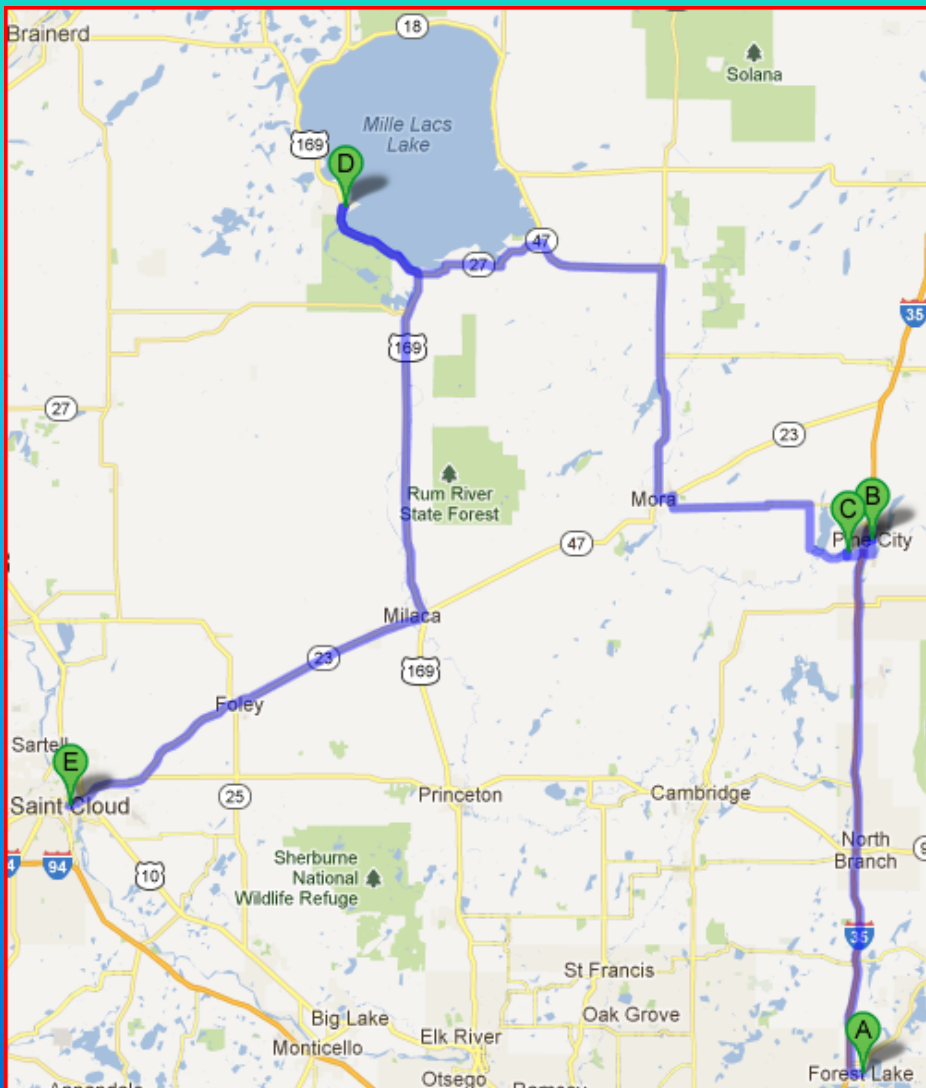


AmericInn, Forest Lake, MN



Vår andra
övernattning skedde
på AmericInn i
staden Forest Lake





Tredje dagen; Torsdag den 9 augusti från Forest Lake, MN till Saint Cloud, MN

Stopp under den här dagen :

- Lunch i Pine City
- North West Company Fur Post
- Mille Lac's Indian Museum

Övernattning på
Best Western Kelly Inn
Saint Cloud, MN

- A. AmericInn, Forest Lake, MN
- B. Lunch (hamburgare) i Pine City, MN
- C. North West Company Fur Post, MN
- D. Mille Lac's Indian Museum, Onamia, MN
- E. Best Western Kelly Inn, Saint Cloud, MN

North West Company Fur Post med två superbra guider



Four Seasons Room vid Mille Lac's Indian Museum
Fullskaliga dioramas visande Ojibwa folkets vardag



Vår guide
Bradley Sam
som själv är Ojibwa





Gammal Indian Trading Post
vid
Mille Lac's Indian Museum

Vår tredje natt spenderades på
Best Western Kelly Inn; Saint Cloud, MN

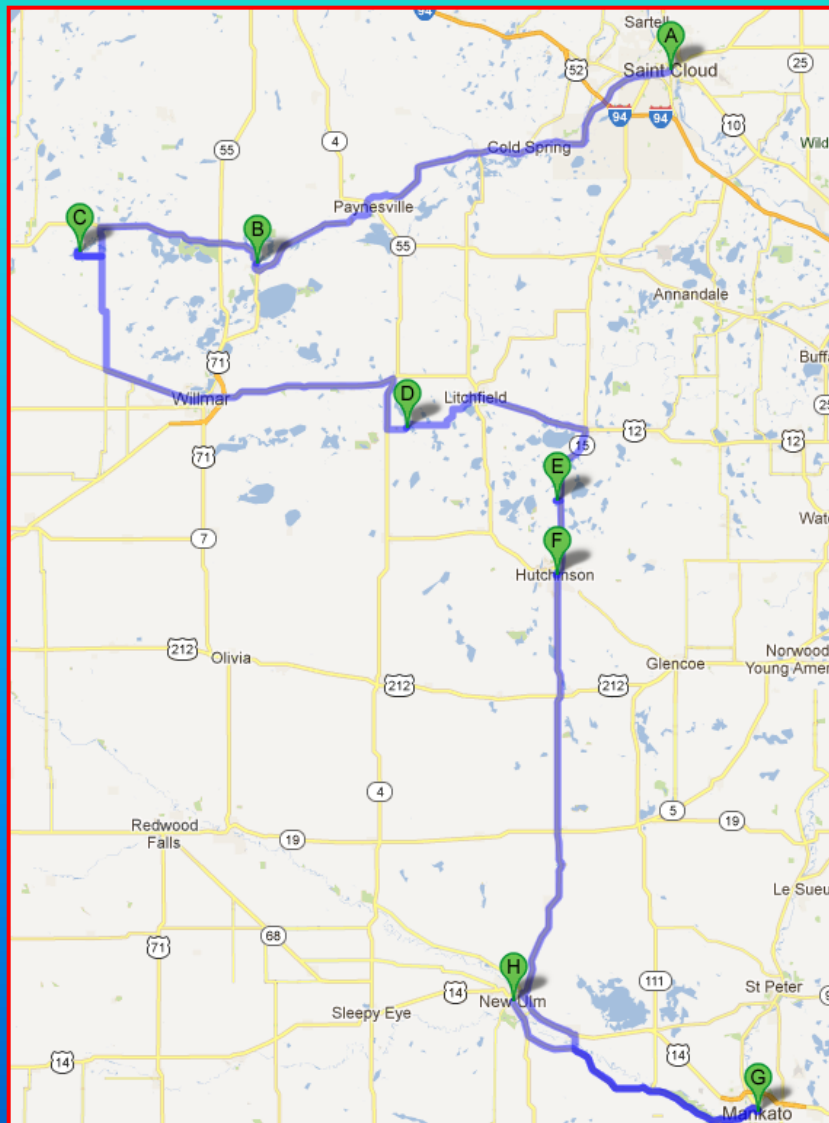


**Fjärde dagen;
Fredag den 10 augusti
Från Saint Cloud, MN
till New Ulm, MN**

Besöksstopp längs vägen:

- Lebanon Cemetery, i New London (missat)
- Monson Lake Historic Monument
- Acton Monument
- Little Crow Memorial Monument
- Reconciliation Park, i Mankato
- Guidad tur genom det historiska New Ulm

Övernattning på Microtel, New Ulm, MN



- A. Best Western Kelly Inn, Saint Cloud, MN
- B. Lebanon Cemetery nära New London, MN
- C. Monson Lake State Park, MN
- D. Acton Monument, Acton, MN
- E. Little Crow Monument, MN
- F. Lunch på McDonalds, Hutchinson, MN
- G. Mankato, MN
- H. New Ulm, MN

Det stora Siouxupproret 1862

Minnesmärken över Skandinaviska offer i Kandiyohi County

Svenska och norska invandrare hade slagit sig ner i Kandiyohi County, runt Sunburg och Monson Lakes. Här attackerades de av indianer den 20 augusti, 1862 och många av dem blev mördade



Minnesmärke över familjerna Broberg och Lundborg på kyrkogården i Lebanon, nära New London, MN

Two Cultures Collide

In the early 1860s the West Lake Settlement was located on the edge of the "wilderness."

The West Lake Settlement was comprised of Søren Omsen, Johannes Lundborg, and brothers Daniel and Anders Broberg and their families.

The Brobergs, Swedish immigrants, purchased 160 acres on this site July 15, 1861. Daniel Broberg and wife Christina lived on this site with sons Johannes and Andreas and daughters Anna Stina and Christiana. Down the path to the west lived Anders Broberg and wife Anna Stina, sons Andreas, Peter, Alfred and John. The Broberg site had clean water, timber, prairie land and the hope of a prosperous new life.

WEST LAKE SETTLEMENT TRAGEDY

U.S.-Dakota War of 1862

August 20, 1862 Was a Day of Tragedy

On August 20, 1862 members of the West Lake Settlement were holding church service east of here at the Johannes Lundborg house. At the same time, Dakota Indians began arriving at the Daniel Broberg cabin. Within a few hours, 13 members of the West Lake Settlement were killed by Dakota Indians. The only survivors of the Broberg families were Anna Stina and Andreas Peter Broberg.

The West Lake Settlement tragedy was one of the first events in the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862.

Those who died here August 20, 1862:

- Anders Broberg (age 43)
- Christina Broberg (age 36)
- Johannes Broberg (age 17)
- Andreas Broberg (age 16)
- Christiana Broberg (age 7)
- Daniel Broberg (age 2)
- Anna Stina Broberg (age 30)
- Alfred Broberg (age 4)
- John Broberg (age 10 months)
- Andreas Lundborg (age 25)
- Gustaf Lundborg (age 21)
- Lars Lundborg (age 22)
- Johannes Nilson (age unknown)

Burial site memorializes West Lake settlers.

After the tragic incident, members of the Norway Lake Settlement buried the 13 bodies near here. In 1891, the victims' bodies were exhumed and moved to the Lebanon Cemetery in New London, Minnesota. There, the State of Minnesota created a memorial and erected a monument (shown to right) over their mass grave.

Anna Stina and Peter Broberg's lives went on.

The members of the Broberg family survived: daughter Anna Stina (age 16) and son Peter (age 8). After their harrowing escape, Anna Stina and Peter both left the area, as did most settlers.

Anna Stina and Peter did return three years after the West Lake Tragedy to live on a farm to the east near West Lake. Peter lived with Anna Stina's family until he was 14. Eventually, Peter made his home with Louis Larson and later with Harold Severson of New London, Minnesota. Peter lived in New London until his death in 1925. Anna Stina died at St. Hilare, Minnesota in 1933.

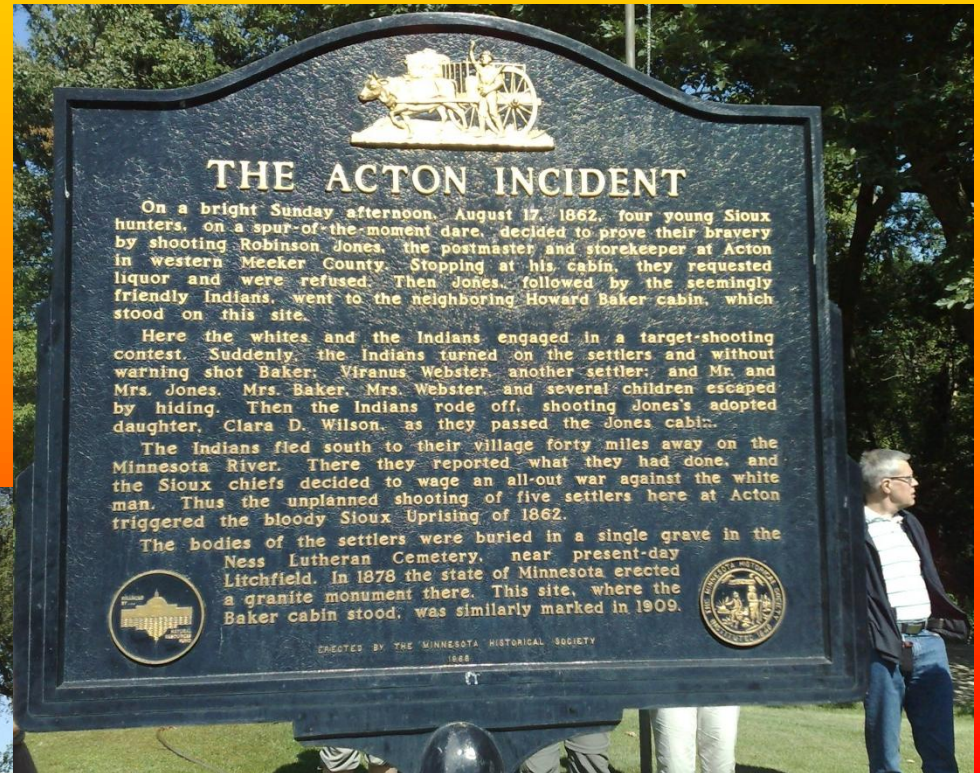
Siblings Anna Stina and Peter Broberg in New London, later in life.

Monson Lake State Park was created as a memorial state park.

Monson Lake State Park was first created in 1937 as a memorial state park to honor the people that died and interpret the event that took place here August 20, 1862. For more information on Monson Lake State Park, contact the park's staff for a booklet entitled, "A Brief History of Monson Lake State Park."

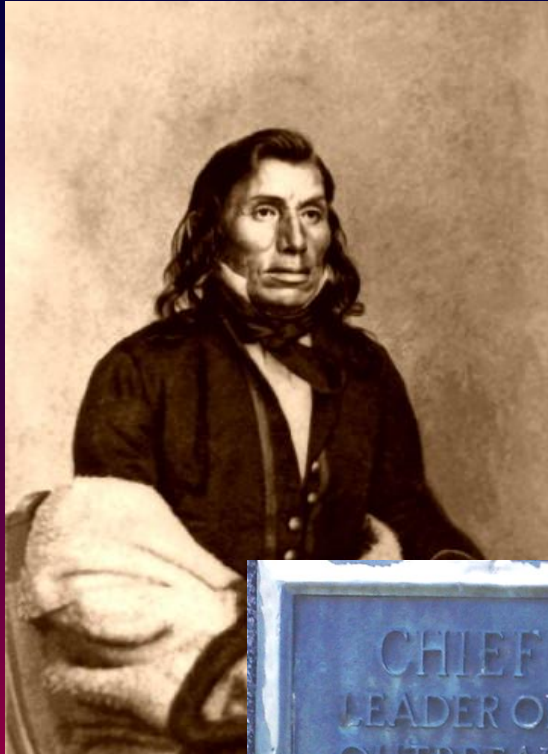


Det stora Siouxupproret 1862 Krigsstarten



Söndagseftermiddagen den 17 augusti, 1862, gick fyra unga siouxkrigare till angrepp och mördade fem människor i nybyggena vid Acton, MN. Det var den händelse som startade kriget

Indianernas huvudledare, Little Crow, mördades ett år efter krigsslutet av två nybyggare utanför staden Hutchinson, MN



CHIEF LITTLE CROW
LEADER OF THE SIOUX INDIAN
OUTBREAK IN 1862, WAS SHOT
AND KILLED ABOUT 330
FEET SOUTH OF THIS POINT BY
NATHAN LAMSON AND HIS
SON CHAUNCEY, JULY 3, 1863
ERECTED 1929

Den 26 december, 1862 tog de vita en gruvlig hämnd på indianerna, när de arrangerade en massavrättning av 38 indianer i staden Mankato, MN



Här har man numera plockat bort en minnestavla, sedan man funnit dess utformning stötande

Idag kallas platsen för Reconciliation Park och är tänkt som en plats för eftertanke, förlåtelse och själsligt helande



Den 19 och 23 augusti,
1862 blev dramatiska
dagar i den lilla
staden New Ulm, MN



Staden attackerades då av stora indianska
krigargrupper och brändes för att sedan överges

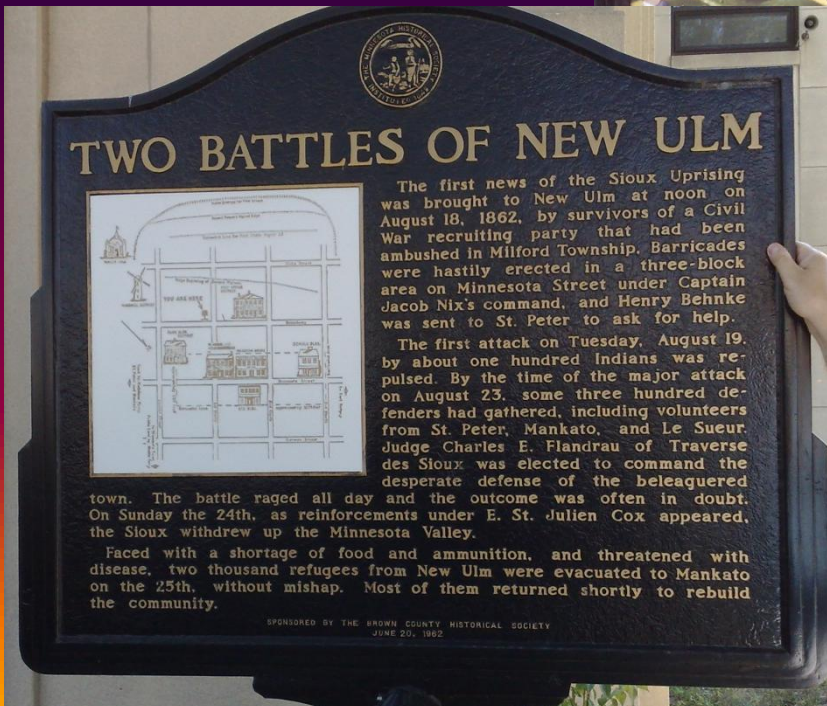
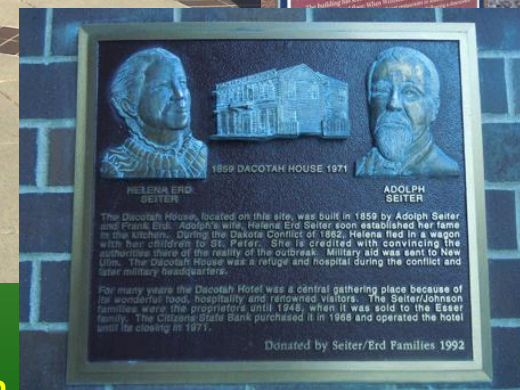
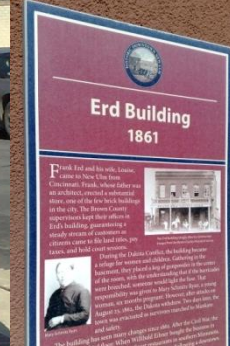


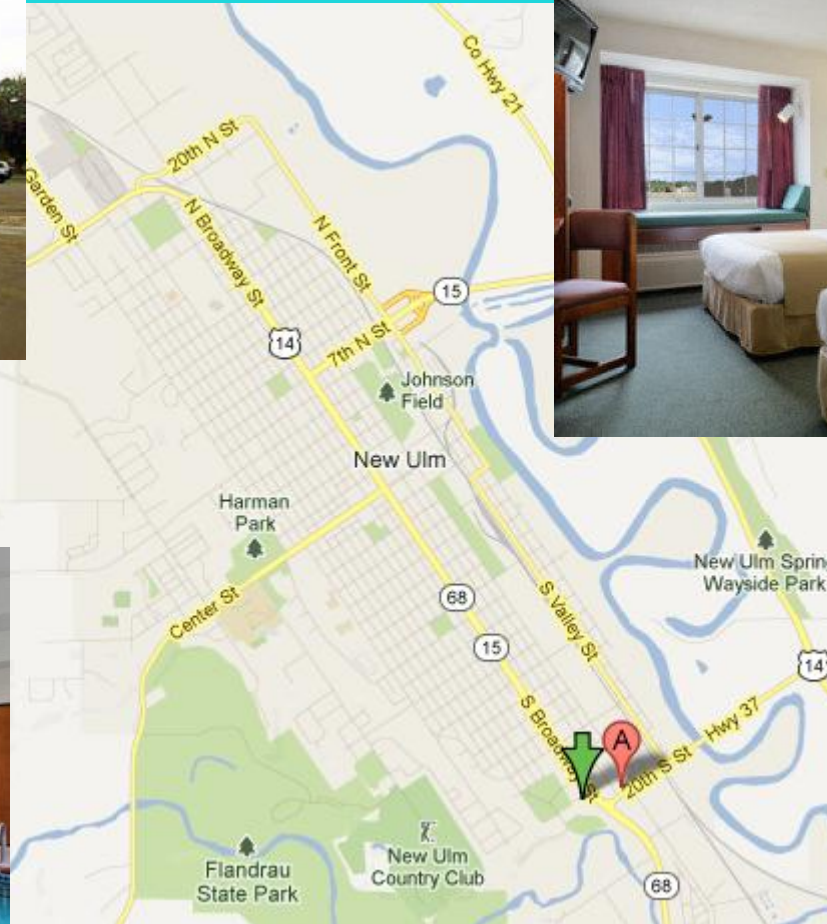


Photo by Tim Killebrew, Near-View Dec. 20, 2007



Terry Sveine tog oss med på en intressant rundvandring i den historiska delen av New Ulm

På Microtel Inn & Suites i New Ulm, MN stannade vi två nätter

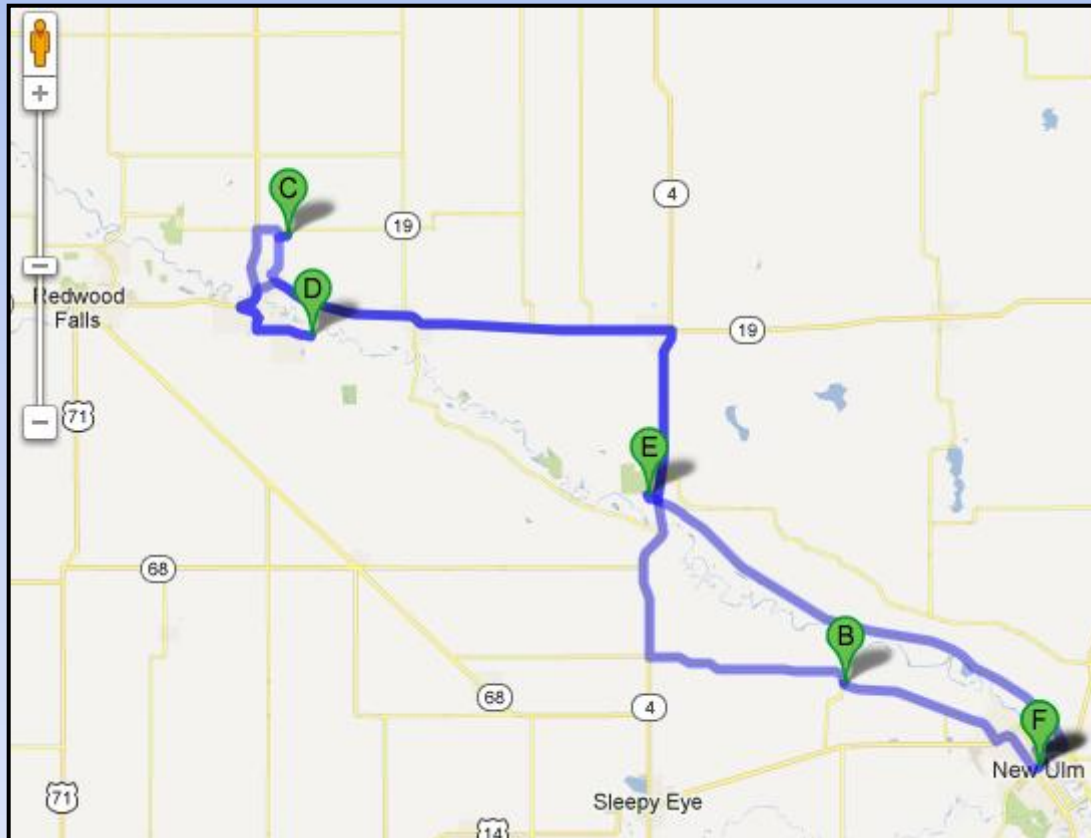




Femte dagen; Lördag den 11 augusti Utflykt från New Ulm

Rundtur från New Ulm
längs Minnesotafloeden

Övernattning ännu en gång
på Microtel Inn & Suites,
New Ulm



- A. Microtel Inn & Suites, New Ulm, MN
- B. Milford Monument, Brown County, MN
- C. Birch Coulee Battlefield, MN
- D. Lower Sioux Agency, MN
- E. Fort Ridgely, MN
- F. Brown County Hist. Mus., New Ulm, MN
- G. Microtel Inn & Suites, New Ulm, MN



Minnesmärke över de 52
offren för indianernas raid
den 18 augusti, 1862, i
kommunen Milford,
Brown County, MN

Vid Birch Coulee råkade militären ut för sitt största bakslag under konflikten 1862, när enheterna omringades och belägrades av indianerna i trettio timmar under den 2:a och 3:e september



Lower Sioux Agency Förrådsmagasinet och museet

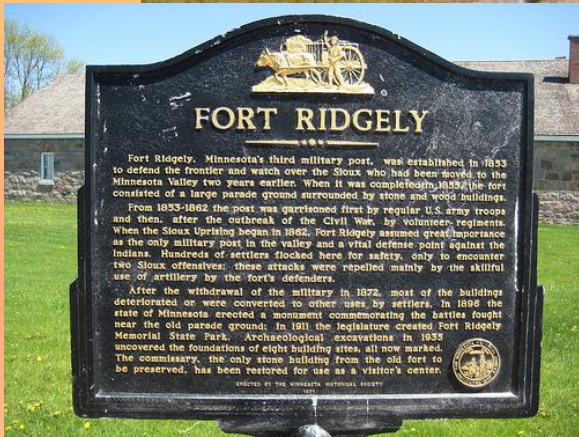


Anthony Morse, som själv är en nionde generationens Mdewakanton Sioux, guidade oss runt i museet och förrådsmagasinet





Fort Ridgely

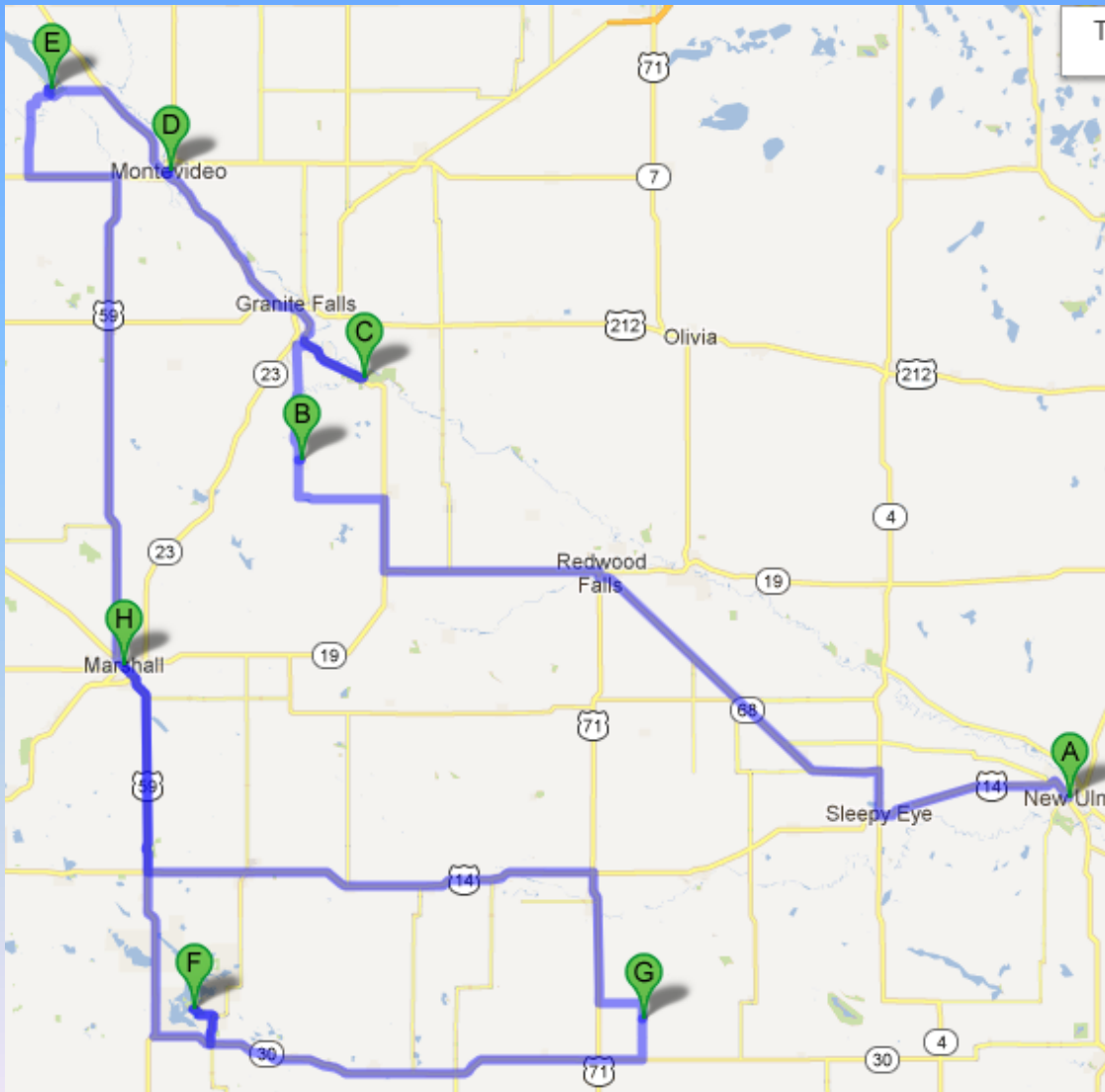


**Sjätte dagen;
Söndag, 12 augusti
från New Ulm, MN,
till Marshall, MN**

Stopp under dagen:

- Wood Lake Battlefield
- Upper Sioux Agency
- Lunch på Subway i Montevideo, MN
- Lac Qui Parle Mission
- Lake Shetek Monument
- Jeffer's Petroglyphs Historic Site

- A. Microtel Inn & Suites, New Ulm, MN
- B. Wood Lake Battlefield Monument, MN
- C. Upper Sioux Agency, MN
- D. Lunch på Subway, Montevideo, MN
- E. Lac Qui Parle Mission, MN
- F. Lake Shetek Memorial Monument, MN
- G. Jeffer's Petroglyphs Historic Site, MN
- H. Comfort Inn, Marshall, MN



Wood Lake Battlefield, där kriget avslutades sedan överste Sibley besegrat indianerna den 23:e september, 1862



THE BATTLE OF WOOD LAKE SEPTEMBER 23, 1862

In the summer of 1862 the Dakota Indians were desperate and near starvation. Confined by treaties to a narrow strip of land on the south side of the Minnesota River, they waited for treaty money and food from the government and talked of war to regain their homeland. On August 17, a group of young Dakota men killed five settlers in Meeker County. Many Dakota felt the die had now been cast; there was no alternative but to go to war. The next day the warring faction led by Little Crow attacked the Lower Sioux Indian Agency, and the war erupted over western Minnesota.

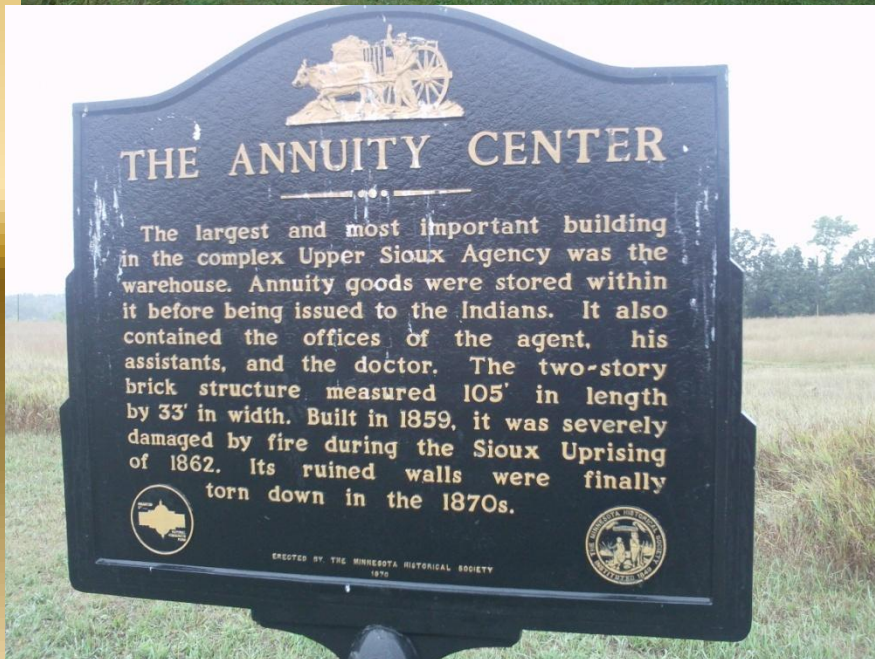
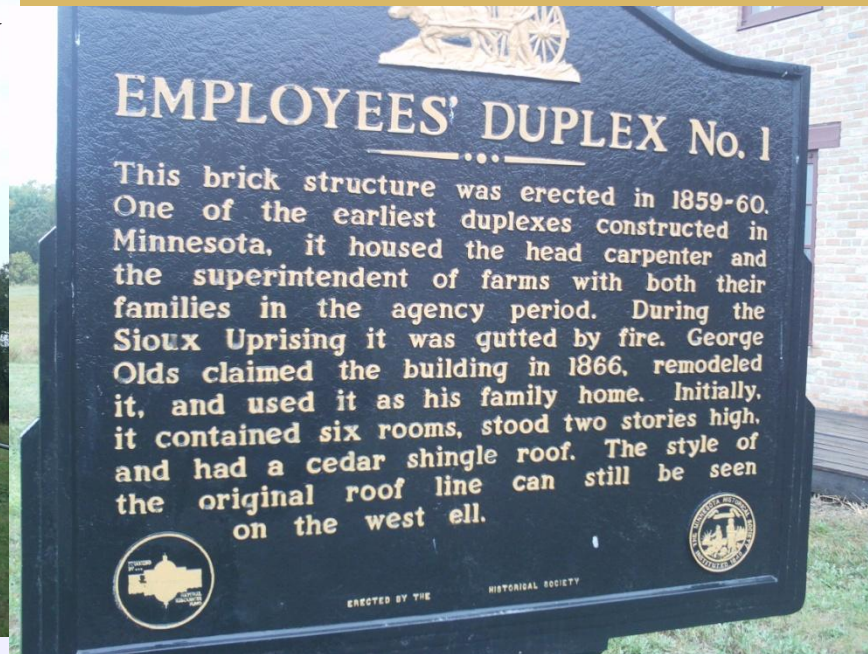
Settlers were killed or driven off their farms, but attacks on Fort Ridgely and New Ulm were unsuccessful. An army of volunteers was formed, led by Henry H. Sibley, who had been Minnesota's first state governor. Here, at Lone Tree Lake (mistaken for Wood Lake, three and a half miles to the west), Sibley's men fought a decisive battle against the Dakota on September 23, 1862. Three days later most of the Dakota surrendered. Little Crow and his most ardent followers escaped to the west and north.

White Minnesotans demanded revenge. A government tribunal sentenced more than 300 Dakota to death. President Abraham Lincoln, at the urging of Episcopal bishop Henry B. Whipple, greatly reduced this number. Nevertheless, on December 26, 1862, 38 Dakota were hanged in Mankato, in what has been called the largest mass execution in the United States. Some 1,700 Dakota, most having not participated in the war, were confined at Fort Snelling. Many died over the winter; the survivors were shipped to a reservation in what is now South Dakota.

ERECTED BY THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1909



Upper Sioux Agency



Det var här som
varumagasinet stod



Lac Qui Parle Mission etablerades 1835
Men kyrkan är en rekonstruktion från 1942





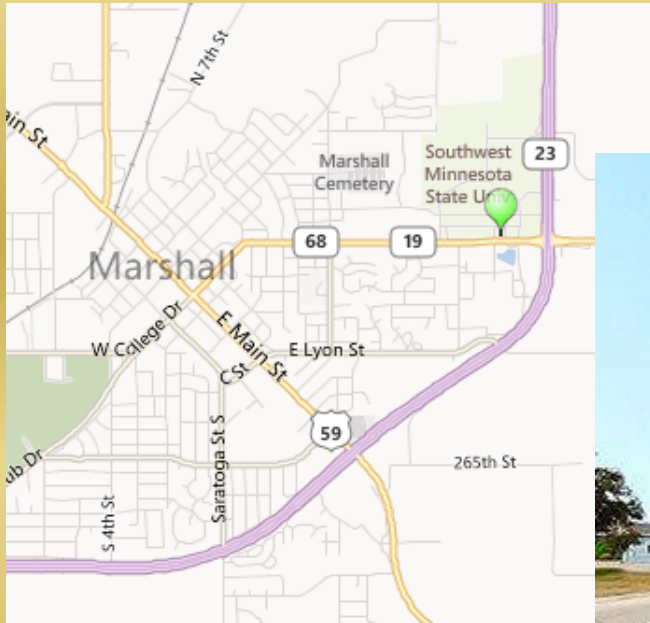
The Shetek Monument

På den här platsen ligger femton personer begravda i en massgrav tre meter lång, en dryg meter bred och djup. Det var folk som dog när indianerna attackerade deras nybyggen den 20 augusti, 1862

Andreas och Maria Koch's stuga



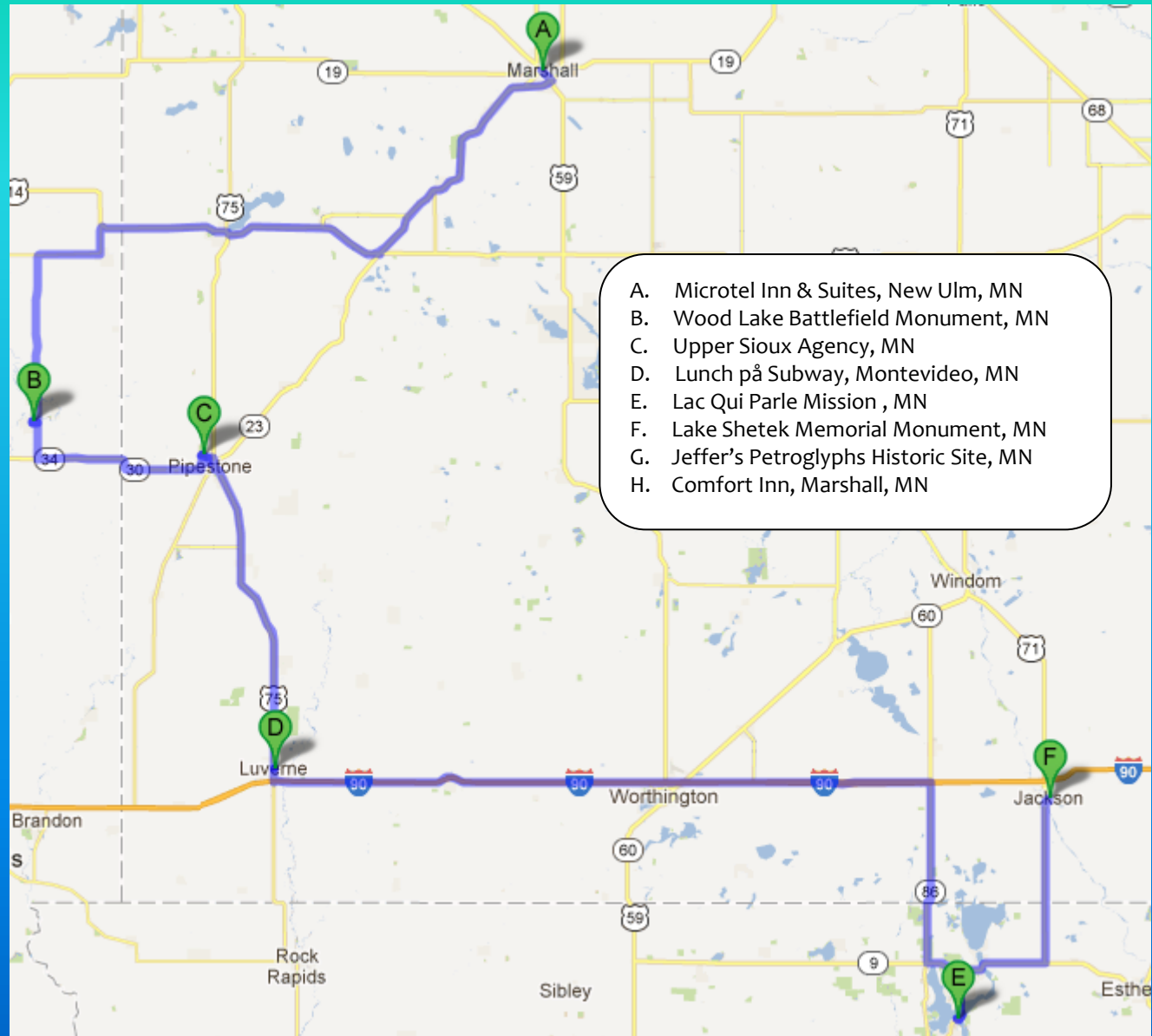
Comfort Inn; Marshall, MN



Sjunde dagen; Måndag , 13 augusti Från Marshall, MN till Jackson, MN

Första stoppet, var vid Little Crows grav, i Flandreau, SD. Sedan Pipestone National Monument.

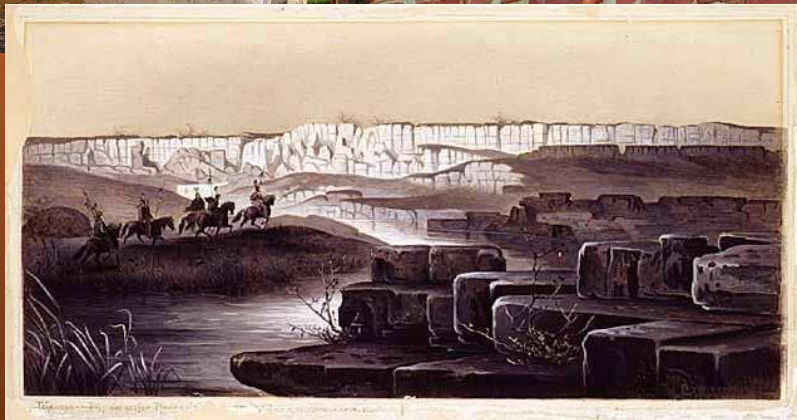
Lunch i Luverne och sedan ett stopp vid Abbie Gardners stuga i Arnolds Park, IA. Också ett kort stopp vid Slaabakkens stuga och ett besök vid Fort Belmont, i Jackson innan incheckning på AmericInn Lodge & Suites, Jackson, MN



Little Crows gravplats på Flandreau Indian Reservation, SD



Pipestone National Monument



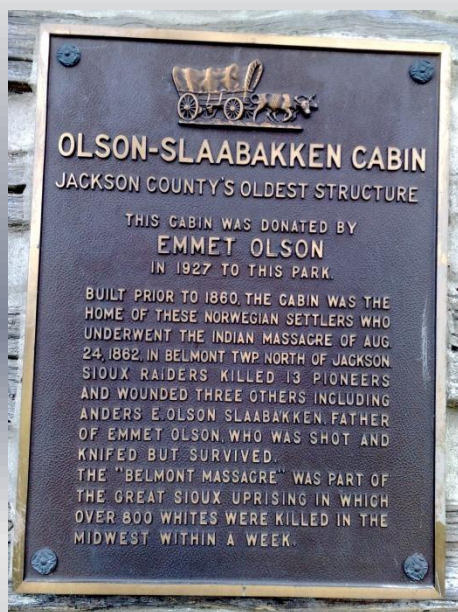
Abbie Gardner Sharp
Historic Site
Spirit Lake, IA



Abbie Gardner



Mikkel Olson
Slaabakken
stuga i Jackson, MN



Fort Belmont, Jackson, MN

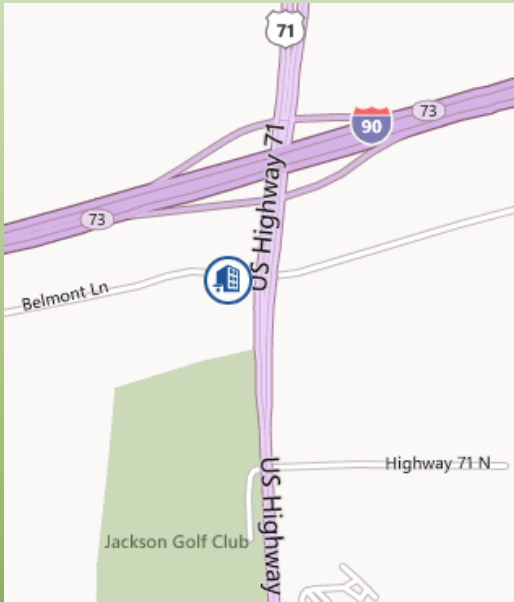


Grästorvstuga vid
Fort Belmont

Fort Belmont Museum, Jackson, MN



AmericInn of Jackson, MN



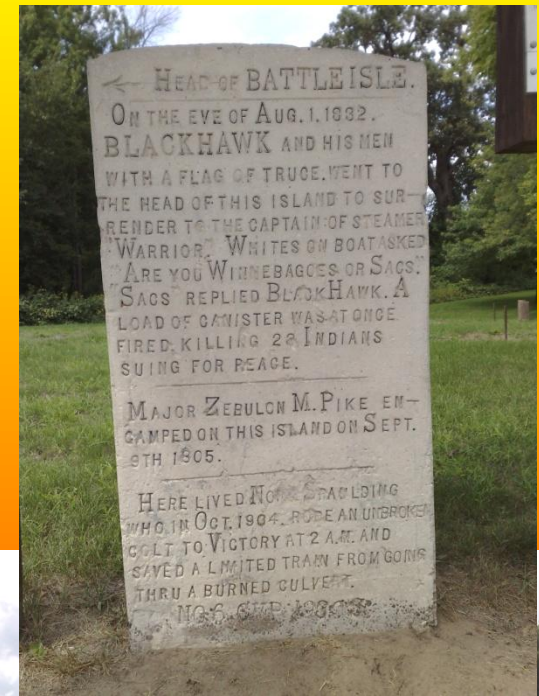
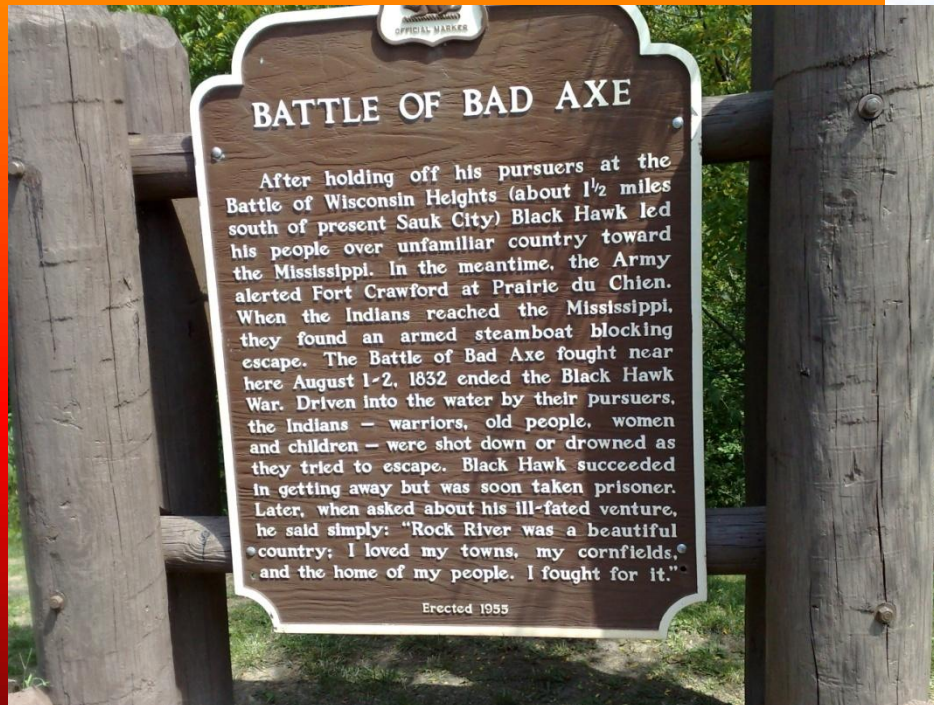
Åttonde dagen;
Tisdag 14 augusti
Från Jackson, MN
till Dubuque, IA

- A. AmericInn Lodge & Suites, Jackson, MN
- A a Lunch på Burger King, La Crosse, WI
- B. Bad Axe Battlefield, WI
- C. Passerar Mississippi vid Lansing, IA
- D. Effigy Mound National Monument, IA
- E. Best Western Plus ,Dubuque, IA

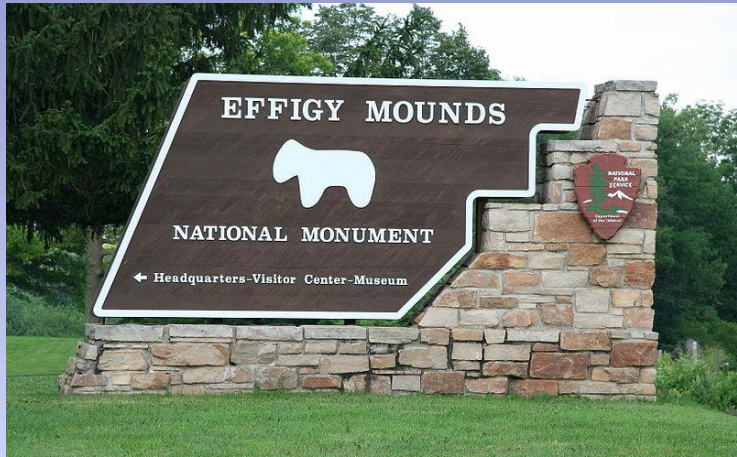


Slaget vid Bad Axe River

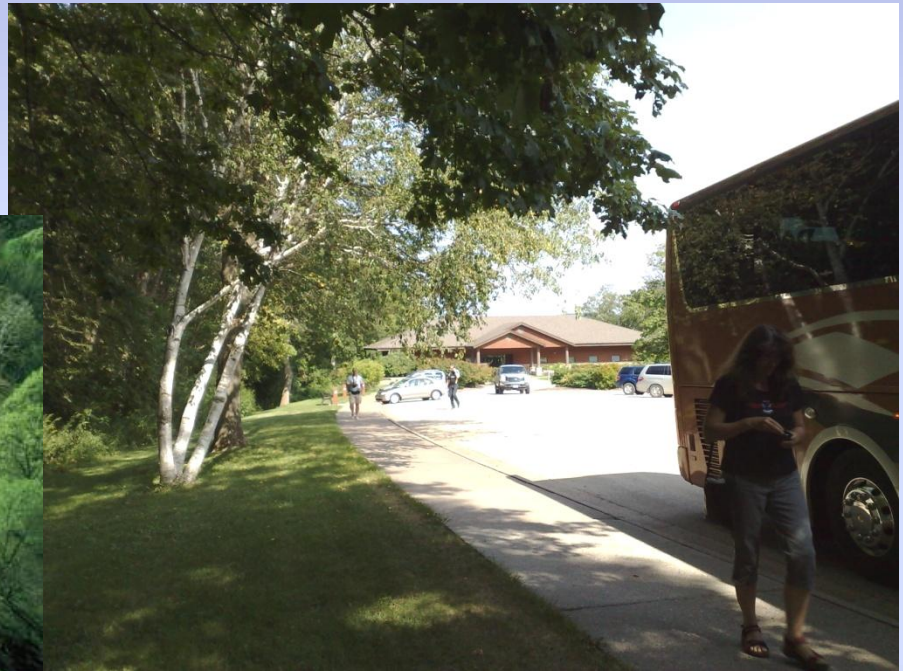
På den här platsen, där Bad Axe River rinner ut i Mississippi, slutade Black Hawk's Krig i en blodig massaker på hans folk den 1 - 2 augusti, 1832



Effigy Mounds National Monument



Museum



Best Western Plus; Dubuque, IA



Nionde dagen; Onsdag 15 augusti Från Dubuque, IA till Chicago, IL

- A. Best Western Plus, Dubuque, IA
- B. Apple River Fort, Elizabeth, WI
- C. Hauberg Indian Museum, IL
- D. Lowden Memorial State Park, IL
- E. Stillmans Run Memorial ,Stillman Valley, IL
- F. Best Western Grant Park Hotel, Chicago, IL



Apple River Fort med guidad tur
och intressant museum och gift shop

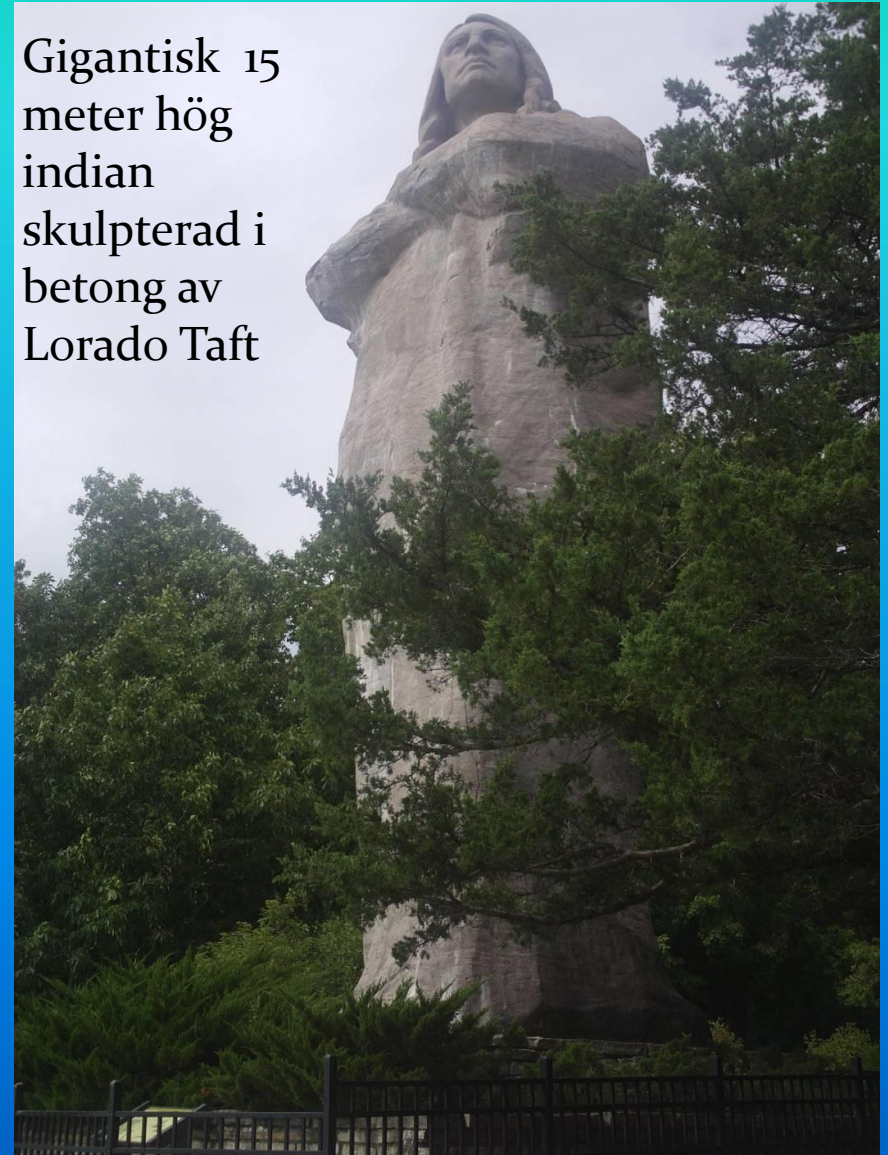


Black Hawk (byst i museet)

Hauberg Indian Museum, i Rock Island



Lowden Park, IL, med Rock River nedanför

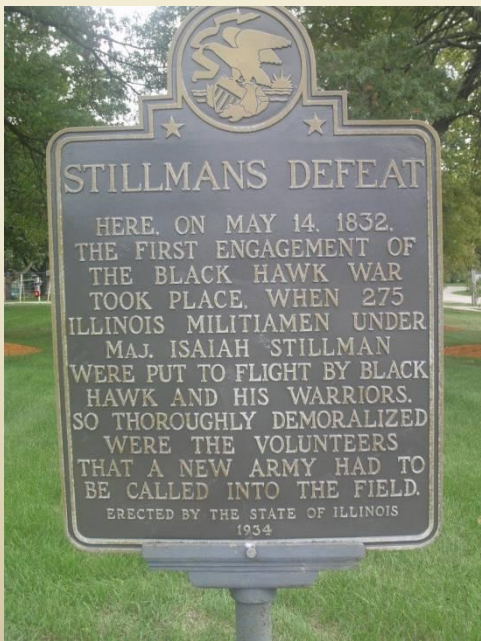


Gigantisk 15
meter hög
indian
skulpterad i
betong av
Lorado Taft

I Stillman Valley minnesmärket över hemvärnsmän dödade under "Stillman's Run"



Början av Black Hawks Krig 1832



Infarten till Chicago en onsdagseftermiddag



- A. Best Western Grant Park, Chicago, IL
- B. Field Museum of Natural History
- C. Mitchell Museum of American Indian
- D. Best Western Grant Park, Chicago, IL

Tionde dagen; Torsdag 16 augusti Hela dagen i Chicago, IL

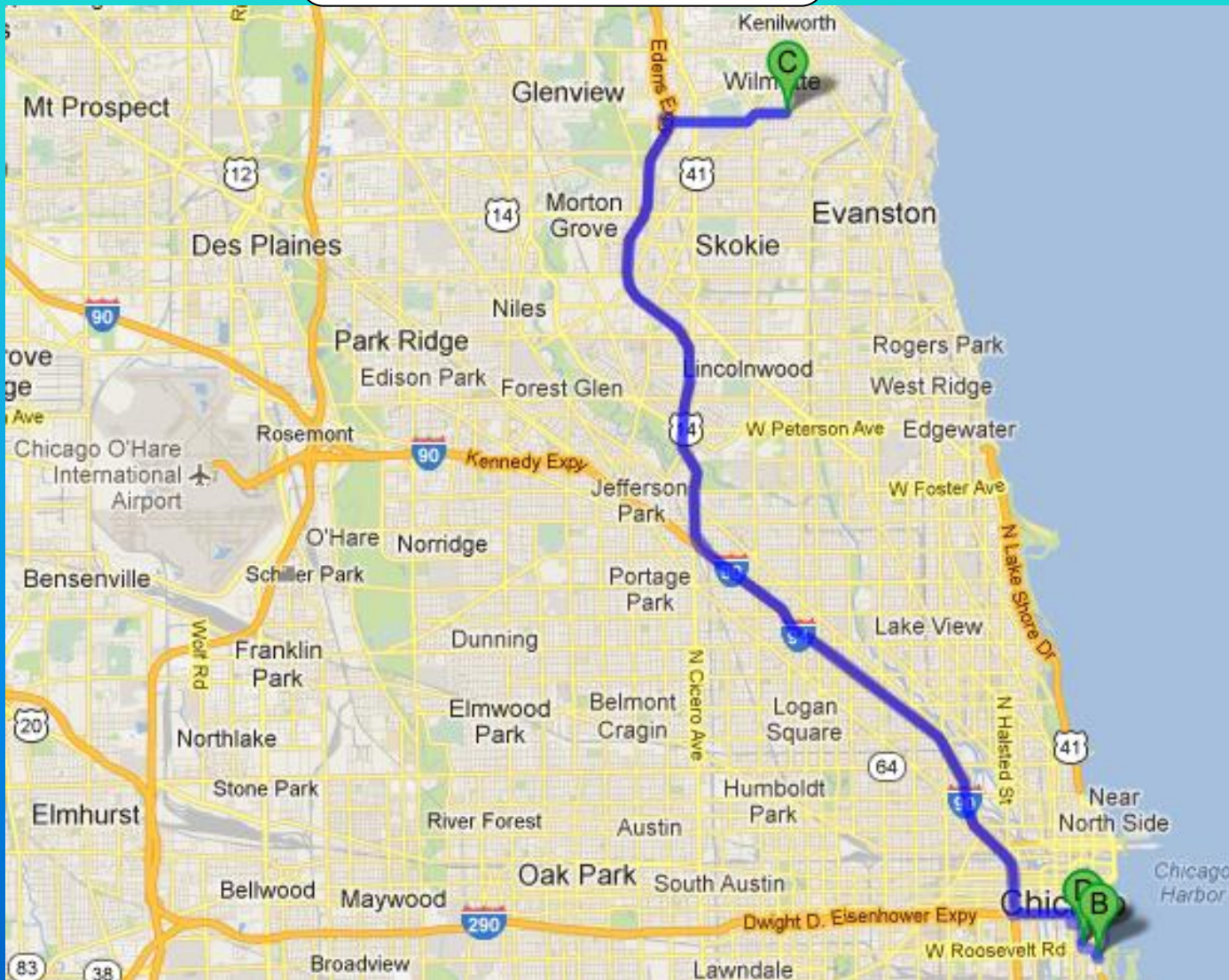
Besök på:

Field Museum of
Natural History

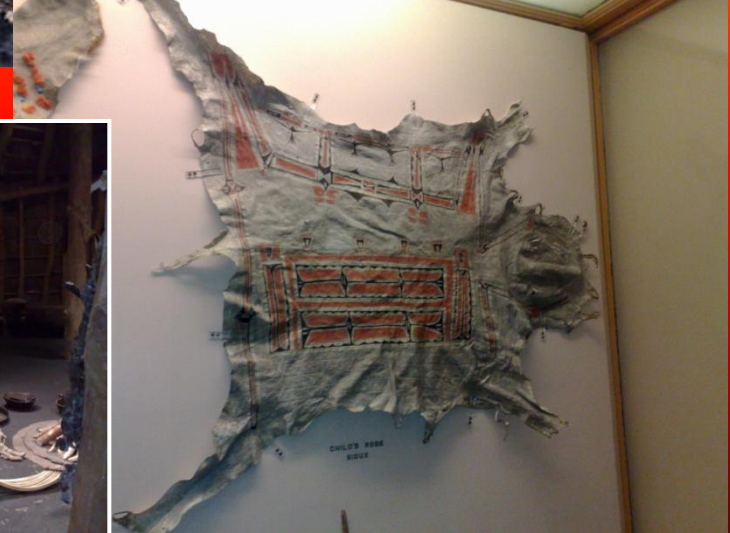
Mitchell Museum of
American Indian

Hela eftermiddagen
på egen hand i staden

Ytterligare en natt på
Best Western Grant
Park



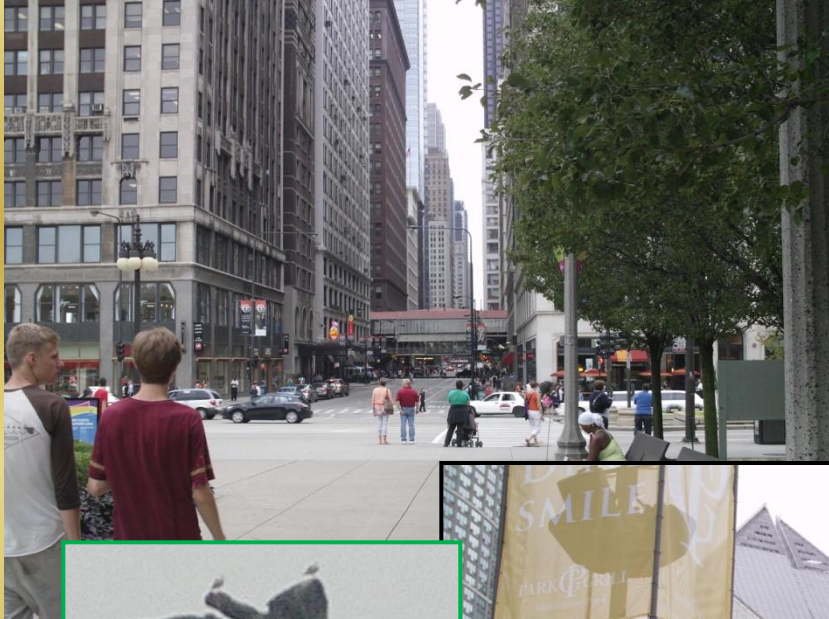
Field Museum of Natural History

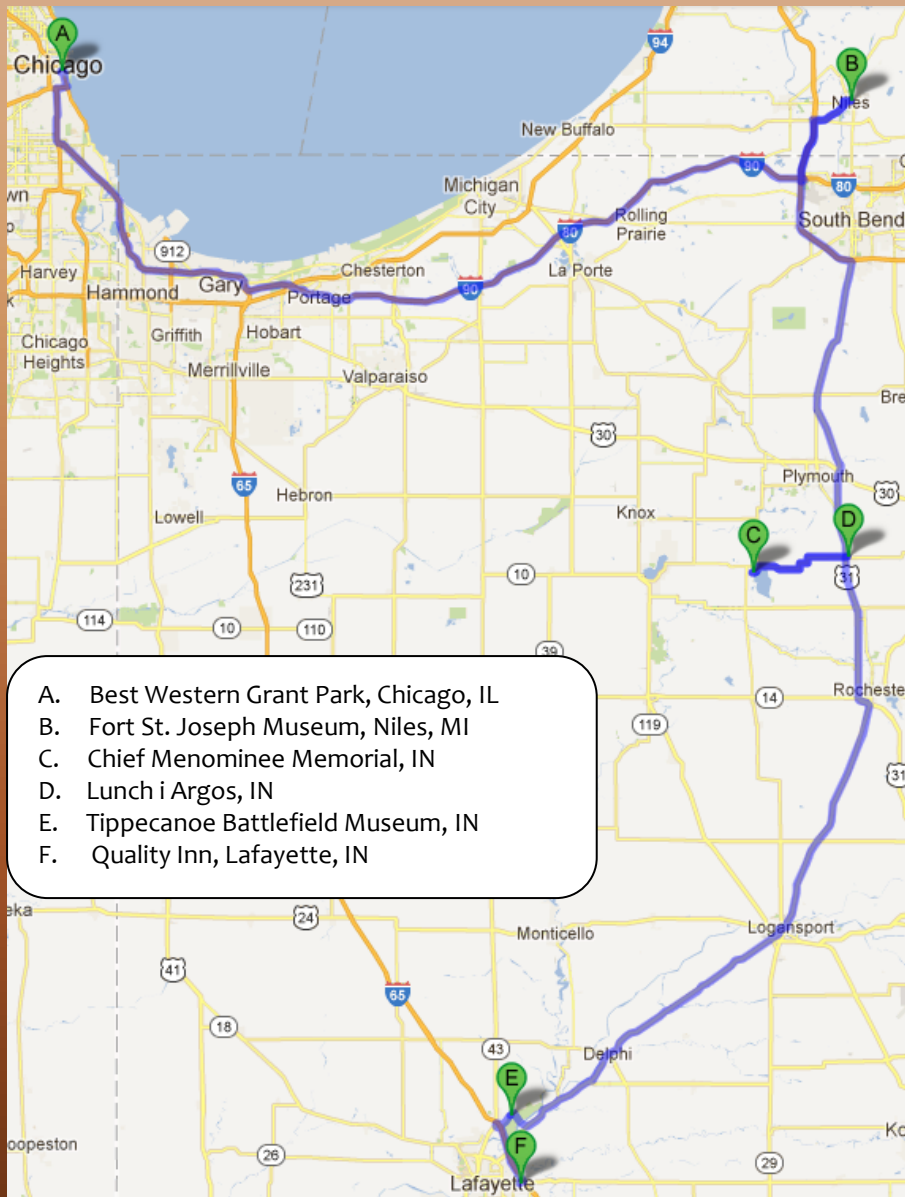


Mitchell Museum of the American Indian



Chicago Downtown





- A. Best Western Grant Park, Chicago, IL
- B. Fort St. Joseph Museum, Niles, MI
- C. Chief Menominee Memorial, IN
- D. Lunch i Argos, IN
- E. Tippecanoe Battlefield Museum, IN
- F. Quality Inn, Lafayette, IN

Elfte dagen
Fredag 17 augusti
Från Chicago, IL
till Lafayette, IN

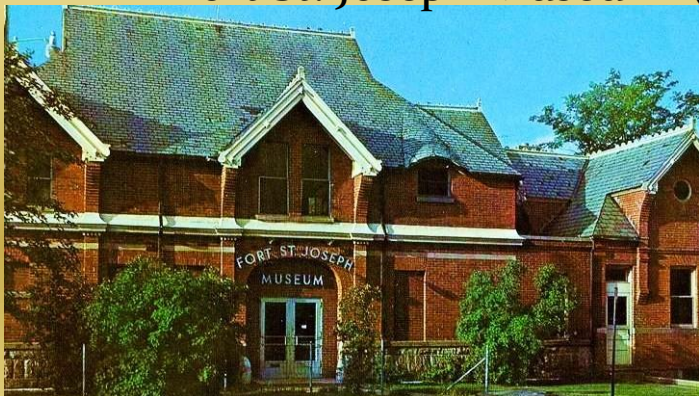
Efter att ha ställt om klockorna från Central Time till Eastern Time gjorde vi ett stopp i Niles, MI för ett besök på Fort St. Joseph Museum, med flera teckningar gjorda av Sitting Bull

Nästa stopp vid Chief Menominee Memorial.

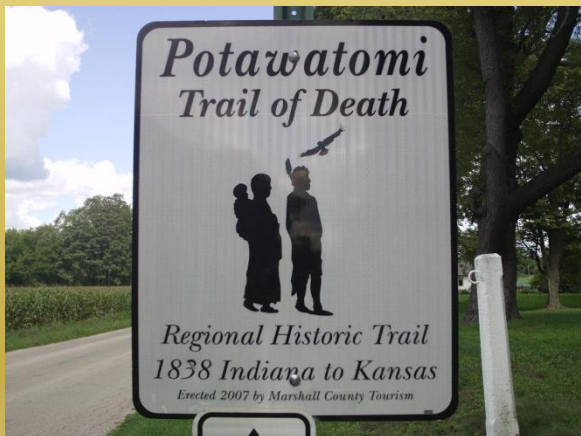
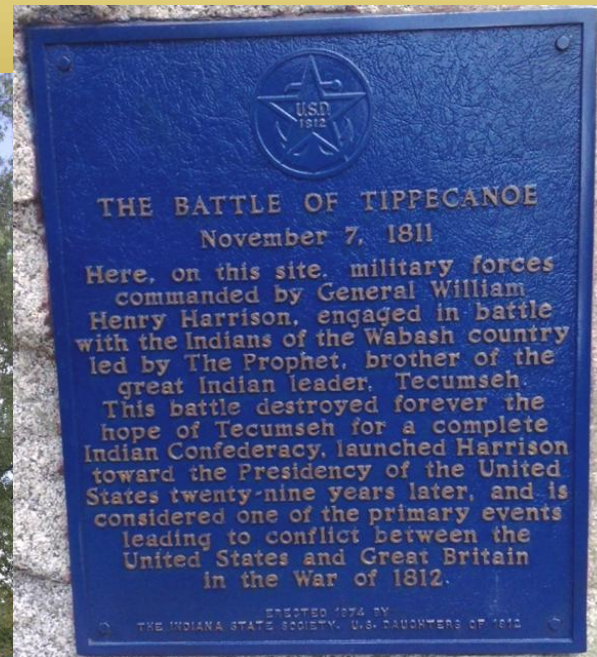
Därefter en hamburgare i Argos

Sista stoppet blev vid Tippecanoe Battlefield , innan vi checkade in på Quality Inn, Lafayette, IN

Fort St. Joseph Museum (fotoförbud inomhus)



Chief Menominee Mem.



Tippecanoe Battlefield och museum

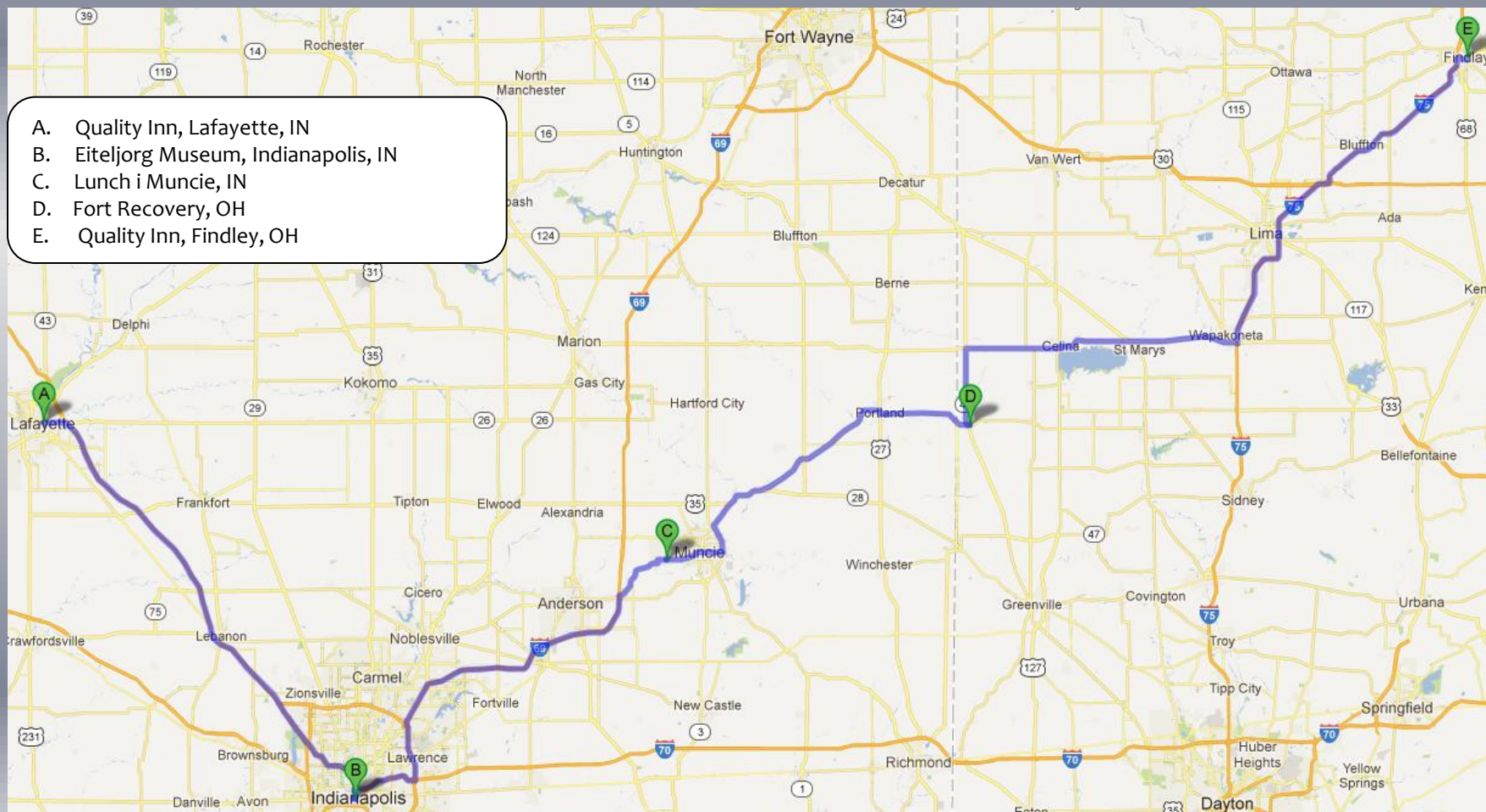


Quality Inn, Lafayette, IN

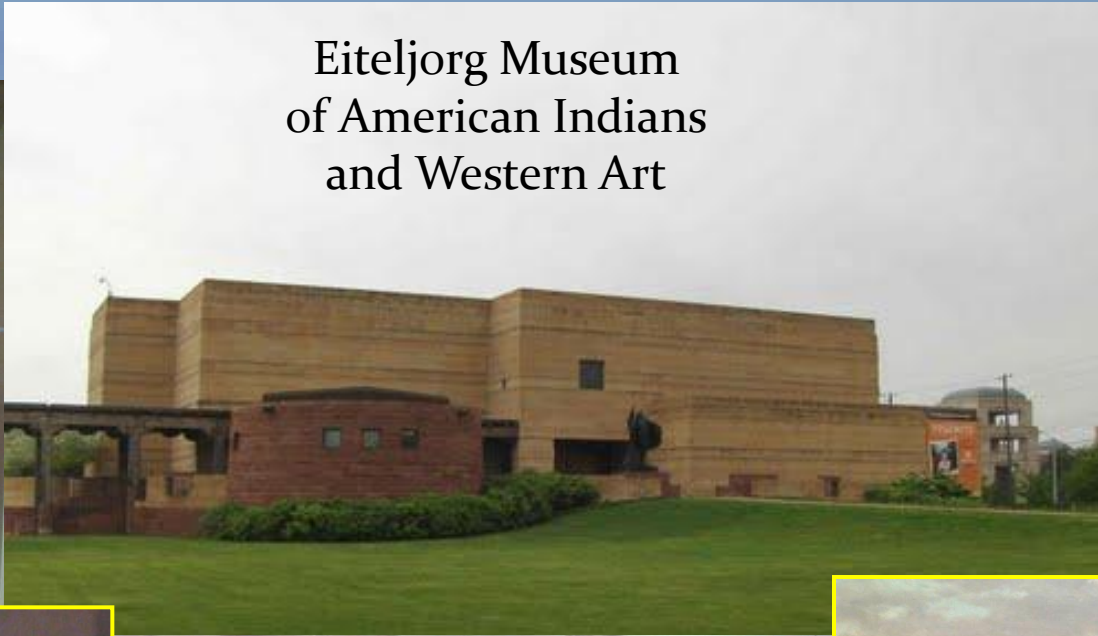


Tolfte dagen;
Lördag, 18 augusti
Från Lafayette, IN
Till Findley, OH

Två stopp med besök den här dagen:
Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art
Fort Recovery Museum, i staden Fort Recovery, IN
Övernattning på Quality Inn, Findley, OH



Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art



artefacts, målningar, skulpturer

Fort Recovery



ST CLAIR'S DEFEAT

WHEN AMERICAN PIONEERS ATTEMPTED TO SETTLE THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY FOLLOWING THE ORDINANCE OF 1787, THE INDIANS, AIDED BY THE BRITISH, FOUGHT FIERCELY FOR THEIR HOMES. THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY SENT TO BREAK THE INDIAN RESISTANCE WAS COMMANDED BY GEN. JOSIAH HARMAR. IT MET DEFEAT (1790) AT THE MIAMI INDIAN VILLAGES (PRESENT FORT WAYNE).

GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR, MADE THE SECOND ATTEMPT WITH A BADLY TRAINED ARMY. HE MARCHED NORTH FROM FORT WASHINGTON (CINCINNATI) AND REACHED THIS PLACE ON THE EVENING OF NOV. 3, 1791. THE FOLLOWING MORNING, THE ARMY FOUND ITSELF SURROUNDED BY AN INDIAN FORCE COMMANDED BY CHIEF LITTLE TURTLE. AFTER A FURIOUS BATTLE, ST. CLAIR'S TROOPS BROKE THROUGH THE ENEMY ENCIRCLEMENT AND RETREATED SOUTHWARD. HERE ON THIS FIELD, THEY LEFT APPROXIMATELY 900 DEAD AND WOUNDED, IN WHAT IS, RELATIVELY, THE MOST DISASTROUS DEFEAT EVER TO BEFALL AN AMERICAN ARMY. VICTORY WAS YET TO BE WON.

ERECTED IN 1954 BY THE FORT RECOVERY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BATTLE OF FORT RECOVERY

IN 1793, GEN. MAD ANTHONY WAYNE LED A THIRD EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS. ON THIS SITE, WHERE ST. CLAIR MET DEFEAT, HE BUILT A POST SIGNIFICANTLY NAMED FORT RECOVERY, DEC. 23-26, 1793. HERE WAS WON THE BATTLE OF FORT RECOVERY, THE MOST SIGNAL VICTORY OF THE INDIAN WARS. EARLY IN THE MORNING OF JUNE 30, 1794, A FORCE OF NEARLY 2,000 INDIANS UNDER CHIEF LITTLE TURTLE, TOGETHER WITH CANADIAN MILITAMEN AND BRITISH OFFICERS, ATTACKED A SUPPLY CONVOY NEAR THE FORT. THIS DETACHMENT RETREATED WITHIN THE STOCKADE. AFTER LOSING ITS COMMANDER, MAJ. WILLIAM MCMAHON, THE BATTLE CONTINUED INTO THE FOLLOWING DAY. THEN THE INDIANS RETREATED, BEATEN AND DIVIDED, NEVER AGAIN TO GATHER IN SUCH FORCE TO CHALLENGE WAYNE. A BRITISH OFFICER PRESENT AT THE BATTLE WROTE IN HIS DIARY: SUCH A DISAPPOINTMENT WAS NEVER MET WITH. THE BATTLE OF FORT RECOVERY WAS FOLLOWED BY WAYNE'S DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE INDIAN CONFEDERACY AT FALLEN TIMBERS, AUG. 20, 1794, THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THE TREATY OF GREENE VILLE WAS SIGNED, AUG. 3, 1795 WHICH PLACED THE INDIANS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE UNITED STATES AND OPENED THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY, IN PART, TO PEACEFUL AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

ERECTED IN 1954 BY THE FORT RECOVERY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Fort Recovery Monument Park



ST. CLAIR'S DEFEAT
300 ft. north, 900 ft. west.
General St. Clair's army met
its crushing defeat by the
Indians on Nov. 4, 1791.

FORT RECOVERY
Built on the same spot in
1793, by General Wayne.



Quality Inn, Findley, OH

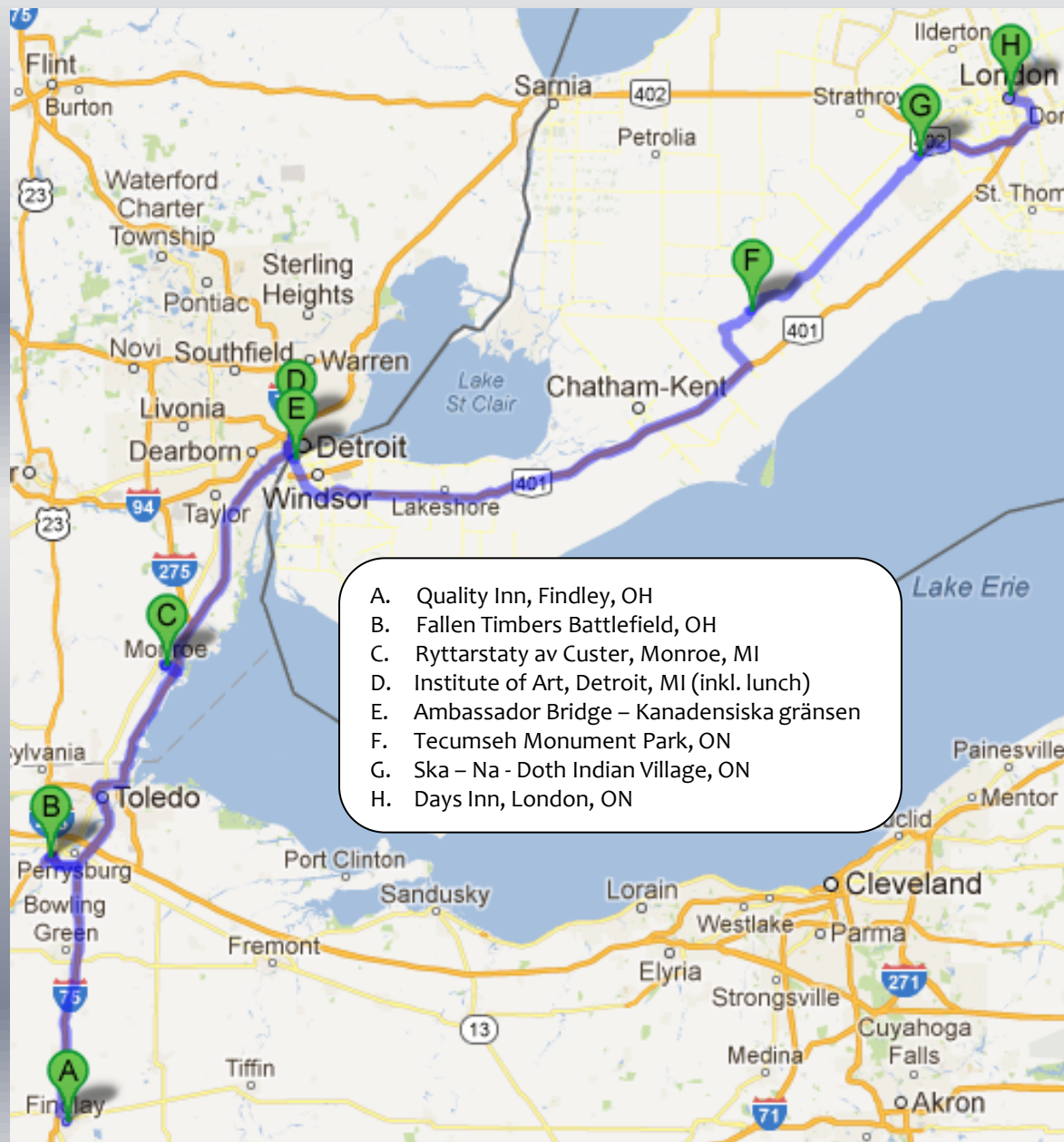


Trettonde dagen;
Söndag, 19 augusti
Från Findley, OH
till London, Ontario, Kanada

En hektisk dag med besök vid:

- Fallen Timbers Battlefield, OH
- Rytтарstatyn av general Custer i Monroe, MI
- Institute of Art, Detroit, MI
- Gränspassage till Kanada via Ambassador Bridge
- Tecumseh Monument Park, ON
- Ska-Na-Doth Indian Village

Övernattning på :
Days Inn, London, ON



Slaget vid Fallen Timbers

FALLEN TIMBERS

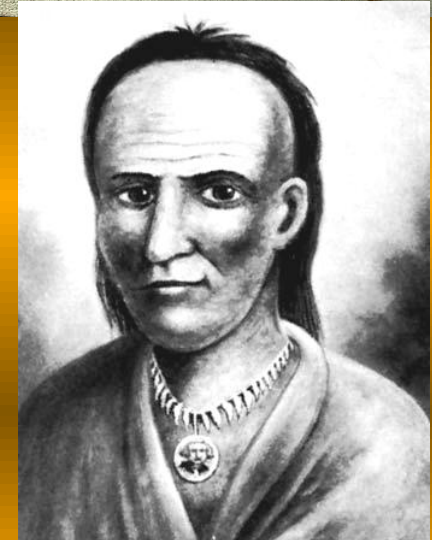
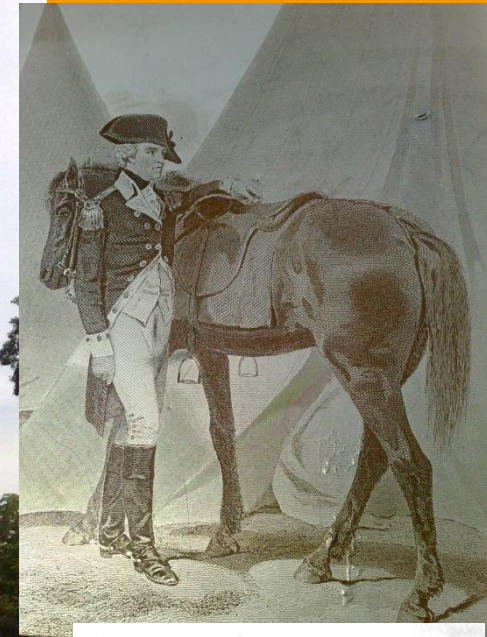
Resentment by the Indians against white encroachment reached a peak in the 1790's. Encouraged by the British, they began to raid settlements. Two poorly organized American military campaigns, led by General Josiah Harmer in 1790 and Governor Arthur St. Clair in 1791, were soundly defeated by the Indians. President Washington turned to Anthony Wayne to crush Indian resistance.

Wayne assembled troops at Cincinnati, then moved to Fort Greene Ville where he spent many months creating a disciplined, well-trained army. By summer 1794, he was ready to move.

On the march to the Maumee Valley, Wayne met nearly 2,000 Indians here at a grove of trees felled by a tornado. After hard fighting, Wayne drove the Indians to the gates of nearby Fort Miamis, where he defeated them.

In the Treaty of Greene Villo, signed in 1795, the Indians surrendered their claims to most of Ohio. The treaty pacified the frontier for fifteen years and opened Ohio to peaceful settlement.

THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1978



Avgörande seger för den amerikanske generalen Anthony Wayne, den 20 augusti 1794, över den Nordvästra Indiankonfederationen under Little Turtle, som gjorde slut på två årtionden av gränskrig och säkrade landet för vit bosättning i det som tidigare varit Indianskt territorium, huvudsakligen i nuvarande staten Ohio.

Ryttarstaty över general Custer , i Monroe, MI



Elizabeth "Libbie" Custer
(född i Monroe, MI)



George Armstrong Custer

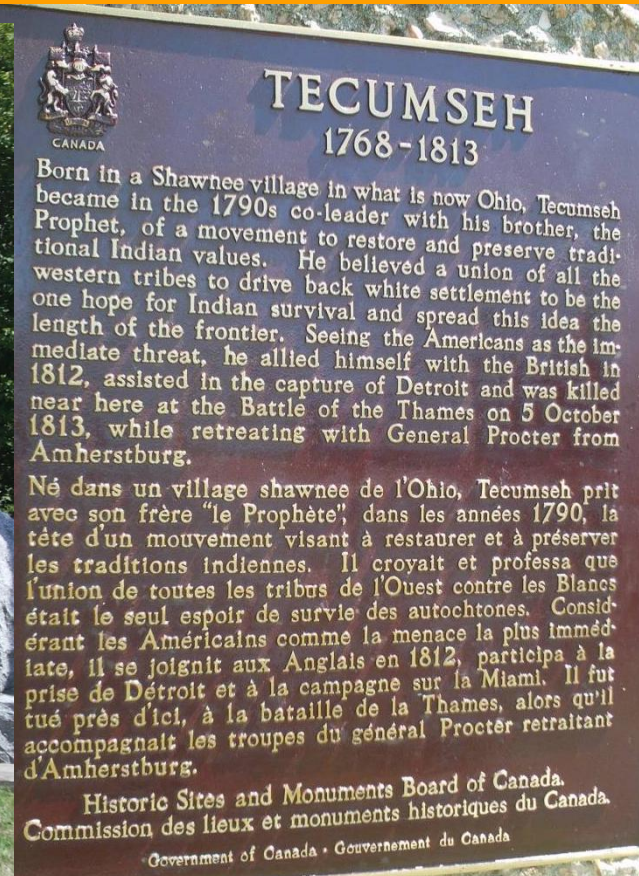
Institute of Art, Detroit, MI



Ambassador Bridge mellan USA and Kanada



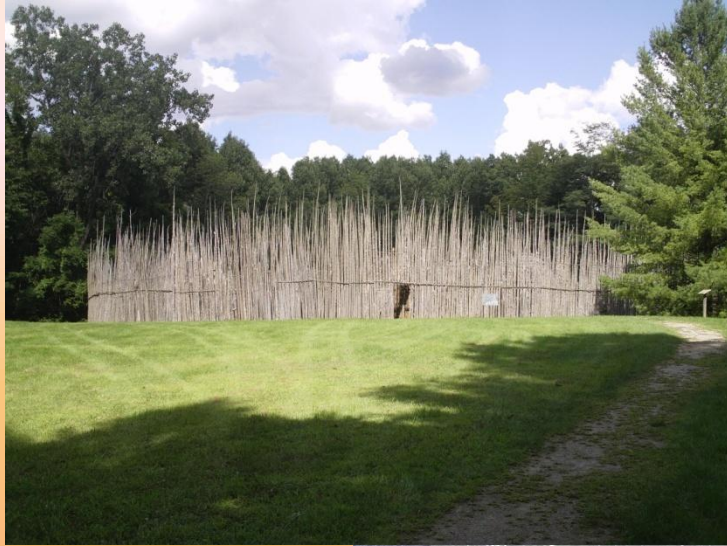
Tecumseh Monument Park
i närheten av platsen för
slaget vid Thames, där
Tecumseh dödades



Born in a Shawnee village in what is now Ohio, Tecumseh became in the 1790s co-leader with his brother, the Prophet, of a movement to restore and preserve traditional Indian values. He believed a union of all the western tribes to drive back white settlement to be the one hope for Indian survival and spread this idea the length of the frontier. Seeing the Americans as the immediate threat, he allied himself with the British in 1812, assisted in the capture of Detroit and was killed near here at the Battle of the Thames on 5 October 1813, while retreating with General Procter from Amherstburg.

Né dans un village shawnee de l'Ohio, Tecumseh prit avec son frère "le Prophète", dans les années 1790, la tête d'un mouvement visant à restaurer et à préserver les traditions indiennes. Il croyait et professa que l'union de toutes les tribus de l'Ouest contre les Blancs était le seul espoir de survie des autochtones. Considérant les Américains comme la menace la plus immédiate, il se joignit aux Anglais en 1812, participa à la prise de Détroit et à la campagne sur la Miami. Il fut tué près d'ici, à la bataille de la Thames, alors qu'il accompagnait les troupes du général Procter retraitant d'Amherstburg.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.
Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada.
Government of Canada • Gouvernement du Canada



Ska - Nah - Doth
Indian Village
med långhus vid
The Longwoods
Conservation Area



Days Inn, London, Ontario

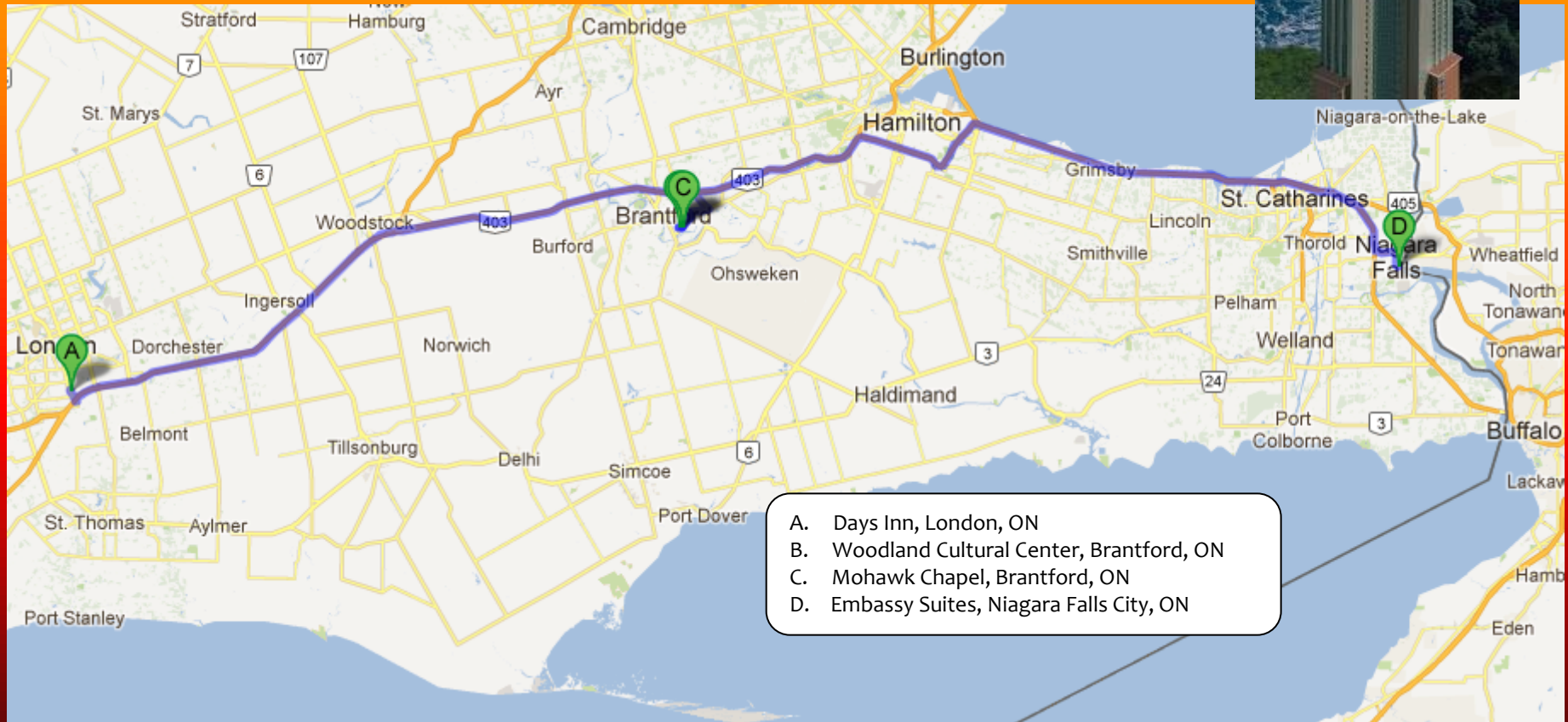
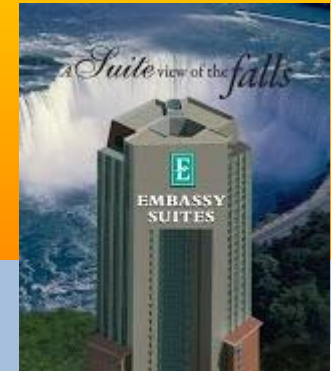


Fjortonde dagen;
Måndag, 20 augusti
Från London, ON, till
Niagara Falls City, ON

En kort tripp denna dag från London,
ON, till Niagara City, ON, med endast
två stopp längs vägen

Det första vid Woodlands Cultural
Center och det andra vid Mohawk
Chapel. Båda i staden Brantford, ON

Embassy Suites är
vårt hotell i natt



- A. Days Inn, London, ON
- B. Woodland Cultural Center, Brantford, ON
- C. Mohawk Chapel, Brantford, ON
- D. Embassy Suites, Niagara Falls City, ON

Woodland Cultural Center, med mycket bra guidning av två duktiga irokesflickor



Mohawk Chapel, Brantford, ON



ST PAUL'S 1785 H.M. CHAPEL OF THE MOHAWKS

This chapel, the first Protestant church in Ontario, was built by the Crown for the Mohawks of the Six Nations Iroquois who settled here in 1784. It replaced the Queen Anne Chapel (1712) at Fort Hunter, New York, which the Mohawks lost, along with their lands, as a result of their alliance with the British during the American War of Independence. The church was dedicated to Saint Paul in 1788 by the Reverend John Stuart. In 1904 it was given Royal designation by Edward VII. It is the only Royal Chapel in North America.

Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Government of Ontario



Joseph Brant's grav vid Mohawk Chapel, Brantford

Tomb Inscription

This tomb is erected to the memory of
THAYENDANEGEA, or Captain Joseph Brant,
Principal Chief and Warrior of the Six Nations
Indians, by his Fellow-Subjects, admirers of his
fidelity and attachment to the British Crown.
Born on the Banks of the Ohio River, 1742;
died at Wellington Square, U. C., 1807.

It also contains the Remains of his son,
AHYOUWAIGHS, or Captain John Brant,
who succeeded his Father as, TRKARIHOGEA, and
distinguished himself in the War of 1812-15.
Born at the Mohawk Village, U. C., 1794;
died at the same place, 1833.

Erected 1850.

This plaque erected by the Masonic Foundation of Ontario, 1984.

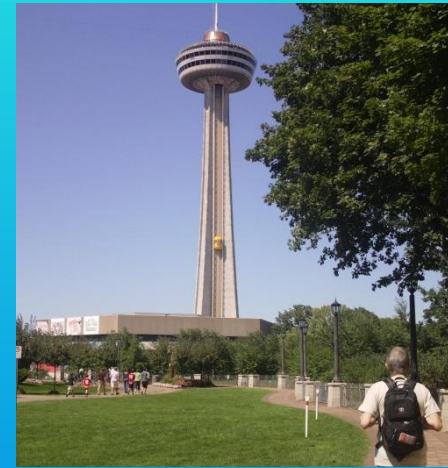
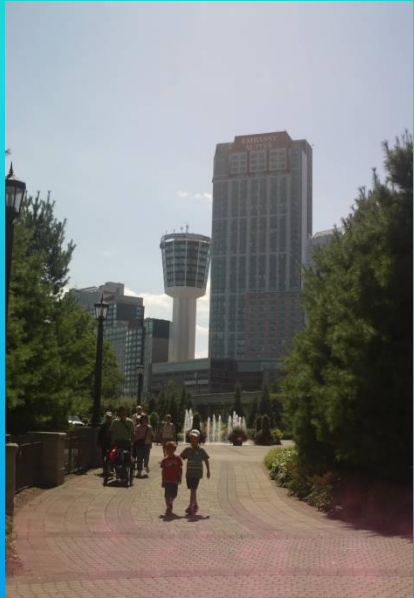


Niagara Falls City

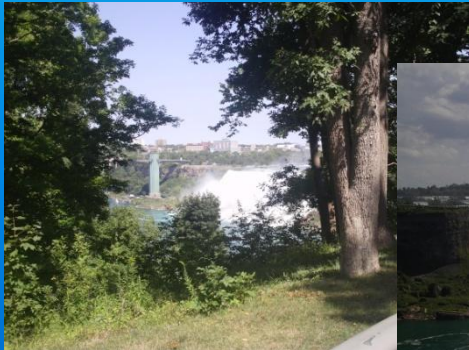
Hela eftermiddagen
och kvällen fri att
upptäcka allt i
staden och kring de
berömda fallen



Niagara Falls



Det har varit turister här långt före oss...



Femtonde dagen;
Tisdag 21 augusti
Från Niagara Falls City, ON
till Utica, NY

- A. Embassy Suites, Niagara Falls City, ON
- B. Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY
- C. Ganondagan State Historic Site, NY
- D. Lunch i Farmington, NY
- E. Shakowi Cultural Center, Oneida, NY
- F. Days Inn, Utica, NY

Tillbaka i USA blev vårt första stopp vid Old Fort Niagara. Nästa stopp vid Senecastammens kulturcenter, som kallas Ganondagan State Historic Site. Här finns ytterligare långhus och guider som berättar för oss om irokesernas liv.

Efter lunch i Farmington, NY, blir det ett sent stopp vid Oneidastammens kulturcenter, Shakowi, där vi lyssnade till en berättelse av stammens Education and Cultural Relations Director, Kandice Watson.

Vårt hotell den här dagen blev Days Inn, i Utica, NY.



Old Fort Niagara



Långhus vid Ganondagan State Historic Site

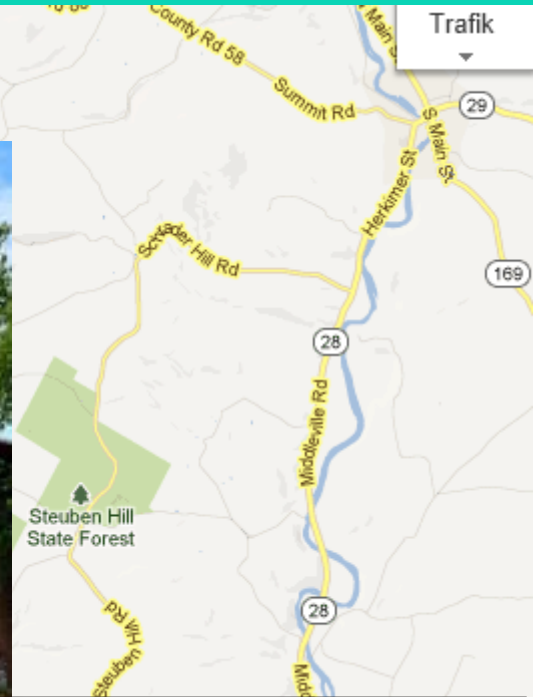


Shako:wi Cultural Center Oneida Tribe

Kandice Watson



Days Inn, Utica, NY



Sextonde dagen ;
Onsdag , 22 augusti
Från Utica, NY
till Johnstown, NY

- A. Days Inn, Utica, NY
- B. Fenimore Art Museum, Cooperstown, NY
- C. Lunch i Cobleskill, NY
- D. Iroquois Museum, Howe's Cave, NY
- E. National Kateri Shrine and Indian Museum, NY
- F. Johnson Hall State Historic Site, NY
- G. Microtel Inn & Suites, Johnstown, NY

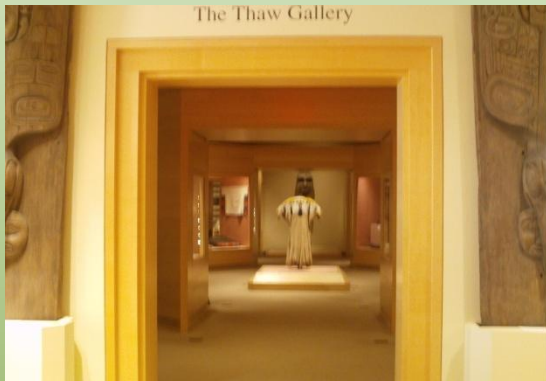
Den här dagen tog oss till
fyra olika platser:

- Fenimore Art Museum, i
Cooperstown
- Iroquois Museum, i
Howe's Cave
- Lunch i Cobleskill
- Kateri Shrine and Indian
Museum
- Johnson Hall State
Historic Site

Övernattning var på
Microtel i Johnstown, NY



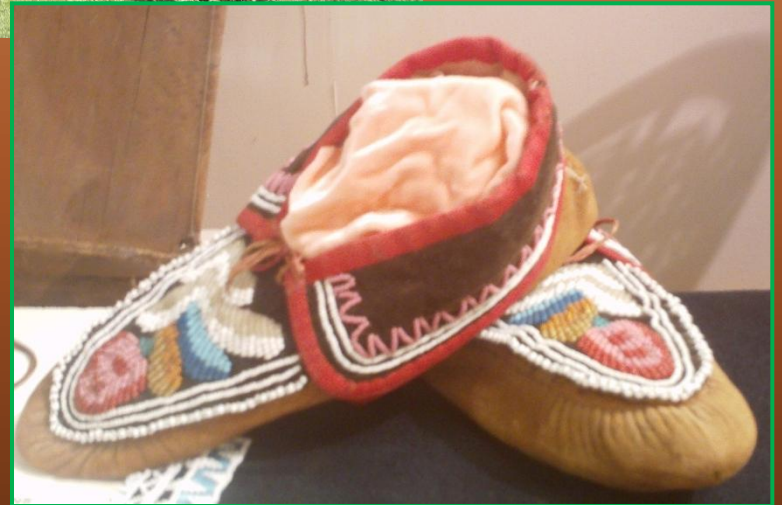
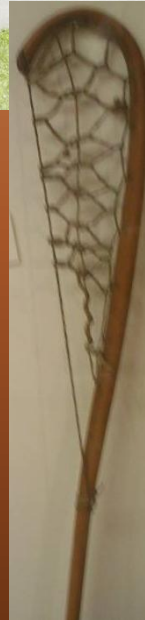
The Thaw Gallery



Fenimore Art Museum; Cooperstown



Iroquois Museum

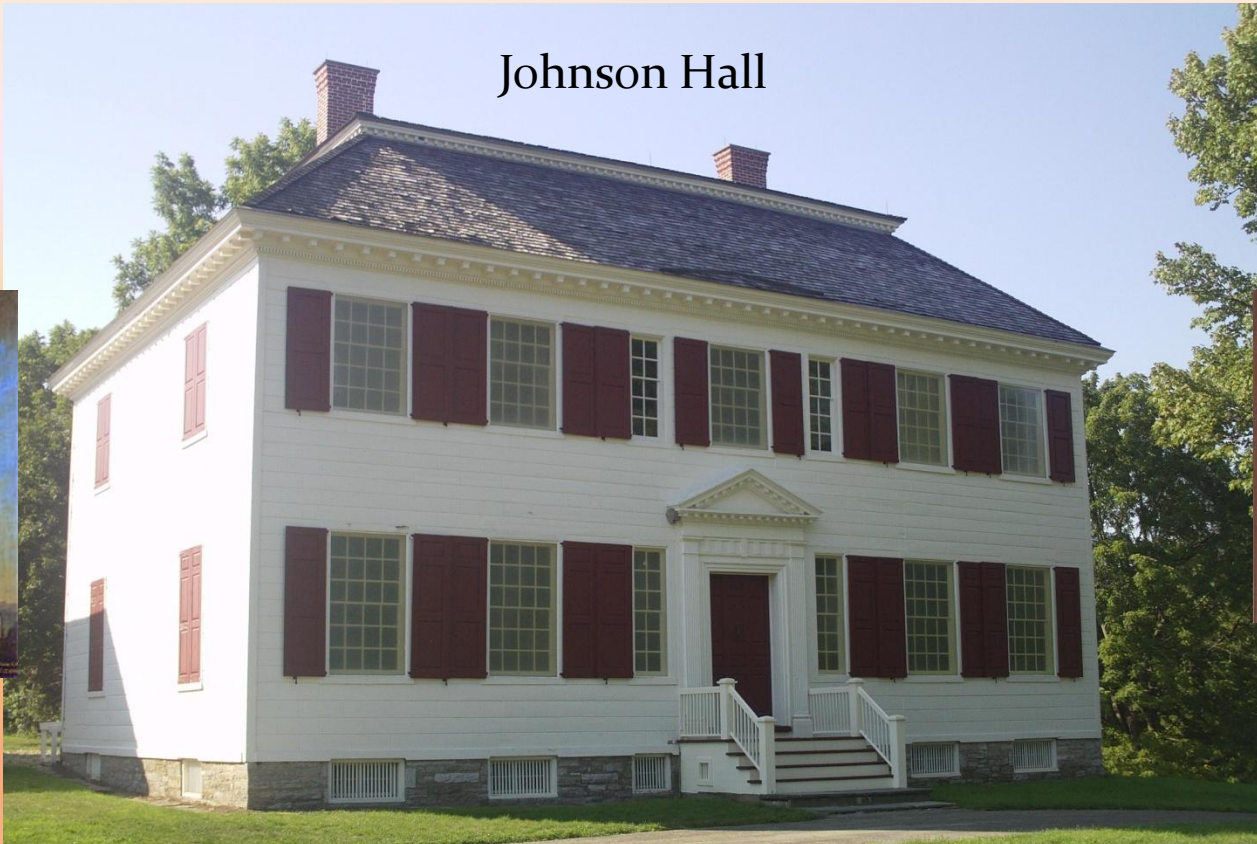


National Kateri Shrine and Indian Museum



Johnson Hall

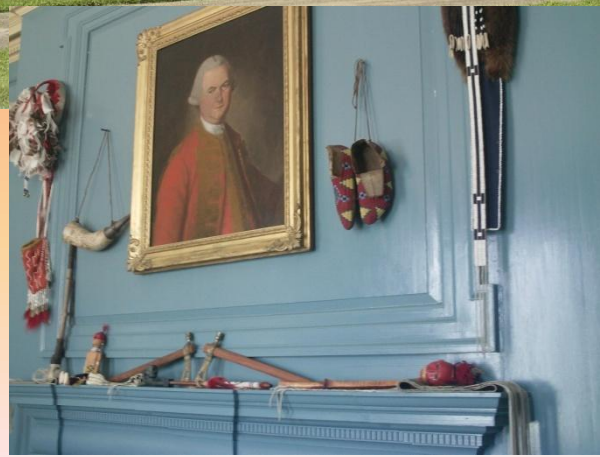
Sir William Johnson



Mary "Molly" Brant



dokumenterat säker bild
på Molly saknas tyvärr




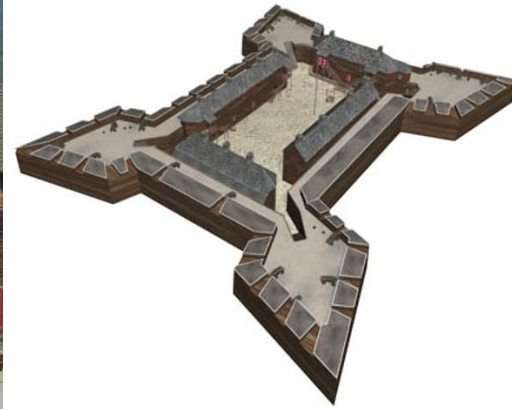
Microtel Inn & Suites; Johnstown, NY



**Sjuttonde dagen;
Torsdag, 23 augusti
Från Johnstown, NY
till Branford, CT**

- Tidig start från Johnstown
- Första stopp vid Fort William Henry
- Lunch på McDonald's i Canaan, CT
- Institute for American Indian Studies
- Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven, CT
- Days Inn & Suites; Branford, CT

- 
- A map showing a route from Johnstown, NY to Branford, CT. The route is marked with a blue line and includes several stops labeled A through F. The route starts in Johnstown, NY (A), goes to Fort William Henry, NY (B), then to Canaan, CT (C), then to Torrington, CT (D), then to Waterbury, CT (E), then to Meriden, CT (F), and finally to Branford, CT (G). The map shows major roads like I-88, I-87, I-90, and I-84, as well as various cities and towns in the region.
- A. Microtel Inn & Suites, Johnstown, NY
B. Fort William Henry, NY
C. Lunch i Canaan, CT
D. Institute for American Indian Studies, CT
E. Yale Peabody Museum, New Haven, CT
F. Days Inn, Branford, CT



lunch avklarad – ingen mera hamburgare – åtminstone inte i dag
McDonalds, i Canaan, CT

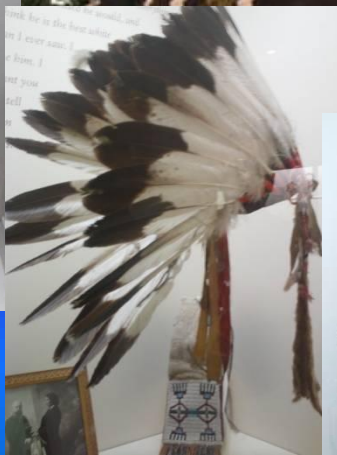


THE INSTITUTE FOR AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES





Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History



Days Inn, Branford, CT



Adertonde dagen;
Fredag, 24 augusti
Från Branford, CT
till Middletown, RI

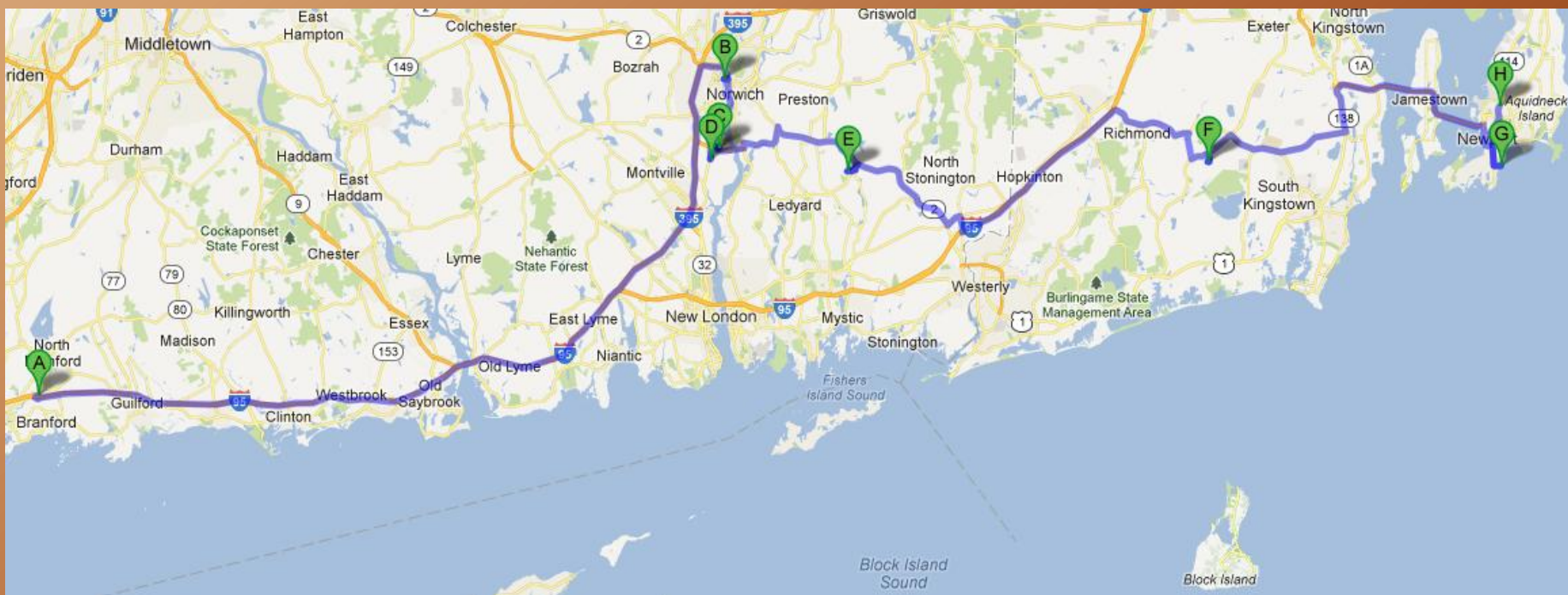
- A. Days Inn, Branford, CT
- B. Royal Mohegan Burial Ground, Norwich, CT
- C. Uncas Fort i Fort Shantok State Park, CT
- D. Tantaquidgeon Museum, CT
- E. Mashantucket Pequot Museum, inkl. lunch, CT
- F. The Great Swamp Fight Monument, RI
- G. The Breakers, RI
- H. Howard Johnson Inn, Middletown, RI

Stopp under denna, den näst sista dagen:

- Royal Mohegan Burial Ground
- Uncas Fort i Fort Shantok State Park
- Tantaquidgeon Museum
- The Mashantucket Pequot Museum
- Great Swamp Monument
- The Breakers

Övernattning på:

Howard Johnson Inn, Middletown, RI



Royal Mohegan Burial Ground


Chief Uncas grav



Fort Shantok State Park med Uncas Fort



FORT SHANTOK
HAS BEEN DESIGNATED A
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
THIS SITE POSSESSES NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
IN COMMEMORATING THE HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1993
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

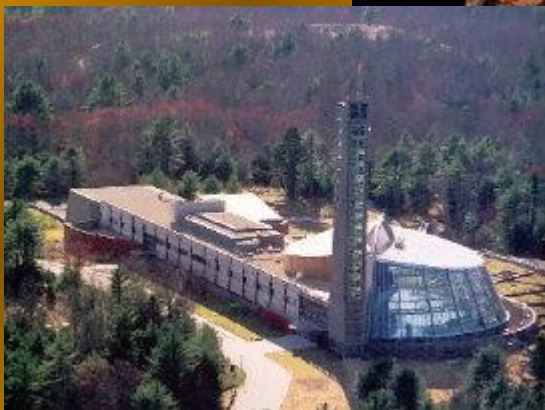
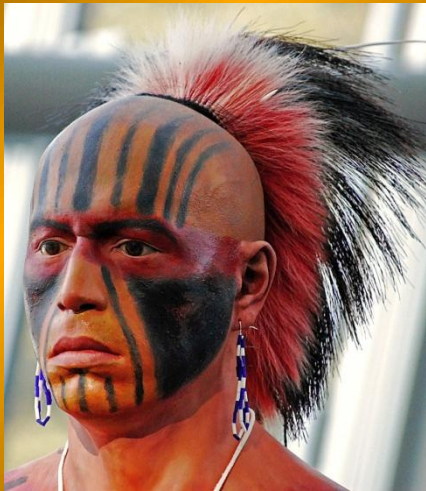

MAHSHAKIT MANTO
ALMIGHTY CREATOR
IN HONOR OF ALL
MOHEGAN VETERANS
WARRIORS AND SOLDIERS
PAST-PRESENT-FUTURE
IN WAR AND PEACE
DEDICATED
2004



Tantaquidgeon Museum



Mashantucket Pequot Museum



På grund av att det inte är tillåtet att fotografera i utställningen kommer alla dessa bilder från Internet

The Great Swamp Fight Memorial Fort Narragansett – King Philips Krig



The Breakers

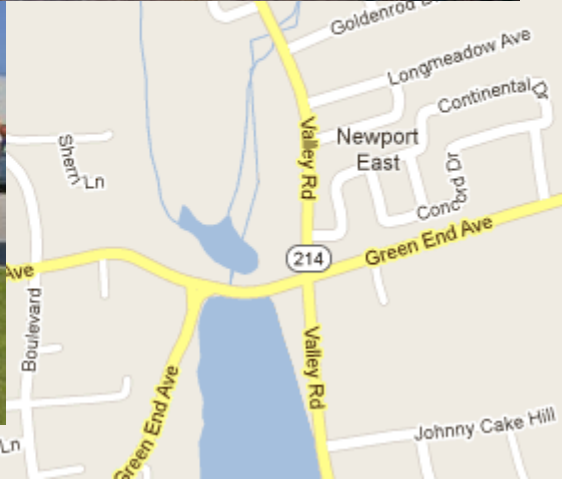
Familjen Vanderbilts sommarhus



Inomhusbilderna från Internet på grund av fotoförbud inomhus



Howard Johnson Inn, Middletown, RI



Nittonde dagen;
Lördag 25 augusti
Från Middletown, RI
till Boston, MA

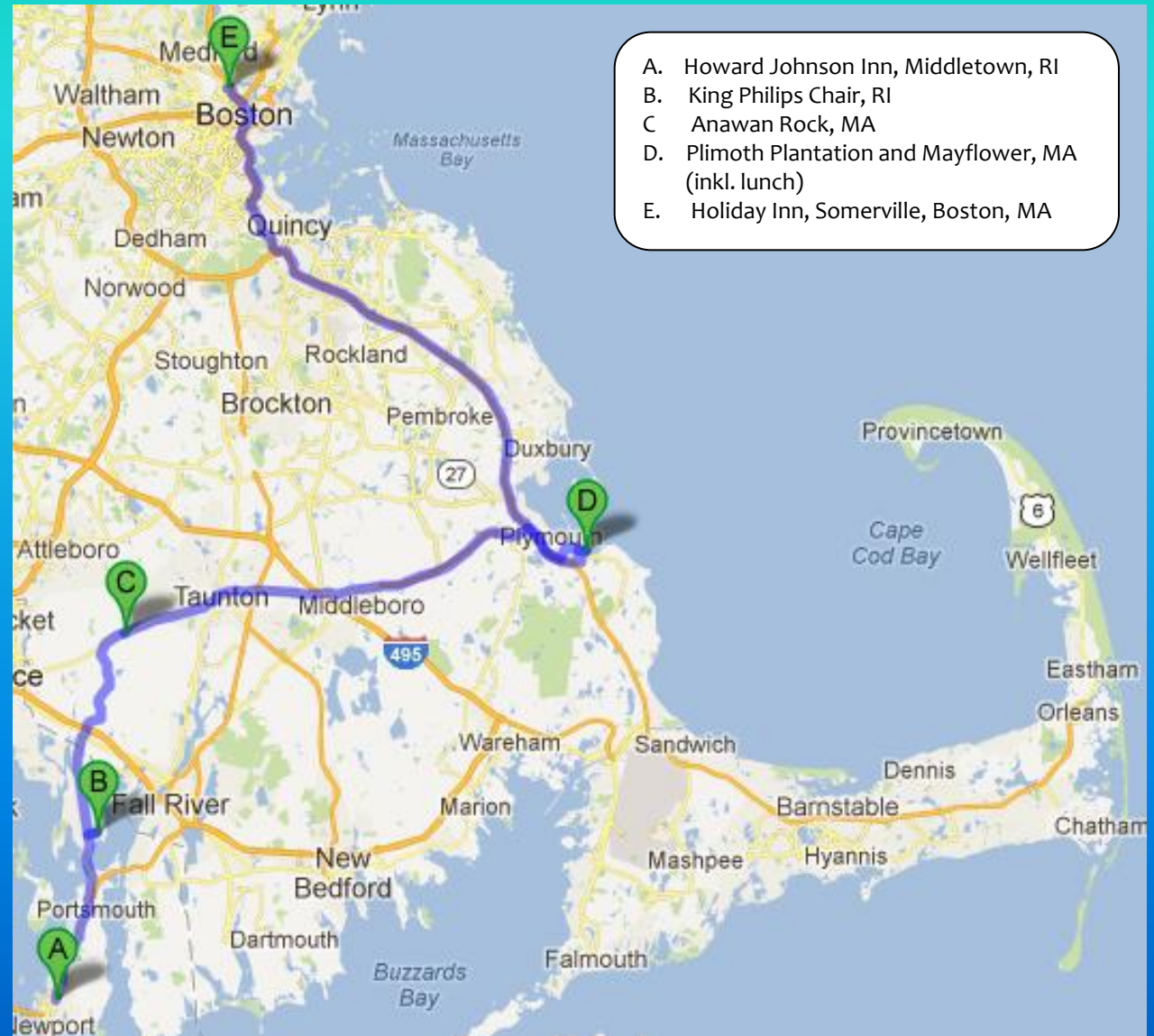
Lämnar Howard Johnson
Inn, Middletown, RI

Stopp längs vägen:

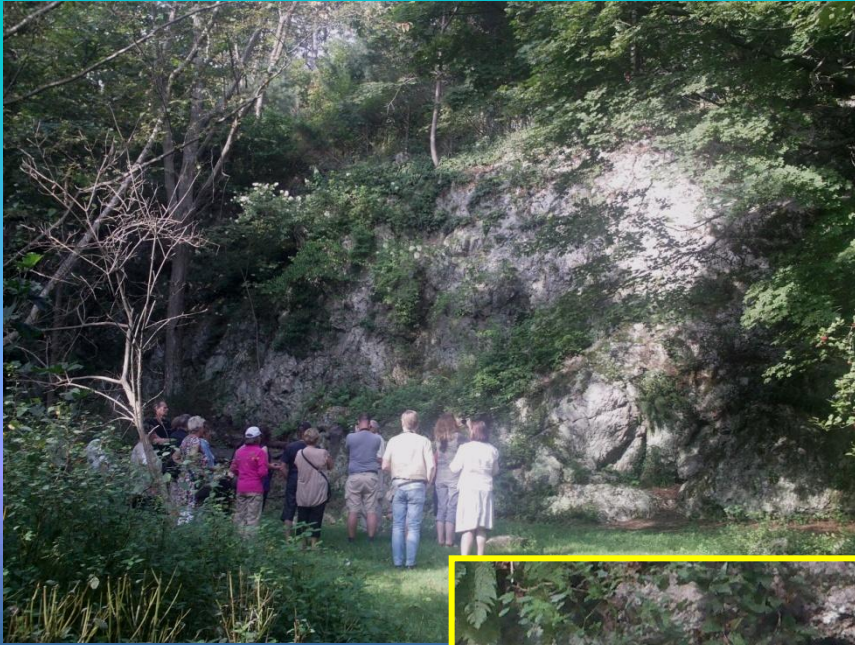
- King Philips Chair, MA
- Anawan Rock, MA
- Plimoth Plantation, MA
- Mayflower, Plymouth, MA

Nästa hotell:

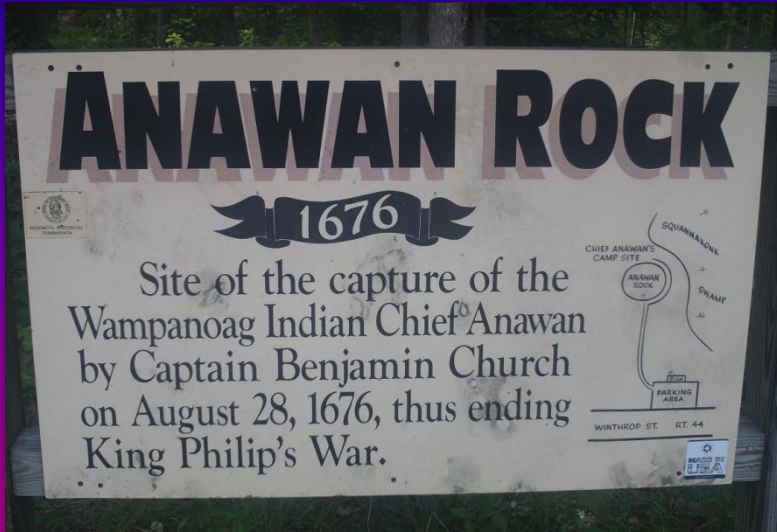
Holiday Inn, Somerville,
Boston, MA



King Philip's Chair



Anawan Rock



Plimoth Plantation living history



Mayflower



Mayflower - Voyage of the Pilgrim Fathers

Massasoit, fader till Metacomet, (King Philip)



”Pilgrimernas” första landningsplats och Pilgrim Rock

Den första landningsplatsen låg egentligen vid Provincetown, och det var fyra år före Plymouth

Därför gör man klokt i att ifrågasätta den sten som idag finns i Plymouth och som kallas Pilgrim Rock

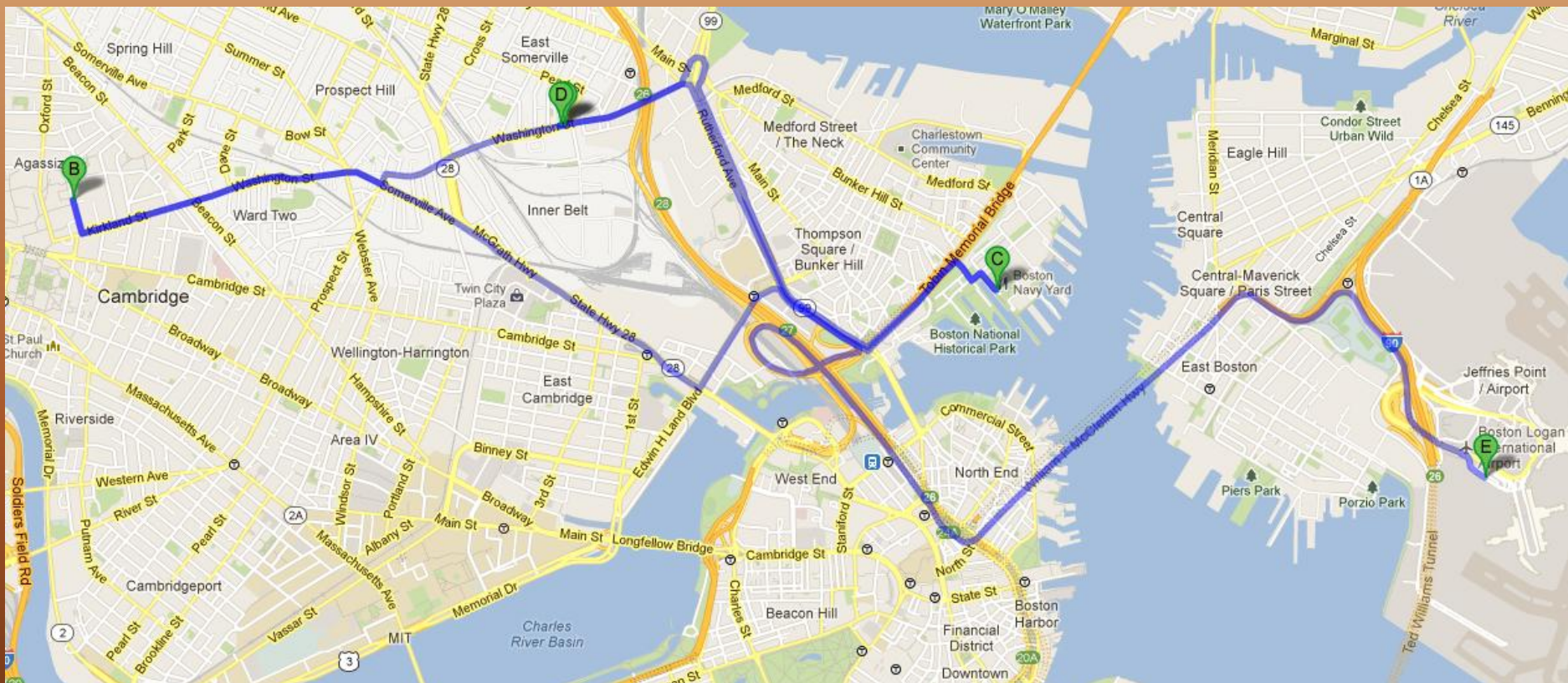


Boston skyline från hotellet

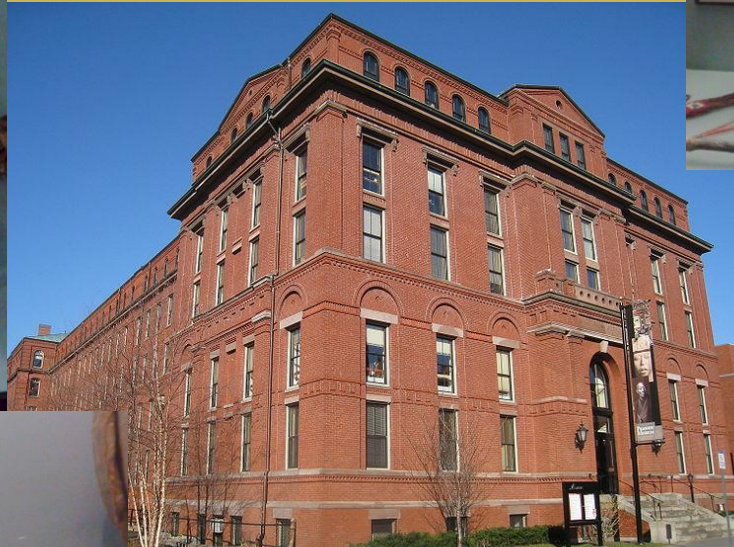


Tjugonde och sista dagen;
Söndag 26 augusti
i Boston, MA
och flygningen hem till
Skandinavien

- A. Holiday Inn, Somerville, Boston, MA
- B. Peabody Museum, Harvard Univ., MA
- C. Harvard Square, Boston, MA
- D. Charlestown, Boston, MA (inkl. lunch)
- D. Holiday Inn, Somerville, Boston, MA
- E. Till Logan Airport för hemresa



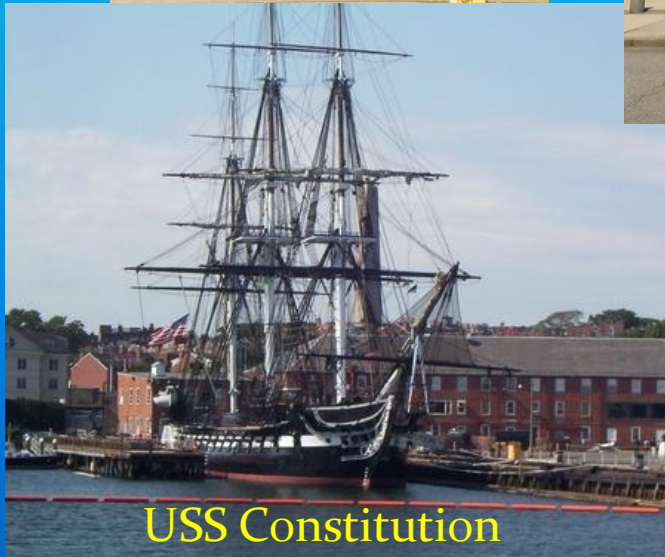
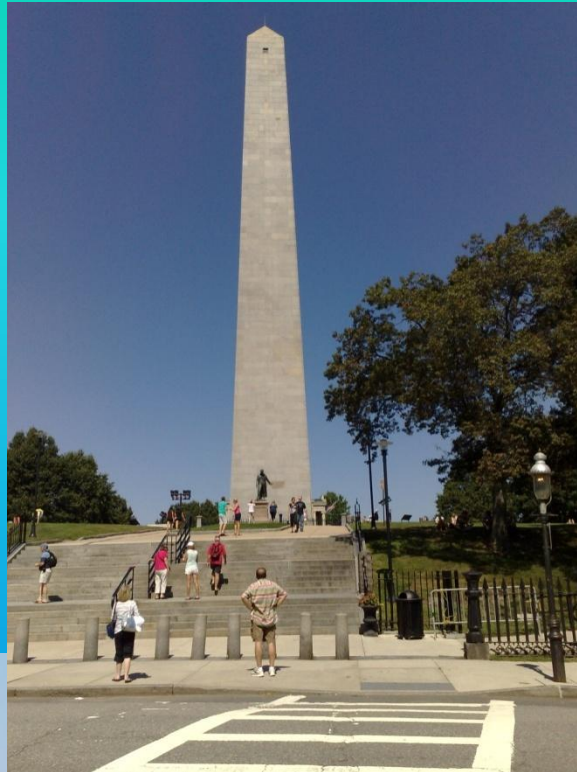
Peabody Museum
Harvard, Boston



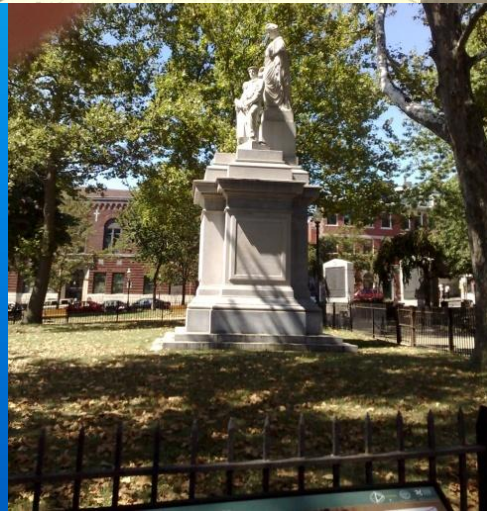
Harvard Square, Boston



Charlestown, Boston



USS Constitution



Avskedsmiddag på Nantucket Grill



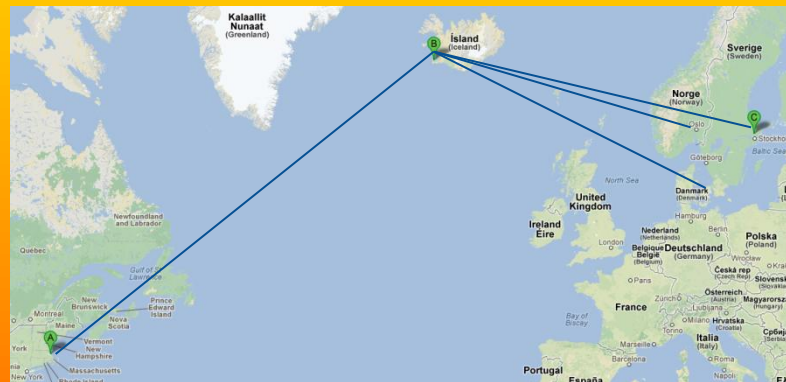
Tal under avskedsmiddagen

Bilderna tagna av Margareta Hoppe

EN SISTA AKTIVITET – ÅKA HEM



Hemresa



Entra bussen
en sista gång



På väg

HJÄRTLIGT TACK
TILL ALLA FÖR EN
FANTASTISK TRIP



BYE, BYE, USA

**RESA ARRANGERAD AV
INDIANKLUBBEN**

