



REMEMBER TO REMEMBER



MUCKLESHOOT TRIBAL & COMMUNITY VETERANS World War I through Viet Nam & Cold War

WORLD WAR I

Dominic Jerry, US Army
 John Eggar, US Army
 Jim Moses, US Army
 Hank Shaw, US Navy
 Truman Starr, US Army
 Harry Bargala, Miwok
 Benjamin Keeline, Cheyenne
 Coleridge "Dodge" Fowler, Suquamish

WORLD WAR II

Melvin Ross, US Army
 Chester Courville, US Army
 Donna Mae Brownfield, USCG
 Amos "Tubbs" Courville
 Clarence "Pun" Courville, US Army
 Dutch Daniels, US Army
 Ted Daniels, US Army
 Julius "Skinny" Daniels, US Army
 Hank Hamilton, US Navy
 Archie Lobehan, US Army, Purple Heart
 Buddy Lozier, US Army
 Henry Martin, US Army
 Bert "Buttons" Moses, US Army
 Harold "Blodgett" Moses, US Army, Combat Medic
 Stanley Moses, US Army, Purple Heart
 Tunney Nelson, US Army
 Harold "Frog" Price, US Army
 Ernie Purcell, US Army
 Marvin Ross, US Army
 Georgie Starr, US Army
 Benjamin Starr, US Army
 Jimmy Wilson, US Army
 Ed Baker, Colville
 Ray Barr, Snoqualmie
 Ernie Barr, Snoqualmie
 Elmer Berys, Tulalip
 Bert Ford, Nooksack
 Andy Hoptowit, Yakima
 Herman Goudy, Yakama, Purple Heart
 Donald Jerry, Snoqualmie
 Walter Pacheco, Sr.
 John Young, Puyallup
 Richard Williams, Upper Skagit

KOREA

Richard Calvert, US Navy
 John Daniels, Sr., US Army
 Russell James, US Army, Prisoner of War
 Henry Kingeorge, US Army
 Clifford Martin, US Army
 James Maurice, US Army
 Acey Moses, US Army
 Harvey Starr, US Army, Purple Heart
 Norman Eyle, Yakama
 Bobby James, Siletz
 Charlie Sneatlum, Tulalip
 Fred Thomas, Sauk Suiattle
 Buddy Williams, Yakama
 Maxine Kahama, Yakama

VIETNAM

Terry Daniels, US Marine Corps
 Lester Hoffer, US Marine Corps
 Jimmy Starr, US Army

VIETNAM ERA

Ralph White Eagle, US Army
 Melvin Starr, Yakima

COLD WAR

James Barr Jr., US Army
 Larry Calvert, US Army
 Beetle Starr, US Army
 Head Starr, US Army
 Lawrence Starr, US Army
 Snapper Starr, US Army
 Vernon Starr, US Army
 Jimmy Tom, US Army
 Ronny Brown, Tulalip



REMEMBER TO REMEMBER:

Melvin Ross ~ Chester Courville ~ Turner Martin ~ Larry James

The Muckleshoot Tribe pays homage to four fallen warriors each Veterans Day and Memorial Day. We come together for a community dinner, the veterans committee provides a program and the pictures of our loved ones are reprinted in the paper. Who were these courageous young men?

All four were descendants of warriors of our First Treaty War of 1855-1856. Our Muckleshoot Reservation was set aside for our warriors and their families as a result of our victory in that war. Less than one hundred years later, the call went out to free Europe from the grip of the Nazis. Our warriors answered that call and three of them sacrificed their lives. Europe was freed from the Nazis. Larry James paid the ultimate price in Korea, just a few years later.

All four men were grandchildren of **lopəx̄ad** and **sgigla**. Their daughters are sometimes referred to as the "Boise Creek sisters".

- **tsi da bal**, married the warrior Quatskadib. **tsi da bal**, and the warrior Quatskadib were the parents of Phillip Starr and Julia Starr Moses Sam. Phillip Starr was the father of Elsie Starr Martin Simmons (Turner's mother) and Laura Starr James Nichols Faust, (Larry's mother).
Turner Martin and Larry James were first cousins.

Elsie Starr Martin Simmons (Turner's mother) and Laura Starr James Nichols Faust (Larry's mother) were sisters, daughters of Chief Phillip Starr, son of **tsi da bal**.

- **Mary t'sabulšad**, married Francis Ross, Louis Bastian and Joe Snohomish. **Mary t'sabulšad** and Francis Ross had one child, Eliza Ross Daniels. Eliza Ross and her husband James Daniels were the parents of Katherine Daniels Ross, (Melvin's grandma) and Maggie Daniels Courville Barr, (Chester Courville's mother).

Melvin Ross and Chester Courville were first cousins once removed. Katherine Daniels Ross, (Melvin's grandma) and Maggie Daniels Courville Barr (Chester's mother), were sisters.

Muckleshoot people have never sought to impose our way of life on others. When others have tried to impose their way of life on us, we have not hesitated to go war to defend our rights. For our Indian People, the war is never over.

(NOTE: **ts-lé-le-wat**/Jennie was the third Boise Creek sister. She married George Nelson, son of the warrior Old Nelson. **ts-lé-le-wat** is the matriarch of all our Nelsons.)

Remembering Melvin Ross

Melvin Ross enlisted in the Army on July 12, 1943 at Seattle, Washington. He was later assigned to the 45th Infantry Division, 157th Infantry Regiment, Company G. He was killed in action just over ten months later, on May 31, 1944 near Rome, Italy.

Immediate Family

Born on April 13, 1919, Melvin was the son of Fred Ross and Nellie Hoptowit Ross. He married Irene Dan on April 6, 1939 at LaConner. Irene was the daughter of George Dan and Millie Buck, from Swinomish. Irene later married Calvin Siddle and subsequently married Richard B. Anderson. Fred Ross and Nellie Hoptowit Ross were the parents of Napoleon Ross, Frank Ross, Melvin Ross, Della Ross LaClair, Marvin Ross and Bernadine Ross Lewis. Fred and Nellie Ross leave a large extended family, most of whom are at Muckleshoot.

Mother's People

Melvin Ross carried warrior blood from his mother's people. Melvin Ross was the great-great grandson of the warrior Hoptowit. Melvin's mother, Nellie Hoptowit Ross, was the daughter of William Hoptowit. William's father was Dan Hoptowit, son of the warrior Hoptowit.

Hoptowit and Skwai kai were turned over to whites by Pat Kanim to be hung, just south of Tolt, at what is now known as Griffin Prairie, on February 8, 1856. Hoptowit's wife, Kee-sum-kee, and their infant son, Dan Hoptowit, were kept prisoners during the war. Hoptowit sacrificed his life for the return of 25,000 acres of Indian land to our people, as the result of our First Treaty War of 1855-1856.

Father's People

Melvin's father, Fred Ross was the son of Frank Ross I and Katherine Daniels Ross. Katherine Daniels' grandmother, Mary tsa-bul-šad, was one of the Boise Creek sisters. Their extended family is rich in warrior blood.

The Boise Creek and South Prairie Creek villages were located at an Indian crossroads where the Muckleshoot trail, Puyallup trail and Nisqually trail converged into the Naches Trail. It was a place that The Ross family at Muckleshoot descend from two, unrelated Ross families. They come from Frank Ross and Katherine Daniels Ross. Frank Ross' father was Sandy Ross, a non-native logger from California. The Ross name at Muckleshoot comes down today from Sandy Ross.

Frank Ross' wife, Katherine Daniels Ross, was the daughter of Eliza Ross. Eliza's parents were Mary t'sabulšad and Frances Ross. Frances Ross' parents were Charles Ross, who built Fort Victoria, and Isabelle Mainville Ross. The Mainvilles are part of the Couchiching First Nation in Ontario, Canada. became too dangerous to live as a result of the war. This community included the great war chief Kanasket and his brother Waqatai. Melvin Ross' warrior ancestors include:



- **Mowitch Man** was Mary tsa-bul-sh d's brother and fought alongside his cousin Paul Weyallup during the war.

- **Old Nelson** who along with his brother Louis Nelson, was critical to our success in the war, was the father of George Nelson who married another of the Boise Creek sisters, ts-le-le-wat, also known as Jennie.

- **Quatskadib's wife**, tsi da ba³, was also one of the Boise Creek sisters. Quatskadib loaded his uncle Kanasket's rifles during the war. Quatskadib and tsi da ba³ were the parents of Phillip Starr and Julia Starr Moses Sam.

- **Puyuyukh**, and his brothers, who killed Col. Moses at Finnell Creek during the war, was the father of Deehop, wife of Jimmie Cross. Deehop and her sister Lucy were sister/cousins of the Boise Creek sisters.

- **Tyee Dick** was married to Deehop's sister Lucy, a sister/cousin of the Boise Creek sisters.

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Melvin Ross

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Military Service

When Melvin joined the ranks of the 45th Infantry Division, 157th Infantry Regiment on July 12, 1943, it had already experienced its first battle. On July 10, 1943 they were part of the assault wave of landings on the island of Sicily, Italy. The landings there were perilous, as they were later at D-Day. During the first landings on Sicily, twenty-seven men drowned.

Later, a landing craft loaded with men broke free from the ship's davits and dropped on top of another loaded landing craft that had come alongside the ship. Twenty-one men were killed in this single mishap. Regimental casualties on Sicily numbered close to 200.

George Courlas served in G Company of the 157th Infantry Regiment, as Melvin did. He, too, was a replacement – a distinct disadvantage because training was abbreviated. George's narrative gives us an insight into what Melvin likely experienced:

"Infantry training continued, ending November 1943. Most of us looked forward to additional training that never materialized. The combat situation in North Africa and Sicily, Italy were successful for the Allies, however, the undertone of conversation among us novices was that we suffered more casualties than reported. This was confirmed after the war, as information was released.

"Late November 1943, a group of Infantry trained personnel were shipped to Fort Meade, Md., known at that time as the final campsite before shipping overseas. The following week, early January 1944, I was at Hampton Roads, VA ready for boarding a large transport for overseas assignment. Late January of that year, we arrived in Oran (North Africa).

"We later transferred to the 'Empress of Scotland,' as we 'hugged the coast' towards Sicily, then close along the body of Italy disembarking in Naples, Italy. Among the hordes of soldiers already there, our contingency added to the numbers. We were bivouacked at the racetrack outside the city where we underwent physicals and psychological exams.

"After a few weeks (early February, 1944), we were trucked to Bagnoli, Italy. We were Infantry replacements, so we knew things were not going well for our forces that made the amphibious landing only a few weeks earlier.

"Anzio was a noisy beachhead, the enemy (the Germans) shelled the small landing area continuously, and it was night and day, incessantly. The following day, we were gathered together in a wooded area and assigned to a unit. Thus, the 45th Infantry Division, 157th Regiment, 2nd Battalion was to be my home for the

duration of the war. I was assigned to G Company, a line company composed of primarily riflemen, machine guns, and mortars.

"My first day of combat, some Sergeant assigned me to the Browning Automatic Rifle. It was February 17, 1944, and I was told to cover a small squad going out towards the enemy, to possibly capture a prisoner. I was placed on a promontory, the BAR was securely perched and there I waited, overlooking the valley below. Late that day, after a couple hours, the squad returned with the enemy infantry in pursuit. The sergeant ordered me to "open up" overhead; I sprayed first, one side of the trail then the other side, leaving the center clear for the return of our squad. Some enemy fire could be heard off in the valley. It stopped after I sprayed that specific area and the 'moaning' ceased. Thus, my 'baptism in Combat.'"

From February to May 1944, remained virtually stationary on the beachhead, in a defensive position-improving our foxholes, writing letters, which were all censored somewhere up the chain of command. Occasionally, 'goodies' from home arrived and much appreciated. During this lull in the battle zone, I was nicked in the arm by enemy artillery. They patched the arm and pulled out a piece of metal.

[George was transferred to a mortar platoon, as his superiors did not believe he would survive a line company.]

On May 26, 1944, the Allied forces went on the offense, artillery fire increased on both sides. Our rifle platoons went into action, we (Mortars) followed and casualties started to mount as I saw my first German casualties. We walked, ducked, ran, and crawled through the Anzio beachhead, from the Molletta River area, the overhead bridge, the village of Cisterna, and eventually the village of Velettri (near the Pope's Summer Retreat).

It is during this period that Private Melvin Ross sacrificed his life, for the liberation of Europe. The regimental history describes the events:

"The attack continued down the Cisterna-Campoleone Road, and on 27 May 1944 a German counterattack again decimated the reconstituted E Company, driving the men into a minefield, where the commander and all but one of the officers and NCO leaders became casualties. The next day I Company was hit and overrun; two platoons and the commander were lost.

When the regiment was relieved on 29 May, many of the stragglers sheltered under a large ledge, which was toppled by artillery fire and many men were killed and wounded – 160 were evacuated and several were left buried under the collapsed ledge."

Melvin was killed on May 31, 1944. George Courlas concludes, "A few days after our breakout from Anzio, we arrived at our objective – Rome, Italy (June 5, 1944). We walked through Rome and bivouacked on the North/Northwest side of the Big City. Then, began the 'good life' with daily sightseeing visits to Rome. Then, we were back to the hard and difficult life of a combat Infantry

unit.

"While in Rome (June 6, 1944), we heard the big news that the Allied forces had made an amphibious landing on Normandy, France."

Chronology of Service WWII

July 12, 1943 – Melvin Ross enlists at Seattle, Washington

Early January, 1944 – Probable arrival, by sea in Oran, Algeria

Late January, 1944 – Transport by sea from Algeria to Sicily, then to Naples. Training for battle continued.

February 17, 1944 – Joined the allied battle of Anzio, Italy, as a replacement in the US Army's 45th Infantry Division, 157th Infantry Regiment, Company G.

May 23, 1944 – The breakout toward Rome began. The 157th Infantry Regiment was in the forefront.

May 27, 1944 – German counter attack decimates Companies E and I.

May 29, 1944 – The 157th Infantry Regiment was relieved but many of the stragglers sheltered under a large ledge, which was toppled by artillery fire and many men were killed and wounded – 160 were evacuated and several were left buried under the collapsed ledge.

May 31, 1944 – Private Melvin Ross was killed in action, in the vicinity of Cisterna near Rome, Italy.

Ross fought on the front line in Italy, that led to the defeat of the Germans there. During Melvin's last days in combat his cousin, Chester Courville, was preparing for his jump over Sainte-Mère-Église, France. Just six days after Melvin was killed in Italy, Chester Courville was killed while liberating France from the Germans, on D-Day.

Turner Martin landed in France the following January, pushed through Belgium and into Luxembourg to successfully beat the Germans back across their border. Like a relay, our Muckleshoot warriors gave their lives on three successive fronts, leading to the eventual defeat of Nazi Germany. Melvin Ross is a true hero, a warrior from a family of warriors.

We carry you in our hearts always si?ab.

Remembering Chester Courville



Chester Courville enlisted in the Army on July 24, 1942 at Tacoma, Washington. He was assigned to the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment within the Army's 82nd Airborne Division, HQ Company, Second Battalion. He wrote his mother from Fort Benning, Georgia, "They just teach parachute jumping here, will be done xmas week if the weather permits us to jump. If somebody told me a year ago I would jump out of a plane I would of told him he was crazy,

but here I am."

He was killed in action, parachuting into Normandy, France on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

Immediate Family

Chester was the son of Amos Courville and Maggie Daniels Courville Barr. He never married but was keen on a relationship with Eva Mae King George Jerry, something she shared in a letter to the social worker assigned to the Muckleshoot Tribe at the time. Gilbert King George, born in 1938, was Chester's only child.

Chester came from a large family. Amos and Maggie had Chester, Bernice Courville White, Mary Courville Basteyns, Clarence "Pun" Courville, Ethel Courville Keeline, Amos "Tubbs" Courville Jr., Marguerite Courville McClusky and Eleanor Courville Schultz. Maggie had two sons with James Barr: Jim Barr and George Barr. All of Chester's brothers served in the military. His brother Jim Barr followed his path, becoming a paratrooper.

Mother's People

Chester Courville carried warrior blood from his mother's people. His mother, Maggie Daniels Courville, was the granddaughter of Mary tsa-bul-šəd, one of the Boise Creek sisters. Their extended family is rich in warrior blood.

The Boise Creek and South Prairie Creek villages were located at an Indian crossroads where the Muckleshoot trail, Puyallup trail and Nisqually trail converged into the Naches Trail. It was a place that became too dangerous to live as a result of the war. This community included the great war chief Kanasket and his brother Waqatai. Chester's warrior ancestors include:

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Tyee Dick was married to Deehop's sister Lucy, a sister/cousin of the Boise Creek sisters.

Father's People

Chester's father, Amos Courville (1889-1975), was one of Gilbert and Theresa Courville's thirteen children. Theresa's mother was Cecile Wah-quah-quin Showaway Quilquilton (1849-1900). Eneas (1836-1921) and George Yetoteneshet (1841-1909) were her full blood brothers. Their father was Tsi-ai-akh and their mother was Tum-a-wash. Chester's warrior ancestors on his father's side included:

- **Kamiakin**, also a son of Tsiyayakh

- **Kitsap**, the Muckleshoot war chief, whose mother was Tsiyayakh's daughter. Alice Kitsap Secena (1849-1948) said of her grandfather Tsiyayakh that he was a pewa'napam with many wives, "So many sons and daughters t'saya'ix had, there were many brave sons and daughters of t'saya'ix. t'saya'ix himself was a brave man. t'saya'ix used to go far away, he stole people, the children he made slaves. t'saya'ix had wealth, rascal that he was!"

- **Theresa** was raised by her step-father, Peter Quilquilton. He and his two brothers all fought for our people in the First Treaty War.

- **Peter Quilquilton (1823-1909)** had spent time on a British ship as a young person and learned English. He was a scout for our warriors during the war. Our People say that he earned the trust of whites, who gave him a uniform and white mule to ride, and they believed he was spying on our warriors for them. His conspicuous presence on that white mule was effective in notifying our warriors of their troop movements. He would sing in our language as he traveled with their troops, communicating valuable intelligence to our warriors.

- **Tuwapati (d.1874)** is credited with killing McAllister at Connell's Prairie.

- **Hinuk** was the father of Wapato John. Marian Smith wrote of him, "taxaid k who was the scout or messenger between the Sound Salish and the Sahaptins during the war with the whites was a famous runner. [...] The fame of the runner taxaid k, had spread throughout the country. He was winner in the race with the Chelalis [described as covering about twenty hours of travel with no food] and [he was a] messenger during the war with the whites. So swift was he 'that the cedar bark strings of his headdress lay out straight in the wind.'"

Military Service

WWII began when Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. The Germans had inaugurated the first paratrooper arm of their military in 1936. The success of the German paratroopers spurred the United States to develop its own program. Lieutenant Colonel James M. Gavin wrote the, "Instructional Pamphlet for Airborne Operations," and on August 15, 1942 the 82nd Airborne Division became the U.S. Army's first airborne division.

Chester Courville had enlisted two months earlier on July 24, 1942. By December of 1942 he was training in Fort Benning, Georgia under James M. Gavin in the fledgling paratrooper program. Chester's 505th Paratrooper Regiment made its first combat jump on the first day of the invasion of Sicily, the first day of the United States' entry into the war in Europe.

Chester Courville served nearly two years in the army before he lost his life in the largest combined military operation in history. "D-Day" was spearheaded by the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions. The 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment within the Army's 82nd Airborne Division was one of the first airborne units to jump.

Chester's job was to fly from England to France and parachute into the countryside, a few hours before the men landed on the Normandy beaches and to knock out the German supply lines. Many have written that this was a suicide mission, but those men were so gutsy that they did not intend to die. Chester's regiment was the only one of the three that jumped on D-Day that had already experienced combat. This was their third jump, having jumped in first in Sicily, and then Salerno, Italy.

Visibility was hampered by poor weather conditions as the C-47's crossed the English Channel during the first hours of the June 6, 1944. Bad weather, frightened and inexperienced pilots, heavy German flak and obstacles on the ground, including trees, hedgerows and fields that had been flooded by the Germans resulted

Chester Courville

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in a chaotic and scattered drop and much loss of life.

The 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment liberated the first town in France, Sainte-Mère-Église. The mayor's office in Sainte-Mère-Église still displays the American flag that was raised over the town hall at 4:30 a.m. on D-Day.

Chester Courville was buried for four years in a temporary cemetery near the village of Sainte-Mère-Église. Chester's son Gilbert King George visited Sainte-Mère-Église in 2012. He was able to personally thank Mr. Yves De La Rue who, as a teen, dug the graves of all the servicemen who were buried in his father's field-turned-cemetery.

Gilbert laid a wreath at the family tomb of Mrs. Simone Renaud, the mayor's wife, who tended Chester's grave and those of thousands of Americans who perished during the Normandy invasion. The Renaud sons continue to keep alive the memory of the Americans' sacrifice in liberating France from four dreadful years of Nazi occupation.

Eventually, the military decided that the remains of 15,000 soldiers buried in that area would either be repatriated home or be buried at the American Cemetery above Omaha Beach. The military deferred to the directives provided by next of kin. Military regulations specified a hierarchy that placed the serviceman's father ahead of the mother in deciding repatriation arrangements.

Amos Courville and Maggie Daniels Courville Barr were no longer together and Grandma Maggie clearly expressed her displeasure that Amos would have any say in the matter, in her letters to the military authorities. The force of her will prevailed and Chester Courville was repatriated to Enumclaw Cemetery where he rests today with his cousin, Melvin Ross.

Chronology of Service WWII

July 24, 1942 – Chester enlists in the army in Tacoma, Washington. The 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment had been activated two weeks earlier under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James M. Gavin. Chester begins training at Fort Benning, Georgia.

February 4, 1943 – The 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment was

assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division.

April 28, 1943 – Chester left the New York Port of Embarkation for Casablanca, North Africa, where the regiment underwent six weeks of grueling training. The Regiment then flew to Kairouan, Tunisia, where final preparations were conducted for the 505th's entry into battle.

July 9, 1943 – The first combat parachute attack for the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment as part of Operation Husky in the vicinity of Gela, Sicily. Winds of 35 mph meant that only 15% of the men landed in their designated drop zone. Outmanned and outgunned, they blocked the German Herman Goering Panzer Division and saved the beachhead and the Allied landings. With Sicily secure, the Allies continued attacks on the Axis powers with landings on the Italian mainland.

September 14, 1943 – The 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment conducted its second combat parachute attack into Salerno, Italy, becoming the first unit to enter Naples.

November 18, 1943 – Chester's regiment boards the USAT Frederick Funston, an attack troop transport vessel, which had already seen service in WWII during the Sicily and Salerno campaigns. They sailed west to the port of Oran, Algeria to pick up supplies. The men got some shore leave and celebrated Thanksgiving onboard, with a turkey dinner.

November 29, 1943 – Departure from Oran, Algeria sailing through the Strait of Gibraltar, a prime spot for German U-boats waiting to pick off allied vessels.

December 9, 1943 – The USAT Frederick Funston made anchor in the port of Belfast, Northern Ireland. The 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment was stationed to the south in County Tyrone in and around the town of Cookstown. Chester's HQ Company was billeted just south of town. Christmas was spent in Northern Ireland.

February 14, 1944 – The 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment moved out from Northern Ireland and embarked on a journey taking them by ship from the docks at Belfast harbor to the port of Glasgow, Scotland. There they boarded trains which wound their way through the dramatic scenery of the Scottish countryside. They made their way on south to the English Midlands arriving at Leicester. At that point, they were placed on trucks to their final destination at Quorn, England as the allies were preparing for the assault on Western Europe. Their camp was on the Farnham estate, now owned by Rosemary Conley.

May 29, 1944 – The men of the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment climbed into buses for the airfields. Chester's 2nd Battalion reported to Cottesmore airfield and led the 82nd Airborne formation.

June 6, 1944 – Just before 2:00 a.m. the 505th paratroopers commenced their third combat jump, over the Contentin Peninsula in Normandy, France. The story Eva Mae King George Jerry received was that Chester was shot and killed before he reached the ground. His second battalion was dropped over the village of Sainte-Mère-Église where a farm house had caught fire, illuminating the sky and making targets of the descending paratroopers. Many were killed on their way down, many more were killed by the Germans after becoming entangled in trees and roofs. The Germans had intentionally flooded the area to increase the death toll.

Like all our warriors, Chester Courville was not afraid to die. He wrote to his mother:

"Well you can tell the world you had a son in the army that is in the hardest fighting force in the world. We are tougher than the British commandos. We can fight with any weapon but a cannon and if we had one we could use it to. I will learn to drive trucks, tanks, locomotives even, get so many hours in flying a plane by myself. The officers won't ask you to do anything they won't do and they will fight at the drop of a hat and so will the men."

We carry you in our hearts always si?ab.

Remembering Turner Martin



Turner Martin was only eighteen when he arrived at Fort Lewis to enlist in the army on April 20, 1944. He was assigned to the US Army's 417th Infantry Regiment, 76th Infantry Division and soon attained the rank of sergeant. He was killed in action, in Germany, just over ten months after he enlisted. Within two months of his death, the concentration death camps were liberated and Hitler had been killed. The allies had won the war.

Immediate Family

Born in 1926, Turner was the son of William "Gold Bar" Martin and William's second wife, Elsie J. Starr. Turner's older brother, Henry Martin (1924-1990), also served in the army during WWII, enlisting on March 24, 1943 in Spokane and released from the service on December 31, 1945. Turner's younger brother, Clifford (1931-1996), served in Korea, enlisting in the Army on July 3, 1952 and was released from the service on June 30, 1954. Turner's sister, Alice Martin Youckton (1930-1996) married Percy Youckton (1928-2002) of the Chehalis Tribe, who served in the navy during WWII. Alice and Percy's children are Turner's closest living relatives.

Mother's People

Turner Martin carried warrior blood from his mother's people. Elsie Starr, was the daughter of Muckleshoot's chief, Phillip Starr. The Starr family descends from the extended family of warriors that went to war to get our land back. Their efforts during the First Treaty War of 1855-1856 resulted in the return of 25,000 acres of Indian land to Indian ownership, including the entire Muckleshoot reservation. Among Turner Martin's warrior ancestors, who distinguished themselves in the First Treaty War, were:

- **Chief Kamiakin.** Phillip Starr's father's mother was said to be the younger sister of Kamiakin.
- **Kanasket.** Phillip Starr's father's mother was said to be the older sister of the warrior Kanasket. In our language, the terms for older and younger siblings includes cousins.
- **Quatskadib** was Phillip Starr's father. He accompanied his uncle, the great warrior Kanasket on the day Kanasket gave his life to end the war at Elhi Hill on February 29, 1856.
- **Pashniki or Pa' cnakai** was the older brother of Phillip Starr's father, Quatskadib and like his brother, served as an aide to their uncle Kanasket during the war. Pashniki was considered a chief of the Muckleshoot Tribe. Quatskadib and Pashniki's father was Skykomish, as were William Martin's people.
- **Iu'kw, or Luke,** was first cousin of Phillip Starr's mother, tsida'ba³. He was a sharpshooter and used to lie in wait for the soldiers and pick them off one by one as they crossed the prairie. He killed a Snoqualmie mercenary, who tried to scale one of our logjams on the Green River in February 1856, by crushing his head with a rock.

- **Mowitch Man** was uncle to all the Starrs. He fought alongside

his cousin, Paul Weyallup. Mowitch Man was later murdered by Joseph Brannan.

Father's People

William Martin (1884-1974), whose nickname was "Gold Bar" after the Skykomish river community that was his home, was well known in the Shaker Church, and attended services at Muckleshoot for many years. Gilbert "Hoagie" King George remembered him as, "soft spoken, quiet, and humble." Prior to his marriage to Elsie Starr, William Martin was married to Agnes Quiaquills (b. 1883). They were the parents of Turner's older, half siblings. They included Frank Martin (1907-1941), Lavena or Lavinia Martin (1909-1923), Lena Nellie Martin (1909-1921).

William Martin was the only child we know of from Martin Go-ki-use and Julia Moxley. William's father was George Moxley or Buk-slaw, (1835-1895). He was a full blood Indian of Skykomish and Snoqualmie lineages. He had an Indian homestead near Gold Bar, east of Everett. His second wife, Mahaley (1830-1917), later sold half the homestead but retained the half containing the old Indian cemetery. There are many descendants of George Moxley today, from Sauk Suiattle, to Tulalip, to Puyallup, Chehalis and beyond.

George Moxley's sister, Sarah Wallace also had an Indian homestead just west of Gold Bar, north of highway 2. The beautiful Wallace Falls, now a state park, is named for Sarah and her husband Joe. George Moxley and Sarah Wallace's parents were sa-hy-kay-dub (1800-1860) and sy-uhl-bih (1800-1862).

(Note: Turner's father, William Martin, should not be confused with a younger man, Willie Martin, b. 1898, who was the son of Lyman Martin. Willie Martin has many relatives at Muckleshoot; descendants of Lyman Martin's sisters Ida Martin Moses and Maggie Martin Quia Quia.)

Military Service

The 417th Infantry Regiment was organized on June 15, 1942 at Fort George G. Meade Maryland and assigned to the 76th Division. This was nearly two years before Turner enlisted. Intensive training began on April 12, 1943 followed by advanced training at A.P. Hill Military Reservation near Fredericksburg, Virginia in July of 1943.

Winter training began September 1943 at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin. The training entailed use of skis, snowshoes, toboggans, snow tractors, snow goggles, winter camouflage suits, and Eskimo parkas. Special winter training was given by experts from Mountain Training Center in Colorado. Additional winter training began near Watersmeet, Michigan.

All this specialized winter training, so crucial for withstanding the hardships Turner Martin would face during the winter assault against the Germans, occurred long before he enlisted. Turner was essentially a replacement for troops who had already lost their lives. He was sent into battle with a minimum of military training.

Yet, Turner had prepared from birth, receiving training in our Indian walk of life from his father's family in the mountainous country of his Skykomish people. He carried the warrior blood of his mother's Muckleshoot people. He was just a teen, as his great grandfather Quatskadib had been, when he fought for our land in the First Treaty War. His special qualities were clearly recognized by the Army when he was promoted to sergeant in such a short time, at such a tender age.

Chronology of Service WWII

- **April 20, 1944** – Turner enlists at Fort Lewis, Washington and

is assigned to the US Army's 417th Infantry Regiment, 76th Infantry Division.

- **November 1944** – Trains head to Camp Myles Standish in Massachusetts for staging before transport to Europe.

- **November 24, 1944** – Three transports sailed from Boston Port of Embarkation to Europe. The 417th Infantry sailed on the SS Marine Raven

- **December 4, 1944** – SS Marine Raven docks at Plymouth, England, where Turner Martin would have received additional training.

- **January 12, 1945** – Turner Martin crossed the English Channel, landing at Le Havre, France, and proceeded to the Limesy concentration area. The Division then moved to Beine, east of Reims, France.

- **January 22, 1945** – The Division crossed into Belgium.

- **January 23, 1945** – Combat preparation at Champlon, Belgium.

- **January 25, 1945** – Crossed the border to Luxembourg (attached to 5th Infantry Division 3) Relieved the 87th Division in defensive positions along the Sauer and Moselle Rivers in the vicinity of Echternach, Luxembourg.

- **February 7, 1945** – Crossed the Sauer River and breached the Siegfried Line in a heavy assault.

- **February 25-27, 1945** – Continued the advance across the Prum and Nims Rivers.

- **February 28, 1945** – Katzenkopf fortress and Ireel.

- **March 1, 1945** – Entered Germany, the attack pushed toward Trier, Germany.

- **March 2, 1945** – Sgt. Turner Martin, age 19, was killed in action in Lorich, Germany near Trier.

We Ripened Fast, The Unofficial History of the Seventy-Sixth Infantry Division, described Turner's last day:

"The morning of 2 March saw no letup in the 76th Division advance. The 417th Regiment sent the 1st Battalion to clear an arch north of Butzweiler after the 2d Battalion had captured the town, while the latter proceeded to smash a chain of thirteen pill-boxes in the hills to the south. As the sun was setting, the 417th Regiment reported that Lorich, north of Trier, had been taken and the surrounding woods were being patrolled."

Sgt. Martin experienced some of the worst fighting of the war, in winter conditions. He had pushed the Germans back into Germany, opening the way for the war in Europe to finally come to an end. He sacrificed his life for peace and freedom. He left no wife or children but has hundreds of extended family members today.

Sgt. Turner Martin was awarded the Purple Heart. He is interred in the Luxembourg American Cemetery, Plot C, Row 7, Grave 1. General George S. Patton, Jr. is buried there as well, among his fellow soldiers.

We carry you in our hearts always si?ab.

Remembering Larry Patrick James



Larry James enlisted in the Army just two days after his eighteenth birthday, on January 24, 1949. He was killed in action near Taegu, Korea on September 22, 1950. He was a member of the 1st Cavalry Division, 5th Cavalry Regiment, G Company, Second Battalion. A military report, now unclassified, described the horrific fighting during the month before his death, "Fought peak by peak by fully committed adversaries, the battle here became like a vast game of chess."

Immediate Family

Born on January 22, 1931, Larry was the son of Mitchell James and his wife, Laura Starr James Nichols (1910-1980). Mitchell and Laura had five other children: Irene, Russell, Julie, Lester and Kenneth "Dick" James. Laura then married David C. Nichols in 1945. They were the parents of Larry's half siblings: David Nichols, Amy "Tina" Purdy, Leta Nichols, Dennis "Danny" Nichols, Gayle Nichols and Larry Nichols.

Larry's older brother, Russell James (January 22, 1929-October 12, 1981), also served in Korea, where he was captured and managed to survive three harrowing years as a prisoner of war in Pyok-Dong, North Korea.

"No American prisoners in any war suffered worse conditions than those incarcerated in Korea," according to a first-person account, *The Wind Blew Cold*, by fellow survivor Richard M. Bassett. The death toll exceeded fifty percent of those captured early in the war, comparable to the Bataan Death March during World War II. Sgt. Russell James was married to Yvonne White, daughter of Bernice Courville White.

Mother's People

Larry and Russell James carried warrior blood from their mother's people. Laura Starr, was the daughter of Muckleshoot's chief, Phillip Starr. The Starr family descends from the extended family of warriors that went to war to get our land back. Their efforts during the First Treaty War of 1855-1856 resulted in the return of 25,000 acres of Indian land to Indian ownership, including the entire Muckleshoot reservation. Among the James brothers' warrior ancestors, who distinguished themselves in the First Treaty War, were:

- **Chief Kamiakin.** Phillip Starr's father's mother was said to be the younger sister of Kamiakin.
- **Kanasket.** Phillip Starr's father's mother was said to be the older sister of the warrior Kanasket. In our language, the terms for older and younger siblings includes cousins.
- **Quatskadib** was Phillip Starr's father. He accompanied his uncle, the great warrior Kanasket on the day Kanasket gave his life to end the war at Elhi Hill on February 29, 1856.
- **Pashniki or Pa cnakai** was the older brother of Phillip Starr's father, Quatskadib, and like his brother, served as an aide to their uncle Kanasket during the war. Pashniki was considered a chief of the Muckleshoot Tribe.
- **Iu'kw or Luke**, was first cousin of Phillip Starr's mother, tsida'ba³. He was a sharpshooter and used to lie in wait for the soldiers and pick them off one by one as they crossed the prairie. He killed a Snoqualmie mercenary, who tried to scale one of our

logjams on the Green River in February 1856, by crushing his head with a rock.

- **Mowitch Man**, was uncle to all the Starrs. He fought alongside his cousin, Paul Weyallup. Mowitch Man was later murdered by Joseph Brannan.

Father's People

Mitchell James (1899-1979) was a member of the Quinault Indian Nation. His father was known as Charles James, Cultus James and Que Lace (b. 1847).

Mitchell's mother was a famous basket weaver known as Sarah or Sally (1865-1945). Her second husband was Charles Mason who was also known as Chief Taholah II. Her last husband was Jake Freeman, whose mother was Chinook.

Sarah's parents were Shileba California Hobucket and Chit ha a tsal, according to, "From the Hands of a Weaver, Olympic Peninsula Basketry Through Time." Sarah's sister, Ella Shileba Hobucket or Wa-bas-tub, was also an accomplished basket weaver. The sisters were Quinault/Quileute.

Larry's grandma Sarah owned a float house on Lake Quinault and her descendants still own a cabin at the site today.

"Sally was trained in the old ways and would swim across the lake in the mornings, winter and summer," her great-great grandson, Justine James Jr., said. "That was a one to one-and-a-half-mile swim from Gatton Cove to Bergman's Resort, now The Rainforest Resort. And each year, she poled her way up the river from Taholah to reach the lake and her float house, which was likely a two-day trip."

Military Service

When Larry James joined the 5th Cavalry Regiment, it was based at Camp McGill, located on a peninsula south of Tokyo, near Hayama, Japan. It was part of General McArthur's post-WWII occupation of Japan. By the time Larry enlisted, the regiment was focused on training replacements. He could not have known that the training he received in Japan would soon be needed in combat in Korea.

The Korean War, "America's Forgotten War," began on June 25, 1950 when the North Korean army crossed the 38th parallel in a surprise attack on South Korea. General McArthur visited the front lines and determined that the South Korean forces were outmatched. President Truman authorized the movement of two full divisions from Japan to Korea. The divisions, including Larry James' 1st Cavalry Division, came from the relatively peaceful job of occupying Japan following World War II.

They were perhaps less battle-ready than the North Korean veterans. It was during the successful two-month defense of Pusan, South Korea, that American forces were finally hardened for war. The Korean war ended when the Korean Armistice Agreement, declared a ceasefire on July 27, 1953.

Chronology of Service Korean War

January 24, 1949 – Larry James enlists in the Army and is assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, 5th Cavalry Regiment, G Company, Second Battalion.

June 25, 1950 – North Korea invades South Korea.

July 18, 1950 – The 1st Cavalry Division, including the 5th Cavalry Regiment, is deployed to Korea from post WWII duty in Japan. They land at P'ohang-dong, in the middle of a typhoon.

July 22, 1950 – Larry's regiment marched toward Taejon to establish battle positions. The North Koreans were less than twenty-five miles away.

July 23, 1950 – The first encounters with the enemy. The 5th Cavalry Regiment suffered severe losses over two days.

August 9, 1950 – The 1st Cavalry Division, including Larry's 5th Cavalry Regiment, formed the "Pusan perimeter." An assault by five enemy divisions ensued with the 5th Cavalry Regiment bearing the brunt of the attack.

August 14, 1950 – Larry's 5th Cavalry Regiment G Company, attempted to maintain its sector of the Pusan perimeter from a place known as Hill 303, but is surrounded by North Korean troops. B Company and a platoon of tanks tried to break through to G Company, but were driven back.

August 16, 1950 – Another unsuccessful rescue attempt was made. That night, Larry's 5th Cavalry Regiment, G Company, eluded the enemy and escaped from Hill 303. Hill 303 was a critical terrain feature in control of the main Pusan-Seoul railroad and highway crossing of the Naktong River.

August 17, 1950 – Under the cover of a napalm and bombing attack, the 5th Cavalry Regiment was able to retake the hill. They witnessed a gruesome scene; the bodies of fellow H Company troopers, hands tied in back, who had been sprayed with machine gun fire.

August 29, 1950 – The 1st Cavalry Division coverage was shifted to the north and northwest mountainous areas. They took up defensive positions north of Taegu along a line eight miles long.

September 1, 1950 – Massive attacks on the perimeter began. The 5th Cavalry Regiment held a line along the east bank of the Naktong River.

September 10, 1950 – The 7th Cavalry Regiment attempts to close a gap in the friendly line of defense between Larry's 5th and the 8th Cavalry Regiments. The effort was unsuccessful, the gap increased and the enemy gained another hill.

September 11, 1950 – Enemy efforts were concentrated north of Taegu. Larry's 5th Cavalry Regiment engaged in seesaw fighting of attack and counter attack.

September 15, 1950 – General Douglas McArthur makes a successful amphibious landing near Inchon, in the rear of the North Korean line.

September 16, 1950 – As a consequence of the successful US landing at Inchon, the plans for the break-out from the UN perimeter were put into effect, with attacks all around the perimeter.

September 17, 1950 – The 1st Cavalry Division's initial thrust northwest to the Naktong River was made by the 5th Cavalry Regiment, the attached 5th Infantry Regiment and the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Cavalry Regiment. Against stubborn enemy resistance, this general effort gradually produced gains.

September 20, 1950 – The 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 7th Cavalry Regiment were withdrawn from their positions and recommitted to the west to relieve the 5th Cavalry Regiment.

September 21, 1950 – The 1st Battalion of the 7th Cavalry Regiment took a village, many prisoners were taken, all around the perimeter the enemy lines were crumbling. The enemy did not surrender, but slipped away into the hills.

September 22, 1950 – PFC Larry James was killed in action near Taegu, Korea.

Private First Class Larry Patrick James is interred in Mountain View Cemetery, Auburn, Washington.

He enlisted in peace time and was assigned to duty in Japan. Without warning, he was thrust into continuous and horrific combat in Korea. Two hundred-twenty Native American warriors are known to have died in the Korean War, or were missing in action. Some of them served alongside Larry in the 5th Cavalry Regiment. He was not alone. Larry James left no wife or children, but is survived by a large extended family today.

We carry you in our hearts always si?ab.

We invite the families to make corrections and additions to these tributes. They represent our initial effort to properly honor these brave warriors, with an eye toward publishing a book. We support the effort to erect a monument to honor all our veterans, that I intend to see dedicated in my lifetime.

~ Gilbert "Hoagie" and Tallis King George

