

Americana art is Polish immigrant's specialty

"America is a Great Place to Live," a variety of paintings by Justyna Kisielewicz, opens the 2018-19 exhibition season at Clatsop Community College's Royal Nebeker Gallery, 1799 Lexington Ave., Astoria.

Kisielewicz won the solo show award for the Au Naturel exhibit, which runs through Nov. 1.

A reception for the artist was held Oct. 18. The exhibit is free and open to the public.

Kisielewicz, originally from Poland, now lives in California. She received her mas-



including Elle, Harper's Bazaar, Glamour, Business Insider and Paint Pulse. She has exhibited her work nationally and internationally and was granted an EB1-1 visa, or green card, for extraordinary abilities in the arts.

The paintings included in the exhibit tell the story of her life's journey, beginning with her childhood fascination of and longing for America.

"America for me is about clean water, forests, wildlife, birds, flowers and plants," she said.

Gallery hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.

ter's degree in fine arts from the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw.

Her work has been featured in many magazines,

Mayor's Message

by Henry Balensifer



Owning marina just the beginning for Hammond

This week's Mayor's Message is about the Hammond Marina Task Force, but before I get into that, I thought you'd like to hear some fun history about the former twown of Hammond.

Originally incorporated in 1899 as New Astoria, the townspeople voted to change the name in 1915 to Hammond, after Andrew B. Hammond.

Before the name change, Andrew had enthralled the town with a proposal to build a major sawmill in the city and, after receiving a major subsidy of cash and land from some Astoria businessmen, he began making plans for a great city.

Unfortunately, despite the honor of having a city named after him and receiving land and cash subsidies, Andrew Hammond decided to buy a mill in the Alderbrook/Tongue Point area instead of investing in his namesake.

Since timber was not to be in Hammond, it capitalized on its ocean proximity and became a fishing town and its economy has largely been tied to its marina ever since. In the early 1990s, the town of Hammond disincorporated and was annexed into the city of Warrenton.

With Congress forcing the Army Corps of Engineers to transfer its long-held ownership of the marina to the city, the city commission decided to appoint a task force, led by Commissioner Pam Ackley, to look at the property and determine the best way to revitalize the marina, as well as Hammond's downtown.

They reviewed the previous and current marina master plans, economic conditions in fishing and recreation, and determined what businesses would be feasible and a good fit.

Her task force's report will be posted on the city website

soon, but here's a sneak peek:

- Dredging is paramount. This will cost up to \$1.2 million (the city already has budgeted over \$700,000) in the near term. After dredging, dock improvements and bank stabilization should be prioritized.

- Development should follow a design standard that evokes the town history and provides a sense of place for residents and visitors alike, an example of such a look would be the old Point Adams Coast Guard Station (now NOAA's Field Biological Station).

- We need to develop the boardwalk and Seafarers Park. Add more benches and connect the Warrenton Waterfront Trail System to the Fort Stevens Trail System.

There were more recommendations than I have column inches to write, but stay tuned as this is only the beginning of the work to improve the Hammond area.

This Week in Aboriginal History

by Carl A. Ellis



Hopis sentenced to Alcatraz

Oct. 19, 1645: After four years of war, the Hudson River Valley Indians and the Dutch agree to peacefully co-exist.

Oct. 20, 1754: The French and Indian War erupts due to disputes over land in the Ohio River Valley. George Washington had led a small group of American colonists to victory over the French in May and then built Fort Necessity in the Ohio territory. Two months later, the fort was attacked by the French and Washington surrendered it and retreated.

Oct. 21, 1867: The largest U.S.-Indian conference to date begins near Medicine Lodge Creek at Fort Dodge, Kan. Signers of the Kiowa and Comanche Treaty include Satanta, Satank, Black Bird, Kicking Bird and Lone Bear. The United States is represented by Commissioner N.G. Taylor, William Harney, C.C. Augur, Alfred H. Terry, John B. Sanborn, Samuel F. Tappan, and J. B. Henderson.

Oct. 22, 1813: The Creek War is instigated by Gen. An-

drew Jackson, who sought to end Creek resistance and obtain their land for the U.S. government. The Creek Nation was defeated and lost 14 million acres, or two-thirds of their tribal lands. Soldiers cut off noses to make it easier to count the Creek dead, piling up 557. It was the single largest land grab in the Southeast.

Oct. 23, 1895: Chief Lomahongyoma and 18 other Hopi Indians are sent to Alcatraz for their resistance to farm on individual plots away from the mesas and for refusing to send their children to government boarding schools.

Oct. 24, 1785: U.S. representatives attempt to hold a treaty conference with the Creek Indians, but few attend the meeting.

Oct. 25, 1805: The Cherokee sign a treaty with Return Meigs on the Duck River at Tellico, covering land north of the Tennessee River in Kentucky and middle Tennessee.

Ellis is an author and historian working on a book about American Indians.

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