

Important Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde dates

- Sept. 8, 1853: Treaty with the Rogue River Tribes.
 Sept. 19, 1853: Treaty with the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua.
 Nov. 15, 1854: Treaty with the Rogue River Tribes.
 Nov. 18, 1854: Treaty with the Chasta Costa.
 Nov. 29, 1854: Treaty with the Umpqua and Kalapuya.
 Jan. 22, 1855: Treaty with the Confederated Bands of the Willamette Valley.
 Dec. 21, 1855: Treaty with the Molalla.
 Feb. 23-March 25, 1856: Trail of Tears from Table Rock Reservation to Grand Ronde.
 June 30, 1857: President Franklin Pierce's Executive Order establishing the 69,100-acre Grand Ronde Reservation.
 1862: Father Adrian Croquet opens St. Michael's Church in Grand Ronde.
 1870s: Indians from the Salmon and Nestucca rivers join the Grand Ronde Reservation.
 1872: Individual Indian families allotted farm land at Grand Ronde.
 1887-89: Dawes General Allotment Act passed by federal government; reservation begins to shrink.
 1901: Negotiations begin on sale of surplus, or unallotted, reservation lands. Sale consummated by lump-sum payment of \$28,500, or about \$1.10 per acre or \$72 per capita.
 June 18, 1934: Indian Reorganization Act allows Tribe to purchase land for subsistence and farming sites.
 April 4, 1936: Tribe adopts Constitution and bylaws under the IRA by an 83-13 vote.
 Aug. 13, 1954: Western Oregon Indian Termination Act signed.
 1956: Federal services to Terminated Indian Tribes cease; publication of Termination roll.
 Dec. 22, 1973: Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin becomes first Terminated Tribe restored by the U.S. Congress.
 1975: Temporary Council of Grand Ronde Indians starts meeting in Grand Ronde Library and other sites in Grand Ronde and Salem area.
 Nov. 18, 1977: Confederated Tribes of Siletz in western Oregon become second Terminated Tribe restored by U.S. Congress.
 1978: Oregon Legal Services starts Native American Program.
 May 1, 1979: The Tribe, through extensive community fundraising efforts, buys seven acres to add to the 2.5 acres left of its land base – the Tribal cemetery.
 1979: Oregon Legal Services' Don Wharton first visits Grand Ronde Tribal Council meeting held at Willamina Elementary School.
 1979: Tribe receives a \$90,000 Administration for Native Americans grant, which allows it to hire five full-time employees.
 1980: Kathryn Harrison, who worked on the Siletz Restoration, returns to Grand Ronde, the Tribe of her father.
 1982: Grand Ronde Tribal members make trips to Washington, D.C., to enlist congressional support for the Tribe's Restoration.
 Dec. 27, 1982: The Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe in southern Oregon is restored.
 1983: Tribal member Roger Harrison designs the Tribal logo, which is still in use today.
 Sept. 14, 1983: Congressman Les AuCoin introduces the Grand Ronde Restoration Bill.
 Oct. 18, 1983: Five Tribal members – Kathryn, Frank and Karen Harrison, Marvin Kimsey and Jackie Mercier Colton – visit Washington, D.C., to testify on behalf of Tribal Restoration.
 November 1983: The U.S. House of Representatives passes the Grand Ronde Restoration Bill and sends it to the U.S. Senate for consideration.
 Nov. 11, 1983: The U.S. Senate passes the Grand Ronde Restoration Bill without amendment by a voice vote. It is sent to President Ronald Reagan for his signature on Nov. 14.
 Nov. 14, 1983: President Reagan signs the bill that restores federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde.
 Nov. 10, 1984: The Tribe OKs a Constitution by a 145-14 vote.
 November 1985: The Tribe finishes its Grand Ronde Reservation Plan.
 1988: President Ronald Reagan signs the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, restoring 9,811 acres of the original reservation to the Tribe.
 Oct. 17, 1988: The National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act becomes law.
 Grand Ronde Tribal Council meets in the new Community Center, the first permanent building site since Tribal Restoration.
 1993: Gov. Barbara Roberts signs a gaming compact with the Grand Ronde Tribe.