

Important Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde dates

Sept. 10, 1853: Treaty with the Rogue River Tribes.

Sept. 19, 1853: Treaty with the Umpqua-Cow Creek Band.

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 James Buchanan's Executive Order establishes 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 and 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. About 537 acres purchased using IRA funds.

April 4, 1936: Tribe adopts its Constitution and bylaws under the IRA by an 83-13 vote.

June 9, 1953: The 83rd Congress approves House Resolution 108, which establishes a policy of termination of the federal-Tribal relationship with some Tribes.

Aug. 13, 1954: The Western Oregon Indian Termination Act signed.

1956: Federal services to terminated Indian Tribes cease; publication of Termination Roll.

Dec. 22, 1973: The Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin becomes the first Terminated Tribe restored by Congress.

1975: Temporary Council of Grand Ronde Indians starts meeting in Grand Ronde Library and other sites in Grand Ronde and Salem areas.

Nov. 18, 1977: Confederated Tribes of Siletz in western Oregon becomes second Terminated Tribe restored by Congress.

1978: Oregon Legal Services starts its 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 a 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 to work



gan signs the bill that restores federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde.

Feb. 11, 1984: The Tribe holds its first post-Restoration election to elect an Interim Council from 27 candidates.

Oct. 6, 1984: More than 1,000 people attend the first Restoration Celebration held in Grand Ronde. Keynote speaker was U.S. Rep. Les AuCoin.

Nov. 10, 1984: The Tribe OKs a Constitution by a 145-14 vote.

Dec. 4, 1984: The Tribe purchases Grand Ronde Rail Depot for use as Tribal governmental office space.

April 1985: Roger Harrison wins the contest for designing the Tribal logo, which is still in



Photo from Smoke Signals archive use today.

August 1985: The Tribe begins holding an annual powwow.

Nov. 22, 1985: The Tribe finishes its final draft of the Grand Ronde Reservation Plan and submits it to the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Nov. 14, 1986: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Commission approves a consent decree with the Tribe regarding fishing and hunting rights on the proposed reservation.

Jan. 12, 1987: The state of Oregon and Tribe enter into a consent decree regarding fishing and hunting rights.

February 1987: Tribal enrollment surpasses the 2,000 mark.

April 1987: The Tribal newsletter, Smoke Signals, is printed on newsprint for the first time.

Aug. 10, 1987: U.S. Rep. Les AuCoin holds a hearing at Grand Ronde Elementary School regarding the Tribe's reservation plan.

Sept. 12, 1987: The Tribe elects Tribal Council, setting the stage for staggered terms with three members up for election every year.

March 14, 1988: A new reserva-

tion bill is submitted by U.S. Rep. Les AuCoin, calling for a 9,811-acre reservation for the Grand Ronde Tribe.

April 12, 1988: U.S. Sen. Mark Hatfield introduces a similar Grand Ronde Reservation Bill in the Senate.

Sept. 9, 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.

Oct. 22, 1988: The Tribe celebrates the re-establishment of the Grand Ronde Reservation; an estimated 300 Tribal members and friends attend.

April 1989: The Tribe opens Nanitch Sahallie, a substance abuse treatment center for Native American youth in Keizer.

April 25, 1989: The Tribe holds its first timber sale from the reservation valued at approximately \$1.3 million.

1989: The Tribe purchases 5.5 acres along Highway 18 for housing the Natural Resources office. It is now the site of Spirit Mountain Casino.

1990: Tribal Court established to uphold the Tribal Constitution and maintain the rights of Tribal members.

Summer 1990: The Tribe receives a \$250,000 Community Development Block Grant to help build a Community Center, which will house most community services.

January 1991: The Tribe moves its offices from the old manor building to a new modular office complex on Grand Ronde Road.

March 1992: Grand Ronde Tribal Council meets in the new Community Center, the first permanent building constructed since Tribal Restoration.

Jan. 1, 1993: The Tribe's Burial Fund Ordinance goes into effect.

July 1993: Gov. Barbara Roberts signs a gaming compact with the Grand Ronde Tribe.

July 1993: The first Veterans Powwow is held at the Grand Ronde Powwow Grounds.

Nov. 22, 1993: The Tribe celebrates the 10th anniversary of Restoration at the Grand Ronde Grade School. Les AuCoin and Don Wharton attended the celebration.

1994: Tribal membership votes to pursue gaming at a General

Council meeting.

January 1994: Tribal membership sits at 3,393 members.

March 1994: The Tribe receives a \$270,000 Indian Community Block Grant to construct a 5,000-gallon steel water storage tank on the ridge north of Highway 18 across from the proposed casino site.

October 1994: Construction begins on the Tribe's casino. John Hancock Insurance Co. approved an \$18.9 million loan for the project.

February 1995: Smoke Signals starts publishing twice monthly.

April 3, 1995: The Tribe signs a management agreement with the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the Nelson's Checkermallow plant.

April 3, 1995: The logo for Spirit Mountain Gaming Inc. – a coyote leaping over Spirit Mountain – is unveiled. It was designed by Sandstrom Design in Portland.

Oct. 16, 1995: An open house provided more than 4,000 Tribal members, business vendors and civic leaders their first look inside Spirit Mountain Casino.

December 1995: The Tribe establishes the Grand Ronde Tribal Housing Authority.

1996: The Timber Trust Fund is established.

May 22, 1996: Gov. John Kitzhaber signs an executive order establishing state-Tribal government-to-government relationships.

July 4, 1996: Phase II of Spirit Mountain Casino opens. The new area includes a new steakhouse and lounge, children's SuperPlay area and banquet rooms.

Aug. 23-24, 1996: The first annual Spirit Mountain Stampede and Rodeo is held at the Grand Ronde Powwow Grounds.

Jan. 10, 1997: Gov. John Kitzhaber signs a new gaming compact with the Tribe that will allow expanded gaming options at Spirit Mountain Casino.

April 1997: Roulette is added as a gaming option at Spirit Mountain Casino with craps tables scheduled to appear in June.

May 1997: Spirit Mountain Community Fund makes its first grant award to the Life Flight Network for \$174,000.

August 1997: The Natural Resources Department moves into a new facility on Hebo Road.

Sept. 8, 1997: The new Health and Wellness Center opens.

Sept. 22, 1997: The first residents move into Grand Meadows, the Tribe's new 37-lot manufactured home park.

December 1997: More than 200 memory bricks are laid outside the new Health and Wellness Clinic.

January 1998: Spirit Mountain Community Fund creates the Hatfield Fellowship to honor Sen. Mark O. Hatfield.

October 1998: Peter Wakeland is selected as the first Hatfield Fellow.

Nov. 6, 1998: The new Governance Center is dedicated.

Nov. 22, 1998: The Tribe celebrates 15 years of Restoration at Grand Ronde Elementary School.

Dec. 21, 1998: The 100-room Spirit Mountain Lodge opens.

1999: Tribal Council passes the Gaming Revenue Allocation Plan, which distributes a percentage of the casino's revenue to Tribal members.

May 1999: The Oregon Tourism Commission says that Spirit Mountain Casino is the state's No. 1 tourist attraction.

June 9, 1999: The Tribe signs an agreement with the U.S. Forest Service about coordinating management of 6,600 acres of national forest lands.

June 10, 1999: Ground is broken on the Elder housing complex, which will have 38 separate two-bedroom apartments.

July 1999: First Elder Honor Day is held.

Sept. 15, 1999: The Tribe submitted a claim to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City asking for return of Tomanowos (The Willamette Meteorite) under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Jan. 27, 2000: The Tribe signs a memorandum of understanding with Willamette National Forest that guarantees the forest will seek the Tribe's input and consultation on forest management practices.

June 2000: The Tribe signs an agreement with the American Museum of Natural History in New York City that will ensure Tribal access to Tomanowos.

Aug. 1, 2000: The Tribe's first Elder housing development is dedicated.

Nov. 11, 2000: Ground is broken at the Tribal Governance Center for the planned Veterans' Memorial.