

# 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



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on Restoration.

**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.

**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 – travel to 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 amendments by a voice vote. It is sent on Nov. 14 to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

**Nov. 22, 1983:** President Rea-

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



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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.