Chairman Young, Ranking Member Hanabusa, Members of the Subcommittee.

My name is Reyn Leno. I am the Tribal Council Chair of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in Oregon. I am proud to be here today representing over 5,000 tribal members and appreciate the opportunity to provide views on H.R. 841, a bill to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and H.R. 931, a bill to provide for the addition of certain real property to the reservation of the Siletz Tribe in the State of Oregon.

I ask that my complete written testimony, which includes An Administrative History of the Coast Reservation by Dr. David G. Lewis and Dr. Daniel L. Boxberger, supporting resolutions from Polk and Yamhill County Commissioners, and correspondence pertaining to both bills from Representative Kurt Schrader be included in the record.

First, I want to thank Representative Schrader for introducing H.R. 841, which has the bipartisan support of the entire Oregon Congressional Delegation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as well as the unanimous support of the Polk and Yamhill County Commissioners, the two counties affected by this legislation. The legislation is not opposed by any other Tribe or affected interests and, except for several updated land descriptions, is identical to legislation which received a hearing in the Subcommittee on July 24, 2012.

I was a child when Congress passed the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act ending federal recognition of all western Oregon tribes, including Grand Ronde. As a result of the federal government’s allotment and termination policies, Grand Ronde lost both its federal recognition and its original reservation of more than 60,000 acres. Following the Tribe’s termination in 1954, tribal members and the tribal government worked tirelessly to rebuild the Grand Ronde community.

In 1983, these efforts resulted in the Grand Ronde Restoration Act, followed by the Grand Ronde Reservation Act in 1988, which restored 9,811 acres of the Tribe’s original reservation to the Grand Ronde people. Since 1988, the Tribe has pursued the goal of securing its sovereignty by
acquiring additional parcels of its original reservation and providing on-reservation jobs and services to tribal members.

The Tribe’s restored reservation is located in the heart of the original Grand Ronde Indian Reservation. Today, the Tribe owns a total of 12,535.70 acres of land, 10,312.66 of which have reservation status. 10,052.38 acres of the reservation land is forested timber land, and the remaining 260.28 acres accommodates the Tribe’s headquarters, housing projects, casino complex, Pow Wow Grounds, and supporting infrastructure.

The Tribe is hampered in its efforts to restore land within its original reservation by a lengthy and cumbersome Bureau of Indian Affairs (“BIA”) process. After it acquires a parcel in fee, the Tribe must prepare a fee-to-trust application package for the BIA. The BIA then processes the application as either an “on-reservation acquisition” or an “off-reservation acquisition.” Because the Tribe does not have exterior reservation boundaries (instead, it has distinct parcels deemed reservation through legislation), all parcels are processed under the more extensive off-reservation acquisition regulations – even if the parcel is located within the boundaries of the original reservation.

After the land is accepted into trust, the Tribe must take an additional step of amending its Reservation Act through federal legislation to include the trust parcels in order for the land to be deemed reservation land. Grand Ronde has been forced to come to the United States Congress three times in the last 20 years to amend its Reservation Act to secure Reservation status for its trust lands. This process is unduly time consuming, expensive, and often takes years to complete.

In order to make both the fee-to-trust and reservation designation process less burdensome, Representative Kurt Schrader introduced H.R. 841 which would: (1) establish that real property located within the boundaries of the Tribe’s original reservation shall be (i) treated as on-reservation land by the BIA, for the purpose of processing acquisitions of real property into trust, and (ii) deemed a part of the Tribe’s reservation, once taken into trust; (2) establish that the Tribe’s lands held in trust on the date of the legislation will automatically become part of the Tribe’s reservation; and (3) correct technical errors in the legal descriptions of the parcels included in the Reservation Act.

H.R. 841 would not only save Grand Ronde time and money that could be better utilized serving its membership, but would also streamline the Interior Department’s land-into-trust responsibilities to Grand Ronde, thus saving taxpayer money. At a time when federal financial support for Indian Country is dramatically decreasing, Grand Ronde should be afforded the tools necessary to reduce its costs and maximize savings.

Senate companion legislation, S. 416, was introduced by Senator Merkley and Senator Wyden. Prior to introduction, Grand Ronde was requested to reconfirm the support of the two Counties in Oregon affected by this legislation, Polk and Yamhill, which it has done. The Bureau of Indian Affairs detailed its support for the legislation at a February 2, 2012 hearing before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee.
While it has been suggested that the Grand Ronde and Siletz legislation must advance together through the legislative process, I would like to highlight Representative Schrader’s March 18, 2013 letter to Ranking Member Hanabusa, in which he states that “H.R. 841 is one of my highest legislative priorities.” Representative Schrader also states the following about H.R. 931:

I have also introduced HR 931 on behalf of The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians to simplify the fee-to-trust process for them as well. Though HR 931 is similar in nature to HR 841, I am working with the Siletz Tribe to address concerns raised by other Oregon Indian Tribes and County Governments to the legislation. Whereas HR 841 and HR 941 were introduced to address the individual needs of each Tribe, I feel it is important that each bill be considered by the committee on its own merits and support and should not be considered as paired.

Grand Ronde has worked long and hard to develop a consensus-based legislative proposal to assist the Tribe in reacquiring lands within its original reservation. Based on the universal support of H.R. 841 and the importance of the legislation to the Tribe, I request the legislation be included in the Committee’s first markup.

I would like to take my remaining allotted time to provide views on H.R. 931.

While Grand Ronde is opposed to H.R. 931 as currently drafted, we again reiterate our support for the legislation if it is amended to limit its scope to Lincoln County, consistent with the Siletz Indian Tribe Restoration Act.

We support the Siletz’s objective of taking land into trust in Lincoln County that has historically been within the exclusive reservation land of the Tribe, but we do not support the re-writing of history to expand the Siletz Reservation in a manner that excludes other federally recognized tribes from their hereditary land claims.

Unlike Grand Ronde’s bill – which seeks to improve the process of acquiring lands in trust and return to reservation status those lands the Siletz Tribe reacquires within its original reservation – we believe the purpose of the Siletz legislation is to eliminate the historic claims of other tribes to the former Coast Reservation (which was set aside for all tribes in western Oregon) by equating the boundaries of the Siletz Reservation (established 1875) with the boundaries of the Coast Reservation (established 1855).

The Coast Reservation, as described in the Executive Order dated November 9, 1855, was never designated exclusively for the Siletz. It was set aside for Indians throughout western Oregon, including the antecedent tribes and bands of Grand Ronde, such as the tribes of the Willamette Valley, Umpqua Valley, and Rogue River Valley. The Siletz are aware that Grand Ronde has made its own historic claims to the Coast Reservation. Their proposed legislation is nothing more than a veiled attempt to eradicate the claims of Grand Ronde and other western Oregon tribes to the Coast Reservation.

Umpqua Molalla Rogue River Kalapuya Chasta
The federal government has not supported the Siletz’s expansive view of its reservation boundaries, holding that the Tribe’s 1977 Restoration Act and its 1980 Reservation Act define its reservation boundaries. For example, a 1994 opinion issued by the Assistant Regional Solicitor of the Department of the Interior stated that the 1977 and 1980 Restoration and Reservation Acts for the Siletz constitute the Tribe’s reservation for the purpose of processing tribal requests for trust land acquisitions.\(^1\) In subsequent litigation by the Siletz, challenging the BIA’s interpretation of its land acquisition regulations, the Department of Justice supported the 1994 opinion by the Regional Solicitor. In a response brief filed on behalf of the federal government, the Department of Justice stated:

[The 1994 opinion] analyzed the regulatory provision and concluded that it would not be consistent with the intent behind the regulations to consider all land located within the boundaries of the former Siletz or Coast Reservation to be within the Tribe’s reservation.\(^2\)

Despite these precedents, the Siletz Tribe is seeking to expand its reach from Lincoln County into five additional counties. For example, Yamhill County, which is included in H.R. 931, is part of the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation, as defined by its Restoration and Reservation Acts. While H.R. 931 allows for the easing of requirements to take land into trust for the Siletz in Yamhill County, no part of the Siletz Tribe’s reservation is located in Yamhill County. Additionally, the Siletz Tribe has never attempted to take land into trust in Yamhill County.

Yamhill County does not support legislation to allow the Siletz to acquire land there, as documented by a July 12, 2012 letter expressing unanimous opposition to H.R. 931 by the Yamhill County Commissioners. While opposed to the legislation in its current form, Yamhill County Commissioners, like Grand Ronde, would support the legislation if limited to Lincoln County.

Tillamook County is also included in H.R. 931. Many members of the Tillamook tribes (Nestucca, Nehalem, Salmon River and Tillamook) married into families living at the Grand Ronde Reservation, while continuing to hunt, fish and reside along the Oregon Coast. The entire Tillamook Territory of the Oregon coast is not the sole claim of any one reservation and it would be inappropriate to allow Siletz to assert such a claim today. In addition, Grand Ronde owns land in Tillamook County, one of the counties identified by the Congress in the Grand Ronde Restoration Act as the area where the Tribe could acquire trust land to re-establish its Reservation.

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1 Definition of “On-Reservation” for Land Acquisition Purposes at Siletz Reservation, Memorandum Opinion by the Assistant Regional Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior, June 1, 1994 (“... Congress made clear in the [Siletz] Tribe’s 1977 Restoration Act that ‘any reservation’ for the Tribe is that established pursuant to § 711e of the Act. Thus, the reservation established pursuant to the 1980 Act adopting the reservation plan constitutes the Tribe’s reservation for purposes of the land acquisition regulations in 25 C.F.R. Part 151.” (citations omitted)).

H.R. 931 is also opposed by the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians (“CTCLUSI”) and infringes on their historic lands. Even though the CTCLUSI are separately recognized by the United States as an independent sovereign, the Siletz Tribe takes the position that it is the legal successor in interest to this tribal confederation.3

While Grand Ronde, CTCLUSI and others opposed to the legislation can agree to disagree with the Siletz Tribe regarding its claim of primacy to the Coast Reservation, the simple facts are that H.R. 931: (1) is opposed by at least two Oregon Tribes with legitimate cultural and historical claims to the areas involved; (2) fails to enjoy the support of each of the six counties affected by the legislation; and (3) does not have the support of the Representatives who represent four out of the six counties contained in the legislation.

For these reasons, we urge the Committee not to proceed with further consideration of H.R. 931 in its current form.

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3 See Letter from Delores Pigsley, Tribal Chairwoman, Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, to The Honorable Ron Wyden, United States Senator, at 2, April 17, 2013 (“The Siletz Tribe is the legal successor in interest to the historical Coos, Siuslaw and Lower Umpqua tribes of Indians.”).
The 112th Congress  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

March 18, 2013

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa  
Ranking Member  
Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs  
1337 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ranking Member Hanabusa:

Congratulations on your new Ranking Member position on the Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs. I look forward to working with you to address the needs and priorities of Oregon and the nation's Indian population. I have the honor of representing two Native American Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. I would like to extend an invitation for you to visit their Reservations with me to better understand the unique needs of these two restored Indian Tribes.

As the committee prioritizes its legislative agenda for the 113th Congress, I ask for your consideration of one of my highest legislative priorities, and a bill that is extremely important to my constituents and my district. I would like to request HR 841, a bill to simplify the fee-to-trust process for the Grand Ronde Tribe, be included in the Subcommittee’s first legislative hearing as well as the Committee’s first markup. HR 841 has the support of the entire Oregon Congressional Delegation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the unanimous support of the two counties affected by the legislation and no opposition has been raised by other Tribes or affected entities. The legislation received a hearing in the Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Subcommittee and Senate Indian Affairs Committee last Congress. No concerns or opposition to the legislation were raised in either hearing.

I have also introduced HR 931 on behalf of The Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians to simplify the fee-to-trust process for them as well. Though HR 931 is similar in nature to HR 841, I am working with the Siletz Tribe to address concerns raised by other Oregon Indian Tribes and County Governments to the legislation. Whereas HR 841 and HR 931 were introduced to address the individual needs of each Tribe, I feel that it’s important that each bill be considered by the committee on its own merits and support and should not be considered as paired.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this request and I look forward to working with you. Please contact me should you require additional information or have questions regarding these important bills.

Sincerely,

KURT SCHRADER  
Member of Congress

Enclosure: BIA House Natural Resources Committee Testimony
TESTIMONY OF
MICHAEL S. BLACK
DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AFFAIRS
ON
H.R. 726, TO AMEND THE GRAND RONDE RESERVATION ACT

JULY 24, 2012

Chairman Young, Ranking Member Lujan, and Members of the Subcommittee, my name is Michael Black and I am the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Thank you for the opportunity to present the Administration's views on H.R. 726, a bill to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and for other purposes. The Department of the Interior (Department) supports H.R. 726.

Taking land into trust is one of the most important functions that the Department undertakes on behalf of Indian tribes. Homelands are essential to the health, safety, and welfare of the tribal governments. Thus, the Department has made the restoration of tribal homelands a priority.

H.R. 726 amends an Act to establish a reservation for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, Pub. L. No. 100-425 (Sept. 9, 1988), to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to place in trust approximately 288 acres of real property located within the boundaries of the original 1857 reservation of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon if the real property is conveyed or otherwise transferred to the United States by or on behalf of the Tribe. Furthermore, the bill provides that the Secretary is to treat all applications to take land into trust within the boundaries of the original 1857 reservation as an on-reservation trust acquisition, and that all real property taken into trust within those boundaries after September 9, 1988, are to be considered part of the Tribe's reservation.

Again, the Department supports H.R. 726. Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony on H.R. 726. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.
An Administrative History of the Coast Reservation

David G. Lewis\(^1\)
and
Daniel L. Boxberger\(^2\)

June 2011

This report was prepared at the request of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde. We understand that it will be submitted to the Senate Indian Affairs and House Natural Resources Committees, and will form the basis of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde testimony challenging a proposed Siletz Restoration Act amendment. The proposed amendment characterizes the Coast Reservation and the Siletz Reservation as one and the same. That is erroneous. The Coast Reservation was established for all western Oregon Indians. This report is a brief discussion of the creation of the Coast, Grand Ronde, and Siletz Reservations and their subsequent histories. It outlines the claims the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde has to the Coast Reservation through the management and oversight of the northern part of the Coast Reservation by the Grand Ronde Agency, the use of the area by Grand Ronde, and the affiliation between the tribes on the coast and Grand Ronde.

It is our opinion, based on the federal government’s records, that the original intent of the federal government in Oregon Territory was to remove all western Oregon tribes to one

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\(^1\) David G. Lewis, PhD, is a descendant of the Santiam Kalapuya, Yonkalla, Takelma, and Chinook peoples of western Oregon and tribal member with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde. David attended the University of Oregon where he received his PhD in Anthropology in 2009. He manages the Confederated Tribes’ Cultural Resources Department. David wrote his dissertation on the Termination of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, and has published in the Oregon Historical Quarterly, The Journal of Northwest History, and the Oregon Encyclopedia (online). David has also published a chapter in a state-by-state history of American Indians (Oregon), and chapters in Teaching Indigenous Languages, and Chinookan Studies in other publications. He is currently working on a history of the Grand Ronde tribe for publication by the Oregon State University Press.

\(^2\) Daniel L. Boxberger, PhD, is Professor of Anthropology and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at Western Washington University. For the last thirty years he has worked with Native Americans in Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon on issues of natural resource use and control, especially in relation to treaty rights. He has published three books and over forty articles on these topics and has presented expert witness testimony in over thirty court cases.
reservation as their permanent land base and thereby free up the valuable valley lands for newcomer settlers. Originally this reservation was to be located east of the Cascade Mountains but resistance on the part of the western Oregon Indians led to reconsideration on the part of Superintendent of Indian Affairs Joel Palmer and the establishment of reservations in western Oregon. A number of tribes in western Oregon signed treaties with the federal government, and millions of acres were ceded to the United States in exchange for safety, education, resources, social services, health care and annuity payments. Most of the treaties were honored for a short time but in the following decades the federal government gradually changed Indian policy towards assimilation and chose to reduce the “permanent” land base, and sell the extra lands coveted by the settlers who continued to arrive in Oregon. The trend towards assimilation continued nationally with individual allotments favored over tribal communal land holdings. The result was that millions of acres of land were lost from tribal control. Ultimately termination was to complete the task of colonization of western Oregon lands, disenfranchisement of the tribes from any claim to their traditional homelands, and diminution of treaty rights. The history of the Coast Reservation is a key element in understanding this history as it impacted all western Oregon tribes.

Established by Executive Order of November 9, 1855, the Coast Reservation existed for twenty years. It extended for 100 miles along the Oregon coast and over 20 miles inland. Within its boundaries three reservations -- Siletz, Grand Ronde, Alsea -- were gradually carved out. In all over 60 tribes were removed to the Coast Reservation, only about half of whom had federally ratified treaties. For much of that twenty-year period the effective administration of the reservation was managed from different Indian Agencies and sub-agencies. The Grand Ronde
Reservation was established by Executive Order of June 30, 1857 adjacent to the Coast Reservation.

By Executive Order of December 20, 1865 the Coast Reservation was reduced and the central portion became public domain (see map attached as Appendix I). This established two portions of the Coast Reservation with the Alsea agency administering the southern portion and the Siletz agency the northern portion. Further reductions gradually decreased the size and closed the Coast Reservation and by Act of Congress the Siletz Reservation was subsequently created on March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 446). Following the reduction of 1875, the federal government resettled the Coast Reservation tribes onto the newly formed Siletz Reservation, formed from the remaining Coast Reservation land base. The next reduction of the remaining land base occurred following the Dawes Severalty Act (or General Allotment Act) of 1887 when the remaining unallotted lands within the coastal zone were sold to the public, leaving only an area of land around the Siletz Valley for tribal allotment. Many of the allotments were sold, leased or lost in the subsequent 67 years. Final land reductions occurred following the passage of the Western Oregon Indian Termination Act of 1954 (PL 588), when most of the federal trust lands of the Siletz and Grand Ronde reservations were sold in order to finally and totally liquidate all responsibilities of the federal government for the tribes.

The former Coast Reservation land base extended from Cape Lookout in the north to the mouth of the Siltcoos River in the south and twenty miles inland to the Coast Range (see map Appendix I). This land base was originally the homeland of the Tillamook, Nehalem, Salmon River, Siletz, Siuslaw, and Alsea Indians. Other tribes of western Oregon associated with the Coast Reservation include the tribes of the Willamette Valley, the middle Columbia River Valley, the Umpqua Valley, the Rogue River Valley, and the Cascade Range. This means that over 60 tribes and bands have a claim to the Coast Reservation through aboriginal land claims, treaty, or federal removal. The term used in S. 908 (page 2, lines 1 and 2) “the original 1855 Siletz Coast Reservation” is a misnomer. “Siletz Reservation” only properly refers to an area of less than one-fourth of the original Coast Reservation.

A major difference between the Coastal Tribes and other western Oregon Tribes is that the Coastal Tribes do not have claim to a ratified treaty. Although a treaty was negotiated with Coastal Tribes in the summer of 1855, it was never ratified by Congress. Settlement of an Indian Claims case reimbursed most of the tribes for the lands they lost because of the failure of this treaty (U.S. Supreme Court, United States v. Alcea Band of Tillamooks, 329 U.S. 40 (1946)). In all 24 unratified treaties were negotiated in Oregon Territory, the Treaty with the Coastal Tribes was just one of several made with tribes along the Oregon coast (see Appendix II). Many tribes of western Oregon have claim to the seven federally ratified treaties. The treaty tribes are mostly inland, encompassing ceded lands in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys. The seven treaties ratified for western Oregon are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Negotiated</th>
<th>Treaty Title</th>
<th>Date Ratified</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treaty Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Statute Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 10, 1853</td>
<td>Treaty with the Rogue River</td>
<td>Apr. 12, 1854</td>
<td>10 Stats., 1018.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 19, 1853</td>
<td>Treaty with the Umpqua-Cow Creek band</td>
<td>Apr. 12, 1854</td>
<td>10 Stats., 1027.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 15, 1854</td>
<td>Treaty with the Rogue River</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1855</td>
<td>10 Stats., 1119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 29, 1854</td>
<td>Treaty with the Kalapuya and Umpqua</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1855</td>
<td>10 Stats., 1125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18, 1854</td>
<td>Treaty with the Chasta etc.</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1855</td>
<td>10 Stats., 1122.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 21, 1855</td>
<td>Treaty with the Molala</td>
<td>Mar. 8, 1859</td>
<td>12 Stat., 981.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Within these treaties the stated intent was to remove all of the western Oregon tribes to a single reservation. Specifically all the tribes of western Oregon, from the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, were to be removed to one permanent reservation to be named later.

The exact references from six of the treaties mention the plans for a permanent reservation as well as establishing temporary reservations to contain the tribes until the permanent reservation was provided (see Appendix III). Temporary reservations were established at Table Rock and the Umpqua due to hostilities between some settlers and tribes and the need to provide for the safety of the peaceful tribes during the Rogue River War.

The Treaty with the Kalapuya, etc. (1855) covers the largest tribal land base and the most number of tribes in western Oregon, and includes the totality of the Willamette Valley, the middle Columbia River, and a large portion of the Cascade Range. In this treaty temporary reservations are not centralized as in the south, but instead were very small reservations managed by local settlers on homesteads. There were temporary reservations in the Santiam, Molalla, Spores (Calapooia), Corvallis and Tualatin areas of the Willamette Valley. The temporary
Tualatin reservation was at Joel Palmer’s Donation Land Claim. The tribes associated with this treaty, except the Wałatla (Cascade Indians), were never associated with any significant acts of hostility against settlers.

After the first six treaties were written and negotiated between September 1853 and January 1855, the federal government was faced with an immediate need to reduce the levels of violence occurring in southwestern Oregon and chose to quickly remove the tribes from the neighborhood of the white militias. Promises of a permanent reservation made in the treaties had not yet produced an actual reservation for relocation of the tribes. Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Oregon Territory, was in the midst of negotiating with the coastal tribes and began working with the military to purchase land along the Yamhill River in the Grand Ronde Valley, where settlers had already developed road and farming structures. This valley was suitable for supporting a population of tribal people moving there temporarily. The Grand Ronde Valley was also directly adjacent with the proposed Coast Reservation and could serve as another temporary reservation much removed from the region of intense fighting and defendable from settlers advocating continued violence.

The final western Oregon treaty was negotiated in November of 1855 with the Molalla tribes of the central Cascade Range. This treaty mentions the temporary reservation at the headwaters of the Yamhill River, which was to become the Grand Ronde Reservation.

In November 1855 President Franklin Pierce signed the Executive Order establishing the Coast Reservation for the “Coast, Umpqua, and Willamette Tribes of Indians in Oregon Territory” (relevant Executive Orders attached as Appendix IV). Although the Coast Reservation was established in 1855, in the ensuing year and a half changes were made to where the tribes were finally settled. The majority of tribes removed on a temporary basis to the Grand Ronde
Agency remained, and a portion of the southern Oregon tribes were relocated in 1857 to the Coast Reservation.

Removal to the Grand Ronde Agency began in January 1856 and continued through the following summer. Superintendent Palmer managed to round up 1,500 friendly Indians who walked and rode to the Grand Ronde Agency from the Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys. The story of this removal became known as the Oregon “Trail of Tears” commonly related in Grand Ronde oral traditions. It is said that eight people died and eight babies were born on the month-long journey in March 1856.

The majority of tribal people in western Oregon were temporarily settled at Grand Ronde agency or along the coastal zone between Newport and Lincoln City. The southern Oregon tribes of Rogue Rivers, Chastas, Tolowas, and Takelmas were taken to Portland by ship and then up the Willamette River to Grand Ronde. Meanwhile other tribes were marched north along the coast to settle on the Coast Reservation. In the winter of 1857 the main facilities of the Siletz Agency were built when Agent R. B. Metcalf took charge.

When the Grand Ronde Reservation was established by Executive Order of June 30, 1857 Palmer’s plans turned to separating the tribes by whether they had been aggressive toward American settlers or not. Palmer decided to leave the Willamette Valley, Columbia River and many southwestern Oregon tribes on the Grand Ronde Reservation, because they were “more civilized” and had been more peaceful toward the settlers. Other southwestern Oregon tribes had been “more aggressive” and warlike and so Palmer decided to remove them to the more remote Siletz Agency. In 1857 roughly two-thirds of the Rogue River people were removed from the Grand Ronde Reservation to the Siletz agency on the Coast Reservation. At this time there were over 25 tribes on both the Grand Ronde and Coast Reservations. Grand Ronde contained the
peoples of the Willamette Valley, Umpqua Valley, Molalas, Chinookans from the Columbia River and some Rogue Rivers and Chasta Costans. The Coast Reservation held the coastal tribes and about two-thirds of the Rogue River Tribes. Being adjacent to one another the Grand Ronde and Coast reservations served the purpose of the government, their proximity made it possible for the government to assign one Superintendent to oversee both reservations. 

In 1864 Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs J.W. Perit Huntington described the three Indian agencies of western Oregon (attached as Appendix V) and in his description he assigned the Siletz and Alsea agencies to the Coast Reservation and the Grand Ronde agency to the Grand Ronde Reservation. Nevertheless, in describing the administration of the Coast Reservation, Huntington explained that the three separate agencies were responsible for the three units of the Coast Reservation; Grand Ronde administering the northern unit, Siletz the central unit and Alsea the southern unit (attached as Appendix VI).

Siletz was the most remote of all the agencies. There were no roads and the only means of transportation was by canoe down the Siletz River to the coast. The Grand Ronde Reservation, on the other hand, had functional supply routes to Portland and Salem. There were also good trails to the coast along the Salmon River. This became important in the 1860s when the non-treaty Tillamook Tribes were in need of services from the Indian agents. In 1863 several Tillamook Tribes (Salmon River, Nestucca, Nehalem, and Tillamook proper) were collected at Salmon River under the administration of Grand Ronde Agency, despite the fact that the Salmon River area was within the boundaries of the Coast Reservation. It was more convenient for Grand Ronde to administer these tribes as they received no supplies or other benefits from the Siletz Agency. The agent at Grand Ronde established a fishery on the Salmon River and allowed the tribes from Grand Ronde to fish there. Because the Tillamook Tribes were non-treaty the Grand
Ronde agent was forced to use resources allocated to the Grand Ronde treaty tribes to help them. Some of these resources were food and the services of his education and farm employees. During this time some individual Tillamooks came to Grand Ronde Agency to use the other services at the reservation. According to the agent reports, over the succeeding years there were intermarriages between the tribes and several Tillamooks married into the families at the reservation and eventually settled there.

In May 1865 J.W. Nesmith, representing the Joint Special Committee of Congress, inquired into the condition of the Indian Tribes of western Oregon and described the administration of the reservations (attached as Appendix VII). Nesmith’s report to Congress stated that the Grand Ronde Agency is “within the limits of what is known as the coast reservation.” Nesmith further stated that the Tillamooks, Nestuckas and Salmon Rivers were under the administration of the Grand Ronde Agency.

In 1875 other Tillamook tribes were removed to the Salmon River encampment when the northern portion of the Coast Reservation was closed by Congressional action [18 Stat. 446] (see map, Appendix I). In 1879 the Tillamook at Salmon River sent a petition to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requesting that they be associated with the Grand Ronde Reservation (see Appendix VIII). Instrumental in getting the closure through Congress was Benjamin Simpson. Simpson had been Indian Agent at Grand Ronde and Siletz from 1862 to 1870. In 1875 he was appointed Surveyor General of Oregon. Simpson also served as Special Agent representing the Office of Indian Affairs. Accompanied by Grand Ronde Indian Agent P.B. Sinnott, Simpson visited the Nestucca Band of Tillamook to arrange for their removal to Salmon River. At a meeting with the Tillamook at Salmon River Special Agent Simpson promised them the benefits of the school at Grand Ronde and the same privileges of the saw and grist mills as the Indians of
Grand Ronde (see Appendix VIII, 1875, page 346). Simpson secured the Nestucca removal but the next year a delegation of Salmon River and Nestucca Tillamook visited the Grand Ronde Agency to complain that the promises made them by Simpson were not fulfilled (see Appendix VIII, 1876, pages 119-120). They remained at Salmon River and the agent at Grand Ronde Reservation continued to administer them until at least 1883. In the 1883 report the Grand Ronde Indian Agent reiterated the Tillamook’s complaints of the failure of the government to fulfill promises made by Simpson (see Appendix VIII, 1883, page 127). As late as 1883 the Grand Ronde Agent was allotting land to the Tillamook at Salmon River, clearly indicating that the Grand Ronde Agency was administering this part of the Siletz Reservation (see Appendix VIII, 1884, page 146). The first time the annual agent’s reports note that the Tillamooks are administered by the Siletz Agency is in 1886.

In the agent annual reports for 1887, 1888, and 1889, there are slowly increasing numbers of Tillamook and Salmon River people living on the Grand Ronde Reservation. During the period from 1857 to 1889 there are no reports of Tillamook peoples enumerated or associated with the Coast Reservation by the agents there. Not until 1886 do we find reports of Tillamook people associated with and administered by the Siletz Agent (see Appendix IX).

From the agent reports it is clear that many Tillamook people resided on the Coast Reservation, which is to be expected since the reservation encompassed part of their aboriginal land base. Nevertheless, because of the rough conditions and size of the Coast Reservation the Agent at the Siletz Agency did not administer the Tillamook tribes. Instead the Grand Ronde agent, at first unofficially, then under direction of Special Agent Simpson, administered the Tillamook tribes. After 1883 other Tillamook tribes were removed to the Salmon River encampment on the Coast Reservation and came under the administration of the Grand Ronde
Agency. It was not until 1886 that the Siletz Reservation agent assumed active administration of the encampment at Salmon River.

A large portion of the original Coast Reservation between Cape Foulweather in the north to the Alsea River in the south was removed from the Coast Reservation by Executive Order, and in 1865 the remaining southern portion came under the administration of the Alsea Agency (see map, Appendix I).

In 1867 Huntington enumerated the tribes of the three agencies and listed the treaties to which they belonged (attached as Appendix X). It is apparent from his description that the three agencies were being administered as separate reservations. The Alsea Reservation was described as home to the Coos, Lower Umpqua, Siuslaw and Alsea, all non-treaty tribes.

In 1875 the Secretary of Interior reiterated the understanding that there were three separate reservations on the Oregon coast – Grand Ronde, Siletz and Alsea (attached as Appendix XI). In 1875 the Alsea Agency was closed when the southern portion of the Coast Reservation was removed and placed in the public domain. Many of the people of the Alsea Reservation were removed to the Siletz Reservation, to the encampment at Salmon River, but many others returned to their homeland over the following years and some acquired Fourth Sector public domain allotments. Resettlement of the people and building of new houses for the Alsea Reservation tribes took several years due to lack of federal funding, and agents’ correspondence noted unfinished houses at the Salmon River Encampment for many years after the tribes were resettled. The Siletz Reservation was allotted in 1891/1892 and in October 1892 the Agreement with the Alsea and other Indians on Siletz Reservation removed the unallotted lands from the reservation, including the coastal zone where the Salmon River Encampment was
located (see Appendix XII). A Timeline of Western Oregon Indian Reservations is attached as Appendix XIII.

Conclusions

1. The Coast Reservation was established by Executive Order of November 9, 1855 and was referred to as the “Coast Reservation” until 1875.

2. The Grand Ronde Reservation was established by Executive Order of June 30, 1857 on lands adjacent to the Coast Reservation.

3. The Coast Reservation was administered by three separate agencies – Alsea, Siletz and Grand Ronde – until 1875.

4. In 1875 the Alsea Agency was closed and the northern and southern sections of the Coast Reservation were removed. The remaining lands became the Siletz Reservation.

5. The northern portion of the Siletz Reservation where the Tillamook resided continued to be administered by the Grand Ronde Agency at least until 1883.

6. After the Dawes Act of 1887 the Siletz Reservation was allotted and the unallotted lands removed from reservation status by the Agreement of 1892.

7. All federally-recognized tribes of Western Oregon have claims to the former Coast Reservation, including the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz, the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw, the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua, and the Coquille Indian Tribe.
Appendix I Map of Coast, Grand Ronde, and Siletz Reservations
June 20, 1855, Executive Order (President James Buchanan) Establishing Grand Ronde Reservation:

"To the right hand (north), and beginning at the point where the north line of the Third Principal Survey intersects the Columbia River, and thence westward along this line to the place where the line so described intersects the north line of the Third Principal Survey, thence northward along this line to the mouth of the north fork of the Santiam River, thence eastward along the mouth of this river to the point where the mouth of the north fork of the Santiam River meets the line of the mouth of the Willamette River, thence southward along the mouth of this river to the point where the mouth of the Willamette River meets the line of the mouth of the Columbia River, thence eastward along the mouth of the Columbia River to the mouth of the Columbia River, thence southward along the mouth of the Columbia River to the south line of the Third Principal Survey, thence eastward along the south line of the Third Principal Survey to the point of beginning."
Appendix II Unratified Treaties of Oregon Territory
### Unratified Treaties, Oregon Territory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
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<tr>
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<td>May 1851</td>
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<tr>
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<td>May 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takelma</td>
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<td>Port Orford Treaties (2)</td>
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Appendix III Provisions for Reservations in Ratified Treaties
1. Treaty with the Rogue River 1853

ARTICLE 2.

It is agreed on the part of the United States that the aforesaid tribe shall be allowed to occupy temporarily that portion of the above-described tract of territory bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of Rogue River, at the mouth of Evan's Creek; thence up said creek to the upper end of a small prairie bearing in a northwesterly direction from Table Mountain, or Upper Table Rock, thence through the gap to the south side of the cliff of the said mountain, thence in a line to Rogue River, striking the southern base of Lower Table Rock, thence down said river to the place of beginning. It being understood that this described tract of land shall be deemed and considered an Indian reserve, until a suitable selection shall be made by the direction of the President of the United States for their permanent residence and buildings erected thereon, and provision made for their removal.

2. Treaty with the Umpqua-Cow Creek Band 1853

ARTICLE 2.

It is agreed on the part of the United States that the aforesaid tribe shall be allowed to occupy temporarily that portion of the above-described tract of territory bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the south side of Cow Creek, at the mouth of Council Creek, opposite Wm. H. Riddle's land-claim, thence up said creek to the summit of Cañon Mountain, thence westerly along said summit two miles, thence northerly to Cow Creek, at a point on the same one mile above the falls; thence down said creek to place of beginning. It being understood that this last-described tract of land shall be deemed and considered an Indian reserve until a suitable selection shall be made by the direction of the President of the United States for their permanent residence, and buildings erected thereon and other improvements made of equal value of those upon the above reserve at the time of removal.

3. Treaty with the Rogue River 1854

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed on the part of said tribe, that the Table Rock reserve, described in the treaty of the 10th September, 1853, between the United States and the Rogue River tribe, shall be possessed and occupied jointly by said tribe and such other tribes and bands of Indians as the United States shall agree with by treaty stipulations, or the President of the United States shall direct, to reside thereupon, the place of residence of each tribe, part of tribe, or band on said reserve, to be designated by the superintendent of Indian affairs or Indian agent; that the tribes and bands hereafter to be settled on said reserve shall enjoy equal rights and privileges with the Rogue River tribe; and that the annuities paid to the Indians now residing, or hereafter to reside on said reserve, shall be shared by all alike, from and after said residence thereon.
ARTICLE 3.

It is further agreed, that when at any time hereafter the Indians residing on this reserve shall be removed to another reserve, or shall be elsewhere provided for, that the fifteen thousand dollars thereafter to be paid to said Rogue River tribe, as specified in the treaty of the 10th September, 1853, shall be shared alike by the members of all the tribes and bands that are, or hereafter shall be located on the said Table Rock reserve.

4. Treaty with the Umpqua and Kalapuya 1854

ARTICLE 1

Provided, however, That so much of the lands as are embraced within the following limits, shall be held by said confederated bands, and such other bands as may be designated to reside thereupon, as an Indian reservation.

And should the President at any time believe it demanded by the public good and promotive of the best interests of said Indians to be located elsewhere, the said Indians agree peaceably, and without additional expense to the Government of the United States, to remove to such reserve as may be selected; provided that a delegation of three or more of the principal men of said bands selected by them, shall concur with the authorized agent or agents of the United States in the selection of said new reserve. And when said removal shall take place, the particular tracts then actually occupied by said Indians on the reserve herein described, according to the provisions of this treaty, and those occupied by Indians of other bands that may be located thereon, shall be sold by order of the President of the United States, and the proceeds of such sales expended in permanent improvements on the new reserve, for the use and benefit of the holders of said tracts respectively.

5. Treaty with the Chasta etc. 1854

ARTICLE 2.

The said united bands agree that as soon after the ratification of this convention as practicable, they will remove to such portion of the Table Rock reserve as may be assigned them by the superintendent of Indian affairs or agent, or to whatsoever other reserve the President of the United States may at any time hereafter direct.

6. Treaty with the Kalapuya etc, 1855

ARTICLE 1.

Provided, however, That said bands be permitted to remain within the limits of the country ceded, and on such temporary reserves as may be made for them by the superintendent of Indian affairs, until a suitable district of country shall be designated for their permanent home, and proper improvements made thereon: And provided, That the United States make proper
provision for the security of their persons and property from the hostile attacks of Indians of other tribes and bands. At which time, or when thereafter directed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or agent, said confederated bands engage peaceably, and without expense to the United States other than that provided for in this treaty, to vacate the country hereby ceded, and remove to the district which shall be designated for their permanent occupancy.

7. Treaty with the Molala 1855

ARTICLE 3.

In consequence of the existence of hostilities between the whites and a portion of the Indian tribes in Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the proximity of the Umpquaah reservation to the mining district, and the consequent fluctuating and transient population, and the frequent commission by whites and Indians of petty offences, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the settlement, it is hereby agreed, the Umpquaahs and Calapooias agreeing, that the bands thus confederated shall immediately remove to a tract of land selected on the headwaters of the Yamhill River adjoining the coast reservation, thereon to remain until the proper improvements are made upon that reservation, for the accommodation of said confederate bands, in accordance with the provisions of this and the treaty of 29th November, 1854, and when so made, to remove to said coast reservation, or such other point as may, by direction of the President of the United States, be designated for the permanent residence of said Indians.
Appendix IV Executive Orders
OREGON

Siletz (originally known as Coast) Reserve.

[Occupied by Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Sainstkea, Siuslaw, Tututin, Umpqua, and thirteen others; established by unratified treaty, August 11, 1855, and acts of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 446), and August 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 323).]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, November 8, 1855.

SIR: I herewith submit for your approval a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory, recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and submitted to the Department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the procurement of your order on the subject, in letter of the 10th September last.

Before submitting the matter to you I desire to have a more full report of the subject from the Indian Office, and the letter of the head of that bureau of the 29th ultimo (Report Book 9, page 54), having been received and considered, I see no objection to the conditional reservation asked for, “subject to future curtailment, if found proper,” or entire release thereof, should Congress not sanction the object rendering this withdrawal of the land from white settlement at this time advisable.

A plat marked A, and indicating the boundaries of the reservation, accompanies the papers, and has prepared thereon the necessary order for your signature, should you think fit to sanction the recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

The reservation of the land within denoted by blue-shaded lines is hereby made for the purposes indicated in letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th September last and letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th November, 1855.

FRANK’N PIERCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to a recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th of November, 1855, the President of the United States, by an Executive order dated the 9th of that month set apart conditionally the tract of country on the coast of Oregon, extending from Cape Lookout on the north to a point below Cape Perpetua on the south, as exhibited in blue on the accompanying map, for an Indian reservation.

It is represented by the Oregon delegation in Congress that this reservation is unnecessarily large, and that by reason of its access to the harbor of Aquina Bay by the numerous settlers in the fertile and productive valley of the Willamette is prevented. They ask for a curtailment of this reservation, so as to secure to the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley the much-needed access to the coast, and for this purpose propose that a small and rugged portion of the reservation in the vicinity of Aquina Bay, not occupied or desired by the Indians, shall be released and thrown open to occupation and use by the whites.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Oregon will be promoted by the opening of a port of entry at Aquina Bay, and that their interest is paramount in importance to that of the Indians located in that vicinity. Concurring in the views expressed by the Hon. Messrs. Nesmith, Williams, and Henderson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I respectfully recommend that an order be made by you releasing from reservation for Indian purposes and restoring to public use the portion of the said reservation bounded on the accompanying map by double red lines, and described in the communication of the Oregon delegation as follows, viz: Commencing at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said ocean to the mouth of the Alsea River; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north along said eastern boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 21, 1865.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is approved, and the tract of land within described will be released from reservation and thrown open to occupancy and used by the citizens as other public land.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

Grande Ronde Reserve

[Occupied by Kalapuya, Clakamas, Cow Creek, Lakmint, Mary’s Run, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill; area, 40 ¾ square miles; treaties of January 20, 1855, and December 31, 1855.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 30, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to you, herewith, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending, and a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concurring in the recommendation that the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, Willamette district, Oregon, as indicated in the accompanying plat, be withdrawn from sale and entry, and established as an Indian reservation for the colonization of Indian tribes in Oregon, and particularly for the Williamette tribes, parties to treaty of January, 1855.

I respectfully recommend that the proposed reservation be established, and have accordingly prepared a form of indorsement on the plat of the same for your signature, in case the recommendation is approved.

The “Coast Reservation” alluded to in some of the accompanying papers was established by order of your predecessor, November, 1855.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, Secretary.
The PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington City, June 30, 1857.

Townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, as indicated hereon by red lines, are hereby withdrawn from sale and entry and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes till otherwise ordered.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Regarding the policy of the rejected treaties [in California] as finally abandoned, and considering the removal of the Indians from the State as impossible, I suggest, as worthy of consideration, the plan of forming them into two grand colonies, to be suitably located; one in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the State. Like circumstances recommend a like policy in relation to the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains of Oregon.
Appendix V Description of Western Oregon Indian Agencies in 1863
Annual Reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1864, pages 51-52
OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

shall erect suitable hospital buildings, one school-house and a dwelling-house, and requisite out-buildings for each employé. Appropriations made for these purposes appear to have been withheld for some reason of which I am uninformed. I have recently made a requisition for them, and trust they may be forwarded without further delay. The hospital buildings are especially needed, as medical treatment of Indians living in their own camps, exposed to cold and damp, fed upon improper diet, and, worst of all, liable, in the absence of the physician, to follow the prescriptions of the Indian doctors, is utterly useless. The building intended for this purpose is totally unsuitable, being small, badly lighted, and so open as to render it impossible to preserve that equitable temperature necessary for the care of the sick. These Indians have made more progress in agriculture during the past year than in the five previous years, and, if they can be confined to the reservation, under efficient management, can be made to raise sufficient food for their own support. A few have also built houses during the last year, but most of them yet live in lodges covered with skins and mats. The report of Agent Logan, herewith transmitted, will give you further information.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

This agency is situated at the eastern extremity of the Coast reservation, on the headwaters of the Yam Hill river, a small tributary of the Willamette. Its soil, although a heavy clay, difficult to work, is well adapted to the growth of the cereals, but vegetables are raised with difficulty; and from its elevation, being near the summit of the Coast range, the climate is some degrees colder than in the Willamette valley. Most of the Indians here were originally from those parts of the State first settled by whites, and have been longer under the control of the department than any others. They have, consequently, advanced in agriculture more than those at other agencies. Most of them live in comfortable houses, have farms upon which they can, and do, raise sufficient food, and many of them are well supplied with teams and farming utensils. Their progress in these respects has, indeed, been most gratifying. Owing to the proximity of this agency to the white settlements, they have very frequently succeeded in evading the efforts of the agent to prevent the introduction of whiskey, and the deplorable consequences attendant upon its use are apparent upon a portion of the tribes located here. The stringent efforts of Agent Condon, aided by the efficient help of the troops at Fort Yam Hill, and the recent change of the laws in this State, in relation to Indian testimony, have, during the last year, very much reduced the traffic, and, it is hoped, may break it up altogether.

The report of Agent Condon, and the various employés at this agency, are so full that further remarks from me are unnecessary.

SILETZ AGENCY.

Situated near the centre of the Coast reservation, in a valley of remarkable fertility, abundantly supplied with good timber and water, its numerous streams abounding with a great variety of fish, its hills and mountains affording an abundance of game and nutritious wild fruits, the Siletz agency has every natural advantage for becoming a prosperous Indian colony. Its isolation, too—being separated from the white settlements by a chain of mountains forty-five miles in extent, always difficult to cross, and, in winter, impassable—exempts the Indians from those vicissitudes which they are sure to acquire from intercourse with whites.

The soil, while it produces the cereals in moderate abundance, yields vegetables in enormous quantities. Sufficient supplies for the large number of Indians (by the last census 2,025) belonging to this agency can be easily and cheaply raised, and the tribes may soon be made to support themselves by agriculture. Commendable progress has been made during the last year. A considerable
number of Indians have erected good houses, with no assistance, except that nails were furnished by the government. Large fields for the agency, as well as numerous small ones for the Indians, have been fenced and put in cultivation, and a general willingness is exhibited to adopt civilized habits. Although the number of Indians located here is greater than at any other agency, the appropriations for its benefit are very meager. The Shasta, Scotons and about half of the Rogue Rivers are the only tribes here with whom treaties have been made and ratified. These number only 350 souls, while the tribes not parties to any treaty, to wit, the Coquillic, Macansotaem, Nolotanemas, Tootootemam, Sixes, Joshua, Florence Creeks, Chasta Costas, Port Orfordas, Euchers, and Chetcoos, number 1,766 souls.—(See census of 1861.) No appropriations have ever been made, designed for the benefit of these tribes, until the last year, when the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated, but no part of the amount has yet been remitted. I trust that, in accordance with my requisition, it may be placed at my disposal for their benefit at an early day.

A treaty was made on the 11th of August, 1855, by Joel Palmer, then superintendent of Indian affairs, which included not only most of these tribes, but the Suislawas, Coose, and Alesa, numbering by the census of 1863, 591 souls, now located at Alesa agency, and the Yaqueomah and Siletz tribes, now located at Siletz, but not included in the census of 1861. The Salmon River and Nes-teeke tribe, numbering about 300 souls, now under the control of the agent at Grand Ronde, do not appear to have been included in the treaty above named, or in any other. By this treaty all the territory between the summit of the Coast range of mountains and the Pacific ocean, extending from the Columbia river on the north to the California line on the south, including the towns of Astoria and other settlements near the mouth of the Columbia river, the settlements at Tillamook, the towns of Umpqua, Scottsburg, Gardiner, Empire City, Port Orford, Illaasburg, and, indeed, all the white settlements along the coast, and the whole of the present Coast reservation, was ceded to the United States. But as the Senate failed to ratify the treaty the title to the whole of the territory above specified is still vested in the Indians, and the white settlers thereon are not trespassers upon Indian lands. Justice to these settlers (among whom are many of the pioneers of the State) requires that the Indian title be extinguished without further delay. Two methods occur to me by which this may be done; first, by ratifying the treaty made by Superintendent Palmer in 1855; and second, by making a new treaty. The treaty of 1855 was very liberal in its promises to the Indians, and provided for large and, it appears to me, extravagant expenditures. A new purchase can be made, in my opinion, for a far less sum, which will be equally beneficial to the whites and satisfactory to the Indians. But whatever course may be adopted, I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of some action in the premises, not only to secure the title of whites to their lands and valuable improvements, but to keep faith with and satisfy the Indians. They complain, and not unjustly, that the government, through its agents, bought and took possession of their lands, and removed them to a reservation, and yet has utterly refused to carry out its part of the contract. They are consequently disappointed, unwilling to remain on the reservation, and reluctant to submit to the control of the agent. I recommend, therefore, either that the treaty of 1855 be ratified, or that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made to enable the superintendent, in conjunction with the agents at Alesa and Siletz, to make a new treaty.

ALESA AGENCY.

The Alesa agency is also located upon the Coast reservation, eight miles below the mouth of Alesa bay, and distant about forty miles from the Siletz agency. Its remote position and the difficulty of reaching it by land are advantageous in
Appendix VI Description of Administrative Units of the Coast Reservation in 1864

Annual Reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1865, pages 106-107
under the provision of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Coast reservation was selected by late Superintendent Joel Palmer in 1855, at a time when the western slope of the Coast mountains had been but partially explored, and was supposed to be nearly or quite worthless. The only valleys suitable for human habitation then known to exist were needed for the occupancy of the Indians, and those best informed believed that the rugged nature of the Coast range of mountains would forever debar the population of the Willamette valleys from using the harbors which were found at the estuaries of the Siuslaw, Alsea, Tillamook, and Yaquina rivers. Under this belief it was quite natural that little regard should be paid to economy in appropriating territory which was considered so valueless, and consequently the Coast reservation was made very large, extending north and south about one hundred miles, and averaging in breadth about twenty. After the removal of Indians to this tract was commenced, it was found that the expense and difficulty of transporting supplies across the Coast range was so great that economy required a location for the interior tribes on the eastern slope of the range, and accordingly the rights of the settlers in a small valley known as the Grande Ronde (upon the head of Yamhill river) were purchased, and that tract (townships five and six, range seven and eight west) was added to the already large reservation, and an important agency located therein. The total number of Indians upon this reservation is by enumeration 4,164, distributed as follows, to wit: 1,822 at Grande Ronde, 2,312 at Siletz, and 530 at Alsea. Those at Grande Ronde have no communication with the Yaquina bay, and will not be affected by anything that may transpire there.

The Siletz agency is about twenty-five miles from the ocean, seven miles from the head of navigation, upon the north fork of Yaquina bay, and thirty miles from the proposed town site, which is upon the south fork. It is located in the southern edge of a valley upon the Siletz river, and is surrounded by a district of very fertile land, sufficient, in my judgment, to support a larger number of Indians than are at all three of the agencies combined. There are other valleys of less extent further north upon the Salmon, Atrusca, and other streams which run into the ocean, upon which there are no settlements. The Alsea agency is upon the ocean, about thirty miles below the Yaquina bay, and eight miles below the Alsea. Only two-thirds of the Indians reported under the control of that agent are actually at the agency. The remainder are at the mouth of the Siuslaw river, about thirty miles further down the coast, where they have been permitted to remain, because they do not interfere with the whites, and subsist themselves by fishing and a little agriculture.

The foregoing statement, if read with a map of the reservation at hand, will enable you to understand the location of the Indians, and it is apparent that a settlement of whites at the head of the south fork of Yaquina bay would be in immediate contact with Indians on both sides. Experience has always shown that such contact always results unfortunately to both whites and Indians, and in my judgment it ought to be avoided. But at the same time I think such change can be made in the disposition of the Indians as will enable the white settlements to take advantage of the facilities for transportation which the harbor of Yaquina affords, and at the same time escape the evils which joint occupancy of the same territory by whites and Indians will surely entail. There are but 530 Indians located below (southeast) the bay referred to; but those of Siletz have the privilege of visiting it for fishing purposes. Fish are as abundant at the mouth of the Siletz river as at Yaquina, and ample supplies for all the Indians can be there obtained. Besides, the tribes are all advancing rapidly in agriculture, and as they have
more abundant supplies of farming products their want of fish diminishes. If all who are located below the Yaquina can be removed to places north of Siletz, there will then be no objections to throwing the whole southern half of the reservation open to settlement, and the interest of both government and Indians will be advanced—the former by being more compactly located upon land which will afford them ample subsistence, and the latter by greater economy and efficiency in their control and management. The necessity for an agency would be done away with, and its expenses avoided, while no additional expense after the removal would be entailed upon the agency at Siletz. Therefore recommend that measures be taken to remove the Indians from Siuslaw, Alsea, and Yaquina to Siletz, or some of the smaller valleys further north.

If this is determined upon, the question then arises, Where shall the southern boundary of the reservation be fixed? This office is not in possession of sufficient information to enable me to express a definite opinion upon this point without a particular examination of the locality; but the boundary should undoubtedly lie somewhere between the Yaquina and Siletz. The district between the two streams varies in width from seven to thirty miles, and, excepting the grist-mill belonging to the Indians near the south bank of the Siletz, and the small settlement of Indians along the shore of Yaquina, is entirely unoccupied. It is densely wooded, portions of it rugged mountains, and other portions worthless swamps, and none of it likely soon to be wanted for settlement. A line passing through some parts of this tract would undoubtedly be a proper division, but just where it should begin, how it ought to run, or where end, I cannot determine without a close examination.

In removing the Indians, (should that course be determined upon,) their consent must first be obtained, and provisions made for the expense which will be incurred. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (see my annual report for 1863 and same for 1864) to the necessity for some treaty provisions with the Coast tribes, and permanent arrangements for their control and guidance. It is unnecessary for me to repeat those suggestions at this time, but I cannot too strongly urge the attention of the department to them.

In regard to the expense attending the removal, I have not been called upon for an estimate; but it is proper, in view of the desirableness of immediate action by the government, (if action at all is determined on,) that I should submit data which will enable an appropriation to be made without the delay of again referring the matter to this office. The enclosed estimate covers, in my judgment, the necessary expenses, while it has been reduced to as low a sum as the circumstances will warrant, and it is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

You will note that my remarks have been confined mainly to the effect of the proposed measure with reference to the interests of the Indians and of the government in its relation to them. This I understand to be, strictly speaking, the scope and extent of your inquiry; but I trust I shall not be considered exceeding the limits which it is proper I should observe, if I remark briefly upon the importance to the white settlement of the opening of this bay.

The bay of Yaquina has not, as your letter seems to assume, been unknown until recently. It was known as early as 1849 that a harbor existed there, and so long ago as April, 1850, I happened to accompany an old resident of Benton county on a visit to this bay and the adjoining country. Vessels entered there certainly as early as 1853, and more or less have come there every year since. But the trail by which the mountains in that direction were then traversed was exceedingly rough and difficult, and it
Appendix VII

Condition of the Indian Tribes
Report of the Joint Special Committee Appointed Under
Joint Resolution of March 3, 1865
APPENDIX.

When those tribes were removed to their present location in 1856, they amounted in the aggregate to about five thousand persons. They were fierce, warlike, turbulent and intractable, and adverse to the performance of any species of labor. For several years it was only possible to retain them upon that reservation by issuing them full rations of food and considerable quantities of clothing. Indeed, this course became a necessity, as they had been deprived of their arms by the military and congregated upon a reservation under the charge of the troops, without the requisite knowledge or means of gaining their own subsistence. Murders and other outrages were of frequent occurrence among them, and it was at times with great difficulty that the agent, assisted by the military, could restrain them from leaving the reservation en masse, for the purpose of depredating upon the neighboring white settlements. Within the last few years loathsome diseases have made sad inroads upon their numbers, and more than half of them have died, while a large majority of those still alive are infected with diseases, which will in a few years sweep them off.

On my visit to their reservation I found the condition of the Indians greatly improved in point of subordination and industry—results attributable to the firm and judicious management of Agent Simpson, under whose charge they have been for some time. His policy of encouraging the industrious and peaceable members of the tribes in their efforts to support themselves and families, and of punishing the vicious and indolent, has been productive of the most salutary results. The manner in which they had cultivated their lands gave evidence of their industry. Many of them had raised a surplus of provisions during the last year, and I saw large quantities of potatoes in their houses of which they desired to dispose for the purpose of procuring clothing and other articles necessary to their comfort. In the talk which I had with them the influential men unanimously justified Agent Simpson in the course he had taken to enforce obedience and habits of industry upon the turbulent and lazy members of their tribes, and they earnestly implored that they might be furnished by government with teams and agricultural implements to enable them more generally to cultivate the soil.

Agent Simpson reports that during the last year, with the assistance of five white employees, these people have raised one thousand two hundred and sixty-two bushels of wheat, two hundred and twelve bushels of peas, four thousand two hundred and sixty-five bushels of oats, thirty-two thousand one hundred bushels of potatoes, and thirty-one tons of hay. At Aquinnah bay, which is within the boundaries of the reservation, valuable beds of oysters have been discovered. Superintendent Huntington and Agent Simpson, impressed with the opinion, and, as I believe, correctly, regarded these oyster beds as appertaining to the reservation, have rented them to certain parties, the proceeds being applied by them for the benefit of the tribes. They have, however, been interfered with by persons in San Francisco, who could not resist the temptation to trespass upon the rights of the Indians; the consequence is that a suit is now pending in the State courts of Oregon for the purpose of determining the question. If the suit should be decided adverse to the claims of the Indian department, that the Indians have the exclusive right to take oysters from the bay included within the limits of their reservation, those people will suffer from being deprived of one of their largest sources for obtaining subsistence and clothing.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

This agency is on the eastern side of the coast range of mountains, and is within the limits of what is known as the coast reservation. There are located here eight tribes or bands, who, like those at the Siletz agency, keep up their distinct tribal organization. They number in the aggregate one thousand and sixty-four souls. Five of these tribes originally inhabited different portions of the Willamette and Umpqua valleys. With those treaties have been made, and they are in receipt of government annuities. They were placed on this reservation in 1856, at the time the policy was inaugurated of assembling the Indians upon reservations to prevent their hostile contact with the whites. The other three tribes are known as Tillamooks, Nezuckeas, and Salmon Rivers, and number in the aggregate three hundred souls. They have never been treated with, and, like the non-treaty tribes at the Siletz agency, are dependent upon such aid as the superintendent can spare them from the limited appropriations for removal and sustenance. They have always resided upon that portion of the reservation near the coast, and claim it still as their country. Some provision should be made to put them upon an equality with the other tribes who are assembled here. Upon visiting the Grande Ronde agency I found the Indians as a general thing less inclined to industrial pursuits than at the Siletz. They have long been in close contact with the white settlers of the Willamette and Rogue River valleys. Being as a general thing less industrious in character, their ability to beg than upon their disposition to labor for their subsistence. When first located here, like the Indians at the Siletz, and for the same reasons, they were subsisted by the government, until their long-established habit of depending upon charity has ren-
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ARCIA 1875, pages 346-347
ARCIA 1876, page 119-120
ARCIA 1883 page 127
ARCIA 1884 page 146
ARCIA 1885 pages 162-163
The summary condition of the Indians is much improved over former years. The number of births for the past year is in excess of the deaths, most of the deaths having resulted from disease contracted previous to their present improved habits of cleanliness and regularity of living. The present condition of these Indians before shows that the people believe that they are a "sweatshop" in waiting. Give them a chance and they will show "industry and energy" as well as any men of property.

The improvement made during the past year exerts a good influence upon the habits of health and cleanliness of the people. It is a fact that the people are better off than they were a few years ago, which can be seen in the appearance of the men, women, and children. A visit to the school shows that the people are better off than they were a few years ago.

The school is well attended, and the children are well clothed and well fed. The school is well equipped with books and other necessary supplies. The children are well taught and well disciplined.

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Some acquire the use of English with remarkable facility. They are, as a rule, intelligent, sober and communicative. Some of the older males are among the best in the tribe. Several have formed the habit of coming often to my office with questions of various kinds, sometimes preconcerted or spontaneous, but more often mentioning the information they require. A very gratifying feature of the Infant School work is the number of these Indians who have come in this year. It is, however, a matter of regret that, owing partly to the limited funds available and partly to the scattered condition of the Indians outside of Quillayute, it has been possible to get in only a small per cent of the Indian population. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. C. McGaffey,
First Assistant Special Agent for the Western District.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Grand River Indian Agency, Oregon,
October 2, 1886.

In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I submit this, my fifth annual report.

The Indians are still improving in the art of civilization, every year showing marked improvement in their habits of industry and amount of crops. There has been great improvement in the management of the schools, the Indian children are learning rapidly in their studies and a marked improvement is noticeable in their physical condition. The average attendance at the school is about 200, many of them being of good health and well disciplined and well conducted. The interest in the school work is shown by the fact that more than 50 per cent of the students are present every day.

The agency is in a very prosperous condition. The weather has been favorable and the crops have been abundant. The Indians are happy and contented and are doing well.

I have kept a record of the cases of instruction given to the Indians and have classified them under the following heads:

1. Religion
2. Agriculture
3. Commerce
4. Manufacture
5. Education
6. Medicine
7. Law
8. Literature
9. Scholarship
10. Morality

The agency has been conducted in a business manner and the Indians have been helped in every way possible.

I am confident that the future of the Indians will be bright and promising and that they will be able to support themselves and live a comfortable life.

Very respectfully,

E. E. Sinnott,
United States Indian Agent.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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and taking some steps to secure with which to purchase food for them and some of the old and infirm, as the agency, they will make healthy during the coming winter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. E. Sinnott.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
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The missionary labor on this agency, under the supervision of the Rev. A. J. Croquet, is in a flourishing condition, a new church 33 by 22 feet having been erected by the Indians, with assistance from Catholic Church, at a cost of $3,000. Divine service is held every Sunday morning and evening. Judging from the attendance, much interest is manifested in the services and teachings of the missionaries. Father Croquet has been resident priest here for twenty-two years, and during twenty-two years he visited Siletz Agency frequently every year as missionary, but never received any compensation from the Government. Father Croquet labors with great zeal, and now, after twenty-two years' service, sees the fruits of his labors in the fact that every adult Indian and child belong to the church and comply with its requirements in their daily lives.

The sanitary condition of this people is good, and, now that a physician is allowed this agency, I feel confident that they will increase in population.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the verified petition of the Indians located at the mouth of Salmon River, forwarded to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior February 19, 1870. Also the petitions received and forwarded to the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of August 11, 1870, asking that they be attached to and form part of the Grand Ronde Reservation. When these Indians were moved to Salmon River from Net Gazas by Commissioner Simpson, as an incentive to their removal he promised them the benefit of the school at this agency; that they were to have the same privileges of the saw and grind mills as the Indians located here; that they were to have their trouble settled here by the same laws that govern the Indians of this agency; and that efforts would be made to have the hay from the country attached to and form part of the Grand Ronde Reservation. These promises were made to them before their consent was obtained to their removal to their present location. The reasons calling forth these petitions are: 1st, their location at the mouth of Salmon River is but six or eight hours' journey from Grand Ronde over a good wagon road, while to reach the Siletz agency they have no road or trail, but two days' journey, the greater part of which they have to cross Siletz Bay and up the Siletz River, and during winter is very perilous in open canoes. 2d, they have, since the establishment of this agency, been accustomed to visit here, are acquainted and intermarried with the Indians of Grand Ronde, and have to come here to obtain supplies and find a market for their products. The only road leading in and out to Salmon River is through Grand Ronde Agency, where the Net Gazas, Salmon River, and Tillamock Indians are located. Under the circumstances their wishes are reasonable, and I see no reason why the promises made them by the Government should not be fulfilled.

The Indians belonging to Grand Ronde Agency, when first moved from the Willamette Valley, were moved and located at the mouth of Salmon River, in 1855 and 1856, between Siletz and Salmon Rivers. They were afterwards moved to Grand Ronde, their present location, with the privilege of hunting, fishing, and pasturing stock at all times in Salmon River country. This country was under the jurisdiction of Grand Ronde Agency, but lately the Indians of this agency are forbidden to visit Salmon River, by order of F. M. Washburn, United States Indian agent, Siletz Agency.

During the year the agency has been visited by Inspector Gardner, Archbishop Seghers, and other persons of note, and all, I believe, express themselves as satisfied with the progress made by these Indians in the religious, social, and industrial habits of life.

During the months of May and June we erected a substantial bridge over the Yamhill River, between the agency and mills, with a span of 125 feet. Nearly all the work was performed by the Indians, with but little cost to the Department except material. The statistical report called for is also enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. BINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON.
August 10, 1883.

Sir: I have the honor to herewith submit my fifth annual report of Indian affairs at this agency.

HISTORY OF THE YEAR.

The past year has been marked with no striking events, but with general peace and prosperity. The summer has been unusually warm and dry. In consequence of this the hay crop is not as large as usual. Grasshoppers and crickets have swarmed upon the eastern portion of the reservation, doing considerable damage both to pas-
San Francisco, and also Portland and Yaquina. We have to have our supplies sent to us earlier. They did not reach us till midwinter this last year and we were greatly inconvenienced by it. One matter connected with the railroad is a constant annoyance, and in mentioning it brings me to the police affairs.

I have trouble with the low tramps about whiskery, and they tamper with my police as well as others. I am happy to say that my captain, appointed a year ago, is faithful to me, and makes an efficient officer. I have to work out the force occasionally. Some few are faithful and true. We are just now making some changes.

SANITARY.

I am satisfied that the health of the Indians, taking them altogether, is far better than it was a year ago. Number of births, 28; deaths, 31 recorded; but I am satisfied that those figures are not correct, so far as births are concerned. I think there are more births. Number receiving medical treatment during the year 560, but very many of these cases were of no moment.

Buildings are in as bad a condition as one year ago. Thanks to a generous administration, we have a good, commodious boarding-house and school-house, furnished from top to bottom. The long-talked of Alesa houses are now built. By dint of pushing, we get them built in time to secure the money allowed us for the purpose.

Our mills need repairing, and some new buildings put up for agent and employees. We need also a new barn, but these we hope to secure in the near future. I have said from the first that lumber was the great desideratum.

EMPLOYEES.

With one or two exceptions they have done good service, many of them doing as good service as could be asked for; in fact, no person in any position could have better service than I had from most of my employees. Most of the exceptions are in the police force. The teachers I have changed.

Educational work is the great object now. After getting our school-buildings and getting them furnished we feel that this work is paramount to all other work, and we have planned to make this year tell on this line. We have taken new land for the school gardens. We have a new school barn; we have a herd of cows for the school; we have a fine lot of horses, some chickens, &c., for the school; we are getting into shape to drive ahead. Some changes in the employees and the help given us by the Department, will place us on better footing for the future than in the past, and we shall try to merit your approbation. The work of this year, comparatively speaking, has been preparatory.

Up to this time there have been no children gone from this agency to the Forest Grove training school, but I have been in correspondence with the superintendent, and we have seen her for a few days to take several of them to that institution, where they can have better advantages in industrial training. We have not the means and appurtenances to instruct in trades that the Forest Grove school has, and in this connection I am highly gratified to find a strong desire on the part of leading men among this people to send their children, both to Forest Grove and to our own school.

The church work, under the supervision of the Rev. J. S. McCain, an accredited minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is being looked after energetically, and we hope to see our church matters overhauled, worked over, and where thistles and brambles now grow we hope and expect to see roses blooming.

CONCLUSION.

This year, past and gone forever, with all of its trials, joys, and sorrows, has been one of hard, unremitting toil. I have gone at every call, night and day, visited the sick and dying; given of my own means, and when I say this of myself, I can truly say the same of most of my employes. We have built a new boarding and school-house, nine houses for the Alesa’s, fenced the Government farm, looked after the wholesale business in such a manner as that I can without egotism say that I am firmly of the opinion that the agency is in better condition than one year ago. I have made three or four trips to the Salmon River country. I have made several allotments of lands to the Indians there. I find that these Indians have been sadly neglected. Some Tlallas and Neskicas Indians who were induced to come upon the reserve by Hon. B. J. Simms under instructions from the Government, have not had the fulfillment of those promises. I intend soon to bring this matter fully before you.

I have looked out a road along the coast connecting that part of the reserve with Newport at Yaquina Bay. I find that it if we had the matter of $1,000 we could build a road that would give us a market for all that country and would assist us very much in inducing our young men to settle that part of the reserve. We need the road.
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The reports of agents in Oregon are usually brief and to the point. The Indians have been gradually brought under the control of the government and the agents have been able to make a significant impact on the lives of the Native Americans. However, the process has been slow and the work continues to be challenging.

The reports often mention the difficulties faced by the agents in gaining the trust of the Indians. The agents have to deal with a wide range of issues, including education, health, and law enforcement. Despite the challenges, the agents have been successful in improving the living conditions of the Indians.

The reports also highlight the importance of the role of the agents in the development of the region. They have been instrumental in the construction of roads and bridges, which has helped in the economic development of the area.

The reports are a valuable resource for understanding the history of the region and the work of the agents. They provide a glimpse into the lives of the Indians and the challenges they faced.

T.B. SHERMAN
United States Indian Agent
Appendix IX Annual Reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

1886, page 217
1887, page 184
1888, page 203
1889, page 269
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

There is a notable increase in stock all over the reserve, as the Indians begin to see that there is money in stock. To buy any familiar with matters here it is very evident that these Indians are making progress in farming.

CIVILIZATION.

That we are making rapid strides in this direction there is no doubt. There is stronger love for good, for education, for religion, for advancement in all directions; a stronger love for home. The welfare of the children is sought far more than ever before.

REDUCING THE AREA OF THE RESERVATION.

During the year past there has been an effort made to cut off the northern part of the reserve. A memorial was passed by the Oregon legislature asking Congress to cut off a portion of the reserve and to sell it to the highest bidder. This matter was referred to me for an investigation and report, adding such recommendations as I thought just and right. I reported adversely to the project, and am happy to be able to stop the matter, as it was manifestly unjust.

The Indians in that quarter, until I came among them, had not done much; but by dint of ordering, coaxing, and helping them I have succeeded in getting them to go to work, and they are now building homes. They have put up 7 new homes within the last year; they have fenced in about 300 acres of land within the last year. They are gathering up cattle and horses, swine, &c. They are waking up to the fact that they can better these conditions, and are doing it. I take pride in the fact that there is an improvement among them. There is one tribe there, the Tilamooks, that are hard to get worked on. The people from that quarter tap and fish considerable. They bring many of their fish here to sell them for cash and provisions. I have to punish them as their means demand. All their building material comes from here; hardware, clothing, &c. They look to me for direction and help in all their troubles. I make two trips a year to them, looking after their various interests, and hardly a week passes but that some of them are here at the agency for something.

Looking back on the year gone we have not much to regret, but feel encouraged. We have tried to make the most of our means and do all we could with what a generous Government has given us. This people are in better heart and better condition than a year ago, and our motto is "Onward!"

The trader here being a lady exerts a better influence than would many men in her position. She is treated with civility and courtesy beyond what many white people treat persons in her position. The Indians do not smoke in the store. There is great room for hope, strong hope, that this people will make something of themselves. Thanking you for generous treatment in all matters pertaining to our duties among this people, I am, sir, very respectfully,

F. M. WADEWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, August 10, 1886.

Sir: In compliance with circular from your office of July 1, 1886, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

In compliance with your instructions from your office of December 18, 1885, I assumed the duties of Indian Agent of this reservation on the 15th of January, 1886, receiving the order and public property in his possession and belonging to the Indian Department.

I found matters and things at the agency in a very good condition, considering the very limited means at the disposal of the agent, except the agency buildings, all of which, except the agent's house and kitchen and blacksmith shop and prison, were in a most dilapidated condition and most certainly a disgrace to the service. They were for the most part composed of logs, but two or thirty years ago, and are now in a rotten condition. In addition, however, to the agent's residence, &c., the barn and stable buildings are good, but new buildings for shops and employed's residence, and particularly a new storehouse and office should be put up at once, as most of the more valuable and light goods which are received here have to be stored in the upper part of the agent's residence. I therefore recommend that the construction of these buildings has been often reported, so that I will only recommend their construction on this subject.

The Indians of this reservation—whose consist of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, numbering full Indians 273, mixed bloods 171, making a total of 544
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

few cases prosecuted in the United States court, and punishment awarded to the offenders, which I think has put an end to the liquor traffic.

I have given a brief statement of the affairs of this agency. I return my thanks to the Department for the many kindnesses extended me during the time I have been in the service.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD,
U. S. Indian Agent.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON, August 19, 1887.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1887.

POPULATION.

The annual census was taken by me going around to each house and examining everything for myself. This is the correct census. The census roll herewith transmitted contains 195 males, 300 females, total 495 Indians and mixed-bloods, of which latter there are 86; these half-breeds claim to have joined the different tribes. By tribes they are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yamhill</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Molalla</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Loomis</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogue River</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Wapato Lake</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary's River</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Pend d'Oreille</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalchqua</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rogue</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tillamook</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umpqua</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Waskey</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon City</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>Yakima</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saskia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children of school age from 6 to 16 ........................................... 70
Indians who can read English .................................................... 133
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse ............ 306
Indians who wear citizens' dress (all) ....................................... 350

DWELLING HOUSES:

Indians .................................................. 154
Built by Indians during the year ............................................ 13
Cost of same to the Government (estimated) ................................ 88

PURSUITS OF INDIANS, ETC.

Number Indian families engaged in cultivating farms and small patches of ground, 86; number mixed-bloods cultivating farms, 19. All of the Indians that are able to work make their living by civilized occupations. There are a number of the women that make baskets of different kinds out of hazel sprouts, and they make a large quantity of them during fall, winter, and spring, and peddle them out to the whites, and it brings them quite an income during the year.

Farms and land cultivated:

Tillable land (estimated) ................................................. 8,000
Cultivated by Indians and mixed-bloods .................................. 319
Under fence ...................................................... 4,910
Fenced during the year .................................................. 2,377

As for crops raised I refer you to enclosed statistics. As for the spring wheat I have become disheartened on account of the dry weather for the two last seasons. We have had no rain since the grain was sown. What rain has been has passed by us. There are two spurs of mountains that surround us, and when the rain comes it follows those spurs until it reaches the Willamette valley, and spreads over it and leaves us without rain.
REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

203

to be enrolled as Indians. It seems to me an Indian ought to be recognized by his color, but I find such is not the case at this agency. Some claim to be Indians who appear to be perfectly white. This seems to be a fraud on its face, and all who are not really Indians ought to be stricken from the roll without delay. I find those who are Indians from policy only want everything that belongs to the band. The census at this agency ought to be taken, and leave off all who can not establish their Indian blood beyond a reasonable doubt.

There are old, helpless and infirm Indians at this agency who are not able to work and make a support for themselves. Those who are unable to work ought to be aided in some way by the Government. I think an appropriation of $1,200 per annum ought to be made for the aid and assistance of the old and infirm, such only as are unable to work and make a support. If $1,200 could be appropriated annually for this purpose, to be expended in purchasing food and clothing, $300 for each quarter, it would be a great benefit to those who are unable to help themselves. I am not in favor of the Government aiding those who are able to work and make a support, but those who are so unfortunate as to be blind and otherwise seriously afflicted ought to be aided, and I hope soon steps will be taken to the end that such relief may be given.

This agency is in very great need of a physician. No serious maladies have prevailed among the Indians during the year, but in case disease should prevail, no physician can be had in many cases, and hence some die for want of medical treatment. I think some means ought to be provided by which medical aid could be obtained in cases of necessity.

The question of removal to the Cherokee Nation west has been from time to time been discussed. The great majority of the Indians are opposed to removing; only a very small per centage of them would consent to a removal if means were provided for their transportation. Those who are industrious are making a support and are unwilling to surrender up their homes to go and join their brethren in the West.

The Indians of this agency are making fair progress, and I think will continue to improve more rapidly in the future than they have in the past, as new and more advanced ideas are engaging their attention and energy. I have given a brief statement of affairs at this agency. I again return my thanks to the Department for the kindness shown me since I have been in the service.

Very respectfully, etc.,

ROBERT L. LEATHERWOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON.

August 17, 1888.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1888.

POPULATION:

This annual census was taken by me going around and examining everything for myself. This is, I think, the correct census. The census-roll herewith transmitted shows 296 males, 214 females; total, 428 Indians and mixed-bloods, of which latter there are 115. These mixed-bloods claim to have joined the different tribes. By tribes they are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yacolti</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Salmon River</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Mechlin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogue River</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Lockney</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary's River</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Wasata Lake</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calapays</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pond d'Oreille</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tumqua</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon City</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Trenchard</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senikan</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Blackman</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillamook</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORTS OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, August 28, 1889.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report of affairs at this agency.

POPULATION.

This annual census was taken by Dr. Kerstwaw and myself, and the population is 48 less than last year. The cause is that about fifty have left the reservation. There have been 16 deaths and 14 births. The census roll here with transmitted shows 180 males, 191 females; total, 374 Indians and mixed bloods, of which latter there are 100. These mixed bloods have joined the different tribes. I think this tribe business should be done away with, as far as I am concerned I figure it except in my reports. I do not recognize chiefs or tribes in my intercourse with them. I do not think it is the way to civilize them. But here goes for the tribes, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yon Calla</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Salmon River</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogue River</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Molallie</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary's River</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Locklinie</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calapoozo</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wapato Lake</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Clackamas</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncupas</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Chasta</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon City</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Penderilla</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitan</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Irequas</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillamook</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children of school age, six to sixteen: 72
Indians who can read English: 118
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse: 310
Indians who wear citizen's dress: 374
Dwellings occupied by Indians: 113
Dwellings built by Indians during the year: 7
Cost to the Government (estimated): $35

| Tillable land (estimated) | 8,000 |
| Land cultivated by Indians | 802   |
| Land cultivated by school  | 46    |
| Land under fence           | 4,020 |
| Land fenced during the year| 800   |

Table: Produce raised (estimated) and stock owned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Produce Raised (Estimated)</th>
<th>By Government</th>
<th>By Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>5,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber sawed</td>
<td>113,738</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1,488</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*By school.  †Both Government and Indians.

LANDS IN SEVERALITY.

There have been 269 allotments made this year. That includes all the applications for land while the allottee was here. I think this will encourage the Indians very much. It has had a good effect already.
to require special comment. The agencies in this State, their agents, the tribes located thereon, their numbers, &c., are enumerated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Tribes</th>
<th>Number by last census</th>
<th>Date of treaty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Umatilla</td>
<td>William H. Barnhart</td>
<td>Walla-Walla</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>June 9, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cayuse</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Umatilla</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Springs</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>Wasco</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>June 25, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deshutes</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyghs</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Day</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absentees from all the above tribes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mohalla</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Ronde</td>
<td>Amos Harvey</td>
<td>Tullian</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yamhill</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cheadla</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tumwater</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lucknutce</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Santiam</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maryville</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Umpqua and Calapoia</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>Nov. 9, 1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Umpqua, (Cow Creek band)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Sept. 19, 1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rogue River</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>Sept. 10, 1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Molol</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nassiecha</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Salmon River</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tlitnamok</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Test-kue-at-ezay</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siletz</td>
<td>Benjamin Simpson</td>
<td>Nottusnab</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eurore</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Joshua</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Checoe</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coquill</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pca-Orfoka</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chasta Crsea</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rogue River</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chasta Sceon</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Umpqua</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delinah</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sixes</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klamath</td>
<td>L. Applegate</td>
<td>Coas</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Umpqua</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sinnece</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ahseas</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Klamath</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mounteau</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yorkshire Sioux</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These tribes are all friendly and peaceable, and, with the exceptions noted, are parties to treaties with the United States. They live partly or wholly by agriculture, and their progress in this and other useful arts will be noted in subsequent parts of this report.
Appendix XI Secretary of Interior Zachariah Chandler

In 1875 Zachariah Chandler, Secretary of Interior, articulated his unequivocal understanding of tribal distribution and administrative responsibilities on the Coast Reservation:

Coast Tribes

The Indians included under this head are located on three reservations on the Oregon Coast. They number, in the aggregate, 2,068, and are designated as follows: 118 Alseas, 45 Sinselaws, 120 Coos, and 42 Umpquas at Alsea; 1,000 Indians, divided into fourteen small bands, of which only Chitcoes, Sixes, Rogue Rivers, Chasta Scotons, and Macanootnas are named by the agent, at Siletz; and 54 Oregon City, 32 Cow Creek, 41 Mary River, 76 Molalla, 66 Clackama, 29 Calapooia, 73 confederated Rogue River and Shasta, 160 Umpqua, 62 Santiam, 66 Wappato, 32 Luckiamut, and 51 Yam Hill Indians on the Grand Ronde reservation, adjoining Siletz (Chandler 1875:558). [Emphasis supplied.]

Secretary of Interior Chandler continued his explanation about the administration of the Coast Reservation:

As stated in report of last year, a treaty made in 1855 with the Indians in Oregon, west of the Cascade Mountains, setting apart a tract of country along the Pacific coast for permanent occupancy, was not ratified by Congress, but the tract specified was set apart by executive order until 1865,

when a strip taken out of the middle of the reservation was restored to public domain, thus making two reservations, of which the lower is occupied by the tribes in the Siletz, and the upper by those in the Alsea agency (Chandler 1875:558-559). [Emphasis supplied.]
Appendix XII Agreement with the Alsea and other Indians on Siletz Reservation, 1892 [28 Stat. 324]
AGREEMENT WITH THE ALSEA AND OTHER INDIANS ON SILETZ RESERVATION

SEC. 15

Whereas Reuben P. Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, did, on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, conclude an agreement with the chiefs, headmen, and other male adults of the Alsea and other bands of Indians residing upon the Siletz Reservation in the State of Oregon, which said agreement is as follows:

This agreement made and entered into in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July thirteen, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, by Reuben Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Alsea and other bands of Indians located on said Siletz Reservation, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

The Indians located on said Siletz Reservation hereby cede, sell relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, except the five sections described in Article IV of this agreement.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the lands sold, ceded, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Indians located on said Siletz Reservation the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand and six hundred dollars ($142,600), in payments as follows, to wit:

One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Indians of the Siletz Reservation, in the State of Oregon, which shall bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, to be paid annually at the agency on said reservation on the first day of March of each and every year. The balance of said principal sum shall be paid as follows, to wit:

Within three months after the approval of this agreement by Congress there shall be paid to each Indian on said reservation, who shall be of age, to wit: Males of twenty-one years, and females of eighteen years or more, and all married persons, whether they shall be of age or not, the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) each, and annually thereafter on each interest-paying day, there shall be paid a like sum of seventy-five dollars ($75) to each one who shall have become of age as aforesaid, or who shall have married, whether of age or not (who shall not have been paid seventy-five dollars) during the preceding year, the said sum of seventy-five dollars; and all of the money so held back by the United States to pay said delayed payments shall also draw interest at the rate of five per cent per annum; and the parents of all infants who are supporting the same shall receive annually all the interest money according to the share pro rata of each infant: Provided, however, That in case of all aged or infirm persons, who are incapable of taking care of themselves, the same due and payable to such may be used for the support and care of such persons, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct: And provided further, That this agreement shall apply only to persons who shall be living and belonging on said reservation at the time of the ratification of the same by Congress.

ARTICLE III.

It is hereby further stipulated and agreed that as soon as the lands which have been allotted to the Indians on said Siletz Indian Reservation shall become subject and liable to taxation by the State of Oregon, then the Secretary of the Interior may reserve a part of said interest money, so coming to said Indians, not exceeding one-third thereof for each year, and pay the same to the State and local authorities of the State of Oregon, in lieu of taxation upon the
lands allotted to said Indians, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe or as may be prescribed by law, to secure to the Indians the full enjoyment of the protection of the laws of said State, and a just share of all benefits derived from said payment in lieu of taxes: Provided, That all road taxes, which by the laws of the State may be discharged by work, may be so discharged by the Indian owners of said allotted lands on the roads in their respective vicinities: And provided further, That Congress may from time to time appropriate and provide to pay any part of said principal sum, so as aforesaid held in trust, as the condition and interests of said Indians may seem to require or justify; And provided further, In case said Indians or any portion thereof may desire to be furnished with supplies instead of cash payments of interest or principal, then the Secretary of the Interior may issue such supplies at cost price in such reservation, at the agency therein, in lieu of cash payments of interest, or any part of the principal sum, which may be from time to time appropriated by Congress: And provided further, That in case the Secretary of the Interior may at any time be satisfied that any of said Indians are fully competent and capable of managing and taking care of their full pro rata of said purchase money, and that it will be to their interests to receive the same, and that other portions of said Indians are not so capable and competent, then he shall recommend to Congress that sufficient amount of such principal sum so held in trust as provided in section 2 of this agreement shall be appropriated to pay the full pro rata of such competent and capable Indians of such principal fund, and when the same shall have been paid and receipted for personally by each Indian so paid, then such Indians shall have no further interest in said trust fund.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that section nine (9) in township nine (9) south, range 11 west of the Willamette meridian, and the west half of the west half of section five (5), and the east half (1/2) of section six (6) and the east half of the west half of section 6, township 10 south, range 10 west, W. M., and the south half of section 8 and the north half of section 17, and section sixteen (16) in township 9 south, range 9, west of the Willamette meridian, and the east half of the northeast 1/4, and lot 3, sec. 20, and S. 1/2 and S. 1/2 of north half of sec. 21, town 8, range 10 west, W. M., are hereby reserved from sale, and that the timber on said five sections of land may be cut and manufactured by the Indians of said Siletz Reservation for their own use and for sale, under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior shall from time to time prescribe, regulating the cutting of timber, so as to secure an equality of benefits to the Indians, employment for them, and judicious aid to them in becoming self-supporting.

ARTICLE V.

It is further agreed that no part of said sum of money so agreed as aforesaid shall ever be applied to the payment of any claim against any of the Indians alleged to have occurred prior to the ratification of this agreement by Congress.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further stipulated and agreed that any religious society or other organization not occupying under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the lands in this agreement ceded, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement within which to purchase the land so occupied at the rate of $2.50 per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent.

ARTICLE VII.

This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

In witness whereof the said Reuben P. Boise, William H. Odell, and H. H. Harding, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head men, and other male adults of the Indians residing on said Siletz Reservation, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, this the 31st day of October, A. D. 1892.
REUBEN P. BOISE, [L. S.]
WILLIAM ODELL, [L. S.]
H. H. HARDING, [L. S.]
United States Commissioners.

Committee appointed at general council of Indians, October 29, 1892:

SCOTT LANE. and others: [L. S.];

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred dollars, which sum of money shall be paid to the Indians in the manner and form prescribed by articles two and three of the agreement: Provided, That none of the money or interest thereon which is by the terms of said agreement to be paid to said Indians shall be applied to the payment of any judgment that has been or may hereafter be rendered under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled “An Act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations.” The mineral lands shall be disposed of under the laws applicable thereto, and the balance of the land so ceded shall be disposed of until further provided by law under the town-site law and under the provisions of the homestead law: Provided, however, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws shall, at the time of making his original entry, pay the sum of fifty cents per acre in addition to the fees now required by law, and at the time of making final proof shall pay the further sum of one dollar per acre, final proof to be made within five years from the date of entry, and three years’ actual residence on the land shall be established by such evidence as is now required in homestead proofs as a prerequisite to title or patent.

That all of the money so held by the United States to pay the delayed payments shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum after the passage of this Act.

That immediately after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall under such regulations as he may prescribe, open said lands to settlement after proclamation by the President and sixty days’ notice.
Appendix XIII Timeline Western Oregon Indian Reservations
## Western Oregon Indian Reservations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservation</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Moved</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table Rock Reservation</td>
<td>November 15 1854</td>
<td>Spring 1854</td>
<td>Rogue River, Chasta, Scotons, Grave Creeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headwaters of the Yamhill River Indian Reservation</td>
<td>November-December 1855</td>
<td>January-April 1856</td>
<td>Temporary reservation or Grand Ronde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encampment or Yamhill River Reservation, removed Lower Umpqua, Rogue River, Shasta, Klamath, Modoc. (Klamath and Modoc returned to S. Oregon in 1857)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Reservation</td>
<td>November 9, 1855</td>
<td></td>
<td>For the Coast, Umpqua and Willamette Valley Indians,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast/Siletz Agency</td>
<td>December 1855</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td>2/3 of Rogue Rivers in May 1857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Orford sub-Agency</td>
<td>May 1856</td>
<td>Mid-June 1856</td>
<td>Rogue bands, Chetcos, Pistol Rivers - Left in two steamships and one overland trip to the Coast reservation beginning June 21, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umpqua/Alcea Sub-agency</td>
<td>July 1856</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coos, Lower Umpqua, Alsea, Siuaslawn remained in Winchester Bay and Alsea bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Ronde Reservation</td>
<td>June 30, 1857</td>
<td>June 30, 1857</td>
<td>Rogue Rivers, Confederated bands of the Willamette Valley, Umpqua and Calapooias of the Umpqua Valley, Mo-lal-la-las or Molel tribe, Cow Creek Band of Umpqua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast Reservation</td>
<td>December 21, 1865</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction of land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Year(s)</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alsea Sub-agency Closed “Siletz Reservation” created</td>
<td>March 3, 1875</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Reduction of land, Alsea sub-agency is subsumed into the Siletz agency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon River Settlement</td>
<td>Summer 1877</td>
<td>Summer 1877</td>
<td>Alsea sub-agency Closed, resettlement to Salmon River, associated with Siletz but petitioned to be part of Grand Ronde 80 Tillamooks came to Grand Ronde.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siletz Reservation allotted, land reductions</td>
<td>1891-1892</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Agreement of October 31, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Oregon Indian Termination Act</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siletz Restoration Act</td>
<td>November 1977</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Restoration Act</td>
<td>December 1982</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Ronde Restoration Act</td>
<td>November 1983</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Restoration Act</td>
<td>October 1984</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coquille Indian Tribe Restoration Act</td>
<td>June 1989</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR POLK COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Proposed Technical )
Corrections Amendment to Streamline )
The Interior Department Process )

RESOLUTION NO. 10-05

WHEREAS, the Grand Ronde Restoration Act of 1983 (25 U.S.C. 713, et seq.) ("Restoration Act") was enacted to restore the recognition by the United States of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon ("Tribe") and was followed by the Grand Ronde Reservation Act of 1988 (Pub. L. No. 100-425) ("Reservation Act"), which created a 9,811 acre reservation for the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, under the Restoration and Reservation Acts and the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (25 U.S.C. 465), as amended, the U.S. Department of Interior ("Interior Department") has the authority to take lands into trust for the benefit of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the original 1857 reservation of the Tribe, established by a federal Executive Order dated June 30, 1857, comprised 61,440 acres within the political boundaries of Polk and Yamhill Counties in Oregon ("Original Reservation"); and

WHEREAS, the Tribe is seeking a technical corrections amendment to the Restoration and Reservation Acts to streamline the Interior Department process by allowing land into trust applications for real property located within the Original Reservation boundaries of the Tribe to be processed as "on reservation" applications; and

WHEREAS, the proposed technical corrections amendment will also correct technical errors in the legal descriptions of the parcels included in the Reservation Act and will provide that once land is taken into trust it will become part of the Tribe's reservation; and

WHEREAS, this proposed technical corrections amendment is consistent with the government-to-government relationship between Polk County and the Tribe; now, therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Polk County Board of Commissioners expresses support for the proposed technical corrections amendment to streamline the Interior Department process.

ADOPTED this 2nd day of June 2010.

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mike Propes, Chairman

Tom Ritchey, Commissioner

Dave Doyle
County Counsel

Ron Dodge, Commissioner
IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF YAMHILL

SITTING FOR THE TRANSACTION OF COUNTY BUSINESS

In the Matter of a Resolution
In Support of a Proposed Technical
Corrections Amendment to the
Restoration and Reservation Acts

RESOLUTION 10-6-7-1

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF YAMHILL COUNTY ("the Board") sat for the transaction of county business in special formal session on June 7, 2010, at 1:55 p.m. in the Oval Office of the Fenton House, Commissioners Kathy George, Mary P. Stern, and Leslie Lewis being present.

WHEREAS, the Grand Ronde Restoration Act of 1983 (25 U.S.C. 713, et seq.) ("Restoration Act") was enacted to restore the recognition by the United States of the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon ("Tribe") and was followed by the Grand Ronde Reservation Act of 1988 (Pub. L. No. 100-425) ("Reservation Act"), which created a 9,811-acre reservation for the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, under the Restoration and Reservation Acts and the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (25 U.S.C. 465), as amended, the U.S. Department of Interior ("Interior Department") has the authority to take lands into trust for the benefit of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the original 1857 reservation of the Tribe, established by a federal Executive Order dated June 30, 1857, comprised 61,440 acres within the political boundaries of Polk and Yamhill Counties in Oregon ("Original Reservation"); and

WHEREAS, the Tribe is seeking a technical corrections amendment to the Restoration and Reservation Acts to streamline the Interior Department process by allowing land into trust applications for real property located within the Original Reservation boundaries of the Tribe to be processed as "on reservation" applications; and

WHEREAS, the proposed technical corrections amendment will also correct technical errors in the legal descriptions of the parcels included in the Reservation Act and will provide that once land is taken into trust, it will become part of the Tribe’s reservation; and

WHEREAS, this proposed technical corrections amendment is consistent with the government-to-government relationship between Yamhill County and the Tribe;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Yamhill County Board of Commissioners expresses support for the proposed technical corrections amendment to streamline the Interior Department process.
DONE this 7th day of June, 2010.

ATTEST

REBEKAH STERN DOLL
County Clerk

BY

ANNE BRITT
Deputy Commissioner

YAMHILL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

KATHY GEORGE

MARY P. STERN

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

RICK SANAI
Assistant County Counsel

LESLIE LEWIS