



The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

Tribal Council
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9615 Grand Ronde Rd
Grand Ronde, OR 97347

Before the
Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

February 2, 2012

Chairman Akaka, Co-Chairman Barrasso, Members of the Committee:

My name is Cheryle Kennedy. I am the Tribal Council Chairwoman of the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde in Oregon. I am proud to be here today representing our approximate 5,000 members and appreciate the opportunity to provide views on S. 356, a bill to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act to make technical corrections, and S. 908, 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* authored by Dr. David G. Lewis and Dr. Daniel L. Boxberger and supporting resolutions from Polk and Yamhill County Commissioners, be included in the record.

I was a young girl 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 Reservation. Today, the Tribe owns a total of 12,513.03 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 rigorous 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 twice 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, bureaucratic, and often takes years to complete.

In order to make both the fee-to-trust and reservation designation process less burdensome, Senator Merkley and Senator Wyden introduced S. 356 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 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.

House companion legislation, HR 726, was introduced by Representative Kurt Schrader, Representative Blumenauer, and Representative DeFazio. Both S. 356 and H.R. 726 have the unanimous support of the Polk and Yamhill County Commissioners, the two counties affected by this bill.

S. 356 would not only save Grand Ronde time and money which could be better utilized serving its membership, but would also streamline the Department's land-into-trust responsibilities to Grand Ronde, thus saving taxpayer money.

I look forward to any questions you may have on S. 356.

I would like to take my remaining allotted time to provide views on S. 908.

S. 908, the Siletz legislation, is materially different from Grand Ronde's bill to amend the Grand Ronde Reservation Act, and would significantly infringe on the rights of Grand Ronde and other tribes in western Oregon.

Unlike Grand Ronde's bill – which seeks to improve the process of acquiring lands in trust and return to reservation status those lands the 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 the 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 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.

The intent of the Siletz legislation is clear as the legislation does nothing to streamline or improve the process by which lands are taken into trust or given reservation status. The provisions of the legislation are not effective unless the affected counties submit a resolution or similar document accepting the provisions of the legislation and there is no certainty that the affected counties would actually do this.

The proposed legislation is also inconsistent with Section 7(d) of the Siletz Indian Tribe Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 711e(d)), which provides that “the Secretary shall not accept any real property in trust for the benefit of the tribe or its members unless such real property is located within Lincoln County, State of Oregon.” The property described in the proposed legislation is much more expansive, covering Lincoln, Lane, Tillamook, Yamhill, Benton, and Douglas Counties. Moreover, since the proposed legislation includes property in Tillamook and Yamhill Counties, the proposed legislation infringes on interests of Grand Ronde. Specifically, Section 8 of the Grand Ronde Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 713f(c)), provides that “the Secretary shall not accept any real property in trust for the benefit of the tribe or its members which is not located within the political boundaries of Polk, Yamhill, or Tillamook County, Oregon.”

As you will hear from Chairman Bob Garcia of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians also are opposed to S. 908 as it infringes on their historical lands.

S. 908 also includes a troubling provision that only allows a land application to be considered as an on-reservation proposal if the Board of County Commissioners or other appropriate county executive in the county where the proposed land acquisition is being made approves of the acquisition. If the county does not send such an approval, the land acquisition application shall be considered under the regulations governing off-reservation applications.

Even more complicated, the proposal allows a Board of County Commissioners or other appropriate county executive who have submitted an approval letter to the Secretary to change position and revoke such approval. Upon receiving this second disapproval notice, the Secretary would be required to consider the tribe’s trust land as off-reservation land under the relevant regulations governing the acquisition of off-reservation trust land. There are no time limits for these “opt-in” and “opt-out” provisions.

Both of these provisions involving the counties are troubling. As a matter of Indian policy, Congress should not delegate to a local government the ability to determine whether a proposed Indian land acquisition shall be considered off-reservation or on-reservation land. These determinations have been and should continue to be made by Indian tribes working in consultation with the federal government.

The “opt-out” provision also creates confusion as to how it would work as a matter of practice. Although the bill includes a provision that says that the opt-out clause shall not be applied retroactively to lands already taken into trust, the language of the bill seems to contemplate that an opt-out revocation can be made even after the lands have been taken into trust. Once taken into trust as on-reservation lands, would the Secretary after a revocation notice be required to retroactively analyze the trust land acquisition under the regulations governing off-reservation acquisitions? If so, and the Secretary determines that the land cannot be taken into trust under those regulations, would the federal government return title over the land to the tribe as fee simple land? The legislation does not address these important questions.

The considerable restrictions placed upon lands proposed to be taken under the provisions of the legislation are further indication that the Siletz’s interest has more to do with establishing the primacy of the Siletz Reservation over the Coast Reservation.

For these reasons, we urge the Committee not to proceed with further consideration of S. 908 until the issues of the Siletz Reservation boundaries can be resolved, and the mechanism by which land is to be acquired is appropriately modified. We support the Siletz’s objective of taking into trust land in Lincoln County that has historically been within the exclusive reservation land of the tribe, but not the re-writing of history to expand the Siletz Reservation, and thereby excluding other federally recognized tribes from their hereditary land claims.

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**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

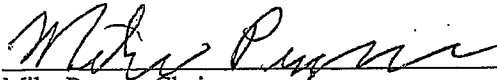
WHEREAS, the proposed technical corrections amendment will also correct technical errors in the legal descriptions of the parcels included in the Reservation Act and will provide that once land is taken into trust it will become part of the Tribe's reservation; and

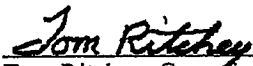
WHEREAS, this proposed technical corrections amendment is consistent with the government-to-government relationship between Polk County and the Tribe; now, therefore:

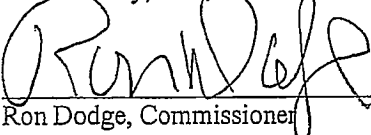
BE IT RESOLVED, that the Polk County Board of Commissioners expresses support for the proposed technical corrections amendment to streamline the Interior Department process.

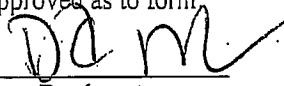
ADOPTED this 2nd day of June 2010.

POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS


Mike Propes, Chairman


Tom Ritchey, Commissioner


Ron Dodge, Commissioner

Approved as to form:

Dave Doyle
County Counsel

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) RESOLUTION 10-6-7-1
Corrections Amendment to the)
Restoration and Reservation Acts)

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.

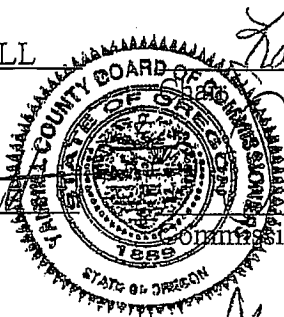
B.O. 10-296

DONE this 7th day of June, 2010.

ATTEST

YAMHILL COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

REBEKAH STERN DOLL
County Clerk



Kathy George

KATHY GEORGE

By *Anne Britt*
Deputy ANNE BRITT

Mary P. Stern

MARY P. STERN

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Rick Sanai

RICK SANAI
Assistant County Counsel

Leslie H. Lewis

Commissioner

LESLIE LEWIS

RO. 10-296

An Administrative History of the Coast Reservation

David G. Lewis¹
and
Daniel L. Boxberger²

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

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.

Following termination the descendants of the original inhabitants of the Coast Reservation began working towards restoration and recognition. Between 1977 and 1989 five reservations were established by Congressional action: Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde (1983), Confederated Tribes of Siletz (1977), Coquille Indian Tribe (1989), Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw (1984), and Cow Creek Band of Umpqua (1982).

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:

Date Negotiated	Treaty Title	Date Ratified	Reference
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Sept. 10, 1853	Treaty with the Rogue River	Apr. 12, 1854	10 Stats., 1018.
Sept. 19, 1853	Treaty with the Umpqua-Cow Creek band	Apr. 12, 1854	10 Stats., 1027.
Nov. 15, 1854	Treaty with the Rogue River	Mar. 3, 1855	10 Stats., 1119.
Nov. 29, 1854	Treaty with the Kalapuya and Umpqua	Mar. 3, 1855	10 stats., 1125.
Nov. 18, 1854	Treaty with the Chasta etc.	Mar. 3, 1855	10 Stats., 1122.
Jan. 22, 1855	Treaty with the Kalapuya etc,	Mar. 3, 1855	10 Stats., 1143.
Dec. 21, 1855	Treaty with the Molala	Mar. 8, 1859	12 Stat., 981.

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 Walatla (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 defensible 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

Coast, Grand Ronde & Siletz Reservations



0 10 20 30 40 Miles

- Original Coast Reservation 1855
- Original Grand Ronde Reservation 1857
- Coast Reservation 1865 Reduction
- Original Siletz Reservation 1875
- Grand Ronde Reservation Today
- Siletz Reservation Today

June 30, 1857, Executive Order (President James Buchanan) (Establishing Grand Ronde Reservation)

Learnings and 6 south of range 8 west and 6 north of township 5 and 6 south of range 7 west, as indicated herein by red lines here by withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes as follows:

President James Buchanan

Boundaries also described in:

- June 23, 1857, letter from Isaac Thompson (Secretary of the Interior) to President James Buchanan: "That the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 north of range 8 west and parts of townships 5 and 6 south of range 7 west, Willamette territory, Oregon, as indicated in the accompanying plat be withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the collection of Indian taxes in Oregon, and jurisdiction by the Willamette (sic) tribes, parties to treaty of January, 1855."

Act of March 3, 1875 (43 Cong., Sess. 1, Ch. 132-18 Stat. 446) (making appropriations and for other purposes)

And the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is authorized to remove all lands now located upon the Aheas and Siletz Indian reservations as soon as they are vacated (November 1875), together with the lands now reserved to the public domain by Executive Order of December 20, 1865, (43 Cong., Sess. 1, Ch. 132-18 Stat. 446) upon the following described tract of land, (name of) beginning at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency, thence west to the Pacific Ocean thence north along said river to the mouth of Salmon River thence east to the western boundary of the eighth range of township 5 and 6 north of range 7 west, thence south with said boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning thence west to the place of beginning, which is hereby set apart as a permanent reservation for the Indians now occupying the same and to be hereafter located thereon and all the lands of said Aheas and Siletz reservations hereby shown upon the land laws of the United States (17 Stat. 394) that have within that date been removed from their present reservations without the consent previously had.

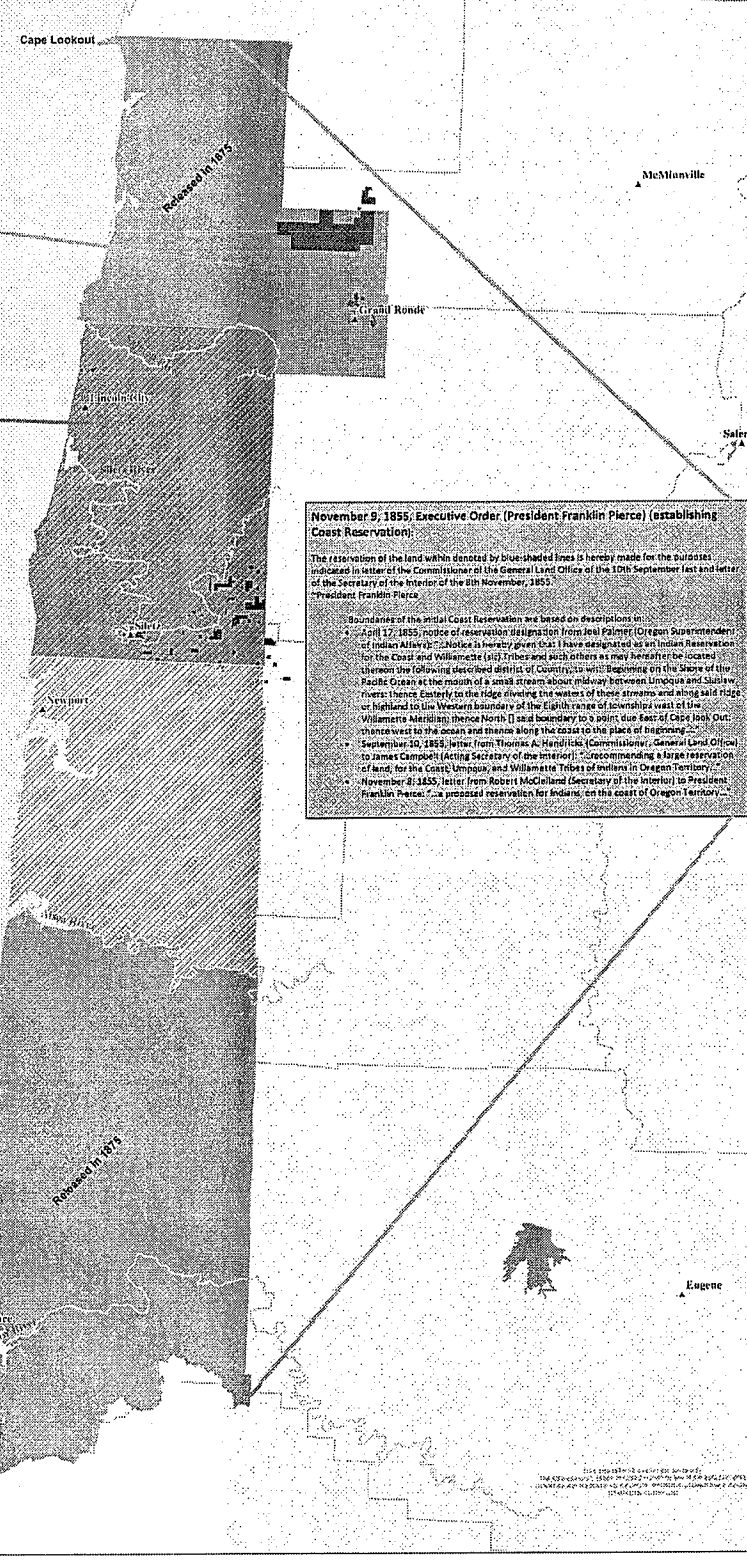
December 21, 1865, Executive Order (President Andrew Johnson) (Releasing a portion of the Coast Reservation - Yaquina Bay area)

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.

President Andrew Johnson

Boundaries described in:

- December 20, 1865, letter from James Hains (Secretary of the Interior) to President Andrew Johnson: "... recommended 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 communications of the Oregon Department follows: (sic) Commencing at a point two miles south of the Siletz Agency, thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said river to the mouth of the Aheas River thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation thence north along said river boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning."



November 8, 1855, Executive Order (President Franklin Pierce) (Establishing Coast Reservation)

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.

President Franklin Pierce

Boundaries of the initial Coast Reservation are based on descriptions in:

- April 17, 1855, notice of reservation designation from Joel Palmer (Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs): "Notice is hereby given that I have designated as an Indian Reservation for the Coast and Willamette (sic) Tribes and such others as may hereafter be located thereon the following described district of Country, to-wit: Beginning on the Shore of the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of a small stream about midway between Linqua and Siletz rivers; thence Easterly to the ridge dividing the waters of these streams and along said ridge or highland to the Western boundary of the Eighth range of township west of the Willamette Meridian; thence North [] said boundary to a point due East of Cape Look Out; thence west to the ocean and thence along the coast to the place of beginning."
- September 10, 1855, letter from Thomas A. Hendrick (Commissioner, General Land Office) to James Campbell (Acting Secretary of the Interior): "I am commencing a large reservation of land for the Coast, Linqua, and Willamette Tribes of Indians in Oregon Territory."
- November 8, 1855, letter from Robert McClelland (Secretary of the Interior) to President Franklin Pierce: "... a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory."

Original map by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, 1855. Digitized by the National Park Service, 2000.

Appendix II Unratified Treaties of Oregon Territory

Unratified Treaties, Oregon Territory

Tribe	US Negotiator	Date	
Takelma	Joseph Lane	June 1850	
Santiam Kalapuya	Willamette Valley Treaty Commission	April 1851	
Tualatin Kalapuya		April 1851	
Yamhill Kalapuya		May 1851	
Lakmiut Kalapuya		May 1851	
Molala		May 1851	
Santiam Molala		May 1851	
Takelma	John Gaines	July 1851	
Lower Band of Chinook	Anson Dart	August 1851	
Wheelapa Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Quillequeoqua Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Waukikum Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Konnack Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Klatskania Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Kathlamet Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Wallooska's Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Clatsop Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Tillamook Band of Chinook		August 1851	
Port Orford Treaties (2)		September 1851	
Clackamas		September 1851	
Rogue River Indians		Joseph Lane	September 1853
Tualatin Kalapuya		Joel Palmer	March 1854
Coastal Tribes	Aug Sept 1855		

Source: Daniel L. Boxberger, *California, Hawaii and the Pacific Northwest, In Treaties with American Indians*, Vol. I, Donald L. Fixico, ed. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO.

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 Umpaquah 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 Umpaquahs 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, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill; area, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 Willamette 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

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 uninformé. 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, covered with filth and vermin, 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 equable 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 reports 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 vices 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 meagre. The Skasta, Sootons and about half of the Rogue Rivers are the only tribes here with whom treaties have been made and ratified. These number only 250 souls, while the tribes not parties to any treaty, to wit, the Coquilles, Mucansoienas, Nollananas, Tactoctenas, Sixes, Joshuae, Flores Creeks, Olasta Coastas, Port Orford's, Euebers, and Oluteoes, number 1,750 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 Suiselaws, Cooses, and Alseas, numbering by the census of 1863, 521 souls, now located at Alsea agency, and the Yaquonah and Siletz tribes, now located at Siletz, but not included in the census of 1861. The Salmon River and Nes-tuckee tribes, 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, Ellensburg, 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 but 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 discontented, 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 Alsea and Siletz, to make a new treaty.

ALSEA AGENCY.

The Alsea agency is also located upon the Coast reservation, eight miles below the mouth of Alsea 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, 1862, 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 south, range seven and eight west) was added to the already large reservation, and an important agency located thereon. The total number of Indians upon this reservation is by enumeration 4,164, distributed as follows, to wit: 1,322 at Grande Ronde, 2,812 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, Astucea, and other streams which put 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 (south of) 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. I therefore recommend that measures be taken to remove the Indians from Sinsclaw, 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 be 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 (vide my annual report for 1853 and same for 1854) 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 at least 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

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 averse 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 deprecatating 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 employés, 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 Acquinna 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 those 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, Nestuckas, 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 docile in character, they have led a listless life, depending more upon 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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GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON.

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Department, I submit this my fourth annual report.

The Indians of this agency are making rapid progress in the pursuits of civilized industry; every succeeding year finds their condition improved in every respect. The majority now maintain themselves by their own industry very comfortably. They all dress as the whites, have good houses and barns, use the same food, stoves and cooking-utensils, and table-ware as the whites; have entirely abandoned, with the exception of a few of the oldest ones, their old customs; and have the same local laws administered by themselves, as exist throughout the State. Many of them are anxious to become citizens, and to have all the rights and privileges the term implies.

The past year has been very favorable for their interests. They have cultivated their land to its fullest extent. The average yield of crops has been very good, and the prices twice as much as last year. They are now entirely an agricultural people, and understand that they have to depend mostly upon their own exertions; the aid extended by the Government being very little. They manifest great desire to have more land, the land allotted to each family not being sufficient, some being of poor quality, and tillable. Those who are able, after working all they can on their own land, go outside and work for the farmers; they own many good horses, wagons, &c., in that manner.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is much improved over former years. The number of deaths for the past year is in excess of the deaths of most of the deaths having resulted from chronic diseases contracted previous to their present improved habits of cleanliness and regularity of living. The present condition of these Indians I believe shows that the popular theory that they are a "doomed race" is wrong. Give them a fair chance, and they will thrive, "increase and multiply" as well as any race of people.

The improvements made during the year comprise many good houses, barns, and fencing, and a public road through the reserve. A saw-mill and separator has been purchased and attached to the grist-mill, which now turns out as fine a quality of flour as any mill in the country. A mower and reaper has been purchased and run, cutting most of the hay and grain this season; also a ten-horse-power thrashing-machine, which is now in successful operation. The addition of these machines has given great satisfaction to the Indians, who highly appreciate their value.

During the year this agency has been visited by Indian Inspector-General Vanvorst, Gen. O. O. Howard, Lieut. W. H. Boyle, Hon. A. C. Barstow, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Rev. Archbishop Blanchet, and many other prominent persons; and all, I believe, express themselves very highly in praise of the exhibition of thrift and progress shown by the Indians.

I have to report the continued prosperity of the schools, under the able and efficient supervision of Sister Mary Perpetua, assisted by three others. The pupils are making rapid progress in their studies. The benefit to the Indian children, as well as to the country, in maintaining the present efficiency of the schools of this agency, cannot be estimated. The expiration of the treaty with the Umpqua and Calapoos Indians, of \$1,450 per annum for school purposes, last July, leaves but \$3,000 per annum for the support of schools, pay of teachers, clothing and subsistence of pupils, books, &c. The amount absolutely necessary is \$5,000. An average of 100 scholars could then be sustained. In my last annual report I stated the necessity of a new building, suitable for a boarding-house, in connection with the school. The building now in use is entirely unfit for the purpose. I hope to be able to build one the present year.

The missionary work of this agency is still continued by the Rev. Father Croquet, who labors with great zeal, and now, after fifteen years' service, sees the fruits of his labors in the fact that nearly every adult Indian and child belong to the church and comply with its requirements in their daily lives.

On the 11th instant, at the request of Hon. Benjamin Simpson, special commissioner to arrange with the Nez Percé Indians for their removal, I accompanied him to this country. After a council of three days, the Indians consented to remove to the mouth of Salmon River, now included in the Siletz reservation. Leaving the details of the negotiations made with them to be reported by Commissioner Simpson, I will state, as relating to this agency, that the Indians first desired to come here; if not, and they located at Salmon River, they wanted the jurisdiction of this agency extended over them. Before their consent was obtained, they were promised that they could have the benefit of the schools of this agency; have the same privileges of the saw and grist mill as the Indians living here; have their troubles settled here by the same laws that govern the Indians here; and that efforts would be made to have that portion of country to be occupied by them attached to this agency. Their reasons are—

1st. Their location, at the mouth of Salmon River, is but six or eight hours' drive from here, over a good wagon-road; when to reach the Siletz agency they have ten miles to go to Siletz River, thence by canoe forty miles to the agency; a journey of two days.

2d. They have, since the establishment of this agency, been accustomed here; are acquainted with the Indians; and have to come here to get their supplies and find a market for their products.

Under the circumstances their wishes are very reasonable, and as the promises have been made to them they should be fulfilled.

The act of Congress for the removal of these Indians was a very beneficial one, both to the Indians and the country. The Indians will now be under the civilizing influence of the Government, and a large extent of valuable country, comprising large bodies of tillable and grazing land, fine timber, &c., is opened for settlement, and is now rapidly being settled by white people.

Statistical report is herewith forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

them acquire the rudiments of English with remarkable facility. They are, as a rule, obedient, docile, and studious.

Some of the adults evince a strong desire to learn. Several men have formed the habit of coming often to my office with questions of various kind, sometimes geographical or astronomical, but more often concerning the interpretation of Scripture. A very good foundation for future educational work, the work which these Indians need, has been laid this year. It is, however, a matter of regret that, owing partly to the limited fund available and partly to the scattered condition of all the Indians outside of Qualla, it has been possible as yet to place schools within the reach of only about half the Indian population.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. MCCARTHY,

United States Special Agent for the Eastern Cherokee.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON.

October 2, 1876.

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

The Indians are still improving in the arts of civilization, every year showing a marked improvement in their habits of industry and manner of dress, labor, &c, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances under which they have labored for the past year, Congress having made no appropriation for any purposes at this agency, other than the support of schools.

The Indians have succeeded in raising a fair quantity of grain, considering the partial failure of crops the present year in many parts of the State, including this section of country. The wheat when first sowed gave promise of a very good yield, but later in the season, from some cause, the heads of grain were but partially filled, and in consequence the yield was very light. The hay-crop was very good and was cut and secured for winter use. Potatoes and other garden-vegetables were only grown in small quantities in their gardens, for want of seed, as I had no funds with which seed could be purchased, and the Indians, left to their own resources, could obtain but a meager supply.

The Indians have experienced great difficulty in keeping their agricultural implements, harness, machines, wagons, &c., in order, as I have been compelled to discharge all the mechanics from the service. As you are aware, I discharged all the employes from the service at this agency, save the school-teachers and interpreter, their salary being provided by treaty.

The sanitary condition of the Indians for the past year has been remarkably good, notwithstanding the fact that we were compelled to dispense with the services of our regular physician. We have, however, been fortunate in securing the services of a sister, who has, in addition to her duties as teacher, kindly dispensed medicines to the sick with the most gratifying success.

The school is in a very prosperous condition under the efficient management of Sister Mary, superior, and three assistants, two of whom are paid by the Department. The Indian children are advancing rapidly in their studies, and a marked improvement is noticeable in their manners and dress. The average attendance will reach about 50; many are becoming quite proficient in their studies and eager to acquire greater knowledge.

We have now in course of construction a "boarding-house" for the school, which, when completed, will furnish comfortable quarters for all those desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of the school. The building is a frame structure, 30 by 70 feet, two stories high, with two wings 24 by 68 feet each, and is being built at the joint expense of the Department and church, the former furnishing the material and the latter the mechanical labor.

During the month of August a delegation of the Salmon River and Nesucca Indians from the mouth of Salmon River visited this agency and expressed an earnest desire to become attached to and form a part of the Grand Ronde agency, giving as their reasons the close proximity of their present location to this agency; being only some 20 miles distant and having a good wagon-road, while to reach the headquarters of the Shosh agency they are compelled to travel by land some 8 or 10 miles, thence by water some 50 miles up the Shosh River, requiring from three to four days to make the round trip, while they can reach the headquarters of this agency and return to their homes by land in one day. These Indians to a great extent were enabled to subsist during the past winter by the assistance I was able to render them and the civility of the Indians of this agency, and the coming winter will find them equally as destitute, as the Government has failed to fulfill the promises made them by the honorable Commissioner Simpson, and of this they complain bitterly, and say that they gave up their homes and came to a country where they have neither food nor shelter;

and unless some funds can be secured with which to purchase food for these and some of the old and indigent of this agency, they will suffer greatly during the coming winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. B. SINNOTT,

United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

instruction has proven very beneficial, and the progress of the pupils in their studies and industrial habits has been to a high degree satisfactory.

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 \$1,000. Divine services 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, 1879. Also the petitions verified and forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of August 11, 1876, asking that they be attached to and form part of the Grand Ronde Reservation. When these Indians were moved to Salmon River from Nequatewa by Commissioner Sharpson, 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 grist mills as the Indians located here; that they were to have their troubles settled here by the same laws that govern the Indians of this agency; and that efforts would be made to have the Salmon River 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 an open canoe. 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 Nequatewas, Salmon River, and Tillamook 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 privileges 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 P. M. Wadsworth, United States Indian agent, Siletz Agency. * * *

During the year the agency has been visited by Inspector Gardner, Archbishop Seghers, and other personages 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 inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. R. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

KLASATHI AGENCY, OREGON,

August 30, 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 trumps about whisky, 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 weed 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, 29; deaths, 31 recorded; but I am satisfied that these figures are not correct, so far as births are concerned. I think there are more births. Number receiving medical treatment during the year 1891, but very many of these cases were of no moment.

Buildings are not 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 Alsea houses are now built. By dint of pushing, we got them built in time to secure the money allowed us for the purpose. Our mill needs repairing, and some new buildings put up for agent and employes. We need also a new barn, but these we hope to secure in then our future. I have said from the first that lumber was the great desideratum.

EMPLOYÉS.

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 employes. 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 brood sows, some chickens, &c., for the school; we are getting into shape to drive ahead. Some changes in the employes, 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 I expect him here in 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 opportunities 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 unaccredited 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 Alsea's, refenced the Government farm, looked after the whole reservation 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 several 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 Tillamook and Nantuxee Indians who were induced to come upon the reserve by Hon. Benj. Simpson under instructions from the Government, have not had the fulfillment of these 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 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.

lative assembly, which were likewise elected by the Indians. The Indians had become thoroughly accustomed to the operations of the local laws and proceedings of their own courts. Owing to this state of affairs I had much trouble in inducing the Indians to accept the judges of the court of Indian offenses and the rules governing the court. But during the year I constituted a police force of five men, one a lieutenant and chief judge of the court, two privates and associate judges, two other privates, one to act as sheriff, the other prosecuting attorney; and by using much time and patience I have succeeded in getting this police force in good working order and the Indians to adopt this court in lieu of their old court.

By the aid of my police force I was able to suppress one of the most potent evils that these Indians are subjected to—the introduction of whisky on the reservation. But for my police force I could not so perfectly prevent its introduction by white men.

The Indians of this agency during the year have been peaceable and in the main industrious and prosperous. They have increased the area of their farms by fencing some new land, which they have plowed and sown to grain, either wheat or oats. The prospect for a good crop is much better at this time of the year than I have ever seen these Indians have. The quality of the growing grain and meadows will compare favorably with any average community of white farmers. These Indians are all farmers, but a few of them successfully combine, on a small scale, stock raising with their agricultural pursuits. But few men know the monetary value of horses or cattle better than these Indians do.

In addition to building new fences, inclosing and plowing some additional fields of new land, many of them have built new houses, barns, and sheds, which will render themselves and families more comfortable through the winter, and also enable them to take better care of their live stock.

In this connection I would urge the speedy surveying of the land embraced in this reservation and the allotting the same to the Indians of this agency in lots of 150 acres to heads of families and 80 acres to single men over twenty-one years of age, and then, as soon after as may be practicable, lease to each a parcel of land, with a qualifying clause that they be not allowed to sell or otherwise encumber the same for such a period of time as, in the judgment of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, may be deemed proper.

There has been no visitation of epidemics, contagious, or other serious diseases among the Indians during the year. The character of sickness afflicting them has been uniformly amenable to treatment. The few deaths that have occurred among them have been among the old ones.

It is very noticeable that the confidence of the Indians is increasing from year to year in the power of the agency physician and efficacy of the medicine prescribed by him for the relief of the sick. It is their practice to notify the agency physician promptly when they occur a case of sickness among them. I am informed by the agency physician that the Indians make very commendable efforts to follow his directions in the treatment of their sick, and that such attentions of a hygienic nature as are given to them are obeyed to the letter. The influence of the native Indian doctor has nearly, if not entirely, ceased at this agency.

As an act of assistance to these Indians in their efforts to become self-supporting and qualify themselves to assume the responsible position of citizenship, I must respectfully recommend that the Department will continue to allow them a miller and sawyer and a blacksmith, and a reasonable quantity of suitable iron and steel, a carpenter or wheelwright, and a suitable quantity of material for his use in making such repairs as may be necessary, in order that their agricultural implements may be serviceable, and provide subsistence, clothing, &c., and teachers for schools; and a physician, with a sufficient quantity and quality of medicine, will deprive the Indians of an excuse to employ the native Indian doctor.

The Indians who reside at the mouth of Salmon River, though on territory claimed to belong to Siletz Agency, by reason of the fact that they have a good wagon road from this agency to the ocean beach at the mouth of Salmon River, come here, more or less of them every week, for the purpose of obtaining medicine and medical aid for their sick and such jobs of blacksmith and wood-work done for them as their necessities require. They also are compelled to pass through this agency, which is only 16 or 20 miles from their homes, to reach any store at which they can barter their fish, furs, hides, berries, &c., for groceries and other supplies that they may need. They also have their wheat ground into flour here. There is no other route that they can travel on horseback or in wagons to the outside country than through this agency. The Indians mentioned have come to this agency so frequently of late for the purposes stated that I deemed it but an act of justice to the Indians rightfully entitled to the services of the physician, blacksmith, and other mechanics at this agency to call the attention of the Department to the matter, and I requested the late honorable Commissioner to instruct me whether or not they were entitled to the benefits that they had been in the habit of obtaining at this agency. To my inquiries I have received no

answer as yet; so the condition of things mentioned above continues from week to week without instructions.

The agency has been visited during the year by Inspector Newell, Archbishop Gross, and several other men of note, all of whom speak in terms of praise of the efforts being made by the Indians to make a living by their own industry.

The boarding-school at this agency has been during the year under the supervision of the same Sister (Catholic) that had the supervision of the school last year. Progress made in the school during the year has been in every particular satisfactory.

The missionary work at this agency is still, as it has been for the last twenty-four years, under the supervision of the Reverend Father Croquet. The reverend father is an old pioneer priest, who has spent all his time without compensation, and frequently without food or shelter, other than that furnished him by the Indians, while making his annual pastoral visits to the people of his faith, many of whom reside on the Siletz Agency and at other points on the coast.

Statistics herewith.

Most respectfully submitted.

T. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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There is a notable increase in stock all over the reserve, as the Indians begin to see that there is money in stock. To any one 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 houses 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 their condition, and are doing it. I take pride in the fact that there is an improvement among them. There is one tribe there, the Tillamooks, that are hard to get waked up. The people from that quarter trap and fish considerable. They bring many of their furs here and sell them for cash and provisions. I issue to them as their needs 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 even 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. WADSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, August 10, 1886.

Sir: In compliance with circular from your office of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

In accordance with my 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 to my predecessor for all funds and public property in his possession and belonging to the Indian Department.

I found matters and things at the agency in a very fair 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 are for the most part composed of logs, put up twenty-five 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 employes' residences, 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 perceive by the records that the condition of these buildings has been often reported, so that I will only reiterate their recommendations on this subject.

The Indians of this reservation—which consist of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Mouthla tribes, numbering full bloods 723, mixed bloods 171, making a total of 894

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 at 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.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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 shows 193 males, 200 females, total 393 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:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Yonahla.....	6	Yonahla.....	34
Shasta.....	30	Lockisute.....	24
Boyer River.....	23	Wagon Lake.....	25
Mary's River.....	21	Road d'Orilla.....	6
Calapoia.....	5	Boquois.....	4
Cow Creek.....	28	Tillamook.....	6
Dumppan.....	10	Yashill.....	10
Oregon City.....	25		
Saniam.....	28	Total.....	393
Clackamas.....	26		

Children of school age from 6 to 16	70
Indians who can read English.....	131
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	300
Indians who wear citizens' dress (all).....	299

Dwelling houses:	
Indians.....	104
Built by Indians during the year.....	17
Cost of same to the Government (estimated).....	\$8

PURSUITS OF INDIANS, ETC.

Number Indian families engaged in cultivating farms and small patches of ground, 85; 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).....	acres..	8,000
Cultivated by Indians and mixed-bloods.....	do.....	319
Under fence.....	do.....	4,010
Forest during the year.....	acres..	2,377

As for crops raised I refer you to inclosed statistics. As for the spring wheat I have become disheartened on account of the dry weather for the two last seasons. We have not had any 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 these spurs until it reaches the Willamette valley, and spreads over it and leaves us without rain.

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 course 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 fuel 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 some 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 from time to time been discussed. The great majority of the Indians are opposed to removing; only a very small per centum 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.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON.
August 17, 1858.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1858.

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 203 males, 214 females; total, 422 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:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Yamhill	7	Yamhill	13
Shawia	21	Salmon River	2
Biggs River	27	Medala	11
Mary's River	11	Touchamste	15
Calapuya	5	Wapato Lake	3
Cow Creek	23	Band & Oreille	7
Umpqua	22	Truquon	4
Oregon City	28	Kluckama	42
Santiam	10		
Tillamook	5	Total	422

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, August 28, 1880.

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. Kerstow 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 herewith 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 trading business should be done away with; as far as I am concerned I ignore 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:

Tribes.	Number.	Tribes.	Number.
Yon Colla	7	Salmon River	4
Hogue River	27	Molalla	31
Mary's River	33	Lackiambuta	25
Galapagos	8	Wapato Lake	32
Cow Creek	21	Chackinpa	42
Langdon	23	Chasta	20
Oregon City	25	Pendorilla	7
Santiam	28	Iroquois	4
Tillamook	5		
Tanhill	13	Total	374

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, all	374
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians	113
Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year	7
Cost to the Government (estimated)	\$35
Acre.	
Tillable land (estimated)	8,000
Land cultivated by Indians	862
Land cultivated by school	46
Land under fence	4,020
Land fenced during the year	200

Produce raised (estimated) and stock owned.

	By Government.	By Indians.
Wheat	*419	5,255
Oats	*444	12,242
Pointed	400	2,650
Lumber sawed		112,788
Horses	3	22
Cattle	21	22
Sheep		40
Swine		448
Domestically raised	42	1,608

* By school.

† By both Government and Indians.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

There have been 209 allotments made this year. That includes all the applications for land while the allotter was here. I think this will encourage the Indians very much. It has had a good effect already.

Appendix X Enumeration of the Administrative Units of the Coast Reservation 1867

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to require special comment. The agencies in this State, their agents, the tribes located thereon, their numbers, &c., are enumerated as follows:

Agency.	Agent.	Tribes.	Number by last census.	Date of treaty.
Umatilla.....	William H. Barnhart.....	Walla-Walla.....	169	June 3, 1855.
		Coyote.....	304	do.
		Umatilla.....	235	do.
Warm Springs....	John Smith.....	Wasco.....	317	June 25, 1855.
		Deschutes.....	249	do.
		Tygh.....	347	do.
		John Day.....	131	do.
Absentees from all Grand Rando.....	The above tribes..... Anne Harvey.....	209	
		Mollain.....	61	Jan. 22, 1854.
		Turkana.....	75	do.
		Terrell.....	44	do.
		Clackamas.....	69	do.
		Tumwater.....	44	do.
		Luckiamie.....	35	do.
		Santiam.....	102	do.
		Marysville.....	45	do.
		Umpqua and Cal- aguona.....	223	Nov. 29, 1854.
		Umpqua, (Cow Creek band).....	38	Sept. 10, 1853.
		Rogue River.....	142	Sept. 10, 1853.
		Molai.....	173	Dec. 21, 1854.
		Kostucka.....	300	No treaty.
		Salmon River.....		
		Tillamook.....		
Siletz.....	Benjamin Simpson.....	Foot-foot-mo-ny.....	227	do.
		Muck-en-not-en-ay.....	249	do.
		Noltaucnah.....	151	do.
		Euchre.....	151	do.
		Joshua.....	260	do.
		Chemee.....	211	do.
		Cogwilt.....	142	do.
		Port Orford.....	120	do.
		Clatsa Clatsa.....	162	do.
		Rogue River.....	34	Sept. 10, 1853.
		Clatsa Scatom.....	123	Nov. 12, 1854.
		Umpqua.....		
		Belmarsh.....	38	No treaty.
		Sizes.....	125	do.
		Flores Creek.....	70	do.
Alsea.....	G. W. Collins, sub-agent.	Coos.....	140	do.
		Umpqua.....	102	do.
		Siusson.....	133	do.
		Alsea.....	150	do.
Klamath.....	L. Applegate.....	Klamath.....	1,200	Oct. 15, 1861.
		Monder.....	700	do.
		Tahoeelsia Sauka.....	100	do.
Total.....			6,005	

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

Quoted in Stephen Dow Beckham, Oregon's Coast Reservation: Tribal Distribution, Administration, and the Particular History of Federal Relations of the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw. Report Submitted to Tribal Council, Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw. 2006.

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 protion 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 protions 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

Reservation	Created	Moved	Notes
Table Rock Reservation	November 15 1854	Spring 1854	Rogue River, Chasta, Scotons, Grave Creeks
Headwaters of the Yamhill River Indian Reservation		November-December 1855 January-April 1856	Temporary reservation or Grand Ronde Encampment or Yamhill River Reservation, removed Lower Umpqua, Rogue River, Shasta, Klamath, Modoc. (Klamath and Modoc returned to S. Oregon in 1857)
Coast Reservation	November 9, 1855		For the Coast, Umpqua and Willamette Valley Indians,
Coast/Siletz Agency	December 1855	July 1856	2/3 of Rogue Rivers in May 1857
Port Orford sub-Agency	May 1856	Mid-June 1856	Rogue bands, Chetcos, Pistol Rivers- Left in two steamships and one overland trip to the Coast reservation beginning June 21, 1856
Umpqua/Alcea Sub-agency	July 1856		Coos, Lower Umpqua, Alsea, Siuslaw remained in Winchester Bay and Alsea bay
Grand Ronde Reservation	June 30, 1857	June 30, 1857	Rogue Rivers, Confederated bands of the Willamette Valley, Umpquas and Calapooias of the Umpqua Valley, Mo-lal-la-las or Molel tribe, Cow Creek Band of Umpquas
Coast Reservation	December 21, 1865		Reduction of land

Alsea Sub-agency Closed "Siletz Reservation" created	March 3, 1875		Reduction of land, Alsea sub-agency is subsumed into the Siletz agency.
Salmon River Settlement	Summer 1877	Summer 1877	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.
Siletz Reservation allotted, land reductions	1891-1892	1892	Agreement of October 31, 1892
Western Oregon Indian Termination Act	1954		
Siletz Restoration Act	November 1977		
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Restoration Act	December 1982		
Grand Ronde Restoration Act	November 1983		
Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Restoration Act	October 1984		
Coquille Indian Tribe Restoration Act	June 1989		