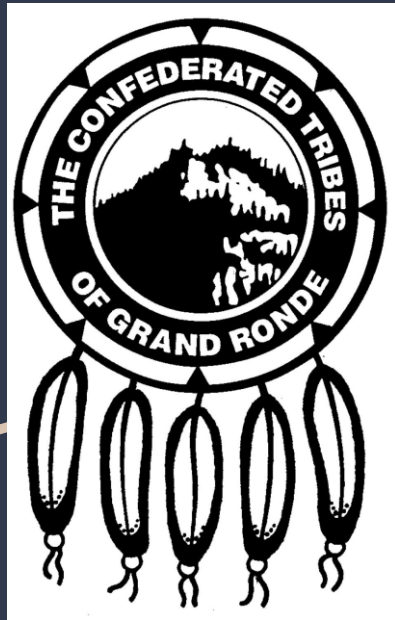


The 5 Principal Tribes

EXPLORING THE GRAND RONDE (shawash-ili?i) TRIBAL LOGO AND THE 5 TRIBES IT STANDS TO REPRESENT



The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Tribal Logo



- **Logo:** a graphic representation or symbol of a company/organization name
- The CTGR Tribal Logo was designed by Grand Ronde Tribal Member, Roy Harrison – son of Tribal leader and past Tribal Council member Kathryn Harrison

The Five Feathers

(qwinəm) (kələkələ-tipsu)



The five feathers in the CTGR logo represent the 5 largest tribes who relocated to Grand Ronde

More than 30 tribes and bands were gathered from Western Oregon, Southwestern Washington, and Northern California and were removed to the Grand Ronde Reservation

This removal occurred after the tribes and bands signed seven treaties with the United States Government from 1853-1855

The 5 Largest Tribes

Molalla - molala

Kalapuya - k'alap^huya

Umpqua - ampkwa

Chasta Costa - chasti

Rogue River - inatay-

Molalla

mow-laa-luh



The Northern Molallas

Birthplace: The Northern Cascades in Oregon, near Mt. Hood

In the winter, the Northern Molalla had villages (t^hawn) from Mt. Hood to present-day Oregon City and just east of Salem to the foot of Mt. Jefferson

Housing: homes made from mud, cedar, and hemlock

Travel: used dugout canoes (kənim) and horses (k^hiyutən) (early 1800s)



The Southern Molallas

- Part of the tribes and bands of the Umpqua Basin
- Estimated at 500 in number
- Hunting & Gathering:
 - Larger game animals (elk - *mulak*, deer - *mawich*, bear - *itsxut*)
 - Masters of the bow & arrow
 - Created handmade rope traps to catch deer along the trails. Ropes were traditionally made from cedar, dogbane, or stinging nettles

Cedar



Dogbane



Stinging Nettles

Important Individuals

Molalla Kate

- Known for her baskets (upqwəna) , stringing bead necklaces, baking bread, and many other skills
- Was thought to be an Native American doctor
- Sister to Henry Yelkis

Henry Yelkis

- A Molalla Chief who signed the Willamette Valley Treaty in 1855.
- Lived most of his life at Dickey Prairie



Kalapuya

cal-uh-poo-yuh



Kalapuya

Location: Covered much of the Willamette Valley – lived in permanent homes during the winter and traveled throughout the warmer months

Estimated 20,000 in number (population)

Travel: The Kalapuya traveled to harvest, hunt, fish, and trade with their neighboring tribes/bands (especially the Molalla)



A Hunting and Gathering Culture

Known for their harvesting method of **fire to burn (paya)**. The Kalapuya would burn to make open pastures which helped create a better habitat for **elk (mulak)**, **deer (mawich)**, **camas roots (lakamas)**, **tarweed seeds (limulo-saplil^or)**, and **hazelnuts (taqwəla)**.

When the land was burned, it often burned the **grasshoppers (tlak^{hət}tlak)** that lived there. The women gathered up the grasshoppers for eating. Very little went to waste in the Tribe.



Camas



Elk



Grasshopper

Important Individuals

Chief Alquema (Joseph Hutchins)

Tekopa band of the Santiam Tribe of Kalapuya

Worked to minimize the trauma of the relocation to the reservation

Chief Chafan

Champoege (sham-poo-eg) band of Kalapuya



Chief Alquema – Joseph Hutchins

Chief Chafan



Umpqua

uhmp-kwuh



Umpqua

Once numbered ~3,200 people

Location: Southwest Oregon in the Umpqua Valley, near Roseburg territory.

They were **seasonal gatherers** – migrated to different part of Southwest Oregon valley at different times of the year depending on local custom and available resources.

Like the Kalapuya - they would burn (paya) prairies during the fall, which kept the area rich in wild blackberries (lik^hamuks) and other plant foods. It would also attract game animals.



Hunting & Gathering

Umpqua hunters used yew wood bows, as well as snared and pitfall traps, to catch smaller game.

Camas roots (lakamas) and acorns (k'anawis) were also part of the Umpqua diet.

Each spring the Umpqua Band would follow **migrating Chinook salmon (samən)** upriver to areas such as Narrow Falls, Rock Creek, and high mountain plateaus.

Dried and smoked fish, as well as fish head soup, were some of the traditional Umpqua delicacies.

They believed in living harmoniously with their environment.



Smoking Salmon. Photo Credit: Tim Chacon

Important Individuals

Chief General Jackson

Also known as Tas-yah

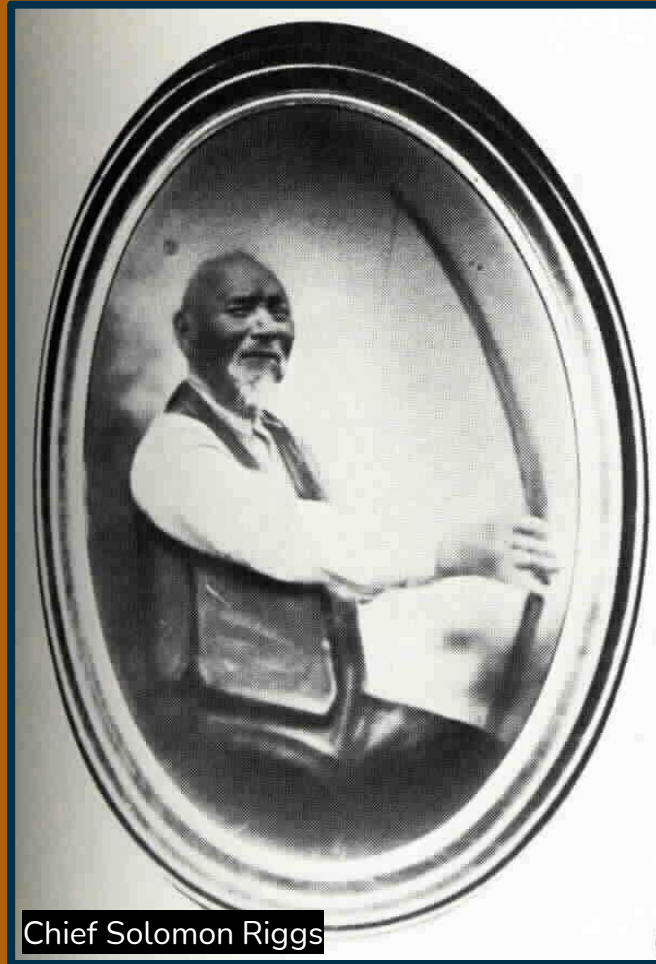
Signed the Treaty with the Umpqua & Kalapuya in 1854

Chief Solomon Riggs

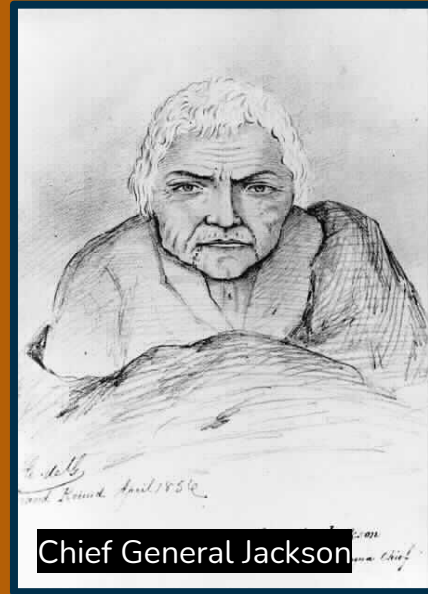
One of the richest Umpqua, his father was also chief

Solomon Riggs was not his real (Indian) name – he took the name of his White employer after being relocated to the Reservation

He was one of the oldest males on the reservation



Chief Solomon Riggs



Chief General Jackson

Chasta Costa

(ch-ahstah)



Chasta Costa

Location: The middle of Rogue River, one mile below the mouth of Applegate Creek to the headwaters of Jump-Off-Jo Creek; their boundary went to the summit of the main ridge of the Siskiyou Mountains.

Athabaskan ([ath-uh-bas-kuh n](#))

-speaking Tribe

Chasta Costa were related to Takelma (Indian Tribes near the Rogue Valley) by marriage



Applegate Lake on the Applegate River (1998)
Photo Credit: Bill Johnson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Traditional Lifeways

Chasta Costas moved around from the coast to the mountains and valley to find what they needed to survive. They fished and hunted for food in each of these areas.

They also participated in **gathering**. An example is the gathering of roots (kakwa-tsiltsil), berries (ulali), nuts (faqwala), and acorns (k'anawi)

They had **naming ceremonies** – an event in which an infant, youth, or adult is given a name or names

Engaged in **warfare**, primarily for status and acquiring slaves

Strings of **dentalium shells (kupkup)** were used as money, along with the other tribes in the Pacific Northwest



Dentalium Shell & Bead Necklace, Photo from Oregon
Historical Society Museum 94-1.210

Art Forms

Forms of Dance (tanis): Line dancing, Nedash, Feather dancing

Rich tradition in basket making.

Basket hats were common attire for women.



Important Individual

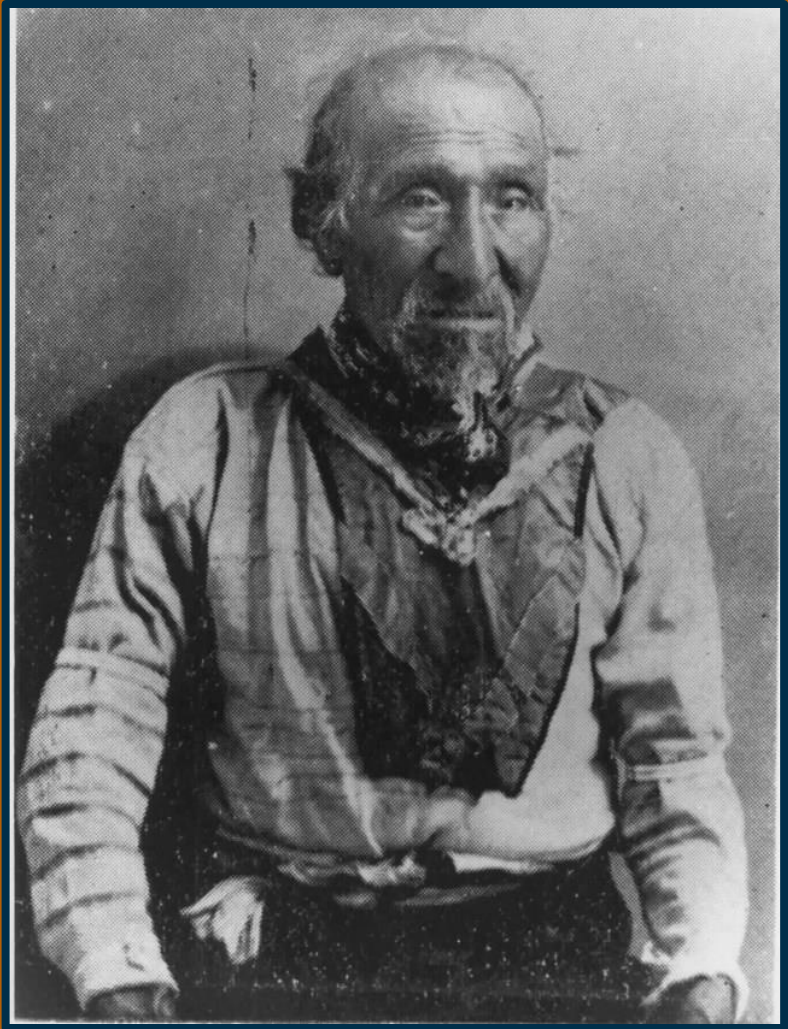
Tecumtum – “Elk Killer”

Also known as Chief John, Old John, and Tye John, John Chamberlin

Takelma warrior and leader

Chief of the Etch-ka-taw-wah band of Athabaskan Indians

Extremely active in the fights against settlers and the sovereign rights of tribes



Rogue River

(rowg ri-vr)



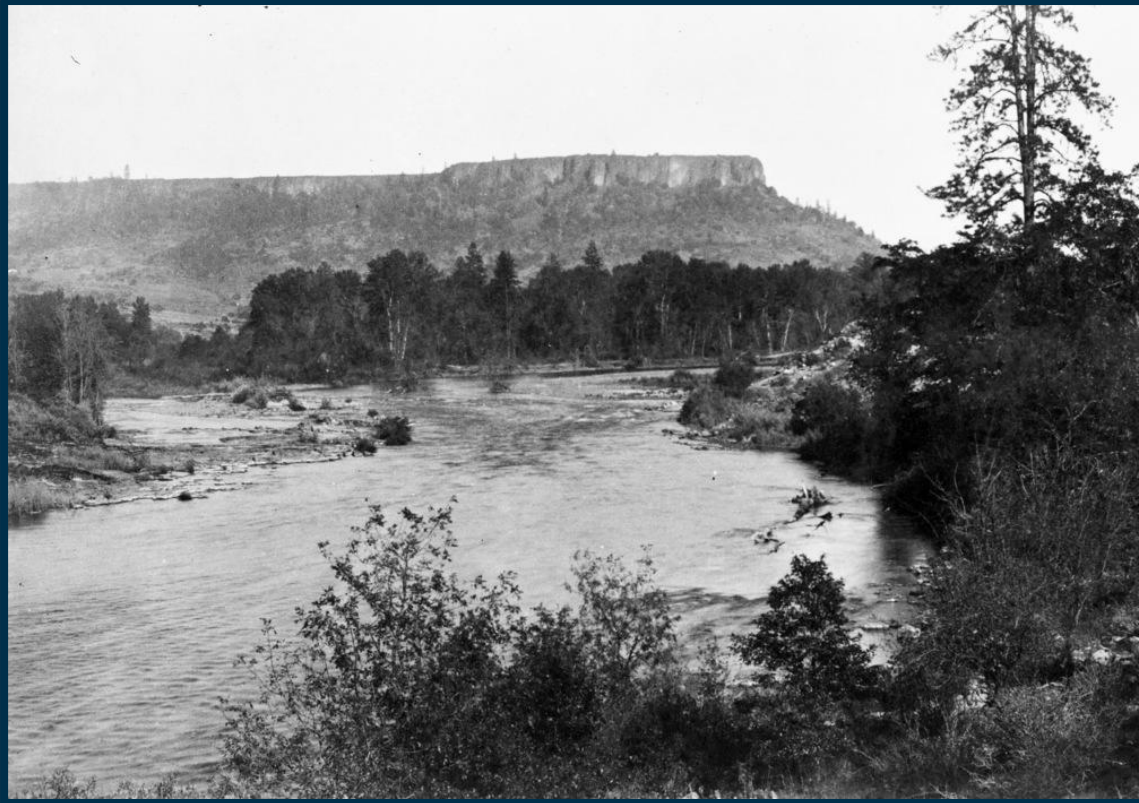
Rogue River - Takelma -

“Rogue River” – A general name for the Takelma, Athbaskan, and Shasta people

Location: They occupied the rugged interior around Table Rocks and the Cascades, in the area of present-day Jacksonville.

Other Takelma communities clustered around the northern banks of the Rogue River centered in the Siskiyou National Forest; Cow Creek near Canyonville; and within the southwestern valley towards California.

Independent bands typically ranged from 80-100 members



Fashion

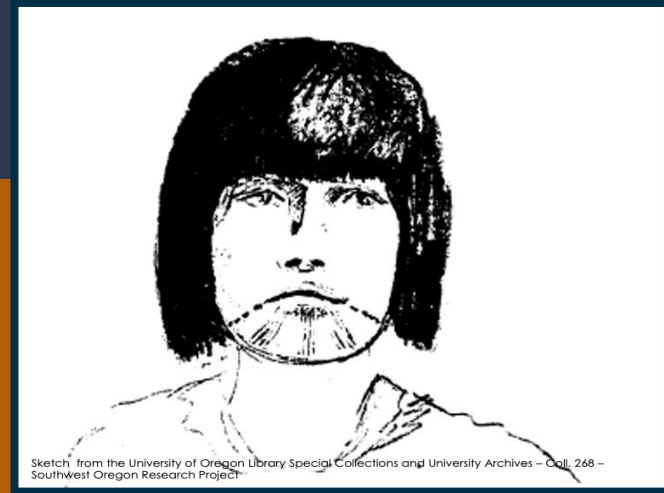
Takelma culture put a high value on **wealth and beauty**

They had pride in the abundance of **dentalium shells (kupkup)**

Takelma men wore **buckskin shirts and pants or leggings**, and hats made of bear skin or deer scalp. Deerskin blankets were also occasionally worn.

Knee-length **buckskin dresses with white grass tassels** and **Chasta-made basket hats** were worn by the women.

Facial charcoal tattoos in the form of three downward stripes on the chin were common for the women. Men used tattoo markings on their left arms to measure dentalium and display wealth.



Important Individuals: Chief Brothers

Chief Toquahear – also known as “Sam”

Chief of a Rogue River Takelma

Chief Apserkahar – also known as Tye Jo,
Joapserkahar, Chief Jo, and Horse Rider

Chief of a Rogue River Takelma

Best known for his peacemaking efforts

Believed to be called “Jo” after requesting to be named after Joseph Lane, (the Superintendent of Indian Affairs) whom he respected

Both brothers were involved in treaty councils and treaty signing at Table Rock



Chief Toquahear, also known as “Sam” – portrait sketched at Oregon’s Grand Ronde Agency when he arrived in 1856. Artist – Eugene De Girardin.