

**Anne Cook**

---

**From:** G+G <gng-gng.net@shared1.ccsend.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 15, 2025 9:26 AM  
**To:** annecook@coquilleiha.org  
**Subject:** Native Elements: Tribes Edition



**The Pueblo of Jemez** is an independent sovereign nation with an independent government and tribal court system. The secular Tribal Government includes the Tribal Council, the Jemez Governor, two Lt. Governors, two fiscales, and a sheriff. The 2nd Lt. Governor is also the governor of the Pueblo of Pecos. Traditional matters are still handled through a separate governing body that is rooted in prehistory. This traditional government includes the spiritual and society leaders, a War Captain and Lt. War Captain.

**Running** is an old Jemez pastime and ceremonial activity, grew even more popular than it had been before World War II. The year 1959 saw the **first annual Jemez All-Indian Track and Field Meet**, won by runners from Jemez seven times in the first ten years. A Jemez runner, **Steve Gachupin**, won the **Pikes Peak Marathon** in 1968, setting a record by reaching the top in just 2 hours, 14 minutes, 56 seconds.

**3,400**  
Enrolled  
Tribal  
Members

In October, 2024, The Interior Department Signed a Settlement Agreement **Recognizing Jemez Pueblo's Rights** to Occupy and Use Banco Bonito in the Valles Caldera National Preserve for Traditional Cultural and Religious Purposes.



### Jemez Pueblo

In the year 1838, Jemez culture became diversified when the Towa speaking people from the Pueblo of Pecos (located east of Santa Fe) resettled at the Pueblo of Jemez in order to **escape** the increasing depredations of the Spanish and Comanche cultures. Readily welcomed by the Jemez people, the Pecos culture was rapidly integrated into Jemez Society, and in 1936, both cultural groups were **legally merged** into one by an Act of Congress. Today, the Pecos culture still survives at Jemez.


The Pueblo of Jemez (pronounced "**Hay-mess**" or **traditionally as "He-mish"**) is one of the 19 pueblos located in New Mexico. Most Tribal Members reside in a puebloan village that is known as "Walatowa" (a Towa word meaning "this is the place"). **Walatowa** is located in North-Central New Mexico, within the southern end of the Canon de Don Diego. It is located on State Road 4 approximately one hour northwest of Albuquerque (55 miles) and approximately one hour and twenty minutes southwest of Santa Fe.

Largely due to the fact that the **St. Regis Mohawk Reservation** is situated next to a Superfund site highly contaminated with toxic chemicals, this Tribe has one of the most advanced environment divisions of any Tribe in the Country.

Located in Northern New York State and literally bisected by the United States-Canada Border, the present territory, called **Akwesasne**, a **Mohawk word for "Land Where the Partridge Drums"** is divided into two separate federally recognized jurisdictions, The St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne, and one traditional governing body encompassing all of Akwesasne, the Mohawk Nation Council of Chiefs.

Over **15,000** Enrolled Tribal Members

The original homeland is the north eastern region of **New York State** extending into southern **Canada** and **Vermont**.



**Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe**

The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Council recently signed the Akwesasne Mohawk Land Claim Settlement Agreement with New York State which returned **3,500** acres to the Tribe plus opportunity for up to **14,000** total acres in the land claim areas.

The Mohawk are traditionally the keepers of the **Eastern Door of the Iroquois Confederacy**, also known as the Six Nations Confederacy or the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.

The Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon is a federally recognized Tribe that includes over **30 Tribes and bands** from western Oregon, northern California, and southwest Washington. These include tribal bands from the **Kalapuya, Molalla, Chasta, Umpqua, Rogue River, Chinook, and Tillamook**. The Tribe is active throughout its ancestral homelands but located in western Oregon where it has a

In the winter of 1856, the federal government began the **forced removal** of the Umpqua, Southern Kalapuya, Rogue River and Chasta peoples to what would become a **61,000-acre reservation** in Oregon's coast range. This "**trail of tears**" marched hundreds of native people over 200 miles north across rough terrain during harsh winter conditions.

With approximately **5,400** enrolled tribal members, the Tribe is governed by a nine-member Tribal Council that is elected by the Tribe's voting membership.

The Grand Ronde Tribe's federal **recognition** ended on August 13, 1954 when Congress passed the **Western Oregon Termination Act**.



### Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde

As of the fourth quarter of 2024, the Grand Ronde Tribe's philanthropic giving has surpassed \$100 million with **3,394 grants awarded** since 1997.

On November 22, 1983 President Ronald Reagan signed the Grand Ronde Restoration Act (Public Law 98-165). **Five years** later the Tribe regained **9,811 acres** of the original reservation when the Grand Ronde Reservation Act was signed on September 9, 1988.

There are **3,143 counties** in the United States. Oglala Lakota County, contained entirely within the boundaries of the Pine Ridge Reservation, has the lowest per capita income (\$8,768) in the country, and ranks as the "**poorest**" county in the nation.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe has taken several pathways recently to protect the Black Hills, **including blocking uranium mining and a memorandum of understanding with the U.S. Forest Service.**

The Oglala Sioux Tribe has over **52,000** Enrolled Tribal Members.

Located in the southwestern corner of South Dakota, the **Pine Ridge Reservation** is approximately 100 miles from Rapid City. Surrounded by rolling prairie, Badlands, and the Black Hills



### Oglala Sioux Tribe

**The Oglala** (pronounced; oga'lala, meaning "to scatter one's own in the Lakota language). **One of the seven subtribes of the Lakota people who, along with the Dakota, make up the Očhéthi Šakówiŋ (Seven Council Fires).** A majority of the Oglala live on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, the eighth-largest Native American reservation in the United States.

The Oglala Sioux Tribe's government is comprised of a **twenty-one member council**, who are elected officials in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

G+G | gng.net | Portland, OR 97201 US

[Unsubscribe](#) | [Update Profile](#) | [Constant Contact Data Notice](#)



Try email marketing for free today!