In 1780, before the expedition of Lewis and Clark, there were many Native American tribes across Oregon, including the Chinook, Kalapooia, and Molalla. They lived mainly along the coast and in the Willamette River and lower Columbia River. In the mid-1800s, the 49th parallel was set as the International Border, gold was discovered in California, and the Oregon Trail was opened up. Settlers from eastern states began to pour in to the west. Fighting and European diseases such as smallpox killed many Native Americans. Some tribes were wiped out of existence. The remaining tribes were placed on reservations. Oregon has three main reservations - Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Grand Ronde - and a few smaller ones like Cow Creek and Siletz. Today, however, many Native Americans live off the reservations in cities and rural areas throughout the state.