



Documents relating to the negotiation of unratified treaties with the various bands of Mission Indians of California. 1851-1852

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1851-1852

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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
NEGOTIATION OF UNRATIFIED TREATIES WITH
THE VARIOUS BANDS OF MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

Note: These treaties were negotiated in 1851 and 1852, and were sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in April 1852. Transmitted to the Senate of the United States in 1852, the existence and contents of these treaties were not made public until January 18, 1905.

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California May 13 1858.

Redick - M. C. Lee.

San Francisco May 28. 1858

State letters transmitted per steamer
on 15th May & forwards copy of Central
Journal of Proceedings of Com. Is on
his way to northern part of the state -
the Indians there are said to be nu-
merous and hostile want money
and advice. Col. Barber has made
a treaty with 12 more tribes. Dr
Wozencraft on his way to Denton.
Enclosed copy of letter to him relative
to salary, mileage and Indian goods.

On the point of mileage acts
or instructions.

Rec'd - 9 July 1858.
in Case File.

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San Francisco May 29/51.

Hon. Luke Lea Comm'r. Indian Affairs
Washington City Mr.

By the manner here, 15th inst.)
I transmitted to you a copy of a joint letter from myself & Colleagues written
at Camp Barber on the San Joaquin 1st inst., accompanying copy
of Treaty made on the 29th ult. with the important tribes residing in
the State of California.

To my Colleagues, & friends, of my acts as Adjutant Gen. to the 13th Inf.
One copy of was forwarded to the Adj'ty. The second copy of personal
to the Adj'ty, will be enclosed in this (sent in a separate envelope).

On the 22nd inst I addressed from Benicia, the head
Quarter of Maj. Small, the present Commander of this Military
Division, from whom I expect to obtain a full account of the number
of men, to accompany myself, Secretary, Interpreter, & an
exploring party through the Northern part of this State. We are
embarrassed in arranging for this journey, by the want of money
in the Military Chest, as well as the lack of reliable information
of the numbers, and location, of the Indian tribes, inhabiting
the State. From all the information I have yet collected from
Traders, Miners & Travellers, who have visited the Coast, and
penetrated the interior of that, till lately, unexplored country,
the Indians are quite numerous. And by far the most hostile,
of their race in this State. Their principal settlements are said
to be on Russian, Eel, Trinity, Scotts, and Klamath Rivers.
In general they are hostile to the whites, who have intruded
on their lands, and have very little idea of their numbers, or
power, of the country, and none at all, of the Government.

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Their languages are represented as extremely ~~various~~
meager, and limited. scarce any two tribes can
understand each other's lingo. This will render inter-
course with them difficult and probably in some
cases, impossible. It will also involve a much larger
outlay for interpreters, pony, &c. In all other parts of
California there can be found among the wild tribes,
some who can understand Spanish, & at least the
corrupted, broken lingo of the Native Mexican.

Advises from your Department by the last steamer which
brought New York dates to the 11th or 12th April of the next
year, are here 5th or 6th prop., bring me checks, make
Collector for the sum Appropriated, I will be able to move in
a few days. Otherwise I shall have to remain here, making
until the "Society of Indian Exploration," is paid a of War
each mo. — — — — — I have a letter from Col. Barber dated 16th inst, at Camp Bell, M'Kings River, advising of his
having closed a Treaty, which we had previously arranged
for, with 12 more of the tribes in that quarter. Numbering
some 4200 souls, leaving but 3 small tribe unprovided.
On the whole frontier of over 200 miles extending along the
foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, North, to about the latitude
of 38^o N. Lat. A copy of this Treaty has, except enclosures, been
forwarded to you. Your favor will be much
be involved in difficulty in making the stipulations for subsistence
for these tribes in 1857. Col. Barber don't let ather suppose
that Congress, had placed at our disposal, at least the
sum requested in your Report \$75000. While my present under-
standing is that, only \$25000 was granted us. Dr. Maynor off

left this on the 24th inst. to meet the Indians near Dent's Ferry, on the
Stonington, about 50 miles East of Stockton, and the same amount
when we wrote you in February from Camp Grayson. Enclosed is
a copy of my letter to him of that date, giving the amt. of money & goods
turned over to him. We shall send him of goods as well as money.

Very Respectfully

P.S.

Yours afft St.

In making up my acc'ts for the quarter ending 9th April, *Patrick McKee*

~~Robtson & myself with trunks from the interior of Kent & Va.
6000 miles at 10[¢] \$600. and Dr. Wagnalls
from New Orleans 5000 miles \$500. — The Doct Complains
of this, and upon the strength of conversations with Senator Gwynne,
and Col. Miller (late Boundary Commissioner) claims an allowance of
\$750; for trunks. I will enclose an extract from a note I wrote
him, in reply, on the 22nd Inst., and will then let you to let me know
On receipt of this, the proper authority to allow myself & colleagues, by
way of credit, for this item. I suppose the allowance made
to the members of Congress from California, may be allowed
to us. — On this point, I desire your particular instructions. Please
forward the enclosed letter to my son at Voluntown —~~

N. McKee

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Copies. Letters from
R. W. Motte to
P. M. Wozencraft
May 22 & 24 (A.D. 1857)

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Extract of letter from J M Kee to O M Hogenmorth
Dr O M Hogenmorth San Francisco May 22 '57
Dear Commt Present

On my return from Benicia, arranging for a small escort for my contemplated journey north, I have found on my table your favor of 16th & note contents. - With Senator Brynner's views on the subject of mileage I was acquainted some days since, and would have allowed you more than \$ 500 if I could have estimated the distance from New Orleans to this City at over 5000 miles, and had not been restricted, by the letter of our instructions to ten cents per mile - Col Barbours residence in Kentucky, & my own in Virginia is much more than 1000 miles further off than New Orleans. Nevertheless I assume as the basis of my entries 5000 miles. As you deem this to be too low & claim an allowance of \$ 750 - I have concluded to submit the whole question to the Department at Washington, and will hereafter make such alterations in our accounts, as Mr Lea may order or authorize -

It is customary as I understand to pay Salaries quarterly; and as our Commissions as Commissioners bear date of the Oct '50 divide my entries for the first two quarters on the 9th April '57 allowing each Commt credit for 182 days at \$ 8 per day - As to the item of 11.80 paid for Telegraphing, you expressed yourself satisfied at Camp Barbours, and I supposed were so. - I will repeat the information I then gave you. Six ⁸⁰/₁₀₀ dollars was paid at Wheeling for my 2^d dispatch to you at New Orleans, on the 16th October at the suggestion of Mr Longherry acting Commt and of 5.00 - was paid at Baltimore on the 4th Novr for my 3^d dispatch to you - stating -

that your draft for \$2000 should be paid in New York
I supposed this was all for your accomodation. - but if you
think the expense should fall on me, say so, and I will pass
the Amt to your Credit - I do not therefore see any necessity
for altering my entries at present - or changing the account
rendered you on the 13th inst. by which a balance stands at
your debit of 1080⁸⁰/_{\$100} - I will examine the service of
the Goods remaining on hand in this City, and turn over to
you a full proportion of the packages, reserving a small
lot, which Col Barbour has just requested me to ship for
him by way of Los Angelos and a few packages for
my own "district" — — —

Copy

Mr O M Wozencraft

San Francisco May 24th 51

Dear Comr.

Sir

Your note of last Evening is recd
Enclosed I hand you my check for 150\$ making with balance as
rendered, in all at your debit, on my Books, of 1230⁸⁰/_{\$100} Sales and no
service of 6pkgs Indian Goods this day shipped to Stockton for you
true Amt at original Cost of 584⁰⁵/_{\$100} - The 5 packages pre-
viously left for you at Davis & Smiths, Stockton are said to have been
completely destroyed at the late fire, the original Cost of which was
\$481²⁵/_{\$100} as per Item^e herewith - Many of them were saved,
you will please get them, and report to me the number & Amt. As the estimate
of my acc't sent the Department to the 13th inst, the purchase of
the Team of Cattle from Tablo de la Poba. 13^{1/2} head at 40\$ =
\$556⁴⁰/_{\$100}, and of 14 head from Scott & Montgomery, were not in-
cluded & will have to be settled for out of the first remittance as
I may get from the Department

Rufus Young McKee

In continuation.—

Journal of U.S. Indian Commissioners for California

April 5th 1851

At Same Camp - "McLean"

The Chief Bon-tis-ta returned this evening and reports that he overtook a portion of the "Wok-cho's" Indians in the mountains & prevailed upon them to return with him. That the Yo-sim-i-tes had crossed the mountains to a severe snow storm, prevented him following them but, prevailed upon several of the Wok-choo Bravos to wait & when the storm subsided, endeavor to entice the Yo-sim-i-tes, so return, that, all they had heard of the treachery of the Commissioners was false.

The principal Chief of the "Wok-choo" returned with such of his tribe, ^{that}, were with him, to camp with Bon-tis-ta & now instead of finding 5 or 6 Chiefs to treat with, we have but one, because the "Chon-chilles" having by threats of punishment, lying &c. prevented others from coming in. — Major Savage, of the Volunteers, visited camp last evening, & after all the above facts, were discussed & examined by the Commissioners. It was deemed expedient that he (Major S) might ~~or should~~ arrange to march to the mountains, as early as possible and force the Chon-chilles to come to terms, with his whole force —

One pair of blankets, 1 pair of pantaloons, 1 flannel shirt & 1 Huf were presented to the chief Bon-tis-ta, by the Commissioners upon his return from the mountains this evening as a reward for his services —

April 6th '51

At Same Camp - "McLean" — A few Indians came in to camp today for provisions which were supplied them — It is now a well ascertained fact that the Chon-chilles tribe of Indians, are the controlling tribe for some distance along the mountains, North, & South. It is supposed they number ~~to~~ one thousand warriors — Also that they have given

strong evidence of their hostility to the Government, rejecting all overtures of peace, with the determination to kill burn & destroy any persons or property they can surprise as heretofore also that they by threats & persuasions prevent the smaller tribes from making or uniting in treaties of peace &c. with the Government through the Commissioners -

The question - "what course shall be pursued towards the Chon-chili?" is now under consideration, as it is useless to send Comies after Comies, endeavoring to effect arrangements with smaller tribes, while threatened with summary punishment as above.

Monday April 7th '51

At Same Camp. "McLean"

Indian runners came in to Maj Savage this morning stating that the "Chon-chili" Tribe were on their way in to effect a treaty - This is deemed to be from good authority - It will require 4 or 5 days for them to reach us, and nothing can be done elsewhere until this powerful tribe are taken care of - The small portion of the "Brook-Choo's" that returned with Bon-ti-to are still encamped some 3 miles above us & are supplied with provisions

Tuesday April 8th '51

At Same Camp - "McLean"

Col Adam Johnston left camp today, to proceed to the Indian Settlement, between the Mercedo and Tuolumne Rivers & if possible prevent the traders supplying the Indians with Whiskey &c, also prevent any other abuses & supply the Indians with such food as may be actually necessary - Mr Mallard the claimant of the 3 horses in possession of Indians (as mentioned under date of 3rd ultim) came in to camp today to prove his title to them - By mutual agreement the matter was left to the arbitration of Capt Elckyes of this Escort & Capt Bolen of the volunteers, these

Genl. met & called upon said Brallard to produce the 3 Bills of sale to him of said horses, produced by him as evidence of his title before R McKee while conversing upon this subject a day or two since - These Bills of Sale he professed to have lost. As these Bills were deemed forggeries by R McKee, Capt Keyes refused to hear any evidence until the said Bills were produced so as to examine the matter thoroughly - The horses are now in the Commissioners possession, ^{to be held} until the rightful owner shall prove his property - The work chow band are still encamped near us -

Wednesday April 9th 51

At same Camp "McKean" - Nothing new today tedious to wait so long at one place - A few of the Chow, chelle women have come in from the mountains & report that others of them Indo are on the way - Capt Haler, our guide, has been sent to the San Joaquin River to visit the Indians there, and expecting our animal there, & tell them the Commissioners will be detained here longer than expected, but will be there soon after while - We may remove our Camp to the San Joaquin, soon

Thursday April 10th

At same Camp "McKean" - Indian affairs have been under special consideration today - May Garage visited Camp today & reports that he expects runners in from the mountains. their report will govern the movements of the Commissioners, all the pkgs of Indian Goods ordered from San Francisco but 5, arrived this evening per wagon train. the Indians above us are as usual supplied with subsistence -

Friday April 11th

At same Camp - "McKean" - Nothing as yet from the Indian Runners - Capt Haler returned from the

San Joaquin, this evening & reports that, there is about 400 Indians upon that stream without provisions, 40 others are coming every day & say they cannot go back for fear of the Chon-chilles - It will be determined tomorrow what course to pursue in regard to those Indians upon the San Joaquin - Two Wagons were dispatched yesterday in order forwarded to day for flour at Stockton & the remaining 5 Bales of Indian Goods. It has been deemed best, evident that the Camp should be removed to a point upon the San Joaquin River — The flour sent for
shipped by moonhead Whaleroad starting on
on 1st inst

Saturday April 12 to

Rio San Joaquin

The Chon-chille Captain

Ito-ro-cho-, one of the expected runners, arrived at the Indian Camp today & reports the cause of the delay of the "Chon-chilles" in coming in, to be the severe illness and expected death of their principal Chief who has been severely wounded in an engagement with the Whites. As soon as possible after his death (Captain hourly) & the observance of the funeral Rites, they would come in for a talk — O.M. Hazen craft with Lieut Hamilton as Interpreter rode up to the Indian Camp & arranged with them, to come over & treat with us on this River, leaving a bullock for them —

Our Camp was struck at 6 P.M. & the Commissaries accompanied by their Escort, after a night march reached this Stream at 11 P.M.

Distance 15 miles Total 165

Sunday April 13 '51 —

Rio San Joaquin — Remained in Camp all day, the Quarter Master Deptt engaged in crossing wagons, provisions &c over this River, which is here a deep rapid stream, about 75 yds in width, —

Monday April 14th '51

At Camp Garberville. We marched today at

#5-

2 P.M. quenched this camp at 5 P.M. situated at the foot of one of the principal foot hills, - nearer the Sierra Nevada than any of our previous Camps. - We are immediately on the southern bank of the San Joaquin - Some 2 or 300 Indians are encamped below us - Indian men, women, & children, living in wigwams of bushes & branches of trees, the most of them nearly nude - Distance 8 miles Total 173

Tuesday April 15 '51

At Camp Barbour - Indians encamped below us supplied with provisions as usual - A portion of them are thus dismissed from Camp McLean. - Indian affairs discussed today, & the speedy death or recovery of the Chon chile chief evidently desired -

Wednesday April 16

At Same Camp Six Indian miners were dispatched this morning to the "Chon chiles" to hurry their movements - The Indians encamped near us, appear to be well pleased with their treatment and have united in several peace & war dances, ornamented with feathers &c. All are active well formed Indians -

Thursday April 17th '51

At Same Camp (Barbour) Still finding the Indians encamped below us, heavy rains have fallen last night & to day - No further Indian news - The miners in this neighborhood have returned to work in exposed situations, with confidence. We have yet to learn of any late Indian disturbances -

3 Indians were killed today for the Indians -

Friday April 18 '51

At Same Camp (Barbour) - At a meeting of the Commissioners this morning in Col Barbour's tent, it was at his suggestion, agreed, that a regular meeting for consultation and the dispatch of business, shall hereafter be held every morning - immediately after breakfast - The minutes under date of 2^d April, ordered to be amended; - See minutes of that date

At Same Camp (Barbour) Saturday April 19th

The Commissioners met this morning. Minutes of yesterday and of

#6

2⁵ April as amended, approved, On motion of C H Barbour
it was agreed, that on Wednesday next the 25th instant Treaties
Should be made with all Indians then present, unless further
intelligence should be received, warranting a postponement
of the day. It was moved by O M Wozencraft, that a pro-
position should be made to J S Allibury, a claimant
of the Land we are now encamped upon, that he should
quit claim to the Government of the U S, a sufficient
quantity of Land in this vicinity to establish a Military
Post upon, in case such establishment, should be deemed
expedient by the proper authorities: This was not agreed
to by Draper Mc Kee & Barbour, on the ground that it was
not within the purview of the duties of the Commissioners.

O M Wozencraft also moved that as soon after
the Indians in this neighborhood were treated with
as practicable, the Commissioners as a board Should
Separate & treat with the Indians in different parts of
the State separately. This was concurred in by Mr
Barbour, Dr Mc Kee expressed no opinion

Sunday April 20th '51

At Same Camp, - (Barbour) - The Commissioners
met this morning. Minutes of yesterday read and approved, On
motion of Mr Barbour it was agreed to furnish the Indians
with 3 Beers to day & also that the bill of flour pro-
vided by Capt Haller for the Indians while here on his
mission from Camp McLean Should be paid = 150^M flour

Monday April 21st

At Same Camp. (Barbour) The Commissioners
met this morning. Minutes of yesterday read and ap-
proved - There being no business before them they adjourned.
Major Savage of the Volunteers visited Camp this
evening in company with 15 or 20 Indian men, a portion
of those left near our Camp on the Fresno. - He says,
he marched with his command into the mountains, until
the Rain, Snow, & mud hindered the crossing of the mountain

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impossible - that, the Chow-chelle, Siso had sent him word to, "Come on we are ready for you" evidently displaying a disposition to continue hostilities, that, he left his command in a valley among the mountains as nothing could be done until the mud dried up & the rains & snows ceased - —

Tuesday 22nd April '51

At same Camp (Barbour) - The Commissioners met this morning Minutes of yesterday read & approved. On motion of Mr. Hogencraft it was ordered that two Bullocky should be given to the Indians, arrived yesterday from the Fugitive who driven by them, to their camp on that river for food for their squaws & children while the Head men of the tribe are engaged at this camp, waiting in a treaty - A running discussion arose as to the disposition to be made of the 3 horses taken from the Indians by R Mc Kee at Camp McLean Mississ. Gabour & Hogencraft in favor of returning them to the Indians, leaving the horses to them to pack Acorns until the treaty was made & then return them wholly to the Indians - *

R Mc Kee preferred retaining the animals until the rightful owner should appear - It was agreed that R Mc Kee should purchase from Mr. Lane any cattle that may be needed for Indian purposes -

Many Indians arrived today & report many on the way
Amendment inserted - believing them to be the right owners

Wednesday April 23rd 51

At same Camp - (Barbour) The Commissioners met this morning - Minutes of yesterday read & as amended approved - In consideration that, the principal chiefs have dispatched messengers to hurry the movements of the Indians coming in expressed the wish, that, the talk should be postponed, until all should be present, their wish was agreed to - We have now a fair prospect of arranging a Treaty with many Indians -

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Thursday April 24th 37

At Same Camp (Barbour) The Commissioners met this morning Minutes of yesterday were approved - At the suggestion of R Mc Kee, it was agreed that the Secretary Should proceed to take a Census of the Indians present, to day. Commr Adjourned. -

Friday April 25th

At Same Camp (Barbour) The Commissioners met this morning Minutes of yesterday were approved. The Secretary reported according to his Census 528 Indians present & many coming in daily - On motion of Col Barbour it was agreed that, on to morrow morning the Commr, should proceed to make a Treaty with all then present - Some 150 Indians arrived this afternoon & were supplied with provisions -

Saturday April 26th 37

At Same Camp, (Barbour) Commissioners met this morning, the day appointed to commence treating with the Indians present. - It was agreed that R Mc Kee should be the Spokesman upon this occasion & that the same train of thought should be expressed in Council today, as at Camp Fremont. - The Commissioners compared views as to the extent & locality of the country to be set apart for these Indians - A generally plan was agreed upon & then adjourned to a tent erected in which the chiefs & their dependents - present. The Commissioners Secretary, A Johnston sub Agent Capt Keyes & several other officers of this escort. Lieut J Hamilton & Mr. Gregory as interpreters & May Savage of the volunteers. —

Indian chief - Tom-quit & his Captainis Domingo King Ko-shish, Hat-chu-lu- & Cho-Kit = of the Pit-cat-chee-tribe - Chai-yak-qua & his chief captainis Co-tum-si Po-ho-lee = Po-tol = & Pan-a-wach = representing the Haw-on-chee Tribe = Pas-quah & his chief captainis of the Wa-che-sies - with their interpreters -

R Mc Kee

Opened the council in a speech to the Indians. then
 Lieut Hamilton Interpreter, explaining the object of the
 great Father, the President at Washington, in sending
 out his Commt^t to, the furthering the true interest
 "welfare, of his red children in California - We are
 "happy to meet so many Indians in council today, "
 "exercising a desire to live on terms of peace & friendship
 "with your white brethren under the protection of the "
 "great Father at Washington" - Interpreters, have
 rendered this into Spanish again into the Indian
 tongue - R McKee resumed - "What we Commt say to"
 "you today, is with a straight tongue, & there must be
 "no fork in the tongue of the Indian - What we promise we
 "will perform, What we promise depending upon the "
 "Sanction of the President, we will recommend - and what
 "you Indians promise you must live strictly up to -"
 "(paus -) The President has sent a few presents of blankets,
 "Shanks &c, as a token of his good will towards you, which he
 "will give you after a treaty has been made - The President
 "has discovered by experience in taking care of your many
 "red brethren over the big mountains that, the Indians
 "must have a home ~~he~~ can call his own, & the product
 "of his labor should be his, not similar to the old Missions
 "in this country, where the labor of the Indians made the
 "white man rich - It was impressed upon them that the
 "products of their labor should be their own - To accom
 "-plish this, the President will give you a district of country
 "bordering on the Rivers you already know, where you may
 "Settle yourselves & families ~~out~~ of the Mountains, & will
 "furnish you with farming implements, Stock &c that
 "you may draw your subsistence from the soil and
 "thus prevent the necessity, for you ^{as you do} stealing cattle and
 "other property for a subsistence, while you make the
 "Mountains your home. Also when you are thus settled
 "the President can protect you both from bad whites
 "bad Indians - We, & Com... believe it is good

"for you make this proposition to you, that a district
"of country running along the foot hills extending into the
"plain & lying between the Fresno & San Joaquin Rivers shall
"be set apart for a portion of you - And a similar district,
"of country lying between the San Joaquin & Kings Rivers
"shall be set apart for the residue, as you may prefer -
"We wish you take a little time & talk this matter over
"among yourselves & when you meet us again, come pre-
-pared to speak out your views plainly & fearlessly -
"In your deliberation you must consider that we
"are seeking your good & have no other object in view
"that the Government will give you a Farmer, to teach you
"to farm a Blacksmith & a Carpenter to work for you &
"Teachers to instruct yourselves & children, also Stocks
"Ploughs, some clothes &c. - If you take advantage
"of these things you will become a better people, your
"children learn to read & write & the next generation may
"perhaps possess the knowledge of the whites & lastly
"while you are mastering this change of living, we will
"give you some Beers & flour, to assist in your support -
"Think of these things & at 5 o'clock this afternoon
"Meet us again & let us hear your reply"

All this was fully interpreted to them at proper intervals.
The Council was then adjourned until 5 o'clock P.M.

At the appointed hour the Commissioners met the Indians
in the Council house same company present as at the morning
session, R McKeo signified, in behalf of the Commt. their
readiness to listen to the reply of the Indians, to the proposition
made in the morning - The Chiefs all expressed themselves
satisfied with the general position of the land & that they
believed all would be well - A question then arose as to
whether the Chonchelius present had authority to enter
into a treaty binding the whole tribe & at the suggestion
of Mr Wozencraft the question "Why so few of the

"Chon chillies were present," was asked the Chief Captain Po-ho-leel - "He replied that he & the 17 Braves with him represented the Chon chile Tribe proper, that his chief was lying dangerously wounded at home, attended by a few of his braves & women, that many the "Mona" or wild portion of the Indians under his chief had run off & would not come down," & disclaimed any connection with them -

Upon being again questioned, he replied, he would have no influence to induce this wild portion to come in & that it would require 4 days to communicate with his chief -

O M. Wozencraft was not willing to recognize the Chon chillies present, as having authority to treat for the whole tribe - Major Savage was requested to give his opinion upon this matter, & said that the Chief Po-ho-leel present was the brother of the principal Chief, who would undoubtedly die & then Po-ho-leel would be the Chief & that he believed he had full power to act in behalf of his tribe - O M. Wozencraft was still unwilling to recognize the delegation present. Messrs. Bartow & McKee thought they shonec'd be, & had full power to act. O M. McKee then told them that as tomorrow would be the Christian Sabbath, the Council would adjourn until Monday morning, when the Comm^t would tell them the quantity of land. Stock &c to begin their

Monday April 28th 51

At same camp (Bartow)

The Commission met this

morning Minutes of Saturday read & approved - A proposition was received from Don Pablo de la Poba to deliver Cattle for Indian Supplies as may be designated by the Comm^t, at the rate of 44^{1/2} per head, this was accepted & O M. McKee closed a contract for 120 or 125 head. 40 to be left at the Indian Reservation upon the Mercedes to be distributed by Adam Johnston Indian Agent ~~& the remainder~~

to be driven to this Camp, payable 500 \$ cash, the balance as soon as funds are received from the Indian Department for that purpose - The district of country to be set apart for the Indians in the proposed Treaty was brought into consideration & Maj Savage & Capt Halem men, intimately acquainted with the whole country & the habits of the Indians, were called upon for their opinion and assistance in locating natural points or objects, as boundaries &c - A general plan was adopted & a plot drawn in pencil was prepared, the more easily to describe the land to the Indians - *

The amount of Beef, Flour, Stock farming implements clothing &c &c to be given them was determined upon at the Commissioners adjourned to the Council Tent where the same Company of Indians, Officers, Interpreters were assembled as at Saturday & tracks -

R Mc Kee, said, that, the district of country the Commⁿ would give the 15 or 16 Bands of Indians present, would commence at a point upon the Chonchito River, thence a line running South along the foot hills crossing the Fresno & San Joaquin Rivers, continuing South along the top of the Table Mountain at whose base we are now encamped, crossing Kings River, to a point called the lone Mountain near the first of the four creeks. The western limit or line to be 15 miles from the Eastern. The Chonchito River & the first of the four creeks (or a line near it) will be the Northern & Southern boundaries. This district was particularly described in which the Commissioners would insist, their families should be settled, with the privilege of gathering nuts, acorns, roots &c for food, outside of the boundaries, that they might locate themselves upon this land as they may prefer - After this was fully explained, the chiefs expressed themselves satisfied with the description. R Mc Kee continued, then that,

they should be provided with 500 Beavers, 260 sacks flour,
 \$3000⁰⁰ worth steel, all kinds of seeds & clothing
 in each of the years 1851 & 1852 that they should be
 provided with a Farmer, Blacksmith, Carpenter, Teachers
 & Stock, for Farming purposes, which must not be killed
 or the Farming implements destroyed, Some of these things
 we will commence to give you now, others must have the
 sanction of the President - These things are intended for
 all the Bands or Tribes that will settle with you. - Col.
 A. Johnston will be with you occasionally to assist you
 & settle any difficulties that may arise - We will now
 give you time to take of these things among yourselves &
 at 5 P.M. we will meet you again here & hear from you
 adjourned -

~~the~~ Amendment - It was deemed expedient that the
 Northern line should extend to the Chonchillo
 River that stop at the Pugno, as was agreed
 Saturday & also South to the Cowie, or
 first of the four creeks. -

At Five P.M. Commissioners again met the Indians
 in the Council Tent & Blackee signified their readiness
 to listen to the views of the Indians, upon the subjects before
 them this morning, telling them to be careful, that, anything
 they said now must be final, & if accepted, there must
 not be any other rescinded, &c. - The Chiefs in their turn,
 said, we are well satisfied and we will live peaceably
 together on this land - They were then told, these things
 would be written in a formal Treaty &c & the nature & use
 of written articles explained to them - Council was
 then adjourned until such time to morrow as the Treaty
 could be prepared in duplicate -

Tuesday April 29th

Camp Barbours - The Commissioners met

0405

this morning - Minutes of yesterday were & approved
 At the suggestion of Col Barlow it was agreed, that as
 the signing of the Treaty would be completed today - 6
 Beers & a sufficient quantity of flour, should be given
 to the Indians for a grand feast & for a partial supply
 of food while removing from this place. A communication
 was received from Maj Savage of the Volunteers, stating
 that, he had received orders from the Gov^r of this
 State to disband the Corps under his command, unless
 the Commissioners should express a wish to the contrary.
 This was replied to by Col Barlow & copy placed on
 file - It is in substance, that it is more important the
 troops remain in service for 30 or 30 days now than at any
 other time, but the Comm^rs decline all right to control
 their movements - It seemed to meet in Council tent as
 soon as the Treaty was prepared in duplicate -

At 5 o'clock P.M. the Commissioners met the Chiefs
 Captains & head men of the Indians in Council - The
 Treaty as prepared by R Mc Kee produced, read & translated
 into the Spanish & Indian tongues by the Interpreter.
 Each article was fully & fairly explained & that, their
 future conduct must be governed by this Treaty.
 The Chiefs exposed themselves ready to abide by its
 provisions - The duplicate copies were signed by the
 Commissioners, then, by the Chiefs, Captains & Head men
 of 16 Tribes or Bands present - The Indian names were
 written by the Secy & the mark of the Indian made by
 each in his turn. - The whole witnessed by the Secy
 Interpreter - A Johnston agt. Capt Keyes of the Escort
 & several Officers. A copy was given to the Chief
 Tai-yak-qua in behalf of the Indians & exchanged -
 They then told that Adam Johnston would be the agt. for
 the district for a while & they must refer to him in any
 difficulty. & that on tomorrow some presents would be dis-
 tributed among them & so, has ended an important
 Treaty

U 4 U 6

The Commissioners have been endeavoring so long to accomplish - adjourned - During the whole time we have been encamped here, daily social conversations & talks have been held, with the Chiefs & Captains, separately as they reached our Camp, by the Commissioners, - thus gradually bringing them to an understanding of their wishes.

Wednesday April 30th '51

At Camp Darbon. Commissioners met, Minutes of yesterday read & approved - It was agreed that the Chief Pas-qual should be requested to furnish runners to go out to several Tribes on the four creeks and bring them into Sturgis River to hold a talk with the Commissioners when they reached that stream. The question (at the suggestion of Mr Wozencraft) was brought up as to the expediency of the Comm^{rs} separating & entering upon their duties in different portions of the state, from this Camp. It was considered, Mr Darbon, deemed it expedient because, the Comm^{rs} had been together a sufficient length of time to determine upon a definite plan of action & had learned each others views. That one or two important treaties had now been concluded & Indians both North & South would be influenced to come in readily & one will be enabled to do the same amt of work as the whole band & lastly that a very large extent of country was yet to be visited & it was impossible to accomplish this as above within any reasonable time - At the suggestion of B.M. it was laid over until to morrow - At 5 P.M. presents of blankets, shawls, shirts, calicoes &c were given to the Chiefs of the 3 principal divisions, for the benefit of such of their Tribe as were needy & as a token of the good will of the President - See memo on file -

Thursday May 1st '51

At Camp Darbon - The Commissioners met at noon today - Minutes of yesterday read & approved - The Secy produced a memo of presents given to Indians, yesterday & today,

which, was approved - On motion of O M Wozencraft, the question of the Comm^t. Separating at this Camp was taken up - As there was some difficulty as to which district of Country each Commissioner would assume as the ground of his Labors, it was agreed to determine the choice of the districts by lot, to be prepared by Capt Keys of this Escort or any other entirely disinterested person - The mess bill or proportion which the Commissioners should pay was made up by O M Wozencraft & Lt Gibson & it was ordered to be paid, it being understood the Bill of Liquor & Tobacco should be excluded from the calculation & considered as a present from the Commissioners to the mess -

Lots being cast to determine the future separate operations of the Commissioners within certain temporary agreed districts, the Northern district - or that portion of the State lying west of the Coast range of Mountains and north of the $40^{\circ} 30'$ or 41 degrees of Latitude until it reaches the head waters of the Sacramento or its tributaries fell to R M Kee - The Middle district extending from the San Joaquin on the south to the head waters of the Sacramento and east of the Coast Range to the Eastern boundary of the State fell to O M Wozencraft

The Southern district, extending from the San Joaquin south & west and east to the state boundary fell to As W Barbour - It was agreed that if necessary or convenient for the settlement of Tribes, on either side of the temporary lines, said Tribes may be treated with by either of the Comm^t on the same & located without prejudice to the general understanding - R M Kee submitted the draft of a letter to the Indian Deptt to accompany the last made Treaty announcing the "our design to operate separately" after the breaking up of this Camp, which was approved & signed - see copy

17

Tuesday May 28 1851

At Camp Barbour. The Commissioners met this morning - Minutes of yesterday read and approved. As it is now necessary that the business of the Commissioners as a board should be arranged & settled up it was ordered that the different bills of expenses should be taken up - On motion of Col Barbour the following accounts were considered & ordered to be paid by the disbursing Officer of this Commission
 viz H S Boston Spanish Interpreter & }
 Lt Vincent Haler Indian Interpreter & Guide @ 4 p per day } \$426.10

John Mc Kee as Store Keeper in chg of goods for Indian presents & distributing the same	
left any amt pd to L S Hammans a 4 p 121 days	484.00
Shot W Lane for beef at this Camp	187.00
Lt Rees for exp to San Francisco & for killing & weighing cattle for the Indians	48.00
O M. Wozencraft for Capt trip to San Francisco & back	100.00
Strong for taking care of horses	20.00
Ant mess bill as per order of yesterday	801.85
J Moores bill hard bread	25.00
& to W J Kings	32.00
Davis & Smith - Stockton	88.71
	<u>\$4007.66</u>

Commissioners adjourned to meet again at

7 P.M. -

Jno Mc Kee
Tue

Jno Mc Kee
over

#18

Friday Evening May 2d 1831

The Commissioners met this evening to close
up any further business brought before them. - It
was agreed that the lot of cattle contracted for,
with Don Pablo dela Rosa should be left in charge
of Mr Adam Johnston Sub Agt. for distribution to the
Indians within the Reservations in this Neighborhood
No 1 & 2 - It was further agreed that the
Commissioners would meet again at San Francisco
some time during the coming summer or fall, as a
board submit reports of their operations in their
respective districts & forward a general report of
the state of Indian Affairs throughout the state
to the proper Department at Washington City

Approved

Signed G W Garber

O M Wozen craft

J. Mc Kee

J. Mc Kee
Secy

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Treaties (unrat.) Tales & Councils

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 19, 1905.

Ordered, That there be printed for the use of the Senate fifty copies of the following Indian treaties: Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R, Thirty-second Congress, first session.

Attest:

CHARLES G. BENNETT,

Secretary,

By H. M. ROSE,

Chief Clerk.

[32d Congress, 1st session.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
COMMUNICATING EIGHTEEN TREATIES MADE WITH INDIANS
IN CALIFORNIA, OF THE FOLLOWING TRIBES, VIZ:

- A. Taches, Cah-wai, &c., May 13, 1851.
- B. Ko-ya-te, Wo-la-si, &c., May 13, 1851.
- C. Chu-nute, Wo-wol, &c., June 3, 1851.
- D. Castake, Texon, &c., June 10, 1851.
- E. Iou-ol-umnes, We-chillas, &c., May 28, 1851.
- F. Das-pia, Ya-ma-do, &c., July 18, 1851.
- G. Mi-chop-da, Eskuin, &c., August 1, 1851.
- H. Noe-ma-noe-ma, &c., August 16, 1851.
- I. Colus-Willeys, Co-ha-na, &c., September 9, 1851.
- J. Cu-lu, Yas-si, &c., September 18, 1851.
- K. San Luis Rey, Kah-wé-as, &c., January 5, 1852.
- L. Dieguinos tribes, January 7, 1852.
- M. Si-yan-te, Pōto-yun-te, &c., March 19, 1851.
- N. How-ech-ees, Chook-chanees, April 29, 1851.
- O. Ca-la-na-po, Ha-bi-na-po, August 20, 1851.
- P. Sai-nell, Yu-ki-as, &c., August 22, 1851.
- Q. Poh-lik, or Lower Klamath, &c., October 6, 1851.
- R. Upper Klamath, Shasta, &c., November 4, 1851.

JUNE 7, 1852.—Read, and with the documents and treaties, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

JANUARY 18, 1905.—Injunction of secrecy removed.

JANUARY 19, 1905.—Ordered reprinted.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1852.

To the Senate of the United States:

I communicate to the Senate herewith, for its constitutional action thereon, eighteen treaties negotiated with Indian tribes in California, as described in the accompanying letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 22d ultimo, with a copy of the report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California, and other correspondence in relation thereto.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 22, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, sundry treaties negotiated with various Indians in California, together with a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by a mass of documents relating to the subject.

It was my wish to bring these treaties to your notice at as early a day as practicable, but most of them, it will be perceived, were not received until after the middle of February; and as they involved important principles and large expenditures of money, and as I learned that there was much opposition to them among the people of California, I did not feel justified in submitting them to you officially, until I could inform myself as to their merits, and be prepared to express myself with some degree of confidence as to the propriety of recommending their ratification or rejection. A slight examination of the treaties and accompanying documents will suffice to show that it is impossible to form such an opinion from the information now in possession of the department.

Hence it seemed to be proper, considering the importance of the subject, and the serious consequences likely to result from mistaken action, that the treaties should be committed to some suitable agent of the government, with instructions to examine them thoroughly, and make full report upon the expediency of ratifying, rejecting, or amending them. This course, I was gratified to believe at the time, met the approval of a portion at least of the delegation in Congress from the State of California. The duty of making the desired examination and report devolved on the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California; but he has been prevented from attending to this and other important business of his office in the manner contemplated, in consequence of the unexpected delay in passing the deficiency bill, now before the Senate. He has, however, made a report, predicated on his general knowledge of the Indians in California and of the country, in which he expresses himself decidedly in favor of the ratification of the treaties; and inasmuch as the department has no present means of obtaining further or more reliable information, and as one of the senators from the State more immediately interested has complained in his place, that the treaties have been improperly withheld from the Senate, I now submit them for your consideration,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Treaties (unrat.) Talks, Councils

and respectfully recommend that they be communicated to the Senate, to be disposed of in such way as that body in its wisdom shall direct.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. H. STUART,
Secretary.

P. S. The treaties herein referred to are particularly described in the annexed schedule.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SCHEDULE.

- ✓ A. Treaty at Camp Belt, May 13, 1851, made and concluded by George W. Barbour and the chiefs and headmen of the Ta-ches, Cah-wia, Yo-kol, Ta-lum-ne, wic-chum-ne, hol-cu-ma, To-e-neche, To-huc-mach, In-tim-peach, Choi-nuck, We-milches, and Mo-ton-toes of California.
- ✓ B. Treaty at Camp Keyes, May 30, 1851, made and concluded between George W. Barbour and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Ko-ya-tes, Wo-la-si, Nu-chow-we, Wack-sa-che, Pal-wisha, Po-ken-welle, and Ya-wil-chine tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ C. Treaty at Camp Burton, June 3, 1851, made and concluded between George W. Barbour and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Chu-nute, Wo-wol, Yo-lum-ne, and Co-ye-tie tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ D. Treaty at Camp Persifer F. Smith, June 10, 1851, made and concluded between George W. Barbour and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Castake, Texon, San Imirio, Uvas, Cari-ses, Buena Vista, Sena-hu-ow, Holo-cla-me, Soho-nuts, To-ci-a, and Hol-mi-uh tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ E. Treaty at Dent's and Vantine's Crossings, May 28, 1851, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft and the chiefs and headmen of the Iou-ol-umne, We-chilla, Sucaah, Co-to-plammis, Chap-pah-sims, and Sage-wom-nes tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ F. Treaty at Camp Union, July 18, 1851, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft and the chiefs, headmen and captains of the Das-pia, Ya-ma-do, Yol-la-mer, Wai-de-pa-can, On-o-po-ma, Mon-e-da, Wan-nuck, Nem-shaw, Bem-pi, and Ya-cum-na tribes of Indians.
- ✓ G. Treaty at Bidwell's Ranch, August 1, 1851, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft, and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Mi-chop-da, Es-kuin, Ho-lo-lu-pi, To-to, Su-nus, Che-no, Bat-si, Yut-duc, and Sim-sa-wa tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ H. Treaty at Reading's Ranch, August 16, 1851, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft, and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Noe-ma-noe-ma, Y-lac-ca, and Noi-me-noi-me tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ I. Treaty at Camp Colus, September 9, 1851, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft, and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Colus-Willeys, Co-ha-na, Tat-nah, Cha-doc-duc, Cham-net-co, and Toc-de tribes of Indians in California.

- ✓ J. Treaty at the fork of Cosumnes river, September 18, 1851, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Co-lu, Yas-si, Loc-lum-ne, and Wo-pum-nes tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ K. Treaty at the village of Temecula, California, January 5, 1852, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft and the chiefs, headmen and captains of the San Luis Rey, Kah-wé-as nations, and the Co-com-cah-ras tribe of Indians.
- ✓ L. Treaty at the village of Santa Isabel, California, January 7, 1852, made and concluded between O. M. Wozencraft and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Diequinos nation of Indians.
- ✓ M. Treaty at Camp Frémont, March 19, 1851, made and concluded between Redick McKee, George W. Barbour, and O. M. Wozencraft, and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Siyan-te, Pō-to-yun-te, Co-co-noon, Apang-as-se, Aplache, and A-wal-a-che tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ N. Treaty at Camp Barbour, April 29, 1851, made and concluded between Redick McKee, G. W. Barbour, and O. M. Wozencraft, and the chiefs, captains, and headmen of the How-echees, Chook-chances, Chow-chil-lies, Po-ho-nu-chus and Nookchoos, which five tribes acknowledge Nai-yak-qua as their principal chief; also the Pit-cat-chees, Ca's-sons, Toom-nas, Tallinchees, and Pos-kesas, which five tribes acknowledge Tom-quit as their principal chief; also the Wa-cha-et, Itachees, Cho-e-mem-nees, Cho-ki-men-as, We-mal-ches, and No-to-no-tos, which six tribes acknowledge Pas-qual as their principal chief.
- ✓ O. Treaty at Camp Lu-pi-yu-ma, August 20, 1851, made and concluded between Redick McKee, and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Ca-la-na-po, Ha-bi-na-po, Da-no-ha-bo, Mo-al-kai, Che-com, How-ku-ma, Cha-nel-kai, and the Me-dam-a-dec tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ P. Treaty at Camp Fernando Feliz, August 22, 1851, made and concluded between Redick McKee and the Sai-nell, Yu-ki-as, Mas-su-ta-ka-ya and Pomo tribes of Indians in California.
- ✓ Q. Treaty at Camp Klamath, October 6, 1851, made and concluded between Redick McKee and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Poh-lik, or lower Klamaths, Peh-tsick, or upper Klamath, and Hoo-pah, or Trinity river tribes of Indians in California.
- R. Treaty at camp in Scott's Valley, November 4, 1851, made and concluded between Redick McKee, and the chiefs, captains and headmen of the O-de-i-lah, I-ka-ruck, Ko-se-tah, I-dakar-i-waka-ha, Wat-sa-hé-wa, and E-eh tribes of Indians in California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 14, 1852.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requiring me to report any information in my possession in relation to the treaties negotiated with the Indians in California, transmitted to you on the 13th ultimo, when they were respectively received here; the causes which induced me to delay their

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Treaties (Unrat.) Tally, Council

transmission; whether they embraced any new principle; whether, in my judgment, the public interests would be promoted or impaired by their ratification, and any facts within my knowledge tending to elucidate the merits of these treaties.

In reply, I would most respectfully state, that the correspondence already sent to you, and the copies and extracts herewith of communications since received from the agents in California, and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for that State, contain, it is believed, all the material information in relation to the treaties which has reached this office.

The dates at which the treaties were respectively received here are as follows:

1. Those negotiated by the board of commissioners were received February 18, 1852.
2. Those negotiated by Agent McKee were received on the same day.
3. Those negotiated by Agent Barbour were received February 2, 1852.
4. Those negotiated by Agent Wozencraft were received—one July 9; two September 22; three November 3, 1851, and two on February 18, 1852. The one received July 9 was represented in the letter enclosing it as a "copy," and it was not until recently that it was discovered to be an original.

The treaties were not transmitted to you at an earlier day because it was desirable to consider them all in connexion, and some of them, as above shown, were not received until recently, and because it was believed that further information was necessary to enable the department to judge correctly as to their merits and the action required in regard to their final disposition. It was known that the delegation in Congress from California were opposed to the treaties, and that there was violent opposition to them in the legislature of that State, where they were undergoing investigation. The final action of that body on the subject has not yet been ascertained. Under these circumstances it seemed to be prudent to take full time for inquiry and deliberation, especially as there was, and is, in my judgment, good reason to apprehend that the hasty rejection of the treaties would be followed by a general Indian war in California, disastrous to the interests of that State and the country at large.

Some of the stipulations of these treaties are regarded as new, the most important of which is that providing for an entire relinquishment of title by *some* of the tribes, and their permanent settlement *within the limits of a State on lands not previously owned by them*. This provision, as far as I know, is without precedent; but I am by no means prepared to say it is wrong. On the contrary, I am inclined to consider it both necessary and proper in consequence of the impracticability of removing the Indians beyond the limits of the State, and of the expediency of withdrawing them from their intermixture with the white population. Another peculiarity of these treaties is that they stipulate for no annuities to be paid in perpetuity or for a series of years, according to the common practice heretofore. In view of the probable necessity for future negotiations with these Indians, it is fortunate that a knowledge of the annuity system has not been introduced among them. It is a system fraught with evil, and when once adopted it is impossible to get rid of it.

The treaties also provide that all difficulties between different tribes or members of the same tribe shall be adjusted by the agent of the Government, and that controversies between Indians and whites shall be settled by the civil tribunals of the State. Should these provisions be energetically and faithfully enforced they would doubtless be productive of the most salutary results.

There are some other features of these treaties that might be characterized as novel, but they are not of sufficient importance to require particular notice.

With respect to the question whether the public interest would be promoted or impaired by their ratification I would respectfully refer to the accompanying communication from Superintendent Beale, whose remarks on this point appear to me to be reasonable and just. I entirely concur with him in opinion that a rejection of the treaties without the adoption of precautionary measures guarding against a general outbreak on the part of the Indians would be hazardous and unwise.

The papers heretofore and now communicated contain, I believe, all the facts within my knowledge calculated to elucidate the merits of the treaties. In considering this important and perplexing question it should not be forgotten that our Indian affairs in California, like everything else pertaining to that country, are in an extraordinary and anomalous condition.

Those entrusted with their management have had to contend with manifold embarrassments and difficulties. That they have made mistakes or fallen into errors is by no means a matter of surprise; it would be strange if they had not. Their conduct in some respects has been improper; I allude particularly to their making contracts for fulfilling treaties in advance of their ratification. In this they certainly acted without authority, but it is equally certain that they did not act without precedent. How far precedent and the pressure of the circumstances by which they were surrounded should excuse their unauthorized proceedings it is difficult, without more perfect information than I possess, to determine; nor is it material to the present inquiry, as the merits of the treaties cannot be affected by the subsequent action of the agents by whom they were negotiated.

Very respectfully, your obdient servant,
L. LEA, Commissioner.

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,
Secretary of the Interior.

Report of E. F. Beale, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 11, 1852.

SIR: In compliance with your directions of yesterday to report to you at my earliest convenience my views as to the merits of the treaties recently negotiated with the Indians of California, and particularly as to the expediency of ratifying or rejecting them, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

With reference to my views as to the merits of the treaties I state that I regard the general line of policy pursued by the commissioners and agents in negotiating with the Indians as proper and expedient

under the circumstances. My own personal knowledge and experience in Indian affairs, and particularly in reference to the tribes within the State of California, incline me to the opinion that to secure their peace and friendship no other course of policy, however studied or labored it may have been, could have so readily and effectually secured the objects in view. My experience in Indian affairs has also convinced me of the fact that those who best understand the Indian character are exceedingly cautious and deliberate in their negotiations with them, and that precipitate counsels are invariably the results of ignorance, and generally terminate deplorably to both parties. The Indian by nature is suspicious, and although easily governed when his confidence has been obtained, it becomes almost impossible to treat with him after his suspicions have been aroused. A wise reference to these facts and considerations has doubtless influenced the commissioners in their negotiations, and it is proper that they should be duly considered on the present occasion.

The system of reservations as adopted in these treaties, is but the natural result and consequence of the policy pursued throughout, and may be stated to involve two important considerations, viz: whether the Indians are to have any lands set apart for them, and if so, whether those already selected for them may be justly considered as suitable and appropriate. Humanity and justice alike urge acquiescence in the former, while the following considerations suggest themselves to our attention in connection with the subject.

It is evident that if allowed to roam at pleasure, their early extinction is inevitable, and I am slow to believe that the Government, recognizing as it does, their possessory right to all the soil inhabited by them, would deny them the occupancy of a small portion of the vast country from which such extraordinary benefits are in progress of receipt.

The impracticability of removing them east of the mountains, or so far north or south as to avoid the evils which their proximity to the whites may induce, is apparent from the following considerations.

Much has been said of late in relation to an entire removal of the Indians to the eastward of the Sierra Nevada, and this fact is a painful proof of the entire ignorance of those who advocate the practicability of the measure. When we consider that our topographical knowledge of the interior of Africa is quite as extensive and definite as that which we possess of the eastern slope of this range, it is not difficult to imagine how vastly mistaken are those who look only upon the level surface of a map for information. It is vain to expect that they could be forced in this direction, since all the information which we have of that region of country (and theirs is presumed to be more extensive than our own) is directly opposed to the idea of assigning them to a location supposed to be at best a waste and barren desert. Those individuals who have attempted the exploration of this country have but partially succeeded. They report it as abounding with vast deserts, almost unrelieved by verdure of any description, and that any spot boasting any species of vegetation is already occupied by other Indians. The only known river of any size within this section of the country is the Colorado. The valley of this river is reported by the few bold and hardy trappers of the Rocky Mountains, from whom our only information is derived, as abounding with Indians as far as any have had the courage to explore it, and it is this valley, already filled

with an Indian population, which has been suggested as a location for the Indians of California.

To move them north would be but to add one hundred thousand Indians to the already overflowing Indian population of the territory of Oregon. To remove them south is but to place them directly in the line of our southern emigration; thus exposing the lives and property of our citizens, for it requires no vivid imagination to picture the results of a meeting between savages, infuriated by a forcible removal from the homes of their fathers, and an emigration wearied by a march of two thousand miles over a trackless wilderness. In addition to this, it may be well to consider that our treaty stipulations of 1848 with Mexico, forbid our colonizing them on her borders, and to move them in this direction would, to some extent at least, impair the obligations thus solemnly imposed. It may also add insurmountable difficulties to those already existing in opposition to the projected rail-road to the Pacific in this direction.

With reference to the character or quality of the land reserved by the treaties for the Indians, I can only speak from personal observation with regard to those selected in the southern portion of the State. They are such as only a half-starved and defenceless people would have consented to receive, and, as a general thing, embrace only such lands as are unfit for mining or agricultural purposes. Admitting, however, that some of these reservations contain gold enough to add a few thousands even, to the many millions taken from the soil, I ask, is it not expedient and politic to permit them to take them, especially since the rejection of the treaties will have a tendency to bring discredit upon the Government and render futile all subsequent attempts at negotiation?

The reservations made in the southern portion of the State are undoubtedly composed of the most barren and sterile lands to be found in California, and any change must, of necessity, be of advantage to the Indians. Those persons who complain of the reservations in the south have, in no instance, been able to point out other locations less objectionable or valuable than those already selected, and I am disposed to believe that, in no case of reservations under these treaties, will the lands reserved compare favorably with the agricultural and valuable portions of the State.

The necessity of reservations, and of protection to the Indians thus located, is strikingly set forth in a communication of a recent date, from R. McKee, esq., agent, addressed to yourself, and to which I have had access, in which he refers to the recent massacre of two or three villages by the whites, in which neither age nor sex were spared inhuman butchery. The communication closes with some wholesome advice on the subject of reservations, which I cannot refrain from recommending to your attention.

The stipulations contained in these treaties which appear to me to be objectionable, are those which refer especially to the supply of agricultural implements, and the establishment of schools among them. With regard to the first, I am of the opinion that the tribes and bands treated with are not disposed, nor can they be induced at the present time, to engage in agricultural pursuits; and that if the articles necessary for this purpose were furnished to them as stipulated, they would find their way into the possession of the whites without a consideration of value. I would suggest the expediency, there-

fore, of delegating authority to the agents in whose charge they may be placed, to deliver such articles of this character at the request only of such individuals of the tribes as manifest a desire to engage in this pursuit.

I am likewise of the opinion that the establishment of schools among them at the present time would not subserve their interests; their present state of civilization and advancement being such as to preclude the possibility of their appreciating the benefits to be derived from such instruction.

I regard the other provisions of the treaties, although they may be considered novel in their character, as both suitable and appropriate to the wants and desires of the Indians. The supply of beef-cattle for their present or temporary subsistence being limited, the comparative consideration given them for the extinguishment of their title to their lands, may be justly considered as trifling in amount, and especially so, if the objectionable features above stated are stricken out. Those provisions of the treaties stipulating brood-stock, have been wisely inserted, with a view, doubtless, to possess them of the means of subsisting and sustaining themselves after the period for the supply of beef-cattle shall have expired.

From the foregoing remarks you will perceive that my views of the merits of the treaties, as well as of the general policy pursued by the commissioners and agents in their negotiations, are favorable.

With reference to the expediency of ratifying or rejecting the treaties, I remark that, in my opinion, it would be unwise and injudicious in the extreme to reject them, even should it be deemed expedient and necessary hereafter, without previously preparing the minds of the Indians for such an event, and the offering, at once, of some suitable and proper substitute. To reject them outright, without an effort to retain their confidence and friendship, as already secured, by inducements of an equally advantageous character with those already held out to them, would undoubtedly involve the State in a long and bloody war—disastrous and ruinous to her mining and commercial interests, and affecting more or less the prosperity of our whole country.

During the Indian war of last spring, whole mining districts were abandoned, and, although unacquainted with the statistics of the State, I will venture the remark that the exports of gold were less by millions during that period than during the months immediately succeeding. If this was the result of a war with a very few tribes, what may be considered as the effects of a war with the entire Indian population of California? Popular feeling prejudicial to the treaties has been assigned as a reason for their rejection, and cannot the question be properly and naturally asked, will popular feeling point out a substitute? I venture the prediction in this matter, that an entire change in popular feeling will take place, at least among such as regard the Indians as having a right even to a bare and scanty living.

To those who regard the stipulations of these treaties as novel, I would simply remark, that *beef* and *flour* are but substitutes for annuities in *money*, *powder*, *lead*, and *guns*, and that while the treasury is being drawn upon annually to fulfil the obligations of other treaties, these supplies are to cease after the short term of two or three years.

In conclusion, I would remind the Department that economy may be ill-timed in the present case, and prove but the certain cause of great and extraordinary expenditure; for it is not an easy matter to estimate the cost of an Indian war in California; the late report of the Quartermaster General of the Army, however, affords a faint outline, which economy warns us not to fill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. BEALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.
Hon. L. LEA,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(A.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP BELT, ON KING'S RIVER, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, MAY 13, 1851, BETWEEN GEORGE W. BARBOUR, COMMISSIONER ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS, AND HEAD MEN OF THE TACHES, CAH-WAI, ETC., ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and entered into at Camp Belt, on King's river, in the State of California, on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between George W. Barbour, one of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the State of California, and having full authority to do so, of the first part, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: the Ta-ches, Cah-wai, Yo-kol, Ta-lum-ne, Wic-chum-ne, Hol-cu-ma, To-e-neche, Tu-huc-mach, In-tim-peach, Choi-nuck, We-mil-ches, and Mo-ton-toes, of the second part.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes of Indians jointly and severally acknowledge themselves to be under the exclusive jurisdiction, control, and management of the government of the United States, and undertake and promise on their part to live on terms of peace and friendship with the government of the United States and the citizens thereof, with each other, and with all Indian tribes.

ART. 2. It is agreed between the contracting parties that for any wrong or injury done by individuals of either party to the person or property of those of the other, no personal or individual retaliation shall be attempted, but in all such cases the party aggrieved shall apply to the proper civil authorities for a redress of such wrong or injury; and to enable the civil authorities more effectively to suppress crime and punish guilty offenders, the said Indian tribes jointly and severally promise to aid and assist in bringing to justice any person or persons that may be found at any time among them, and who shall be charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor.

ART. 3. It is agreed between the parties that a district of country between the Cah-wai river, or the first of the four creeks, and the Chou-chille river, to be laid off as follows, to wit: beginning at the point in the Cah-wai river where the southwestern line of the lands set apart for the Indians at the treaty made and concluded at Camp Barbour on the San Joaquin river, leaves said river for the Chou-

chille river; running thence down the middle of the Cah-wai river to the Tulere or Tache lake; thence along the same in the direction of and to the mouth of King's river; thence up said river to a point six miles below where the said southwestern line of the lands set apart for the Indians at the treaty made at Camp Barbour on the San Joaquin river as aforesaid, crosses said King's river; thence a line to the Chou-chille river to be run parallel to the aforesaid line crossing the San Joaquin and Fresno rivers, and intersecting the Chou-chille at the distance of six miles from said southwestern line; thence up the Chou-chille to said line and with it to the beginning on the Cah-wai river, shall be set apart and forever held for the sole use and occupancy of said tribes of Indians; in consideration of which, and the further consideration of permitting said tribes to hunt wild game and gather wild fruit, nuts, &c., in the hills and mountains between the Cah-wai and Chou-chille rivers, the said tribes hereby forever quit claim to the government of the United States to any and all lands to which they or either of them may ever have had any claim or title.

ART. 4. In further consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of aiding in the subsistence of said tribes of Indians during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-one and two, it is agreed by the party of the first part to furnish said tribes jointly (to be distributed in proper proportions among them,) with six hundred head of beef-cattle, to average five hundred pounds each, and five hundred sacks of flour, to average one hundred pounds each, for each year.

ART. 5. It is further agreed, that as soon after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States as may be practicable and convenient, the said tribes shall be furnished jointly and free of charge with the following articles, to wit: fifty brood mares and two stallions, sixty cows and five bulls, twenty-four ploughs, twelve sets of harness complete, twenty-four work mules or horses, twenty-four yoke of California oxen, two hundred axes, two hundred hoes, one hundred spades or shovels, one hundred picks, all the necessary seeds for sowing and planting for one year, three thousand pounds of iron and six hundred pounds of steel, two thousand blankets, two flannel shirts and two pair of coarse pants for each man and boy over fifteen years of age, three thousand yards of linsey cloth and the same quantity of cotton cloth, and the same of coarse calico for clothing for the women and children, fifty pounds of thread, five thousand needles, five hundred thimbles, and twelve dozen pairs of scissors, and one dozen good grindstones.

ART. 6. The United States agree further to furnish a man skilled in the business of farming, to instruct said tribes and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of farming, one blacksmith, and one skilled in working in wood, (wagon maker or rough carpenter,) one superior and such assistant school teachers as may be necessary, all to live among and work for, and teach said tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach; said farmer, blacksmith, worker in wood, and teachers to be supplied to said tribes and continued only so long as the President of the United States shall deem advisable; a school-house, and all other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this article to be furnished by the government, and for that purpose the government of the United States hereby retains and reserves to herself in the lands herein set apart for the Indians, not only the right to erect said

buildings, but also the right to erect any military post or posts, houses for agents, officers, and others in the service or employment of the government, and the right of way over any portion of said territory.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, the contracting parties have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals this thirteenth day of May, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

G. W. BARBOUR. [SEAL.]

Taches.

QUINTIN, his x mark, chief.
JOSE ANTONIO, his x mark.
SU-LIO, his x mark.
ELARION, his x mark.
GREGORIOR, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Notontors.

MANUEL, his x mark, chief.
SANTIAGO, his x mark.
INOCENTE, his x mark.
ESTANISLAN, his x mark.
JOSE QUINTIN, his x mark.
JUAN, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

We-mil-ches.

JULIANO, his x mark, chief.
JOSE MARTIN, his x mark.
PEDRO, his x mark.
JOSE ANTONIO NICOLAS, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Choi-nues.

VALENTINE, his x mark, chief.
JOSE, his x mark.
EBON, his x mark.
FRANCISCO, his x mark.
SATRONINE, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Intimpeaches.

ANTONIO, his x mark, chief.
SISTO, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Tu-huc-maches.

SYLVISTER, his x mark, chief.
CERVANTES, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Tor-neches.

CASTRO, his x mark, chief.
JOSE ANTONIO, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Holcumas.

HAMUCH, his x mark, chief.
TOMAS, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Wic-chum-nes.

EAHAL, his x mark.
MANUEL, his x mark.
IGNACIO, his x mark.
CHILO, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

To-lum-nes.

TO-HIL-NA, his x mark.
JOAQUIN, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Cah-wais.

FRANCISCO, his x mark.
BAUTISTA, his x mark.
RAFAEL, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Yo-kols.

ECHA, his x mark.
JUAN TAMATO, his x mark.
JOSE MARIA, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Signed and sealed in duplicate, after being read and explained, in the presence of —

H. S. BURTON, *Interpreter*,
N. H. MCLEAN, *Secretary*,
W. S. KING, *Assistant surgeon, U. S. army*,
T. MOORE, *Second lieutenant 2d infantry*,
H. G. J. GIBSON, *Second lieutenant 3d artillery*.

(B.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP KEYES, ON THE CAH-WAI RIVER, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, MAY 30, 1851, BETWEEN GEORGE W. BARBOUR, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE KO-YA-TE, WO-LA-SI, ETC., ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and entered into at Camp Keyes, on the Cahwai river, in the State of California, on the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between George W. Barbour, one of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the State of California, and having full authority to do so, of the first

part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: Ko-ya-te, Wo-la-si, Nu-chow-we, Wack-sa-che, Pal-wisha, Po-ken-welle, and Ya-wil-chine, of the second part.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes of Indians, jointly and severally acknowledge themselves to be under the exclusive jurisdiction, control, and management of the United States, and undertake, and promise on their part, to live on terms of peace and friendship with the government of the United States, and the citizens thereof, with each other, and with all Indian tribes.

ART. 2. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that for any wrong or injury done by individuals of either party, to the person or property of those of the other, no personal or individual retaliation shall be attempted, but in all such cases, the party aggrieved shall apply to the proper civil authorities for a redress of such wrong or injury; and to enable the civil authorities more effectually to suppress crime, and punish guilty offenders, the said Indian tribes, jointly and severally, promise to aid and assist in bringing to justice any person or persons that may be found at any time among them, and who shall be charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor.

ART. 3. It is agreed between the parties that the following districts of country be set apart and forever held for the sole use and occupancy of said tribes of Indians, to wit: beginning on the Cahwai river, where the northeastern line of the lands set apart for the Indians, at the treaty concluded at Camp Barbour, on the San Joaquin river, intersects said Cahwai river, thence up the middle of the said river to the two ponds, or small lakes, at the head of said river, thence a straight line to the nearest point on King's river, thence down said river to where said northeastern line aforesaid crosses said river, thence with said line to the beginning. The other tract to commence at the northwestern terminus of Tulare or Tache lake, near the mouth of King's river, thence a straight line to the San Joaquin river, so as to intersect said river at the mouth of the slough that empties into said river on the south side, at or near what is known as the big bend of said river, thence up the middle of said river to where the southwestern line of the lands, set apart for the Indians at the treaty made and concluded at Camp Belt, on King's river, crosses the San Joaquin, thence with said line to King's river, and down said King's river to the lake, and to the beginning, reserving to the government of the United States the right of way, and the right to erect any military post or posts, houses for agents, officers, and others in the service or employment of the government, in each of said territories.

ART. 4. In consideration of which the said tribes of Indians, jointly and severally, forever quit claim to the government of the United States to any and all lands to which they, or either of them now have, or may ever have had any claim or title whatsoever.

ART. 5. In further consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of aiding in the subsistence of said tribes of Indians during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-one and eighteen hundred and fifty-two, it is agreed by the party of the first part, to furnish said tribes jointly, (to be distributed in proper proportions among them) with two hundred beef-cattle, to average five hundred pounds each, and two hundred sacks of flour, of one hundred pounds each, for each year.

ART. 6. It is further agreed, that as soon after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States, as may be practicable and convenient, the said tribes shall be furnished jointly, and free of charge, with the following articles of property, to wit: ten brood mares and one stallion, twenty cows and a bull, five large ploughs and five small ones, ten sets of harness complete, ten work mules or horses, ten yoke of California oxen, fifty axes, one hundred hoes, fifty spades or shovels, fifty picks or mattocks, all necessary seeds for sowing and planting for one year, one thousand pounds of iron, two hundred pounds of steel, five hundred blankets, two pairs of coarse pants and two flannel shirts for each man and boy over fifteen years old, one thousand yards of linsey cloth, the same of cotton, and the same of coarse calico for clothing for the women and children, twenty pounds of thread, two thousand needles, two hundred thimbles, five dozen pairs of scissors, and seven grindstones.

ART. 7. The United States agree further to furnish a man skilled in the business of farming, to instruct said tribes and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of farming; one blacksmith, and one skilled in working in wood, (wagon maker or rough carpenter,) one superior and such assistant school teachers as may be necessary, all to live among, work for, and teach said tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach; said farmer, blacksmith, worker in wood, and teachers, to be supplied by said tribes, and continued only so long as the President of the United States shall deem advisable; a school-house and other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this article to be erected by the government of the United States.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals, this day and year first written.

G. W. BARBOUR, [SEAL.]

Ko-ya-te.

PEDRO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE ANTONIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SANTIAGO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Nu-chow-we.

CHULOGIUS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CARLOS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PABLO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Wo-las-si.

IGNACIA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ALEJO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MARIANO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Wack-sa-che.

CHO-O-PO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JUAN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE ANTONIO. his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Pal-wish-a.

TU-TROP, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
GUADELUPE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JUAN ANTONIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Po-kow-welle.

BO-CA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
IGNORIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ILARION, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Ya-wil-chi-ne.

ANTONIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOAQUIN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Signed and sealed in duplicate, after being read and explained, in the presence of—

H. S. BURTON, *Interpreter,*
 KIT BARBOUR, *Secretary,*
 E. D. KEYES, *Captain third artillery,*
 J. C. FREMONT,
 J. H. LENDRUM, *Brevet captain, third artillery.*

(C.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP BURTON, ON PAINT CREEK, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, JUNE 3, 1851, BETWEEN GEORGE W. BARBOUR, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE CHU-NUTE, WO-WOL, &c., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship, formed and concluded at Camp Burton, on Paint Creek, in the State of California, on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between George W. Barbour, one of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the State of California, and having full authority to act, of the first part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: Chu-nute, Wo-wol, Yo-lum-ne, Co-ye-tie, of the second part.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes of Indians jointly and severally acknowledge themselves to be under the exclusive jurisdiction, control and management of the government of the United States, and undertake and promise on their part, to live on terms of peace and friendship with the government of the United States and the citizens thereof, with each other, and with all Indian tribes at peace with the United States.

ART. 2. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that for any wrong or injury done by individuals of either party to the person or

property of those of the other, no personal or individual retaliation shall be attempted, but in all such cases the party aggrieved shall apply to the proper civil authorities for a redress of such wrong or injury; and to enable the civil authorities more effectively to suppress crime and punish guilty offenders, the said Indian tribes jointly and severally promise to aid and assist in bringing to justice any person or persons that may be found at any time among them, and who shall be charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor.

ART. 3. It is agreed between the parties that the following districts of country be set apart and forever held for the sole use and occupancy of said tribes of Indians, to wit: To the Chu-nute and Wo-wol tribes, all that district of country lying between the head of the Tulare or Tache lake and Kern or Buena Vista lake; to the Ya-lum-ne and Co-ye-tie tribes, all that district of country lying between the Tule River and Paint Creek, and between the Emigrant road (being the same over which the military escort accompanying the said commissioner passed to this camp) and the Sierra Nevada, running the lines from the head of Tule river and Paint Creek in the same general direction of said streams to the nearest points of the Sierra Nevada, reserving to the government of the United States and to the State of California the right of way over said territories and the right to erect any military post or posts, houses for agents, officers, and others in the service or employment of the government in each of said territories. In consideration of the foregoing, the said tribes of Indians jointly and severally forever quit claim to the government of the United States to any and all lands to which they or either of them now or may ever have had any claim or title whatsoever.

ART. 4. In further consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of aiding in the subsistence of said tribes of Indians, for the period of two years from this date, it is agreed by the party of the first part to furnish said tribes jointly (to be distributed in proper proportions among them) with two hundred beef cattle to average five hundred pounds each, for each year. It is further agreed, that as soon after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States as may be practicable and convenient, the said tribes shall be furnished jointly (to be distributed as aforesaid) and free of charge, with the following articles of property, to wit: thirty cows and two bulls, six large and six small ploughs, twelve sets of harness complete, twelve work mules or horses, twelve yoke of California oxen, fifty axes, one hundred hoes, fifty spades or shovels, fifty mattocks or picks, all necessary seeds for sowing and planting for one year, one thousand pounds of iron, two hundred pounds of steel, five hundred blankets, two pairs of coarse pantaloons and two flannel shirts for each man and boy over fifteen years old, one thousand yards of linsey cloth, same of cotton cloth, and the same of coarse calico, for clothing for the women and children, twenty-five pounds of thread, two thousand needles, two hundred thimbles, six dozen pairs of scissors, and six grindstones.

ART. 5. The United States agree further to furnish to each of said districts, a man skilled in the business of farming, to instruct said tribes and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of farming; one blacksmith, and one man skilled in working in wood (wagon maker or rough carpenter); one supervisor and such assist-

ant school-teachers as may be necessary, all to live among, work for, and teach said tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach; said farmer, blacksmith, worker in wood, and teachers, to be supplied to said tribes and continued only so long as the President of the United States shall deem advisable; a school-house and other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this article to be erected at the cost of the government of the United States.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals, this the day and year first written.

G. W. BARBOUR. [SEAL.]

Chu-nute.

JUAN, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
CALISTRO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
GASPAR, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
NICOLAS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Ya-lum-ne.

JOAQUIN, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
JOSE MARIA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JUAN ANTONIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Ka-ye-te.

JOSE ANTONIO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
JUAN MARIA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MANUEL, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Wo-wol.

ANTONIO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
BI-TAR, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ZA-CA-RI-AH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CO-MI-TES, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]

Signed and sealed in duplicate, after having been read and fully explained, in presence of—

H. S. BURTON, *Interpreter.*

KIT BARBOUR, *Secretary.*

E. D. KEYES, *Captain third artillery.*

J. C. FREMONT,

W. S. KING, *Assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.*

I. H. LENDRUM, *Brevet captain, U. S. Army.*

J. HAMILTON, *Lieutenant 3d artillery.*

H. G. J. GIBSON, *Second Lieutenant 3d artillery.*

(D.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP PERSIFER F. SMITH, AT THE TEXAN PASS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, JUNE 10, 1851, BETWEEN GEORGE W. BARBOUR, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE "CASTAKE," "TEXON," &c., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and entered into at Camp Persifer F. Smith, at the Texon pass, in the State of California, on the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between George W. Barbour, one of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indians tribes in the State of California, and having full authority to act, of the first part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: Castake, Texon, San Imirio, Uvas, Carises, Buena Vista, Sena-hu-ow, Holo-cla-me, Soho-nuts, To-ci-a, and Hol-mi-uh, of the second part.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes of Indians jointly and severally acknowledge themselves to be under the exclusive jurisdiction, control and management of the government of the United States, and undertake and promise on their part, to live on terms of peace and friendship with the government of the United States and the citizens thereof, with each other, and with all Indian tribes at peace with the United States.

ART. 2. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that for any wrong or injury done by individuals of either party, to the person or property of those of the other, no personal or individual retaliation shall be attempted, but in all such cases the party aggrieved shall apply to the proper civil authorities for a redress of such wrong or injury; and to enable the civil authorities more effectively to suppress crime and punish guilty offenders, the said Indian tribes jointly and severally promise to aid and assist in bringing to justice any person or persons that may be found at any time among them, and who shall be charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor.

ART. 3. It is agreed between the parties that the following district of country be set apart and forever held for the sole use and occupancy of said tribes of Indians, to wit: beginning at the first forks of Kern river, above the Tar springs, near which the road travelled by the military escort, accompanying said commissioner to this camp crosses said river, thence down the middle of said river to the Carises lake; thence to Buena Vista lake, thence a straight line from the most westerly point of said Buena Vista lake to the nearest point of the Coast range of mountains, thence along the base of said range to the mouth or westerly terminus of the Texon pass or Cañon, and from thence a straight line to the beginning; reserving to the government of the United States and to the State of California, the right of way over said territory, and the right to erect any military post or posts, houses for agents, officers and others in the service or employment of

the government of said territory. In consideration of the foregoing, the said tribes of Indians, jointly and severally, forever quit claim to the government of the United States to any and all other lands to which they or either of them now have or may ever have had any claim or title whatsoever.

ART. 4. In further consideration of the premises and for the purpose of aiding in the subsistence of said tribes of Indians for the period of two years from this date, it is agreed by the party of the first part to furnish said tribes jointly, (to be distributed in proper proportions among them,) with one hundred and fifty beef cattle, to average five hundred pounds each, for each year. It is further agreed that as soon after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States, as may be practicable and convenient, the said tribes shall be furnished jointly (to be distributed as aforesaid) and free of charge, with the following articles of property, to wit: six large and six small ploughs, twelve sets of harness complete, twelve work mules or horses, twelve yoke of California oxen, fifty axes, one hundred hoes, fifty spades or shovels, fifty mattocks or picks, all necessary seeds for sowing and planting for one year, one thousand pounds of iron, two hundred pounds of steel, five hundred blankets, two pairs of coarse pantaloons and two flannel shirts for each man and boy over fifteen years old, one thousand yards of linsey cloth, same of cotton cloth, and the same of coarse calico, for clothing for the women and children, twenty-five pounds of thread, three thousand needles, two hundred thimbles, six dozen pairs of scissors, and six grindstones.

ART. 5. The United States agree further to furnish a man skilled in the business of farming, to instruct said tribes and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of farming; one blacksmith, and one man skilled in working in wood, (wagon maker or rough carpenter;) one superior and such assistant school-teachers as may be necessary; all to live among, work for, and teach said tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach. Said farmer, blacksmith, worker in wood and teachers to be supplied to said tribes, and continued only so long as the President of the United States shall deem advisable; a school house and other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this article, to be erected at the cost of the government of the United States.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereto signed their names, and affixed their seals, this the day and year first written.

G. W. BARBOUR. [SEAL.]

Texon.

VINCENTE, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
CHICO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
PABLO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE ANTONIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MARTIN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
FRANCISCO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Castake.

RAFAEL, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
FRANCISCO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MANUEL, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

San Imirio.

JOSE MARIA, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
FRANCISCO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Uvas.

ANTONIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
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Carises.

RAYMUNDO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
JUAN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JUAN DE DIOS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Buena Vista.

APOLONIO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
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Sena-hu-ow.

JOAQUIN, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
EMITERIO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
NICOLAS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
BENANCIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Holo-cla-me.

URBANO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
OLORICO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Soho-nuts.

JOSE, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
MARIANO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

To-ci-a.

FELIPPE, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
PEDRO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
URBANO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Hol-mi-uh.

FRANCISCO, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
TOMAS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Signed and sealed in duplicate, after having been read and fully explained in the presence of—

H. S. BURTON, *Interpreter.*

KIT BARBOUR, *Secretary.*

W. S. KING, *Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.*

J. H. LENDRUM, *Brevet captain, third artillery.*

J. HAMILTON, *Lieutenant, third artillery.*

H. G. J. GIBSON, *Second lieutenant, third artillery.*

WALTER M. BOOTH.

(E.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT DENT & VANTINE'S CROSSINGS, MAY 28, 1851, BETWEEN O. M. WOZENCRAFT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, AND THE CHIEFS AND HEAD MEN OF IOU-OL-UMNES, WECHILLAS, &c. TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded at Dent & Valentine's Crossings, on the Stanislaus river, California, between the commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the Iou-ol-umne, We-chilla, Su-caah, Co-to-planemis, Chap-pah-sims and Sage-wom-nes tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The several tribes or bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States.

ART. 3. Lest the peace and friendship hereby established between the United States and the said tribes be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is expressly agreed that for injuries on either side no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaint shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other through the Indian agent of the United States in their district, whose duty it shall be to investigate and, if practicable, to adjust the difficulty; or, in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States by an Indian or Indians belonging to or harbored by either of said tribes, the party charged with the commission of the crime shall be promptly delivered up to the civil authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said tribes, the agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to justice in the same way.

ART. 4. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following districts of country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes, to wit: beginning at an acute bend of the river about half a mile distant from and above this place, running thence in a due line to the elbows of Toulumne, opposite the point fixed in the former treaty, and running down in a straight line eight miles on said river, from thence across the Stanislaus river on a line parallel with the first,

thence up the middle of said river to place of beginning, to have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian tribes forever; *Provided*, that there is reserved to the government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public buildings, school-houses, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians. The said tribes or bands, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof. It is expressly understood and stipulated, that the right of way heretofore specified does not include the right of ferriage free of toll on the rivers within or bounding said reservation to persons other than those in the service or employ of the United States; the latter, however, shall pass free of toll; the said ferries to be under the control of the agent for the use and benefit of said bands and tribes of Indians.

ART. 5. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the numerous and valuable presents made to them at this council, will furnish them, free of charge, with four hundred head of beef-cattle to average each five hundred pounds, two hundred sacks flour of one hundred pounds each, and two hundred head of goats, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

ART. 6. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, (to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants) during the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy; one linsey gown for each woman and girl, one thousand yards calico, one thousand yards brown sheetings, ten pounds Scotch thread, two dozen pairs assorted scissors, four dozen thimbles, three thousand needles, one 2½ Pt. M. blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age; one thousand pounds iron and two hundred pounds steel; and in like manner for the first year for the permanent use of the said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: twenty-five brood-mares and one stallion, one hundred and fifty milch cows and nine bulls, four yoke of work cattle with yokes and chains, four work mules or horses, ten ploughs assorted sizes, ten sets harness for plough horses, seeds of all proper kinds for planting, thirty-five chopping axes, ten mattocks or picks, thirty-five hatchets, one hundred garden or corn hoes, thirty-five spades, and six grindstones. The stock enumerated above and the product thereof shall be marked or branded with such letters as will at all times designate the same to be the property of said tribe, and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 7. The United States will also employ and settle among said tribes at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men

of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one carpenter, one wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school-teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said tribes, in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system; all the above named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable school houses, shops and dwellings for the accommodation of the schools, teachers and mechanics above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

ART. 8. The chiefs and captains aforesaid, for themselves and their respective tribes, stipulate to be active and vigilant in preventing the retreating to or passing through the district of country assigned them, of any absconding slaves or fugitives from justice; and further agree to use all necessary exertion to apprehend and deliver the same to the agent, who shall receive orders to compensate them agreeably to the trouble and expenses incurred.

ADDITIONAL.

ART. 9. For and in consideration of the uniform friendly, honest and meritorious deportment of Captain Cornelius towards the American citizens, it is agreed and stipulated that the tract of land on which he now resides is hereby set apart for the sole use and occupancy of himself and his people, but not as a grant in fee simple, bounded as follows: beginning at a point on the northeast side of the Tuolumne river, one quarter of a mile below How's ferry, running thence down said river three miles, thence out and back to the place of beginning, embracing a square of three miles; and in further consideration of his appreciation of our republican form of government, we hereby present him with an American flag, it being the first request made by him to us.

These articles to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT, [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Iou-ol-umnes.

CORNELIUS, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SALA-DO-NIA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the We-Chillas.

WE-CHILLA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOSE-TRIN-I-DAD, his x mark. [SEAL.]
LU-TEE-MA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
FRANCISCO, his x mark. [SEAL.]
NEN-TU-IA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MANUEL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
IRAN-KA-LINO, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MANUEL, his x mark. (Grande.) [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Suc-caahs.

SUC-CAAH-KE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
YOU-IT-KA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Co-to-pla-ne-mis.

PA-KI-NO, his x mark. [SEAL.]
FE-RE-SETO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Chap-pah-sims.

FE-LIPPE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
NI-CO-LAS, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Sage-wom-nes.

YO-MIL-LO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

E. S. LOWELL, Secretary.
A. JOHNSON, Agent.
F. BELCHER,
JOHN C. DENT,
S. D. ENT.

(F.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP UNION, NEAR YUBA RIVER, JULY 18, 1851, BETWEEN O. M. WOZENCRAFT, UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS, AND HEAD MEN OF THE DAS-PIA, YA-MA-DO, ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Union, near the Yuba river, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the following tribes, viz: Das-pia, Ya-ma-do, Yolla-mer, Wai-de-pa-can, On-o-po-ma, Mon-e-da, Wan-muck, Nemshaw, Bem-pi, Ya-cum-na tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The several tribes or bands above-mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace between them and the republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States; and furthermore bind themselves to conform to, and be gov-

erned by the laws and regulations of the Indian bureau, made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

ART. 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country in the State of California, shall be, and is hereby set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes of Indians, to wit: commencing on Bear River, at the western line or boundary of Camp Far West; from thence up said stream twelve miles in a due line; from thence on a line due north to the Yuba river; thence down said stream twelve miles on a due line of the river; from thence south to the place of beginning, to have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian tribes forever. *Provided*, That there is reserved to the government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public building school houses, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians. The said tribes or bands, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

ART. 4. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence, while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made them at this council, will furnish them, free of charge, with five hundred (500) head of beef cattle, to average in weight five hundred (500) pounds, two hundred (200) sacks of flour, one hundred (100) pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

ART. 5. As early as convenient, after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent, according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair of strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl, four thousand yards of calico and one thousand yards brown sheeting, forty pounds Scotch thread, two dozen pairs of scissors, eight dozen thimbles, three thousand needles, one two and a half point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen (15) years of age, four thousand pounds of iron and four hundred pounds of steel, and in like manner in the first year, for the permanent use of the said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: seventy-five brood mares and three stallions, three hundred milch cows and eighteen bulls, twelve yoke of work cattle with yokes and chains, twelve work mules or horses, twenty-five ploughs, assorted sizes, two hundred garden or corn hoes, eighty spades, twelve grindstones. Of the stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, no part or portion shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 6. The United States will also employ and settle among said tribes, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits, one carpenter, one

wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school-teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper, to instruct said tribes in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts, upon the manual labor system; all the above-named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable school-houses, shops and dwellings, for the accommodation of the school teachers and mechanics above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this eighteenth day of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the Das-pia.

WEE-MAR, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ya-ma-do.

OI-TA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Yo-la-mir.

WAL-LE-PIE, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Wai-de-pa-can.

KA-MA-LA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

On-o-po-ma.

MAN-ARCK, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Mon-e-da.

WAL-LEM-HOOK, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Wan-nuck.

YU-ME-AN, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Nem-shaw.

WAS-HI-MA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Bem-pi.

TI-CO-LA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Sa-cum-na.

YO-LO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

GEORGE STONEMAN, Lieutenant first dragoons,
Commanding escort to Indian Commissioner.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Assistant Surgeon,
Escort to Indian Commissioner.

A. T. STIRLING.

E. S. LOVELL, Secretary, U. S. Indian Agency.

ADDENDA.—It is understood that the above-named boundary, running north from Bear river, will pass between Rough and Ready and Penn Valley; and in the event that a line due north from said point on said river should fail to do so, it will deviate so far as to include said valley in the reservation, and exclude Rough and Ready.

(G.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT BIDWELL'S RANCH, ON CHICO CREEK, AUGUST 1, 1851, BETWEEN O. M. WOZENCRAFT, UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE MI-CHOP-DA, ES-KUIN, ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded near Bidwell's Ranch, on Chico creek, between the United States Indian agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes, viz: Mi-chop-da, Es-kuin, Ho-lo-lu-pi, To-to, Su-nus, Che-no, Bat-si, Yut-duc, Sim-sa-wa, tribes, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The several tribes or bands above mentioned, do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States. And furthermore bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the laws and regulations of the Indian bureau, made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

ART. 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country, in the State of California, shall be and is hereby set apart for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes of Indians, to wit: commencing at a point on Feather river, two miles above the town of Hamilton, and extending thence northwesterly to the northeast corner of Neal's grant, thence northwesterly along the boundaries of Neal's, Hensley's and Bidwell's grant to the northeast corner of the last named grant, thence northeasterly six miles, thence south-easterly parallel with the line extending from the beginning point to the northeast corner of Bidwell's grant to Feather river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning. *Provided*, That there is reserved to the government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public building, school houses, houses for

agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians. The said tribes or bands, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Art. 4. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made them at this council, will furnish them, free of charge, with two hundred (200) head of beef-cattle, to average in weight five hundred (500) pounds each, seventy-five sacks of flour one hundred (100) pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

Art. 5. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl, two thousand yards calico and five hundred yards brown sheeting, twenty pounds Scotch thread and one thousand needles, six dozen thimbles and two dozen pairs scissors, one two and a half point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen (15) years of age, one thousand pounds iron, one hundred pounds steel; and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of the said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: twenty-five brood mares and one stallion, one hundred milch cows and six bulls, four yoke work-cattle with yokes and chains, six work-mules or horses, twelve ploughs assorted sizes, seventy-five garden or corn hoes, twenty-five spades, four grindstones. The stock enumerated above and the product thereof; and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with without the consent and direction of the agent.

Art. 6. The United States will also employ and settle among said tribes, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one carpenter, one wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school-teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said tribes in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system; all the above-named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable school-houses, shops and dwelling for the accommodation of the school-teachers and mechanics above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT.
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the Mi-chop-da.
LUCK-Y-AN, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Es-kuin.
MO-LA-YO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ho-lo-lu-pi.
WIS-MUCK, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the To-to.
WE-NO-KE, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Su-nus.
WA-TEL-LI, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Che-no.
YO-LO-SA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Bat-si.
YON-NI-CHI-NO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Yut-duc.
SO-MIE-LA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Sim-sa-wa.
PO-MA-KO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

EDW. H. FITZGERALD, *Brevet major first dragoons.*
GEORGE STONEMAN, *Lieutenant first dragoons.*
THOMAS WRIGHT, *second lieutenant second infantry.*
J. BUDWELL.

(H.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT READING'S RANCH, ON COTTON WOOD CREEK, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 16, 1851, BETWEEN O. M. WOZENCRAFT, UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE NOE-MA, &c., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Reading's ranch, on Cotton Wood creek, California, between the United States Indian agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes or bands, viz: Noi-ma, Noe-ma, Y-lac-ca, No-me, Noi-me.

ARTICLE 1. The several bands or tribes above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace, made between them and the Republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States; and, furthermore, bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the laws and regulations of the Indian bureau, made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

ART. 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country, in the State of California, shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes or bands, to wit: commencing at a point at the mouth of Ash creek, on the Sacramento river, running up the east branch of said river twenty-five miles, thence on a line due north to the Pitt fork of the said river, thence down said river to the place of beginning.

It is further understood and agreed upon by both parties, that the tribes or bands of Indians living upon the Shasta, Nevada, and Coast ranges, shall be included in the said reservation; and should said bands not come in, then the provisions, &c. as set apart in this treaty, to be reduced in a ratio commensurate with the number signing said treaty; *Provided*, that there is reserved to the United States government the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish any military post or posts, public buildings, school-houses, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians.

The said tribes or bands, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

ART. 4. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made them at this council, will furnish them, free of charge, with five hundred head of beef-cattle to average in weight five hundred pounds, and seventy-five sacks of flour of one hundred pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

ART. 5. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl, two thousand yards calico and five hundred yards brown sheeting, twenty pounds Scotch thread and one thousand

needles, six dozen thimbles, two dozen pairs scissors, one 2½-point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age; one thousand pounds iron, one hundred pounds steel; and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: seventy-five brood-mares and four stallions, three hundred milch cows and sixteen bulls, four yoke work-cattle with yokes and chains, ten work-mules or horses, twelve ploughs assorted sizes, seventy-five garden or corn hoes, twenty-five spades and four grindstones.

The stock enumerated above and the product thereof; and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 6. The United States will also employ and settle among said tribes, at and near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one wheelwright, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one principal school teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said tribes in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system. All the above named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President may deem advisable.

The United States will also erect suitable school-houses, shops and dwellings for the accommodation of the school teachers and mechanics above mentioned, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this sixteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT, [SEAL.]
United States Indian agent.

For and in behalf of the Noi-ma.

OIS-NO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Noe-ma.

CHIP-CHIN, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Y-lac-ca.

CHA-OO-SA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the No-me.

CHIP-CHO-CHI-CAS, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Noi-me.

NEM-KO-DE, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Oy-lac-ca.

NUM-TE-RA-RE-MAN, his x mark. [SEAL.]

PAN-TE-LAS, his x mark. [SEAL.]

DO-HI-WI-CKA-LA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

NUM-TE-RE-MUCK, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained in the presence of—

J. McKINSTRY, Brevet major U. S. army,
S. B. SHELDEN,
ALEXANDER LOVE.

(I.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP COLUS, ON SACRAMENTO RIVER, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1851, BETWEEN O. M. WOZENCRAFT, UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS, AND HEAD MEN OF THE COLUS, WILLAYS, &c., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Colus, on the Sacramento river, California, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes or bands, viz: Colus, Willays, Co-ha-na, Tat-nah, Cha, Doc-duc, Cham-net-co, Toc-de.

ARTICLE 1. The several tribes or bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression toward the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and all other Indians which are now or may come under the protection of the United States.

ART. 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following districts of country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes or bands, to-wit: commencing on the east bank of the Sacramento river, at a point where the northern line of Sutter's claim is said to strike said river, running out in said line in an easterly direction three miles; thence in a southeasterly direction fifteen miles to a point within three miles of the Sacramento river; from said point in a line due west to the Sacramento river, and from said point up said river to the point of beginning. It is furthermore understood and agreed upon by both parties that the tribes or bands of Indians living upon the adjacent coast range, on the Sacramento river from the mouth of Stone creek to the junction of Feather and Sacramento rivers, and on Feather river to the mouth of Yuba river, shall be included in the said reservation; and should said bands not come in, then the provisions, &c., as set apart in this treaty, to be reduced in a ratio commensurate with the numbers signing the treaty. *Provided*, That there is reserved to the United States government the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and

maintain any military post, public building, school-house, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians. The said tribes or bands, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

ART. 4. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making allotments upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made to them at this council, will furnish them, free of charge, with two hundred and fifty (250) head of beef-cattle to average in weight five hundred (500) pounds, seventy-five (75) sacks flour one hundred (100) pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

ART. 5. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, (to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants,) during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy; one linsey gown for each woman and girl, one thousand yards calico, and two hundred and fifty yards brown sheeting, ten pounds Scotch thread and five hundred needles, three dozen thimbles and one dozen pairs of scissors, one two and a half point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age; five hundred pounds iron and fifty pounds steel; and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: forty brood-mares and three stallions, one hundred and fifty milch cows and eight bulls, two yoke of work cattle with yokes and chains, five work mules or horses, eleven ploughs assorted sizes, forty-five garden or corn hoes, thirteen spades, and two grindstones. Of the stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, no part or portion shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 6. The United States will also supply and settle among said tribes, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one carpenter, one wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school-teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said tribes, in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system; all the above named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable school houses, shops and dwellings for the accommodation of the schools, teachers and mechanics above mentioned, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the Colus.

SCI-OAC, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Willays.

HO-OAK, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Co-he-na.

LOUIS, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Tat-nah.

HOO-KA-TA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cha.

LA-LOOK, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Doc-duc.

MI-KA-LA, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cham-met-co.

WI-TE-BUS, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Toc-de.

CO-NE, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

THOMAS WRIGHT, Second Lieutenant, 2d infantry,
Commanding escort.
C. D. SEMPLE.

(J.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT THE FORK OF THE COSUMNES RIVER,
SEPTEMBER 18, 1851, BETWEEN O. M. WOZENCRAFT, UNITED STATES
INDIAN AGENT, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS, AND HEAD MEN OF THE
CU-LU, YAS-SI, ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at the fork of Cosumnes river, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the following tribes, viz: Cu-lu, Yas-si, Loc-lum-ne, and Wo-pum-nes.

ARTICLE 1. The several tribes or bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace between them and the republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States; and furthermore bind themselves to conform to, and be governed by the laws and regulations of the Indian Bureau, made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

ART. 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes of Indians, to wit: commencing at a point on the Cosumnes river, on the western line of the county, running south on and by said line to its terminus, running east on said line twenty-five miles, thence north to the middle fork of the Cosumnes river, down said stream to the place of beginning; to have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian tribes forever. *Provided*, That there is reserved to the government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public buildings, school-houses, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians. The said tribes or bands, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

ART. 4. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence, while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made them at this council, will furnish them, free of charge, with five hundred (500) head of beef cattle, to average in weight five hundred (500) pounds, two hundred (200) sacks of flour, one hundred (100) pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

ART. 5. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent, according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair of strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl, four thousand yards of calico and one thousand yards brown sheeting, forty pounds Scotch thread, two dozen pairs of scissors, eight dozen thimbles, three thousand needles, one two and a half point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen (15) years of age, four thousand pounds of iron and four hundred pounds of steel, and in like manner in the first year, for the permanent use of the said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: seventy-five brood mares and three stallions, three hundred milch cows and eighteen bulls, twelve yoke of work cattle with yokes and

chains, twelve work mules or horses, twenty-five ploughs, assorted sizes, two hundred garden or corn hoes, eighty spades, twelve grindstones. Of the stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, no part or portion shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 6. The United States will also employ and settle among said tribes, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits, one carpenter, one wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school-teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said tribes in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts, upon the manual labor system; all the above-named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable school-houses, shops and dwellings, for the accommodation of the school teachers and mechanics above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the Cu-lu.

MI-ON-QUISH, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Yas-si.

SAN-TEA-GO, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Loc-lum-ne.

POL-TUCK, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Wo-pum-nes.

HIN-COY-E, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

MAT-TAS, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

HOL-LOH, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

BOY-ER, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

FLAVEL BELCHER.

J. B. MCKINNIE.

WILLIAM RHOAD.

(K.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT THE VILLAGE OF TEMECULA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 5, 1852, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, O. M. WOZENCRAFT, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE SAN LOUIS REY, KAH-WE-AS, AND THE CO-COM-CAH-RAS TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at the village of Temecula, California, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the captains and head men of the following nations, viz: The nation of San Louis Rey Indians, the Kah-wé-as, and the tribe of Co-cóm-cah-ras.

ARTICLE 1. The several nations above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said nations of Indians acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States; and furthermore bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the laws and regulations of the Indian bureau, made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

ART. 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said nations, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid nations of Indians, still reserving to the government of the United States all minerals found thereon, to wit: commencing at the southwest corner of the San Jacinto grant, and running along the southern and eastern line of the same to the San Gorgonio grant; thence running along the southern and eastern line of the same to the northeastern corner thereof; thence due east to the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountain; thence on a southerly straight line in the general direction of the base of said mountain to a point due east of the northeastern corner of the grant of San José del Valle; thence due west to said corner; thence along the northeastern line of the same to the northwestern corner; thence on a direct line to the southern corner of the grant of Temecula; thence running around said grant, including it, by west, north and east, to its northeastern corner, and from thence on a straight line to the place of beginning. To have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian nations forever: *Provided*, That there is reserved to the government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public buildings, school-houses, houses for agents, teachers, and school purposes, and such others as they may deem necessary for its

uses or the protection of the Indians. The said nations and their tribes, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

ART. 4. To aid the said nations of Indians in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States will furnish them, free of all charge, with two thousand five hundred head of beef-cattle to average in weight five hundred pounds, three hundred and fifty sacks of flour of one hundred pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

ART. 5. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said nations in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, (to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants,) during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy; one linsey gown for each woman and girl; seven thousand yards calico, seventeen hundred yards of brown sheeting, seventy pounds Scotch thread, four dozen pairs of scissors, fourteen dozen thimbles, five thousand needles, one two and a half point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age; seven thousand pounds of iron and six thousand pounds of steel; and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: one hundred and thirty brood-mares and seven stallions, six hundred young cows, thirty-six bulls, twenty yoke of working oxen with yokes and chains, twenty work mules or horses, forty-two ploughs, assorted sizes, three hundred and forty corn hoes, one hundred and forty spades, and twenty grindstones. Of the stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, no part or portion shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 6. The United States will also employ and settle among said nations, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one carpenter, one wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school-teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said nations in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system; all the above named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable school houses, shops and dwellings for the accommodation of the school-teachers, mechanics, agriculturists and assistants above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT, [SEAL.]
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the San Luis Rey Indians.

PEDRO, (Ka-wa-wish) of the Mission, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 CISTO, (Go-no-nish) of Las Flores, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 BICENTE, (Poo-clow) of Buena Vista, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 PABLINO, (Coo-hac-ish) of Pala, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 FRANCISCO, (Pah-hoo-vole) of Pauma, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 JOSE, (Cah-lac) of El Potrero, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 CALISTRO, (Chah-cwal-ish) of Yah-peet-cha, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 SANTIAGO, (Yu-loke) of La Joya, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 PEDRO, (Pal-e-gish) of La Puerta, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 BRUNO, (Cwah-si-cat) of Puerto Cruz, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 YSIDRO, (To-sho-vwul) of Tovin, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 CERVANTES, (Ca-hal) of Ahuanga, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 LAURIANO, (Cah-par-ah-pish) of Temecula, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 JOSE NOCA, (Chan-gah-lang-ish) of Agua Caliente, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 JOSE YGNACIO, (Tosh-mah-ken-ma-wish) of San Ysidro, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Kah-wé-as nation of Indians.

JUAN ANTONIO, (Coos-woot-na) chief, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 LEONARDO, (Parlewit) of the people of Razon, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the people of Too-va.

FRANCISCO JAVIEL, (—) of Tierra Seca, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 JOSE, (Coos-pa-om-nu-it) of Pah-nuc-say, the country of Cabeson, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 JUAN, (Kah-we-a) of Pal-se-wish, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 GINIO, (—) of Wah-ne-pe-ah-pa, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 YLARIO, (Sah-too) of Wah-kigh-na, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 TEODORO, (Chu-cal) alcalde of Juan Antonio and of Cah-be-nish, or Palma Seca, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 YGNACIO, (Chin-gal) of the people of Toro of Pal-kay-witch-ish, or Agua Corta, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 JUAN BAUTISTA, (Sah-at) of Pow-ky, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 GERONIMO, (—) of Co-ro-vang-ang, his x mark. [SEAL.]
 VICTORIANO, (Kwe-vish) of Sow-wah-wah, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the people or tribe of Co-com-cah-ras, alias Serranos.

EMETERIO, (—) of Maronga, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in the presence of—

J. J. WARNER,
 G. WILLIAMS,
 L. D. VINSONHALER,
 R. SACKETT,
 J. HAMILTON, *Secretary.*

ADDENDA.—In case the government of the United States and the actual proprietor of the Temecula grant cannot agree upon its purchase, the said government agrees to add some other portion of territory of equal extent to the above described Indian grant.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
United States Indian Agent.

J. J. WARNER,
 L. D. VINSONHALER,
 G. WILLIAMS,
 R. SACKETT,

Witnesses.

(L.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT THE VILLAGE OF SANTA YSABEL, CALIFORNIA, BETWEEN O. M. WOZENCRAFT, UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT, AND THE CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE NATION OF DIEGUINO INDIANS, JANUARY 7, 1852.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at the village of Santa Ysabel, California, between the United States Indian agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the captains and head men of the nation of Dieguino Indians, of the other part.

ART. 1. The several tribes of the abovementioned nation do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereigns of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the republic of Mexico.

ART. 2. The said nation of Indians and the several tribes thereof, acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States; and, furthermore, bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the laws and regulations of the Indian bureau, made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

ART. 3. To promote the settlement and improvement of said nations it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country, in the State of California, shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid nation of Indians, still reserving to the government of the United States all minerals found thereon, to wit: commencing at the southern line of the State at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada mountain and on the desert, and running along the base northerly to the southeastern corner of the reservation set apart for the Kah-we-as, San Luis, and Co-con-cah-ra nations of Indians, thence following the southern lines of the same to the northwestern corner of the grant of the San José del Valle, thence following the boundaries thereof by south and

east to the southeastern corner of it, thence on a right line to the northwestern corner of the San Felipe grant, thence on the western line of the same to the southwestern corner thereof, thence southerly to the southern line of the State at a point twenty miles from the place of beginning, thence along said southern line to the place of beginning: To have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of the said Indian nation forever; *Provided*, that there is reserved to the government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public buildings, school-houses, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians.

The said nations and tribes and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

ART. 4. To the said nation of Indians, in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States will furnish them, free of all charge, one thousand eight hundred head of beef-cattle, to average in weight five hundred pounds, three hundred and fifty sacks of flour of one hundred pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

ART. 5. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said nation in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants in the different tribes, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: one pair strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl, five thousand five hundred yards of calico, three thousand yards of brown sheeting, sixty pounds Scotch thread, four dozen pairs of scissors, fourteen dozen thimbles, five thousand needles, one 2½-point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age; six thousand pounds of iron and five thousand five hundred pounds of steel; and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of said nation, and as the joint property of the several tribes thereof, viz: one hundred and twenty brood-mares and six stallions, five hundred young cows and thirty bulls, fifteen yoke working oxen with yokes and chains, sixteen work-mules or horses, thirty-two ploughs assorted sizes, and sixteen grindstones, and the necessary seeds of various kinds.

The stock enumerated above and the product thereof; and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 6. The United States will also employ and settle among said nation, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one wheelwright, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one principal school-teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said nations in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts upon the

manual-labor system. All the above-named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable.

The United States will also erect suitable school-houses, shops and dwellings for the accommodation of the school teachers, mechanics, agriculturalists and assistants above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

O. M. WOZENCRAFT, [SEAL.]
United States Indian agent.

For and in behalf of the Dieguino Indians.

SANTIAGO, of Ha-coom, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KWA-PI, of Ta-cah-tay, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SOLDADO, of Matirom, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
NE-CAH, by Coo-LIM, of Wah-ti, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SURDO, of Sa-quan, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
AT-CHU-CAL, of Ha-soo-male, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TAH-CA-PAN, of Coquilt, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LEANDRO, of San Diego mission, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TADEO, of San Dieguito, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LAZARO, of Santa Ysabel, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TOMAS, of Santa Ysabel, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
AS-SO-TORE, of How-wee Vallcito, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PANTHO, of San Pascual, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE APAN, of To-co-mac, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JUAN PABLO, of Ca-ma-jal, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MATEO (Co-nu-po-ip) of Tah-wee, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LORENZO (Cho-lo-pe) of Prickaway, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TAMOUROO, of Too-weal, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HEPERERA, of Mel-co-to-nac, San Felipe, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
ELOO, of Mat-mak, La Puerta, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
OON-AH-OON, of Lu-ah-pi, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
FELIPE (Am-coo-si) of Matajuai, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

DELAVIN DAVIDSON, Captain 2d infantry.
E. MURRAY, Lieutenant 2d infantry.
J. J. WARNER.

ADDENDA.—From the above district of country, set apart for the Indians, is reserved to the present owner thereof, the Hon. J. J. Warner, one square league at Aqua Caliente, to be selected by him for the purpose of improving the warm springs at said place, in case the said ownership be adjudicated in his (Warner's) favor by the land commissioners for California.

J. HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Indian agency.

(M.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP FREMONT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, MARCH 19, 1851, BETWEEN REDICK McKEE AND OTHERS, COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS, AND HEAD MEN OF THE SI-YAN-TE, ETC., ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty made and concluded on the nineteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, at Camp Fremont, near the little Mariposa river, in the State of California, between Redick McKee, George W. Barbour, and Oliver M. Wozencraft, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to treat with the various tribes of Indians in the State of California, of the one part, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the Si-yan-te, Pó-to-yun-te, Co-co-noon, Apang-as-se, Aplache, and A-wal-a-che tribes of Indians, of the other part.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes of Indians severally acknowledge themselves to be under the jurisdiction, control and authority of the government of the United States, and as such, that they severally agree and pledge themselves to refrain in future from the commission of any act of hostility or aggression towards the government of the United States, or any of the citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship, not only with the citizens of the United States, but with all Indian tribes.

ART. 2. The said tribes hereby severally relinquish, and forever quit claim to the government of the United States, all the right, title, claim, or interest, of whatsoever character, that they, or either of them may have had, or now hold, in and to any lands in the limits of the State of California, or the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that the district of land lying between the Mercede and Touolumne rivers, to wit: commencing at a point on the Mercede river, opposite the mouth of a small stream emptying into said river, on the south side of said river, about one mile above what was formerly known as Ford's ferry, now known as Stone and Company's ferry; running thence a direct line to the Touolumne river, striking or intersecting said river at the mouth of a gulch emptying into said river at a bend about two miles above Spark's old ferry, being at or near the foot of the first fall or rapids of said river, above said Spark's ferry; thence down the middle of said stream to a point one-half of one mile above Harr's ferry; thence a straight line across, so as to intersect the Mercede river at a point about one-quarter of one mile above the present residence of Dr. Lewis, on said stream; thence up the middle of said Mercede river to place of beginning; the said district, supposed to contain about four full townships of land, is hereby and shall be forever set apart and held for the occupancy of said tribes of Indians; and it is further stipulated, that said tribes shall have free access to all the country between the Mercede and Touolumne rivers, extending above said described district to the Sierra Nevada mountains, for the purpose of hunting and collecting fruits, nuts, &c.; but in no event

shall they remove their women and children from the lands hereby set apart for their occupancy. The government of the United States reserving the right to establish a military post, and to erect the necessary buildings for an agent or other officers, within the limits of said land.

ART. 4. In further consideration of the aforesaid premises, and for the purpose of aiding in the subsistence of said tribes of Indians during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-one and two, it is agreed by the party of the first part to supply said tribes jointly with one hundred head of good beef steers, and one hundred sacks or barrels of flour, each year.

ART. 5. It is further agreed, that as soon after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States as may be practicable and convenient, the said tribes shall be furnished jointly and free of charge by the government of the United States, the following articles of property, to be divided among said Indian tribes, according to their respective numbers, to wit: ten brood mares and one jack or stallion, twenty-five cows and one bull, five large and five small ploughs, ten sets of gear or harness complete, one hundred axes, one hundred hatchets, one hundred hoes, ten mattocks or picks, all necessary seeds for sowing and planting for one year, eight hundred pounds of iron, two hundred pounds of steel, two hundred pairs of two and a half point blankets, two flannel shirts and two pairs of coarse pants for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl, two thousand yards of brown sheeting, two thousand yards of calico, twenty-five dollars worth of thread, needles, buttons, sciss-

sors, &c.

ART. 6. The United States agree further to furnish a man skilled in the art of farming, to live among and instruct said tribes, and such others as may be placed under his supervision, in the business of farming, one blacksmith, one man skilled in working in wood, (wagon maker or rough carpenter,) one superintendent, and such assistant school teachers as may be necessary, all to live among and work for, and teach said tribes and such other tribes as they may be required to work for and teach; said farmer, blacksmith, worker in wood and teachers to be supplied to said tribes as aforesaid, for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President of the United States shall deem advisable; a school-house and other necessary buildings for the accommodation of the persons named in this article to be erected at the cost of the government of the United States.

ART. 7. It is further agreed between the parties, that for any violence done by individuals to the person or property of any citizen of the United States, by an Indian or Indians, of either of said tribes, or if done by a citizen or citizens of the United States, to the person or property of any of said tribes, or any of the members thereof, no personal retaliation shall be attempted, but the party aggrieved shall apply to the civil authorities of the country for a proper redress of their grievances; each party pledging themselves to bring, if possible, all guilty offenders to justice, by delivering them up to the officers of the law when in their power.

ART. 8. These articles of agreement to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals upon the day and date above written.

REDICK MCKEE,	[SEAL.]
G. W. BARBOUR.	[SEAL.]
O. M. WOZENCRAFT.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Si-yan-te tribe.

TRAI-PAX-E, chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HABITO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CO-TOS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
E-LI-UM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
AN-GOT, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HO-MO-LUCK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PE-TE-LA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MA-LA-TIA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
A-WAS-SA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Po-to-yun-te.

BAU-TIS-TA, chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
IA-WACK-NO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LE-KEN-A, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
US-SA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
FELIZ, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MAN-TU-PA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WA-LIL, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HE-WO-WEE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHUCUS, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Co-co-noon.

NEN-O-LO, chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
MAN-LIN-O, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JO-SE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WAS-SAL-IS-CO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE VEN-TU-RA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the A-wal-a-che.

CY-PRI-ANO, chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WOO-MA-ACK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
AT-CA-NA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
AC-TON, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
IO-TO-CO-NO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HA-MA-CHA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the A-pang-as-se, or Appang-assa, tribe.

NU-MAS-E-CA-NO, chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CO-NO-TO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PON-SIL-LO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LO-PE-AC, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Aplache tribe.

HAW-HAW, chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
OU-TU-PI-TU, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
IN-TE-A-TA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TAS-SE-O, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
OU-MA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WA-PA-TA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

JOHN MCKEE, Secretary.
ADAM JOHNSON, Agent.
H. S. BURTON, Interpreter.
E. D. KEYES, Captain third artillery, commanding escort.
I. H. LENDRUM, First lieutenant 3d artillery.
J. HAMILTON, Lieutenant 3d artillery.
T. MOORE, Lieutenant 2d infantry.
H. G. J. GIBSON, Second lieutenant 3d artillery.
N. H. MCLEAN, Second lieutenant 2d infantry.
JOHN E. DURIVAGE.
THOS. J. ROACH.

(N.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP BARBOUR, ON THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APRIL 29, 1851, BETWEEN REDICK MCKEE AND OTHERS, COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE HOW-ECH-EES, &c., &c., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Barbour, on the San Joaquin river, California, between Redick McKee, George W. Barbour, and O. M. Wozencraft, commissioners thereto specially appointed, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, captains and head men of the tribes or bands of Indians now in council at this camp, known as the How-ech-ees, Chook-chanees, Chow-chil-lies, Po-ho-nee-chees and Nook-choos, which five tribes or bands acknowledge Nai-yak-qua as their principal chief: also the Pit-cat-chees, Cas-sons, Toom-nas, Tallin-chees and Pos-kesas; which five tribes or bands acknowledge Tom-quit as their principal chief: also the Wa-cha-ets, Itachees, Cho-e-nem-nees, Cho-ki-men-as, We-mal-ches and No-to-no-tos, which six tribes or bands acknowledge Pas-qual as their principal chief.

ART. I. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States; and hereby bind themselves to refrain here-

after from the commission of all acts of hostility or aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may hereafter come under the protection of the United States.

ART. 2. Lest the peace and friendship hereby established between the United States and the said tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is expressly agreed that, for injuries on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place or be attempted; but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other through the Indian agent of the United States in their district, whose duty it shall be to investigate, and, if practicable, adjust the difficulty; or, in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States by an Indian or Indians belonging to or harbored by either of said tribes or bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime shall be promptly delivered up to the civil authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said tribes, the agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

ART. 3. The said tribes or bands hereby jointly and severally relinquish, and forever quit claim to the United States, all the right, title, claim or interest of any kind they or either of them have or ever had to lands or soil in California.

ART. 4. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of country in the State of California, shall be, and is hereby, set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes of Indians, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the middle of the Chonchille river, near an old Indian *rancheria*, called *Ta-ha-leel*, and immediately at the junction of the two first main forks of said river, in the foothills; running thence a straight line in a southwesterly direction, to the top of the point of the Table mountain, on the San Joaquin river, being the first high hill or mountain above and adjoining the valley in which the camp known as camp Barbour is established, on the south side of the San Joaquin river, continuing thence on the top of said mountain a straight line in the same southwesterly direction to the eastern base of what is known as the *lone* or *lost* mountain, on the south side of King's river; continuing thence a line in the same direction to the middle of the Cowier river, generally known as the first of the Four creeks; thence down the middle of said stream to a point fifteen miles in a straight line from where the first line strikes it, thence back to the middle of the Chonchille river to a point fifteen miles distant, on a straight line from the starting point, as aforesaid, on said river; the said line from the Cowier river, or first of the Four creeks, to be so run as to cross King's, San Joaquin, and Frezno rivers at the distance of fifteen miles in a straight line from where the first line herein mentioned crosses each one of said rivers, and from where the last mentioned line strikes the Chonchille river, up the middle of said stream to the beginning: To have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian tribes forever; Pro-

vided, that there is reserved to the government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public buildings, school houses, houses for agents, teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use, or the protection of the Indians; And provided further, That said tribes of Indians, or any portion of them, shall at all times have the privilege of the country east of the aforesaid district, and between the waters of the Conchille and Cowier rivers (or first of the Four creeks) to the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, to hunt and to gather fruits, acorns, &c.; but in no event are they or any of them to remove or settle their families beyond the limits of the first described district or boundary of land without the permission of the government of the United States through their duly authorized agent; and also that the said tribes shall never sell or dispose of their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the United States; nor shall they ever lease to, or permit white men to settle, work, or trade upon any part thereof, without the written permission of the Indian agent for the district. And it is also expressly understood that the *mona* or *wild portion* of the tribes herein provided for, which are still out in the mountains, shall, when they come in, be incorporated with their respective bands, and receive a fair and equal interest in the land and provisions hereinafter stipulated to be furnished for the whole reservation; and the tribes above named pledge themselves to use their influence and best exertions to bring in and settle the said *monas* at the earliest possible day; and when the Yo-semi-te tribe come in they shall in like manner be associated with the tribes or bands under the authority or control of *Nai-yak-qua*.

ART. 5. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence, while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the numerous and valuable presents made to them at this council, will furnish them free of charge, with five hundred head of beef cattle, (to average in weight five hundred pounds) and two hundred and sixty sacks of flour, (one hundred pounds each) during each of the years 1851 and 1852, to be divided among them by the agent, according to their respective numbers.

ART. 6. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent, according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz:

Two pairs strong pantaloons and two red flannel shirts for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl; three thousand yards calico, and three thousand yards brown sheetings, thirty pounds Scotch thread, six dozen pairs scissors, assorted, one gross thimbles and five thousand needles, assorted, one two and a half-point Mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age; three thousand pounds iron, and five hundred pounds steel. And in like manner, in the first year, for the permanent use of the said tribes, and as their joint property, viz:

Seventy-five brood mares and three stallions, one hundred and fifty milch cows and three bulls, twelve yoke of work cattle, with yokes,

chains, &c., twelve work mules or horses, thirty ploughs, (ten large and twenty small) thirty set harness for plough horses or mules; seeds of all proper kinds, for planting and sowing; one hundred chopping axes, one hundred hatchets, thirty mattocks or picks, three hundred garden or corn hoes, one hundred spades, fifteen grindstones, three United States flags, (one for each principal chief).

The stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, shall be marked or branded with such letters as will at all times designate the same to be the property of the said tribes, and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the consent and direction of the agent.

ART. 7. The United States will also employ and settle among said tribes, at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer, who shall act as superintendent or director of agricultural operations, to reside at some central point, and to have two assistants, also men of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one carpenter or worker in wood, to direct and aid in the construction of houses, repairing plows, &c.; one blacksmith, to reside at some central point; three principal school teachers, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper, to instruct said tribes in reading, writing, &c., and in the domestic arts of sewing, housekeeping, &c., upon the manual-labor system: all the above-named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States, for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable school houses, shops, and dwellings for the accommodation of the schools, teachers and mechanics above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

These articles to be binding on the contracting parties, when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

REDICK McKEE. [SEAL.]
G. W. BARBOUR. [SEAL.]
O. M. WOZENCRAFT. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the How-ech-ees.

NAI-YAK-QUA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
NO-CHEEL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
CHAL-WAK-CHEE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
PAR-SA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
PO-YAI, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Chook chanees.

CO-TUM-SI, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TI-MOH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SA-WA-LAI, his x mark. [SEAL.]
A-CHAT-A-NA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MI-E-WAL, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Chow-chil-lies.

PO-HO-LEEL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
E-KEENO, his x mark. [SEAL.]
KAY-O-YA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
A-PEM-SHEE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
CHO-NO-HAL-MA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Po-ho-nee-chees.

PO-TOL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
CHEE-KO, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MOOCH-CAT-E, his x mark. [SEAL.]
HO-HAS-SEE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
COW-WAL, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Nook-choos.

PAN-WACH-EE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
KET-TA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MUL-LU-CE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TAW-WICH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WAL-LIN, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Pit-ea-chees.

TOM-QUIT, chief, his x mark. [SEAL.]
YA-KO-WAL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TOO-TRO-MI, his x mark. [SEAL.]
CHO-LUL, his x mark. [SEAL.]
NE-SA-PLO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cas-sons.

DOMINGO-PEREZ, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TOM-MAS, his x mark. [SEAL.]
JOSE-ANTONIO, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Toom-nas.

HAT-CHU-LOO, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TAP-PA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
PO-SHA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Tallinchees.

CHO-KETE, his x mark. [SEAL.]
PAL-LO-KOOSH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
HOW-IL-ME-NA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SO-KUCH, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of Pos-ke-sas.

KO-SHISH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
KO-ITCH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
COP-PI, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WO-WAL, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Wacha-ets.

PAS-QUAL, chief, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WA-KEEN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
JOSE ANTONIO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Itachees.

WA-TOO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
A-POR-TRIA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TO-NAI-CHEE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cho-e-nem-nees.

WAU-TOE-KI, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
HO-LET-TEE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TA-WEEN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cho-ki-men-as.

KO-HEEL, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TRA-TRA-IT-SE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
WOH-TON, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the No-to-no-tos.

PAS-QUAL, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
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For and in behalf of the We-mal-ches.

PAS-QUAL, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
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Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

JOHN MCKEE, *Secretary.*

JOHN HAMILTON, *Interpreter.*

ADAM JOHNSTON, *Agent.*

E. D. KEYES, *Captain third artillery, commanding escort.*

W. S. KING, *Assistant surgeon U. S. Army.*

I. M. LENDRUM, *First lieutenant 3d artillery.*

H. G. J. GIBSON, *Second lieutenant 3d artillery.*

N. H. MCLEAN, *Second lieutenant 2d infantry.*

I. F. A. MARR.

(O.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP LU-PI-YU-MA, AT CLEAR LAKE,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 20, 1851, BETWEEN REDICK MCKEE, IN-
DIAN AGENT ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS,
CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE CA-LA-NA-PO, HA-BI-NA-PO, ETC.,
ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Lu-pi-yu-ma, on the south side of Clear Lake, between Redick McKee, one of the Indian agents specially appointed to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in California, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, captains and head men of the

tribes or bands of Indians now in council at this camp, known as the Ca-la-na-po tribe, represented by the chief, Ju-llo and captains; Ha-bi-na-po tribe, represented by the chief, Pri-e-to and his captains; Da-no-ha-bo tribe, represented by the chief, Ku-kee; Mo-al-kai tribe, represented by the chief, Moh-shan and his captains; Che-com tribe, represented by the chief, Cal-i-a-him and his captains; How-ku-ma tribe, represented by the chief, Chi-bec and his captains; Cha-nel-kai tribe, represented by the chief, Con-chu; and the Me-dam-a-dec tribe, represented by the chief, Co-e-u-e.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority, and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may hereafter come under the protection of the United States.

ART. 2. Lest the peace and friendship established between the United States and the said tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is expressly agreed that for injuries received on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, or be attempted; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other, through the Indian agent of the United States in their district, whose duty it shall be to investigate, and, if practicable, adjust the difficulty; or in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States by an Indian or Indians belonging to or harbored by either of said tribes or bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime shall be promptly delivered up when demanded, to the civil authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said tribes, the agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

ART. 3. The said tribes or bands hereby jointly and severally relinquish, cede, and forever quit claim to the United States, all their right, title, claim, or interest of any kind, which they or either of them have to lands or soil in California.

ART. 4. To promote the permanent settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States, that the following tract or district of land shall be appropriated and set apart as an Indian reservation, and the use and possession thereof forever guaranteed to the said tribes, their successors, and to such other tribes as the United States may hereafter remove from the valley of the Russian river or elsewhere, and settle thereupon, to wit: commencing at a point on Clear lake, where a spur from Mount McKee (heretofore called the Chemisal mountain) juts into the same; thence along a line running southwardly over said mountain and over the hills behind the same to the summit level of the mountains dividing the Clear lake valley from the waters of the Rio Dolores; thence westwardly along the same and along the summit of those dividing said valley from the waters of Russian river, to where said mountains meet those dividing said

valley from the waters of Eel river; thence along said ridge to a point where said last-mentioned mountains meet those dividing said valley from the waters of the Sacramento; thence along the summit of the same to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the said point. Containing all that part of the valley of Clear lake lying westward of said Mount McKee, the habitable part of said tract being by estimation about twelve miles in length by about six miles in width, together with the exclusive right of fishing in that part of said lake included within the foregoing boundaries. It is however expressly understood and agreed that the United States reserves the right of way over said lands, and of using for farming purposes any quantity thereof not exceeding one thousand acres; also the right to establish such military posts, erect such buildings, and make such improvements for the accommodation of their agent and other officers or servants as the President may direct; also, that said tribes or bands shall never sell or alienate their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the United States, nor shall they ever lease to or permit white men to settle, work, or trade upon any part thereof without the written permission of the United States Indian agent for the district. And it is further understood and agreed that, if the tribe or band of Indians known as the Cho-tan-o-man-as, now living near the lower end of Clear lake, but not directly represented in this council, shall so desire, the said tribe or band may remove to, and settle upon said reservation without further stipulation, and thereby become entitled to a just proportion of the land and other benefits contemplated in this treaty, as fully, according to their numbers, as if they were present and parties to this compact.

ART. 5. To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said lands, the United States, in addition to the presents of ten head of beef cattle, three sacks of bread, and sundry clothing, made to them at this council, will also furnish them, free of charge, at or near Vallejo, or elsewhere, as may be most convenient, with one hundred (100) head of beef-cattle, to average in weight five hundred pounds nett, and two hundred (200) sacks of flour of fifty pounds each, in all ten thousand pounds, during the present year (1851), and a like quantity in each of the years 1852 and 1853, to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers.

ART. 6. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: four hundred pairs strong pantaloons, four hundred cotton (hickory) shirts, three hundred linsey gowns, assorted, generally small, three thousand yards calico, three thousand yards brown sheeting, thirty pounds Scotch thread, six dozen pairs scissors, assorted, twelve dozen thimbles, five thousand needles, assorted, five hundred pairs two and a half point Mackinaw blankets, one thousand pounds iron, two hundred pounds steel; and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of the said tribes, and as their joint property, viz: twenty-five brood mares and one stallion, fifty milch cows and two bulls, eight yoke of

work-cattle with yokes, chains, &c., two large wagons, eight pair work-mules or horses, (one pair for each tribe) four breaking ploughs, eight small ploughs, eight sets harness for plough horses or mules, seeds of all proper kinds for planting and sowing, one hundred chopping axes, small size, with handles, one hundred axes, half-size, with handles, twelve mattocks, thirty dozen butcher knives, two hundred garden or corn hoes, fifty heavy spades, four grindstones, one United States flag. The stock enumerated above and the product thereof, shall be marked or branded "U. S." and with such other letter or letters as will at all times designate the same to be the property of the said tribes; and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with without the assent and direction of the agent.

ART. 7. The United States will also employ and settle among said tribes, at or near their principal town or settlement, one practical farmer, who shall act as superintendent or director of all agricultural operations, to reside among them, with two assistants, all of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one carpenter or worker in wood, to direct and aid in the construction of houses, repairing ploughs, wagons, &c.; one blacksmith; one principal school-teacher, with two male and two female assistant teachers to instruct said tribes in reading and writing the English language, &c., upon the manual-labor system, as well as in the domestic arts of housekeeping; all the above-named teachers, farmers and mechanics to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The government of the United States will also erect suitable school-houses, dwellings, and shops for the accommodation of the teachers, farmers, and mechanics above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

ART. 8. These articles to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this twentieth day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

REDICK MCKEE,
United States Indian Agent.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ca-la-na-po tribe.

JU-LIO, his x mark, chief.
CHA-CO-DA-NO, his x mark.
PE-BOR-QUOR-TO, his x mark.
MAH-CO-ME-A, his x mark.
KOY-WY-NOL-YO, his x mark.
KAI-A-DAN-O, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ha-bi-na-po tribe.

PRI-E-TO, his x mark, chief.
CHEE-NO, his x mark.
KAH-LOOSE, his mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Da-no-ha-bo tribe.

KU-KEE, his x mark, chief.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Mo-al-kai tribe.

MOH-SHAN, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
YAH-TZA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
TEE-BEE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Che-com tribe.

CAL-I-A-HIM, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
HAL-LE-TOC, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CO-TO-LO-YAH, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHU-TE-YAN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the How-ku-ma tribe.

CHI-BEC, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
SAC-CON, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHE-KAI, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cha-nel-kai tribe.

CON-CHU, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
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For and in behalf of the Me-dam-a-dec tribe.

CO-E-U-E, his x mark, chief.	[SEAL.]
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Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

JOHN MCKEE, Secretary.
Witnesses—

GEO. WHITEHOUSE.
GEORGE GIBBS.
E. D. SHIRLAND.
H. W. WESSELS, *Brevet Major U. S. army, commanding escort.*
J. M. ESTILL, *Maj. Gen. 2d div. Cal. militia.*
F. D. KOHLES.
M. H. N. KENDIG.
W. A. CORNWALL.
JAS. M. M. BROWN SMITH.
T. F. W. PRICE.
WALTER McDONALD.

(P.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP FERNANDO FELIZ, ON RUSSIAN RIVER, IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 22, 1851, BETWEEN REDICK MCKEE, INDIAN AGENT, ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS, AND HEAD MEN OF THE SAI-NELL, YU-KI-AS, ETC., ETC., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Fernando Feliz, on Russian river, California, between Redick McKee, one of the Indian agents specially appointed to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in California, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, captains, and head men of the tribes or bands of Indians now in council at this camp, known as the Sai-nell tribe, represented by the chief Chas-kan and captains; Yu-ki-as tribe, represented by the chief Ko-yo-to-was-sa and captains; Mas-su-ta-ka-ya tribe, represented by the chief Cal-pel-la and captains; Po-mo tribe, represented by the chief Chi-bem.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter from the commission of all acts of hostility or aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may hereafter come under the protection of the United States.

ART. 2. Lest the peace and friendship hereby established between the United States and the said tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is expressly agreed that, for injuries received on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place or be attempted, but instead thereof complaint shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other, through the Indian agent of the United States, in their district, whose duty it shall be to investigate, and if practicable adjust the difficulty; or in case of acts of violence being committed upon the property or citizens of the United States by an Indian or Indians belonging to or harbored by either of said tribes or bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime, shall be promptly delivered up, when demanded, to the civil authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said tribes, the agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

ART. 3. The said tribes or bands hereby jointly and severally relinquish, cede, and forever quit claim to the United States, all their rights, title, claim, or interest of any kind which they or either of them have to lands or soil in California.

ART. 4. It is hereby further agreed by the said Indian tribes or bands, that at the expiration of one year from the execution of this

treaty, or at such time previously, or thereafter, as the United States shall require, they will remove with their families and property from the lands they now occupy, on Russian river, to the Indian reservation on Clear lake, made and reserved by the treaty concluded at Camp Lu-pi-yu-ma, on the 20th day of August, 1851, and there abide and remain; and it is stipulated and agreed on behalf of the United States, that the said government will defray the necessary expenses of such removal, which shall be conducted under the authority of the Indian agent, and that the said tribes shall thereupon receive and enjoy all the advantages and rights secured by said treaty to Indians removing thereto; and for the maintenance and support of said tribes, until they shall be in condition to maintain themselves: that is to say, during the present year (1851) the United States will furnish them with one hundred head of beef-cattle, and two hundred sacks of flour, equal to ten thousand pounds, and a like quantity of the same for two years after their said removal and settlement upon said reservation; and for their permanent use besides the provisions, clothing, &c. given them at this camp, such brood stock, farming implements, mechanics, instructors in agriculture and learning, as their numbers may, when ascertained, entitle them to, upon a fair and just equality with the Indians now residing on Clear lake, as stipulated in the aforesaid treaty of Camp Lu-pi-yu-ma; and it is expressly understood and agreed that the said tribes or bands are to observe, fulfil, and be governed by all and singular the requirements, stipulations and articles of the said treaty of Lu-pi-yu-ma, as fully as if the samme were incorporated and formally expressed in this treaty.

ART. 5. It is also agreed that until the United States shall have established a military post on said reservation, with a regular physician or surgeon attached thereto, the Indian agent shall be authorized and is hereby directed to employ at the expense of the United States, an experienced physician to reside on said reservation, attend to the sick among either whites or Indians, and especially to vaccinate the members of such tribes; and when said military post shall be established, the services of the surgeon thereto attached may be substituted by the agent for those of the physician first employed, allowing him therefor a reasonable compensation.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this twenty-second day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

REDICK McKEE, [SEAL.]
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the Sai-nell tribe.

CHAS-KAN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
OUS-TIN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CAL-VI-HA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KA-WA-LLOW, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SA-KEM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KE-YO-HOM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KA-E-SU-A, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
YO-KI-AM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Yu-ki-as tribe.

KO-YO-TO-WAS-SA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CAL-NO-YA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KA-A-TAN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHA-O-LA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
LA-WIN, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
KA-BA-DIM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Mas-su-ta-ka-ya tribe.

CAL-PEL-LA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CAL-LEEL-TEM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
POR-DIM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Po-mo tribe.

CHI-BEM, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
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Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of the undersigned witnesses; the above-mentioned articles, and the several articles and stipulations of the treaty of Camp Lu-pi-yu-ma, having been first fully explained.

JOHN McKEE, Secretary.
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE WHITEHORN, { Interpreters.
H. W. WESSELS, Brevet major U. S. A. commanding escort.
JOHN S. GRIFFIN, Assistant Surgeon U. S. army.
EDWARD C. KENNEDY.
WALTER McDONALD.
JAMES A. CLARKE.
SASHIEL WOODS.
GEORGE PARKER ARMSTRONG.

(Q.)

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP KLAMATH, AT THE JUNCTION OF KLAMATH AND TRINITY RIVERS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 6, 1851, BETWEEN REDICK McKEE, INDIAN AGENT, ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE POHLIK OR LOWER KLAMATH, &c., TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Klamath, at the junction of the Klamath and Trinity rivers, between Redick McKee, one of the Indian agents specially appointed to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in California, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the tribes or bands of Indians now in council at this camp, representing the Poh-luk or lower Klamath, the Peh-tsick or upper Klamath, and

the Hoo-pah or Trinity river Indians; containing also stipulations preliminary to future measures to be recommended for adoption, on the part of the United States.

ART. 1. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States; and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter from the commission of all acts of hostility or aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may hereafter come under the protection of the United States.

ART. 2. Lest the peace and friendship established between the United States and the said tribes should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is expressly agreed that, for injuries received on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place or be attempted; but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other, through the Indian agent of the United States in their district, whose duty it shall be to investigate, and, if practicable, adjust the difficulty; or, in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States by an Indian or Indians belonging to or harbored by either of said tribes or bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime shall be promptly delivered up when demanded, to the civil authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said tribes, the agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

ART. 3. The said tribes or bands hereby jointly and severally relinquish, cede, and forever quit claim to the United States, all their right, title, claim or interest of any kind which they or either of them have to lands or soil in California.

ART. 4. To promote the settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, on the part of the United States, that the following tract or district of land shall be appropriated and set apart as an Indian reservation, and the use and possession thereof forever guaranteed to the said tribes, their successors, and to such other tribes as the United States may hereafter remove from other parts of the valleys of the Trinity or Klamath rivers, or the country adjacent, and settle thereupon, to wit: commencing at the mouth of a stream called John's creek, emptying into Trinity river on the north side thereof, about fourteen miles above this camp; thence running up the middle of the same with its windings, to a distance of five miles; thence north to the summit of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Trinity and Klamath rivers; thence northwestwardly in a straight line to a point on said Klamath river opposite the lower end of what is now known as "Red Cap's" bar; thence due west to the summit of the first ridge lying beyond the Klamath river; thence southwestwardly along the summit of said ridge to a point due north of the mouth of Pine creek; thence south to the mouth of Sand creek; thence up Pine creek with its windings, to a point due south of the place of beginning; and thence north to said place of beginning. The said reservation including, by estimation, a tract twenty miles in length by twelve miles in width, and containing in

all six or seven square miles of farming land. It is, however, understood and agreed that the United States reserves the right of way over said lands, and of using for farming purposes any quantity thereof not exceeding one thousand acres; also the right to establish such military posts, erect such buildings, and make such improvements for the accommodation of their agent and other officers or servants as the President may direct; also that said tribes or bands shall never sell or alienate their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the United States, nor shall they ever lease to or permit white men to settle, work or trade upon any part thereof without the written permission of the United States Indian agent for the district.

ART. 5. It is further stipulated and agreed that the said tribes or bands shall, within three years from the date hereof, or sooner, if thereto required by the United States, remove to and settle upon said reservation; and that whenever said removal and settlement shall be ordered by the United States or made by said tribes, such farmers, mechanics, and school-teachers to instruct them in the language, arts, and agriculture of the whites as the President may deem expedient and proper, shall be assigned, provided for, and settled among them, so as to place the Indians on said reservation in a situation as favorable for their improvement (being in like manner supplied with facilities for farming, stock-raising, &c.), as by the treaty of Lu-pi-yu-ma on the 20th day of August, 1851, is stipulated to be assigned to and provided for the *Clear Lake Indians*. It is understood, however, that if upon examination by the Indian agent it is found that any of the articles or supplies provided in said treaty for the Clear Lake Indians shall be unnecessary for or unsuited to the Indians on the Trinity and Klamath, the President may in his discretion withhold the same, and invest the value thereof in other and more suitable goods. And it is further expressly agreed and understood that if either of said tribes or bands, or other Indians harbored by them shall be guilty of theft, robbery or murder, either upon the persons and property of Indians or whites, the United States may exclude such tribe or band from all the benefits of this treaty.

ART. 6. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, the United States will deliver to the said Klamath and Trinity Indians, through their agent, during each of the years 1852 and 1853, viz: five hundred pairs two and a half point Mackinaw blankets, five hundred pairs strong cotton pantaloons, five hundred cotton (hickory) shirts, five hundred red flannel shirts, five hundred strong cotton or linsey gowns, three thousand yards of calico, three thousand yards of four-fourths brown sheetings, thirty pounds Scotch thread, five thousand needles, six dozen pairs scissors, two gross thimbles, ten pounds pins, ten dozen nine-inch flat files, thirty-five dozen large size butcher knives, ten mattocks, one hundred garden or corn hoes, two hundred chopping axes, handled, common size, two hundred chopping axes, handled, small size; one hundred sheet-iron camp kettles, large size; one hundred sheet-iron camp kettles, second size.

It is understood, however, that the agent shall use a sound discretion as to the time when, and the tribes or persons to whom the said goods shall be distributed, having reference to their peaceful disposition and good conduct.

ART. 7. In consideration of the premises, the United States, in addition to the numerous presents of beef, bread, sugar, blankets, shirts, &c., &c., made to said tribes at this camp, will, within sixty days from the date hereof, furnish them free of charge at the ferry of C. W. Durkee, in Klamath river, to enable them to rebuild the houses recently destroyed by the whites, with four dozen chopping axes, handled, ten sacks of hard bread, and four bullocks, sixteen pairs heavy blankets, to be distributed among them by said Durkee, according to their respective losses.

ART. 8. These articles to be binding upon the contracting parties when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this sixth day of October, anno Domini 1851.

REDICK MCKEE, [SEAL.]
United States Indian Agent for California.

For and in behalf of the Wetch-peck tribe, living at mouth of Trinity.

WUCK-UG-GRA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WA-PE-SHAW, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SA-SA-MICH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
EN-QUA or AMOS, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of Wuh-si tribe, living three miles below mouth of Trinity river.

MO-RU-KUS, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cap-pel tribe.

MAH-ON, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Mor-ri-ahs.

MAH-ON, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WUS-SUR, his x mark. [SEAL.]
UP-PER-GASH, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ser-a-goines.

UP-LA-GO-PUS, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MOO-ROO-KUS, his x mark. [SEAL.]
SA-ET-MA-GEHL, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Pah-wan tribe.

CAP-PEL-LA-WAH, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ut-cha-pah tribe, living near the mouth of Bluff creek.

E-NE-NUCK, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MOW-WEIGHT, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Up-pa-goines, living near "Red Cap's" bar, on Klamath river.

KEE-CHAP, his x mark. [SEAL.]
RED CAP or MIK-KU-REE, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Sa-von-ra tribe.

SA-VON-RA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
UP-PA-GRAH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
EX-FIN-E-PAH, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Cham-ma-ko-nee tribe.

KA-TOP-KO-RISH, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Coc-ko-man tribe.

PA-NA-MO-NEE, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Chee-nah tribe, living ten miles below mouth of Salmon river.

AK-KA-REE-TA, his x mark. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Hoo-pahs or Trinity river Indians, residing in twelve rancherias or villages.

Principal chief, AH-ROOK-KOS, his x mark. [SEAL.]
TE-NAS-TE-AH or JOHN, his x mark. [SEAL.]
MET-POOKA-TA-MAH, his x mark. [SEAL.]
NIC-A-WA-EN-NA, his x mark. [SEAL.]
WASH-TEN, his x mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being duly explained, in presence of—

JOHN MCKEE, Secretary.
C. W. DURKEE, { Interpreters.
GEORGE GIBBS, {
H. W. WESSELLS, Brevet Major, U. S. A., commanding escort.
WALTER VAN DYKE,
GEO. W. ELLSWORTH, { Interpreters.
MORRIS S. THOMPSON,
WALTER McDONALD.

A TREATY SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE FOREGOING TREATY.

The undersigned chiefs, captains and head men of the Si-wah, Op-pe-o, He-ko-neck and In-neck tribes or bands of Indians, residing at and near to the mouth of the Cor-a-tem or Salmon river, having had the terms and stipulations of the foregoing treaty, concluded at Durkee's ferry on the 6th instant, fully explained to them by Redick McKee, Indian agent of the United States, having expressed an earnest desire to become parties to the said treaty in all its articles and stipulations, it is therefore agreed by and between the said agent and the said chiefs, &c., that the said bands be and hereby are admitted as parties to the same, and to the advantages thereof, and become bound by the stipulations therein contained as fully in all respects as if they had been parties thereto originally.

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals at Camp Cor-a-tem, near mouth of Salmon river, this twelfth day of October, anno Domini, 1851.

REDICK MCKEE, [SEAL.]
United States Indian Agent.

For and in behalf of the Si-wah band.

ESSE-PISH-I-A, his x mark.
RES-SOW, his x mark.
CHEE-FEE-CHA, his x mark.
PI-RA-TEEM, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Op-pe-o band.

CA-POR-U-PUCK, his x mark.
PEEK-NEETS, his x mark.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the He-ko-neck band.

YAH-FEE-PAH, his x mark.
HON-A-PUCK-IF-MA, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the In-neck band.

SISH-KAH, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered after the foregoing treaty of 6th instant, and this addenda had been fully explained in presence of—

JOHN MCKEE, *Secretary.*
C. W. DURKEE, *Interpreter.*

GEORGE GIBBS.

H. W. WESSELS, *Brevet Major U. S. A., commanding escort.*

JOHN S. GRIFFIN, *Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.*
WALTER McDONALD.

(R.)

NOV. 4

TREATY MADE AND CONCLUDED AT CAMP, IN SCOTT'S VALLEY, SHASTA COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 6, 1851, BETWEEN REDICK M'KEE, ONE OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS, CAPTAINS AND HEAD MEN OF THE UPPER KLAMATH, SHASTA, AND SCOTT'S RIVER TRIBES OF INDIANS.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at camp, in Scott's valley, Shasta county, California, between Redick McKee, one of the Indian agents specially appointed to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in California, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, captains and head men now in council at this camp, representing the Upper Klamath, Shasta, and Scott's river Indians, residing severally in twenty-four, nineteen, and seven rancherias or villages, and known as the O-de-i-lah tribe or band, I-shack chief, from the Upper Klamath river; I-ka-ruck tribe or band, Tso-hor-git-sko chief; Ko-se-tah tribe or band, Ada-war-how-ik chief; I-da-kar-i-waka-ha tribe or band, I-da-kar-i-waka-ha chief, from Shasta valley; Wat-sa-he-wa tribe or band, Ar-rats-a-cho-i-ca chief; E-eh tribe or band, An-na-nik-a-hok chief, from Scott's valley.

ARTICLE 1. The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter from the commission of all acts of hostility or aggression towards the government or citizens thereof, to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may hereafter come under the protection of the United States.

ART. 2. To preserve the peace and friendship hereby established between the United States and the said tribes or bands, it is understood and agreed that for injuries received on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place or be attempted; but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other, through the Indian agent or sub-agent of the United States for their district, who shall investigate, and, if practicable, adjust the difficulty; and in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property of a citizen or citizens of the United States by an Indian or Indians belonging to or harbored by either of said tribes or bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime shall be promptly delivered up when demanded of the chiefs by the said agent or a duly authorized officer of the county, to be tried for the alleged offence by the civil authorities of the State of California; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said tribes or bands, the agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

ART. 3. The said tribes or bands for and in consideration of the premises, and of the stipulations and promises hereinafter contained, hereby jointly and severally sell, cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim to the United States, all their right, title, claim or interest of any kind which they or either of them have to the lands they now occupy, and to all other lands or soil in California.

ART. 4. To promote the permanent settlement and improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following described tract or district of country shall be appropriated and set apart as an Indian reservation, and the use and possession thereof forever guaranteed to the said tribes or bands and their successors, equally with such other Indian tribes or bands and their successors, as the United States may hereafter remove from the waters of the Klamath or Trinity rivers or elsewhere in northern California, and settle thereupon, to wit: commencing at a point on the easterly side of Scott's valley, about six miles above the cabin or improvement generally known as Watson, Gee & Company's ranch, where two cedar trees stand upon the southwest side of a bald hill, and midway between the said cedars; thence running in a southwesterly direction across the said alley to a point projecting into the same, behind which stands a conical peak called Seino's peak; thence over the same and over said peak to the summit of the dividing ridge between the waters of Scott's and Klamath rivers; thence following the same to where a divide runs northward to a creek or large brook entering the Klamath from the northward next above the one entering at Murderer's bar, and known as Indian creek; thence along said divide and across the Klamath river to the mouth of said creek; thence up the main fork of

said creek to the forty-second parallel of north latitude; thence eastward along said parallel to a point due north of a point where the ridge dividing the waters of Scott's river from the waters of Humbug creek terminates at or near the Klamath; thence due south, crossing the Klamath river, to said point; thence following said divide and the divide separating the waters of Scott's river from the waters of Shasta river to a point in a line with the place of beginning, and thence southwesterly to said place of beginning; said tract being by estimation twenty-four miles in length from northwest to southeast by fifteen miles in average width, and containing between four and five square miles of tillable land, *Provided, however,* That those citizens of the United States who are now engaged in mining, raising, or washing gold upon that part of Scott's river lying between the first creek entering the same from the north, above the town of Scott's bar and the mouth of said river, shall be permitted to hold and work the claims of which they are now in actual possession for the term of two years from the date of this instrument, unless sooner exhausted; and *Provided further,* That such other citizens of the United States as have already thrown up earth or raised ore on any other part of said reserve shall be allowed until the first day of June next to wash the same, and that those having cabins or other improvements already erected on said reservation shall be permitted to occupy and enjoy the same, free from molestation, until said first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and no longer. *It is also further provided,* That the said tribes or bands shall never sell or alienate their right or claim to any part thereof except to the United States, nor shall they ever lease to or permit white men to settle, work, or trade upon any part thereof without the written permission of the United States Indian agent for the district. It is agreed and understood, however, that the United States reserves the right of way over said lands, and of using for farming purposes any quantity thereof not exceeding one thousand acres; also the right to establish such military post or posts, erect such buildings, and make such other improvements for the accommodation of an Indian agent and other officers or servants as the President may direct.

ART. 5. The said tribes or bands agree and hereby bind themselves to remove to and settle permanently upon said reservation, within two years from the date hereof, or sooner if thereto required by the Indian agent of the United States; and whenever said removal and settlement shall take place, the United States with a desire to encourage them in acquiring a knowledge of letters, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, will employ and settle among them upon said reservation, one principal school-teacher, with three male and female assistant teachers to instruct said tribes in the different branches of a common-school education and in the domestic arts of sewing and house-keeping, upon the manual labor system; also one practical farmer who shall assist said tribes in cultivating the soil and act as superintendent of agricultural operations, with two assistant farmers, one carpenter or worker in wood who shall direct and aid in the construction of houses, repairing wagons, &c., &c., and one blacksmith or worker in iron also to be employed for their assistance and convenience; all of the above teachers, farmers and mechanics to be paid and maintained upon said reservation by the United States for the period of five years, and

as long thereafter as the President may deem advisable; also, that the United States will erect suitable dwellings, school-houses and shops for the accommodation of an agent, and of the teachers, farmers and mechanics above specified, and store-houses for the protection of the public property.

ART. 6. The United States will also appoint and settle among said tribes upon said reservation, an agent or sub-agent of the Indian department to carry out the stipulations of this treaty and the general laws and regulations of the Indian department pertaining to the government and improvement of said tribes; and until the United States shall have established a military post on or in the neighborhood of said reservation, with a regular physician or surgeon attached thereto, the United States Indian agent for the district shall be authorized, and is hereby directed to employ at the expense of the United States, an experienced physician to reside on said reservation, attend to the sick among either whites or Indians, and especially to vaccinate the members of each tribe; and when said military post shall be established, the services of the surgeon thereto attached may be substituted by said agent for those of the physician first employed, allowing him therefor a reasonable compensation.

ART. 7. To aid said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon said reservation, the United States, in addition to twelve head of beef cattle, twenty sacks (one thousand pounds) of flour, and numerous other presents of blankets, shirts, &c., given to them at this camp, will furnish them, free of charge, during each of the years 1852 and 1853, with two hundred head of beef cattle, to average in weight five hundred pounds net, and two hundred sacks (equal to twenty thousand pounds) of flour, five hundred pair of two and a half point Mackinaw blankets, five hundred pairs strong pantaloons, five hundred cotton (hickory) shirts, five hundred red flannel shirts, six hundred linsey gowns for women and girls, three thousand yards of calico, three thousand yards 4-4 brown sheetings, twenty-five pounds Scotch thread, five thousand needles, assorted, one gross of thimbles, ten pounds of pins, twelve dozen scissors, fifty dozen common size butcher knives, five hundred pea-jackets of heavy, strong cloth, assorted, one thousand pounds of salt, one hundred hatchets, all to be distributed among them by the agent, according to their respective numbers.

ART. 8. As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, and the settlement of said tribes or bands upon said reservation, the United States will also furnish them with twenty-four brood mares and one stallion, thirty milch cows and one bull, fifty sheep, ten hogs (both sexes,) four yoke of work cattle, with yokes, chains, &c., two breaking-ploughs, ten small ploughs, two ox wagons, one mule wagon, seeds of all proper kinds for sowing and planting, eight work mules or horses with harness, one hundred heavy spades, twelve mattocks, four hundred garden or corn hoes, two hundred chopping axes, common size, with handles, two hundred sheet-iron camp-kettles, first size, two hundred sheet-iron camp-kettles, second size, four hundred tin pans, (two hundred large size, two hundred small size,) one set of blacksmithing tools, one set of carpenter's tools, three

thousand pounds of iron, five hundred pounds of steel, assorted, fifty dozen pint tin cups, fifty dozen tin plates, fifty dozen iron-lined spoons, three United States flags. The stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, together with the farming utensils and mechanical tools to be held as the joint property of said tribes or bands, the former to be marked or branded with such letters or marks as will at all times designate the same to be their property, and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the assent and direction of the agent.

ART. 9. It is further agreed, that the United States will fence in with a good board or post and rail fence, preparatory to breaking up the soil for planting, one thousand acres of land; and if, by the year 1853, the said tribes or bands shall not be in a situation to provide themselves with food and clothing, and the agent for their district shall so recommend, the President, in his discretion, may order for their use, in the year 1854, a like or smaller quantity of the articles enumerated in article 7 to be provided for the years 1852 and 1853.

ART. 10. It is further understood and agreed that within the line of the reservation referred to and described in article 4, there shall be retained and set apart a belt or border of one mile in width on the eastern and southern sides or lines thereof, whereon it shall not be lawful for either Indians or white men to settle on or remain, or to pass over except by the highways or roads running through the same, but the same shall be exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United States.

ART. 11. The said tribes or bands hereby bind themselves to deliver up within sixty days from the date hereof, all horses, mules, or other property which may be in their possession, stolen from the whites, the claimants making proof of ownership before the agent or such person as he may designate to act in his absence, or before a magistrate or judge of the county of Shasta; all such property claimed but not clearly identified, to be returned to the Indians.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this fourth day of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

REDICK MCKEE,
United States Indian Agent. [SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the O-de-i-lah tribe or band from the Upper Klamath river.

I-SHACK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
E-EH-NE-QUA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
PI-O-KUKE, his x mark	[SEAL.]
SA-NAK-A-HA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the I-ka-ruck tribe or band in Shasta valley.

TSO-HOR-GIT-SKO, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
CHE-LE-NA-TUK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ko-se-tah tribe or band in Shasta valley.

ADA-WAR-HOW-IK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
QUAP-SOW-A-HA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Ida-kar-i-waka-ha tribe or band in Shasta valley.

A-LAT-SE-WAK-A-NA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
IDA-KAR-I-WAK-A-HA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

For and in behalf of the Wat-sa-he-wa tribe or band in Scott's valley.

AR-RATS-A-CHO-I-CA, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
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For and in behalf of E-eh tribe or band in Scott's valley.

AN-NA-NIK-A-HOK, his x mark.	[SEAL.]
SUN-RISE, his x mark.	[SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered, after being fully explained, in presence of—

JOHN MCKEE, Secretary.
GEORGE GIBBS, } Interpreters.
LINDLEY ABEL, }
W. T. SMITH.
F. H. MCKINNEY.
C. McDERMIT.
SAMUEL FLEMING.
WALTER McDONALD.
C. FULTON.
WM. H. BURGESS.
EDWARD HICKS.
WILLIAM DAIN.
LIRY SWAN.
GEO. W. TAIT.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Secretary (Temp.) Tally & Councils

447
Arch Mc Kee

1852

Copy of Minutes of Drs Mc
Kee Secretary to Commissioners
in treating with Indians in
California, Aug 1 to Nov 1851.

(California Sept. M. 1852)

Recd May 5, 1852.

Recd - 5 May 1852

S. H. Lee

Copy of Minutes, read by John McAllister
according to the arrangement - for
treating with the Indians in Northern
California August 15, 1857.

Calif. Survey
M. 186
1852

John McAllister
Surveyor
of the
Indians
in Northern
California

U 445
California Supy M. 186(652)

Copy

Minutes kept by John Dr. McKee secretary on the
Expedition from Sonoma, through Northern
California

Sonoma August 9th 1851.

Predick M. McKee U.S. Indian Agent in California.

Having been notified that an Escort of 36 Dragoons under command of Maj H. W. Webbells U.S.A. would be in readiness, to march & accompany him on his proposed visit, to the various Indian tribes in the Northern part of California, on the 9 inst. He arrived at this post yesterday evening, and reported his readiness to proceed.

The necessary arrangements not being fully completed, it has been deemed advisable to defer marching until the 11 inst. Owing to the want of sufficient funds in the Quar. M^r. Dept., Agt M. McKee has been compelled to employ men to take charge of the train of pack mules, designed to transport Indian goods, provisions baggage &c. and also a Commissary - Cooks &c. &c. Two Indian runners were dispatched to advise the Indians North, of the Agents approach.

Camp Santa Rosa. Augt 11th 1851.

Agt M. McKee moved with his Escort from Sonoma at 8 o'clock A.M. and the command is now encamped 19th miles up the Sonoma Valley on the Russian

U 4 S 1

River Valley trail. Mr George Gibbs has been employed as Chinook Interpreter. Walter M. Donald as Commissary, and Thos Seabring as Guide, to accompany the command as far as Humboldt. An arrangement has been effected with Genl A. M. Estelle of Vallejo, to supply any number of Beef cattle that may be required by Agt M. Kee for Indian purposes, at such time and place as he may direct. said Estelle to receive the customary price of Beef in the country where the cattle may be wanted.

John M. Kee Secty.

Camps below Fitch's Rancho.

August 12th 1851.

Agt M. Kee and Escort has marched 15 miles to-day. at several "Rancheros," or farms, on the route, on which Indians are employed — and hold several informal talks, with them & the Rancher owners — explaining the plans of the Government in Colonizing and collecting the Indians into reservations; improving their condition &c. Some of the Indians supposed they belonged to the Ranches and are generally ~~large~~ and half clothed. Indians from Clear lake, and Russian river, are employed upon several Ranches in the vicinity.

distance $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles

John M. Kee.

Total $33\frac{18}{40}$ "

U 45

3

Camp "Pinon" Augt 13/51

Arrived at the camp at 4 P.M., sixteen miles from our starting point this morning - We have left the Sonoma valley, and are now following a trail, leading along the west side of Russian river. Our present camp is five or six miles below the first canon, or defile, through which this stream flows, ~~and through which this stream flows,~~ and through which a narrow, rocky & dangerous trail, is our only road. distance 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Total 49 miles (about)

Camp Pinon Augt 14th 1851.

Remained in the Camp all day, recruiting our animals. Genl J M. Estelle & Staff, of 2^d div^r Calif^a Militia, overtook the command to-day, and reports that he has been ordered by the Government of this State to accompany the Commissioner, and render him any assistance, required, to effect treaties with the Indians on Clear Lake, and Russian river. R. M. Kne, has informed him, that as yet there is no necessity for calling volunteers into the field - that, this frontier is at present, free from Indian disturbances, but would be pleased to have him present, at the anticipated meeting of the Indians at Clear Lake.

John M. Ma. Party.

Camp Friday Aug 15th 1851.

Left camp this morning at 7½^½ A.M. The first four or five miles through a fine Valley, to the foot of the canon. Then leaving the River, we directed our course over the mountains, to proceed around & avoid the canon. The command is now encamped in a pretty valley 11½ miles from our last camp. Water scarce, country very mountainous, barely passable for the three wagons in our train — distance 11½ miles. Total 60½ miles.

John M. Chis. Peetz.

Camp near Fernando, Feliz on

Trujian River Aug 16th 1851.

Left camp at 7½ A.M. and reached this point at 1 P.M. Most of the road to day was over high hills, and rough ground. Very difficult for Wagons! — One of the Indian runners dispatched from Sonoma, to Clear Lake, came into camp this morning, and reports, that he visited several tribes near, & in the Clear Lake Valley, and had arranged for several Chiefs and their Braves to meet Capt M. Chis. at the Lake tomorrow — Upon consultation with Maj. Webells, it has been deemed expedient, that a small detachment of the Troops composing the Escort, should accompany

645

7

the ~~Agent~~ & his party to Clear Lake tomorrow —
and that the main body of troops should remain
at the present camp. Arrangements were also
made, and runners despatched, to various tribes
of Indians above and below us, on this river,
for the purpose of collecting the Chiefs and Captains
at some convenient point near this, so that the
Agent may meet them in council — And that
any Indians that may arrive at this camp for
the purpose of meeting him should be supplied
with food — Viz. bread, & beef —
distance $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Total. 73 miles

John M. Rice Secy.

Camp "Liu. pi, yu, ma,

Near Clear Lake. Augt 17th 1851.

R. M. Rice & party composed of Secretary, & Gibbs as Interpreter —
with a sufficient number pack mules to
transport provisions & such presents as are de-
signed for the Indians, also 10 head of cattle,
with a detachment of 10 Dragoons in charge
of Maj Webber, as an escort, also under the
guidance of two Indians Guides. Left the
main Camp at an early hour this morning,
and commenced ascending the mountains,

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dividing the Russian River & Clear Lake
valleys, following a narrow precipitous, trail
leading in many places through a dense
forest, with oak & chinquapin undergrowth. The axes
were used freely to permit the pack animals to
pass safely. Rain commenced falling when the
summit of the mountain had been gained,
which rendered the descent into this Valley. Very
difficult - very much to the surprise of all,
the rain has continued all the afternoon. We
are encamped upon the Table lands immedi-
ately adjoining the lake. Several Indians
have visited camp this evening, and we
expect to have several Chiefs in Council
to-morrow. —

Distance estimated 16 miles —
Genl Estell & Staff 3 mfrs, Price &
Sherland (the two latter Gentlemen residents
at one time in this Valley) have also
accompanied the Agent & are encamped
near us —

John M. Kee.
Secty.

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7

Camp Luspi.yer - On a

August 15th. 1851.

According to agreement a number of the Chiefs, and braves of the Clear Lake Indians met Agent M. Kee, at an early hour this morning in council. Present, Mr Geo Gibbs - Interpreter -

Major McFalls of the Escort - Genl J. M. Estelle of the California militia, & Staff. - And Messrs Smith M Donald, & Whitehorn - - After an hour spent in ascertaining names & location of Chiefs present & their tribes, the Secretary reported the following named Chiefs as being present, viz.
Kilio representing the Ca.bana.po tribe & Captains.
Prieto representing the Ma.bi na. pa tribe & Captains.
Kuk-hue representing the Do.no.ha.be tribe & Captains
Moh-shan representing the Mo.al.Hai tribe & Captain
Chi-bee representing the How Ru ma tribe & Captain
Cal-i-a-hin representing the che.com tribe & Captain
Con.chu representing the Cha.neltkai " & Captain
Co.e.u.e representing the Me.dam.a-raw" & Captain

Mr Ed. Shirland having lived for several months among the Indians in this neighborhood, offered his services as an assistant Interpreter, which were accepted. Mr Geo Whitehorn was also employed in same capacity. The Chiefs Con.chu and Co.e.u.e, live with their Tribes upon the hills dividing

U 4 S

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the waters of Clear lake, from Gila river and are not familiar with the language of the Clear Lake Tribes. Two or three Indians present, & familiar with Spanish were selected to communicate directly to the Chiefs— Agent M. Chee addressed the Chiefs— and said, Brothers listen to my talk. "We come among you as friends, to learn the cause of your trouble, if you have any, and your condition generally— What I say comes straight from the heart of their shall be no crook in my path, nor fork in my tongue.— Listen Attentive ly, and give me your minds after you have heard," Chiefs replied, that they were happy to see us, as friends, and that inquiry would be made as to their condition, this is what we want; and we will deal fairly with you, speak the truth only.— We are glad to learn you will speak the truth." Agent M. Chee, resumed, "I understand that several Treaties have been made with post ions, perhaps all of you, by officers of the Spanish & Mexican Government, & by private individuals. But I come from the Great Father, the President at Washington, the most powerful and the richest Chief on this Continent, & any thing I may do in his name, will be final and binding upon you, if he approves. That Great Father,

my Chief, has conquered this country, & you are his children now, and subject in all things to him." Chief replied, "It is good," Agent resumed, "Brothers, we know you were the original owners of these Broad Lands, & that the Spaniards Mexicans & Californians, have been in turn your Conquerors & Masters, until finally, the President the ^{my} great chief has conquered & owns this country — The President has learned that his red children in California are at war with the whites, & among themselves: — are very poor & ignorant, & he has sent three Commissioners among them, to enquire into their condition —"

Chief Julio enquired "Who this Great Father the President was," and where he lived, and said he wanted information concerning him — & if he is the good Chief represented, that he was willing to live subject to him. The Agt endeavored to give them a proper understanding of the locality & power of the U States, & of the President, & said that his Warriors were more numerous than the leaves around this camp, that he had many other red children east of the big mountains, and had found by experience, that it was good for them to live in one settlement where they

could be protected, and taught the arts and habits
of civilized life - draw their subsistence from
the soil, & have a home of their own: that
when once collected, the product of their
labor, should be their own, that when once
collected, the product of their labour, should
be their own: that these settlements were
not designed upon the old Mission principal,
where the Indian labored to make the white
man rich. Some of the Great Fathers white
children were bad men, but the great
majority were good - he wished his red chil-
dren to live together, that they might be
protected both from bad whites & bad Indians,
and that all that disobeyed his laws, would be
severely punished, & compelled to acknowledge
his authority. These matters were dwelt upon
& repeated, until the Chiefs professed to have an
understanding of them all. Chief Prieto enquired
how the Resident collected his red children
east of the mountains &c. Agt replied, that
several tribes sometimes, were br't into one
settlement, & provided with Farmers, Mechanics,
Teachers &c. &c. Several of the Chiefs immediately
enquired with some earnestness if it was
intended for them (those present) to live together
- in one Rancheria or Village, & thus make

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one people of them. This appeared to be an exciting question, among the Chiefs, as it might affect their authority. Agt M. Kee, explained that they must live upon one reservation of land, and if they chose, upon different portions of it - but that the President preferred they should all live, in one village, and peaceably together, and the advantages ~~of~~ so doing ^{was} fully explained - further, that some 6 or 7 Treaties have been entered into with Indians in the Southern part of this State, who were now living peaceably together. &c. ~~etc.~~

The Chief Shu Kee, said, he lived at the head of Clear lake, and enquired why he could not be subject to the President & remain there.

Agt M. Kee, again explained the kind intention of the President in settling the tribes together. - The Chief "Moh. Shan", said he believed it was through pity for the Indians, and to improve their condition, that these arrangements were proposed; that heretofore, the white men among them had derided and made sport of their distress. - Chief Pinto said he had heard of the Treaties made with the Indians on the San Joaquin river &c. and he was glad to see the Agent among them for that purpose. - and that he would

act in good faith, though they had been often deceived.—That he was willing to do now, what the Agent might advise, and pledged himself, & his people, for his own good faith to-day—
Agent Mr. Chee soon resumed. "The President, has very many red children living, beyond the big mountains, & settled happily, upon lands of their own, where white men were not permitted among them—that they were cultivating the soil, raising stock, &c. and had now no cause for war, neither among themselves, or with the whites. Their children learning to read & write, acquiring some of the knowledge of the whites. The President wishes to improve you in the same way, & has sent his Agents among you for that purpose.—He is well satisfied, that is the best plan for you. If you all agree to be settled in this way, you must give up all right to all other lands, and never move again, without the Presidents permission. But your young men, may hire out to work among upon the different ranches, if they are well behaved, and the Agent ^{gives} them permission. Your families however, must always remain at one place. The Agent sent among

you will settle all your difficulties, and prevent
the whites, from injuring you, will cause
guilty Indians & guilty whites ~~from injur~~
~~you~~ to be punished. The President will also
give you Teachers, Farmers & Mechanics, to teach
you many things, and improve your condition
very much -- After the above was fully
explained the Chief Julio, said - he was ~~fully~~
sensible of the great inferiority of the Indians
to the whites & that it was not important to him
whether the Teachers given to the Tribes, were
red or white, so they were good men & would
treat his people kindly & improve their condition.
He wished his young people to know more than
he did - and live at peace with all the world.
further - We have all heard your talk, & think
well of it. Agent M. Chas. said "I do not know
when these things can be done for you. The
President must first give his permission; it may
be one or two years; but I will advise it, and
think it will be done, after a while" Chief
Julio, said that they (the Chiefs) would be
governed by the wishes of the Agent, as they be-
lieved it would result for their good -
Agt M. Chas, again resumed - "It will cost

the President much money & trouble to do all these things, and ~~that~~ his laws must be obeyed, Guilty Indians must be punished, & it must be distinctly understood, that all Indians guilty of crime, must be delivered up to the Authorities of the State of California for trial. Such men must not be harboured among you & it will be your duty to inform upon them. Whites will be dealt with in the same manner as Indians - equal justice to all - I wish you fully to understand, that these arrangements cannot be completed for you now, but I have a few presents & some hard bread & beef, which I will give you, as an evidence of the good will of the President towards you; but he must first approve of my acts, before you can receive any permanent benefit.

I wish you Chiefs to retire & consult upon these three points viz. Concerning some tract of land you can all agree to live upon, 2d. whether you will agree to have any Tribes of Indians, not represented here, live with you, upon the same land, & 3d. Give me as near as you can the number of each of your Tribes. This last I wish you to be very particular about. You may now retire, & meet me again in two hours" - All of these remarks were explained through the Interpreters, at suitable

intervals, and all the Gentlemen present,
were satisfied the Indians had received a
proper understanding of the matters treated
of - Council adjourned to meet at 4 P.M.

John M. Orr.

Secy.

August 18th 4 o'clock P.M.

Council convened & Agt McRae expressed
his readiness to listen to any remarks the
Chiefs might have to make upon the sub-
ject, given them for consideration in the
morning. The Chiefs in turn said they
would prefer remaining at their own homes,
if it could be so ordered, but they believed
the Agt had spoken in good faith, and
they would do as he requested - Again, that
any Indians the President might send to
live with them, would be received as
Brothers, and treated kindly - The Chiefs
here produced several bundles of sticks
or broken twigs, as the number of souls in
each Band. The Secretary counted the
same and reported the number claimed by
Con-chu & Co-e-u-e from the hills in the
direction of Eel river. 150 souls. Kulio
claimed - 160 - Cal-u-a-him - 91 Chibec 40 -

- Pri-e-to 65 - moh-shaw 45: & Mu-Mee 70.

These numbers included all at home and abroad.— As these totals fell so far short of the number of Indians living about this lake as estimated by the two gentlemen present, who had lived among them, ~~that~~ Agt M. Chee determined to test the accuracy of the report, by counting himself, the men, woman, & children, of two Rancherias, or villages, near the Camp, and requested the Chiefs Ilio & Pinto to bring their whole tribes together in the morning, which was agreed to. Agt again— "The ten cattle I have brought with me, are intended as a present to you, and for your woman & children— and I will have two bullock killed for you this evening. You must divide the Beef among all the Indians in this neighborhood."

Council was then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning —

John M. Chee
Secy

Camps Lu-pi-yu-ma.

Tuesday Morn Augt 19th 1851.

Dr. M. Kee rode out early this morning in company with several Gentlemen, to examine this Valley, with reference to the expediency of setting it apart, as an Indian reservation - returned & convened the Council at 10 o'clock as per agreement - present interpreters. Maj. McSpells, & same company of Gentlemen that were present upon yesterday morning, also the eight Chiefs, & their Captains named in yesterdays minutes. - Chief Tri-eto reported that his men, woman & children were present. The Secretary proceeded to number them with the following result

Present 14 men,	1 woman,	8 boys & girls
Reported Absent 15	do	25 do
		5 do
29	+ +	42
		13 Total tribe 84.

Their numbers as counted exceeded the account given yesterday, & Tri-eto & Julio upon being questioned as to the cause of the discrepancy - replied that the names of some of their old people had escaped their recollection, but that they had endeavoured to deal fairly & wished to speak the truth. - Agent assuming

that the whole number would be increased in same proportion, added 25% to the number given in by the Chiefs yesterday & estimated that the number of Indians living in the Clear Lake Valley who would be affected by a Treaty would be, 900 or 100 souls, all told. — far short of the generally supposed number.

The following questions were asked the Chief Julio. — Have you any knowledge of a Supreme Being, or prime cause of all things? Reply. I know that grass grows, that the trees grow, & produce acorns, & leaves, but the cause I am ignorant of. I think there is some great Power in the Heavens, & that it has a good heart & wishes the Indian well, but don't know much about it; how should I know? — Query. Is their a bad spirit? Reply. I know their is bad men, & bad animals, & suppose there must be a bad spirit some where; but there shall be no more bad Indians with us.

Query. — What becomes of Indians after death? Reply. I know that we must all die, and liable to die, at any time & place; but what becomes of us I don't know. You ought to know; you are a people of reason, and know more than we do. — Query. Do you think you live at all after death? Reply. No idea.

You must know.—Query. Why do you burn the body? Reply—Because it has always been the custom with us, & besides it is of no more use.—Many questions of similar import received nearly the same character of replies. They have no ^{knowledge} idea of any thing spiritual, but are aware the Whites are familiar with those subjects. The object of this questioning of the Chiefs was explained, and the Council adjourned, to prepare copies of a Treaty.

John M. Kee.

Secty.

Tuesday afternoon Aug 19th

Council convened at 3 o'clock. Present interpreters. May Wepells. General J. M. Estelle, & same company of Gentlemen, & Indians, as were present at the first meeting. Agt Mr. Kee proceeded to explain to the Indians, the nature of the proposed Treaty, & ^{what} he proposed giving them in the name of the President. He would give them all of the Clear Lake valley proper, upon condition they would all live in it peaceably, and agree that all other Tribes, the President may send among them, to live, should be received as brothers &c. The eight chiefs, Co-e-u-e. Kuh-Keo.—Moli-shan—Tukio—Grioto—Con-chu-Chi-bee—& C-a-l-i-ahneach in his turn, agreed

to live upon the reservation, upon the conditions,
& those living now without its limits promised
to move into it immediately, and use their
best endeavours to induce other Indians to
come with them. — Chi-bee-said he was sure
a chief called Ha-bui, living near him at the
foot of the Lake, would come with him —

Agt, said provision would be made for all.—
A draft of the reservation, was shown, and
explained, until the Chiefs, understood it fully,
and said that this was the first time, white
men had talked together kindly. The several
articles of the Treaty were read, and explained
as also, the necessity of good behaviour on their
part. — until all the Indians expressed them-
selves satisfied, & to have a full understand-
ing of the agreement. Council was then
adjourned, to prepare a duplicate copy —

A Bullock, was ordered to be killed for the
and a quantity of hand bread distributed. After the Indians
Indians, had retired, submitted the Treaty
to Maj. Wepells, of the Escort. — Genl. Estell,
and several other Gent: who have been present
at the different Councils, at this Camp — for
the purpose of obtaining the benefit of any

advice, or suggestions they might propose or suggest. The paper with its several articles contemplating provision for 1000 souls, was read and considered. Its stipulations were highly approved of, by the several Gentlemen & the consummation of the Treaty as written, advised, as being honorable to the Government, and satisfactory to the people of California.

John M. Chee
Secy.

Camp Supi-yum-a"

Wed Morning Augt 20th

Agt R. M. Chee met the eight Chiefs. - Dri-eto-
Julio-Con-chu-Co-e-u-c-Chi-bee-Bal-i-a-kim-
Shuk-Wee, & Moh-shaw at an early hour -
Interpreters - Maj. Wessells, Genl. Estell & staff
& a number of Indians Braves, were also
present. - The several articles of the Treaty as
agreed upon, were read separately, & again
fully explained; also the duty due the
Government of the U.S. by the Indians. That
no Agent would be sent among them at
present, & that any flour & beef given them
this fall, the Chiefs must send runners for,
as the mountains surrounding this lake

are impassable for waggons - and it would cause the President great expense to send it here now. - The Chiefs said they were perfectly willing to enter into, & sign the Treaty, and send after any food the Agt, might give them. - Agt. M. Kee resumed - "Genl Estell's Branch is on the Bay of San Fran - cisco, near Vallejo, and he has agreed to take care of any flour, ^{in my order - as some of you here are sick,} for you, & you must send to his Branch for it - this was agreed to - R. M. Kee, again, Should any disturbances or difficulties arise among you, or with the whites, you must also go to Genl Estell as he has offered to advise you in these matters, 'till I return. - There are two Gentlemen present Messrs Rice & Shirlane, who have property, cattle & horses upon this reservation - You must permit & assist them, to remove their stock - and you must not destroy any of it. These things were all agreed to. - One copy of the Treaty was placed in the hands of a Gentleman present, and the other read aloud by the Secretary, and after examination pronoun - civil duplicates. The Copies were then signed by R. M. Kee - the Chiefs and such of their Braves as were selected, their names written by the Secretary, so as to

preserve the original pronunciation, & mark Indian made his mark — Treaty was then witnessed by Secretary - Interpreters, Officers, and Gentlemen present, & exchanged by Chief - Silio, he being selected to preserve one Copy - R. M. Kee, then proceeded to distribute presents of bread, blankets, shirts, axes, hats, pants - shirts &c. to the Chiefs for themselves & braves. The remainder of the 10 head of cattle, were given them, & advised to ^{dive, or} kill & carry the meat home, for their women & children — Council was then closed — all expressing much gratification that an amicable arrangement had been effected with these Bands — among whom it has been dangerous for whites to visit —

John M. Kee.

Secretary.

The Clear Lake Indians, appear to be very poor, ignorant, & lazy. Some of the young men & woman, go off to the different Ranchas in Sonoma & Russian River Valleys, & work for food & clothing, and thus acquire a knowledge of the Spanish language — their principal food, consist of fish & acorns, the lake affording quantities of the former; & the oak on the hills, of the latter — Many of them have beards, whiskers & mustaches — The Indians

met here, are those against whom an expedition was sent, about one year ago, under Capt Lyons U.S.A. because of the murder of two whites living among them. We have since learned that the death of the whites was caused by their own imprudence & cruelty to Indians, working for them, and that many innocent persons have suffered in consequence — They are fearful of Brooks, & it has been fatiguing laborious work, to bring the Indians to a correct understanding of the object of the Agent in coming among them, — through three Interpreters —

John M. Clegg ordered 50 sacks of flour, to be sent from San Francisco to Estella Ranche for the use of Indians, in this reservation & after again explaining that it must be sent for — broke up our Camp, & reached the main Camp on Fernando Feliz^{not} Ranche, after a hard ride of 8 hours — The Chiefs accompanied the Agent to be present at any meeting with the Russian river Indians, and assist in giving information to them of the object of his visit &c — John M. Clegg Secy —

Camp Fernando Feliz Russian River.

California Augt 21st 1851.

Some 3 or 400 Indians had assembled at our Camp, during the absence of R. M. Clegg at Clear Lake. Several Rancho owners, living in the Valley were also with us. With them R. M. Clegg advised, explaining his desire to remove all the Indians from this River, to the Clear Lake Reservation, leaving this Valley for the whites, and from them obtained much information relative to names, condition, habits &c. of the Indians. The plan for collecting them all in one place, was fully approved.

Agent M. Clegg then, met the Indians in Council, and after examination - Five principal Chiefs, were reported present. - Maj. Wessells, & Dr J. J. Griffin of the Escort. Three Rancho owners, Messrs Gibbs, Shiland & Whisthorn as Interpreters, were also present.

R. M. Clegg said, "I am sorry to find some misunderstanding has prevented, many of the Indians, on this river, from meeting me here - I have taken great pains to have all understand the object of my coming here, & hoped to have met very many more here to-day. R. M. Clegg.

then proceeded to dwell at length upon the following points. That they were now the children of the Great Father at Washington, and subject to his laws. You are no longer slaves to the Rancheros, but free— You are now personally responsible for your behaviour— You must respect the Spaniards, Mexican owners &c and protect their property. The whites then will respect you. Our laws are all equal: & justice will be meted out alike to whites and Indians— You must no longer burn the grass & destroy property ~~as~~. The great Father, wishes to improve your condition, & have you all settled together ~~as~~. The reasons for so doing, and the plan for settling Indians into one reservation were dwelt upon— The Chiefs, Grito & Tulu, were introduced— Those Chiefs were parties to the Treaties at Clear Lake, and Grito, spoke to the Indians present, giving them details of the councils there, and expressing his belief that the arrangements contemplated were for the benefit of the Indians. The Chiefs and several of their Captains said in turn, in substance that they were pleased with what had been said. The names of the chiefs were now ascertained to be, — Chas-kan— Ro-go-to-wa-sa.

Cal-pel-la - Chi-bem - and Jose Maria -
 Cal-pel-la, latter the 1st Captn under Santiago, an
 old chief sick at home. - When asked, if
 they would remove to a home if given them,
 of their own, and where they could be taught
 to farm, read & write, & be clothed. Cal-pel-la said
 he was pleased with the proposition, that he
 had always lived peaceably & quietly, & wished
 to continue to do so. Chi-bem, in substance the
 same - Chas-kam - and Mo-yo-to-wa-sa. said they
 would live contentedly upon homes of their own
 Jose-Maria said he thought it was well.

P.M. Kee, said I wish you to retire & consult
 among yourselves, whether you will all go over
 to the Clear Lake & live. I have told you what
 the President will do for you, if you will agree
 to go there & remain. It is the Presidents wish
 you should do so - I dont wish you to go over
 immediately, but some time during this fall,
 or within a year, When you are removed, you
 can come over & work on the Ranchos if you choose,
 & return, but your woman & children, must
 always remain there - You may now retire,
 and consult with those two Chiefs from Clear Lake, &
 among yourselves. —

Council Adjourned,

John M. Kee.

1-27

Recd

Augt 21st Afternoon 3^o clock.

Council convened. Present, same company of Gentlemen, as at the morning meeting - And Cal-pe-lu - and Jose Maria Bapt under Santiago Chif. Chat-kan - Ho-no-to-was, m... Chi beg they said they were willing to remove their hutches & desired Cal-pe-lu - said he ~~were~~^{wished} willing to remove at his present home. It was the home of his Father & their burying ground - & he still wished to remain at his present home. It was the home of his Father where he had always lived - Dr. M. R. then proceeded to dwell at length upon the advantages the Indian would derive, when living upon a home given him by the President &c. and after an hour spent in thus replying to his objections, the Chief Cal-pe-lu. said. "he had been disguised his real feelings, & wishes, in order to learn what course would be pursued, in case he would refuse to remove - that now he was satisfied, it would be well, and for the good of the Indians - And he would go over to the Clear Lake with his people, and live there contentedly, & friendly with all; that the Agent must have patience and bear with

the Indian, as he was dull in understanding the object and wishes of the Great Father &c.

Jose Maria, said he wished as favour, permission to remain at his old home.— His people were there alone, and never interfered with the whites or Indians. The same arguments used in reply to Cal-pel-la were again advanced— but Jose Maria only replied that his old chief was not present, and that he was not willing to leave his present home, and that it was his sincere wish, to be permitted to remain there.

Agt M. Chee said, it was no part of his policy to force the Indians into these terms, that he wished all to speak their minds freely on these matters: and if they agreed to enter into any agreement with him, it must be of their own free will; that he was satisfied it was the best thing the Indians could do, but no argument could induce Jose Maria to consent to leave his present home.

M. Chee, said that his Tribe were wasting away, but would increase in number, if they would do as the President wished. Jose replied that they would die when God wills, and he

preferred remaining where he now lived—
Agent, resumed, "There is several small
Bands of Indians on this River, not represented
here— Of the four Bands— viz Yaki-as— Kini-nas—
Mas-su-ta-ki-as and Pomo!— which are the most
numerous of any on this river, I shall desire to
enter into a treaty with the Great Father—
I will put the agreement upon paper, and
make provision for you, so you, (Jose-Mania)
may join them if you choose.—

If the Chiefs, Cal, bel, la. Chi-ben— Ro-yo-to-wa-
sa. And Chas. Ran. are now willing to enter into
such an agreement, I wish them to say so
now in the presence of those witnesses.—

The Chiefs all replied, that they were will-
ing to do as the Agent wished, and to have
other Indians join them. — Council was
then adjourned — R. M. Mc ordered some
bread & butter to be distributed among the Indians.

John M. Mc
Secy.

Camps Fernando Telen Nipian River.

Gala Monday August 22, 1851.

Duplicates of the proposed Treaty— with its
Provisions, stipulating that the four Tribes or Bands
shall remove to the Clear Lake Reservation, within
one year, or at such time as the Government may

direct, and thereby become entitled to a just proportion of the rights & benefits secured to Indians living there now, or that may remove to it. &c. were prepared, and Mr. McRae met the Chiefs & Braves, in Council at 11 o'clock. — The articles— stipulations & provisions were read, and fully explained, & also the object of the written paper. — A copy of the Treaty concluded at Camps "Li-pi-yu-ma," on the 20th inst, was also read and explained: and after the 4 Chiefs had expressed their entire willingness to become parties, to the agreement, the Copies were signed by the Agent, Chiefs & Braves, witnessed & exchanged with the Chief of the Oai-nels, Chas-kaw who was selected by the Indians as the proper chief to retain a duplicate, and the Compact declared duly executed &c. —

Mr. McRae again told the Chiefs, the course they must pursue in future, and what the President would expect of them; that Mr. Geo Parker Armstrong living some 10 miles above this Camp would attend to the distribution of any flour he might order for their use, and that they must send

rumors for it to Genl Estells Rancho, and should any difficulties arise among them, to advise him of them, and he would assist them. This was agreed to.

Presents of Blankets, Shirts - Hats - Knit
Pantaloons &c, were then distributed to the
chiefs, for selves & Braves & also to the
Interpreters & Runners, employed by the Agent.

2 Indian Braves were employed by the
Agent to go with him to act as Interpreters
with any Indians he may meet on his way through
the country. - Four bullocks ordered to be given
them - One for each Tribe - & the Council adjourned
From the acc^ts rendered by the Chiefs, there are
1042 souls included in the above 4 Bands -

John M. Kee.

Sect.

R. McKee employed Mr George Parker Armstrong, a
gentleman familiar with this country, and
the various Indians living along the Coast
range, to visit the various Indians living
on the Coast north of Sanilito inform them
of the object of the President in sending Agents
among them, obtain a correct account of their
numbers, place of living, property &c and

arrange for the Chiefs to meet the Agent at some convenient point during the coming fall - Mr Armstrong will also visit the reservation upon Clear Lake frequently and attend to the storing & distribution of any flour ordered for the use of the Klamath river Tribes, that have united in the Treaty. Agent has advanced Mr Armstrong fifty dol. on % of expenses & he agrees to leave immediately to gather the desired information.

The Indians met here appear to be very suspicious, and cannot readily comprehend why those improvements should be desired by the whites - John M. Kee
Secretary.

Camps Lyons Augt 23^d 1851.

P. M. Kee left camp this morning, with his escort, and we have travelled 15 miles following a plain trail over low hills, and through a very level Valley - We have now left the last white settlement south east of Humboldt bay.

Total distance from Sonoma 88 miles.

John M. Kee.
Secretary.

Camp August 24th 1851.

We have marched but 8 miles to-day part of our route over high hills & precipitous mountains. we are in a beautiful valley on a running stream.

Total distance 96 miles.

John M. Kee

Secy.

Camp Be-tum-ki, Augt 25/51

Left Camp at 7 o'clock, have crossed the main ridge of mountains, dividing the waters of Russian & Dell rivers and have encamped in a Valley, near an old Indian Rancho-ria, or village - Indians fled at our approach but a few men have ~~stood at our approach~~ come into Camp this ^{evening} & received some presents of bread & beef. The Agent has expressed, through two Indians brought along ^{from} Russian river, his wish to meet the Chiefs, at the Camp to-morrow. - They are entirely nude, & very wild. We have called this Camp "Be-tum-ki" the Indian name, for this valley - distance 16 mls. Total distance 112 mls.

Camp "Be-tum-ki" Augt 26th

Some 40 or 60 Indians came into Camp ^{early} this morning - as requested - Agent M. Kee assem-

U 4 8 2
led them and proceeded to ascertain through the two Indians, accompanying us, and an Indian Agent with the command called "George," the names of the Chiefs Present-Tribes & Numbers - The remarks of the Agent, are first rendered into Spanish, then with the Indian dialect spoken on Kusian River, & then communicated to the Indians present - The following names of Tribes & chiefs were ascertained: Nah-boh, Tribe. Car-lots-a-po, Chief Chow-e-chak " Che-de-choy do Shor-te-u " Miss-a-lah do Ba-cow-a " In-ua-nah do Ga-munda . Cash-e-nah, do

Claiming to have 380 souls under them - and this includes the whole number in this valley A M. Rice then proceeded to explain the object of his Mission, the nature of the Government of the U S, and that Treaties had been made on Kusian River & at Clear Lake - Also the desire of the President to provide for the Indians and collect them into one place - Agent also assured them, that they need not fear any design from the Whites, if they would not molest them, while passing through their country - But if acts of violence was committed they should be punished - These Indians ap-

-pear to have had but little communication with the whites hitherto. Towards the close of the Council many others Indians came into Camp - presents of clothing & food were given the Chiefs for their people - and an arrangement made that their Chiefs and head men should meet the Agent at some point near the white settlements, during the coming fall or ensuing summer, at which time the Agent would be prepared to tell them, when it would be desirable for them to settle - Council was then adjourned to convene again early to-morrow morning. The Indians much pleased with the treatment received from the Agent -

John M. Clegg

Camp Bettum-ki August 27th 1851.

In consequence of the illness of the Agent, the proposed meeting of the Chiefs, was postponed until the close of the day. At 4 o'clock they were again assembled & the object of the Agent in desiring to meet the Chiefs next fall again explained. The Chiefs promised compliance, and also that they would permit no acts of hostility to be committed against any whites passing through

their country — Certificates were given to each of the Chiefs, that they were friendly Indians, and had promised to meet the Agent next fall for the purpose of uniting in a Treaty of Peace & friendship — A Bullock was ordered to be slaughtered for their use — and some further presents of axes. Blkts — Hats — & Shirts were distributed among them — Two of their number were engaged to go with the Agent to act as Guides & Interpreters — It has been with some difficulty these were induced to accompany us, as they have no communication with tribes further North, and speak of them as being very wild & hostile

The object of the Agent in postponing entering into a formal agreement with the Indians in this Valley, is, that no reliable information can be obtained of the number of Indians North of this, nor of the Country: and he deems it expedient to make a personal examination of the Country and obtain more reliable information relative to the number of Indians, before a permanent arrangement shall be effected.

The Indians have all seperated for their homes highly delighted.

John M. Ross
Secy.

Camp Vesperity Augt 28th

Left Camp at 7 o'clock & halted again after a fatiguing March of 11 hours, at this Camp, near a small Spring on the side of a mountain.

Our Guide has been mistaken and lost the trail twice to-day, & we have wandered among the mountains for several hours, to no purpose. Several Indians have been seen running away at our approach - We have gained some 16 miles on our course. Total distance 128 miles.

John M. Kee.

Camp Augt 29th 1851.

Left Camp at 6th o'clock this morning and were forced to encamped in a Canon, where water was abundant for our animals - Some 15 or 16 Indian men came into Camp to-day entirely naked, and ate voraciously some food given them. - We have learned from them through the Indian boy George, that there are many Indians in a long Valley on the Head Waters of the Middle fork of Elk River - This valley we have been endeavouring to find for 2 or 3 days. It is with difficulty any information can be obtained from them - As the Indians employed to accompany us, all ran away last night, & we have only the boy George to assist - distance 3 miles. Total 131 miles - J.M. Kee.

Camp Ba-tin-dakia Aug 30th/57

Several Indians remained in Camp last night, and were dispatched at day break this morning, to assure the Indians in the Valley of our friendly intentions, and to collect the Chiefs at our Camp when we should reach the Valley. Left the Canon at 6 o'clock and reached this Camp in the Valley after a march of 5 miles. Shortly afterwards - At three o'clock R. M. Moore had an informal talk with Lumka, and Mother Capt. all of the Tribe inhabiting this valley, called the Ca-ba-dil-a-pe. Our Camp is called after the Indian name (Ba-tin-dakia) of this valley each of the Captains were presented with a shirt, pantaloons & dash, & a beef killed for them. This is probably their first intercourse with the whites - They are very shy & fearful, entirely naked, & with the means at the command of the Agent, hard to convince that no treachery is designed. We have as yet seen none of their woman. From the Captains present, it has been ascertained, that the number of Indians living in this Valley, in all the different Rancherias, is probably 5 or 600 - They speak of a very hostile and warlike tribe living beyond this northward, with whom they are afraid, to have any intercourse. The

Indians here live upon Acorns & roots, wild game.- Grizzly Bears and deer, are too formidable and swift to be attacked with Bow & arrows. A Bullock was ordered to be killed for their use - and they were dismissed, promising to return to their homes, and induce a larger number of the Bands to meet the Agent here to-morrow.

John M. Chico Secy

Camp Ba-tim-da-kia Augt 31st 151.

Several small articles, viz. Knives, caps, blankets, & one saddle were missing this morning supposed to have been stolen by Indians, prowling round the camp. The Chiefs dismissed yesterday evening, have, not returned with a larger number of their tribe as promised two or three have however ventured into camp upon being questioned as to the stolen property appeared much alarmed, and have been sent out to recover the articles - The Agent has been able to gather the following information concerning Indians in this, the 2^d large Valley upon the waters of Eel River. Viz Valley called "Ba-tim-da-kia," name of Nation, Ca-ba-dil-a-po. Principal Chief Present Lum-ka-

Other Captains present Cal-u-tim
 Ca-e-pe-dum
 Total number of men 153 Ba-lo-ta
 do do Woman 210 Cal-te-a
 do do Childr 44 Cal-cha-da-da
 In all - 497 Yon-ki-ah
 Dah-a-ta-e-sha
 Bad-e-ta-book
 Gon-co-ola
 Ga-cho
 - Ma-Bom-a-cho-ca.

It is very difficult to understand them; or whether there are many other Indians in this Valley.

The above Chiefs and Capt^s have been furnished at the Camp so far with ^{12^{hr} pantaloons}

12 shirts

12 sashes and a

sufficient quantity of beef and bread.

One of the Capt^s came into Camp this evening, and was again sent out to recover the stolen property & to induce other Indians to come in. The knife was sent in, but none of the Capt^s have made their appearance - Three or four Indians selected to accompany the Agent to the next Valley has left us. This whole Valley may contain 5 or 600 souls.

John M. Kee.

Poz

Camp September 1st 1851.

Left camp at seven o'clock this morning, & are now on the side of a mountain - scarce of grass & water. The route is very difficult, the trail leading over precipitous mountains. We see around us as we march, Indian signal fires, & we have no doubt Indians are around us, but as yet invisible.

Distance 12 miles Total - 143 miles

Camp Sept 2nd / 51.

We are now at the Pilot Rocks, having made a hard march of 18 miles. Indian signs on all the mountains, but the Indians wild, and show themselves only at a distance. Our route is along that part of the Coast Range of mountains - dividing the waters of the South Fork, from those of the East Fork of Eel River, at present, supposed to be 30 or 40 mil. from the Ocean.

Total distance 161 miles.

Camp on the So fork of Eel river. Sept. 3^d 1851.

Left Camp at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock this morning, & have marched 18 miles. We have passed to day the Camps where four white men were nearly surrounded, by a band of Indians. Last July - Mr. See-Bring our guide, was one of the party, & says, "that hostile demonstrations, were made, by

The Indians - & when finding themselves surrounded each man jumped behind a tree and fired killing three Indians, one of them was the chief, & the rest fled - As this party were the last white men, that have passed through this country, the Indians are probably fearful of punishment, and ran off as we approach - It has been reported, that this valley is thickly settled peopled with Indians, and the Agent will remain here a day or two, to collect some information concerning the Indians in this Valley if possible. There is no accurate information concerning them, and their numbers have been over estimated as elsewhere. — Total dist. 179 mls.

John M. Kee.

Same Camp Sept 4th 1851.

Remained here to-day with the hope of inducing some Indians to come into see us - Small parties of men have been sent out by the Agent with some small presents, to give ^{to} any Indian's they might find, & thus prevail upon them, to visit our Camps - but all have ^{been} unsuccessful, not even seeing an Indian, though we hear them around us. Rain has fallen to-day - The Agt. will leave same beef in care of Capt Paul for

Indians that may come to him after the main camp shall have been ^{removed.} ~~recessed.~~

Camps Redwood Sept 5th 1851.

Left Camp at 7 o'clock this morning and at 5½ o'clock reached this camp in a small prairie on the same stream we left this morning. Our march to-day has been the most difficult & fatiguing we have yet experienced, — distance 16 miles.

Several fine looking Indians, came to us while on the march to-day, to whom R. M. Rice, gave some presents of shirts & Whiffs. he was unable to communicate with them, verbally — but endeavored to make them understand, that he wished them to follow us to our Camps.

Total distance 19½ miles

John H. Rice.

Recd.

Sept 6th 1851.

Remained at Camps Redwood to-day in order to recruit our stock; some 5 or 6 Indians came into camp & were fed, but the Agent has been unable to communicate with them. —

Camps White Bluffs on Eel river

September 7th '51

Marched 18 miles to day down the bed of the River to this Camps. Indian fish traps are

frequent. Some few old Indians showed them selves along the banks - Total distance 213 miles

John M. Kee Secy.

Camp on Van Dusen's fork of

Eel River Sept 9th '61

Left Camp at 7 o'clock & marched 16 miles, following the bed of the stream very difficult travelling, because of the rocks and stones. Total distance 229 miles.
(on Commission Creek)

Camp Big Bend of Eel River. Sept 9th '61.

We left the river at 7 o'clock this morning & encamped at 11 o'clock. 12 miles from Humboldt Bay. Marching 6 miles. The country passed through is well adapted for farming purposes, and some 7 or 8 farms are being opened up by the whites. From them the Agent has learned, that a large body ~~host~~ of Indians are living in this neighborhood & that they can be collected in 2 or 3 days, & meet the Agent at this Camp. To effect a meeting R. M. Kee has determined to remain at this camp several days - Mr Chas A. Robeson with his squaw wife, visited Camp to-day, at the request of the Agent. This gent has recently settled upon, and is now opening up a portion of land in this neighborhood, and to preserve friendly relations with the neighborhood Indians. Has married (Indian fashion) the daughter of a

Chief of one of the tribes. Through his squaw, he has obtained ^{a slight} ~~some~~ knowledge of the language spoken on this River. He has agreed to accompany Mr. Geo. Gibbs to the mouth of Eel River & if possible induce the Indians, along the river and at its mouth, to visit our Camp.

R. M. Kee left camp this evening to visit Humboldt city - - - Total distance 235 miles.

Sept. 10th 1851.

R. M. Kee returned from Humboldt city to-day. Several Indians in camp, were supplied with food and some presents, and requested through Mr. Robeson, to go out among the tribes, in this neighborhood, and invite them in - Mr. Geo. Gibbs has been engaged in obtaining some knowledge of the language through Robeson and his squaw. Too short a time has elapsed since the arrival of the Whites, in this part of the State, for Mr. R. or any one else, to have formed any considerable medium of intercourse. Some words relating to sensible objects, have been obtained by Mr. Gibbs. - The names of tribes could not be ascertained, nor their numbers. But he has learned, that all the Indians around Humboldt Bay, & as far up Eel River as Van Dusen's fork, say 14 miles, speak the same

language. Above the forks a different dialect is spoken, but so as to be understood by the different Tribes -

John M. Rice

Secy.

At same Camp Sept 11th 1851.

Several Gentlemen from Humboldt city and this neighborhood have visited Camp to-day with some 7 or 8 Indians ^{have also come in their company}. Mr. Geo Gibbs returned late last evening from an exploration of the country between Humboldt bay & Eel River, in company with Mr. Robeson. They were provided with some presents for any Indians they might meet. Mr. Gibbs reports that quite a number of Indians were seen and communicated with - that the presents were distributed, and the recipients requested to act as runners, and bring the different Chiefs to our Camp -

John M. Rice

Secy.

At same Camp.

Sept 12th 1851.

Nothing of importance occurring to day. About a dozen naked Indians hanging around Camp were supplied with food - and some clothing. P. M. Rice conversing freely with the white settlers in this neighborhood in relation to the proper

course to be pursued towards the Indians - as they are evidently fearful that some design is meditated for their destruction, or that some injury would be inflicted upon them should they accept the invitation of the Agent.

John M. Kee

Secy.

Sept 13th 1851.

At Game Camp.

Mr Geo Gibbs in company with Messrs Robeson & Dispence, left camp this morning and would proceed in a canoe down Eel River to its mouth. Charged with the duty of exploring the country south of the River, and of ascertaining the boundaries, to a portion of Country, to be set apart as an Indian reservation. Also to make one more effort to induce the Indians to visit our Camp -- R.M. Kee after full consultation with the Gentlemen in this neighborhood has determined to set apart a reservation for the use of the Indians on this river & about Humboldt Bay. The Agent has not been enabled to collect the various tribes, owing to the want of interpreters - but is satisfied, that a reservation should be selected at once, lest the whites should settle upon all the available

lands in this neighborhood, and ^{thus} prevent any difficulties arising ~~now~~ between the whites & Indians. He has also determined to leave with Mr. Robeson several head of cattle, and some hard bread to be distributed among any Indians removing to such reservation.

Mr. Robeson has been represented to the Agent as being an honest man, & one, that will endeavor to carry out the wishes of the Government.

John M. Ross
Secy.

At Same Camp.

Sunday Sept 14th '51.

Mr. Geo Gibbs returned with his party this evening and reports, that he proceeded to the mouth of the river, stopping at some 10 or 12 Indian Ranch erias along the banks, & distributed some shirts &c. as presents. That that the jealousies & unfriendly feeling existing among the different bands prevented them from assembling to meet the Agent, & that the rumors dispatched several days since had never visited them at all, & that it was with difficulty the Indians working their canoe were induced to go on shore at the different Rancherias. Also that a portion of country lying south of Eel river had been examined as far as practicable and found to be suit-

able for an Indian reservation, & to interfere as little as possible with the whites already settled. A plot of the ~~proposed~~^{new} reservation, is in course of preparation - A further consultation has been held with Mr. Robeson who agrees to acquire as early as practicable, a knowledge of the Indian language spoken on this river, to explain to the Indians the design of the Government in appropriating a reservation for them - to distribute the cattle bread &c among them & if possible induce them to remove ~~thence~~ to the country selected. Six head of cattle & several sacks of hard bread were turned over to Mr. R. this day for their use - Several gentlemen from Humboldt Bay have visited the Agt. in camp to-day. A Express dispatched to Port Trinidad returned this afternoon with dispatches from the Indn Deptt at Washington - John M. Miz
Geoij.

Sept 15 1851

Camp of Humboldt city.

Finding it impossible to collect the Indians, or to hold proper communication with them - Agt. has moved camp with the Esprit this morning & encamped at this place, after a march of 12 miles. - Mr. Robeson accompanying him, The Agent has been advising with the

citizens of this place, as to the propriety of the course proposed. He has also under consideration the propriety of employing Mr Robeson to cultivate a portion of the land set apart, the product to be for the Indians—

Total distance 247 miles.

Camps at Bucksport Sept 16th 1851.

Moved Camp at 8 o'clock and crossed Eel river at low tide.— encamping at 10 o'clock at this place. Marching $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. total distance $250\frac{1}{2}$ miles

As our guide Mr Thomas Seabring will return from this place, the Agent has paid him two hundred & fifty dollars for his services to this place, & expenses back to ~~this place~~ Sonoma. Mr Benjamin Helsey has been employed to act as Guide through the country we have yet to visit. A M. Kee, has forwarded per Mr Seabring, to be mailed at San Francisco- a report of his proceedings from Sonoma to this place, to the Department at Washington. Mr Robeson is still accompanying the Agent has determined upon the following course in relation to the Indians upon Eel river & around Humboldt Bay, viz.— that the portion of country lying between Eel river and the Mendocino

mountains, described as follows, shall be reserved—
commencing at a point ^{upon the} south side of Eel river,
opposite the small creek whereon the Agent and
Escort were encamped, thence running in a
southwesterly direction parallel to the general
trend of the Coast, to the summit of the first
range of mountains ending at the Northern
most point of cape Mendocino, thence along
said summit to the Pacific Ocean, thence
north easterly along the Coast, to the north of
Eel river, thence up said river in its windings, to
the place of beginning— together with the right
of taking fish, in any part of said river, below
the said place of beginning and of fishing or
digging for shell fish on any part of the Coast—

Said Reservation, estimated to be 13 miles in length
on the Coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 miles in length, 6 miles inland—
average length 15 miles— estimated width 6 miles
A considerable portion of the land on the Coast
consists of salt Marsh. & a like portion along
the river subject to overflow— Between the river
and the mountains, patches of land are to be
found, suitable for cultivation, — at the base of
the mountains, the land is principally adapted
for grazing purposes. — — —

A plot and description of the above described

reservation shall be prepared in duplicate one copy to be placed at some public place on Humboldt Bay; for the information of those desiring to settle in this neighborhood, and the other, to be left with Mr Robeson — Also that the cattle left by R.M. Chee with Mr Robeson to be distributed as beef among the Indians, shall be used by him ^{at} work, cattle, or oxen — upon the following conditions — P.M. Chee will furnish said Robeson with a prairie plough, 3 log chains, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz axes, $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{for} corn hoes, and Robeson with the oxen & tools thus furnished shall break up, fence in, & plant in potatoes 5 or 6 acres of land lying within said reservation, that he may obtain as much labor from the Indians as possible, that the planting &c shall be done during the coming fall & winter, months that he shall use his best efforts to induce the various Bands to remove upon the above land and that the entire product or entire crop shall be distributed among the Indians removing thereto — Also, that he will as soon, as practicable acquire a knowledge of the Indian language, explain to them the object of the Government in thus providing for them, and gradually prepare the way for a formal Treaty with them when the Agent shall again visit this section of the State — Also that the oxen, farming utensils &c shall be held in trust as the property of the U.S. States, to be delivered up when demanded by an authorized Agent — After the above planting &c shall

have been done for the benefit of the Indians - Mr Robeson shall have the use of the same & farming utensils, as a consideration for his services - Should any accident present Mr Robeson from fulfilling his engagements - Messrs. Howard, Robbins & Dupey, Gentlemen of this Neighborhood, have been authorized to take possession of the Government property confidit to his care -

The Bands of Indians living upon Eel river - is the season for fishing having no permanent place of residence - but move from river to mountain, & from mountain to river - as the season for fishing & gathering nuts & berries arrives, and among the different Bands, though not at actual war, no friendly intercourse exists. Their migratory habits, render it difficult to form any accurate estimate of their numbers & the jealousies between them, render it almost impossible to communicate with distant Bands, through Indian runners - It has been estimated that, among the mountains & valleys of Eel river & Tributaries, say the South, Middle & Van Dusans fork - some 500 Indians find homes - and it is the wish of the Agent to locate them all upon the reservation made as above -

Sept 17th 1851.

Left Camp at 1/2 past 6 and reached "Union", Head of Humboldt Bay, at 3 o'clock, after a very tedious march of 18 miles. A plot of the reservation, near the mouth of Eel river, was forwarded this morning to

U S O C

85 Messrs Howard, Dobbins & Dispence - to be posted
in some conspicuous place, so as to prevent anyone
settling upon said land through mistake -

We learn that a company of volunteers, are at present
quartered in this town, organized it is said, to assist
the Indian agent - but as the Agent has not made any
requisition upon the State for troops, & believing that
his present Escort of the U. S. Dragoons is sufficient
as a protective force, the services of the above com-
pany of Volunteers will not be required -

R. M. Kee had originally arranged to pass through
"Port Trinidad" 15 miles north west of this place, but
from information received from gentlemen fam-
iliar with the different routes he has changed his
route & purpose, & will go into the mountains upon the
Mammoth river - upon the trail leading from this place -
visiting Port Trinidad with his pack train for
supplies & Indian Goods, shipped from San Francisco -
in accordance with the above original design -

Total distance 268 miles -

Camp at Union

Sept 18th 1851.

R. M. Kee closed the arrangement with Chas. A. Hobson
of Eel river, this morning, paying him (\$100)
one hundred & forty dollars - to be expended in paying
for a large prairie plough - Ox yokes - chains &c and
has ordered at supply ^{of} $\frac{1}{2}$ doz axes & hoes from G. Frome

for his use according to agreement - At noon the Agent left Camp with his pack train for Port Trinidad carrying some few presents of ~~B-~~-shirts, Whips &c, for the few friendly Indians, near the mouth of Red River, and at Port Trinidad - The citizens of this town, together with the owners & Masters of pack trains doing business with the Gold region, have been invited to visit the agent at his Camp, at all times. At a consultation with several of the above Gentlemen held last evening, he has learned that the Indians known as the Trinity, Redwood & ~~U~~lamath, Bands are a brave, warlike people & at present hostile to the whites, that it is not safe for parties less than 8 or 10 in number to travel through the country & although no actual aggressive hostilities exist, that mules are stolen from the pack trains & the drivers murdered and robbed, when returning a short distance from the party. - In return the packers ~~shot~~ Indians at every opportunity, killing innocent persons more frequently than the guilty. The whites are very much exasperated against the Indians & at the same time no pains have been taken to conciliate them.

The Agent has been advised, not to attempt treating with the different Bands, until a war party should be sent against them, & they are for peace; but he will endeavor to quiet the disturbances with

out resorting to war - the same difficulty exist in communicating with the Bands as upon Eel river - namely the absence of competent Interpreters.

The policy of the Government has been fully explained by the Agent and also that all his efforts to conciliate the Indians in this part of the State will be of no avail, unless the Whites will lend their aid, & cease the indiscriminate murder of them -

September 19th 1851.

Camps at Union.

R M. Kee absent at Port Trinidad -

Sept 20th 1851.

Camps at Union.

R M. Kee at Port Trinidad.

Sept 21st 1851.

Camps at Union.

R M. Kee returned to Camps this evening with his pack train -

The Secretary has learned from his notes that the services of a Mr Thompson were secured as an Interpreter & that through him the few Indians living at Port Trinidad were brought together & requested to remove to & settle upon the reservation of land near the mouth of Eel river.

Presents were distributed among them in the name
of the President - They made no reply -

They call themselves the Kori Indians, with
Og-qua, as chief. are about 50 in number & have
always been friendly with the whites. - One of
their number was tied to a tree & shot down in cold
blood by the whites, because a pack train had been
disturbed by the whites Red-wood Indians, twenty
miles back from the Coast, and it very difficult to
assure them that the Agent did not intend to
punish them in same way. On his return the
few Indians living near the mouth of Mad
river, were invited to visit our Camp to-morrow -

A mule was purchased for Mr. Thompson
the Interpreter, and he was sent off to visit sev-
eral Bands of Indians and induce them to meet
the Agent, at the forks of the Klamath & Trinity
rivers, on the 1st day of Oct^r. next - Two or three
Indian runners were also sent out in different
directions for the same purpose. A letter was
also forwarded to Mr. G. W. Durkee at the junction,
requesting him to inform the Indians near
his ferry of the Pacific intentions of the Agent.
And that his present design, is to hold a
Council with all the Indians on the Trinity &
Klamath rivers, & if possible quiet & settle the diffi-
culty existing between them & the whites -

September 22^d 1851

Camp at Union

A few Mad River Indians visited Camp to-day - & some presents distributed among them. This Band has been permitted to live at their present Rancheria only upon condition, they would confine themselves to the immediate neighborhood of the mouth of the river, & not come into the town. - They are afraid of the whites & dissatisfied that they have been driven away from their former homes. The plan for settling the Indians of this neighborhood, was explained through Mr Hawkes and they were provided with food & sent off to their homes.

Camp at Union.

September 23^d 1851.

The Escort moved some 12 miles to-day, upon the trail leading to Durkees ferry. McRae will follow to-morrow. The citizens of Union, Express have a great desire that a Treaty may be made with the Indians on the 1st Oct at the junction; and as it is the key of the Indian Country the Agent is endeavoring to insure the presence of the Chiefs of the Bands living upon both rivers.

Camp.

September 24th 1851.

By M. Rice marched out to the Camp of the
the Escort to-day - 12 miles. Total distance 278 miles.

Some beef & bread was given to a few Indians
living near who appeared much pleased that
our intentions were Pacific -

Camp. Sept 25th 1851

Made a short march to-day of 8 miles. Total 286 miles.

We follow a rough trail over the mountains -
so difficult that our animals are not able to
endure a long march. —

Camp. September 26th 1851.

Marched 10 miles to-day. Total 296 miles.

Bloody Camp.

Sept 27th 1851.

Three miles from junction of the Klamath rivers
Reached this Camp upon the top of a mountain
after a very tedious march of 12 miles. Several Indians
were seen upon and trail to-day, but fled to the woods
when approached - fine grass & water on this moun-
tain - The Agent has gone forward this morning to
examine the pasture &c near the junction, with a
view to the removal of our Camp to a suitable place
for a Treaty ground, if one can be found. The country

around the junction is a wild mountainous region, entirely unfit for cultivation & indeed can scarcely be travelled by pack mules. The Indians are said to be numerous, & subsist chiefly on the Salmon & Salmon Trout, which the rivers afford in great abundance, and on the berries, nuts, &c obtained on the mountain sides. Deer-Elk, Bear &c, are quite plenty, but the Indians kill but few, as their only arm is the bow & arrow.

Bloody Camp Sept 28th 1854.

R. M. Lee returned to camp bringing several Indians to show them our camp numbers &c. These Indian men are low in height, but exceedingly athletic & muscular; very independent in their behaviour & want every small article they see, given to them. They will remain in camp until to night. Mr. Patterson proprietor of a ferry upon the South fork of the Trinity river, was despatched this morning with a mule load of beef-bread, & shirts, to visit the Indians living near his ferry, & bring them down to the junction with him. - Mr Thompson the Interpreter sent out from Trinidad, returned this evening ~~reports~~ that he visited all the bands of Indians living near the mouth of the Klamath river, and that they all promised to meet the

Agent on the 1st Oct. that some of them were at war with the Indians, living on the Coast near rocky-point, & that the latter refused to agree to be present at Durkee's ferry as desired. Some few presents have been distributed among the Indians, with us to assure them of our good will — R.M. then dispatched a pack train for additional supplies of Indian goods &c.

Camp at the junction of Mlamath & Trinity rivers.

Sept 29th 1851.

R. McRae removed to this camp with a few dragoons of his escort as a guard. The main Camp of the Escort remaining with the Animals. At our last Camp, lest the Indians should all become frightened & run off to the mountains. The Indians remaining with us last night came with him, & reported the treatment they received & soon our Camp was filled with men, woman & children, to whom presents of beef-hard-bread & beads were given — Mr Durkee, the proprietor of the Ferry at this place is absent at Minion, but expected back daily. This is unfortunate, as he possesses more influence over the Indians in this neighborhood, than any other white man, and his presence appears to be necessary to assure them of the Pacific intentions of our party — The Indians here are a very fine

looking race, low in stature, with smooth regular features. The men nearly nude, and never seen without the bow & quiver of arrows exhibiting considerable skill in their construction. The women wear a petticoat of deer skin dressed & ornamented with tassels, beads, shells &c. Some of them are very handsomely made - Strings of beads & shells, are also worn about the neck, and ornaments of every description are highly prized - The Agent distributed beads & bright buttons, among the squaws, and they left Camp much pleased -

Mr Patterson returned from the south fork of the Trinity, with a small party of Indians from the different Rancherias he visited. He says he could not prevail upon the Chiefs to come down until each had sent runners from his own tribe, to see for themselves, also that very many Indians are sick among them. Those brought in with Patterson have been supplied with food -

Total distance 299 miles.

Camp at the junction of the Klamath & Trinity rivers.

September 30th 1851.

The Indians brought down from the south fork of the Trinity river by Patterson were supplied with Beef & hard-bread and sent back to bring down all the Indians able to travel to the point as soon as possible - A shirt & h'koff were given to each and they left camp apparently much pleased with the treatment received - promising to return in two days. An Indian Runner was also sent down the Klamath River, to hasten the movements of those expected from that quarter. - having first received a blanket, as they ~~presumptively~~ refused to render the slightest service without something of this kind has been rec'd beforehand. - Subsequently it was deemed advisable that Mr. Thompson, (the interpreter), should also proceed down the Klamath river, & he was accordingly dispatched with some Indians as boatmen, in a canoe - A rumour was ripe among the Indians, to-day, that the object of our party was to collect them so the men might be murdered, and the woman & children stolen & carried off - also that their friend - Duckoo, had been killed, & would never return. - The Agent endeavoured to allay their alarm, with the limited means at his

disposal, but still, Durkee's presence appears to be necessary to quiet their apprehensions on this point. The fall season is rapidly advancing & the Agent very desirous to proceed rapidly & be enabled to visit other hostile bands upon the Klamath before the rains set in, & he be compelled to postpone his labours in this part of the State.

Wednesday Oct^r 14th 1851.

Camp at the junction of the Klamath & Trinity Rivers.

This is the day appointed for a talk with the Indians, but the efforts of the Agent, to collect a large body of them, have as yet been unsuccessful - Runners are out in every direction, to accomplish this, & it is hoped that in the course of 3 or 4 days; they may return with at least, delegations, from the various Bands visited.

X Camp at the Junction of the Klamath & Trinity rivers. Oct^r 2d. 1851.

W^t. C. H. Durkee reached this camp late last night, & his return seemed to be a source of great gratification to the Indians. It was arranged that he should proceed up the Klamath river, some 15 miles, & induce 2 or 3 bands of Indians to return with him to this camp, and he was dispatched accordingly -

A few of the Indians from the south fork of the Trinity river, originally brought down by Patterson,

This morning Day sent a few from each Rancheria ~~and even to town~~
 and sent back as runners, on the 30th ultimo returned
 Mr Murphy in Indian suit down the Klamath also reported -
 & reports, that he continued down of the river some
 30 miles, visiting same 8 or 10 "Rancherias," or villages,
 that, some of the Bands, promised to be represented,
 and others ~~temporarily~~ ^{with the} refused, to have any thing
 to do with us. As a party of whites had prevented,
 their building a fish dam, sometime last summer -
 also that two or three Bands were at war with each
 other, and the men were afraid to bring their families
 here. The Indians that have visited our Camp have
 been liberally supplied with Beef, hard-head, and
 some presents of clothing. The Indians on these rivers
 are not collected in large bodies, under one chief or head,
 but divided up in Rancherias or Villages, of from 5 to 20
 huts. Each little Band claiming to have a Chief. —

A copious rain fell last night, & this morning,
 and we fear it may be the commencement of the
 wet or rainy season. —

Camp at the junction of the Klamath &
 Trinity Rivers Oct 3^d 1851.

G.W. Durkee returned from his visit to the Indians on
 the Klamath river above the Camp early this morning
 and reports that he proceeded up the river 15 miles —
 communicated with various Indians on the way, and
 returned ^{from} "Red Cap's Bar, fast sending an Indian
 runner, up to Salmon river — Several of the principal
 or head men of the Indians seen, promised to come

U S I 6

down our Camp to-morrow. The Agent believes it to be important, that all the different Bands living upon the Klamath & Trinity rivers should be represented, in the Council, proposed at this Camp, ~~to~~ tomorrow but is fearful the measures taken to secure such an attendance will not prove successful. The party from the South fork of the Trinity are still with us, & supplied with provisions.— R. M. Kee received by Express from Trinidad, — a communication from Charles E. Mix, ^{Actg.} Comm^r of Indian Affairs, ad interim dated Washington Aug 9th 1851.— at a late hour this evening.

Camp at Junction of Klamath
& Trinity Rivers Oct 4th 1851.

An Indian runner dispatched yesterday to go down the "Klamath", and hasten the movements of Indians coming to us, Returned at noon, with the intelligence, that same, 25 or 30, men were below, about one mile from our Camp, but afraid to approach nearer.—

R. M. Kee walked down to see them, but it was with difficulty— they would suffer a white man to approach— after frequent assurances that no harm was

intended, they sat down around the Agent, who endeavored to explain the object of his mission, as briefly as possible; but they said the white man had burnt up their houses, & prevented them from building a fish dam, and unless the Agt. would pay them for their losses, they would immediately return home—Agent again endeavored to talk to them, but they would hear nothing until the Agent agreed to give them 10 or 12 axes, with which they might build other houses, and they were finally prevailed upon to remain here, & learn what the Agent would have to say when other Indians should come to us.—Mr Joseph Samers, and Henry Stout, two Runners at present at work on the Klamath river 12 or 15 miles above this Camp with some 20 or 25 Indians from that neighborhood, and will remain a day or two, with us. The Indians from the Trinity are impatient to return home & they were ^{only} induced to remain by receiving additional presents—all have been, as usual supplied with bread, beef, sugar &c. We now learn that the Indians living near this have been using their influence to prevent Indians from other Bands coming to us, lest they should divide, and thus lessen the quantity of presents they would receive; but they have been assured, that,

any presents that might be designed for them, would only be distributed when the Indians from abroad should reach our camp - the Agent is endeavoring to gather a true statement of the origin of the troubles, & Indian difficulties on this river, during the past summer & fall. ~~The~~
The Indians account corroborated by several respectable whites, is very different from those reported in the news papers, by persons visiting from Trinidad & other places.

Camp at the juncture of Klamath
& Trinity rivers Oct 5th 1851.

P. M. Roe collected at an early hour this morning the representatives, from 4 bands of Indians living on the Klamath, below this camp, near Tomkins ferry, the scene of the late disturbances - and as advised by the whites, somewhat familiar with their character, told them he was the big chief of all this country, had come to enquire into the cause &c that he intended to have peace in this country, and would punish all that committed any crimes, & drive them out of the country - but good Indians should be protected and a home given them, and the whites prevented from encroaching upon them - The Agent spent several hours in talking

to them in this manner.— The interpreters not having as yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language, to explain satisfactorily, the relation of the Agent to the Government at Washington and consequently it has been deemed, best to impress these warlike Indians with the idea, that the Agent possesses power for immediate punishment or protection.— A party of Indians from the Klamath above this was then collected, & a similar talk, lasting several hours, was held with them. They professed that they were much pleased, that peace should be restored among them again— The Agent then told them, he would meet all the Indians here, at an early hour, to-morrow morning, and tell them what he wished done. And they all promised to remain until that time— They appear to be better satisfied this afternoon, & the Agent has strong hopes an arrangement may be made preventing any future difficulties, on this river. The Indians from Trinity River ^{who} have been at this Camp for several days, have also been collected several times, and fully advised of the object of this meeting Agent visiting their country— They are, as well as all the Indians, here, very impatient to be gone, saying, that, many of their people at home were sick; that this is the fishing time, and fish must be caught for food in the winter.

They promise to be friendly hereafter and cannot comprehend the necessity of a contract being signed by and in presence of all the Indians on both rivers -
The Agent has also endeavored to obtain a correct estimate of the number of Indians estimated represented here, but they seem to imagine some treachery is designed, & decline giving any reliable information, but listen attentively to all that is said to them. Substance of the remarks of the Agent was as follows that he would pay them for the top of their houses, and for the death of a young chief and a squaw, that he would give them some presents of shirts, pants, Beads - provisions, axes &c &c now, and after a while, would give them many more such articles and continue to give them many things conducive to their comfort & convenience, and also give them a reservation on which they might live, build their fish dams, hunt, &c And the White man should not encroach upon them, or interfere with them. That there was a great many white men who were able to drive all the Indians out of this country, but the Agent would protect them.

Indians, and the whites would not molest them.
that after a while the Indian would wear clothes
and live after the manner of the Whites,
But these things were promised them only upon
condition, they would be friendly to the whites,
and commit no more depredations, of any kind;
and also that they should use their influence,
with Indians not represented here, & especially with
the Bald-hill & Redwood Indians, that they also
should refrain from their depredations, because
white men might shoot, & kill friendly Indians
for crimes committed by those last referred to; &
that the whites now were willing to have peace,
& it remained with the Indians, to accept or not.-
When the above ~~had been~~ fully explained, an Indian
of the lower Mlamatth Bands, arose & addressed
the Agent, & declaimed with considerable native
eloquence, the story of the wrongs of himself &
red brethren, rehearsing the history of the
attack made by the whites upon them, and
the burning of their homes, but that now &
for himself & fellow Indians, he was willing to
be at peace with the whites, & pledged himself for
the good conduct of them all.- An Indian of
the Wetch-peck band, living near this camp,

then followed in the same strain, and said further that, as they had now passed their words to the bargain they could all go home immediately - R.M. then told them the bargain must be put down on paper, and that he wished them all to remain until to-morrow, which after some delay was agreed to -

Camp at Junction of Trinity &
Klamath rivers Oct 6th 1851.

R.M. then assembled the Indians at an early hour this morning, when it was discovered that a few of the lower Klamath Indians had left for their homes. It is supposed that this ~~was~~^{had been} caused by the taunts of the Indians living near the junction of these rivers, upbraiding those living below, for breaking an agreement made some time since between them, that neither Band would be seen in the neighborhood of the homes of the other. Agent M. C. Bee told those present that his object was to make peace between the Indians, as well as between the Indians & whites; & that those that had left must be sent after & brought back - M. I. Thompson accordingly started with two Indians for that purpose. The Indians were then arranged - each nation separately. - Mr. Durkee acting as interpreter. The Joh-lis or lower Klamath

nation were represented by Chiefs & Captains from the Wah-ei-Band - Mo-ru-hus, - chief; The Cap-bele Band. Mah-on-chief; the Mo-ni-oh! Band, by Mah-on. chief; the Sira-gin's, Up-la-go-pus chief & The Tat-wan Band, Cap-bele-la-wuk Chief
each chief ^{had} several of his head men with him
The Peht-si-ah or upper Klamath nation, and those
living on the Klamath above its junction with
the Trinity river, - were represented by chiefs &
Captains from the -

Wet-ch-peeb band	Wet-ch-peeb -ing-gra, -	Chief
Wt-chap-pah band	E-ne-muck,	Chief
Up-pah-goines.	Mi-ku-ree.	Chief
Sa-vow-ra, band	Up-pa-grati	Chief
Cha-ma-ko-nee	Sha-top-ko-risk	Chief
Coc-ko-man, band	Pa-nam-o-nee	Chief
Choc-nah band	Ok-ka-veeta,	Chief

The latter living 10 miles below mouth of
Salmon river -

The Hos-pah or Trinity Indians were
represented by
Ah-rook-Kos, the most influential chief on that
River. He controlling 12 Rancherias or villages and by
Te-nas-teah, - Wet-pook-a-ta-mah, Nic-a-wa-on-na,
and Wash-ten, as, head men - —
R. McRae proceeded to address them respecting his
remarks, made yesterday, so as to insure a full

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75 understanding to the Indians, of the Treaty proposed to be entered into -- viz. that his object was to restore peace, among whites & Indians, so that they each might travel alone through the country without fear of molestation and to convince them that he was in earnest, & had the interest of the Indian at heart; had given them, & would give them many presents. -- That if peace was restored, and the Indians preserve inviolate the bargain about to be made, that measures would be taken to improve the condition of the Indian; that he should have a home of his own, ~~and to~~ be taught to build houses to live in, - have clothes to wear, and after a while learn to draw their subsistence from the soil, & not be dependent upon game & fish for food, - That they should have teachers to teach their children the English language and that many things would be done for their comfort & happiness. But that all this depended entirely upon the Indians themselves. - That they must choose between - peace & war; if peace all would be well; But if war, the Whites would rise in a body & kill them all or drive them entirely out of this country, - and further, that now they must say whether they will make a bargain, and have it put down on paper or not. The several chiefs, expressed themselves willing to enter into

such an agreement. A draft of the proposed treaty was then read & each article fully explained, at 2 P.M. Council adjourned, so that a Treaty might be prepared —

X The Indians were very impatient to be gone, & it was only by the earnest persuasions of the Agent that they could be induced to remain, until the Treaty could be written out — they all saying, that the bargain was made & their word passed, — & there was no use for them to remain longer — At 4 P.M. A single copy of the Treaty was prepared — Mr. S. Thompson had previously returned with three of the Head men of the Lower Klamath Indians, that had left us during the night, & Mrs. Durkee & Thompson had been for an hour explaining the nature of the remarks made by the Agent, during their absence — A very intelligent Indian of the Wuk-um-band addressed all the Indians present, impressing upon them the obligation of them all to live up to their promises, & act in good faith —

Present at the evening session, Maj. McVille, of the Escut. Walter Van Dyke of Trinidad — W. H. Patterson of South Fork of Trinity. Geo. Gibbs — Durkee Thompson & several other gentlemen — The Secretary proceeded to read the proposed Treaty which was explained article by article as also the propriety of the written paper — until the Gentlemen present expressed themselves satisfied that they all had a proper appreciation of the bargain. The Treaty was first signed by the Agent — ^{then by} ~~the~~ ^{the} chiefs of the several bands & witnessed by the Gent present; and after a short address from the Agent the Council was

~~Session~~ adjourned at 4 P.M. —

A bullock was killed, & a supply of hard bread, & sugar given the Indians for a feast — This has closed an amicable arrangement with 24 Bands of Indians —

Among them, the Dark-wans, Saquoines & Moori & the bands with whom, all the late disturbances have occurred on this river, who have agreed (after signing ^{the} Treaty) to use their influence with, the Bald Hill-Bed-wood & other Indians, not represented here, to induce them to be friendly with the whites. In consequence of the limited appropriation of ~~the~~ funds by Congress, The Agent did not feel at liberty to promise the above bands any provisions that he was not able to furnish at this time — The 4 bullocks given them, are left in charge of Mr C. W. Durkee, to be killed & divided among them —

Presents of Blankets, shirts, pants, beads, shawls, muffs &c &c were distributed by the light of large fires after which the Indians all separated for the night well pleased — X

Camp at Junction of Klamath
and Trinity rivers Oct 7th 1851.

The Indians came into our ~~old~~ Camp at an early hour this morning, to say good bye to the Agent, — and in a short time all had departed for their homes — A copy of the Treaty of yesterday was prepared by the Secy. & left with Mr Durkee — An Address to the miners & traders was prepared by the Agent, advising of the Treaty just concluded

and urging upon the whites to pursue a prudent course in their conduct towards the Indians - A dispatch was also prepared by R. W. McRae, to the Department at Washington advising of his doings here - He has promised to stop a while at the different Rancherias on the Klamath, as we pass through them & distribute some presents to the women and children -

Camp at junction of Klamath

& Trinity Rivers Oct 8th 1851.

R. W. McRae engaged to day in making statements with the Interpreters and other Gentlemen who have assisted in collecting Indians at this Camp. Also preparing instructions for Wm. G. Thompson, authorizing him to receive several sacks of flour hard bread remaining at Trinidad, and to distribute the same at the mouth of the Klamath River. Mr. Thompson will proceed down this river in a canoe, and visit all the Indian villages that were not represented at this camp & communicate with them the proceedings at this camp and the desire of the Agent to have them live friendly with the Whites.

The pack train dispatched to Trinidad on the 28th Sept. returned last evening and we are making preparations for marching to-morrow -

Indian runners have been employed to accompany the Agent. & Mr Durkee has also agreed to go up as far as Salmon River -

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Camp near Bluff Creek Oct 9/51

R. M. Key accompanied by Mr Durkee and an Indian runner, moved with the Escort this morning, crossing the Klamath river at Durkees ferry near our last camp, marching six miles over a rough mountainous trail. The Indians near Salmon river speak a different dialect from those below them, and the Agent expects to communicate with them through Mr Durkee & the Indian runner.

Total distance 305 miles.

Camps at Orleans bar.

Oct 10th 1851.

R. M. Key & Escort moved this morning at seven & after a very tedious march of 11 miles, over the most dangerous mountain trail, we have yet followed, reached this Camp at 4 P.M. Four miles fell off the mountain side to-day, two of which were killed, the others recovered. One of those lost was the Agents train, and several others gave out from fatigue. Our animals are scarcely able to endure the severe service required of them in climbing the rough mountains we necessarily cross - We passed "Red caps Bar," where the Agent delayed to collect & admonish the Miners at work on that Bar, & to impress upon them the necessity of a prudent course.

being pursued by the Whites, to prevent any future difficulties with the Indians. The Indians were also addressed through Mr. Durkee - impressing upon them the obligation entered into by their Chief "Red Cap," &c.

There are 3 rancherias near our present Camp all of which were represented at the Council - at Durkee's Ferry & arrangements have been made to place them all assembled at an early hour to-morrow morning -

Total distance 316 miles

One bullock was ordered to be killed for the use of the Indians at Red Caps Bar, which was distributed by a Mr Joseph Powers -

Camp Cor-a-ken, near
mouth of Salmon River Oct 11th 1851.

Escort moved at seven o'clock. Mr. McRae remaining to meet the Indians as agreed - At 8 o'clock they were assembled & the Agent proceeded to address them as heretofore, in relation to the course they should pursue in future. They all promised to treat the Whites as friends in future if the Whites would do so towards them. Presents of shirts pants - Beads - Hoods &c were then distributed, and the Bullock ordered to be left for their use - Agent McRae purchased two animals this morning, to supply the places of those killed ^{& exhausted} this morning. Reached this camp at 4 P.M. & immediately sent out runners to the Indians in this vicinity, to have them assembled at this camp to-morrow morning

7 miles - Total distance 323 miles.

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Camp Corotem near mouth
of Salmon river Oct 12th 1851.

R. M. Price remained at this camp to meet the Indians of this neighborhood as agreed. At 10 o'clock about 150 miles men & woman were assembled - each band arranged separately communicating with them through Mr. C. W. Durkee & he through the watch-peck Indian, from the junction of Klamath & Trinity. It was ascertained that four bands were represented viz. Per-wah band by

Es-se-pish-i-a-	Bus-sow
chee-fee-cha-	& Bi-ra-keem
Ca-bor-wuck-	& Ya-fip-pa
Hon-a-puk-it-ma -	
In-neck band "	Lish-ka

The Agent addressed them, telling them the object of his mission, and the disposition of the Government to provide for the Indians in this country, and to preserve peace among whites & Indians. Also of the great number of the whites, and the power of the Government, to enforce the laws. Esh-so-pish-ia, replied, that they had all heard of the Treaty made with the Indians, living on this river, below them, and that they were glad the Agent had come to see them also -

R. M. Price then explained the arrangement made with the Indians at Durkees Ferry, and dwelt upon the advantages the Indians would derive, ^{from} having a home of their own, where they could live under the

protection of the Government, and where the whites would not be allowed to interfere with them, — Ca-por-a-tuck, said, they were disposed to be friendly with the whites, but that sometimes the whites would threaten to shoot them and steal their woman, and that now an Indian was afraid to go on the mountains after game & hunt alone; he also complained loudly of the acts of a man called "Wooly" (John Hinton) — The Indians every where on this river have complained of this man — and the Agent has learned through the whites, that many of the Indian outrages can be attributed to outrages committed upon the Indians by him. Ch. M. Ree promised them that he would prevent Wooly from interfering with them hereafter, and that the whites would be friendly, if the Indians would agree to commit no more depredations, & permit white men to pass through country unmolested — This the several Chiefs said they were willing to do, & expressed a desire to unite in the Treaty of ^{the} 6th inst concluded at the junction of the Klamath & Trinity rivers. This Treaty was then read & fully explained to them, when they again said they were willing to unite in it. A supplementary-Treaty or codicil, to the said Treaty of 6th inst, was then prepared, read & explained to them, also the propriety of writing the bargain upon paper, & that upon its execution, the Indians would be bound to preserve it inviolate — The Chiefs again expressed themselves willing ^{to} unite in ^{the} Treaty

which was then signed by the Agent & the several chiefs
 & braves & witnessed by Maj. Wessells of the Escort & several other
 Gentlemen who had been present at this Council - At 1/24 o'clock the
 Council was adjourned & the Agent proceeded to distribute some
 presents of blankets, shirts, pants - hats, sashes, & belts, beads -
 bread - sugar &c. Among the several bands - A bullock
 was ordered to be killed for their use & divided among them.

These presents were given them as an evidence of the
 desire of the Government to act in good faith with the Indians

Mr. Kee prepared a letter of instructions to Mr.
 G. W. Durkee, in reference to same Beef cattle & Indian
 goods left in his charge for distribution to the Indians,
 and settled with him ^{for the Indians over the Salmon river} (for his services as interpreter)
 Mr. D. refused to receive any compensation) Mr. Durkee
 will return home to-morrow, and the Agent is in hopes
 he may secure the services of a Mr Taggart as Interpreter,
 from this point up the river. Mr T. is expected down
 the trail, we will follow, and if we meet him.
 Mr. Kee will endeavor to secure his services. His
 present design is to move on to Scott's River and if
 possible meet the Indians living on that stream -

The number of Indians living near this camp
 around the mouth of Salmon river, is about 225
 souls all told. They compare favorably in size and
 appearance & intelligence ~~now~~ with the Indians below

speak a different dialect, though they intermarry with them. Their houses are built of Slabs - split out from the Red Wood timber, in which a family of 10 or 15 will reside - relying principally upon fish for a subsistence.

Camp on Klamath River Oct 13th/51

12 miles above mouth of Salmon River - R. M. Kee moved with his escort at 7 o'clock this morning and marched over a very dangerous trail 12 miles to this camp - Several of our animals fell from the trail, and rolled down the mountain but were recovered, & brought into camp.

Mr. Durkee left us this morning to return home.

Total distance 335 miles.

end

Camp on Klamath River Oct 14/51

Moved this morning at 1/2 7 o'clock and marched 14 miles. The trail continues rough & dangerous, leading along the mountain sides - and in many places a fatigue party is set forward to improve the way so our animals may pass along -

R. M. Kee stopped at two or three Indians huts, and distributed some small presents to the families living within them. In almost all of these huts, their are more or less Indians sick, ~~and~~ they com-

- plain of hunger - and that they are not able - to seek food in the mountains, or fish in the stream.

Total 349 miles.

Camp on Klamath River Oct: 15/51
at mouth of clear creek -

R M. Kee moved this morning with the Escort at $7\frac{1}{2}$ & marched 11 miles to this camp - stopping at several Indian huts on the Banks of the River, in all of which 2 or 3 Indians were lying sick, and all complained of hunger - Two or three Indians have visited our camp this evening from a Rancheria upon clear creek & complain of hunger - They have been fed, and an arrangement made that a Bullock shall be killed for them in the morning, & that the Indians present should receive a portion of the beef, and carry the remainder in their canoes down the river and divide it among two or three huts visited yesterday - where several Indians were lying sick - Our trail continues rough and dangerous.

The Capt. pack mule carrying his cooking utensils & camp furniture fell from the trail on the mountain side, and rolling into the river was drowned - & the whole pack was lost

Total distance 360 miles.

Camp on Klamath River

at Murders Bar - near Murderers Creek Oct: 16/51
R M. Kee ordered a bullock to be killed & given to the Indians, who visited our camp last evening & remained

with us during the night. This was accordingly done, and a steer weighing 600 lbs. nett butchered & given to them, which they agreed to divide among the different huts on the Klamath & Clear Creek as arranged yesterday. Agent moved on in advance of the Escort & delayed at Wingates Bar, where some 15 or 20 men were at work - Collecting the miners he informed them of the arrangements made with the Indians and advised them as to the proper course to be pursued towards the Indians to preserve friendly relations. A copy of the circular prepared by R. M. Kee, & addressed to the miners Traders &c was left at the trading post of Mr. Wingate. From this Gen^r the Agt. learned that the celebrated "Wooley" or Tom Hinton, was at that place, and that he was a dangerous villain, having already threatened the lives of several whitemen. - Shortly afterwards "Wooley" - came into the tent, and said he came up to see the Agent, and to know if he had said that "if any one would shoot an Indian he should be hung" swearing that he would shoot Indians whenever he could find them, that he had done so & would continue to do so -- R. M. Kee replied that he had understood that many of the Indian difficulties on this river resulted from his coldblooded murders and outrages - with the past he had nothing to do, but for the future he intended to prevent the

security of life on this frontier from being ~~dis~~
~~endangered~~, destroyed by the conduct of a few villains like him
- self, who made it a point to murder Indians at all
times, and that he might now take warning and be
spared, that should he commit any further depre-
- dations upon the Indians, measures should be
taken to inflict ^{very} summary punishment upon him.
The Agent then told the Miners that their secu-
- rity was dependent upon themselves; and that
they must not permit any one of their number
to hazard the destruction of the friendly relations
recently made with the Indians - The miners
generally replied that they would so conduct
themselves as to give no ground of quarrel to the
Indians, and two or three of them assured the
Agent, that Wooley's movements should be watched,
and that they would make it a point "to take
care of him," - Agent reached the Camp at 4 P.M.,
marching eight miles, when it was ascertained
that one of his mules was lost, with his baggage.
as this is a serious loss, it has been arranged that
he will remain over at this Camp tomorrow and
send back to recover the animal & baggage. It has

also been arranged that Mr Woods of the Agents train, and
Mr Melsey our guide, ~~shall~~ move on to Scotts Valley and
if possible collect the Indians, to meet the Agent upon
his arrival there, that he may be enabled to get out of the
mountains with his Escort before the rainy season
shall render the trail impassable

Total distance 368 miles.

Camp on Mlamath Oct 17th 1851.

On Murderers Bar near Murderers Creek.

R.M. Rice remained at this camp with his own party, to recover
the lost animal.— Majt. Wessells moved forward with his
command, and will proceed by short marches until the
Agent can overtake him.— Messrs T.J. Roach & W.J. Stephens
visited our Camp to-day. These Gent^r are at present located
at "Happy Camp," two miles above this but have been
for the past year mining upon this River & exploring
the adjacent country. They are also familiar with the
late Indian disturbances in this part of the State, and
R.M. Rice has been enabled to retain much reliable infor-
mation from them touching Indian Affairs— From them
he has also learned, that Mr Fugger, the Indian Interpre-
ter he has been anxious to meet, has taken a different Trail
& gone down to Port Trinidad— & the Agent is fearful no
other competent Interpreter can be obtained —

Mrs. Melsey & Woods were dispatched this morning to Scotts Valley, to make arrangements for collecting the Indians of that neighborhood --

Camp on Klamath Oct 14/51.

The lost animal & pack were recovered and B. Mc Kee moved with his train at $\frac{1}{2}$ ^{part} 7 and at 2 P.M. encamped again, marching ~~against~~ eight miles. We passed through Happy Camp where the Agent delayed for an hour or two to collect the miners, and advise them of his arrangements in regard to the Indians on this river. A copy of the circular prepared at Durkee's Ferry on 8th inst was left with them, and they assured the Agent, that nothing should occur at Happy Camp to cause any disturbances with the Indians, and they would only resort to violent measures in self defence. At the request of B. Mc Kee Mr. T. G. French consented to accompany him to Scotts Valley & will assist him in assembling the various bands of Indians of that neighborhood. There are at present about 70 men at that camp, consisting Capt Chas. M. Bermit Capt Guinn Tomkins, and Geo W. Taggarts parties. The Agent was happy to find among them many gentlemen of intelligence, & who though far removed from the restraints of the laws have not forgotten their duty to the Government & who have a proper appreciation of the difficulties to be encountered in settling the Indian disturbances in this portion of the State.

Total distance 376 miles.

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Camp at the big Flat South side
of Klamath River Oct 19th 1851.

R. M. Rice left camp with his party at 8 o'clock & reached this Camp at 2 P.M. crossing the river with his Goods, ~~&~~ baggage &c in Indian Canoes - travelling 6 miles over a rough stony trail. — Maj Wessells of the Escort, is still before us with his command —

The Agent has learned that Messrs Thelsey & Woods have visited two Indians Rancherias near this camp & found many Indians sick & in a starving condition; At his request a few of the women & children came into our Camp & from them he learned that the men had run off to the mountains, at the approach of the Escort, leaving their families unprovided for — Two Bullocks were killed — one for each Rancheria — all of which was consumed by the Indians in a very short time, entrails feet & the hide, with a degree of voraciousness only equalled by hungry animals —

One Indian boy was somewhat familiar with the Chinook language & the Agt thro Mr Geo Gibbs endeavoured to explain the reason of his presence among them & his desire to hold a council at the Camp in Scotts Valley — Total distance 382 miles.

Camp Oct 20th 1851. Klamath River.

R. M. Rice left Camp at 8 o'clock and at 2 P.M. encamped on the side of a mountain having marched 9 miles & miles over a rough trail ^{several miners} are travelling in company with us for

for protection. ~~against the Indians~~ - A few Indians were seen to-day on a mountain on the north side of the river apparently watching our movements -

Major Wessells still before us -

Total distance 391 miles.

Camp in Scotts Valley Oct 21st 1851.

Left Camp at 7th & at 4 o'clock encamped in this Valley - Major Wessells of the Escort having reached this Valley & encamped last evening & remained over to-day so that the Agent might overtake him & select a suitable camp in this Valley where the Indians should meet him - Messrs Helzer & Wood have proceeded over into Shasta Valley - Our route to-day led us up the Klamath river to the North of Scotts river, thence up Scotts river to Scotts Bar, where a large number of miners have been, and are at work, thence crossing Scotts river & over a high steep mountain into this Valley (in all 16 miles) R. M. Chee delayed for two or three ^{hours} at Scotts bar - conversing with the miners - Traders &c informed them of his desire to settle the Indian difficulties in this neighborhood, & the want of a good Interpreter -

Total distance 407 miles.

Camp in Scott's Valley Oct. 22^d 1851.

R. M. McRae dispatched two gentlemen this morning to visit two Indian Rancherias in this neighborhood and invite the Indians, to visit our Camp. They returned and reported that the greater portion of the men were absent in the mountains hunting, but were expected home to night, and would visit the Agent. Messrs Shaffer & Woods returned also this evening & report that they visited several Indian Villages in the Shasta Valley and found the Indians very fearful of the whites and afraid that the Troops composing the Escort were a war party sent against them. Some eight or ten were prevailed upon to come over to our Camp, and satisfy themselves of the truth of the Agent's pacific desire, these they started with, & left on the way to follow. -

But Major H. W. Wells commanding Escort has informed the Agt. that he could not remain in this country with his command, any longer, but that he must hasten out of the mountains & return to Benicia, before the expected rains shall set in; also that it will be necessary for the Agent to turn over to him the Government property received from the military posts at Benicia & Sonoma viz. Mules, Saddles &c ~~etc~~.

R. M. McRae replied that he felt it his duty to remain at this Camp several days, & endeavor to effect an

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amicable arrangement with the Indians in this part of the State - that if he left him he would like to retain such of the Mules as may be necessary for himself & party to use upon his return - Major Hespells thought it incumbent upon him to keep the oversight & charge of all the mules, but agreed to let him keep 6 or 8 saddles, two tents & three Government rifles, all of which the Agent has agreed to return at Benicia or pay for.

This determination of the Commander of the Escort will leave the Agent with a very small party, in the midst of an Indian Country, - but he considers it his duty to remain, in the hope of meeting the Indians and making such arrangements as shall meet the just expectations of the settlers, and miners, on this frontier. - It will impose upon him also the necessity of buying several additional mules or horses & otherwise increase his expences. - The Agent thinks he would have no satisfactory excuse to offer, to the public in this Northern portion of the State, or to the Government at Washington, if he should from fear of rain or any other personal inconvenience leave the country, without at least making an effort to settle existing & expected difficulties in this district. - He will therefore, in his own words, "remain in this Camp for some days trusting in Providence" for protection & for success in his endeavors. Mr T. P. Rose an intelligent Gent & familiar with this country visited our camp to day & at the request of the Agent will remain with us a day or two.

Camp in Scotts Valley Oct 23^d/51.

A party of Indians from the two Rancherias on Deer creek - came into Camp this morning - The Agent communicated with ~~one~~ of them, not familiar with the Tchinook language, or Oregon jargon, though Mr. Bills, informing them of the object of his mission, and finally employed four of them to go out as runners & endeavor to bring in all the Indians from the surrounding country. - An Indian called "Swill," was promised a horse or mule, to go over into Shasta plains & among the mountains adjacent in Com^t with a Mr. Lindley Able, a Gent somewhat familiar with their language. All were instructed to have if possible the Indians at this Camp on Monday the 27th inst, which they agreed to do. The whole party of Indians were supplied with Indians Beef & hard bread. The runners will go out early to-morrow morning. - The Indians induced to come over Messrs Pelsor & Woods, to come over from Shasta plains & left by them on the way to follow, have not reached our Camp. Capt Chs M'Dermitt & Judge W. F. Smith together with several other Gent had visited our Camp & at the request of the Agt have consented to remain a day or two with us, so that he may have the benefit of their information concerning the Indians of this country. Maj H. W. Webells is preparing to leave this camp to morrow morning & the animals ready at

Benicia & Sonoma for the Agt's use, have been turned over to him and all the property so received save the articles mentioned in minutes of 22^d inst.

Camp in Scotts Valley Oct 24th/51.

Maj H. W. Wells left the Camp this morning with his command - The Indian runners were dispatched in several directions as agreed. The boy "Guill" accompanying Mr. Able over into Shasta Valley, both promised with riding animals by the Agent - Messrs Gibbs. Kelsez & Woods have been sent out to explore & examine this valley & adjacent hills & mountains, relative to its adaptation for an Indian Reservation.

P. M. Ober prepared & dispatched letters to several citizens of Shasta Park City & of Scotts Bar - requesting that a delegation of intelligent Gentlemen might be sent to his Camp ^{to} assist him in settling all Indian difficulties, ^(See copy in Letter Book) ^{The agent has learned from papers taken up in the mountains concerning the difficulties in this district, & has conversed} in this district, & has conversed freely with them, with reference to setting apart a reservation for the Indians of this neighborhood, and for Indians living upon the Head waters of Trinity River, in case they can be induced here after to remove to it, so as to combine farming - fishing & hunting facilities, & yet not interfere with

the land claims of the whites already settled in this ~~valley~~, and with the miners at work in the Gold region & thus make it the interest of all to maintain & support the provisions of any Treaty, that may be made.— All agree that this is a difficult question to arrange, and that, it is necessary to sacrifice the private interest of some parties to effect the object of the Government.— These Gent. will remain with us another day.— A few Indians in Camp, were supplied with Beef for selves & families. They are generally clothed in the costume of the whites & carry guns, powder horns &c, but are not equal either in size or appearance to the Indians on the Klamath & Trinity Rivers. No opportunity as yet, to measure their intelligence.—

Camp in Scotts Valley, Oct 25th 1851

R M Chas rode out with Mr Kelsey to examine some parts of this valley, relative to its adaptation for a reserve, Messrs M. Durmit. Rose, Rouche & others, have left our Camp, but promise the Agent to return again on Monday.— Some few Indians in Camp were supplied with Beef.—

Camp in Scotts Valley Oct 26th 1851.

R M Chas rode out with Mr Kelsey to examine parts of this valley, not visited yesterday. Mr George Gibbs was dis-

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attached to Shasta plains to examine that part of the country. A few Indians of the neighborhood in camp were supplied with food - Messrs Roach & M Dermot & Brown returned to us, after dark, nothing yet from the Indian runners sent out by the Agent.

Camp in Scotts Valley Oct 27th 1851.

This is the day appointed ^{for the 27th of} in Shasta & Scotts Valley ~~Indians~~ and on Scotts river to assemble at this camp. The Agent has learned that a party of the Scotts valley Indians are on the way, but afraid to proceed for fear of some whites at work in the mines. A Mr Johnstone & an Indian were immediately dispatched to meet them & accompany them to this place. Mr Leonard Able has returned from Shasta Valley & reports that he visited a camp of Indians within 2 miles of Shasta lake city & sent out Indian runners to other Indian Rancherias, to induce the principal men to meet the Agent at his camp - that he left Shasta city this morning with some 50 Indians, & after accompanying them some 20 miles, left them with the boy Hill, to bring them here to-morrow. - Mr Able also reports, that the Indians are very much scattered, & fearful that some treachery is designed, & that a report is rife among them, that the object of the Agent in collecting them is to murder them all at once.

The ~~Citizens~~ of Shasta Bute city assembled in compliance with Agt's request, (see copy of letter of letter of 24th inst) & selected messrs W. A. Robertson, John Metcalf, D. H. Loviz - S. C. Fleming - Alva Boles and Wilson Martin as delegates, to assist the Agent in settling the Indian difficulties. The three first named gent, arrived here this morning & with the Agent have been engaged all day, consulting as to the best course to be pursued to effect the object in view -

The citizens of Scotts Bar, have also responded to the request of the Agent, & messrs F. H. McKinney, L. Swan - J. Lewis, B. H. Johnstone & ~~J. S.~~ F. Howe were selected as a delegation & reached this camp at a late hour this evening - The first object is to assemble the Indians. The second, is to set apart a reservation for them, and this is matter attended with some considerable difficulty & is at present under consideration. All agree that it is an important matter to restore friendly relations between whites & Indians, but to accomplish this, ^{some} individual interests must be sacrificed -

Camp in Scotts Valley Oct 28th/61.

Mr Johnstone returned with a small party of the Scotts Valley Indians. The principal Chiefs & Head men of the Shasta Indians have also arrived, & the Agent has been engaged holding some preliminary talks

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with them, also consulting with the delegations from Shasta Butte city & Scotts Bar. The Miners, Traders & Settlers of this neighborhood, of whom there is, in all 40 or 50 men, in Camps partaking of his hospitality —

The Indians are very timid & afraid of the Whites and R. M. Kee has been endeavoring to assure them of their safety while at the camp, & that it is his desire, they should express themselves fully concerning all matters interesting them. A Bullock has been butchered for them for food. & some Beef also given them for the Indians in the Rancherias in this neighborhood.

The Agt prepared a despatch to Charles Ewing Esq. Acting Comr^r Indn affs Washington city, which will be forwarded for first opportunity —

Camp in Scotts Valley — Oct 29th 1851.

R. M. Kee assembled the Representatives from the Shasta & Scotts Valleys, & through Messrs George Gibbs & Lindley Able, communicated with the boy Sivil, & he direct to the Chiefs. It was ascertained that the

^{10. Ika - nuk} ^{Wic - mi}	band.	Tso - hor. git - tho - chief
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Those - tak	"	Adi - wa how - ik "
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representing the Shasta Valley Indians — and

the Wat - so - he - wa - band —	Orai - ts'i	chief.
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E'ekh	"	Ni - ni - a - coh —
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representing the Scotts Valley Indians. Were present also, Messrs Robertson, Metcalf, Martin, Boles, Society & Fleming delegates from Shasta Butte city — Messrs McChesney, Guan, Lewis, Johnstone & Rose, delegates from Scotts Bar. Messrs Roach & McDermitt from Klamath River, and some 30 or 40 of the settlers & miners, in this neighborhood. —

The Agent proceeded to address the Chiefs & head men, and informed them of the existence of a great chief or Father, at Washington, who governed the whole country, and to whom, all both whites & Indians, were subject: that he had learned of the disturbances existing in this country between whites & Indians, and had sent out to enquire into, the cause of those things; into the condition of the Red men, particularly, & if possible, arrange all matters so that the whites & Indians, can live peaceably together. Any thing I may say to you to-day, will come straight from the heart, & there shall neither be fact in my tongue, nor crook in my path. — The troubles here have arisen from the Indians stealing Animals, & other property, & the whites in return shooting the Indians. — You complain that the whites come into your country, shoot the game, and destroy the fish in the rivers, and thus jealousies have arisen, & Indians & Whites are now afraid to travel alone. — All these things must be arranged, or the Indians will all be destroyed, or driven

out of the country, further that the Great Father had sent out to make a proposition to all the Indians in this country for the purchase of their lands; that a section of country, should be reserved for them where they might live, hunt, fish &c. and not be disturbed by the whites, in which the Great Father may if he thinks proper, ^{may} erect a Military post to protect them, & give them instructions in letters, Agriculture & the Mechanic Arts, that they may learn to live like the whites and not be ^{wholly} dependent upon fish & game, for food.—

The Agent dwelt at length upon the advantages of the Indians settling upon a reservation, told them of similar arrangements, made with their Red brethren in this state, and east of the Rocky mountains, & if they desired, an arrangement of this kind should be made for them, they must say so— that no force should be employed,— but the Indian must make his own selection, between living quietly in peace, or in continual warfare.—

Mr. Chee also dwelt at length upon the importance of the different Bands of Indians living at peace among themselves, & that all should be at peace with the whites, lest an innocent Indian should be killed, for the acts of a guilty, & bad Indian.— That the desire of the Great Father was to collect the Indians from the upper Trinity, & Klamath River, & from Shasta, & Scotts Valleys, & settle them upon one reservation, where they could be taken care of, clothed, & protected.— The Agent then dismissed them, to consult among themselves, as to the policy of

living upon a reservation, and permitting other Indians to live among them, or in the same section of country. The remarks of the Agent were interpreted in full, at proper intervals. The Indians making no reply, save an exclamation, expressing an understanding of the Agt's remarks. ----- Council adjourned.

At 2 P.M. Council again convened, same Company of Indians, & whites, present, as in the morning. R.M. Chas expressed his readiness to listen to any remarks either of the Chiefs, might have to make. Teo-hor-git-skoo, chief from Shasta valley, said that were all pleased, with what they had heard from the Agt in the morning. --- that they would be willing to divide this whole country give the white one half, & that the upper Trinity & Klamath Indians, might live with them upon the other; --- that the Indians will be peaceful and good, if the whites will only act in good faith towards them. R.M. Chas said that if a bargain was made, the Indians must observe it, & the Gent here from different parts of the country, should pledge themselves for the whites. --- Agt enquired why the Chief "I-shack" from the Upper Klamath was not present? One of the Indians replied that he was afraid to come himself but had sent his son. Agent then enquired how long it would require to go after this Chief, & bring him here? His son said 3 days. Agent then consulted with the delegations from Shasta & Scotts Bar as to

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the expediency of delaying this Council until the
chief, Kashak could be brought here & upon their advice,
& suggestion, made his son a present of a Blanket, &
dispatched him forthwith, after his Father, first rec'd
a promise from him that he would bring his Father,
back with him, & providing him with a passport, to
prevent his being molested by the whites.— The Chiefs
present, were then informed that the Agt. would adjourn
this Council, until this chief should arrive, & the
importance of his presence, as he was chief over a large
Band who were by some considered dangerous Ind^s.
Also that he wished the Indians present to remain
at this Camp & they should be supplied with Beef
& flour, which they agreed to do.—

Council Adjourned.

R. M. Choo then assembled the members of the delegations
to consult & decide upon some suitable section of
country for an Indian Reservation.— Many opinions
were advanced relative to different parts of this and
Shasta Valley, — but no conclusion was arrived at—

R. M. Choo then informed the Gentlemen that he would
make arrangements to dispatch Mr. Geo. Gibbs, Benj.
Hulsey, & ~~Marshall~~ Marshall Woods, of his own party, early to-mor-
row morning to make a reconnoisance of the whole

country, and requested that two or three Gent from the delegations might be selected to accompany them:—
The party to be absent from this Camp ^{or 4} 3 days, charged
with the duty, of selecting a district of country, suf-
ficient to afford farming, hunting & fishing fa-
cilities, for the whole Indian population, of the
upper Trinity & Klamath River, & in Shasta & Scotts
valleys, & containing also, an eligible site for a military
post, in the immediate neighborhood of which, at least
~~is now~~ one thousand acres of tillable land can
be, if necessary, cultivated by Government Agents—
Messrs Chas M. Dermot & Abu Boles, were selected to go
out on this service & assist in selecting a home for
the Indians, combining all the above advantages,
& interfere as little as may be possible with settlement
already made, but so as to connect with the fish-
ing grounds of the Indians, on the Klamath & or
Shasta rivers— The party will start at an early hour
to-morrow morning — At a late hour in the eve
P.M. Mr. Rice assembled the chiefs around a camp fire,
& was engaged for two hours talking in a friendly
informal manner. Explaining the object of his
visit to them, the desire of the Government to protect
& assist the Red men, & endeavoring to gather from
them their own views of the most satisfactory course

to be pursued towards them. — They all appear better satisfied this evening that no harm is intended. —

Some 50 or 60 Indians are now here from Shasta Valley. An equal no in the neighboring Rancherias and 50 or 60 white men of this vicinity all partaking of the Agent's hospitality. The former eat enormous quantities of Beef — about one large ox each day —

Camp in Scotts Valley Oct 30/51.

Messrs Melsey, Gibbs, Woods of the Agents party. — the former the former a Topographical Engr, the two latter experienced mountaineers, — & Messrs M. Dernot & Boles of the Clam-
ath, & Shasta delegations, left camp yesterday ^{early this morning to arrange.}

(See minutes) The other Gentleman visiting the Agent, have also departed, & he has been engaged all day holding informal talks with the chiefs here — The Shasta chief "I shah" sent for — yesterday morning. Came into camp late this evening, to whom a Blanket & a shirt has been given & with whom the Agt has been engaged for an hour & assuring him of Protection while here. — When requested to speak freely, he, — the chief replied that, "he" was now upon his own land & that many of the Indians standing around were his & he was not afraid to speak just what he thought & would do it.

R. M. Rice then explained the object of the party, sent out to examine the country, & told them he would go over to Shasta Butte city ~~soon~~ to-morrow to meet them, & see that Valley himself; but that the Indians must

remain at this Camp until he ret'd, in charge of his secretary,
who would provide Beef for them in his absence.—
This they agreed to do, & were dismissed at 10 P.M., —

Camp in Scotts Valley

October 31st 1851.

R. McRae left camp this morning to visit Shasta City,
& Shasta Valley—The No. of Indians has increased with
in the past day—The chiefs were somewhat alarm-
ed at the departure of the Agent, but were quieted
by his assurance, that he would return after two sleeps.
The usual supply of Beef has been given them, —

Camp in Scotts Valley November 1st 1851.

R. McRae still absent—Indians beginning to feel anxious
to return to their homes, and say they have not as yet prepared
their supply of food for the winter.—

Camp in Scotts Valley

Nov^r 2^d 1851.

R. McRae absent—Indians still at this Camp, but man-
ifesting a desire to return to their homes—A bullock
for them — —

Camp in Scotts Valley Nov 3^d 1851.

R. McRae returned at a late hour last evening, accompanied
by Messrs. Gibbs, Kelsey, Woods, McDermitt & Boles. The committee
dispatched on the 30 ulto—R. McRae reports that while in Shasta
Butte city, he addressed a large meeting of the citizens conve-

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viewing the Indian relations of the country generally, and
of his section of the state, particularly ^{of the} of the
General Government to preserve friendly relations
with the Indians; of the progress made at this camp, in
effecting an amicable arrangement with them; that it
was incumbent upon the Whites to lend their aid &
efforts to assist in settling the difficulties, and that he
was happy to receive the committee of citizens of that place,
at his camp a few days ago; also of the party of Gentlemen
sent out to examine the country so that he might have full
information before selecting a Reservation;— Also that he
wished a committee appointed, of intelligent citizens, who
would assist in settling all difficulties, that may arise
between Whites & Indians;— until the Government should
have an authorized Agent in this section of the Country—
The meeting unanimously approved the cause the Agent
has pursued, & appointed a committee of five Gentlemen viz.
D. H. Long, W. F. Smith, M. Martin, W. A. Robinson, & Alva Boles—
as requested— R. McKee purchased two miles, one horse,
and some provisions while in Shasta Butte city, for the
use of self and party.

At an early hour this morning the Agent assembled the
Chiefs and Braves— representing the upper Klamath, Shas-
ta Valley & Scotts river Indians,— and in the presence of the
members of the committees from Shasta Butte city, and Scotts
Bar, and of many other citizens of this country— proceeded

to explain through Gibbs, Abel, and the boy Grinnell, interpreters, the course they must pursue in future; a draft of a proposed Treaty was read and its provisions & stipulations explained fully—as also the advantages, the Indians would derive from living peaceably upon a tract of land, provided by the Government & under its protection, also that he had taken measures to ascertain the most suitable ~~near~~ district for their Reservation and when the party sent out to examine the country had prepared & submitted their report, he would determine, and tell them about it.—The Chiefs replied that they were satisfied with the proposed arrangement & would be good Indians in future if the Agent would give them a suitable home and protection them in its possession.—The Agt then informed them, that he had understood, they had been in the habit of stealing animals, and other property from the whites, and that all stolen property must be promptly delivered up,—and that immediately, as well as any property in their possession stolen by other Indians.—This created a disturbance, Two, or three of the Chiefs denied having any such,—Another said, Whitemen had stolen from them.—The Agt insisted that all stolen property should be brought in, and delivered to the proper owners, lest if a white man should find his property in possession of an Indian, he might shoot him.—The Chiefs said they had traded for many things with both whites & Indians,

which were afterwards claimed by Whites. — The Agent replied that some bad white men would steal & trade property to Indians, and to prevent their being imposed upon hereafter they must bring all the animals in their possession, to a person, whom he would appoint, who would take such as have been stolen, & deliver them to the owners, upon proper proof, and return any not so claimed & proven, giving them a written voucher of the fact— also that in future Indians must not buy or trade for any animals, Guniste without first coming to the said person to be selected as above, who would, if it was right & proper, see that the Indian rec'd. a written certificate of ownership, & thus prevent the whites taking their property. They were dismissed at 4 o'clock, to talk over these things, and assemble again on the morrow — A Bullock was killed & distributed with some flour among them.

A number of Miners & settlers of this neighborhood have come into Camp, interested in the Reservation question, & are partaking of the Agent's hospitality.

R. M. Eddy has been consulting the Gentlemen of the Committee to be elected to view the stolen animals, show any brought in. They have been as to the proper person, that being familiar with the Indian laws, the policy of the Government & being the son of the Agent, he would have more influence with both Whites & Indians, than any other man in this country. This has been taken into consideration — — At a late hour this evening the committee appointed to examine the country with reference to a reservation submitted their report — In substance, "that there was no suit

During this his hunting and trading tour

able lands in this country for the object proposed, save in Scotts Valley — See report on file — As a reservation set apart in this valley, will interfere with several veins of auriferous quartz, & with miners at work on Scotts River & elsewhere, the Agent would gladly avoid the responsibility of making such reserve, were it not absolutely necessary to the general pacification of the frontier — The unanimous opinion of this committee, corroborated by his own observation, leaving no other resource. The question now under consideration is, what portion of Scotts Valley & country adjacent, can be selected that will be a suitable home for the Indians and interfere as little as possible with the improvements made and being made by the settlers? — After much consultation the Agt. concluded to divide the Valley about 12 miles above the Camp — giving the lower end with a specified Mountain range & portion of Scotts, & Klamath Rivers, to the Indians, & leave the upper end (scally the best portion of it) and the whole of Shasta Valley, for settlement among the whites, reserving however, the use & occupancy of their improvements to the settlers, for a reasonable period — And also the right of the whites to dig & wash the earth for Gold — in Scotts River, near its mouth during one or two years. — The Agt directed Mr Gibbs to prepare a plot & description of the reservation to be left with the temporary Agent for the information of the Whites and Indians — The Chiefs were given, at the close of the evening Council, each a bundle of broken twigs or sticks, & told to enumerate the number of Rancherias or villages, under their respective control or authority —

U.S. GOVERNMENT LIBRARY

Camp in Scotts Valley Nov 4th 1851.

Council met at an early hour this morning — Present
the Agent, Gibbs, Abel, & Small Interpreters.

Messrs McDermitt, Boles, Swan, Smith,

Fleming, Fulton — Lewis, Kelsey — Woods any many
other Gentlemen from Shasta Butte city, Scotts Bar.

Do on the part of the whites — Indians.

I shack — & braves of the upper Klamath Indians
Tu, hor, git, sho }
Ada, war, how-ik } of the Shasta Valley Indians
Ida, har, wa-ka, ha }
& braves
Ai-rats, a-cho-i-ca }
Am-no-nik-a-hok } of the Scotts Valley Indians.
& braves.

P. M. Kee proceeded to explain again a draft of the pro-
posed Treaty, A plot of the Reservation determined upon,
was shewn to them and also explained; the Chiefs & braves
were told, they must settle permanently upon it, with
in two years, or sooner if required, that they might do so
at once if they wished, but that the Whites now working
on the River must have two years to exhaust their
mining claims, and the Farmers or Ranche owners, until
the first day of June 1852 to remove their property from
the Reservation. The Chiefs expressed themselves satisfied
with the district of country to be given them. The

Shasta Valley Chiefs said they would remove to it in one moon, which the Agent assented to, but explained to them that the Treaty must be approved at ~~at~~ Washington, before they could realize any of its benefits, except the right to live upon their own land. The necessity for them to deliver up all stolen animals, was again referred to. The chiefs said, that they would bring into this Valley within two months, or 60 days, all the animals in their possession, to be examined by the person appointed by the Agent. Any stolen animals to ~~their possession~~ be given to the proper owner upon proper proof, the rest returned to the Indians. When questioned as to their willingness to unite in a bargain, or Treaty to contain the stipulations explained to them, they all expressed their entire willingness to unite in it. The Chiefs then produced a bundle of twigs enumerating the number of villages or Rancherias, claimed to be ~~under~~ under their authority. The Secretary proceeded to enumerate them, and found 24 villages as the No. of the Upper Klamath Indian Villages - 19. the No. of the Shasta Valley Indian Villages, and 7 as the No. in Scotts Valley. They were then dismissed to assemble again at 3 o'clock, by which time the proposed Treaty could be prepared in duplicate R. M. McRae consulting with several white men familiar with the above Indians, and upon their advice estimated,

the average number of souls in the Branches referred to at 60 all told. ~~36~~³⁷ - 50 Villages, at 60 - 3000 Indians represented at the council, & to receive the benefits of this Treaty — This was considered by all of the Gentlemen as a safe estimate, — Then estimating the Indians living upon the upper Trinity at 1000 souls, making 4000 Indians, the Agent is desirous of ultimately settling upon the Reservation. — Some of the Gent present estimate the whole number of Indians to Equal 5000, but the Agent wishes to make an estimate rather less than over the actual number. — At three o'clock, duplicate copies of the Treaty were prepared, and the chiefs & Braves assembled with their several Tribes, present, also, the same number of Gent^{en}, as at the morning session. — One copy of the Treaty was handed to Judge W. P. Smith to examine while the Secretary, read aloud the other, which was again explained, then signed formally by the Agent, then by the Chiefs & Braves, and witnessed by the Secy-Interpreter, and a number of other Gentlemen, — R. M. Kee then told the Chiefs &c that he would leave his Secretary (son) in the valley this winter to receive the stolen animals, to be del'd up, & deliver them to the proper owners; assist the Indians in making a selection for their new homes, as they removed, and to advise with & assist them, having a general oversight of them all — That if any difficulty arose in this Neighborhood they

must go to him, & he would enquire into the matter for them. — And that when the animals were brought to him, they should receive a little But & flour, to be left for them, — This they all appeared much pleased with, & promised the Secretary their friendship & protection, and requested that the copy of the Treaty intended for them, should be left ~~with~~ with him —

Presents of Blankets, Shirts, Whols, Shawls, Beads, Ties, axes, Hats, Scarfs &c &c were then distributed among all the Indians present, as an evidence of the good will of the President. Another Bullock ordered to be killed for them - a sack of flour divided among them, & they were all dismissed in excellent good humor at 6 o'clock —

The Gentleman present all expressed their gratification at the conclusion, & their belief that the Indians fully understood the stipulations of the Treaty, and will observe them. —

"So, mote it be,

John Mc Kee

Secretary.

Camp in Scotts Valley Nov 5th/54

John Mc Kee has been engaged, Trading worn out & poor animals fresh ones, settling with Indian Interpreters, & runners, & conversing with Miners & Manihe owners, from whom he has rec'd several statements relative to

their ^{various} claims of auriferous quartz, & to their improvements made on the Ranchot — To the Indian boy Swill who has been very active & zealous, in assembling & interpreting to the Indians, the Agent has given, a horse, which has not recovered sufficiently from the fatigue of the trip up the Klamath, sufficiently to return; A pair of blankets, & sundry small presents, with the understanding that he is to assist the Secretary in interpreting for him, when the stolen animals are brought to him, and at all other times, to render him any assistance in his power. To Linley Abel Interpreter, 10\$ per day has been paid, No one working in this part of the State for less than that amt per day — The Agent has determined to leave & head of cattle & 20 sacks of flour with his Secretary for the benefit of any Indians actually settling upon the reservation this winter — The Commissary has been ordered to turn over the small quantity of Indian Goods yet remaining to Mr I Mc Kee for the benefit of said Indians, and general preparations are being made for breaking camp & commencing the march down the Klamath River to the Coast, upon to morrow evening —

I M, Office Secy.

Thursday Nov 6/41. Broke our Camp at 1 P.M. to day, and commenced the march for the Coast, by the same trail we came over from Durkies ferry. Camped a little after

dark, half a mile above the Bridge over Scotts river - the weather to-day has been cloudy and considerable rain fell during the night - distance to-day ^{about} 9 miles.

R. M. Rice.

Friday 7th 1851.

Resumed our march 7½ o'clock this morning. At nine passed through the village of Scotts Bar. obtained some articles of provision for the party, consisting consisting now of 6 persons, viz. the Agt R. M. Rice.

Interpreter	Geo' Gibbs
Commissary	W ^m . M. Donald
Packers	Inv. A. C. Moore
	Thos ^t . Mackroe
Cook	Robert Foster

During the day conversed with several parties of miners, all of whom expressed their gratification with the Treaty made on the 4th inst, and particularly, with the provision allowing the miners 2 years to work out their claims.

About 5 P.M. Encamped at the Indian ferry over the Klamath; distance to-day 16 miles. Weather cloudy and threatening rain, which fell heavily from about midnight. Just above this camp the old chief I-shak & his son, who accompanied us from Scotts Valley, took their leave. "Codesow," So-ho-I-a-qua. &c.

R. M. Rice.

U S B b

Saturday Nov 8th 1851

Having swam our animals, over the river last night to obtain better grasp, we crossed the river this morning with our baggage in Canoes, amidst a pelting storm of rain. By 1/2 nine commenced our toilsome and dangerous march along the sides of the mountain bordering the rapid Klamath. — Traveled the whole day in the rain, and mud, & at sun down reached Mr. Brookes "Happy Camp," at the place known as Murderers Bar, at the mouth of Indian Creek. dist 17 or 18 miles. — Rain continued to fall all night.

R. McRae

Sabbath Nov 9th 1851

Weather this morning cloudy & showery, but promises to clear up at noon, shall lie over to day. — giving men & animals rest, and to let the roads dry a little.

R. McRae.

Monday Nov 10th 1851

~~Weather this morning cloudy & showery, but promises to clear up at noon — shall lie over to day —~~

Monday Nov. 10th 1851.

Left "Happy Camp," at 9 this morning at 12, passed Wingates trading post — and a little after dark made camp on the side of a mountain, about a mile from the upper Indian ferry. dist, to day about 20 miles —

Tuesday " Novth / 51.

Left Camp at 8 o'clock. & at 9 crossed to the east side of the Klamath at an Indian Rancheria, swimming our animals. No accident; & at 10 o'clock, again under way - reached the lower crossing at 4½. Camped with a train of Capt Mc Mahon's 12 days out from Trinidad.
Distance about 16 miles.

R. M. K.

Wednesday Morning Nov 12 / 51.

Detained some time this morning getting our mules from the mountain, & crossing our goods over in canoes; swimming the mules over, they became alarmed, and two were drowned - This to us is a serious loss. Two of our party will have to walk from this to Durkies - if not to Union Town, on the Bay. Started at ten o'clock & reached our old camp "Cataeno" near the mouth of Salmon River, at 4.
Distance to-day 8 miles.

R. M. K.

Thurs Nov 13th / 51.

Mr Gibbs & myself took a canoe & three Indians, this morning, and descended the river, passing many dangerous ^{tributaries} rapids - and at 4 o'clock reached Durkies Ferry, mouth of Trinity River, distance by water, say 30 miles. Mr. M. Donald with the train coming round by the mountain trail, will arrive to-morrow -

R. M. K.

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Friday Morn Nov 14th/51.

Many Indians came to see me to-day, & expressed themselves well pleased - glad to see the "Waga now-in-me" again, - 1^{doz} only of their axes have got arrived, but the other three doz expected soon, with those they have, they have rebuilt 12 or 15 of their houses which ~~do~~ ^{now} make quite a village. - They all say, Mr. Durkin treats them kindly, & that he is "Scoza" (good) - they are looking forward to their permanent settlement on their own lands. - Since the treaty on the 6th Oct^r the frontier has been quiet, and no theft or murders have occurred in this quarter. Mr. McDonald with the train arrived at 2 P.M., all well. Shall rest here to-morrow & perhaps till Monday, to allow the roads to-day —

R.M.C.

Saturday Nov 15th/51.

Weather cloudy & threatening a storm
Purchased to-day of Ellsworth & Whitmore 300 lbs. of flour
for the Indians at the South Fork of Salmon River, who are scarce of Provisions, & rather dissatisfied.

As the flour is designed for this purpose, they sold it to me for \$20. pr 100^{lb}. which is 10\$ below the market.

R.M.C.

Sunday Nov 16th/51.

Rain falling all day, - remained in camp.

Monday Nov^r 17/51.

Storm continued rain in the valleys, snow on the mountains. Not travelling to-day. River rising rapidly.

Tuesday Nov 18/51.

Weather clearing up at noon, concluded to start and make a short march to Bloody Camp, 3 miles, but after packing up, found the river too high, to be crossed with safety. Must remain here another night.

P.M., chd

Wednesday Nov 19/51.

The rain has ceased, & the river within its banks again. I intended to make an early start this morning, but three of our mules strayed off to a lake on the mountain, & it was 12th before they were found — Crossed the ferr, and commenced the ascent of the mountain at 1 p.m. — At 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ reached "French Camp," on one of the "Bald Hills," — And the highest on the route. Weather cold & threatening rain — Snow plainly visible, on all the mountains to the east & north.

Distance to-day, 10 miles —

P.M., chd

U.S. / 10

Tuesday Nov 20th 1851.

Heavy rain commenced falling in the night and before day-light all hands were afoot bedding and Camp, being thoroughly saturated.— Rain, sleet, & snow, continued falling throughout the whole day, rendering the travelling extremely tedious and laborious to both men and animals.

About 4½ P.M. made Camp on the mountain after crossing Red Wood river, which nearly swam our mules. Built three large fires round a circle, and by 10 P.M. got our bedding & clothes dried preparatory to a much needed night's repose.— Two young Chiefs from the Trinity & Klamath. Wa-k-ka-gra, & War-ias, are going with me to see the Bay of Humboldt &c.
Distance to-day 17 or 18 miles.

R.M. 44

Friday November 21st/51.

Left Camp this morning soon after sunrise. Crossed South fork of Mad River at 10 A.M. & the main stream at 1 P.M.; Crossing difficult, and dangerous, but got over safe, except the wetting of our baggage— At 4½ P.M. reached Union on Humboldt Bay.— And happy to find that the steamer Sea Gull, has not yet passed up—but is hourly expected; shall here pay off my remaining hands except Mr. Gibbs, & Mrs. M. Donald, (who are to be)

discharged at San Francisco) - and sell the mules
and their packing apparatus. — Weather to-day
is clear & pleasant - but the roads especially
since crossing Mad River, extremely muddy, and
difficult. — Engaged board at Mr. Roberts,
and lodging at Jacobs.

F. M. Ree.

Pan Francisco Dec 29th 1851.

After waiting some 17 days on Humboldt Bay for a
vessel of some sort, to convey us to San Francisco -
we finally took passage on the Steam Propeller
Sea-Gull, bound to Portland Oregon, - at that place -
we shipped on the regular Mail Steamer Columbia,
Capt Le Roy - and finally after a very boisterous
passage, arrived here last evening, - thus terminating
a journey of constant exposure & great labor, requiring
nearly five months, - but which in its results will
I hope, promote the interest of the Indian Tribes
visited, - the peace & prosperity of the State, -
and tend to carry out the Benevolent Policy
of our Government. —

Fredick M. Ree.

18 Treaties - Cal. Inds. - 1851-2

California Dept. I. 1852

Department of Interior
of Inds. 1852.

Transmitting the 18 California Indian treaties, submitted in letter of Office of 15 April last. Which are compensated by Resolution of Senate of ~~the~~ Inds., against ratification.

Same treaties heretofore registered
B 12. W 35. L 25. 644. sp. and
all 87.

File box - Treaties, Un-ratified - &c

Reed - 10 July '52.



✓

Department of the Interior,
Washington, July 9th 1852.

Sir:

I send you, herewith, the eighteen California Indian treaties which were submitted with our letter of the 15th April last to be laid before the President of the United States, each accompanied by a resolution of the Senate, adopted in Executive Session on the 8th inst, organizes its ratification.

Yours,

Very respectfully

My affe^rant

Alex. M. K. Stuart

Secretary.

The Commissioner
of Indian Affairs.

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B 12. I 76.

Treaty at Camp Bell

May 13th 1851

Treaty made concluded at Camp
Bell on King river state California
13th May 1851, between George
Barbour, Commiss on the part of the
and

The Chiefs, Captains, Headmen of
the "Tachi", "Wia", "Cah-wae", &c &c
tribes of Indians.

A

Kirby

Recorded in letter book No 48

pages 20 and 24 -

6

A Treaty of peace and friendship made and entered into at Camp Bell on King's River in the state of California on the thirteenth day of May eighteen hundred and fifty one between George W Barbour one of the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the state of California, and having full authority to do so, of the first part, and the Chiefs, Captains and head men of the following tribes of Indians; to wit, the Sachis, Cah-was, Yo-kol, Ta-lum-ne, Wi-chum-ne, Hol-cu-ma, So-e-nche, Tu-hue-mach, In-tim-pach, Ohoi-nuck, We-mil-ches, and No-ton-toe of the second part.

Article 1st. The said tribes of Indians jointly and severally acknowledge themselves to be under the exclusive jurisdiction, control and management of the Government of the United States, and undertake and promise on their part, to live on terms of peace and friendship with the government of the United States and the citizens thereof, with each other, and with all Indian tribes.

Article 2^d. It is agreed between the contracting parties that for any wrong or injury done by individuals of either party to the person or property of those of the other, no personal or individual retaliation shall be attempted, but in all such cases the party aggrieved shall apply to the proper civil authorities for a

U S / b

widest of such wrong or injury, and to
enable the civil authorities more effect-
ively to suppress crime and punish
guilty offenders, the said Indian tribes
jointly and severally promise to aid and
assist in bringing to justice any person
or persons that may be found at any
time among them and who shall be
charged with the commission of any
crime or misdemeanor.

Article 3d. It is agreed between the parties
that a district of Country between the
Pah-wia river or the first of the four
creeks and the Chon-chille river to be
laid off as follows; to wit, beginning at
the point in the Pah-wia river where the
south western line of the lands set apart
for the Indians at the treaty made and
concluded at Camp Barbour on the San
Joaquin River leaves said river for the
Chon-chille river; running thence down
the middle of the Pah-wia river to
the Tulis or Tache lake, thence along
the same in the direction of and to the
mouth of King's river, thence up said
river to a point six miles below where
the said south western line of the lands
set apart for the Indians at the treaty
made at Camp Barbour on the San
Joaquin river as aforesaid crosses said
King's river, thence a line to the Chon-
chille river to be run parallel to the
aforesaid line crossing the San Joaquin
and Fresno rivers and intersecting the
Chon-Chille at the distance of six miles

from said south western line, thence up
the Chon-chille to said line and with
it to the beginning on the Cah-wia river
; shall be set apart and forever held for
the sole use and occupancy of said tribes
of Indians in consideration of which and
the further consideration of permitting said
tribes to hunt wild game, and gather
wild fruit, nuts &c in the hills and mo-
untains between the Cahwia and Chon-
chille rivers, the said tribes hereby for-
ever quit claim to the government of the
United States to any and all lands to which
they or either of them may ever have had any
claim or title.

Article 4th. In further consideration of the
promises, and for the purpose of aiding
in the subsistence of said tribes of Indians
during the years eighteen hundred and
fifty one and two, it is agreed by the
party of the first part to furnish said
tribes jointly (to be distributed in proper
proportions among them) with six hun-
dred head of beef cattle to average five
hundred pounds each, and five hundred
sacks of flour of one hundred pounds
each for each year.

Article 5th. It is further agreed that as
soon after the ratification of this treaty
by the President and Senate of the United
States as may be practicable and conve-
nient, the said tribes shall be furnish-
ed jointly and free of charge with the
following articles, to wit, fifty brood
mares and two stallions, sixty cows and
five bulls, twenty four ploughs, twelv

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sets of harness complete, twenty four work
mules or horses, twenty four yoke of Cal-
ifornia oxen, two hundred axes, two
hundred hoes, one hundred spades or
shovels, one hundred picks, all the
necessary seeds for sowing and planting
for one year, three thousand pounds
of iron and six hundred pounds of steel
, two thousand blankets, two flannel
shirts and two pair of coarse pants
for each man and boy over fifteen years
of age, three thousand yards of linsay
cloth, and the same quantity of cott-
on cloth and the same of coarse
calico for clothing for the women and
children, fifty pounds of thread, five
thousand needles, five hundred thim-
blet, and twelve dozen pairs of scisso-
rs, and one dozen good grind stones.

Article 6th. The United States agree
further to furnish a man skilled in
the business of farming to instruct
said tribes and such others as may be
placed under him in the business of
farming, one blacksmith and one
skilled in working in wood (waggon
maker or rough carpenter) one super-
visor and such assistant school teachers
as may be necessary, all to live among
and work for, and teach said tribes
and such others as they may be re-
quired to work for and teach; said
farmer, blacksmith, worker in wood
and teachers to be supplied to said
tribes and continued only so long

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as the President of the United States shall deem advisable, a school house and all other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this article to be furnished by the government, and for that purpose the government of the United States hereby retains and reserves to herself in the lands herein set apart for the Indians not only the right to erect said buildings, but also the right to erect any military post or posts, houses for agents, officers, and others in the service or employment of the Government, and the right of way over any portion of said territory.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America

In testimony whereof the contracting parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this thirtieth day of May Anno domini eight hundred and fifty one.

L.W. Bascom Seal

7

<i>Left</i>	<p>Lin-tin ^{his} mark - Seal Chief for Antonio ^{his} mark - Seal Su-tio ^{his} mark - Seal Blasion ^{his} mark - Seal Gregorio ^{his} mark - Seal</p>
<i>Middle</i>	<p>Manuel ^{his} mark - Seal Chief Santiago ^{his} mark - Seal Inocente ^{his} mark - Seal Estanislau ^{his} mark - Seal for Lin-tin ^{his} mark - Seal</p>

Pintos W. m. i. c. T. h. i. - n. e.	Juan	his mark	Seal	
	Juliano	his mark	Seal	
	Jose Martin	his mark	Seal	
	Pedro	his mark	Seal	
	Jose Antonio	Nicolas his mark	Seal	
Valentine	his mark	Seal		
Jose	his mark	Seal		
Ebro	his mark	Seal		
Francisco	his mark	Seal		
Satromina	his mark	Seal		
Intimpaches	Antonio	his mark	Seal	
	Lisito	his mark	Seal	
Tubuc	maches	Sylvester	his mark	Seal
	Cervantes	his mark	Seal	
Tor	- meches	Gastros	his mark	Seal
		Jose Antonio	his mark	Seal
Holcumas	Hannock	his mark	Seal	
	Tomas	his mark	Seal	
Wie	- chumnes	Eahel	his mark	Seal
	Manuel	his mark	Seal	
	Fernacis	his mark	Seal	
	Chico	his mark	Seal	
Talumnes	To hil ma	his mark	Seal	
	Joaquin	his mark	Seal	
Dahwial	Francisco	his mark	Seal	
	Bautista	his mark	Seal	
	Rafael	his mark	Seal	
Mo	- kols	Echka	his mark	Seal
		Juan Tamayo	his mark	Seal
		Jose Maria	his mark	Seal

Signed and sealed in Duplicate
 after being read and explained
 in the presence of
 H. G. Gantow
 Interpreter
 M. H. McLean Secretary

WORKING
After being used
F. Moore
Inches off
H.G.J. Gibbons
2nd or 3rd fl.

A) v

(California, 1852)

May 13, 1857

103

In Executive Session Senate of the United States,

July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and entered into at Camp. Bell, on King's river, in the State of California, on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty one, between George W. Barbour, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the State of California, and having full authority to do so, of the first part, and the Chiefs, captains and head men of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: the Taches, Cah-was, Yo-kol, Ta-lum-ne, Wic-chum-ne, Hol-cu-ma, Fo-e-neche, Tu-huc-mack, In-tim-peach, Choi-nuck, Wa-mil-ches, and Mo-tow-toes, of the second part. —

Attest,

John D. Bassett

Secretary

California B. J. 16-15-2

May 30, 1851

In Executive Session Senate of the United States,
July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace, and friendship made and entered into at Camp, Heryes, on the Cahwai river, in the state of California, on the thirtieth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty one, between George W. Barbour, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the state of California, and having full authority to do so, of the first part, and the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: Ho-ya-te, Wo-la-si, Nu-show-me, Wack-so-e-h, Pal-wisha, Po-ken-welle, and Ya-wil-chine, of the second part. -

Attest,

John Bidwell
Secretary.

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Treaty of Peace
and Friendship
between the United
States and various
Indian Tribes
concluded at
Camp Royal

May 30th 1851.

Treaty made & concluded at Camp
Royal, on the Cali-wai river in
the State of California ^{30th May 1851} between the
W. Barbour, U.S. Commissioner, and
the Chiefs, Captains & Headmen of
the "Ho-ya-te", "Wo-la-si" &c
Tribes of Indians.

B

Recorded in letter book No 48
pages 24 and 28.

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship
made and entered into at Camp Stevens
on the Columbia river in the State of California
on the thirtieth day of May, Eighteen
hundred and fifty one, between George
W. Barbour one of the Commissioners apoin
ted by the President of the United States
to make treaties with the various Indian
Tribes in the State of California, and having
full authority, to do so, of the first part,
and the Chiefs, Captains, and Head Men,
of the following Tribes of Indians, to wit:
"Bo-ya-te", "Mo-la-ai", "Au-chow-wa", "Nack-sa-che",
"Pal-wisha", "Po-ken-welle", & "Ya-ni-l-chine", of the
second part.

Article Ist. The said Tribes of Indians, jointly
and severally acknowledge themselves, to be
under the exclusive jurisdiction, control, and
management of the United States, and
undertake, and promise on their part, to
live on terms of peace, and friendship with
the Government of the United States, and
the Citizens thereof, with each other, and
with all Indian Tribes.

Article II^d. It is agreed between the contract
ing parties, that for any wrong, or injury
done by individuals of either party, to the
person, or property, of those of the other,
no personal, or individual, retaliation sha
ll be attempted, but in all such cases,
the party aggrieved shall apply to the
proper civil authorities, for a redress of
such wrong, or injury, and to enable the

civil authorities more effectually to suppress crime, and punish guilty offenders, the said Indian Tribes jointly and severally, promise, to aid, and assist in bringing to justice any person, or persons, that may be found at any time among them, and who shall be charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor.

Article 3rd. It is agreed between the parties that the following districts of Country, be set apart, and forever held, for the sole use and occupancy of said Tribes of Indians, to wit: Beginning on the California river, where the Northeastern line of the lands set apart for the Indians, at the Treaty concluded at Camp Barlow on the San Joaquin river intersects said California river, thence up the middle of ^{the} said river, to the two ponds, or small Lakes, at the head of said river, thence a straight line to the nearest point on Kings river, thence down said river, to where said Northeastern line, aforesaid, crosses said river, thence with said line to the beginning.

The other tract to commence at the North western terminus of "Tularo" or "Tache" lake, near the mouth of Kings river, thence a straight line to the San Joaquin river, so as to intersect said river, at the mouth of the Slough that empties into said river, on the south side, at or near, what is known as the Big Bend of said river, thence up the middle of said river to where the South-western line of the lands set apart for the Indians, at

U S 89

the Treaty made, and concluded at Camp
Belt on Kings river, crosses the San Joaquin,
thence with said line to Kings river, and
down said Kings river, to the Lake, and
to the beginning, shall be held apart belong-
ing to the Government of the United States
the right of way, and the right to erect any
military post, or posts, houses for Agents, Officers,
and others in the service, or employment of the
Government, in each of said Territories.

Article 4th. In consideration of which, the said
Tribes of Indians, jointly, and severally, forever
quit claim, to the Government of the United
States to any and all lands, to which they, or
either of them, now have, or may ever have had
any Claim, or title, whatever.

Article 5th. In further consideration of the pre-
misses, and for the purpose of aiding in the
subsistence of said Tribes of Indians, during
the years Eighteen hundred and fifty one,
and Eighteen hundred and fifty two, it
is agreed by the party of the first part, to
furnish said Tribes jointly, (to be distributed
in proper proportions among them) with two
hundred Beef cattle, to average five hundred
pounds each, and two hundred Sack of Flour
of one hundred pounds each, for each year.

Article 6th. It is further agreed, that as soon
after the ratification of this Treaty, by the
President and Senate of the United States
as may be practicable, and convenient the
said Tribes shall be furnished jointly,

U.S. GOVERNMENT

and free of charge, with the following articles of property, to wit: Ten Broad Mares and One Stallion, Twenty Cows, and a Bull. Five large ploughs, and Five small ones, Ten sets of Harness complete, Ten work Mules or Horses, Ten yoke of California Oxen, Fifty Axes, One hundred Hoes, Fifty Spades or Shovels, Fifty Pickets, or Mattocks, All necessary Seeds for sowing, and planting, for one year One thousand pounds of Iron, Two hundred pounds of Steel, Five hundred Blankets Two pairs of coarse pants, and Four flannel Shirts, for each man and boy over fifteen years old, One thousand yards of Linsey Cloth, the same of Cotton, and the same of coarse Calico, for clothing for the women and children, Twenty pounds of Thread Two thousand Needles, Two hundred Thimbles Five dozen pairs of scissors, and seven Grind stones —

Article 7th. The United States agree further to furnish a man skilled in the business of farming, to instruct said Tribes, and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of farming, One Blacksmith and One skilled in working in wood (wagon maker or rough Carpenter) One Supervisor and ~~one~~ Assistant school Teachers, as may be necessary, all to live among, work for, and teach said Tribes, and such others as they may be required to work for, and teach; Said Farmer, Blacksmith

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Workers in wood, and Teachers, to be supplied to said Tribes, and continue^d only so long as the President of the United States, shall deem admissible. A school house, and other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this article, to be erected by the Government, of the United States.

This Treaty to be binding on the contracting parties, when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America 2/17

In testimony whereof the parties have hitherto signed their names and affixed their seals, this the day and year first written.

G.W. Barbour Seal

Ko-ya-te

Pedro	his mark	seal
José Antonio	his mark	seal
José	his mark	seal
Ignacia	his mark	seal
Santiago	his mark	seal

Nu-chu-wu

Chuloginis	his mark	seal
Carlos	his mark	seal
Pablo	his mark	seal
Gymacia	his mark	seal

No-las-si

Alejo	his mark	seal
Mariano	his mark	seal

Wack-sa-oh

Laho-o-po	his mark	seal
-----------	-------------	------

Mack-sa-cha

Ivan

his
mark

seal

Pose Antonio

his
mark

seal

Tu-trop

his
mark

seal

Pab-wash-a

Guadalupe

his
mark

seal

Ivan Antonio

his
mark

seal

Bo.ca

his
mark

seal

Po-Ken-wella

Ignacio

his
mark

seal

Placion

his
mark

seal

Antonio

his
mark

seal

Ya-mil-chine

Joaquin

his
mark

seal

Pose

his
mark.

seal

Signed and sealed in duplicate after being
read and explained in the presence of

H. S. Burton

Interpreter

Kit Barbour Secy

C. D. Keyes, Capt. 3d arty

R. C. Flintout.

J. H. Lendrum Bi-Capt 3d art

W. M. Gandy

Adj't Genl

B 12. Ig.

Treaty of peace and
friendship concluded
at Camp Burton
June 3rd 1851, between
the United States and
various Indian Tribes

Treaty made & concluded at Camp
Burton, on Paint Creek, State of
California, 3^d June 1851, between
Geo W. Barbour, U.S. Commissioner
and
the chiefs, Captains, Headmen of the
"Blue-mule", "Wo-wol", &c &c.
Tribe of Indians -

C

Recorded in letter book No 48
pages 28 and 31.

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A Treaty of Peace and Friendship formed
and concluded at Camp Brister on Paint
Creek in the State of California, on the
third day of June Eighteen hundred and
fifty one, between George W. Parson, one
of the Commissioners appointed by the
President of the United States, to make treaties
with the various Indian Tribes in the State
of California, and having full authority
to act, of the first part. And the Chief
Captains and Head Men, of the followi-
ng Tribes of Indians to wit: "Lehmenti"
"Mo-wol" "Yo-lum-me" & "Co-yu-te" of the
second part -

Article 1st. The said Tribes of Indians
jointly and severally, acknowledge them
selves to be under the exclusive jurisdiction
control, and management, of the Government
of the United States, and undertake and
promise on their part, to live on terms
of peace and friendship with the Govern-
ment of the United States, and the
Citizens thereof, with each other, and
with all Indian Tribes at peace with
the United States.

Article 2nd. It is agreed between the
contracting parties that for any wrong or inj-
ury done by individuals of either party to the
person or property of those of the other, no
personal or individual retaliation shall be
attempted, but in all such cases the party
aggrieved shall apply to the proper Civil Author-

U S 95

ties for a redress of such wrong or injury
and to enable the Civil Authorities more
effectively to suppress Crime, and punish
guilty offenders, the said Indian Tribes
jointly and severally promise to aid and
assist in bringing to justice any person
or persons that may be found at any
time among them, and who shall be cha-
rged with the Commission of any Crime
or Misdemeanor.

Article 3rd. It is agreed between the par-
ties that the following districts of Country
be set apart, and forever held for the sole
use and occupancy of said Tribes of Indians
to wit: To the "Chumash" and "Mowab" Tribes
all that district of Country lying between
the head of the "Tulare" or "Tachi" lake, and
"Kern" or "Buena Vista" lake. To the "Ma-
lum-na" And "Co-ye-tie" tribes all that
district of Country lying between the "Tule river"
and "Paint Creek" and between the "Emigrant
road" (being the same over which the Military
Escort accompanying the said Commissioner passed
to his Camp) and the "Sierra Nevada" running
the lines from the head of "Tule river" and
"Paint Creek" in the same general direction
of said streams to the nearest points of the
"Sierra Nevada"; Reserving to the Government
of the United States and to the State of
California, the right of way over said Territories
and the right to erect any Military post or posts,
houses for Agents Officers and others in the service

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or employment of the Government in
each of said Territories. In consideration
of the foregoing the said Tribes of Indians joint-
ly and severally forever quit Claim to the
Government of the United States to any and all
lands to which they or either of them now have
or may ever have had any Claim or title
whatsoever.

Article 4th In further consideration of the
provisions, and for the purpose of aiding in the
subsistence of said Tribes of Indians for the per-
iod of two years from this date. It is agreed by the
party of the first part, to furnish said Tribe jointly
(to be distributed in proper proportion among them)
with Two hundred Beef Cattle to average five
hundred pounds each, for each year. It is further
agreed that as soon after the ratification of this
Treaty by the President and Senate of the United
States as may be practicable and convenient, the
said Tribes shall be furnished jointly (to be distrib-
uted as aforesaid) and free of Charge, with
the following Articles of property to wit: Thirty
Cows and Two Bulls, Six Large and Six small
Ploughs, Twelve sets of Harness complete, Twelve
work Mules or Horses, Twelve Yokes of California
Oxen, Fifty Axes, One hundred Hoes, Fifty
Spades or Shovels, Fifty Mattocks or Pickets. All
necessary seeds for sowing and planting for
one year, One thousand pounds of Iron, Two
hundred pounds of Steel, Five hundred Blank-
ets, Two pairs of coarse pantaloons, and Two
flannel shirts for each man and boy over

U.S. S.

1-37

fifteen years old, One thousand yards of Linsey Cloth, same of Cotton Cloth, and the same of coarse Calico, for Clothing for the women and Children, Twenty five pounds of Thread, Five thousand Needles, Two hundred Thimbles, Six dozen pairs of Scissors, and Six Grindstones.

Article 5th. The United States agree further to furnish to each of said districts, a Man skilled in the business of Farming to instruct said Tribes and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of Farming, One Blacksmith, and one man skilled in working in wood (Wagon Maker or rough Carpenter) One Supervisor and such Assistant School Teachers as may be necessary, all to live among, work for, and teach said Tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach. Said Farmer, Blacksmith, Worker in wood, and Teachers to be supplied to said Tribes and continued only so long as the President of the United States shall deem advisable. A School-house and other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this Article to be erected at the cost of the Government of the United States.

This Treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the parties have hitherto signed their names and affixed

U.S. S. G.
this seals this the day and year first
written -

G.W. Barbour Seal

Chumute

Juan

Juan

Cristobal

Gaspard

Nicolas

his (chief) seal

Ja. Lame-ne.

Joaquin his (chief) seal

Josimaria his mark

Juan Antonio

his mark

Ka-ye-te

Juan Maria

his mark

Manuel

his mark

No-wol-

Antonio

his mark

Peter

his mark

Zacarias

his mark

Comites

his (chief) seal

Signed and sealed in duplicate after
having been read and fully explained in the

7-441

U.S. S.

presence of ~~you~~ you got at dinner with

H. L. Benton

Interpreter

Kit Barbour Geey

E. D. Keyes

Capt. 3d Art'y

J. L. Fremont

W. S. King

& H. L. Langdon

J. W. Lendrum

Br. Capt. 3d Art'y

Hamilton

Lt 3d Art'y

H. G. J. Gibow

2d Lt. 3d Art'y

John C. Frémont

Dinner 11

At dinner in room 1000

in company of 1st and 2nd class passengers

California - C - 76 - 5-2

June 3. 1851

In Executive Session Senate of the United States.

July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship, formed and concluded at Camp Burton, on Paint Creek, in the state of California, on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between George W. Barbour, one of the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the state of California, and having full authority to act, of the first part, and the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: Chu-nute, Wo-wol, Yo-lum-ne, Co-ye-tie, of the second part. —

Attest,

Attest,

Secretary

B 12, J. 74
Treaty of Peace and
Friendship concluded
at Camp Penifer, S.
Smith June 10th 1851
with various Indian
Tribes

Treaty made concluded at Camp
Penifer & Smith at the Texan
pap, state California, 10th June
1851, between Geo W Barbour, U.S.
Commiss. and

The Chiefs, Captains, Headmen
of the "Castake", Texon etc
tribe of Indians.

D

Recorded in letter Book No 48
pages 32 and 33

1-462

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made
and entered into at Camp Persifer, A. Smith
at the Texon Pass in the State of California
on the tenth day of June Eighteen hundred
and fifty one, between George W. Barbour
One of the Commissioners appointed by
the President of the United States to
make Treaties with the various Indian
Tribes in the State of California and having
full Authority to act. of the first part.

And the Chief, Captains, and Head Men,
of the following Tribes of Indians to wit:
"Castake" "Texon" "San Emilio" "Uvas" "Canises"
"Buena Vista" "Serna-hu-ow" "Holo-cla-me" "Loh-nuts"
"So-cia" & "Hol-mi-uh" of the second part.

Article 1st. The said Tribes of Indians jointly,
and severally acknowledge themselves to be under
the exclusive jurisdiction, Control, and mana-
gement, of the Government of the United
States, and undertake and promise on their
part, to live on terms of Peace and Friends-
hip with the Government of the United
States, and the Citizens thereof, with each
other, and with all Indian Tribes at peace
with the United States.

Article 2nd. It is agreed between the
Contracting parties that for any wrong or
injury done by individuals of either party
to the person or property of those of the other
No personal or individual retaliation shall
be attempted, but in all such cases the
party aggrieved shall apply to the proper

U 6 U

1-43

Civil Authorities for a redress of such wrong or injury. And to enable the Civil Authorities more effectively to suppress Crime and punish guilty offenders, the said Indian Tribes jointly and severally promise to aid and assist in bringing to justice any person or persons that may be found at any time among them, and who shall be charged with the Commission of any crime or Misdemeanor.

Article 3rd. It is agreed between the parties that the following district of Country be set apart and forever held for the sole use and occupancy of said Tribes of Indians to wit: Beginning at the first forks of Kern river above the "Far Spring" near which the road travelled by the Military Escort accompanying said Commissioner to this Camp crosses said river, thence down the middle of said river to the "Carises" lake, thence to "Buena Vista" lake, thence a straight line from the most westerly point of said "Buena Vista" lake to the nearest point of the "Coast Range" of Mountains, thence along the base of said "Range" to the mouth or westerly terminus of the "Texon pass" or Canon, and from thence a straight line to the beginning. Reserving to the Government of the United States and to the State of California the right of way over said Territory and the right to erect any Military Post or Posts, houses for Agents, Officers, and others in the service

or employment of the Government in said Territory. In consideration of the foregoing the said Tribes of Indians jointly and severally forever quit Claim to the Government of the United States to any and all other lands to which they or either of them now have or may ever have had any Claim or title whatsoever.

Article 4th. In further consideration of the premises and for the purpose of aiding in the subsistence of said Tribes of Indians for the period of two years from this date It is agreed by the party of the first part to furnish said Tribes jointly (to be distributed in proper proportions among them) with One hundred and fifty Beef Cattle to average five hundred pounds each, for each year. It is further agreed that as soon after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate of the United States as may be practicable and convenient the said Tribes shall be furnished jointly (to be distributed as aforesaid) and free of Charge with the following articles of property to wit: Six Large and Six small Ploughs, Twelve sets of Harness complete, Twelve work Mules or Horses, Twelve Yoke of California Oxen, Fifty Axes, One hundred Hoes, Fifty Spades or Shovels, Fifty Mattock, or Pick. All necessary seeds for sowing and planting for one year. One thousand pounds of Iron, Two hundred pounds of Steel, Five

U.S. B.

1-45

four hundred Blankets, Two pairs of coarse pantaloons, and Two flannel shirts, for each man and boy over fifteen years old. One thousand yards of Linsey Cloth, same of Cotton Cloth, and the same of coarse calico, for Clothing for the women and children Twenty five pounds of Thread, Three thousand Needles, Two hundred Thimbles, Six dozen pairs of Scissors, and Six Grindstones

Article 5th The United States agree further to furnish a Man skilled in the business of farming to instruct said Tribes and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of farming. One Blacksmith, and One man skilled in working in wood (Wagon Maker or rough Carpenter) One supervisor and such Assistant School Teachers as may be necessary, All to live among, work for, and teach said Tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach. Said Farmer, Blacksmith, Worker in wood, and Teachers, to be supplied to said Tribes and continued only so long as the President of the United States shall deem advisable, A School-house and other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this Article to be Erected at the cost of the Government of the United States.

This Treaty to be binding on the Contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of

the United States of America

In testimony whereof the parties
have hereunto signed their names and aff-
ixed their seals this the day and year
first written -

G.W. Barbour Seal

Vicente	his mark	(Chief seal)
Chico	big mark	(Chief) seal
Pablo	his mark	seal
Jose Antonio	his mark	seal
Martin	his mark	seal
Francisco	his mark	seal
Rafael	his mark	(Chief seal)
Costa Rica	Francisco	his mark
	Manuel	his mark
	Jose Maria	his (Chief) seal
San Bruno	Francisco	his mark
Uvas - - -	Antonio	his mark
Cariyes	Raymundo	(Chief) his mark
	Ivan	his mark
	Juan de Dios	his mark
Buena Vista	Apolonio	(Chief) his mark
Serna know	Joaquin	(Chief) his mark
	Emiterio	(Chief) his mark
	Nicolas	his mark

U 6 8

167

Lena-hoo-w	Bonancio	his mark	Seal
Hol-clamme	Nurbano	his mark	(chief) Seal
Chobomuts	Olorico	his mark	Seal
To-ci-a	Jose	his mark	(chief) Seal
Hol-mi-uh	Mariano	his mark	Seal
	Felipe	his mark	(chief) Seal
	Pedro	his mark	Seal
	Nurbano	his mark	Seal
	Bonancio	his mark	(chief) Seal
	Tomas	his mark	Seal

Lined and sealed in Duplicate after having
been read and fully explained in the presence
of

H. S. K. Penkton

Interpreter

Tit Barbour Leey

W. H. King

Appling Co.

J. W. Lendrum

Dr. Capt. 3rd Art.

Hamilton

2d 3d Art.

R. G. Gibow,

2d St. 3d Art.

A. Waller McBroth

California D
Aug - 5-2

Dec 10. 1851

In Executive session Senate of the United States,
July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and entered into at Camp Persifer F. Smith, at the Texon pass, in the state of California, on the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between George W. Barbour, one of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the states of California, and having full authority to act, of the first part; and the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: Castake, Texon, San Gmiris, Uwas, Carises, Buena Vista, Serra-hu-o-w, Holo-ela-me, Soho-nuts, To-ci-a, and Hol-mi-uh, of the second part.

Attest,

J. W. D. Morris.

Secretary.

96 70 571

Treaty
of Peace & Friendship
Between
U. S Government
& Indians at
Dent & Pantin's
Crossings —
May 28th 1861

Treaty Made & concluded at Dent
& Pantin's Crossings, 28th May 1861
between D. M. Waukonah, U. S.
Commiss. and the Chiefs & Headmen
of the "Sioux umnes", we-chillie
etc - tribes of Indians

I.

Recorded in Treaty Book No 48
pages 1 and 5 —

/

A Society

Of Peace and Friendship
made and concluded at San Joaquin's
Springs in the Stanislaus River California
between the Commissioner Planchon
of the United States of America of the one
part, and the Chief Captain & Head Men
of the Comanche, Mo-kiilla, Sucah
Co-to-plamoris, Klap-pah-sus and
Lage-moo-nas Tribes of the other part,

Art 1 The several Tribes or Bands above men-
tioned do acknowledge the United States
to be the sole and absolute Sovereign of
all the Soil and Territory ceded to them
by a Society of peace made between
them and the Republic of Mexico

Art 2 The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge
themselves jointly and severally under the
exclusive jurisdiction, authority and
protection of the U States, and hereby
bind themselves hereafter to abstain from
the commission of all acts of hostility &
aggression towards the Government
or Citizens thereof, and to live on terms
of peace and Friendship among them-
selves, and with all other Indian Tribes
which are now, or may come under the
protection of the U States

Art 3 Soit the peace and Friendship hereby
established between the United States
and the said Tribes to be interrupted
by the misconduct of Individuals, it is
expressly agreed that your injuries on

either side no private award or negotiations shall take place, but instead thereof complaint shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other through the Indian Agent of the United States in their District whose duty it shall be to investigate and if practicable adjust the difficulty or in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States by any Indian or Indians belonging to or maintained by either of said Tribes, the party charged with the commission of the crime shall be promptly delivered up to the Civil Authorities of the State of California for trial, and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said Tribes, the Agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offenders or offenders to justice in the same way.

Art 4 To promote the settlement & improvement of said Tribes on Lands it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following District of Country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart Governor for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid Tribes. To wit Beginning at an Acute Bend of the River about a half mile distant from and above this place running thence in

a due line to the Ebbow of the Susquehanna
 opposite to the point Guard in the
 same County, and running down in
 a straight line eight (8) Miles on said
 River, from thence across the Mountains
 River on a line parallel with the first,
 thence up the middle of said River to
 place of Beginning, I have and do hold
 the said District of Country for the sole
 use and occupancy of said Indian Tribes
 forever. Provided that there is reserved
 to the Government of the United States
 the right of way over any portion of said
 Territory, and the right to establish and
 maintain any Military Post or Fort, Public
 Building, School Houses, Houses for Agent
 Teachers, and such others as they may deem
 necessary for their use or the protection
 of the Indians. The said Tribes or Bands
 and each of them hereby engage that
 they will never claim any other Lands
 within the Boundaries of the U States, nor
 ever disturb the people of the U States in
 the free use and enjoyment thereof.
 It is expressly understood & stipulated
 that the right of way heretofore specified
 does not include the right of carriage
 free of Toll on the Rivers within or
 bounding said Reservation to persons
 other than those in the Service or employ
 of the U States, the latter however shall pass
 free of Toll, the said Rivers to be under the
 control of the Agent for the use & benefit
 of said Bands & Tribes of Indians

4

Art. 5 To aid the said Indians or Bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation in the United States in addition to the numerous and valuable presents made to them at this Council will furnish them free of charge, with Four Hundred (400) Heads of Beef cattle to average in weight Five Hundred (500) pounds, Two Hundred (200) Sacks flour One Hundred (100) Pounds each and Two Hundred (200) Heads of Goats within the term of two Years from the date of this Treaty.

Art. 6 As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate in consideration of the promises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said Indians in acquiring the Arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants during each of the two Years succeeding the said Ratification. To wit
(1) One pair Strong Pantaloons, and (1) one Red Flannel Shirt for each Man & Boy
(1) One Pair Strong Trouser for each Woman & Girl
100. One Thousand Yards Calico and (1000) One Thousand Yards Brown Sheetings. (10) For pounds Scotch Thread. (2) Two Dozen pair Apartment Slips. (4) Four Dozen Thimbs. (3) Three Thousand Needles
(1) One 2½ lb M. Blanket for each

Man and Woman over Fifteen Years
of Age.

Two Barns and 300⁰ Feet, and in like
manner for the first year for the pur-
suiture of the said Tribe, and as their
joint property, viz

25 Brood Mares and 1 Stallion
150 Milk Cows " 9 Bulls

4 Yoke of Work Cattle with yokes & chains
4 Work Mules or Horses

10 Ploughs appointed sizes

10 Sifters, Hammers for Plough Houses
Seeds of all proper kinds for Planting

35 Clothing Accs. 35 Hatchets

10 Mattocks or Ficks

100 Garden or Corn Hoes

35 Spades 6 Griststones

The Tools enumerated above and the product
thereof shall be marked or branded with
such letters as will at all times disig-
nate the same to be the property of said
Tribe, and no part or portion thereof
shall be sold, exchanged, sold or otherwise
parted with without the consent & direction
of the Agent

It is further agreed that the United States will also employ and
 settle among said Tribe at or near
their homes in settlements, one practical
Farmer who shall superintend all Agri-
cultural operations with two assistant
men of practical knowledge & industry
vizt. One Carpenter, One Wheelwright
One Blacksmith, One principal Doctor

Teachers, and as many assistant Teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said Tribe in reading writing &c and in the domestic Arts upon the manual labor system, all the above named Work-men and Teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of Five (5) Years and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable School Houses, Shops and Dwellings for the accommodation of the Schools. Teachers and Mechanics above specified and for the protection of the public property —

Art 8

The Chiefs and Captains aforesaid for themselves and their respective Tribes stipulate to be active and vigilant in preventing the returning to or having among them the District of County apportioned them of any abounding slaves or fugitives from Justice and further agree to use all necessary exertions to apprehend and deliver the same to the Agent who shall receive in order to compensate them equally to the trouble & expenses incurred

Art 9

Additional

For and in consideration of the uniform friendly honest and meritorious deportment of Captain Branch towards the American Indians it is agreed and stipulated that the tract of land on which he now resides is hereby

7

Set apart for the sole use & occupancy
of himself and his people, but not
as a Grant in Fee Simple, bounded
as follows. Beginning at a point on
the North East Side of the Susquehanna
River one quarter of a mile below
this Ferry, running thence down said
River three $\frac{1}{3}$ miles thence out and
back to place of Beginning, embracing
a square of three miles. And in further
consideration of his appreciation of our
Republican form of Government. We
humbly present him with an American
Flag, it being the first request made
by him to us.
These Articles to be binding on the
contracting Parties when ratified
and confirmed by the President
and Senate of the United States in
In testimony whereof the Parties
have hereunto signed their names
and affixed their Seals this twenty eighth
day of May in the Year of our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Fifty One.

Signed, Sealed & delivered
after being fully explained
in presence of

E. M. M. General

Seal

E. S. Gorrie, Driz
Act in behalf of the Govt. names

Adairton, Agt. Purchiss

his
mark

E. S. Gorrie

F. Belknap

John G. Don

E. D. Ersk

Sakar do-mia

his
X
mark

Eduard

For & in behalf of the Mc-Williams

Mc-Williams

his
X
mark

Seal

Jiss - Jiss-i-dado

his
X
mark

Seal

Tuan-ma

his
X
mark

Seal

Francisco

his
X
mark

Seal

Mun - tu - ra

his
X
mark

Seal

Mannet

his
X
mark

Seal

Juan - Boa - lino

his
X
mark

Seal

Mannet, (Giande) his
X
mark

Seal

For & in behalf of the Sun - caah-s

Sun - caah - ke

his
X
mark

Seal

Yon - it - Ha

his
X
mark

Seal

For & in behalf of the Bo - to - pila - ne - mis

Bo - ki - no

his
X
mark

Seal

Ho - no - feto

his
X
mark

Seal

For & in behalf of the Kap - pak - sius,

Ko - tippe

his
X
mark

Seal

Min - co - has

his
X
mark

Seal

9
For and on behalf of the Sage-women
Go mil-bo his
mark 

I. & E'

California - 1852.

May 28. 1851

In Executive session Senate of the United States,
July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship, made and concluded at Don't and Yantunes Crossings, on the Stanislaus river, California, between the Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the Lou-ol-wine, We-chilla, Su-caah, Co-to-planenis, Chap-pah-sins and Sage-wom-nos tribes, of the other part. -

Attest,

Henry Brinkus

Secretary

J. F.
California - 1852.

July 18. 1851

In Executive Session Senate of the United States
July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Union, near the Yuba river, between the United States Indian Agent O. M. Wazemcraft, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the following tribes, viz: Das-pia, Ya-ma-so, Yol-la-med, Wai-de-pa-can, An-o-po-ma, Mon-e-da, Wan-muck, New-shaw, Ben-pi-Ya-cum-na tribes, of the other part.

Attest,

Henry Brooks
Secretary.

The Treaty #625
of Peace & Friends-
hip - concluded
near Yuba River on
the 18th July 1851

Treaty Made & concluded at Camp
Upion, near Yuba River, 18th July
1851, between O. M. Mozenaugh,
U.S. Indian Agent, and the Chiefs,
Captains & Headmen of the Daspia
Yamado &c Tribes of Indians.

F'

Recorded in Letter Book No 48
pages 5 and 8

A Treaty of peace and Friendship made and concluded at Camp Union, near the Yuba River between the United States Indian Agent O. M. Prozen-craft of the one part and the Chiefs Captains and Head men of the following Tribes. Viz. Das-pia-Ya-ma-do. Gol-la-me. Wai-de-pa-can. On-o-po-ma. Mon-c-da Wan-nuck. Nem-Shaw. Ben-pi-Sacum-na Tribes of the other part.

Art: 1 The several Tribes or Bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute Sovereign of all the Soil and Territory ceded to them by a Treaty of Peace between them and the Republic of Mexico.

Art: 2 The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the Commission of all acts of Hostility and aggression towards the Government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and Friendship among themselves and with all other Indian Tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States.

And further more bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the Laws and regulations of the Indian Bureau made and provided therefor by the Congress of the U.S.

Art: 3 To promote the settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following District of Country in the state of California, shall be and is hereby

set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy
of the aforesaid Tribes of Indians

To wit Commencing on Bear River at the
Western line or boundary of Camp Far West from
thence up said stream 12 miles in a due line
from thence on a line due North to the Yuba Ri-
ver, thence down said stream 12 miles on a
due line of the river from thence South to the
place of beginning, to have and to hold the
said District of Country for the sole use and
occupancy of said Indian Tribes forever.

Provided that there is reserved to the Gov-
ernment of the United States the right of way over
any portion of said Territory, and the right to es-
tablish and maintain any Military Post or Posts,
Public Building, School Houses, Houses for
Agents, Teachers, and such others as they may
deem necessary for their use or the protection of
the Indians, the said Tribes or Bands, and
each of them hereby engage that they will never
claim any other Lands within the Boundaries
of the United States nor ever disturb the pe-
ople of the U.S. in the free use and enjoyment there
of.

Art 4 To aid the said Tribes or Bands in their sub-
sistence while removing to and making their
settlement upon the said reservation, The United
States, in addition to the few presents made
them at this council, will furnish them free
of Charge with Five Hundred (\$500) head of
Buffattle to average in weight (500 pounds) five
Hundred pounds, Two Hundred Sacks flour (\$200)
one Hundred (100) pounds each within the

Term of two Years from the date of this Treaty.

Art 5

As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said Tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants during each of the two Years succeeding the said ratification,

Viz 1. one pair Strong pantaloons and
1 one red flannel Shirt for each man & boy
1 one Linsey Gown for each woman & Girl
4000 Yards Calico & 1000 Yards Bro. Shuttling
40 lbs scotch Thread 2 doz pr Scissors
8 doz Thimbles, 3000 Needles

1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Point Mackinaw blanket for each man & woman over fifteen (15) Years of age.

4000 lbs Iron & 400 lbs Steel, and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of the said Tribes & as their joint property Viz.

75 Broad Maws and 3 Stallions

300 Milch Cows " 18 Bulls

12 Yoke work Cattle with Yokes and chains

12 Work Mules or Horses.

25 Ploughs a ported size

200 Garden or Corn Hoes.

80 Spades - 12 Grindstones

The stock enumerated above & the product thereof, no part or portion hereof shall be killed exchanged sold or otherwise parted with without the consent & direction of the Agent.

Art 6. The United States will also employ and settle among said Tribes at or near their Towns or Settlements, One practical Farmer who shall superintend all agricultural operations, with two assistant men of practical knowledge and industrious habits, One Carpenter, One Wheelwright, One Blacksmith, One Principal School Teacher, & as many assistant Teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said Tribes in reading writing &c and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system, all the above named workmen & Teachers to be maintained & paid by the U.S. for the period of Five (5) Years & as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable, The United States will also erect suitable school houses shops & Dwellings, for the accommodation of the school Teachers and Mechanics above specified and for the protection of the Public Property.

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this Eighteenth day of July in the Year of Our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty one

Signed sealed & delivered
after being fully explained
in presence of

George Stoneman For & in behalf of the Das-kia
Lieut. 1 Dragoons

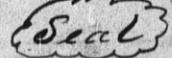
Comdy Escort to
Ind. Com

D. M. D. M. D. M. D.
H. S. F. J. F.

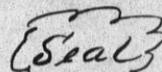
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We- mar his
mark Seal

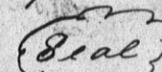
John Campbell
Ass't. Surgeon
Escort to Ind. Com'

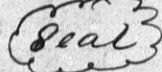
For & behalf of the Ya-ma-do
Oi-ta ^{his} mark 

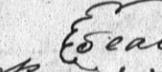
A. J. Stirling

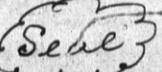
Yoda-min
Wale-pie ^{his} mark 

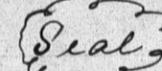
H. S. Lovell
Scry W. S. I. Agency

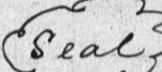
Mai-de-pascan
Ka-mala ^{his} mark 

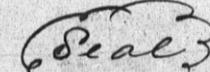
On-o-po-ma
Man-ark ^{his} mark 

Mon-e-da
Mal-lem-hook ^{his} mark 

Man-nuck
Yu-me-an ^{his} mark 

Nim-Shaw
Was-hi-ma ^{his} mark 

Bem-pi
Ti-co-la- ^{his} mark 

Sa-cum-na
Yo-lo- ^{his} mark 

Addenda

It is understood that the above named boundary running North from Bear River, will pass between Rough & Ready & Penn Valley and in the event that a line due North from said point on said River, should fail to do so it will deviate so far as to include said valley in the Reservation & exclude Rough & Ready.

I. P. C.
California - 1852

Aug 1, 1851

U S S

In Executive Session Senate of the United States,

July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded near Bidwell's Ranch, on the Chico Creek, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the following tribes, viz: Mi-chop-da, Es-Kuiv, Hoo-lo-hu-pi, To-to, Su-mus, Che-no, Bat-si, Yut-due, Siu-sa-wa tribes, of the other part. —

Attest,

Abner Brink
Secretary.

I 26 W 625
Treaty
of Peace & Friendship
concluded on Chico
Breck the 1st Augt
1851

Treaty made & concluded at Bidwell,
Railey, on Chico Creek 1st August
1851, between O. M. Wozencraft,
U.S. Indian Agent and the Chiefs
Captains Headmen of the Michoinda
Es-Kuind. &c Tribes of Indians.

G.

Recorded in letter book No 48
pages 8 and 11

1.

1-79

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded near Bidwell's Ranch on Chico Creek between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft of the one part and the Chiefs, Captains and Head men of the following Tribes viz. Mi-chop-da-ee-quin, Ho-lo-lu-pi, To-to, Su-nus, Che-no, Bat-si, Ut-duc Sim-sa-wa, Tribes of the other part.

Art^e 1

The several Tribes or Bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute Sovereign of all the Soil and Territory ceded to them by a Treaty of Peace made between them and the Republic of Mexico.

Art^e 2

The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of Hostility and aggression towards the Government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace and Friendship among themselves and with all other Indian Tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States.

And farther more bind themselves to conform to and be Governed by the Laws and regulations of the Indian Bureau made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

Art^e 3

To promote the settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following District of Country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid Tribes of Indians.

To wit commencing

at a point on ^{the} Feather River two miles above the Town of Hamilton & extending thence North Westerly to the North East corner of Neals Grant, thence North Westerly along the boundaries of Neals, Hensleys and Bidwells Grant to the N.E. corner of the last named grant, thence N.Easterly six miles, thence S. Easterly parallel with the line extending from the beginning point to the N.E. corner of Bidwells grant, to Feather River & thence down said river to the place of beginning. Provided that there is reserved to the Government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said Territory, and the right to establish and maintain any Military Post or Posts, Public Building School Houses, Houses for Agents Teachers and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians. The said Tribes or Bands, and each of them hereby engage that they will never claim any other Lands within the Boundaries of the United States nor ever disturb the people of the U.S in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Art. 4

To aid the said Tribes or Bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made them at this council will furnish them free of Charge with Two Hundred head of Beef cattle (200) to average in weight Five Hundred pounds (500 lbs) Seventy five sacks flour one hundred pounds each (100 lbs) within the term of Two Years from the date of this Treaty.

Art. 5

As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate in consideration

of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said Tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following Articles to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants during each of the two Years succeeding the said ratification.

Viz 1. one pair strong pantaloons and
 1 one red flannel shirt for each man boy
 1 one Linsey Gown for each woman & Girl
 2000 Yards Calico & 500 Yards Bn Sheetings
 20lbs Scotch Thread & 1000 Needles.
 6doz Thimbles 2 doz pr. Scissors,
 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pts Mackinaw blanket for each
 man and woman over fifteen (15) Years of age
 1000lbs Iron 100lbs Steel and in like manner
 in the first year for the permanent use of the said
 Tribes and as their joint property.

Viz 25 Brood Mares & 1 Stallion
 " 100 Milch Cows - 6 Bulls
 4 Yoke work Cattle with Yokes & chains
 6 Work Mules or Horses
 12 Ploughs a ported sizes
 75 Garden or Corn Hoes
 25 Spades 4 Grindstones

The stock enumerated above & the product thereof
 & no part or portion thereof shall be killed exchanged
 sold or otherwise parted with without the consent and
 direction of the Agent.

Art. 6.

The United States will also employ and settle
 among said Tribes at or near their Towns or Settlements
 one practical Farmer who shall superintend all
 agricultural operations, with two assistant men of

practical knowledge and industrious habits. One Carpenter, one Wheelwright, one Blacksmith, one principal School Teacher and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper, to instruct said Tribes in reading writing &c, and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system, all the above named workmen & Teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years (5) and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable.

The United States will also erect suitable School Houses, Shops and Dwellings, for the accommodation of the School Teachers and Mechanics above specified and for the protection of the Public Property.

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this first day of August in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty one,

Signed sealed & delivered
after being fully explained
in presence of

Arrangement
H. J. G. Jr.

Col. A. T. Fitz-
alb For & in behalf of the Mi-chop-da
Bt Major 1st Dragoons his
Luck-Yan + Seal
George Stoneman
Lieut P. Dray.

For & in behalf of the Es-ruin.

Thomas Wright his
Capt. S. Tafur Mo-la-yo X Seal
B. D. Edwell mark

For & in behalf of the Hoo-lo-tur-pi

Mis-muck his
X Seal
mark

For & in behalf of the To-To
We-no-ke his
X Seal
mark

For & in behalf of the Su-mus

Wa-tel-li his
X Seal
mark

For & in behalf of the Che-no

Yo-lo-sa his
X Seal
mark

For & in behalf of the Pak-si

Yon-ni-chi-nu his
X Seal
mark

For & in behalf of the Gut-duc

So-mie-la his
X Seal
mark

For & in behalf of the Sim-sa-wa

Po-ma-Ko his
X Seal
mark

(W.644) H. D. 16.

California - 1852

Aug 16. 51

In Executive Session Senate of the United States.

July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace and friendship made and concluded at Reading's ranch, on Cottonwood Creek, California, between the United States Indian Agent, C. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the following tribes or bands, viz: Noi-ma, Nar-ma, Y-lac-ca, No-me, Noi-me.-

Attest,

Henry D. Kimball.

Secretary.

I. 76

W 6244

Treaty of Peace

Established between the
United States and the
Indians on Cottonwood
Creek, Cal., Aug 16th 1851

O. M. Wozencraft
U. S. Indian Agent

Treaty made & concluded at
Readings Rancho, on Cottonwood
Creek, California, Aug 16. 1851
between O. M. Wozencraft, U. S. Indian
Agent, and the Chiefs, Captains
& Headmen of the Hoema &
tribes of Indians.

H.

Recorded in letter book No 48
pages 11 and 14

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- 47

A Treaty of Peace & Friendship

made and concluded at Readings Rancho, on Cotton-Wood creek, California between the United States Indian Agent O. N. Mozenraft of the one part and the Chiefs, Captains & Headmen of the following Tribes or Bands. Viz; Noe-Ma. Noe-Ma, G-Lac-Ca, Koi-Me, Koi-Me,

Article 1st.

The several Bands or Tribes above mentioned do acknowledge The United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the Territory ceded to them by a Treaty of Peace made between them and the Republic of Mexico.

Article 2^d.

The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction authority and protection of the United States and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the Government or citizens thereof and to live on terms of Peace and Friendship among themselves and with all other Indian Tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States; and furthermore bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the Laws and Regulations of the Indian Bureau made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

Article 3rd.

To promote the settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of Country

2

1-70

in the State of California, shall be and is hereby set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid Tribes or Bands; To wit: Commencing at a point at the mouth of Ash Creek on the Sacramento River running up the East branch of said River Twenty five miles, thence on a line due North to the Pitt Fork of said River, thence down said River to the place of beginning.

It is further understood and agreed upon by both parties that the Tribes or Bands of Indians living upon the Shasta, Nevada, and Coast Ranges shall be included in the said Reservation and should said Bands not come in then the provisions &c as set apart in this Treaty to be reduced in a ratio commensurate with the number signing said Treaty. Provided that there is reserved to the United States Government the Right of Way over any portion of said Territory and the Right to establish any Military Post or Posts, Public Buildings, School Houses, Houses for Agents, Teachers and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians.

The said Tribes or Bands and each of them hereby engage that they will never claim any other Lands within the Boundaries of the United States nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Article 44th

To aid the said Tribes or Bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said Reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made

64

them at this council will furnish them free of charge with Five hundred (500) head of Beef Cattle to average in weight Two hundred pounds. Twenty five (75) Sacks Flour One hundred pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this Treaty.

Article 5th

As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate in consideration of the premises and with a sincere desire to encourage said Tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life The United States will also furnish them with the following Articles to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants during each of the two years succeeding the said Ratification.

Viz:

One pair strong Pantaloons and
one Red Flannel Shirt for each man & boy.

One Seney Gown for each Woman and Girl
2000 Yards Calico & 500 Yrs. Bro. Sheetting

20 Pounds Scotch Thread & 1000 Needles

6 dozen Thimbles, 2 dozen pairs Scissors

One 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ point Mackinaw Blanket for each man and woman over fifteen (15) years of age.

1000 pounds Iron. 100 pounds Steel and
in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of said Tribes and as their joint property

Viz: 75 Brood Mares and Four Stallions

300 Milch Cows and Sixteen Bulls

4 Yoke Work Cattle with Yokes and Chains

10 Work Mules or Horses

22 Twelve Ploughs Ass^d Sizes

75 Garden or Corn Hoes

25 Spades and 45 Grind Stones,

1-72

The Stock enumerated above and the product thereof and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged sold or otherwise parted with without the consent and direction of the Agent.

Article 6th

The United States will also employ and settle among said Tribes at or near their towns or settlements One practical Farmer who shall superintend all agricultural operations with his Assistant men of practical knowledge and industrious habits One Wheelwright One Carpenter One Black Smith One principal School Teacher and as many Assistant Teachers as the President may deem proper, to instruct said Tribes in reading, writing &c and in the domestic Arts upon the Manual Labor system all the above named workmen and Teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of Five (5) years and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable

The United States will also erect suitable School Houses, Shops, and Dwellings for the Accommodation of the School Teachers and Mechanics above mentioned and for the protection of the Public property

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this sixteenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and fifty one

Signed Sealed
and delivered
after being fully
explained in
presence of

~~EMMETT MFG CO~~

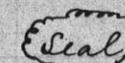
J. McHenry
Bt. Maj: U.S.A.

For and in behalf of the Aoi-Ma

S. B. Sheldon
Alexander Love

Ois-eto

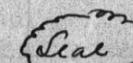
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For and in behalf of the Aoi-Ma

Chip-Chim

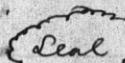
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For and in behalf of the Oy-Lac-Ca

Cha-Oo-La

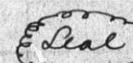
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For and in behalf of the Aoi-Ma

Ship-Cho-Chu-Cas

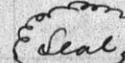
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For and in behalf of the Aoi-Ma

Aem-Ko-De

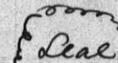
his
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mark



For and in behalf of the Oy-Lac-Ca

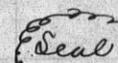
Hum-Le-Pa-Re-Man

his
X
mark



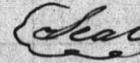
Pan-Le-Las

his
X
mark



Ho-Wi-Wi-Wicka-Lo

his
X
mark



Hum-Je-Re-Muck

his
X
mark



W 644
Treaty of Peace

Established between the
United States and the
Indians on the Sacramento
River, in the vicinity of
Sutter's Leland, Sept 9th 1851

O. M. Wozencraft

U. S. I. Agent

Treaty Made concluded at
Camp Coles, on Sacramento river
California, 9th Sep' 1851 between
Oll Wozencraft, U.S. Indian Agent
and the Chiefs, Captains Headmen
of the "Coles" - "Willay" &c &c
tribe of Indians.

I

Recorded in letter book No 48
pages 14 and 17

U 6 4 6

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made and concluded at Camp Colusa on Sacramento River, California, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft of the one part and the Chiefs, Captains and Head Men of the following Tribes or Bands. Viz: Colusa Willys, Co-He-ma, Tat-Tah-Cha, Doe-Doe, Chum-Met-Co, Toc-De.

Article 1st

The several Tribes or Bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute Sovereign of all Territory ceded to them by a Treaty of Peace made between them and the Republic of Mexico.

Article 2nd

The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of Hostility and Aggression towards the Government or Citizens thereof and to live on terms of Peace and Friendship among themselves and all other Indians which are now or may come under the protection of the United States, and furthermore bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the Laws and Regulations of the Indian Bureau, made and provided therefor by the Congress of the United States.

Article 3rd

To promote the settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following District of Country in the State of California shall be and is hereby set apart forever for the use and occupancy of the aforesaid Tribes or Bands; To wit commencing on the East Banks of the Sacramento River at a point where the northern line of Sutter's Claim is said to strike said River, running out in said line in an easterly direction

U 64

thru miles, thence in a south-easterly direction fifteen miles to a point within three miles of the Sacramento River; from said point in a line due west to the Sacramento River and from said point up said River to the point of beginning.

It is furthermore understood and agreed upon by both parties that the Tribes or Bands of Indians living upon the adjacent Coast Range, on the Sacramento River from the mouth of Stone Creek to the junction of Feather and Sacramento rivers and on Feather River to the mouth of Tuolumne River, shall be included in the said Reservation and should said Bands not come in, then the provisions to be set apart in this Treaty to be reduced in a ratio commensurate with the numbers signing the Treaty. Provided, that there is reserved to the United States Government the Right of Way over any portion of said Territory and the right to establish and maintain any Military Post, Public Building, School House, Houses for Agents, Teachers and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians.

The said Tribes or Bands and each of them hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the People of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Article 4th

To aid the said Tribes or Bands in their subsistence while removing to and making settlements upon the said Reservation, the United States in addition to the few presents made them at this Council, will furnish them free of charge, with Two hundred and fifty (250) head of beef Cattle to average in weight (500) Five hundred pounds, Seventy five (75) sacks Flour, One hundred pounds each, within the term of two years from the date of this Treaty.

Article 5th

As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the promises and with a sincere desire to encourage said Tribes in acquiring the arts & habits of

U 65 U

14

Civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants during each of the two years succeeding the said Ratification, viz:

One pair of strong pantaloons and one Nea Chamal Shirt for each man & boy

One Sissey Gown for each woman and girl.

1000 Yds Calico & 250 Yds Brown Sheling.

10 Pounds Scotch Thread & 500 Needles

3 Dozen Thimbles & 1 Doz pairs of Scissors

One 2½ point Mackinaw Blankets for each woman and man over fifteen years of age.

500 Pounds Iron & 50 Pounds Steel and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of said Tribes and as their joint property. Viz:

40 Blood Mares & Three Stallions

150 Milch Cows & Eight Bulls

2 Joke work cattle with Jokes and Chains

8 Work mules or Horses

11 Ploughs assorted sizes

45 Garden or Corn Hoes

12 Spades

3 Grind Stones

The stock enumeration above and the product thereof and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with without the consent and direction of the Agent.

Article 6th

The United States will also supply and settle among said Tribes at or near their Towns or Settlements one practical Farmer who shall superintend all agricultural operations with two assistants men of practical knowledge and industrious habits. One Carpenter one Wheelwright, one Blacksmith. One principal School Teacher and as many Ait Teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said Tribes in Reading, Writing &c and in the domestic arts upon

the manual Labor System, all the above named workmen and Masters to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable.

The United States will also erect suitable school houses, Shops and Dwellings for the accommodations of the School Teachers and Mechanics above mentioned and for the protection of the Public property.

In Testimony whereof the Parties have hereunto signed
their names and affixed their seals this ninth day of
September for the year of our Lord One thousand eight
hundred and fifty-one.

Signed Seal'd and delivered by J. M. MORSE Esq.
after being fully explained in the presence of

Thomas Wright
Plant & Inman (Comdy, Scott)
C. D. Simplic

For and in behalf of the Colonies

Seal-Dac his
X mark

To and in behalf of the Gilley's

Hoo-oh his
X month Saal

For and in behalf of the Co-Op. Na-

Louis his
X mark

For and in behalf of the Tat-Tak

Hoos. Ha - Sa his X Scalp
222 ark

For and in behalf of the Cha

Da-Look his
mark { Seal }

For and in behalf of the Soc-Duc

Mi-Pa-La his
mark { Seal }

For and in behalf of the Chon-Mt-Co

Wi-Ko-Bud his
mark { Seal }

For and in behalf of the Soc-Sv.

Ho-No. his
mark { Seal }

J. V. I. (W. 644)

California 1852.

In Executive Session Senate of the United States,
July 8. 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent
to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship
made and concluded at Camp Colus, on the Sacramento
river, California, between the United States Indian
Agent, O. M. Wazemcraft, of the one part, and the Chiefs,
Captains and Headmen of the following tribes or bands,
viz: Colus, Willays, Co-ha-na, Tat-nah, Cha, Doe-due,
Cham-net-co, Loc-de.

Attest,

Ab'm' Birkin.

Secretary.

6655
California - Sept 1851. No 44

Treaty of Peace made
between the United
States at the Forks of
the Cosumnes River
September 18th 1851

O. M. Wozencraft
U.S. Indian Agent

Treaty Made & concluded at the
Fork of the Cosumnes River
18th Sep' 1851, between O. M. Wozencraft,
U.S. Indian Agent - and the
chiefs, Captains & Headmen of the
"Culu", "jast-si", &c. Tribe of
Indians -

J.

Recorded in letter book No 48
pages 17 and 20 -

1856

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made
and concluded at the Fork of Cosumnes River
between the United States In-
dians Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one
part, and the Chiefs, Captains, and Head
Men of the following Tribes, viz;
Cu-lu, Yas-si, Soc-um-ne and
Wo-pum-nus.

Article 1^o.

The several Tribes or Bands above mentioned
do acknowledge the United States to be the sole
and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory
ceded to them by a Treaty of Peace between them and
the Republic of Mexico.

Article 2^o.

The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves
jointly and severally under the exclusive juris-
diction, authority, and protection of the United
States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to
refrain from the commission of all acts of
hostility and aggression towards the Government
or Citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace
and friendship among themselves and with all
other Indian Tribes, which are now or may
come under the protection of the United States;
and furthermore bind themselves to conform
to, and be governed by the laws and regulations
of the Indian Bureau, made and provided
therefor by the Congress of the United States.

Article 3^d.

To promote the settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of Country in the State of California, shall be, and is hereby set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid Tribes of Indians, To wit; Commencing at a point on the Cosumnes River on the Western line of the County, running South on and by said line to its terminus, running East on said line Twenty Five Miles, thence north to the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River, down said stream to place of beginning -

To have and to hold the said district of Country for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian Tribes forever. Provided, that there is reserved to the Government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said Territory, and the right to establish and maintain any Military Post or Posts, Public Buildings, School Courses, houses for Agents, Teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use, or the protection of the Indians.

The said Tribes or Bands, and each of them hereby agrees that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States, in the free use, and enjoyment thereof.

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Article 4th

To aid the said Tribes or Bands in their subsistence while removing to, and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made them at this council, will furnish them free of all charge with Five Hundred (500) head of Buff Cattle to average in weight Five Hundred (500) pounds - Two Hundred (200) Sacks Flour, one Hundred (100) pounds each, within the time of Two years from the date of this Treaty.

Article 5th

As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said Tribes in acquiring the Arts and habits of civilized life, the United States, will also furnish them the following articles, to be divided among them by the Agent, according to their respective numbers, and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz:

- (1) One pair strong Pantaloons and
- (1) One Red Flannel Shirt for each man and boy
- (1) One Linsey Gown for each woman and Girl
- (400.) Four Thousand Yards Calico & 1000 Yds Pbs Sheling
- (40) Forty pounds Scotch Thread & Tis dozen pairs of Sissons
- (8) Eight dozen Thimbles - Thre Thousand Nails
- (1) One 2*i* pound Mackinaw Blanket for each man & woman over fifteen years of age.

U.S.

187

Four Thousand ponies, over 4000 Stock,
and in like manner, in the first year for
the permanent use of the said Tribes, and
as their joint property, viz:-

Seventy Five Broad Mares & Two Stallions

Three Hundred Milch Cows and Eighteen Bulls

Twelve yoke work Cattle, with yokes and chains,

Twelve work Mules or Horses

Twenty Five Ploughs, assorted sizes.

Two Hundred Yards or Corn Hoes.

Eighty Spades and Twelve Grind Stones.

The Stock enumerated above, and the products
thereof, and no part or portion thereof shall be
killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with
without the consent and direction of the Agent.

Article 6th

The United States will also employ and
settle among said Tribes at or near their towns
or settlements one practical Farmer, who shall
superintend all agricultural operations with
two assistants men of practical knowledge, and
industrious habits - One Carpenter - one wheel-
wright - One Blacksmith - one Principal School
Teacher, and as many assistants Teachers as
the President may deem proper, to instruct
said Tribes in reading, writing &c, and in the
domestic arts upon the manual labor system.
All the above named workmen and Teachers
to be maintained and paid by the United
States for the period of Five (5) Years, and as
long thereafter as the President shall deem

advisable. The United States will also erect suitable School Houses, Shops, and dwellings for the accommodation of the School Teachers, and Mechanics above specified, and for the protection of the public property.

In testimony, whereof, the parties hereinabove signed their names, and affixed their seals this Eighteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Fifty-one.

Signed, Sealed and
delivered, after being
fully explained, in
presence of

O. M. W. O'Gorman
Attest H. J. D.

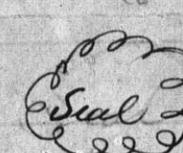
Flavel Belcher
O. B. Montague
William Rhode

For and in behalf of the Cu-lus
Mi-on-quash his
Mark

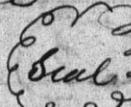


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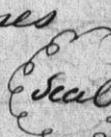
For and in behalf of the Was-se
Sam-tea-go his
Mark



For and in behalf of the Soc-lum-ne
Pol-tuck his
Mark



For and in behalf of the Wo-pum-nes
Kini-cog-e his
Mark



F D W:

California - 1852

In Executive Session Senate of the United States,
July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent
to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship
made and concluded at the fork of Cosumnes river,
between the United States Indian Agent, D. M. Wozencraft,
of the one part, and the Chiefs, Captains and
Headmen of the following tribes, viz: Cu-lu, Ya-si,
Loc-lun-ne, and Wo-pum-nos. —

Attest,

Abraham Birkis,
Secretary

California K-D 76-52

In Executive Session Senate of the United States.
July 8th 1852

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at the Village of Temecula, California, between the United States Indiana Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the Captains and Headmen of the following nations, viz: The nation of San Luis Rey Indians, the Kahu-we-as, and the tribe of Co- com- eah-nas.-

Attest

Army Dism.

Secretary.

17683
A Treaty of Peace and
Friendship between
the U.S. Govt and the
Kahwea, San Luis Ray
and Coconehra

Indians

Temecula Jan'y. 5th 52

M 35

K.

U b b b
1-78

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship,
made and concluded at the village of Temecula California
between the United States Indian Agent O. M. Wozencraft
of the one part and the Captains and Head Men of the
following Nations, viz: The nation of San Luis Rey Indians,
the Kah-we-as, and the Tribe of Cacomecahas —

Art. 1.

The several Nations above-mentioned do acknowledge
the United States to be the sole and absolute Sovereigns
of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a Treaty of Peace
made between them and the Republic of Mexico —

Art. 2.

The said Nations of Indians acknowledge themselves
jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction,
authority, and protection of the United States and hereby
bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission
of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the
Government or citizens thereof, and to live on terms of peace
and friendship among themselves, and with all other
Indian tribes which are now or may come under the
protection of the United States, and furthermore bind
themselves to conform to and be governed by the laws
and regulations of the Indian Bureau made and provided
therefor by the Congress of the United States.

Art. 3.

To promote the settlement and improvement of said Nations
it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following
District of Country in the State of California shall be and
is hereby set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy
of the aforesaid Nations of Indians, still reserving to the
Government of the United States all minerals found
thereon — To wit; Commencing at the South West corner of the San Jacinto
Grant and running along the Southern and Eastern line of the same to the San Gorgonio Grant,
thence running along the Southern and Eastern line of the same to the Northeastern corner
thereof, thence due East to the Eastern base of the Sierra Nevada Mountain, thence on a Southerly

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straight line in the general direction of the base of said mountains to a point due East of the Northeastern corner of the Grant of San Jose del Valle, thence due West to said corner, thence along the Northeastern line of the same to the Northwestern corner, thence on a direct line to the Southeastern corner of the Grant of Temecula, thence running round the said grant, including it, by West, North, and East to its Northeastern corner, and from thence on a straight line to the place of beginning:

To have and to hold the said District of Country for the sole use and occupancy of said Indian Nations forever, Provided that there is reserved to the Government of the United States the right of way over any portion of said Territory, and the right to establish and maintain any Military Post, or Posts, Public Buildings, School Houses, Houses for Agents, Teachers and School purposes, and such others as it may deem necessary for its uses or the protection of the Indians. The said Nations and their tribes and each of them hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Art. 4

To aid the said Nations of Indians in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States will furnish them free of all charge with (2500) Two Thousand Five Hundred Heads of Beef cattle to average in weight (500) Five Hundred pounds, (350) Three Hundred & Fifty Sacks of Flour of (100) One Hundred pounds each within the term of (2) Two Years from the date of this Treaty.

Art. 5.

As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises and with a sincere desire to encourage said Nations in acquiring the Arts and habits of civilized life, The United States will also furnish them the following articles to be divided among them by the Agent according to

Their respective numbers and wants during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz; (1) One pair of strong pantaloons and (1) one red flannel shirt for each man and boy, (1) One linsey gown for each woman and girl, (7000) Seven Thousand Yards of Calico, (1700) Seventeen Hundred Yards of Brown Shirting, (70) Seventy Pounds of Scotch Thread, (4) Four Dozen pair of scissors, (14) Fourteen Dozen Thimbles, (5000) Five Thousand Needles, (1) One $2\frac{1}{2}$ point Mackinaw Blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age, (7000) Seven Thousand Pounds of Iron and (600) Six Thousand Pounds of Steel; And in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of the said Tribes and as their joint property, viz; (130) One Hundred & Thirty Broods Mares and (7) Seven Stallions, (600) Six Hundred Young Cows (36) Thirty Six Bulls, (20) Twenty Yoke of Working Oxen with Yokes and Chains, (20) Twenty Work Mules or Horses, (42) Forty Two Ploughs aforesaid sizes, (340) Three Hundred & Forty Corn Hoes, (140) One Hundred Spades and (20) Twenty Grindstones
The Stock enumerated above and the product thereof and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with without the consent and direction of the Agent.

Art. 6.

The United States will also employ and settle among said Nations at or near their Towns and Settlements, One practical farmer, who shall superintend all agricultural operations with two Assistants, men of practical knowledge and industrious habits, One Carpenter, One Wheel-wright, One Blacksmith, One principal School Teacher, and as many Assistant Teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said Nations in reading, writing, etc., & in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system. All the above-named Workmen and Teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the term of (5) Five Years, and as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. The United States will also erect suitable School Houses, Shops and Dwellings for the accommodation of the School Teachers, Mechanics, Agriculturists,

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and Assistants above specified and for the protection of the public property -

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this Fifth day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Two.

Signed, sealed, and delivered and
after being fully explained
in the presence of

J. J. Warner

G. Williams

L. D. Vinsontales

H. R. Sackett

Hamilton Secretary

To and in behalf of the Kah-we-ah
Nation of Indians.

Juan Antonio "Coos-woot-na" Kah-we-a Chief *his* *L.S.* mark

Leonardo "Parlewit" of the People of "Razon" for Bruno "Cwah-si-cat" of Puerto Cruz *his* *L.S.* mark

in behalf of the people of Too-va *his* *L.S.* mark

Francisco Javier "—" of Tierra seca *his* *L.S.* mark

José "Coos-pa-im-nuit" of Pah-nuc-day the

Country of Cabazon *his* *L.S.* mark

Juan "Kak-wé-a" of Pal-se-wish *his* *L.S.* mark

Gino "—" of Wah-ne-pe-ah-pa *his* *L.S.* mark

Sabatoo son of Gario of Wash-high-na *his* *L.S.* mark

Teodoro Chu-cal Alcalde of Juan Antonio and of Cah-be-nish

or Palma Seca *his* *L.S.* mark

Ygnacio Chin-gal of the people of Toro of Pal-Kai-witch-ki

or Agua Corta *his* *L.S.* mark

Juan Bautista Sah-at of Powky *his* *L.S.* mark

Geronimo "—" of Co-ro-vang-ang *his* *L.S.* mark

Pictoriano Kwe-wish of Sow-wah-wah *his* *L.S.* mark

Serranos Emetorio "—" of Maronga *his* *L.S.* mark

J. M. M. O. M. O. C. M. A. C. T. H.

For and in behalf of the San Luis Rey Indians
Pedro "Ka-wa-wish" of the Mission *his* *L.S.* mark
Cisto "Go-no-nish" of Las Flores *his* *L.S.* mark
Bicente "Poo-clow" of Buena Vista *his* *L.S.* mark
Pablino "Coo-hac-ish" of Pala *his* *L.S.* mark
Francisco "Pah-his-vole" of Pauma *his* *L.S.* mark
José "Cah-lac" of El Potrero *his* *L.S.* mark
Calistro "Chah-cwah-ish" of Yah-peet-cha *his* *L.S.* mark
Santiago "Yu-loke" of La Joya *his* *L.S.* mark
Pedro "Pal-e-gish" of La Puerta *his* *L.S.* mark
Bruno "Cwah-si-cat" of Puerto Cruz *his* *L.S.* mark
Yidro "To-sho-rrwul" of Tovin *his* *L.S.* mark
Cervantes "Ca-hal" of Shuanga *his* *L.S.* mark
Lauriano "Cah-parah-pish" of Temecula *his* *L.S.* mark
José Noca "Changah-lang-ish" of Aguacaliente *his* *L.S.* mark
José Ygnacio "Josh-mah-hin-ma-wish" of San Yedro *his* *L.S.* mark

Addenda. In case the Government of the United States and the actual proprietor of the Temecula Grant do not agree upon its purchase, then said Government agrees to add some other portion of territory of equal extent to the above-described Indian Grant.

J. M. M. O. M. O. C. M. A. C. T. H.

J. J. Warner

L. D. Vinsontales

G. Williams

R. Sackett

To and in behalf of the people or tribe of Co-com-cah-ras, alias
Serranos Emetorio "—" of Maronga *his* *L.S.* mark

10th

California - 1852.

In Executive Session Senate of the United States,
July 8^S 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at the village of Santa Ysabel, California, between the United States Indian Agent, O. M. Wozencraft, of the one part, and the Captains and Headmen of the nation of Siequino Indians, of the other part. -

Attest,

Army Birket.
Secretary -

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A Treaty of Peace &
Friendship between
Govt of the U.S. and
Dieguino Indians
January 7th 1852

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A Treaty of Peace and Friendship
made and concluded at the village of Santa
Isabel California between the United States
Indian Agent O. M. Wozencraft of the one
part and the Captains and Head Men of
the Nation of Dieguinos Indians.

Article 1.

The several Tribes of the above-mentioned
Nation do acknowledge the United States to be
the sole and absolute Sovereigns of all the
soil and territory ceded to them by a Treaty
of Peace made between them and the
Republic of Mexico.

Art. 2.

The said Nation of Indians and the several
tribes thereof acknowledge themselves jointly and
severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority,
and protection of the United States, and hereby
binds themselves hereafter to refrain from the
commission of all acts of hostility and
aggression towards the Government or citizens
thereof and to live on terms of peace and
friendship among themselves, and with all
other Indian tribes which are now or
may come under the protection of the United
States; and furthermore binds themselves
to conform to and be governed by the laws
and regulations of the Indian Bureau
made and provided therefor by the Congress
of the United States.

Art. 3.

To promote the settlement and improvement
of said Nation it is hereby stipulated
and agreed that the following district of

country in the State of California shall be
and is hereby set apart forever for the
sole use of and occupancy by the aforesaid
Nation of Indians, still reserving to the
Government of the United States all minerals
found thereon, to wit; commencing on the Southern
line of the State at the Eastern base of the Sierra
Nevada Mountain and on the the Desert and running
along the base Northwardly to the Southeastern corner of
the Reservation set apart for the Kah-we-as, San Luis, &
Po-con-oah-ra Nations of Indians, thence following the
Southern lines of the same to the northwestern corner of the
Grant of San Jose del Valle, thence following the Boundaries
thereof by South and East to the Southeastern corner of it,
thence on a right line to the Northwestern corner of the San
Felipe Grant, thence on the Western line of the same to the
Southwestern corner thereof, thence Southerly to the Southern
line of the State at a point twenty miles from the place
of beginning, thence along said Southern line to the
place of beginning:

To have and to hold the said
district of country for the sole use and occupancy of
said Indian Nation forever; Provideds that there is
reserved to the Government of the United States the
right of way over any portion of said Territory, and
the right to establish and maintain any Military Post
~~or~~ or Posts, Public Buildings, School Houses,
Houses for Agents, Teachers and such others
as it may deem necessary for its uses or the
protection of the Indians. The said Nation and
its tribes and each of them hereby engage
that they will never claim any other
lands within the boundaries of the United
States nor ever disturb the people of the United
States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Art. 4.

To aids the said Nation of Indians in their subsistence while removing to ands making their settlement upon the saids reservation, the United States will furnish them free of all charge with (1800) One Thousands Eight Hundred Heads of Beef Cattle to average in weight (500) Five Hundreds Pounds, (350) Three Hundreds and Fifty Sacks of Flour of (100) One Hundred Pounds each within the term of (2) Two Years from the date of this Treaty.

Art. 5.

As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises and with a sincere desire to encourage said Nation in acquiring the Arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them the following articles to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants in the different tribes during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification, viz: (1) One pair of strong pantaloons and (1) One red flannel shirt for each man and boy, (1) one linsley gown for each woman and girl, (5500) Five Thousand Five Hundred yards of Calico, (3000) Three Thousand yards of Brown Shirting, (60) Sixty Pounds of Scotch Thread, (4) Four dozen pair of scissors, (14) Fourteen dozen thimbles (5000) Five Thousand Needles, (1) One 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ point Mackinaw Blanket for each man and woman over fifteen years of age, (6000) Six Thousand Pounds of Iron and (5500), Five Thousand Five Hundred Pounds of Steel; And in like manner, in the first year for the permanent

use of the said Nation and as the joint property of
the several Tribes thereof, viz; (120) One Hundred
and Twenty Broods Mares and (6) Six Stallions,
(300) Five Hundreds Young Cows and (30)
Thirty Bulls, (15) Fifteen Yokes of Working
Oxen, with Yokes and Chains, (16) Sixteen
Work Mules or Horses, (32) Thirty Two
Ploughs, assorted sizes, (300) Three Hundreds
Cork Hoes (120) One Hundred and Twenty
Spades and (16) Sixteen Grindstones, and
the necessary seeds of various kinds.

The Stock enumerated above and the produce
thereof, and no part nor portion thereof, shall be
exchanged, killed, sold, or otherwise parted
with without the consent and direction of
the Agent.

Art. 6.

The United States will also employ and
settle among said Nation at or near their
Towns and Settlements, One practical farmer
who shall superintend all agricultural
operations with two Assistants, men of practical
knowledge and industrious habits, One Carpenter, One
Wheelwright, One Blacksmith, One principal School
Teacher, and as many Assistant Teachers as the
President may deem proper to instruct said
Nations in reading, writing, etc., and in the
domestic arts upon the manual labor system;
All the above-named Workers and Teachers to
be maintained and paid by the United States
for the term of (5) Five Years and as long
hereafter as the President shall deem advisable.

The United States will also erect suitable School
Houses, Shops, and Dwellings for the accommodation
of the School Teachers, Mechanics, Agriculturists

Article 6. Continued, and assistants above specified,
and for the protection of the Public Property -

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto
signed their names and affixed their seals this
Seventh day of January in the Year of our Lord
One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Two -
Signed sealed and delivered
after being fully explained, D. M. WOZINERATI
in the presence of *H. J. Warner*

Delosius Davidson, Capt 2nd Inf.

J. Murray St. & Co For and in behalf of the Dieguino Indians
J. J. Warner, Santiago } of Ha-com his
Kwah-pi } mark *L.S.*
of Ta-cab-tay his *L.S.*
of Latirom his *L.S.*
of Wah-ti his *L.S.*
of Sa-quan his *L.S.*
of Ha-so-male his *L.S.*
of Coquilt his *L.S.*
of San diego his *L.S.*
of mission his *L.S.*
of Sandieguito his *L.S.*
of Santa Ysabel his *L.S.*
of Santa Ysabel his *L.S.*
of Haw-wee his *L.S.*
of Vallcito his *L.S.*

For and in behalf of the Dieguino Indians Soldados

Pantho	of San Pascual his mark	Ne-cah-hal by Co. line of	Wah-ti his mark
Jose Apan	of Toco-onac his mark	Surdo	of Sa-quan his mark
Juan Pablo	of La-ma-jal his mark	At-chu-cal	of Ha-so-male his mark
Mateolo-nu-po-ip	of Wah-wee his mark	Tah-cab-pam	of Coquilt his mark
Lorenzo "Cho-lo-pe"	of Rick-a-way his mark	Leandro	of San diego his mark
Tamourros	of Too-weel his mark	Tadeo	of mission his mark
Heperera	of Melceto nuc his mark	Lazaro	of Sandieguito his mark
Eleso	of Mat-mok his mark	Tomas	of Santa Ysabel his mark
Don-ah-oon	of Eu-ah-pi his mark	As-so-tore	of Haw-wee his mark
Felipe "Amcoosi"	of Matajuaui his mark		of Vallcito his mark

Addenda. From the above district of country set apart for the Indians
is reserved to the present owner thereof, the Hon. J. J. Warner, one square league
at Agua Caliente to be selected by him for the purpose of improving
the Warm Springs at said place, in case the said ownership be
adjudicated in his, Warner's, favor by the Land Commissioners for California.

J. Hamilton
Secretary of the
Indian Agency

#1

MS.

The Treaty of Peace &
friendship Between
the United States

+
Si-yan-te } Tribes
Po-to-yan-ti } of
Co-co-nom.
A-pang-apse. } Indians,
Ap-lache
Av-allache.

Treaty of Peace, made & concluded
at Camp Freemont, state of Cal.
March 19th 1857.

between Redick McKee & others
Commiss. on the part of the U.S.
and
the chiefs, Captains & Headmen
of the Siyan-te &c. the Tribes
of Indians.

III

Recorded in Treaty Book No. 48.
pages 88 & 90.

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A Treaty, made and concluded, on the nineteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty one, at Camp Fremont, near the little Mariposa River, in the State of California: between Redick McKee, George W. Burrows, and Oliver M. Howard in craft, Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to treat with the various Tribes of Indians in the State of California, of the one part; and the Cheifs, Captains, and Head Men, of the Si-yu-te, Po-to-yu-te, Co-co-noon, A-pang-as-se, Ap-lache, and A-wal-a-che, Tribes of Indians, of the other part.

Article first.

The said Tribes of Indians, severally acknowledge themselves to be under the jurisdiction, control, and authority, of the Government of the United States: and as such, that, they severally agree and pledge themselves to refrain in future, from the commission of any act of hostility, or aggression, towards the Government of the United States, or any of the Citizens thereof; And to live on terms of peace and friendship, not only with the Citizens of the United States, but with all Indian Tribes.

Article Second

The said Tribes hereby severally relinquish, and forever quit claim, to the Government of the United States, all the rights, title, claim, or interest of what soever character, that they, or either of them, may have had, or now hold, in and to any lands in the limits of the State of California, or the United States.

Article Third

It is agreed between the contracting parties, that the district of land, lying between the Mercede and Tuolumne Rivers, to wit: commencing at a point on the Mercede River opposite the mouth of a small

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Stream emptying into said River, on the south side
of said River, about one mile above what was
formerly known as Harris' ferry, now known as
Stone & Co's ferry, running thence a direct line
to the Tuolumne River, striking or intersecting
said River at the mouth of a Gulch emptying
into said River, at a bend about two miles above
Sparks' old ferry, being at, or near, the foot of
the first fall, or rapids, of said River, above said Sparks'
ferry. Then down the middle of said Stream,
to a point one half of one mile, above Harris' ferry;
thence a straight line across, so as to intersect
the Merced River, at a point, about one quarter
of one mile, above the present residence of Dr
Lewis, on said stream; thence up the middle of said
Merced River, to place of beginning; the said
district supposed to contain about four full town
ships of Land, is hereby, and shall be forever set
apart, and held, for the occupancy of said Tribes of
Indians; and it is further stipulated, that said
Tribes, shall have free access to all the country be-
tween the Merced, & Tuolumne Rivers, including
above said described district, to the Sierra Nevada
Mountains, for the purpose of hunting, and collecting
fruit, roots &c, but in no event shall they remove
their women, & children, from the lands hereby set
apart for their occupancy. The government of the United
States reserving the right, to establish a Military
post, and to erect the necessary buildings, for an
agent, or other Officers, within the limits of said tract of
land.

Article fourth. In further consideration of the aforesaid
promises, and for the purpose of aiding in the
subsistence of said Tribes of Indians, during the years 1851 and
1852, it was agreed by the party of the first part, to supply
San J

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Stream emptying into said River, on the south side
 of said River, about one mile above what was
 formerly known as Harris' Ferry, now known as
 Stone's Ferry, running thence a direct line
 to the Tuolumne River, striking or intersecting
 said River at the mouth of a Gulch emptying
 into said River, at a bend about two miles above
 Sparks' old ferry, being at, or near, the foot of
 the first fall, or rapids, of said River, above said Sparks'
 ferry. Thence down the middle of said Stream,
 to a point one half of one mile, above Morris' ferry;
 thence a straight line across, so as to intersect
 the Merced River, at a point, about one quarter
 of one mile, above the present residence of Dr.
 Lewis, on said stream; thence up the middle of said
 Merced River, to place of beginning; the said
 district supposed to contain about four free town
 ships of Land, is hereby, and shall be forever set
 apart, and held, for the occupancy of said Tribes of
 Indians; and it is further stipulated, that said
 Tribes, shall have free access to all the country be-
 tween the Merced, & Tuolumne Rivers, extending
 above said described district, to the Sierra Nevada
 Mountains, for the purpose of hunting, and collecting
 fruit, roots &c, but in no event shall they remove
 their women, & children, from the lands hereby set
 apart for their occupancy. The Government of the United
 States reserving the right to establish a Military
 post, and to erect the necessary buildings, for an
 agent, or other Officers, within the limits of said tract of
 land.

Article fourth. In further consideration of the aforesaid
 premises, and for the purpose of aiding in the
 subsistence of said Tribes of Indians, during the years 1851 and
 1852, it was agreed by the party of the first part, to supply
Sand

Tribes, jointly, with One hundred (100) head of good
beef steers, & (100) One hundred jacks, or bairds, of flour,
^{each} year.

Article fifth. It is further agreed that, as soon after the
ratification of this Treaty, by the President and
Senate of the United States, as may be practicable,
and convenient, the said Tribes shall be furnished
jointly, free of charge, by the Government of the United
States, the following articles of property, to be divided
among said Indian Tribes, according to their respective
numbers, to wit: (11) Ten broad Mares and (11) one
Jack or Stallion; (25) Twenty-five Cows, & One Bull;
Five (5) large and Five (5) small Ploughs; (111) Ten
sets of Gear or harness, complete; (110) One hundred
axs; (110) One Hundred Hatchets; (110) One Hundred Hoes;
(111) Ten Shovels, or picks; all necessary seeds
for sowing and planting for one year; (800 lbs)
Eight hundred pounds of Iron; (200 lbs) Two Hundred
pounds of Steel; (200) Two Hundred pairs of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft blankets;
Two flannel shirts, and Two pairs coarse pants for
one man & boy; One musy gown for a woman & girl;
(200) Two thousand yards brown sheetings; and
(200) Two thousand yards of Calico; Twenty five
(25\$) dollars worth, of thread, needles, buttons, scissors,
&c.

Article Sixth. The United States agree further, to furnish a man
skilled in the art of farming to live amongst and
instruct said Tribes, and such other as may be
placed under his supervision, in the business of
farming; One Blacksmith; One man skilled in
working in wood; (Wagon Doctor or carpenter)
One Superintendent, and such a ^{may} assistant, School
teachers, as ^{may} be necessary; all who are amongst,
and work for, and teach, said Tribes, and such other
Tribes as they may be required to work for, and teach;
said Farmer, Blacksmith, worker in wood, & Teachers, to be

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U.S.

Supply to said Tribes, as aforesaid, for the period of
Five years, (\$5 yrs) has long thereafter, as the President
of the United States, shall deem advisable: a school
house and other necessary buildings for the accom-
modation of the persons named in this Article, to be
erected at the cost of the Government of the United States

Article, Seventh

It is further agreed between the parties that
for any violence done by individuals to the Person or
Property, of any Citizen of the United States, by an Indian
or Indians, of either of said Tribes, or if done by a Citizen
or Citizens of the United States, to the person or property of any
of said Tribes, ~~any~~ of the members thereof, no personal
restitution shall be attempted, but the party aggrieved
shall apply to the civil authorities of the country, for a
proper redress of their grievances; each party pro-
-tecting themselves, to bring, if possible, all guilty Offenders
to justice, by delivering them up ^{to} the Officers of the law when
in their power.

Art.
8th These Articles of agreement to be binding on the contracting parties
when ratified and confirmed by the President, and Senate
of the United States, of America.

In testimony whereof, the said parties have hereunto signed their
Names, & affixed their Seals, upon the day and date, above written.
Signed, Sealed, and delivered,
after being fully explained,
in the presence of:

D. Redick Seal
C. M. Barbour Seal
J. W. Mc Kee Secy. U. S. M. R. V. C. A. F. Seal
A. Johnston Agt Seal

H. S. Donlon Interpreter for the behalf of Si-gan-te Tribe
E. D. Keyes Capt. 3^d Art, comg escort.

J. W. Lindemann & Allen 3^d Art. Chief Ira-pax-e his
Hamilton St 32 Artz Habito- mark Seal
I. Monroe Esq Land R. G. C. O. T. X. Seal
T. Monroe Esq Land R. G. C. O. T. X. Seal

H. G. Johnson, 2d Lt. 3d Art. Eliam
W. P. McLean 2d Lt. 2d Inf. Augot
John E. Durivage. H. C. M. L.

Thos J Roach

E-lia-m	his X m/s	(1)
Sing-o-t	his X m/s	Seal
No-mo-luck	his X m/s	Seal
P-e-te-la	his X m/s	Seal
Ma-la-lia	his X m/s	Seal
A-wassa-	his X m/s	Seal

In behalf of A-pang-as-so.	In behalf of Po-to-zan-te	In behalf of Po-to-zan-te
or Appang-as-sa Tribe	Schiff Pan-tis-ta	his wife
chief Tu-mas-e-ca nso, his son	Real	his son
Geo.-no-to.	Real	In-wack-no.
Pon-sil-ko.	Real	Si-Kena.
Lo-pe-a-e.	Real	Usta.
In behalf of "Apache" Tribe	Feliz	his son
chief Haw-chaw.	Man-tuppa	his son
Ou-tu-pi-tu.	Wa-lil	his son
In-te-a-ta.	Ne-wo-mee	his son
Ias-seo.	Char-cus	his son
Onsma.	In behalf of O-connon.	In behalf of O-connon.
Wa-pa-ta.	In behalf of Kew-olo	Real
	Maw-liso	his son
	Dose	his son
	Was-saliso	his son
	Jas. Ventura	his son
In behalf of Arata che	In behalf of Arata che	In behalf of Arata che
de Ley-pn-and.	Real	Real
	Wor-ma-ack	his son
	At-ca-na	his son
	A-coro	his son
	Po-to-co-no.	his son
	Ha-ma-cha	his son

Dick M

California - 1852.

March 19, 1851

I

In Executive Session Senate of the United States,

July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty made and concluded on the nineteenth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty one, at Camp Fremont, near the little Mariposa river in the state of California, between Redick McKee, George W. Barbour, and Oliver M. Wolzen-craft, Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to treat with the various tribes of Indians in the State of California, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen of the Si-yan-te, Po-to-yum-te, Co-co-moon, Apanz-as-se, Apache, and A-wal-a-che tribes of Indians, of the other part.—

Attest,

Asst Secy of State

Secretary

#2 May

Treaty of
Peace & friendship
Between
the United States and
Kai.yak.gua ^{D. C. S.}
Tow.yuk.wa ^{De. i. Chefi}
Pas.yual

Camp Barbour April 29th

1851

¹⁷⁶ Treaty of Peace & Friendship ^{m. 87}
made & concluded at Camps
Barbour on the San Joaquin
River State of California,
April 29: 1851, between Redick
McKee others Commiss on the
part of the U. S.
and
the chiefs, Captains Headmen
of the "How-ech-ees", &c &c
tribes of Indians -

April 29, 1851

N.

Recorded in Letter Book No 48
Pages 91 & 97.

A Treaty

Of Peace and friendship, made and concluded
at Camp Bartow, on the San Joaquin River, California, Between Redick
Mc Kee, George H. Barbour, & O'M. Wozencraft, Commissioners, thence
Specially appointed, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned
Cheifs, Captains, & Head men, of the Tribes or Bands of Indians, now in
Council at this Camp, Known as the "How-e-ch-ee's." "Chook-chance"
"Chow-chil-ches"; "Poko-mec-chee," and "Tootk-wood," which
five tribes or bands, acknowledge Tai-yak-gua, as their principal
cheif: also the "Pit-cat-chee"; "Cas-lons"; "oom-nal"; "Talleh-chee";
"Pas-kesas;" which five tribes or bands, acknowledge Dom-quit,
as their principal cheif: Also the "Ma-cha-et"; "Lachas";
"Cho-a-nem-nees"; "Cho-ki-men-as"; "Ho-mal-chee," and "Ko-to-mo-to."
which six tribes or bands, acknowledge Pas-qual, as their principal
cheif.

Art 1. The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and
severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority, & protection
of the United States; and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter,
from the commission of all acts of hostility or aggression, towards the
Government or Citizens thereof, & to live on terms of peace & friendship
among themselves, and with all other Indian tribes, which are now, or
may hereafter come, under the protection of the United States.—

Art 2. Lest the peace and friendship hereby established between the
United States, and the said Tribes, should be interrupted, by the mis-
conduct, of Individuals, it is expressly agreed, that, for injuries
on either side, No private revenge or retaliation, shall take
place ~~to~~ be attempted; but instead thereof, Complaints shall be made
by the party aggrieved to the other, through the Indian Agent
of the U.S. in their district, whose duty it shall be, to inves-
tigate, & if practicable adjust, the difficulty: Or in case of acts
of violence being committed upon the person or property of a Citizen of the
U.S. by an Indian, or Indians, belonging to or harboured by, either
of said Tribes or Bands, — the party or parties, charged with the commission
of the crime, shall be promptly delivered up, to the Civil Authorities of the
State of California, for trial: And in case the crime has been com-
mitted by a Citizen, or Citizens, of the United States, upon the person or property,

of an Indian or Indians, of either of said Tribes, the Agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders, to trial in the same way. --

Art 3. The said Tribes or bands, hereby jointly & severally relinquish, and for ever quit claim, to the United States, all the right, title, claim or interest of any kind, they or either of them, have, or ever had, to lands or soil in California --

Art 4 To promote the settlement & improvement of said Tribes or Bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that, the following district of Country in the State of California, shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the sole use and occupancy, of the aforesaid tribes of Indians, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the Chon chillo River, near an old Indian Rancharia called "Ya-ha-leel", & immediately at the junction of the two first main forks of said River in the foot-hills: running thence a straight line in a south westerly direction to the top of the point of the "Table Mountain", on the San Joaquin River, being the first high hill or Mountain above and adjoining the Valley in which the Camp known as "Camp Barbour" is established, on the south side of the San Joaquin River, continuing thence on the top of said Mountain, a straight line, in the same south westerly direction, to the eastern base of what is known as the lone, or lost mountain on the south side of Kings River, continuing thence a line in the same direction to the middle of the "Cow-ee River", generally known as the first of the Four Creeks; thence down the middle of said stream to a point fifteen miles in a straight line from whence the first line strikes it, thence back to the middle of the Chon chillo River, to a point fifteen miles distant, in a straight line, from the starting point as aforesaid, on said River; the said line from the "Cow-ee River" or first of the 4 creeks, to be so run as to cross, Kings, San Joaquin, and "Fregno" Rivers, at the distance of ^{mention'd} Fifteen miles in a straight line, from where the first mentioned line ^{mention'd} crosses each one of said Rivers; and from whence the last mentioned line strikes the Chon chillo River, up the middle of said stream, to the beginning. It shall be held the said district of Country for the sole use & occupancy, of said Indian Tribes, forever. Provides.

that there is reserved to the Government of the United States, the right of way over any portion of said Territory, and the right to establish and maintain any Military Post, or Posts, Public buildings, School houses, houses for Agents, Teachers, and such others as they may deem necessary for their use, or the protection of the Indians; and provided further, that said Tribes of Indians or any portion of them shall at all times have the privilege, of the Country East of the aforesaid district, and between the waters of the Chowchilla, and Cowier Rivers, (or first of the four creeks,) to the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, to hunt, and to gather Fruits Acorns &c, but in no event, are they or any of them, to remove or settle their families, beyond the limits of the first described district, or boundary of Land, without the permission of the Government of the United States, through their duly authorized Agent, ~~and also~~ that the said Tribes, shall never sell, or dispose of their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the U.S: Nor shall they ever lease to, or permit White men to settle, Work, or trade upon any part thereof, without the written permission of the Indian Agent for the district. And it is also expressly understood, that the "Mona," or Wild portion of the Tribes herein provided for, which are still out in the Mountains, Shall, when they come in, be incorporated with their respective Bands, and receive a fair & equal interest in the Land, & provisions, hereinafter stipulated to be furnished for the whole reservation; And the Tribes above named pledge themselves, to use their influence, and best exertions, to bring in, & settle, the said "Mona's" at the earliest possible day - And when the "Yer.-Sem.-i.-te" Tribe, come in, they shall in like manner, be associated with the Tribes or Bands, under the authority or control of "Tai.yak.yua" —

Art 5. To aid the said Tribes or Bands, in their subsistence, while removing to, and making their Settlement upon, the said reservation, the United States in addition to the numerous and valuable presents made to them at their council, will furnish them free of Charge, with (500) Five Hundred Head of Beef Cattle, (to average in weight five hundred pounds) and (260) Two Hundred and Sixty sacks of Flour, (100^{lb} each) during each of the years 1851 and 1852.. to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers. —

Art 6. As early as convenient, after the ratification of this treaty

By the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said Tribes, in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them, with the following articles, to be divided among them by the Agent, according to their respective Numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification:— Viz.—

2 pairs strong pantaloons & 2 red flannel shirts for each man & boy.

1 Linsey gown for each woman & girl

3000 yards Calico & 3000 yards Brown Sheetings

30 ^M Scotch thread. 6 doz pairs scissars a ported

1 Doz Thimbles & 5 Doz Needles a ported

One 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Mackinaw Blanket for each man & woman over 15 years of age.

3000 ^M Doz. & 500 ^M Steel. —

And in like manner, in the first year, for the permanent use of the said Tribes; and as their joint property, Viz.—

75. Broad Mares, & 3 Stallions.

150. Milch Cows, & 8 Bulls.

12 Yoke of Work Cattle with yokes, chains &c.

12 Work mules, or horses.

30 Ploughs, the large, & the small.

30 Sett harness, for plough horses, or mules.

Seeds of all proper kinds, for planting, & sowing.

100 Chopping axes.

100 Hatchets

30 Mattocks or Picks.

300 Garden or Corn Hoes.

100 Spades

15 Grind stones

5 M. S. Flags. (one for a principal chief)

The Stock enumerated above, and the product thereof, shall be marked or branded, with such letters, as will at all times designate the same to be the property of the said Tribes; and no part or portion thereof, shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the consent & direction, of the Agent.—

Art. 7. The United States will also employ & settle among said Tribes, at or near, their towns, or settlements, — One practical Farmer, who shall act as superintendent, or director of agricultural operations, to reside at some central point, and to have two assistants, also men of practical, & industrious habits; — One Carpenter, or Worker in wood, to direct said in the construction of houses, — Repairing plows &c. —

One Blacksmith to reside at some central point. —

Three principal School Teachers, & as many assistants Teachers, as the President may deem proper, to instruct said Tribes in reading writing &c, and in the domestic arts of Sewing, house keeping &c upon the Mammal labor system. — All the above named Workmen and Teachers, to be maintained & paid, by the U.S. for the period of Five (5) years, & as long thereafter as the President shall deem advisable. — The United States will also erect suitable School Houses, Shops, & dwellings, for the accommodation of the Schools, Teachers, & Mechanics, above specified, & for the protection of the Public property. —

These articles to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified, and confirmed, by the President, & Senate of the U.S. —

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names, & affixed their seals, this 29th day of April, anno Domini 1851.

Signed sealed & delivered after
being fully explained, in presence of

John McKee Secy.

John Hamilton Interpreter

Adam Johnston. Agt.

E.B. Karp. Capt. 8th Inf. Army, U.S.A.

W.S. King Ass't Secy. U.S.A.

J.W. Laddum L-3rd Ar.

H.G. Gibow, 2d Lt. 3rd Ar.

R.H. McLean 1st Lt. 2d Inf.

P.D. N. Marcy

Frederick McKee

G.W. Barbour

Adj'tt. M. General

John
Lee
Lee

For & in behalf of the How-ach-eas.

Nai-yak-qua, X mark

No-cheel.. X mark

Chal-walk-chee, X mark

Par-Sa, X mark

Po-yai, X mark

(over.)

Signatures continued — #6

For & in behalf of the Chook-chances.

Co-tum-si, his X mark — Seal

Ti-moh, his X mark Seal

Sa-wa-lai, his X mark Seal

A-chat-a-na, his X mark Seal

For & in behalf of the Chow ching. Mi-e-wal, his X mark Seal

Po-ho-leel, his X mark Seal

E-Keeno, his X mark Seal

Kay-o-ya, his X mark Seal

A-pem-shoo, his X mark Seal

Cho-no-hal-ma, his X mark Seal

For & in behalf of the Pohneches. Po-tol, his X mark Seal

Chee-ko, his X mark Seal

Mooch-Cat-e, his X mark Seal

Ho-hap-see, his X mark Seal

Cow-wal, his X mark Seal

For & in behalf of the Kook-choos. Pan-wach-ee, his X mark Seal

Ket-ta, his X mark Seal

Mul-en-ee, his X mark Seal

Taw-wish, his X mark Seal

Wal-lin, his X mark Seal

For & in behalf of the Pit-cach-ees. ~~Chief~~ Tom-quit, his X mark Seal

Ya-Ko-wal, his X mark Seal

Too-tro-mi, his X mark Seal

Cho-luk, his X mark Seal

Ne-sa-plo, his X mark Seal

For & in behalf of the Lad-sons. Domingo-Perez, his X mark Seal

John-Mat-Kest, his X mark Seal

Jose-Antonio his X mark Seal

For & in behalf of the Toonmas. Hat-chu-loo, his X mark Seal

Tap-pa, his X mark Seal

Po-sha, his X mark Seal

For & in behalf of the Gallinches. Cho-Kek, his X mark Seal

Pal-lo-koosh, his X mark Seal

How-il-mana, his X mark Seal

So-Kuch, his X mark Seal

Seal
Seal

Iv-N

- California - 1852

Apr 29. 1851

f

In Executive Session Senate of the United States.

July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Barbour, on the San Joaquin river, California, between Redick McRae, George W. Barbour, and O. M. Wozencraft, commissioners thereto specially appointed, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned, Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the tribes or bands of Indians now in Council at this Camp, known as the Hoo-ech-ees, Chook-chances, Chow-chil-lies, Po-ho-nee-chees and Nook-choos, which five tribes or bands acknowledge Nai-yah-quah as their principal chief: also the Pit-cat-chees, Cas-sous, Toom-nas, Talliv-chees and Pos-Kasas; which five tribes or bands acknowledge Tom-quit as their principal chief: also the Wa-cha-ets, Itachees, Cho-e-men-nees, Cho-ki-min-as, We-mal-chees and No-to-no-toos, which six tribes or bands acknowledge Pas-qual as their principal chief. —

Attest,

Army Department
Secretary

176. May.

Treaty of
Lori-yu-ma.
Augt 24/57

Treaty of Peace & Friendship made & concluded
at Camp "Lo-pi-yu-ma", at Clear Lake
State of California, 20th August, 1857, between
Patrick Mc Kee, Indian Agent on the part U.S.
and

The Chiefs, Captains Headmen of the
"Ba-la-na-po", "Ha-be-na-po" &c &c
tribe of Indians.

O

Recorded in Letter Book, No 48,
pages 98 & 103 —

A Great

Of Peace and Friendship made and concluded at Camp Lassen on the south
side of Clear Lake between Redick McKee, one of the Indian Agents specially appointed
to make Treaties with the various Indian Tribes in California, on the part of the United
States, and the undersigned Chiefs, Captains and Head men, of the Tribes or Bands of
Indians, now in Council at this Camp, known as the -

Ca. la. na, po.	Tribes represented by the Chief - "I-n. lo." & Captains
Ha. bi. na, po.	Inbo represented by the Chief - "Iri. e. to;" & his Captains
Sa. no. ha. bo.	Inbo represented by the Chief - "Km. Kee;" & Xa. Xa. p. po.
Mo. al. Kai	Inbo represented by the Chief - "Moh. shan;" & his Captains
Che. coon	Tribes represented by the Chief - "Cal. - a. hin" & his Captains
Heow. Ku. ma.	Inbo represented by the Chief - "Chi. bee." & his Captains
Chu. nel. Kai	Inbo represented by the Chief - "Coo. chuu."

and the Mc-dam-a-see" Inbo represented by the Chief "Oo. e-u-e."

Art 1st

The said Tribes or Bands, acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter, from the Commission of all acts of Hostility, or aggression, towards the Government or Citizens thereof; and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian Tribes, which are now, or may, ~~and may~~ hereafter come under the protection of the United States. ~

Art 2nd

That the peace and friendship established between the United States and the said Tribes, should be interrupted, by the misconduct of Indians, it is expressly agreed that, for injuries received on either side, No private revenge or retaliation shall take place, or be attempted; but instead thereof, Complaint shall be made by the party aggrieved, to the other, through the Indian Agent of the U.S. in their district, whose duty it shall be, to investigate, and if practicable adjust the difficulty - Or in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property, of a citizen of the U.S. by an Indian or Indians, belonging to, or harboured by, either of said Tribes or Bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime, shall be promptly delivered up, when demanded, to the Civil Authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States, upon the person or property, of an Indian or Indians of either of said Tribes, the Agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way ~

Art 3rd

The said Tribes or Bands hereby jointly and severally relinquish, Cease, and forever quit claim, to the United States, all their right, title, claim or interest of any kind, which they, or either of them have, to Lands or Soil in California ~

Art 4th

To promote the permanent settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States, that the following tract or district of Land, shall be appropriated and set apart, as an Indian Reservation; and the use and possession thereof, forever guaranteed to the said Tribes, their successors, and to such other Tribes as the United States, may hereafter remove from the Valley of Russian River, or elsewhere and settle thereupon - To wit - Commencing at a point on Clear Lake, where a spur from Mount McKee (hereby called the Chemical Mountain) juts into the same, thence along a line running Southwardly over said Mountain, and over the hills behind the same, to the summit ridge of the Mountains dividing the Clear Lake Valley, from the waters of the "Río Dolores" - Hence westwardly along the same, and along the summit of those dividing said Valley, from the waters of "Russian River", to where said Mountains meet those dividing said Valley, from the waters of "Eel River" - Hence along said ridge to a point where said last mentioned Mountains meet those dividing said Valley from the waters of the "Sacramento"; hence along the summit of the same, to a point due north of the place of beginning; hence south to the said point. - Containing all that part of the Valley of Clear Lake, lying Westward of said Mount McKee - The habitable part of said tract being by estimation, about (12) twelve miles in length, by about (6) six miles in width, - together with the exclusive right of fishing in that part of said Lake included within the foregoing boundaries - It is however, expressly understood and agreed, that, the United States, reserves the right of way over said Lands, and of using for farming purposes, any quantity thereof, not exceeding one thousand acres, also the right to establish such Military posts, erect such buildings and make such improvements for the accommodation of their Agent and other Officers or Servants, as the President may direct. Also that, said Tribes or Bands, shall never sell or alienate their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the United States, nor shall they ever leave it - ~~nor will they be compelled to do so~~ - to go beyond the boundaries of the

A Treaty

Of Peace and Friendship made and concluded at Camp 'L.o.-pi.yu.ma' on the south end of Clear Lake Between Redick McKee, one of the Indian Agents specially appointed to make Treaties with the various Indian Tribes in California, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs, Captains and Head men, of the Tribes or Bands of Indians, now in Council at this Camp, known as the -

Ca. la. na. po. Tribe represented by the Chief - 'Ia. li.o.' & Captains
 Na bi. na. po. Tribe represented by the Chief - 'Iri. e. to.' & his Captains
 Da. no. ha. bo. Tribe represented by the Chief - 'Ku. Ku.' & XX Captains
 Mo. al. Kai. Tribe represented by the Chief - 'Moh. sh.a.n.t' his Captains
 Che. com. Tribe represented by the Chief - 'Cal. e. a. him' & his Captains
 Kow. Ku. ma. Tribe represented by the Chief - 'Chi. bee.' & his Captains
 Cha. nel. Kai. Tribe represented by the Chief - 'Co. ch.u.'
 and the Mc. dom. a. see. Tribe represented by the Chief 'Co. o. n. e.'

Art 1st
The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves, jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter, from the commission of all acts of hostility, or aggression, towards the Government or Citizens thereof; and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves, and with all other Indian Tribes, which are now, or may, ~~ever~~ hereafter come under the protection of the United States.

Art 2d
Lest the peace and friendship established between the United States and the said Tribes, should be interrupted, by the misconduct of Indians, it is expressly agreed that, for injuries received on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, or be attempted; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party aggrieved, to the other, through the Indian Agent of the U.S. in their district, whose duty it shall be, to investigate, and if practicable adjust the difficulty - Or in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property, of a Citizen of the U.S., by an Indian or Indians, belonging to, or harboured by, either of said Tribes or Bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime, shall be promptly delivered up, when demanded, to the Civil Authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a Citizen or Citizens of the United States, upon the person or property, of an Indian or Indians of either of said Tribes, the Agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

Art 3d
The said Tribes or Bands hereby jointly and severally, relinquish, cede, and forever quit claim to the United States, all their right, title, claim or interest of any kind, which they, or either of them, have, to lands or soil in California.

Art 4th
To promote the permanent settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands, it is herein stipulated and agreed on the part of the United States, that the following tract or district of land, shall be appropriated and set apart, as an Indian Reservation; and the use and possession thereof, forever guaranteed to the said Tribes, their successors, and to such other Tribes as the United States, may hereafter remove from the Valley of Russian River, or elsewhere, and settle thereupon - To wit - Commencing at a point on Clear Lake, where a Spur from Mount McKee (heretofore called the Chemical Mountain) juts into the same, thence along a line running Southwardly over said Mountain, and over the hills behind the same, to the summit of the Mountain dividing the Clear Lake Valley, from the waters of the "Río Dolores" - thence Southwardly along the same, and along the summit of those dividing said Valley from the waters of "Russian River", to where said Mountain meets those dividing said Valley from the waters of "Eel River". Hence along said Ridge to a point where said last mentioned Mountains meet those dividing said Valley from the waters of the "Sierra monte"; hence along the summit of the same, to a point due North of the place of beginning; thence South to the said point. Containing all that part of the Valley of Clear Lake, lying Westward of said Mount McKee - The habitable part of said tract being by estimation, about (12) twelve miles in length, by about (6) six miles in width, - together with the exclusive right of fishing in that part of said Lake included within the foregoing boundaries - It is however, expressly understood and agreed, that, the United States reserves the right of way over said lands, and of using for farming purposes, any quantity thereof, not exceeding one thousand acres, also the right to establish such military posts, erect such buildings and make such improvements for the accommodation of their Agent and other Officers or Servants, as the President may direct: also that, said Tribes or Bands, shall never sell or alienate their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the United States, nor shall they ever lease to, or permit white men to settle, hunt, or trade upon any part thereof, without permission of the United States Indian Agent for the District. And it is further agreed that, if the Tribe or Band of Indians known as the "Oto. tan. o. man. a." in the lower end of Clear Lake, but not directly represented in this Council, i.e., the said Tribe or Band, may remove to, and settle upon, said reservation, without alienation, and thereby become entitled to a just proportion of the Land, and

(Art 4th continued) Other Benefits contemplated in this Treaty, as fully, according to their numbers, as if these were present, and parties to this compact. —

Art 5th To aid the said Tribes or Bands in their subsistence, while removing to, and making their settlement upon, the said Lands, the United States, in addition to the presents of (100) One hundred head of Beef Cattle, three sacks of bread, and sundry clothing, made to them at this Council, will also furnish them free of charge, at or near "Bally's" or elsewhere as may be most convenient, with (100) One hundred head of Beef cattle, to average in weight five hundred pounds, nett, and (200) Two hundred sacks of flour of 50 pounds in all 10,000 lbs during the present year (1851) and a like quantity in each of the years 1852 and 1853.. to be divided among them by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification - viz:

Art 6th As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the premises, and with a sincere desire to encourage said Tribe, in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them, by the Agent according to their respective numbers and wants, during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification - viz:

400 Cotton (stick) shirts	400 Pairs strong Pantaloons
3000 Yards Calico	300 Linen Yards, reported generally small
30 lbs Scotch Thread	3000 Yards Brown Skating
12 dozen Thimbles	6 dozen pairs scissors reported
500 Pairs 2½ ft Mackinaw Blankets.	5 2½ Needles reported
And in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of the said Tribes and as their joint property - viz:	1000 ft. Iron - 200 ft. steel
50 Bushel Corn, and 2 Bushels	25 Board Mares and one (1) Stallion
2 Large Waggon	8 Males of work cattle, with yokes, chains &c
4 Breasting Ploughs	8 pair work mules or horses (1/4 for each Tribe)
horses or Males.	8 small ploughs. 8 set harness for plow
100 Chopping axes - Small size with handles.	each of all proper kinds for planting & covering
12 Mattocks	100 acres rate of size with handles
200 Garden or Corn Rakes	(30) 500 dozen Butcher Knives
4 Sand Stones.	50 Heavy Spades
	One United States Flag
The stock enumerated above, and the products thereof, shall be marked or branded "U.S." and with such other letter or letters, as will at all times designate the same to be the property of the said Tribes, and in part or portion thereof, shall be killed, exchanged, sold, or otherwise parted with, without the agent's or a direction of the Agent.	

Art 7th The United States will also employ and settle among said Tribes at or near their principal town or settlement, One practical Farmer, who shall act as superintendant or director of Agricultural Operations, to reside among them, with two assistants, all of practical knowledge and industrial habits. — One Carpenter or Worker in wood, to assist and aid in the construction of houses, repairing plows, Waggon, &c. — One Blacksmith. — One principal School Teacher, with two Male and two Female assistant Teachers, — to instruct said Tribes in reading and writing the English language &c upon the manual labor system, — as well as in the domestic arts of Housekeeping — All the above named Teachers, Farmers, and Mechanics to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of 15 the Years, and as long thereafter as the Resident shall remain accessible. The Government of the United States will also erect suitable schoolhouses, dwellings and shops for the accommodation of the Teachers, Farmers and Mechanics above specified and for the protection of the public property.

These Articles to be binding on the contracting parties, when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals, this Twentieth day of August anno Domini Eighteen hundred and Fifty one, 1851.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of (After being fully explained -)

John McKeef In behalf of the
Chief
Chair
P. 6

Robert McKeef — *John W. S. Indian Agent*

Cyrus Whittemore *John Muller*
George Gibbs *John Muller*
E. D. Shireman *John Muller*

1-57

Sigantures Continued

<i>J. W. McSpelly</i>	<i>Mat-e-co-me-a.</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>Butcher or Le See</i>	<i>Koy-wy-nol-yo.</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>County Escort</i>	<i>Kai-a-dan-o</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>From behalf of the Ha-bi-na-no tribe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>J. M. Estelle</i>	<i>Chief</i>	<i>Pri-e-to</i>	
<i>May 1st 23rd</i>			
<i>J. D. White</i>	<i>Chee-no</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>Cal Miller</i>	<i>Kah-loose</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>M. K. Kundiig</i>	<i>For the behalf of the "Da-nota-le" tribe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>H. A. Cornwall</i>	<i>Chief "Kw-Kee"</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>See M. M. Brown Smith</i>	<i>For the behalf of the Mo-ac-kai tribe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Chief "Moh-Shan"</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>J. H. P. Price</i>	<i>Yah-tza</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
<i>Walter McDonald</i>	<i>See-bee</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>For the behalf of the Che-com tribe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Chief "Cal-i-him"</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Kal-le-toe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Co-to-bo-yam</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Chu-to-yam</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>For the behalf of the Hon. Mr. Mai tribe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Chief "Che-fee"</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Sac-com</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Che-kai</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>For the behalf of the Cha-nut-kai tribe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Chief "Con-chu"</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>For the behalf of the Me-aam-aree tribe</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>
	<i>Chief "Co-e-u-e"</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Lah</i>

J.P.

California - 1852

P

In Executive Session Senate of the United States

July 8, 1852

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Bi-pi-yu-ma, on the south side of Clear Lake, between Redick McKee, one of the Indian Agents specially appointed to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in California, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the tribes or bands of Indians now in council at this camp, known as the Ca-la-na-po tribe, represented by the Chief, Ju-lis and Captains; Ha-bi-na-po tribe, represented by the Chief, Pri-e-to and his Captains; Da-no-ha-bo tribe, represented by the Chief, Hu-kec; Mo-al-Kai tribe, represented by the Chief, Mah-shaw and his Captains; Cohe-com tribe, represented by the Chief, Cal-i-a-hins and his Captains; How-Ku-ma tribe, represented by the Chief Chi-hec and his Captains; Cha-nel-Kai tribe, represented by the Chief, Con-ehu; and the Me-dam-a-dec tribe, represented by the Chief, Co-e-u-o.- -

Attest,

Abner Brink,
Secretary

1851 May

Treaty of peace & friendship, made
& concluded at Camp Fernando
Felic, on Russian River, in the
State of California, 22^d August,
1851, between Redick McKee,
Indian Agent, on the part of the U.S.
and

The Chiefs, Captains & Headmen
of the Sa-nee, "yu-ki-as" &c
Tribes of Indians.

22^d Augt. 1851.

P.

Recorded in letter book, No 48
pages 103 & 104.

1-67

A Treaty

Of Peace and Friendship, made and concluded at Camp Fernando Veliz on
Ripon River California, - Between Redick McKee, one of the Indian Agents Specially
appointed to make Treaties with the various Indian Tribes in California, on the
part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs, Captains and Head-
men, of the Tribes or Bands of Indians now in council at this camp. —
Known as the — — —

Saville Tribe represented by the Chief Chas. Kaw & Captain
Yer Ki as: Tribe represented by the Chief Ko go lo wassa, & Captain
Mas su ka ka ya Tribe represented by the Chief Cal-pel-la, & Captain
Po-mo Tribe represented by the Chief Chi-been.

Art 1st The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves jointly and
severally, under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the
United States, and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter from the
commission of all acts of hostility or aggression towards the Government or
Citizens thereof: and to live on terms of peace and friendship among
themselves and with all other Indian Tribes, which are now or may
hereafter come under the protection of the United States. —

Art 2^d Lest the peace and friendship hereby established between
the United States, and the said Tribes, should be interrupted by the misconduct of
Individuals, it is expressly agreed that, for injuries received on either side
no private revenge or retaliation shall take place or be attempted, —
but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party ag-
grieved, to the other, through the Indian Agent of the U.S. in their
district, whose duty it shall be, to investigate, and if practicable
adjust the difficulty, or in case of acts of violence being committed

1-68

Upon the person or property of a citizen of the United States by an Indian or Indians, belonging to, or harbored by either of said Tribes or Bands, the party or parties charged with the commission of the Crime shall be promptly delivered up when demanded, to the Civil Authorities of the State of California for trial; and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians of either of said Tribes, the Agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

Art 3^d. . . The said Tribes or Bands hereby jointly and severally relinquish, Cede, and forever quit claim to the United States, all their right, Title, claim or interest of any kind, which they, or either of them have to Lands or Soil in California.

Art 4th. It is hereby further agreed by the said Indian Tribes or Bands that, at the expiration of one year from the execution of this Treaty, or at such time previously, or thereafter as the United States shall require, they will remove with their families and property from the Lands they now occupy on American River - to the Indian Reservation on Clear Lake, made and reserved by the Treaty concluded, at Camp L-n-pi-yu-ma on the 20th day of August 1857, and there abide and remain - And it is stipulated and agreed on behalf of the United States, that the said Government will defray the necessary expenses of such removal, which shall be conducted under the authority of the Indian Agent; and that the said Tribes shall then upon receive and enjoy all the advantages and rights, secured by said Treaty to Indians removing thereto, And for the maintenance and support of said Tribes until they

1-69

shall be in condition to maintain themselves; that is to say - During the present year (1857) the United States will furnish them with One Hundred head of Beef Cattle, and two hundred sacks of flour, equal to 10,000 pounds. And a like quantity of the same for two years after their said Removal and settlement upon said Reservation; also for their permanent use besides the Provisions, clothing &c. given them at this camp, such Bred stock, Farming implements, Mechanics, Instructors in Agriculture and learning, as their numbers may, when ascertained, entitle them to, upon a fair and just equality with the Indians now residing on "Clear Lake", as stipulated in the aforesaid Treaty of Camp "Lin-pi-yu-ma." And it is expressly understood and agreed that the said Tribes or Bands, are to observe, fulfil and be governed by, all and singular, the requirements, stipulations and articles of the said Treaty of Lin-pi-yu-ma - as fully as of the same were incorporated and formally expressed in this Treaty.

Art 5th. It is also agreed that until the United States shall have established a Military Post on said Reservation, with a regular Physician or Surgeon attached thereto, the Indian Agent shall be authorized, and is hereby directed to employ at the expense of the United States, an experienced Physician to reside on said Reservation, attend to the sick among either whites or Indians, and especially to vaccinate the members of such Tribes - And when said Military Post shall be established the services of the Surgeon thereto attached, may be substituted, by the Agent, for those of the Physician first

(Art 5 continued)

- Employed, allowing him therefor a reasonable compensation -

In testimony whereof the Parties have hereunto signed their names, and affixed their seals, this Twenty-second day of August, Anno Domini, Eighteen Hundred and fifty one (1851).

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
in presence of the Undersigned Testifiers,
the above Mentioned Articles, and the
several Articles and stipulations
of the Treaty of Camp La-pi-yu-ma,
having been first fully explained

John M Key
Secy
George Gibbs
Geo. Whitetorn *Accepted*
H. W. McPherson

Bethel J. USA
Gandy Escort

John S Griffin

Asst Surgeon U.S.A.

Edm. C. Kennedy

Walter M Donald

Genl. A. Parker

Sashil Brooks
George Parker Armstrong

For our behalf of the San-nell tribe	
Chas. Kan.	his seal
Ous-tin.	his seal
Cal-ri-na.	his seal
Ka-na-low.	his seal
Sa. stem.	his seal
Ki.yo.him.	his seal
Ya-ki-am	his seal
For our behalf of the Ju. Ki-as tribe	
No.yo.lo.was.sa.	his seal
Cal.no.ya	his seal
Ka.a.tan	his seal
Cha.o.ta.	his seal
For our behalf of the Mas-on-ta ka.ya tribe	
Cal.pel.ca.	his seal
Cal. lel.tem.	his seal
Chi.ben	his seal

I P

California - 1852

P

In Executive Session Senate of the United States

July 8th 1852

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Fernando Feliz on Russian river, California, between Redick McKee one of the Indian Agents specially appointed to make Treaties with the various Indian tribes in California on the part of the United States and the undersigned Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the tribes or bands of Indians now in council at this Camp, Known as the Sai-nell tribe represented by the Chief Chas-Kaw and Captain Yu-ki-as tribe represented by the Chief Cal-pel-la, and Captain Po-mo tribe represented by the Chief Chi-beem.

Attest,

Abrom Davis
Secretary.

D 76. M 87

Treaty of peace & friendship, made
& concluded at Camp Klamath
at the junction of Klamath & Trinity
Rivers, State of California, 6th Oct.
1851, between Redick McKee,
Indian Agent, on the part afo.
and

The chiefs, Captains, & Headmen of
the "Poh-lie" or lower "Klamath-
etc etc - Tribes of Indians.

Oct. 6. 1851.

Recorded in Treaty Book, No 48
pages. 107 - 110.

F-6672 (8)

MS. A. 1. 6
May 30

Treaty of
Peace & friendship
conclusion at Camp
Klamath, at the junction of
the Klamath & Trinity Rivers

BETWEEN

United States and 24

Bands of Indians.

Oct 1st 1851.

167 1/2

1-58

→ at Treaty →

— Of peace and friendship made and concluded
at Camp Klamath, at the junction of the Klamath
and Trinity Rivers - Between, Roderick McKee, one
of the Indian Agents specially appointed to make
Treaties with the various Indian Tribes in California
on the part of the United States - And the Chiefs
Captains and Head men of the Tribes or Bands
of Indians now in council at this camp,-
representing the - Poh-lie or lower Klamath,
the Sch-tack - or upper Klamath, and the
Koo-pah - or Trinity River Indians - Containing
also stipulations, preliminary to future
measures to be recommended for adoption, on
the part of the United States -

Art 1st - The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge them-
selves firmly and sincerely under the exclusive
jurisdiction, authority, and protection of the
United States, and hereby bind themselves to re-
frain hereafter from the commission of all acts
of hostility, or aggression, towards, the Government
or Citizens thereof; and to live on terms of peace
and friendship among themselves, and with all
other Indian Tribes which are now, or may here-
after come under the protection of the United States -

Art 2^d - Lest the peace and friendship established
between the United States, and the said Tribes

- 2 -

Should be interrupted by the misconduct of
 Individuals, it is expressly agreed, that for injuries
 received on either side, no private revenge or retrib-
 ution shall take place, or be attempted, but
 instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the
 party aggrieved, to the other, through the Indian
 Agent of the U.S. in their District, whose duty it
 shall be, to investigate, and if practicable adjin
 the difficulty. Or in case of acts of violence being
 committed upon the person or property, of a
 Citizen of the U.S. by an Indian or Indians, be-
 longing to, or harbored by, either of said Tribes
 or Bands, the party or parties charged with the
 commission of the crime, shall be promptly de-
 livered up, when demanded, to the Civil au-
 thorities of the State of California for Trial.
 And in case the crime has been committed by
 a Citizen or Citizens of the United States, upon
 the person, or property of an Indian, or Indians
 of either of said Tribes, the Agent shall take all
 proper measures, to bring the offender, or of-
 fenders - to trial in the same way.

Art 3^d. The said Tribes or Bands, hereby jointly and severally re-
 linquish, Cede, and forever quit-claim to the United States,
 all their right, title, claims, or interest of any kind, which
 they, or either of them have, to Lands or Soil in California.

Art. 4th. To promote the permanent settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, on the part of the United States, that the following tract or district of Land, shall be appropriated and set apart as an Indian Reservation, and the use and possession thereof, forever guaranteed to the said Tribes, their successors, and to such other Tribes as the United States may hereafter remove from other parts of the valleys of the Trinity or Klamath Rivers, or the country adjacent, and settle thereupon -

To wit: Commencing at the mouth of a Stream called John's Creek, emptying into Trinity River on the north side thereof, about 14 miles above this camp - thence running up the middle of the same with its windings to a distance of five miles, thence North to the summit of the dividing ridge between the waters of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers - thence North-westwardly in a straight line to a point on said Klamath River, opposite the lower end of what is now known as "Red Cap Bar," thence due west to the summit of the first ridge, lying beyond the Klamath River, thence south-westwardly along the summit of said ridge to a point, due North of the mouth of Pine Creek. thence South to the mouth of said creek, thence up Pine Creek with its windings to a point due south of the place of beginning - and thence North to said place of beginning - The said

reservation in clusing by estimation a tract, Twenty miles in length by twelve miles in width, and containing in all six or seven square miles of farming land - It is further stipulated and agreed that the United States, reserves the right of war over said lands and of using for farming purposes any quantity thereof not exceeding One thousand acres, also the right to establish such Military Posts, erect such buildings, and make such improvements for the accommodation of their Agent and other Officers or Servants as the President may direct; also that said Tribes or Bands, shall never sell or alienate their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the United States, nor shall they ever lease to or permit whitemen to settle, work or trade upon any part thereof, without the written permission of the United States Indian Agent for the district.

Art 5th It is further stipulated and agreed that the said Tribes or Bands shall, within three years from the date hereof, or sooner, if required by the United States, remove to & settle upon said Reservation; and that whenever said removal & settlement shall be ordered by the United States, or made by said Tribes, such Farmers, Mechanics and School Teachers, to instruct them in the language, arts, & agriculture of the Whites, as the President may deem expedient & proper, shall

5

to be assigned, provided for, and allotted amongst them, so as to place the Indians on said reservation, in a situation so favorable for their improvement, (being in like manner supplied with facilities for farming, Stock raising &c) as by the Treaty of Lk. Seign.-now on the 20th day of August 1851. is stipulated to be assigned to, and provided for the Clear Lake Indians. It is understood however, that if upon examination by the Indian Agent, it is found that any of the articles or supplies provided in said Treaty for the Clear Lake Indians shall be unnecessary for, or unsuited to, the Indians on the Trinity and Klamath; the President may in his discretion, withhold the same, and invest the value thereof, in other & more suitable goods. And it is further expressly agreed & understood, that if either of said Tribes or Bands or other Indians harbored by them shall be guilty of theft, robbery or murder either upon the persons and property of Indians or Whites, the United States may exclude such tribe or Band from all the benefits of this Treaty. Art 11th as early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty by the President and Senate, the United States will deliver to the said Klamath and Trinity Indians, through their Agent, during each of the years 1852 and 1853. - viz -

1-68
6

500 pairs 2¹/₂ pts Mackinaw Blankets
500 pairs strong cotton pantaloons
500 cotton (hickory) shirts
500 red flannel shirts
200 strong cotton or twiney gourds
3444 yards of Calico
3004 yards of 4/4 Brown sheetings
31 48 Scotch thread. 5 lbs Needles
6 doz pairs Scissors 2 lbs Thimbles
10 41 pins 10 doz 9 in flat files
35 doz large size butcher knives
10 Mattocks 100 Garden or Corn Hoes
200 Chopping axes handled common size
200 Chopping axes handled small size
100 Sheet iron Camp Kettles large size
100 Sheet iron Camp Kettles 2¹/₂ size

It is understood however that the Agent shall use a sound discretion as to the time when, and the Tribes or persons to whom, the said Goods shall be distributed having reference to their peaceful disposition and good conduct of
Art. 7th -

In consideration of the premises the United States, in addition to the numerous presents of Beef, Bread-Sugar, Blankets, shirts &c &c made to said Tribes at this Camp, will

within Sixty days from the date hereof, furnish
them free of charge at the Ferry of C W Durkee
on the Columbia River to enable them to rebuild the houses
recently destroyed by the whites, with
the following articles handed
10 Sacks of Hard Bread - and 4 Bullocky
16 pairs Heavy blankets to be distributed
among them by said Durkee according to their
respective losses.

This article to be binding upon the contracting
parties when ratified by the President and Senate of
the United States.

In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto
signed their names and affixed their seals
this sixt^h day of October anno Domini 1851.

Signed Sealed & Delivered
after being fully explained
in presence of

Patrick McKee, U.S. Seal
Indian Agent for
California

For and behalf of the Wetch-peck
tribe living at mouth of ~~Wash.~~

Wuck-paq-qua ^{his} ~~his~~ Seal
Wa-per shaw ^{his} ~~his~~ Seal

Sa-sa-mich ^{his} ~~his~~ Seal

On-gua or Amos. ^{his} ~~his~~ Seal

For and behalf of - Wuh-si-

tribe living 3 miles below mouth of
Columbia River

Mo-ru-kus ^{his} ~~his~~ Seal

Walter Van Duzer
Geo W. Ellsworth
Morris Thompson
John Thompson

H. C. McFells
Capt Major 2nd
Comdg Escort

Walter M Donald

#8

For behalf of the Cap-pel tribe

Ma-hon ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the Mo. av.-ahs

Ma-hon ^{his} ~~ink~~ Was-sur ^{his} ~~ink~~ Up-per-gash ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the Set-a-gomes

Mo-wi-kas ^{his} ~~ink~~ Up-la-go-pus ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

Sa-at-ma-gah ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the Lak-waw tribe

Cap-pel-la-wah ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the Ut-cha-pah-tribe

living near mouth of Bluff creek.

E-ne-nuck ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

Mo-wi-height ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the Up-pa-gomes

living near "Red Cap" bar-millamath

Keo-chap ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

Red Cap or Mik-Ku-ree ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the Sa-von-va tribe

Sa-ma ^{his} ~~ink~~ * Hep-pa-gash ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

Ex-fun-e-pah ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

Cef-fip-pah ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the Sam-na-ko-ree

tribe Ka-to-pa-ko-oish ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

For behalf of the

Coc-ko-ma tribe ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

La-na-mo-nee ^{his} ~~ink~~ Seal

#9.

(Signatures continued -)

For & in behalf of the Chees-nah-tah - living
11 miles below mouth of Salmon River

Ak-ka-nee-ta ^{by} ~~mk~~

For & in behalf of the Cho-pah's or
Trinity River Indians, residing in 12
Rancherias or Villages -

Principal Chief Ah-wok-kos. ^{by} ~~mk~~

Te-nas-te-ah. or John ^{his} ~~mk~~

Met-pook-a-ta-mah ^{by} ~~mk~~

Kio-a-wa-en-na. ^{by} ~~mk~~

Wash-Ten. ^{by} ~~mk~~

A Treaty Supplemental to the foregoing Treaty -

The undersigned Chiefs, Captains & head men of the Si-wah-
Op-pe-o, He-Ko-rock, and In-neck Bands or
Bands of Indians, residing at & near to the mouth of the
Cor-a-tem- or Salmon River, having had the terms & stipulations
of the foregoing Treaty, concluded at Barkers Ferry on the 6th instant
fully explained to them, by Remick McKee, Indian Agent of the
United States, and having expressed an earnest desire to become
parties to the said Treaty in all its articles and stipulations
It is therefore agreed, by and between the said agent & the
said Chiefs & that the said Bands be and hereby are ad-
mitted as parties to the same, and to the advantages thereof,
and become bound by the stipulations therein contained, as fully
in all respects, as if they had been parties thereto originally.

#10

In testimony whereof the parties have
hereunto signed their names and affixed their
seals at Camp Corra-tom.—near mouth of
Salmon River this Thirteenth day of October
Anno Domini 1851.

Signed sealed & delivered
after the foregoing Treaty of
6th instant & this addendum
had been fully explained in
presence of

John Mc Kee
Secretary

Rodick Mc Kee ^{Seal}
W. S. Brown ^{Seal}

For sin behalf of the Si-wah-band
his
X ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}
X ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}
X ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}

Esse-pish-i-a.

Res-sow.

Chee-fee-cha

Pi-na-teem -

C.W. Parker Interpreter
Gorgibbs
R. W. Moseley
Capt Major R. S.
Comdy Escort
John S. Giffin
Apt Surgeon U.S.A.
Walter McDonald

For sin behalf of the Op-pe-o-band
Ca-por-u-puck-
Peek-meets
{ { }

his
Mr. ^{Seal}
his
X ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}
Mr. ^{Seal}

For sin behalf of the He-Ko-neck band
Yah-fee-pah
Hon-a-puck-if-ma

his
Mr. ^{Seal}
his
X ^{Seal}

For sin behalf of the Sk-neck band
Sish-Kah

his
X ^{Seal}

I.76-Q
(California - 1852)

In Executive session Senate of the United States,
July 8th 1852

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp Klamath at the junction of the Klamath and Trinity rivers, between Redick McKee one of the Indian Agents specially appointed to make Treaties with the various Indian tribes in California on the part of the United States and the council at this camp representing the Poh-like or lower Klamath, the Pehtoick or upper Klamath and the Hoo-pah a Trinity river Indians containing also stipulations preliminary to future measures to be recommended for adoption on the part of the United States. —

Attest,

A. D. Dickins
Secretary.

I. b. R.

California, 1852.

Treaty 16

J

In Executive Session Senate of the United States.

July 8th 1852.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at Camp, in Scott's Valley, Shasta county, California, between Redick McKee one of the Indian Agents specially appointed to make Treaties with the various Indian tribes in California on the part of the United States and the under-signed Chiefs, Captains and Headmen now in council at this camp representing the upper Klamath, Shasta and Scott's river Indians residing severally in twenty four, nineteen and seven rancherias or villages and known as the O-de-i-lah tribe or band I-shack chief from the upper Klamath river, I-ka-nuck tribe or band, Tso-hor-git-sko chief, Ko-se-tah tribe or band, Ada-war-ho-o-ik chief, I-da-kar-i-waka-ha tribe or band, I-da-kar-i-waka-ha chief from Shasta Valley, Wat-sa-he-wa tribe or band Aa-rato-a-cho-u-ca chief, E-eh- tribe or band, Au-na-nik-a-hok chief from Scott's valley.

Attest,

Army Birkis —
Secretary.

U 725
On copy
Peace & Friendship
Made at Camp in Fort Valley
Between Indians & U.S.
On behalf of the United States
& the
Shasta, Scott River and
Upper Klamath Tribes of
Indians.

Nov 4. 1857.

M. S.

R.

Treaty 15

A Treaty

Of Peace and friendship, made and concluded at Camp in Scotts Valley, Shasta County, California, Between Redick McRae one of the Indian Agents specially appointed to make Treaties with the various Indian Tribes in California, on the part of the United States. And the Undesignated Chiefs Captains and head men, now in Council at this Camp representing the Upper Klamath, Shasta, and Scott River Indians, residing severally in 24, 19 and 7 Rancherias or Villages, and known as the

O-de-i-lah Tribe or Band

-Klamath River

I. S. BLACK - Chief from the upper

S-Ka-ruck Tribe or Band

Iso-hor-git-sho, Chief From

Ko-Si-tah Tribe or Band

Ada-war-how-i-k, Chief Shasta

I.da, kar, o-waka-ha, Tribe or Band

I.da, kar, i-waka-ha Chief Valley

Wat, sa-he-wa Tribe or Band

At, rats, a.cho, i-ca, Chief From

O'ch Tribe or Band

An-na-nik-a-hok Chief Scotts

Art 1st The said Tribes or Bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States and hereby bind themselves to refrain hereafter from the commission of all acts of hostility or aggression towards the Government or Citizens thereof, to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian Tribes which are now, or may hereafter come under the protection of the United States.

Art 2^d To preserve the peace and friendship, hereby established, between the United States and the said Tribes or Bands, it is understood and agreed that for injuries received on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place or be attempted; but instead thereof, complaints shall be made by the party aggrieved to the other, through the Indian Agent or sub agent of the U. S. for their district who shall investigate and if practicable adjust the difficulty, and in case of acts of violence being committed upon the person or property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, by Indians, belonging to or harbored by, either

of said Tribes or Bands the party or parties charged with the commission of the crime shall be promptly delivered up, when demanded of the Chief, by the said Agent or a duly authorized Officer of the County, to be tried for the alleged offence by the Civil authorities of the state of California, and in case the crime has been committed by a citizen or citizens of the United States, upon the person or property of an Indian or Indians, of either of said Tribes or Bands the Agent shall take all proper measures to bring the offender or offenders to trial in the same way.

Art 3^r The said Tribes or Bands, for and in consideration of the premises, and of the stipulations, and provisions herein after contained, hereby jointly and severally sell, cede, relinquish, and forever quit claim to the United States, all their right title, claim, or interest of any kind, which they or either of them have, to the lands they now occupy, and to all other lands or soil in California,

Art 4^t To promote the permanent settlement and improvement of said Tribes or Bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the following described tract or district of country, shall be appropriated and set apart as an Indian Reservation, and the use and possession thereof forever guaranteed to the said Tribes or Bands and their successors equally with each other Indian Tribes or Bands, and their successors, as the United States may hereafter remove from the waters of the Klamath or Trinity Rivers or elsewhere in Northern California, and settle thereon. To wit: A commencing at a point on the easterly side of Scotts Valley, about six miles above the cabin or improvements, generally known as Watson's Bar, where two cedar trees stand upon the south-west side of a bald hill, and mid way between the said Cedars, thence running in a south-westerly direction across the said Valley to a point projecting into the same, behind which stands a conical peak called Seine's Peak thence over the same and over said peak to the summit of the dividing ridge between the waters Scotts and Klamath Rivers. Thence following the same to where a divide runs northward to a creek or large brook entering the Klamath from the Northward just above the one entering at Murderers Bar, and known as Indian Creek. Thence along said divide and across the Klamath River to the mouth of said Creek, thence up the main fork of said Creek to the 42° parallel of North latitude. Thence eastward along said parallel to a point due North of a point where the ridge dividing the waters of Scotts River from the waters of Humbug Creek terminates at or near the Klamath, thence due South crossing the Klamath River, to said point, thence following said divide and the divide separating the waters of Scotts River from the waters of Shasta River, to a point in a line with the place of beginning and thence southwesterly to said place of beginning. Said tract being by estimation 24 miles in length from North to South east, by fifteen miles in average width and containing

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between four and five square miles of tillable land. Provided however that those Citizens of the United States who are now engaged in mining, raising or washing Gold upon that part of Scotts River lying between the first Creek entering the same from the North above the town of Scotts Bar, and the mouth of said River, shall be permitted to hold and work the claims of which they are now in actual possession, for the term of two years from the date of this instrument, unless sooner exhausted, and provided further that such other Citizens of the U.S. as have already thrown up earth, or raised ore in any other part of said Reserve shall be allowed, until the first day of June next, to wash the same, and that houses having Cabins or other improvements already erected on said Reservation shall be permitted to occupy and enjoy the same free from molestation until said first day of June 1852 and no longer -- It is also further provided that the said Tribes or Bands shall never sell, or alienate their right or claim to any part thereof, except to the United States, nor shall they ever lease to, or permit Whitemen to settle, work, or trade upon any part thereof, without the written permission of the United States Indian Agent for the district - It is agreed and understood however, that the United States reserves the right of way over said lands, and of using for farming purposes, any quantity thereof, not exceeding One Thousand Acres, also the right to establish such Military Post or Posts, erect such buildings, and make such other improvements for the accommodation of an Indian Agent and other Officers or Servants as the President may direct.

Art 5th. The said Tribes or Bands agree and hereby bind themselves to remove to and settle permanently upon said Reservation within two years from the date hereof, or sooner if such required by the Indian Agent of the United States, and whenever said Removal and Settlement shall take place, the United States will, with a desire to encourage them in acquiring a knowledge of letters, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, will employ and settle among them upon said Reservation one Principal School Teacher, with three male and female assistant Teachers to instruct said Tribes in the different branches of common school education, and in the domestic arts of sewing and housekeeping, upon the same labor system, by the force of their own hands, or else assist in laboring for

others. It is further agreed that in each tribe there shall be one Blacksmith, one Cooper, one Carpenter, one Joiner, one Tinsmith, one Tailor, one Shoemaker, one Baker, one Carpenter, one Farmer, one Mechanic, and one Woman to be paid and maintained, upon said Reservation, by the United States for the period of Five years, and as long thereafter as the President may deem necessary, also that the United States will erect suitable dwellings, School-houses and shops, for the accommodation of an Agent, one of the Teachers, Farmers and Mechanics above specified, and store houses for the protection of the public property, --

Art 6th. The United States will also appoint and settle among said Tribes upon said Reservation, an Agent or Sub Agent, of the Indian Department, to carry out the stipulations of this Treaty, and the general laws and regulations of the Indian Department, pertaining to the Government and improvement of said Tribes; and until the United States shall have established a Military Post on, or in the neighborhood of said Reservation, with a regular Physician or Surgeon attached thereto, the United States Indian Agent for the district, shall be authorized, and is hereby directed to employ at the expense of the United States, an experienced Physician to reside on said Reservation, attend to the sick among both Whites or Indians, and especially to vaccinate the members of each Tribe; and when said Military Post shall be established the services of the Surgeon thereto attached, may be substituted by said Agent for those of the Physician just employed, allowing him therefore a reasonable compensation --

Art 7th. To aid said Tribes or Bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon said Reservation, the United States in addition to Eighty Twelve head of Beef cattle, Twenty Sacks = 1000 lbs. of flour, and numerous other presents of blankets, shirts &c given to them at the camp, will furnish them free of charge, during each of the years 1852 and 1853, with Two hundred (200) head of Beef cattle, to average in weight 500 lbs. net, - & Two hundred (200) sacks, equal to 20000 lbs. of flour (Twenty thousand pounds). 500 pairs 2¹/₂ ft Mackinaw Blankets, 500 Hair strong Plantaloons, - 500 Cotton (Hickory) Shirts, 500 sea flannel shirts, 600 Sarsie Cloves for Women and girls, - 3000 Yards of Calico, 3000 Cards of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Combing thread, 25 lbs Scotch thread, - 5 lbs Needles ¹/₂ in. long, ¹/₂ in. pins, 12 dozen Scissors, 50 dozen Common size butcher Knives - 500 Bra Jackets of heavy strong cloth, up to 1000 lbs of Salt, 100 Hatchets, - All to be distributed among them by the Indian Agent according to their respective numbers -

Art 8th - As early as convenient after the ratification of this Treaty, by the President and Senate, and the settlement of said Tribes or Bands upon said Reservation, the United States will also furnish them with 24 Broad Mares and One stallion, 30 Milch Cows and one Bull, 50 Sheep; 10 Hogs both sexes, 14 Yoke of work cattle with yokes, chains &c - 2 Breaking Ploughs, 10 Small ploughs, 2 ox wagons 1-Mule Wagon, - Seeds of all proper kinds for Sowing and Planting - 8 Work mules or horses with harness - 100 Heavy Spades, 12 Mattocks, 400 Garden or corn Hoes. - 200 Chopping Axes. Common size with handles. - 200 Chopping axes small size with handles. - 200 Sheet Iron Camp Kettles pt size - 200 Sheet Iron Camp Kettles La size - 400 Dim pans (large size, small size) One set of Blacksmithing tools; - One set of Carpenters Tools. - 3000 ft iron, 500 ft Steel reported. - 50 dozen paint tin tops 50 dozen tin plates, 50 dozen iron lined Spoons - 3 Mina State Flags - The Stock enumerated above and the product thereof together with the farming utensils, and Mechanical tools to be held as the joint property of said Tribes or Bands the former to be marked or branded with such letters or marks as will at all times designate the same to be their property, and no part or portion thereof shall be killed exchanged, sold or otherwise parted with without the agent and direction of the Agent.

Art 9th It is further agreed, that the United States will fence in, with a good Board or Post & rail fence, preparatory to breaking up the soil for planting, One thousand acres of land, and if by the year 1853 the said Tribes or Bands shall not be in a situation to provide themselves with food and clothing, and the Agent for their district shall so recommend, the President in his discretion may order for their use, in the year 1854, a like or smaller quantity of the articles enumerated in Art 7th, to be furnished for the years 1852 and 1853.

Art 10th It is further understood and agreed that without the consent of the Reservation referred to and directed in Article 4th, there shall be cut and set apart a belt or border of one mile in width on the eastern and southern sides or lines thereof respectively, that shall be reserved for the use of the State of California.

At the same time it is agreed that the United States, after the delivery up within ten days from the date hereof, all horses, mules, or other property, which may be in their possession stolen from the White, the Chinese, making proof of ownership before the Agent, or such person as he may designate to act in his absence, or before a magistrate or Judge of the County of Shasta, - all such property claimed, but not clearly identified, to be returned to the Indians.

In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this Fourth day of November, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and fifty one (1851)

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
After being fully explained
In presence of John Mc Kee
Secretary
George Gibbs
Tomley Abel
W. J. Smith
F. H. Winsor
C. Mc Demit
Samuel Fleming
Walter McDonald
G. Gutter.
W. H. Sawyer
Edward Hicks
William Bain
Lily Swan
Geo. W. Gait

Robert Mc Kee
W. S. McIntosh Seals

For & in behalf of the O-de-i-Cah. Tribe on Burnt
the Upper Klamath River -

I. S. JACK Seal

+ mark his Seal

Si-o-kuk-e Seal

Si-hak, a ha Seal

+ mark Seal

For & in behalf of the I-ka, ock tribe or Band in
Shasta Valley - I-ko, ho, git-sko Seal

che-le-na-tuk Seal

For & in behalf of the o-te-se-tah Tribe or Band in Shasta
Valley Ada, war, how, ik Seal

gup, gow-a no Seal

To & in behalf of the I-da, kar-i wak-a ha, Tribe or Band
in Shasta Valley - A-lat, se, wak, a-nas Seal

I da, kar-i wak-a ha Seal

To & in behalf of the Wat-sa-he, wa Tribe or Band in
Scots Valley - Ar-vats, a, cha, i, cat Seal

Am-na, wak-a hoh Seal

Sam. Rile + Seal

+ mark