

adapted to the purposes of an Indian reservation, while it is comparatively valueless for a white population. Up to the present time, I have deemed it impracticable to reside among the Indians, in consequence of the insufficiency of the funds in my possession to defray the necessary expenses; but I hope to do so for the future.

I would furnish the department with a map of my district, but as yet my knowledge of the country is too limited to be satisfactory.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. ABBOTT,  
*Sub-Indian Agent.*

E. R. GEARY, Esq.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs*

*Oregon and Washington Territory, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 197.

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

DEAR SIR: I herewith have the honor to submit the following my annual report of the present condition and location of this reservation, and also of the different farms attached to and belonging to the same. It is with much pleasure that I can speak so favorably of the condition of the Indians. Health, peace, and plenty prevail among them; no dissatisfaction exists; no broils or contentions occur among themselves, and they are very friendly with all the whites with whom they come in contact; and I have no doubt in their continued fidelity, if there is no molestation or intrusion on the part of the whites. I had little difficulty in controlling and managing them entirely to my satisfaction. They are obedient, respectful, and orderly, and are certainly improving in habits of industry; and although the great majority of them still cling with much tenacity to their primitive habits of ease and indolence, yet there are many who work with a willing hand and a cheerful spirit; and the number of laborers continues to increase, and will, for they cannot fail to see and feel the beneficial results arising from industry. There are, on this reservation proper, two thousand Indians, a great number of whom receive daily sustenance from headquarters; the balance under my jurisdiction, number about four thousand, who inhabit the mountain streams, and subsist principally on fish and game, which are very abundant, and seem inexhaustible. These latter make frequent visits to headquarters, and get full supplies of vegetables, &c. The Indians not residing immediately on this reservation, and numbering about four thousand, live in the counties of Del Norte, Klamath, Trinity, and Siskyon, and over whom I exercise control and supervision.

There is this year, on this and the different farms attached, two hundred acres in cultivation, to wit: fifty in wheat, which yielded ninety-one thousand five hundred pounds; barley, ten acres, and yielded thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty; ten acres in oats, which, cut and cured in hay, and amounting to fourteen tons, and also

thirty-three bushels which I thrashed for seed; thirty-three acres in potatoes, which I have not yet dug, which bid fair to produce an abundant yield, and I feel confident in saying, cannot fall short of five hundred bushels to the acre. I cultivated in peas, seventy-five acres; a large portion of which have been harvested, and, estimating from the large quantity now gathered, the yield will probably exceed fifty tons; the balance, twenty-five acres, I planted in various kinds of vegetables and melons, such as cabbages, beans, carrots, &c., especially the latter, the yield of which, both as to size and quantity, I have never seen equalled.

Since I took charge of this reservation, I have expended twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and ninety-three cents, exclusive of my salary. Although the benefit arising from said expenditure have given me much satisfaction, yet a much larger sum could have been expended to profit and advantage; and I must say, that the amount set apart by you is not sufficient to defray the expenses of this reservation, yet I will make every effort to keep in bounds, yet it will curtail my movements, and prevent me from making many changes and improvements which the wants and necessities of the service require.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,  
D. E. BUEL, *Indian Agent.*

JAS. Y. McDUFFIE, Esq.

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No. 198.

NOME LACKEES INDIAN RESERVE,  
*August 31, 1859.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions heretofore received, I beg leave to submit this my annual report. During the past year, notwithstanding the loss of some two hundred acres of wheat by smut, there have been grown on this reserve and housed, about fifteen thousand bushels of grain, consisting of wheat, rye, and barley, more than sufficient to subsist the Indians now here, or that will probably be brought to this place. Owing to the failure of water for irrigation some two months sooner this season than heretofore, the vegetable crop was a failure.

At Nome-Cult Indian farm, attached to this agency, there was raised about one thousand bushels of wheat, rye, and barley. The corn crop there will turn out well, estimated at about seven hundred bushels; also a large quantity of melons, pumpkins, and other vegetables. The potato crop bids fair for an abundant yield. By gathering acorns, of which there is an immense yield this year, and which are highly prized by the Indians, I think there will be a plentiful supply of food for the Indians in and around Round valley.

At this place, (Nome-Lackee,) there are remnants of the tribes of Nome-Lackees, Wye-Lackees, Noi-Mucks, Noi-Yucans, and Noi-Sas, numbering in all, about one thousand souls. There are about three thousand Yukas who make Nome-Cult their home, although that number is not

permanently located at that place. Until recently, there were there about two hundred Nevadas. Most of them have, however, left and made their way to the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Probably there are about twenty-five of this tribe remaining in that valley, although not on the farm. During the past year a great number of Indians have left this (Nome Lackee) reserve; and within the last six weeks, several hundred of the Noi-Yucans, and Noi-Mucks, and Wye-Lackees, have made their way to their old locations. It has been impossible for the agent, from the want of men and means, to follow and recapture them. As the rainy season approaches, it is believed that the greater portion of the Noi-Mucks will return to the reservation. The others who left this place, and those of the Nevadas who left Nome-Cult, will have to be brought back, as they are dispersed among the foot-hills and along the water courses east of the Sacramento river.

This place is situated only about twenty miles from the Sacramento river, and it is almost impossible to prevent the escape of the Indians who feel disposed to leave. It takes them but a few hours to reach the river, where they are aided in their flight by the river Indians, if not by white persons. In several instances, when runaway Indians have been pursued, the employés of the government have met with strenuous opposition from the whites while in the act of recapturing them. In order to keep their squaws, on one or two occasions, white men have married them. To retain the Indians of the lower Sacramento valley on this place without an increase of employés, is hardly to be expected. There is reason to believe that white men in Round valley have been tampering with the Indians of that place, and to their evil counsels and malicious feelings is to be attributed the loss of the Nevada Indians. To some extent, the same cause has operated at this place.

Upon an examination of the survey of this place, after the proclamation for the sale of government lands in this district, it was found that a portion of the land heretofore considered as belonging to the reservation, was not included in the survey; and it was consequently sold by the register of the land office as unreserved lands. A portion, also, was located by State school land warrants. The land thus sold cannot hereafter be cultivated for the benefit of the reservation; yet, there is on the place more land for farming purposes than can be worked.

This reserve, since its establishment, has probably fulfilled its mission. At the time of its location, the Indians west of the Sacramento river were very hostile and troublesome. They made frequent incursions upon the herds and crops of the settlers of the valley, and were guilty of many outrages on the property and persons of the white inhabitants. To quiet Indian disturbances, give safety to the lives and property of the citizens of this section of the State, as well as to gather in the Indians of this immediate scope of country, and prepare a place for the support and protection of all the Indians of the Sacramento valley, its tributaries, and those of the mountain regions of the Sierra Nevada, Trinity, and Coast range, were the leading inducements for the establishment of the Nome-Lackee reservation, which was then

supposed to be removed from the white settlements a sufficient distance to prevent any interference by them with the purposes of the department. These objects, as far as possible, have been obtained. There is no longer any dread of danger from the Indians residing between the Sacramento river and the Coast range of mountains. They are all quiet, and doubtless will remain so, unless goaded to hostilities by the outrages of unprincipled white men who may get amongst them. The country in the vicinity of the reservation is thickly settled with white citizens, who have no apprehensions on account of the Indians. But, as to making this place now a home for the Indians of the mountain districts and the east side of the Sacramento river, I am fully persuaded it is impracticable; we have too much white population in the immediate vicinity. The means of escape are so easy and convenient, that the Indians can elude the utmost vigilance of the few persons designated for their charge. To bring to this reserve the Indians of the Sacramento valley, those from the Trinity, and the Nevada mountains, and from the foot-hills, east of the Sacramento river, is now an almost useless expenditure of public money. The Indians from many of the districts spoken of can, in two days after leaving here, reach their old haunts, and renew their annoyances upon the white inhabitants. The only way to provide for the safe keeping of these Indians is, in my opinion, to put them on the reserve, either at Round Valley or Mendocino.

An Indian war, under the auspices of the State government, is now being waged against the Indians east of the Sacramento river. Some prisoners have been taken and sent to Mendocino, this place not being considered sufficiently distant to prevent their return, unless a large force be kept to guard and watch them. In view, then, of all the circumstances, it is respectfully suggested that the Indians here, and those of the entire Sacramento valley, be removed west of the Coast range of mountains, and the lands included in this reservation be thrown open to the occupancy of our citizens. By this means, a large and valuable tract of country for agricultural and grazing purposes will be transferred in the hands of an energetic and enterprising population, resulting in increased wealth and prosperity to this section of the State. If, however, it should be deemed expedient to continue this place, and locate upon it the Indians who may be brought here by the troops or the citizens, or those who may come upon it voluntarily, it is suggested that the force now allowed for carrying on operations is wholly inadequate, and your attention is called to a communication from this agency to the department, dated January 26, 1859, the time at which the order for a reduction of the forces upon the reserves was received. Your attention is also called to the fact that this reserve is wholly uninclosed. The stock of the settlers range all over it, and unless there is allowed additional white force to accompany the Indians in their efforts to drive off, and keep off, the herds that encroach upon us, it will result in the partial destruction of whatever crops may be sown this fall. The Indian vaqueros require the presence of white employés to protect them from those who have stock, and who threaten and deter the Indians when in the act of driving off the stock from the reserve. The Indian tribes located on Mill, Antelope, Deer, and

Butte creeks, also those of Pitt river, east of the Sacramento, have committed many depredations (so reported) within the past year. Several companies of citizens, as also a company of United States troops, have been endeavoring to restrain them in their depredations. At present, a volunteer force, under the authority of the State, is out in pursuit of these Indians.

The settlers of Round valley still refuse to vacate their land claims. A small detachment of United States troops now located there, will, it is believed, be sufficient, for the present, to protect the government property from injury. If, however, it is the intention of the government to reserve the entire valley for Indian purposes, some immediate steps should be taken to secure it, as the longer the delay the more difficult it becomes to settle the conflicting claims.

Respectfully yours,

VINCENT E. GEIGER,  
*Indian Agent.*

J. Y. McDUFFIE, Esq.,  
*Sup't Indian Affairs, San Francisco, Cal.*

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No. 199.

OFFICE FRESNO INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,  
*August 27, 1859.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the year 1859. There has no considerable change taken place in the condition of that portion of the Foot-hill Indians within the bounds of this agency, north of, and on the waters of, the San Joaquin river, since my last annual report, other than a gradual advance towards civilization. These people continue to enjoy the confidence and kind treatment of the white settlers, and have been blessed with good health; but owing to a want of success in the raising of subsistence on this farm for the last three years, after having labored hard and faithfully, and the loss of a larger portion of the crop raised on this place this season by smut; after having irrigated the land and having fine prospects, they have, in mass, become discouraged and dissatisfied with this place, and are now anxious to take their chances for success elsewhere within the bounds of their own country, where good land may be found and the seasons more reliable.

The Mo-nos continue to occupy that portion of this agency higher up in the mountains unmolested, and create no alarm whatever among the white settlers resident in this vicinity. They seek employment and labor, for the few white settlers residing in their section of country during grain-growing season and harvest time, mine more or less during the summer and fall season of the year, after which the main portion of their time is well appropriated in the gathering and saving of the natural products of the mountains as a means of subsistence during the winter and spring seasons of the year; and in this way, with the assistance I have been able to afford them in the way of food and clothing,

they have as yet been able to provide themselves with a comfortable living for Indians.

I have endeavored to encourage these people in their usual industry by furnishing them seed and tools ; but as yet they do not seem to have any inclination for agricultural pursuits. They have also enjoyed fine health. Among these people and among the Chook-chan-cies, the largest unbroken tribe within the bounds of this agency, there have been numerous births and but few deaths, whilst among the other tribes there have been many deaths and but few births, which unnatural consequence is mostly attributed to the social intercourse between the women of the latter and the men of other denominations. The King's River and Tulare Lake Indians, within the bounds of this agency, have not been so fortunate as to live in peace among their white neighbors. As usual, in that section of country, soon after the labors of harvest were overlast fall, the troubles commenced in that vicinity, for causes, in my opinion, too trivial to have been acted upon by the more favored class of citizens in any country. The perpetrators of those disturbances were no doubt in the minority, had the sense of the people been properly taken; notwithstanding, they succeeded in burning their ranches and subjecting to waste their effects and their means of subsistence provided for their support during the winter season, and, like herds of sheep, these helpless "Diggers" were forced upon this (Fresno) farm.

Those who drove them here, knowing that I had neither funds to buy with nor subsistence to feed them on, publicly avowing the extermination of their race in the event of their returning to their native land, thus forcing this agency into an unavoidable expenditure, to save life during the winter and spring season of the year 1859, of not less than ten thousand dollars over and above the amount that would have been required under ordinary circumstances, and subjecting these unfortunate people to much suffering; and even death, dependent on such lawless abuse. These fated objects of charity, after having remained on this farm some five months, influenced by hunger and paternal attachment for their native land, commenced leaving this place by tribes and smaller parties, until the most of them succeeded in again regaining the soil from whence they were driven, where they are again threatened a similar fate. And I do at this time feel called upon, in the name of the peace and prosperity of these people, and the interest of the Indian department, to recommend their removal from that section of country into the mountains, where they will be less expense to the government, less subject to the abuse of ill-disposed white men ; where the land is better and seasons more reliable. The crowding of the Foot-hills from north to south within the bounds of this agency, during the last twelve months, more especially the immediate vicinity of this and King's river farm, with the various kinds of stock and the various classes of men, has made apparent the policy and necessity of moving the entire Indian population higher up in the mountains, and settling them on the soil of their nativity, where there is plenty of government land, temporarily occupied by white settlers, whose improvements can be bought for a nominal sum when compared with its importance to this agency, and

in a section of country, too, where the soil is better, climate more pleasant, and seasons for all kinds of grain never failing.

All of which is very respectfully submitted by

Your most obedient,

M. B. LEWIS, *Sub-Agent.*

JAMES Y. McDUFFIE, Esq.,

*Sup't Indian Affairs, San Francisco, Cal.*

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No. 200.

TEJON AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,

*August 12, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report. The Indians within this agency number, approximately, fifteen hundred souls; of this number about six hundred compose the families that are now living upon the Tejon reservation. Throughout the entire agency, during the past year, the Indians have enjoyed general good health, and have been peaceable. The crops on the reserve have been below an average yield, the causes of which were given in my last annual report, in which I stated the drawbacks to the successful cultivation of crops, except in very wet seasons, and the general prosperity of the reservation; and now, after another year's experience, I see no reason to change my opinions or recommendations therein expressed. The policy of setting apart a small quantity of land to each Indian family to cultivate, with the understanding that the products thereof would be exclusively the benefit of the individual that farmed it, was adopted last season, and with the most flattering results. The Indians are well satisfied with this plan, knowing that they are working for themselves, and secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor.

Owing to the recent reduction of employés on the reservation, I deem it prudent to suggest that a small detachment of troops be stationed near the agency buildings, to protect our lives and the public property from destruction in case of an outbreak among the Indians, which experience has taught us to expect at any moment and to guard against. It is not surprising that Indians having such facilities for obtaining whisky, as those under my charge, are often found drunk. At such times, and I might say at any time in our present defenseless condition, should an attempt be made to punish them for drunkenness or insubordination, it would be too much of a temptation for the Indians to rebel, and, if persisted in, to overpower us.

I would respectfully call attention to what I conceive a matter of importance as regard, the prosperity of the reservation, and the future peaceful disposition of the Tejon Indians. The extent of the Tejon or Sebastian reservation, when first established, was 50,000 acres of land, surveyed and set apart for the exclusive use of the Indians. This quantity was reduced by Congress to 10,000 acres, and, after a short lapse of time, increased to 25,000 acres. These changes have set aside the first survey, and have left what is reserved land entirely

without metes or bounds. Neither the 10,000 acre nor the 25,000 acre tracts has ever been surveyed. This difficulty would appear to be easily disposed of, by surveying the land and marking the limits of the reservation as established under the present law, and removing summarily all intruders that may have settled within its boundaries. But this is not the only point to dispose of in this connection. During the time Congress was authorizing the changes referred to, the entire reservation was claimed as private property under a grant from the Mexican government; which claim has been submitted to two of the United States courts in California, and, in both, the decisions have been in favor of the claimants, and adverse to the United States.

In consequence of the uncertainty brought about by the above causes, as to what is or is not reserved land, also as to who are the rightful owners of the premises, has induced several white men to settle upon the land embraced within the first survey, and what evidently must belong to the reservation, if such an institution has an existence.

These settlements are encroaching more and more upon what has heretofore been considered, by all, the property of the Indians.

These encroachments, with their attendant annoyances, unless promptly checked, cannot fail to weaken the faith of the Indians in the ability of the government to protect them, and their confidence in the officers of the department whose duty it is to control them and guard their interests.

As I am in much doubt as to the proper course to pursue, under the circumstances, to prevent settlements on the reservation, and further encroachment upon what I believe to be the rights and privileges of the Indians, also as to the extent of my authority as Indian agent in such cases, I deem it my duty to submit the matter for consideration and instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. VINEYARD,  
*Indian Agent.*

J. Y. McDUFFIE, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco.*

No. 201.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Trust Fund, November 25, 1859.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual schedules exhibiting the condition of the Indian trust fund.

On the 13th of May last, the following stocks were surrendered to the Wyandotts, in accordance with the provisions of the 7th article of the treaty of January 31, 1855, viz:

Tennessee 5's.....	\$52,000 00
Missouri 6's.....	1,000 00
United States 6's, loan of 1847.....	594 53
Total.....	<u>53,594 53</u>