

CAHUIA RIVER, September 26, 1851.

THE UNITED STATES INDIAN DEPARTMENT,

To W. M. RYER, M. D.,

DR.

To medical services rendered per order of Col. Adam Johnston, United States Indian agent for the valley of the San Joaquin, California. In the vaccination and medical treatment of four hundred and seventy (470) men and boys of the Atatch, Ko-yu-ta, Pos-ke-as, Car-soos, Pah-huh-hach-is, Watch-a-hets, Monas, Gu-chow-we, Wo-lass-i, Wock-soche, Pat-wish-a, Po-kon-wel-lo, Yah-wil-chin-ne, and others who live on the creeks and the lakes in the neighborhood----- \$940 00

To the vaccination and treatment, during the vaccine disease, of six hundred and five (605) women and children of the same tribes----- 1,210 00

2,150 00

I hereby certify that the above bill is correct, and that the number charged for have been vaccinated and attended as above mentioned.

ADAM JOHNSTON,

U. S. Indian Agent.

MERCEDIE RIVER, September 30, 1851.

CAHUIA RIVER, CAL., September 26, 1851.

SIR: With this, my last monthly return, I very respectfully submit the following:

Around the various reserves made to the Indians, American citizens have settled for the purpose of farming, mining, and continuing permanently other occupations. Through these reserves are, for the most part, the great roads leading to the principal mines of the Sierra Nevada. Indeed, such are the

locations of the Indians (and the character of the country, geographically and socially, will admit of no other location,) that they must of necessity intermix and be in constant communication with the whites. To the extent of their intermixing, will they communicate such epidemic infections or contagious diseases as may be generated by or affect either. If, then, it is proper or necessary to protect American citizens by quarantine and hygienic laws in other places, it is equally necessary, to effect the same object, to adopt such preventive measures in this country as will protect our own citizens from the baneful effect of diseases generated or continued among their immediate neighbors—the Indians with whom they must daily more or less associate in business—or in the travelling of the great roads to the mines.

Of the class of diseases most dangerous to the *miners*, unquestionably small-pox is among the most important—for of all diseases there is not one that calls for the protection of a house, a uniform temperature of the air, and the luxuries of a well-arranged sick-chamber, more than the small-pox. You well know that the miners of California, for the most part, sleep in blankets on the ground, in the open air, or under the shelter of a tent or a bush-house, which illy protect them from the inclemencies of the seasons and render them obnoxious to the assaults of disease. They are poorly supplied with the necessaries for the curing of disease, and it is not to be presumed that a disease of so much virulence could pass among the settlers and miners near the reservations without numbering hundreds among its victims. Then our duty to our fellow-citizens calls for the vaccination of the Indians, to prevent them (our citizens) from being exposed daily to the contagion of small pox.

The Indians in good faith have come from the mountains,—given up their mines and hunting grounds to the miners,—and have settled upon the various reserves set apart for them, and are desirous of learning from the white man the customs of civilized life. They daily are with the whites, seeking employment or partaking of their bounties; or if not these, then some other communication is had, for they are almost always with some of our people, as the roads from the cities to the placers lead by the “*rancherias*” of the Indians. But a short time since, several cases of small-pox were in San Francisco and Stockton. If but one case had reached the nearest “*rancheria*” of the Indians, hundreds would have fallen victims to the disease: it would have spread among them like the fire spreads on our wide prairie: they would have called upon the settlers around the reservations for assistance, and spread the disease among them and the travellers of the road: or if they did not do this, then they would have fled to the mountains, abandoned the reserves set apart for them by the agents of the government, and thrown themselves upon the mines, carrying with them disease and death. But again: apart from the necessity of vaccinating the Indians, as a preservative measure to the white settlers of California, there are other considerations of duty still higher.

The Indians are unable to cope with diseases of so formidable a nature, and they must succumb to their ravages. They have given up the placers and the lands ceded to them by the association of birth and childhood; they have thrown themselves upon the generosity of the “*pale faces*,” and beg of them to aid them from their superior endowments and wisdom, and prevent the decimation of their tribes by such malignant diseases as may be introduced among them by the white men. They have been called upon, and they have come to learn civilization and to abandon the habits of years.

In doing this, it has been so arranged that they see, daily, the manners and customs of our own people. From them the Indians take diseases, imported from foreign states by our commercial connexion with them.

It is scarcely just for us to refuse aid to those who have become dependants upon us, after we, by our own voluntary act, have made them depending. If we put them in positions to contract disease, we certainly can do no less than assist them, by those means which superior wisdom and intelligence place in our power, for the prevention and curatation of disease.

It is the liberal policy of our government to treat the Indians with parental regard, and in the spirit of benevolence and Christianity. In this view, the agents of government have made promises to the Indians, in their treaties, that they would endeavor to teach them, by furnishing farmers, mechanics, school teachers, &c., the arts of the white man, and fit them for association with the civilized. It is not difficult to perceive that the first step which must be taken to cause the Indians to adopt the customs of our people, is to fortify them, to the extent we are capable, against such diseases as may be brought to this country by our commerce with foreign nations, and to endear them to us by protecting, rather than estrange them by the fear they would have of our diseases.

I do not think it is the will of our government to destroy the Indian, (although we know that of many tribes, there is not now one drop of their blood flowing in the veins of any man living,) for the generous policy of giving to them flour and meat, implies that the government would not let them perish of hunger, in California. Surely it would scarcely be consistent, if they were permitted to perish of a disease which could have been prevented.

The holy fathers of the Catholic church in the missions held it as a religious duty to vaccinate the Indians, and they vaccinated a great number of the chiefs of the tribes of the Sierra Nevada. They even have vaccinated whole tribes, as in the case of Captain Cornelius's tribe.

With this manner of reasoning I have gone forward and vaccinated, and treated during the vaccine disease, all the Indians between the Caluia and Stanislaus rivers, (with the exception, perhaps, of a few stragglers,) according to my appointment and contract; and although, when I have deducted the expenses I have been subjected to from the amount expressed in the bills, I will have made less prospectively than I would directly by my private practice in Stockton, yet I feel pleased that I was the selected agent to carry out an undertaking so commendable.

The Indians, understanding from the Padres of the missions the object of vaccination, submit cheerfully, and, in some instances, crowd around or follow me for the purpose of receiving the virus upon their arms. They have, in most instances, manifested a grateful appreciation of the act, and seem to believe that the government intends not to destroy them, or the agents would not use means to prevent the ravages of disease. It is my desire, as soon as I recover from my present fatigue, to make an extended report of the diseases of the Indians in the mountains and on the plains of California, and of their medical wants, &c., &c., and will with pleasure forward it, should the department require it of me.

In referring to my notes I find that I have travelled over fifteen hundred miles in the fulfilment of my obligations to the government. Much of this has been on mountain trails, where many a lone traveller has received an Indian burial.

I have, almost every night, been compelled to sleep wrapped in my blanket.

Ex.—3

[ 61 ]

26

ets upon the ground. I have been compelled to call to my assistance two medical gentlemen, and have employed assistants in the prosecution of this task; this, too, in a country where the price of grain per pound for your horse-feed varies from twenty-five to fifty cents, and when the individual traveller's expenses will range from ten to sixteen dollars per day. Sir, you have seen me at my labors, and been a witness to the privations, hardships and dangers I have mentioned; for you, too, sir, have experienced many of them.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that my original price, before you reduced it by the contract, would have been reasonable and just; and my private practice in Stockton, in a financial point of view, would have been more valuable to me than the contract.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. RYER, *M. D.*

Colonel ADAM JOHNSTON,  
*U. S. Indian Agent, &c.*