

California Sept 1880  
Thomas S. Hulley  
San Francisco Sept 25. '81

Received instructions  
of this office of Aug 18<sup>th</sup>.  
- Will shortly nominate  
as Sub Agents three persons  
- Extinction of every  
claim title and rights  
to the reserved lands -  
Expenditures at the Tejoro  
- Establishment of reser-  
vation their condition  
- Requirements of the  
law limiting amt. of funds  
on hand - Amt. of money  
money turned over by

predecessors - Enclose  
minutes for Tejoro and  
from each reserva-  
tion for 1/2 year ending  
Sept. 31. '81 - Also reports  
of A. S. Ford, exploring  
party

Rec'd Office 28. 81  
See letter in reply Nov 2<sup>d</sup> 81  
as to Finance. File  
San Francisco

report,

name Her.

Office of Sup<sup>t</sup>. Indian Affairs  
San Francisco Cal. Sept. 25, 1854

Hon. G. W. Manypenny  
Com<sup>t</sup>. of Indian Affairs  
Washington City  
D. C.

Sir:

Your instructions of the 12<sup>th</sup> of August are duly received, and in conformity with the subjoined extract I herewith submit the accompanying estimate. "I desire, however, that you should furnish me as early as possible with an estimate of the funds that will be required for disbursement under the various heads of Appropriation stated above during the half year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December next, and in what sums and at what time it will be likely that you will need remittances from the \$200,000. for continuing removal" &c.

Three persons will shortly be nominated to the Secretary of the Interior as Sub Agents. Those appointments being very important to me I wish to take some time to make them in order to test the qualifications of several persons now in my employ.

In regard to "the extinguishment of conflicting titles and rights to the reserved lands" I know of no title at present conflicting with the reservations, which I consider of any validity, and I shall therefore make no negotiations on that subject, until further developments are made in regard to titles.

There will be no necessity for any "considerable

expenditure" at the Sejon after this year and the accompanying estimates are intended in part to cover the expense of permanent improvements now being made, and for the pay of laborers who may be dispensed with when the Indians are better schooled in the business and pursuits of labor.

This Reservation is now permanently established and ought shortly to be made to sustain itself, except as to Indian clothing and pay of Superintendents and laborers.

In reference to the Act of July 31<sup>st</sup> 1834, restricting the Reservations to 10,000 acres each I have no doubt that restriction will materially injure the Reservation at Sejon. For "a plan and my views" upon this subject which I am desired to submit I must beg further time until I visit the Sejon in December next. Nothing but a personal examination will enable me to present satisfactory views upon the subject.

Strict and rigid economy will be studied and practised in every branch of this service, and although it is over an extended field of operations, and is somewhat complicated I have every confidence in being able to conduct it upon a scale of economy equal to that of private enterprises, and I imagine it will be found practicable to so regulate the expenditures as to leave unexpended balances in the Treasury as suggested.

My estimates for the Northern Reservation which it is proposed to call by the Indian name of Stoom Lake, the name of the Tribe living upon the location and signifies in their language running water, are intended to make it what

Tejon now is.

The estimates for seed, will plant about eight hundred acres. This from the character of the land selected it is safe to say will produce enough to subsist two thousand Indians for one year, which number I have good reason to believe can be collected at that place by the time of the maturing of the crop. It is intended also to increase the quantity of land in cultivation at the Tejon to double what it was the past year and at the reduced rate of expense mentioned in this estimate: so that by the latter part of next year all the Indians now residing with the whites in mining and agricultural districts can be placed upon Reservations with the means of subsistence already provided.

The establishment of this Northern Reservation I found absolutely indispensable. On my return here from Washington, I received petitions and was called upon by deputations, from every County in the middle and Northern portions of the State, urging upon me speedy action in reference to the Indians in the precincts of the White Settlements, those Indians having heretofore been entirely neglected by my predecessor, considerable excitement prevailed on the subject. I assured them that so soon as the appropriation passed Congress I would immediately locate a Reservation in the North and take the preparatory steps towards putting into operation the plans of the Government in regard to the Indians. Accordingly on hearing of the passage of the appropriation I proceeded at once to the task of selecting a suitable location for

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a Reserve in which I have succeeded to my entire satisfaction and which is highly approved by the public so far as I have learned. For a more particular description of which I refer you to the accompanying report of Capt. Ford made in obedience to instructions which I had given him some weeks since. The importance of commencing operations in advance of the rainy season is so eminent, longer delay so injurious to the interests of the service, and the disappointment to the people which would have ensued so great, I determined before returning here to take the necessary steps to occupy the Reservation this fall. But upon my arrival here I find it necessary to forward my estimate and await the return of the requisition before I can avail myself of the appropriation. To do this according to the letter of my instructions, having no funds on hand, would compel me to suspend all operations for two and a half months. That would prevent the raising of a crop for the ensuing year, and leave the Indians of this region of the State so long neglected, for still another year in their present miserable and destitute condition. But the obligations I have already created will prevent me from doing this. I am compelled to go on and I have determined to apply my own means to the payment of the debts already created, which will enable me to prepare for planting the crop. Should the requisition arrive by the first or even the 20<sup>th</sup> of December no very serious inconvenience will be felt. I will therefore go on with the work with the expectation of receiving it by that time. It is of

course unnecessary for me to urge upon the Department the importance of speedy action on this subject.

This Reservation is intended to be adopted in lieu of the one heretofore located by Mr. Beale called the Wool Reservation, which might have been continued had not the number been restricted to three. It is proper to remark here that the distance between the Stoom Lack and the Ujon is about six hundred miles, and that the Indians of the North will never under any circumstances consent to go to the Ujon, and I will add that the Indians South of the Stoom Lack will be collected at the Ujon be a number quite large enough, in my judgment, to be congregated at one point.

To enable me to conform to the requirements of the law limiting the amount in my hands at any one time to \$20,000. I would suggest that <sup>a larger sum</sup> might be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer here with instructions to pay it over according to the provisions of that Act.

The amount of property and money turned to me ~~by receipts~~ will be shown by receipts which I have given and which have been forwarded.

It is proper to add that the estimates for the ensuing half year may in perfect accordance with the interests of the Service be made to conform to the amount of the Appropriation leaving balances in the Treasury - a balance under the several heads of Approp-

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termination at the close of the fiscal year.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

J. H. Hensley

Supt Indian Affairs

Annual report,

25-Annular Year

Estimate for the Koom Lake Reservation  
for the 1/2 year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 1854.

For 80 work Oxen @ \$75.	\$6,000.
" 20 Mules & Horses @ \$200.	4,000.
" 20 Ploughs @ 25.	500.
" Iron & Steel for Blacksmithing	500.
" 8 doz hoes @ 12. per doz.	96.
" 8 " Shovels	
" " Spades	
" " Picks	
" 1 Set Blacksmith's Tools	150.
" 1 " Carpenter's "	150.
" Travelling Expenses of Supt. & Agents	7,500.
" Saddlery & Harness	1,000.
" Pay of one Sub-Agent	750.
" " " Physician	1,250.
" " " Interpreter	1,250.
" " " Ten Laborers @ \$100. each per Month	6,000.
" " " One Blacksmith. 150.	900.
" " " Carpenter. 150.	900.
" Provisions for Employes	2,025.
" Presents to Indians	2,500.
" Clothing & Blankets	10,000.
" Freight from San Francisco to Skamand	1,000.
" Seed Wheat 36,000 lbs @ .03	1,080.
" " Barley 14,400 " " .03	432.
" " Oats 6,600 " " .05	330.
" " Potatoes 12,500 " " .02	250.
" Garden Seeds	250.
" Wheat for feeding 300 Indians 3 Months	
3 lbs per day each - 81,000 lbs @ .03 per lb	2,430.
" 500 head Stock Cattle @ \$50.	25,000.
" Expenses of collecting & removing 300 Indians	10,000.
" 4 Wagons @ 250.	1,000.

Thos. J. Huley,  
Supt Indian Affairs

Estimates for the Tejon Reservation  
for the 1/2 year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 1854.

For Clothing for Indians	\$10,000.
" Medicines	250.
" Travelling expenses of Super- intendent and Agents	5,000.
" Saddles & Harness	250.
" Pay of one Sub Agent @ \$1500.	750.
" " " " Physician, 2500.	1,250.
" " " " Interpreter, 2500.	1,250.
" " " Ten Laborers " 100. each per Mo.	6,000.
" " " One Blacksmith, 150. " "	900.
" " " Two Carpenters " 150. " "	1,800.
" Provisions other than those raised on the Reservation	1,000.
" Presents to Indians	1,000.
" Freight from San Francisco to San Pedro	500.

Thos. P. Healey  
Supt Indian Affairs

Estimates for Office of Superintendent at  
San Francisco, for the 1/2 year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 1854.

For Rent of Office @ \$150. per month	\$ 900.
" Furniture "	300.
" Fuel, Stationery & lights	250.

Thos. P. Healey  
Supt Indian Affairs

(a copy)

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Tehama Sept 4<sup>th</sup> 1854

Hon J. J. Keely

Sir in obedience to your orders I proceeded to Tehama and organized a company for the purpose of exploring the head waters of Thomas Creek and their tributaries. After having waited some two weeks for Mr Sizer who had gone North and hearing that he was sick at Trinity I concluded to proceed without him.

On the 29<sup>th</sup> day of August I left Tehama with the following named gentlemen. C. Wheeler Dr Cabanis A. J. Winemiller George Bascomb Edward Louis Tho<sup>s</sup> Craftton. Travelling about four miles camping on the North side of Elder Creek opposite the residence of Robert H. Thomas Esq

The morning of the 30<sup>th</sup> leaving camp for the Coast range we traveled up Elder Creek six or eight miles then diverging in a south west direction over the red lands eight or nine miles we came to Dry Creek one of the tributaries Thomas Creek; Again changing our course to a north western direction travelling up this Creek about ten miles we came to a beautiful valley of good land containing some six or eight hundred acres of land. The valley is well watered and in portions of it containing fine Oak and Cottonwood timber and it abounds with the most luxuriant growth of wilde

Oats and Bunch Grass. We camped in the head of this valley (which is about five miles in length, two days) during which time I visited near the head waters, Elder Creek which lies about four miles north of this valley; the land in this region of the country consists of rolling hills and small valleys covered with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, and bunch grass, and well watered by fine springs bursting out from every direction.

September the 1<sup>st</sup>

Moved camp south about two miles and a half to a small valley containing about six hundred acres of as good and fine land as the northern portion of the State affords, it has a beautiful Spring branch running through the centre of it, also several Springs gushing forth from the side of the hills that surround the valley; at the lower end of this valley we encamped at a beautiful Spring of water slightly tinged with sulphur, but enough to be unpleasant to the taste; the face of the country south of this valley and between it and Thomas Creek is similar to that heretofore described as lying between the head waters of Dry and Elder Creeks. This section of country is inhabited by a Tribe of Indians calling themselves *Nosne, Gacka* and they claim as their country all the land between Thomas and Elder Creek. South of Thomas Creek is inhabited by a Tribe calling themselves *Shon Pons*, which means in English, (*Shon* means a stone. *Pon* means water) All of these Indians speak the

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same language as far north as Shasta and Trinity.

I will send you a sketch that I took while on the trip, and from it you can gain a slight knowledge of the country; from place marked lower forks of Thomas Creek in a direct north east line, to Elder Creek I should recommend as a suitable point for a reservation, first because of its locality, it being situated in the center of all the Indians in the north western part of the State, and separated from the White Settlements by a range of low barren hills; secondly the Tribes can be located in the valleys adjacent to the one in which the buildings of the reservation are located, separate from each other, yet near enough to be overlooked by the Officers of the reservation, as the buildings can be so placed that the furthest point will not be more than three miles from them. Again by establishing the reservation at this point, you will render available to the settlers a large portion of land laying north of Elder Creek and south of Thomas Creek, that is now impossible for them to settle, owing to the depredations committed on their stock by the Indians.

September 3<sup>d</sup>

Having seen and examined thoroughly all the country in this section we prepared to return, leaving we traveled south to the main fork of Thomas Creek, a beautiful stream of running water that runs nearly from east to west to east, thence down said Creek.

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Near the place marked as the lower forks  
we met a part of the "Kome Sacka" tribe,  
about fifty in number. I had a talk of about  
one hour with them, during which time I  
learned that their "Tribe" was now reduced to  
less than three hundred, but all that was left,  
would if an establishment was made, they  
would come in and work with good will,  
they also stated that a party of Mexicans had  
been for the last six months roving through  
their country, that whenever their women and  
children ventured out to gather seeds, they  
attacked them carrying off their young women  
and children. This I found corroborated by some  
of the settlers of the valley who informed me  
that a short time ago, a party of Mexicans  
came to Colusi having with them some fifteen  
or twenty children including both sexes,  
which they were taking below to sell. I  
made them some presents and told them  
you would be here in about two weeks time,  
when I wished them to have all their tribe  
gathered together in <sup>the</sup> valley that I have  
named reservation valley, they appeared very  
much elated, and said they would assemble  
between two and three hundred Indians.  
On the same evening we returned to Tehama  
and disbanded the party.

I am

Hon J. J. Henley  
Supt Indian Affairs

Very Respectfully  
Your Obt Servt  
(signed) H. L. Ford