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**Indian Settlements—Agricultural Develop-  
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THE vast amount of moneys appropriated for California, on her public works and in her varied departments, is often the subject of newspaper criticism. The large amount expended at our Indian reservations, and of which so much has been said and written the last year, and the wrong done to a gentleman of great worth—(Lieut. Beal) who had charge of these departments, and under whose administration great improvements were made—has induced us to make inquiries and know if in reality there has been any good accomplished.

It is a source of very great pleasure in the commencement of such a work to learn that Lieut. Beal had accomplished so much and laid so good a foundation, and it will be gratifying to his

friends everywhere to know that after the wrong that has been done to a most faithful officer, one who had labored long and arduously and had done so much to awaken attention to the value of agricultural wealth, had won the confidence and good will of a large body of Indians, had induced them to turn their attention to the cultivation of the earth, won them to peace, given them habits of industry—that this officer and his merits will be

duly appreciated. Lient. Beal, who was charged as being a defaulter to large amounts in that department, or rather behind in his accounts, has been reported most honorably correct in those accounts and reports; and it will be but a sorry matter for our government if prompt reparation is not made for wrongs done such public men. We do hope that our government may set an example so noble that all other governments may imitate them.

In making inquiries now relating to the Indian departments at Tejon, Noomlacke and Fresno, we have been greatly and most kindly assisted by

the present superintendent, Col. T. J. Henley, whose earnest wish to advance the work is best proved by what we shall take pleasure in offering from time to time from that department. Col. Henley has most kindly offered us access to all the statistics which are important to show that the Indian tribes, once useless wanderers, can be induced to cultivate the earth and become useful to themselves and the country, instead of disturbing its peace; that they can be made to aid in developing its agriculture, instead of hindering its progress; and we are pleased to present these facts to our own readers, for we all rejoice to know that of the large amount of moneys our government has expended, a goodly portion of it, at least, is doing good, instead of advancing political schemes, as partisan papers would have it.

We are among those who believe the wrong done to Lieut Beale, a most noble officer, and a friend of the Indian, and a benefactor to California, to have wholly originated in a partisan press and political hate. We, as Yankees, only guess

so—but justice will be done to Lieut. Beale for the benefits he has conferred.

We have only room for a report which was sent to Washington in April last, showing the condition of affairs at that time, by a personal inspection of Col. Henley. The amount of land cultivated is as follows:

*Tejon.*—1,000 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 200 acres oats; 100 acres in Indian gardens. About 800 Indians are here employed.

*Fresno.*—300 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 50 acres Indian gardens. 400 Indians employed.

*Noomlacke.*—700 acres wheat; 300 acres barley; 100 acres oats; 100 acres corn; 50 acres Indian gardens. 1500 Indians employed.

There are also new settlements being begun at King's river (4 creeks,) and at Klamath; at these places potatoes are the principal products. Here are about 400 Indians. At every station or department Superintendents and well qualified Agents have charge of squads of Indians, who make weekly reports of all labor to Col. Henley. These reports have been kindly offered us to show the practical workings at these stations and they will be found very interesting to all who feel an interest in the permanency of California and of its "rise and progress."

The reports have been kindly transcribed for us by the courtesy of H. C. Brayton, Esq., Secretary in the office of Superintendent, to whom we return many thanks. Other data will appear from time to time and be of much interest.

The following is the report alluded to :

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS. )



San Francisco, April 14th, 1855. }

HON. G. W. MANYPENNY, Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Having just returned from the South, I am able to give a very favorable account of affairs at the Tejon. The Indians are quiet and contented, and engage in their work, even more quietly than usual.

The quantity of wheat and barley sown, is about fifteen hundred acres. This is less by five hundred acres, than I intended to have sown—the dry weather, during the winter, prevented the plowing of a greater quantity. Rain, however, has fallen, bountifully, during the last month, and the crops look exceedingly well. I made arrangements while there, to provide for each Indian tribe on the Reserve, a garden, corn-field, and melon and pumpkin patch, as their individual property. The houses, which they were directed to build, last fall, are now completed, and many of them are now living in adobe houses, of their own construction.

They have become content with the policy of giving beef, only to those who labor, and are satisfied, now, with their ration of flour, which is the only food we give those who do not labor; to those who work we give about three pounds of beef, each, per day, which is boiled with the flour, (chopped wheat,) making a very good and substantial food, with which they are very well satisfied.

The women make their own clothing, very neatly; and I now purchase a cheap article of cotton drilling, which is made into clothing for the men; and as there is no expense, except the wholesale cost of the cloth, the cost of clothing is very little. I do not, however, give to the men, who perform no labor, any other clothing than shirts—deeming it important, at every point, to keep up the distinction between those who labor and those who do not.

We manufacture our own flour and...

We manufacture our own flour and grain, or, rather, chop the wheat for the Indians, with a small mill driven by mules; the water mill, which is in the course of erection, not being yet completed. When I left there the plows were engaged in breaking the garden and corn land for the Indians. When this should be completed I directed them to commence breaking new land for the next year's crop, as I consider this, which is similar to the summer fallow in the East, to be the proper method of farming in this country. Land thus prepared can be sown any time during the fall, and is ready to take its start with the first rains in winter. The wheat, of which there is a large quantity, on hand, is stored, in the chaff, in the large adobe building; and I shall be able this year to test fairly the experiment as to whether wheat can be kept in this climate or not.

Returning from the Tejon, I came the land route, via Kern River, Fort Miller and the Fresno Farm. The Indians upon the entire route are peaceable and quiet, and I left word with them that this year's crop would enable us to furnish them with plenty of wheat at the Tejon, and gave them a general invitation to go there, which I have no doubt they will do as fast as the progressive settlement of the country demands their removal. There are about fifteen hundred Indians on King's River who have heretofore been averse to removal, and the white people, also, were last year disposed to favor their remaining. *They*, however, are now anxious that early steps should be taken for their removal; and the Indians, seeing the inevitable fact that the lands must soon be taken from them, are becoming restless, and ask for protection.

Preparatory, therefore, to bringing them under subjection, I have sent up from the Tejon, a team of mules, a wagon, loaded with flour, plows, &c., and have directed an agent to plant at one of the Rancheros a field of corn—say fifty or an hundred acres. This will be done at small expense, and is, in my opinion, the cheapest method of exhibit-

ing to the Indians the objects and intentions of the government.

At the Fresno Farm I found everything in a prosperous condition. The quantity of wheat and barley sown is about four hundred acres, and looks more flourishing even than at the Tejon. There are about four hundred Indians at this place. They are in good condition and are very well contented. The distinction which I have kept up, in regard to food and clothing, between those who labor and those who do not, induced the chief of this tribe to solicit labor for all his people, that they might be clothed and fed alike.

There are within a circle of one hundred miles around the Fresno, several thousand Indians, and the object of this farm is to collect them here, preparatory to their removal to a more suitable location. Leaving the Fresno, I returned to this city, via Stockton, arriving on the 30th March, having been absent thirty days.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

THOS. J. HENLEY,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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