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## California Indian Reservations.

The *Times and Transcript* publishes a communication relative to Indian affairs in this State, and the conditions of the various reservations. It is stated that they are from gentlemen of the highest respectability, and the information can be relied on as strictly correct.

A new Reservation has been established on the Northern coast called the "Klamath," which contains 1500 Indians. They subsist almost entirely upon salmon.

Col. Henley has sent out a party to the Russian river country in Mendocino county, for the purpose of making a location in that region, where there are between five and six thousand Indians.

TEJON RESERVATION.—A correspondent writes: I was at the Reserve during harvest; everything was conducted in farmer like style, and the amount of grain harvested far exceeded the expectations of all—after the unusually dry season—the melon crop was enormous, and improved in size and quality. The mill is in fine order, grinding sufficient meal and flour for the use of the Reserve; it is now worked by water power, (and not as formerly by mules.) The force of water is sufficient to attach the necessary apparatus for a saw mill—which will be added very soon.

The appointment of Mr. Ridley as Sub-Agent has given universal satisfaction; his long residence among the Indians, thorough knowledge of their language and habits, rendered him particularly

acceptable to all the chiefs.

**NOME LAKER RESERVATION.**—SHASTA, Sept. 16, 1855.—As soon as the election was over I started on a little trip to Fort Reading and the Indian Reservation at Nomee Lackee, twenty miles west of Tehama, from whence I returned two days since. The Fort is in very fine order, but I am sorry to add that the health of the post is not good. There have been many cases of fever, and some few of an aggravated character; but all are now convalescent. At the Reservation everything is in the most prosperous condition. The Indians are in good health and happy, exceedingly industrious, and extremely well contented with their condition.

The Indians now number about thirteen hundred. The departure of the Trinity Indians has reduced the aggregate some two hundred. These people were enticed away by a scamp, a French Canadian, who had been an employee upon the Reservation; but being found a worthless fellow, was discharged, and he immediately made threats that he would go off to the mountains and take the Trinity Indians with him; which he succeeded in carrying out by encouraging and exciting a spirit of warfare against another tribe of the mountains with whom the Trinitys have long had hostile feelings, and they left to do battle against their supposed enemy, who never came to meet them. These deluded creatures now desire to return. Their old chief died not long after they left the Reservation, urging the people to return, and begging them to forgive him for having listened to the counsels of Voshay, who has left them now to starve, for all he would care. It is hoped they will be back in a short time to their old camp, where they have comfortable houses of adobes and logs, and a plentiful supply of stores for the winter. There were 25,000 acres upon the Reservation—a beautiful rolling country, divided off into luxuriant valleys, containing some five or six thousand acres—and extensive plains or prairies of from seven to ten thousand. The Indians

are settled upon distinct portions, each allotment being designated a camp.

At Nomee Lackee Camp, which is the residence of the resident agent and the employees, as well as the military post or station of the U. S. troops, there are 721 acres under cultivation, as follows: 546 in wheat, 75 in barley, 40 in oats, 70 in corn, and 50 in vegetables.

At Nevada Camp there are under cultivation 485 acres, viz: 340 in wheat, 80 in barley, 40 in corn, and 25 in vegetables.

At Trinity Camp there are 190 acres under cultivation: 80 in wheat, 75 in barley, and 35 in corn.

The yield of grain has been very good, excepting the corn, which with the large quantity of vegetables, in the growth, was destroyed by the grasshoppers, which settled upon the place in clouds.

One of the most remarkable works accomplished upon the Reservation is the race way or flume for bringing the water of a mountain stream from very near its source, which is inaccessible except on foot, through a canon or ravine, and upon the sides of the mountains and rocks, 50 feet above the bed of the creek, 4060 to the mill site upon the western side of the valley, that can be approached by wagons. The wood work of the race is 1660 feet—2 feet wide and 2 feet deep—and is supported by strong timbers resting upon the rocks below, thus holding the work firmly to the mountain side. The ditching, which is very serpentine, is 2400 feet in length, and of the same width and depth as the wood work.

Nothing can be more beautiful or grand than this ravine. It is filled with immense rocks that have rolled from the mountains, and immediately in the center, where the mountains almost kiss, is a huge boulder that represents the upper part of the head of an Indian, with the tuft of hair, forehead, eyes, eye brows and nose distinctly marked. Indeed, it is a beautiful colossal figure in a most appropriate place.

It is contemplated to have a flour and saw mill built in a short time, but the first is to be put in operation as soon as possible. The Indians have at this time rations of very excellent bread, issued to them whenever they desire it, and they show their good taste by preferring that from the unbolted flour. There is a fine stone for building in the center of the Reservation—it is of a pink white color, within a line of granite formation, but so soft it can be planed like a board, and will receive a very beautiful polish. Storehouses for grain are being built of this, as well as of adobes.

The military Post at the Reservation is commanded by Lieut. Edwards, of the artillery, with twenty men. They are in pretty good health, but their condition would be improved, if the Commissary of Subsistence at Head Quarters, at Benicia, would send them some of the luxuries enjoyed by the troops near the Bay; such as onions, cabbages, potatoes and such like articles.

They would, perhaps, be less liable to suffer from the scurvy. Vegetables of every kind having been destroyed by the grasshoppers, are scarce and very expensive in that part of the country, and they could be shipped without any trouble to Tehama, from whence the road is very fine at this season.

TULARE COUNTY.—A correspondent of the San Joaquin *Republican* gives the subjoined account of the county seat of Tulare :

“This section of the country is making rapid improvements, and immigration is daily coming in. The little town of Visalia has two stores, one grocery, two blacksmith shops, a hotel, and school house, with a rich and fertile country surrounding to support it. There seems to be but one thing to keep it from being one of the foremost agricultural portions of California, and that is the want of a railroad, a canal, or some other mode of conveyance for transporting our produce to market. The citizens are looking with deep solicitude when an interest may be taken in re-