

Please Note: This timeline is for reference only. Brief description of the articles from newspapers, documents and books are listed here to aid researchers and historians. Researchers should read the actual newspaper articles or documents referenced in this timeline. It should be noted in some instances the dates referenced in books do not match the dates in the newspaper articles. When there is a discrepancy in most cases the newspaper articles should take priority because they are the source material for most researchers. **Copies of these newspaper articles, and in some cases other documents, are available for review on line at Yankeehillhistory.com. Items available on line are noted with a "Y" under Copy in Archives. Note: The following descriptions are a synopsis of the article or passage from a book. You should always refer to the actual source for the most factual interpretation.**

Compiled by Larry & Treva Mauch. Editors Note: The relationship between Whites and Indians has many facets and varied in different locations and even between different groups based on the time period and circumstances. This is not a complete record but hopefully will aid the researcher and encourage them to investigate further. It is an interesting study in human behavior that is still applicable in the world today.

#	Year/mo/day	Place	Yankee Hill Historical Society Indian Timeline & Related Articles, Northern California	Source	Copy in Archives Y/N
			Last Updated TM 1-1-2018		
1	10,000 to 12,000 BC	California	Native Americans came to California about this time, probably came from Asia, migrating down from the North. Native Americans established villages near major sources of water, which also provided food. Migration was very slow, the average native American didn't travel more than 5 to 10 miles from their homeland. Most villages were from 50 to 200 people. As the tribe grew, a group would break away and form a new village nearby.	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken	
2	500 AD	Yankee Hill-Concow	Migration into the Concow Valley was probably after 800 AD. At various times it has been estimated that between 4000 and 7000 Con-Cow Indians lived in the greater Concow area (later defined in 1877 by Stephen Powers, "Tribes of California", as extending from Oroville to Chico and the foothills near Concow Valley. Powers mentions Bidwell as one of the early pioneers to suggest the size of the area inhabited by the Concow tribes). Villages consisted of several grass huts with the floor dug out in a circle. If they were to support multiple families, they could measure 18 to 20 feet in diameter. In the mountainous areas, there were more sprawling communities than in the lower areas. The tribe would migrate back down to the lower elevations in the winter, sometimes as far as 25 miles, following the water supply. (See May 1905)	Konkou Valley Band of Maidu web page & History of Butte County 1918 & History of Butte County by McGie Vol#1, Tribes of California by Stephen Powers	
3	1769.00.00	California	We shortly saw a throng of heathens coming out of the mountains in a file. We counted 40 some men with bows and arrows, some having staffs painted with many colors all hung with large bunches of feathers like wreaths hanging from them, and two of the heathens were laden with two very large rush baskets; they all came out upon the way in front of us...they were insistent we should go to their village. At last after some time, we took our leave..... On our going a short way, two other heathens from another village came out to meet us and were also vehement that we should go to their village, which they gave us to understand was in that neighborhood. The Governor gave them to understand we could not, that we had to go on, that if they wished, they might visit us where we were going to camp. They were sorry for this and left us, plainly offended that we would not go with them (Father Juan Crespi 1769)	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken	
4	1769.07.16	California	First mission in California built in San Diego. The last one was built in Yerba Buena, San Francisco, on July 4, 1823. There are a total of 21 missions		
5	1790.00.00	Bay Area	About 150 baptisms total at Mission Santa Clara and Mission San Jose.	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken	

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6	1794.00.00	Bay Area	About 550 baptisms total at Mission Santa Clara and Mission San Jose.	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken
7	1803.00.00	Bay Area	About 400 baptisms total at Mission Santa Clara, Mission San Jose and Mission San Francisco.	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken
8	1804.00.00	Livermore Valley	Most of the Indians in the Livermore Valley joined the mission at San Jose because the food supply in the valley was destroyed by the 10,000 head of cattle the mission grazed in the valley. By 1836 when the mission was secularized and closed, most of the Livermore Indians had already died from disease.	Early Livermore, Livermore Heritage Guild Publication
9	1810.00.00	Bay Area	An epidemic of measles killed 1/4 of the Indians at the Bay Area missions and an unknown quantity of Indians in surrounding tribal villages.	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken
10	1810.05.20		Over the last three years, things were brought to a sorry fate as 16 Christians were killed by Indians to the north of the San Francisco Presidio. On May 22, 1810, the Suisuns with a force of 120 fighting men were attacked by a Spanish party, consisting of 17 soldiers and an auxiliary force of Christian Indians of unknown size, under the command of second Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga...said second Lieutenant...took as prisoners 18 pagans. They were set free because they were gravely wounded and he had no way to transport them. He believes that not one of them could have avoided death. Toward the end of the action, the surviving Indians sealed themselves in three brush houses, from which they made a tenacious defense, wounding the corporals and two soldiers. Those were the only injuries sustained by the troop. No one was killed. After having killed the pagans in two of the grass houses, the Christians set fire to the third grass house, as a means to take the pagans prisoner. But they did not achieve the result, since the valiant Indians died enveloped in flames before they could be taken into custody. The second Lieutenant said he could not reason with the pagans who died fighting or by burning (Jose Arguello 1810).	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken
11	1827.00.00	Sacramento Valley	In 1827, the American trapper Jedediah Smith, described a reaction to his horses. "Many Indians came as near the camp and sat down. I gave them some presents...they were under the impressions that the horses could understand them and when they were passing they talked to them and made signs as to the men." (Jedediah Smith 1827)	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken
12	1828.03.00	Chico	Traveling from Mission San Jose, Jedediah Smith, along with 20 trappers, came out of the mountains near Cohasset and was in the Red Bluff, Chico area en route to Oregon.	Jedediah Smith and the Opening of the West by Dale Morgan 1953
13	1830.00.00	San Francisco	By the early 1830s all tribal lands 40 miles to the north and 80 miles to the east of San Francisco Bay were empty.	A Time of Little Choice-Randy Milliken
14	1830.01.01	Feather River	Peter Ogden, a Canadian, also trapped in California, traveling from Oregon to the San Joaquin Valley in California in 1830. Some say he was the one who named Mt. Shasta. Note: Ewing Young, a fur trader from New Mexico, did travel through California in 1830. It is not clear if he was in the Butte County area, although probable.	Peter Skene Ogden Fur Trader by Archie Binns 1967
15	1832.12.00	Feather River	John Work, a trapper for Hudson's Bay Company, reported in his diary that there appeared to be some kind of sickness resembling ague (malaria) prevailing amongst the Indians. John Bidwell felt it was smallpox.	Fur Brigade to the Bonaventura, John Works California Expedition 1832-1833 by Alice Bay Maloney 1945
16	1833.00.00	Butte County	As a result of contact with Euro-Americans, a malaria epidemic swept through the Concow villages killing an estimated 800 people. Note: This area included more than the Concow Valley. It is estimated 99% of the Konkou Indians died between 1828 and 1880.	Konkou Valley Band of Maidu web Page

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17	1833.05.00	Fort Ross	Hudson's Bay Company fur trappers separate into two groups near Fort Ross. Chief Trader, John Work, would head South. Michael Laframboise, a Canadian trapper, takes a group of men North in the vicinity of Mount Shasta.	Mountain Men and The Fur Trade Volume 5 Arthur H Clark Company 1968	
18	1836.00.00	California	California Missions are closed and the Indians released	YHHS Research	
19	1837.00.00	Butte County	In August of 1837, Michael Laframboise returned to the Feather River with 27 trappers. He would return again in 1838 and 1839. Laframboise's wages were \$75 per year.	Mountain Men and The Fur Trade Volume 5 Arthur H Clark Company 1968	
20	1839.00.00	Tehama-Butte County	John Bidwell related that smallpox broke out several years before his arrival in 1841, probably brought by the Hudson Bay Company trappers, killing large numbers of the Indians.	History of Tehama County Elliot & Moore 1880	
21	1845.00.00	Concow	Yo he ma (Katie Clark), daughter of the Chief of the Concow, was born in the Concow/Yankee Hill/Cherokee area. Katie Clark died April 19, 1909 in Yankee Hill. She is buried in the Clark family cemetery located on Yankee Hill Rd. (See July 1884)	Konkou Valley Band of Maidu web Page	
22	1846.08.15	California	First Issue of the Californian published at Monterey. Mentions the purpose for the paper. One of their purposes is to urge organization of the interior defenses sufficient to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the wild Indians. Also article about 20 men being deployed to the mountains at Santa Cruz above Santa Clara to chase wild Indians who had stolen horses. They returned with 100 horses but the Indians escaped, they may have killed 1 Indian. Another article estimates the population at 4,000 Indians, 1,000 Spanish and 500 whites. (Note: actual Indian population was actually closer to 30,000.)	Californian, Monterey 8-15-1846	Y
23	1846.08.22	California	Article about California estimates population in California exclusive of Indians at 10,000. It estimates only 2,000 are not from the United States.	Californian, Monterey 8-22-1846	Y
24	1846.09.05	California	Article about the purpose of troops stationed at the fortress at Sonoma. Mentions citizens rights and the need to protect citizens from hostile Indians. Also states the troops are there to protect the citizens from the power of Mexico.	Californian, Monterey 9-5-1846	Y
25	1846.09.19	California	Article states the Walla Walla Indians and some of the chiefs of the Spokanes have come to California to trade. They were well mounted and the Chiefs clad in English costume and the rest in skins. The journey was of seven or eight hundred miles. The chiefs spoke English. There was a conflict between the Indians and the Spanish over the ownership of the horses. The Indians were threatened by the Spanish; this could upset the relationship with the Walla Walla Indians. Second article places the number of Indians at about 36 men with their wives and children. They agreed to give up the horses that were not theirs but wanted property taken from them returned.	Californian, Monterey 9-19-1846	Y
26	1846.09.26	California	Walla Walla invasion; return of the expedition under charge of purser James H. Watmough from the California mountains.	Californian, Monterey 9-26-1846	Y
27	1846.10.10	California	Talks about the bloody rumors of the Walla Walla Indians who now have dwindled down to 40 Indians on a peaceful trading expedition.	Californian, Monterey 10-10-1846	Y
28	1846.10.24	California	Excerpts from a letter by Commander Stockton on Oct 5, 1846 - talks about landing at Monterey and being informed about Sutter being threatened by 1,000 Walla Walla Indians. Troops were dispatched to his aid. Note: the number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, see above article dated 10-10-1846.	Californian, Monterey 10-24-1846	Y

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29	1846.11.07	California	Long article gives general description of the 21 missions in California. Talks about Indian boys and girls being given separate quarters. The rest of the Indians live about 200 yards distant in a Rancheria. Most missions have a garrison with a Corporal and five soldiers.	Californian, Monterey 11-7-1846	Y
30	1846.11.07	California	Article by Capt. Montgomery, Commandant of the Northern Section regarding treatment of the Indians. The article states that some people are holding Indians against their will without a legal contract and that they should be released immediately. The Indians are not to be looked upon as slaves. Indians living within settlements have a right to choose who they are employed with. A contract will be written up by local authorities between Indians and settlers for employment. The Indians may then only leave if agreed upon by the person who holds the contract.	Californian, Monterey 11-7-1846	Y
31	1846.11.07	California	Property stolen from a store in Monterey by Indian named Juan Jose and a second Indian also named Juan valued at \$83. Attempts were made to sell the property which resulted in their capture. Both Indians were sentenced to 1 year imprisonment.	Californian, Monterey 11-7-1846	Y
32	1846.11.14	California	Long article about California Indians - "Amongst the missions there are from 21 to 22 thousand catholic Indians...The Indians are naturally filthy and careless and their understanding is very limited." Some Missions have 400 Indians while others have 3 to 4 thousand.	Californian, Monterey 11-14-1846	Y
33	1846.12.05	California	Article about the trade in cow hides - 30 to 40 thousand hides are gathered yearly by the 21 missions. The total profits yield about \$6,666 per mission.	Californian, Monterey 12-5-1846	Y
34	1847.02.28	California	Ordinance about employment of Indians - The ordinance requires a certificate of release from the former employer in order to employ Indians.	California Star 2-28-1847	Y
35	1847.03.06	San Francisco	It has come to the Commander in Chief in the district that certain persons have been and are still imposing and holding to service Indians against their will and without any legal contract, and without a due regard to their rights as free men when not under legal contract for service. All persons holding Indians without contract must let them return to their homes. The Indians must not be regarded as slaves. All Indians must be required to obtain service and not be allowed to wander about the country in idle and desolate manner. If they are found doing so, they will be liable to arrest and punishment by labor on the public works at the direction of the Magistrate.	California Star 3-6-1847	Y
36	1847.04.10	California	Contains 3 separate articles, first entitled "Hostile Indians"; talks about hostilities by the Indians in San Joaquin and troops will be stationed there. Second article is untitled; talks about a company of men under Capt. Kern from Fort Sacramento to operate against the hostile Indians in the upper Sacramento valley. Also mentions a battle in which 20 Indians were killed. Capt. Kern had a number of Indian soldiers under his command who fought in the battle. Third article "Still later from the frontier"; hostile thief Indians to the number of several 100 attacked the settlement recently formed on the San Joaquin and killed every person in it. Cannot the authorities do something for the protection of the frontier?	California Star 4-10-1847	Y
37	1847.04.17	California	Article entitled "From Oregon" talks about the Hudson Bay Company and the death of a Mr. Newton. The Indians approached Mr. Newton saying he should camp where he was. They appeared friendly and spoke some English. Mr. Newton suspected that all was not right and the Indians attacked him in his tent that night. Second article entitled "Our town" talks about not less than 50 houses have gone up within the last month. Every man finds constant employment. Lumber, adobes, brick and lime are much wanted. Whoever embarks largely in the manufacturing of these building materials will reap a rich harvest. Also included in this issue is a response to the previous article about Indians attacking San Joaquin. The response states the Indians did not attack the settlers in San Joaquin but were stealing from the settlers.	California Star 4-17-1847	Y

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38	1847.06.26	San Francisco	Article in the Californian about slavery. States not 1 in 100 would support slavery in California. Mentions that slavery should not be allowed because of the immense population of Indians who were born on this soil. They are willing to work much cheaper than an American colored man and can live at 1/4th the cost. It is our duty to protect them and provide them with a means of acquiring an honest support. When there is a law making power in California, we will use all power to prevent them (colored man) from settling among us.	Californian, Monterey 6-26-1847	Y
39	1847.06.26	San Francisco	Indian tradition of the Bay of San Francisco: Indian traditions or folklore is that the Bay of San Francisco used to be a fresh water bay fed from streams in the Monterey area. You used to be able to walk from what is now San Francisco to Petaluma because that end of the bay was closed up by a mountain range. Many years ago, there was a large earthquake and the mountain range that bridged the gap between today's San Francisco and Petaluma disappeared. The article also states there is evidence, based on fossils in the area, to suggest that there was a large body of fresh water in that area some time back.	Californian, Monterey 6-26-1847	Y
40	1847.08.07	California	Letter to the editor regarding case of Mr. Yount vs. Chiles - The case was about cattle killed and who was to blame. It was suggested that Indians may have killed the cattle.	Californian, Monterey 8-7-1847	Y
41	1847.08.21	San Francisco	Article by the Secretary of War to General Kearny suggests increasing your supplies of goods to be distributed to the California Indians (quoting a letter from June 2, 1846).	Californian, Monterey 8-21-1847	Y
42	1847.08.21	San Francisco	Letter from Robert Livermore. Indians in the Northern part of the Valley are at war with themselves. Small parties of whites ranging the country are not safe.	California Star 8-21-1847	Y
43	1847.08.28	San Francisco	Long Interesting article with statistics for San Francisco - population 247 white males, 138 white females. 26 Indian males and 8 females, 39 male Sandwich Islanders and 1 female, 9 male negroes and 1 female. "The Indian, Sandwich islanders and Negroes, who compose nearly 1/5 of the whole population of the town, are mostly employed as servants and porters." Of the total population 273 can read and write.	California Star 8-28-1847	Y
44	1847.09.15	Sonoma	Excerpt from an article about a trip to General Vallejo's Suisun ranch in Sonoma. Vallejo was friendly with the Suisun Indians.	Californian, Monterey 9-15-1847	Y
45	1847.09.18	San Francisco	Governor directs those hiring Indians to give them certificates so they can tell the good Indians from those causing trouble. Indians outside the town or rancho in which he may be employed without passes will be subject to arrest as horse thieves. If they cannot supply a satisfactory account of themselves, they will be subject to trial and punishment.	California Star 9-18-1847	Y
46	1847.10.20	Monterey	Two Indians Domingo and Manuel found guilty of murder and executed in Monterey.	Californian, Monterey 10-20-1847	Y
47	1847.12.08	Monterey	From this day forward any person who sells, exchanges or gives spirituous liquor to an Indian shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$100 and be imprisoned for not less than three and not more than six months; 1/2 of the fine goes to the informer and the rest to benefit of the town	Californian, Monterey 12-08-1847	Y
48	1848.00.00	Bidwell Bar	Bidwell used approximately 20 Indians to pan for gold at Bidwell Bar from 1848 to 1849, realizing about \$100,000. He used the profits to buy Bidwell Ranch. Samuel Neal also had about 20 Indians working his claim. He took out about \$110,000 during the same time. Neal's Indians were instructed to bring him \$100 per day, then they could quit for the day. Sometimes they would complete their task by 10:00am. Bidwell paid the Indians with scarves and clothing.	Granville Stuart Journals and Reminiscences by Phillips	

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49	1848.01.15	Sonoma	Indian relations letter to editor from "Pacific". "Indians and particularly those in California, are as we all know mentally and morally, an inferior order of our race; are unfit and incapable of being associated with whites on any terms of equality or of being governed by the same laws; and if retained among us, must necessarily have a code and treatment applicable to their peculiar character and condition."	California Star 1-15-1848	Y
50	1848.01.21	Napa	"A trip across the bay" describes Napa Valley soil, trees, water, Arroya of Napa; 2 pages	California Star 1-21-1848	Y
51	1848.01.29	California	Letter to editor from "Humanitas" regarding previous letters from "Pacific" about Indians. "The policy of our government towards them (Indians) is leniency, the basis of which is the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, remembering they are the children of nature, the owners and occupants of the soil we inherit, and if we want their labor, let it be conditional, that they be permitted to change employers at their discretion."	California Star 1-29-1848	Y
52	1848.04.28	California	Article about refraining from sallying forth against a weak and ignorant people, burning their villages, butchering their women and children, returning at night with our saddle horn loaded with scalps. Let it be borne in mind we do not render ourselves a whit more secure from Indian depredations by indiscriminate slaughter. Goes on to state to follow the law to punish the guilty parties and eventually the Indian people will conform to the white society.	Placer Times 4-28-1848	Y
53	1849.00.00	Sutter's Fort	John Sutter releases 8 Hawaiian workers he brought with him from Hawaii who had been working for him since 1839 (they leave the fort). It is believed they became associated with local Indian tribes. (See 1853 1.00)	History & People of Sutter's Fort, by Sutter's Fort State Historic Park	
54	1849.02.20	California	Long Article on Indian slavery. A series of articles were passed by the citizens of San Francisco regarding several issues.	Alta California 2-20-1849	Y
55	1849.05.10	California	A group of Indians broke into a white mining camp and stole rifles killing several whites. The article states there will be trouble in the mountains this summer after what has occurred, revenge will be sought by both sides. Many a solitary white man will be cruelly murdered by Indians and many an Indian picked off by a mountaineer's rifle.	Alta California 5-10-1849	Y
56	1849.05.12	Cosumnes River	Murder of Hollingsworth by Indian criminals. Same issue describes in detail the massacre of these Indians by William Daylor.	Placer Times 5-12-1849	Y
57	1849.05.12	Bear Creek	Letter to editor talks about the murder of Hollingsworth by the Indians as well as new diggings	Placer Times 5-12-1849	Y
58	1849.09.01	California	The issue of rights was discussed in detail in forming the new constitution. The rights of Indians and Negroes was hotly debated throughout the entire convention. The Indian issue saw a split between two factions those that felt the Indians had no rights and those that felt they had the same rights as any man. There was a lot of back and forth recorded in the minutes of the convention. The issue was debated in the context of California as a free state and not a slave state. After two months, eventually it was decided to exclude the Indians and Negroes as having no rights because they were not citizens of the state because they could not understand the concept and the responsibility that went with citizenship. It was agreed the issue should be looked at in the future when it was appropriate.	The Debates in the Convention of California on the Formation of the State Constitution. Sept and October 1849, published 1850	
59	1850.00.00	Chico	In early 1850, General Bidwell, assisted by Michael Nye, then a famous Indian fighter and a popular man among the Whites, joined the Indians of the Bidwell Rancheria in pursuing a band of mountain Indians who had attacked the Bidwell Indians.	History of Butte County 1918	
60	1850.03.11	San Francisco	Two articles about "Indian butcheries". These articles center on the Napa area. Articles talk about the hostilities of both the whites and the Indians.	Daily Alta California 3-11-1850	Y

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61	1850.03.13	San Francisco	Our Indian tribes, long letter to future settlers about the conditions in The article downplays the Indian difficulties and assures the reader the area is safe.	Daily Alta California 3-13-1850	Y
62	1850.03.19	San Francisco	Article about Indian starvation and outrages by whites. Several whites were recently arrested in the Sonoma area.	Daily Alta California 3-19-1850	Y
63	1850.03.28	San Francisco	Trouble with the Indians on the Stanislaw - Article about two mules being stolen and finding the mules at an Indian camp. The meeting between Indians and the whites erupted into hostilities.	Daily Alta California 3-28-1850	Y
64	1850.04.05	Deer Creek	12 men attacked a party of Indians whom they accused of stealing animals. They killed four or five Indians and one squaw. After running some time, the Indians turned to fight gaining a strong hold in a rocky part of the mountains. The Indians wounded two of the whites. The siege lasted two days during which the Indians lost 17 men and one squaw beside those before mentioned. A party of 200 was organized at Deer Creek and is expected to start a pursuit.	Sacramento Transcript, 4-5-1850	Y
65	1850.04.13	Sacramento	Assemblyman Brown introduced Assembly Bill # 129, "An Act for the Government and Protection of Indians" This bill talked about punishment of Indians as well as authorized the indenture of vagrant Indians by whites. Indian children could be indentured until they reached the age of 18 for males and 15 for females. Adults could be indentured by whites who paid fines incurred by Indians levied by the Justice of the Peace until the fines were paid back in full. The whites were required to provide proper food and clothing. Unfortunately, this law was abused by some whites who fought with Indians. The parents would be killed and the children sold into indentured slavery for \$25 to \$75 each. The law came under scrutiny in the 1860s when the civil war broke out and Lincoln released the slaves. The law also stated Indians could not testify against whites in trials, although they could register complaints with a Justice of the Peace. An Indian was defined in 1850 as anyone with 50% Indian blood, in 1851 it was modified to anyone with 25% Indian blood.	Early California Laws and Policies Related to California Indians by Kimberly Johnston-Dodds, Prepared at the request of Senator John L.Burton. Published September 2002	
66	1850.05.09		"Bloody doings on the North Fork"; Some twenty miles above Auburn, Indians killed 2 miners without warning. A company of about 20 men from Auburn and Kelly's Bar were in pursuit of the Indians and found them in a valley near Illinoistown, thought to be 100 strong. They were armed with bows and arrows and one gun. The whites immediately fired upon the Indians resulting in 25 dead bodies being found after. The scalps were exhibited in Auburn. It is believed by many of the miners that white men are among the Indians inciting them to hostilities with a German doctor leading them. A meeting was held for the purpose of scouring the country and making war with the Indians and 15-20 volunteers enrolled. It is felt that men have the right to defend themselves but also fear that the Indians have not always been dealt with in the right spirit of the country.	Sacramento Transcript 5-9-1850	Y
67	1850.07.10	Rich Bar-Gold Lake	Gold discovered while searching for Gold Lake in Plumas County. This brought many people north of the West Branch. Gold Lake was a story circulated by Tom Stoddard, a miner who had become lost in the mountains and claimed to find a lake in 1949 whose shores were lined with gold. Many miners would try and find Gold Lake, but to no avail. Rich Bar was a discovery on such an expedition. The story was also, probably, responsible for the miners coming to the Rich Gulch, Frenchtown, Spanishtown area.	History of Rich Bar A Blue Ribbon Gold Camp by Jim Young 1983	
68	1851.00.00	California	Wozencraft Indian agent declaration "To the people living and trading among the Indians in the state of California"	Flyer from 1851, exact date unknown	Y

69	1851.01.14	San Francisco	Long article by the newly assigned Indian agents about to begin the process of treaty negotiations with Indian Tribes throughout the state. The article asks the people of California to exercise restraint. The agents acknowledge the Indians have caused problems and in some cases the response by whites is understandable but it also states there has been much life sacrificed and ill feelings generated unnecessarily. It goes on to state "All good citizens and emigrants are interested in restoring to the frontier settlements the peaceful and amiable relations which once so happily existed between them and the Indians. It is essential to the character of the State, and indeed of the United States, as a civilized and Christian nation, that a stop should be put to the shedding of blood." It points out both sides are subject to the same laws.	San Francisco Alta California 1-14-1851	Y
70	1851.01.15	San Francisco	Long article in response to the article by the Indian agents regarding the current difficulties. It goes on to state in detail the plight of the Indians and questions the justice that has been applied to them. It states the destruction of the tribes will cost the lives of many valuable citizens.	San Francisco Alta California 1-15-1851	Y
71	1851.08.01	Chico	Meeting at Bidwell's Ranch in Chico to sign "Treaty of Friendship" with the local Indians. 10 tribes, 300 Indians, met with representatives of the Federal Government (O.M. Wozencraft, Indian Agent, Edward Fitzgerald, Brevet Major First Dragoons, George Stoneman, Lt. First Dragoons, Thomas Wright, 2nd Lt. Second Infantry were present) to establish a reservation that stretched from Chico to Nimshe, then to Cherokee, and finally just north of Oroville. Nine tribes signed the agreement; the Concow Chief, Kulmeh, refused to sign. The Concows wanted to keep their village Taiyum Koyo and their hunting territory. Bidwell remarked later that jackets had been brought as gifts for the Chiefs. The Chiefs also wanted shirts and pantaloons which were not available, so they threw the jackets on the ground. Bidwell also stated that the Chiefs were not very much different from the other Indians. The Federal Government never ratified the treaty. See Sept 15, 1859	The Indians of the Chico Rancheria by Dorothy Hill, John Bidwell & California by Gillis & Magliari 2004	
72	1851.12.30	Pence Ranch	First recorded disturbance with Indians in Butte County occurred near Pence Ranch in Messilla Valley. On New Year's Eve, a party of six or seven Indians stayed at Pence's Ranch, one was the Concow Chief. Pence had been suspicious of the Indians. Later that night Pence's cattle disappeared, the Concow Indians also had left. The next morning Pence pursued the Indians, wounding the Indian Chief with a bullet in the hip. Later the Chief was found and brought to Pence who hanged him from a tree next to the post office on Pence's Ranch. The cattle were found several days later.	History of Butte County 1882	
73	1852.03.01	Los Angeles	Talks about the Mormon encampment and the Indians. Also talks about the "San Luis Rey Indian, Cosmo by name, was brought to Capt. Lovell, commandant of the post at that place." This Indian confessed to all that he knew about the murdering of the four Americans at Agua Caliente and the plundering of Mr. Warner's house. "The inhabitants of this region have concluded that Indian warriors are better than American warriors, cheaper, quicker, safer, allowing the glory and honor to be equally divided."	Daily Alta California 3-1-1852	Y
74	1852.03.01	Shasta	Thirty Indians killed; party of Cottonwood Indians went to McKinney's ranch a few miles above Reading's and stole a few blankets and other thefts. McKinney's son went in pursuit of the Indians and never returned. His body was found with the head decapitated. A party of men then gave chase to the Indians and killed 30 without losing any of their own men.	Daily Alta California 3-1-1852	Y

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75	1852.04.20	Concow	Letter home by John Silva printed in the Clinton Democrat talks about living in Concow with Dr Thompson and settling this past year on 160 acres among the Indians. They are currently planting various crops. The Indians in the area work for clothing. (Note: Dr Thompson was one of the first settlers in the Concow Valley; shortly afterward he was followed by Charles Mullen and his son William also George G. Marquis. All settled in the area of the current Concow Lake)	Clinton Democrat, Pennsylvania 4-20-1852	Y
76	1852.04.23	California	Article about a bill for the state to issue bonds to pay for expenses for the Mariposa, Second El Dorado, Utah, Los Angeles and Monterey expeditions against the Indians. The expeditions were called out by the Governor of the state. The opposition stated the deeds were carried out before a bill was passed to fund them and before a treaty was made.	Sacramento Daily Union 4-23-1852	Y
77	1852.07.03	Chico	More Indian difficulties - The Indians on Chico Creek have recently been committing depredations, stealing stock & etc. On Saturday Major Bidwell and a company of men started in pursuit of the Indians, who made for the mountains.	Daily Alta California 7-3-1852	Y
78	1852.07.09	Shasta	Shasta correspondence, Indian difficulties, Indians stealing animals, Miner killed by Indians, article claims these difficulties have been going on for three years.	Sacramento Daily Union, 7-9-1852	Y
79	1852.10.00	California	\$250,000 set aside to establish 5 California Indian Reservations---each contained 25,000 acres. The first was established at Taejon (1853), in Southern California.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
80	1853.01.00	Beatson Hollow (Between Morris Ravine and Oregon City)	Picas Indians attacked Wyamis Indian Village at night. The Picas, a warlike mountain tribe, were very fierce--the miners called them Tiger Indians. Most of the Wyamis Indians were killed. Indian Charlie, a Wyamis orphan, later lived with Mr. Morrison near Oregon City. The Wyamis had Hawaiian like features. Fremont, the Pathfinder, had brought Hawaiians with him on an early expedition and they settled near where the Feather River flows into the Sacramento River. (Note: Sutter had Hawaiian workers he released in 1848.)	Anna Morrison Reed 1849-1921 by Keller	
81	1853.00.00	Pence Ranch	Tiger Indians came to the valley and stole cattle from Clark's Ranch. A company of seven men, with Mr. Pence as Captain, chased the Indians. In time, several Indians were hung by the group. Later, the main camp was found and 25 Indians were killed. (This tribe's village, Tigres or Tagus, was located near Magalia in a canyon leading to the West Branch of the Feather River).	History of Butte County 1882. Granville Stuart Journals and Reminiscences, Arthur H Clark Company 1925. Names and Locations of some Ethnographic Patwin and Maidu Indian Villages, Robert Heizer and Thomas Hester 1970	

82	1853.01.22	Pence Ranch	More Indian Difficulties - Death of a Chief: Article written at Lyon's Ranch, Messilla Valley, Butte County, Ca (later named Pence's Ranch). Article in The Marysville Herald dated Jan 15th gave an account of an affray with the Indians which resulted in the death of eighteen or twenty. Yesterday evening information was received that the old Chief was at Frenchtown, a mining settlement across the West Branch, four or five miles distant, openly threatening vengeance upon the whites for the severe castigation they had received. A party of eight was immediately formed, and at 6 o'clock set out from Hastings Ranch, crossed the river, arrested and brought back the old chief, arriving at 11 o'clock. After binding him, a strong guard was placed over him to prevent the possibility of his escape, until the next morning. He was removed about a mile to Lyon's Ranch, and after a short deliberation, it was unanimously resolved to hang him at once. Arrangements were soon made and the redoubtable old brave, who has figured so conspicuously in every Indian affray of importance in this region, since the introduction of the whites, after calmly surveying the preparations made for his execution, met his fate with consummate bravery. He was suspended by the neck to a limb of an old oak in the neighborhood. The vote deciding upon this course was unanimous, but there is at least one who strongly doubts the policy or justice of the proceedings. Time will show. There are still two chiefs remaining, and a tribe that can muster at least 250 fighting men, in the immediate neighborhood of a small scattered population of exposed and defenseless whites. What course they together with their allies, the Tigres and Nimshevs, will prevail remains to be seen. (It is supposed the Indian Chief was the Concow Chief, Kulmeh, who didn't sign the treaty in 1851. See 8-1-1851. Editor's Note: Frenchtown was a white mining settlement so the Chief must have spoken some English.)	San Francisco Alta California 1-22-1853	Y
83	1853.01.22	Frenchtown	Frenchtown - New and rich diggings have just been discovered between the West Branch and the North Fork of Feather River. Coyote Diggings at Frenchtown and Flat Diggings at Rich Gulch, one mile from Frenchtown, which have been opened less than a week, yield from one to four ounces per day, to the hand. One lump of pure gold, taken from Coyote Diggings at Frenchtown weighed \$129. Some very rich quartz veins are in the neighborhood, which have never been worked.	Daily Alta California 1-22-1853	Y
84	1853.02.19	Mariposa	Indian disturbances in Mariposa - Letter states Indian difficulties in this area have been exaggerated. Issues have been about stealing by Indians.	Weekly Alta California 2-19-1853	Y
85	1853.03.05	Tehama County	Article about Indian troubles in Tehama County and Butte County. The Indians have committed so many depredations in the North, of late, that the people are enraged against them, and are ready to knife them, shoot them, or inoculate them with small pox - all of which has been done. Thomas & Toombs have paid 2 men \$100 a month to kill the digger Indians like other beasts of prey. One of them a man named Breckenridge was alone and armed only with a bowie knife when he came across four Indians and attached them. They told him to leave and commenced shooting arrows at him, but undaunted he attached anyway. He succeeded in killing one and took another captive while the other two escaped. He immediately proceeded to moon's ranch where the citizens hung him. On Friday the 25th stock was stolen from Mr. Carter of Butte County valued at \$3,000. Goes on to talk about a party of 12 men tracking the Indians where they were hid out in a cave. Capt Geo Rose shot the first Indian, in all 13 were killed as they left the cave. Three Chiefs of different tribes as well as well as three women used as shields were killed. Three women and five children were captured. Capt Rose took one child and Mr. Lattimer another. The rest were dispersed among the group,	Alta California 3-5-1853	Y

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86	1853.07.00	West Branch	Indians killed 10 Chinese miners on the West Branch. A pursuit was made and the Indian camp was found 1 mile away; 40 to 60 Indians were killed by the white and Chinese pursuers. (Granville Stuart also talks about this in his journals. He indicated that 2 Chinese were killed on the West Branch by Concow Indians; 16 whites and 12 Chinese went after the Indians. Several of the Chinese had shotguns, but they didn't know how to shoot, so they would close their eyes when they used them and shot both barrels at once. He thought only a few Indians were actually killed. He also stated the Indians did not like the Chinese because they thought they were another tribe of Indians).	History of Butte County 1882. Granville Stuart Journals and Reminiscences, Arthur H Clark Company 1925.	
87	1853.00.00	Cherokee	40 Indians died at Rancheria near Cherokee from pneumonia. It is estimated there were 50 Rancherias in Butte County in 1853. It is estimated up to that time, 800 Indians died in all of Butte County on Rancherias.	Konkow Valley Band of Maidu web Page	
88	1854.03.04	Frenchtown	Meeting at the store of J.I. Stewart in Frenchtown to address the problem of some miners taking advantage of Indian women who come to their cabins cold and starving. Some are as young as 12 years old. F.Y. Johnson is elected President and Edward Pope Secretary of a committee called "Friends of Humanity" to write a resolution that was printed in the Butte Record. The resolution states that anyone aware of such actions by friends of human nature will contact the Justice of the Peace and ask the District Attorney to seek prosecution. If the law cannot handle the issue, the miners will take justice into their own hands. L.C. Goodman, James McKay, James Cannon and T.E. Cannon were also committee members. (The meeting was held on February 14, 1854)	Butte Record 3-4-1854	Y
89	1854.09.01	Tehama County-Nome Lackee Reservation	Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, the second of five reservations in California, was founded in Tehama County in September. It was located 60 miles northeast of Round Valley and southwest of Red Bluff--no reservation was to exceed 25,000 acres. The Indian population at Nome Lackee was 800 in Oct 1854 and 1000 in Aug 1865, consisting of Pit River, Trinity and Nevada Indians. The total California Indian population was estimated at 61,000. There was an investigation against Indian Agent Geiger who assumed control in 1857, resulting in his being relieved of duty in 1859. There was no serious management of the reservation after that. By 1862, the reservation was in serious decline with most of the Indians gone by the end of 1864. Those remaining, were sent to Round Valley (Nome Cult Farm, see June 1856). The Tehama reservation was formally closed in 1866 and the land was sold off in 1870. (The site is approximately 12 west of Corning - Take Corning Rd. west to Osborn Rd., proceed 3.9 mi on Osborn Rd.)	"Killing for Land in Early California" by Frank Baumgardner 2005, The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation 1854-1870 by Hislop	
90	1855.05.11	Concow	Article about the Concows inviting Neal's Indians to visit them on the West Branch of the Feather River. While regaling (entertaining) themselves with the Chemuck presented them by their hosts a fight ensued, three of the guests were decapitated. This it seems was a modest attempt on the part of the Concows to exercise the <i>Lex talionis</i> and square accounts with their guests, who, on some former occasion, paid them a similar compliment.	Sacramento Daily Union 5-11-1855	Y
91	1855.10.01	Mendocino County-Mendocino Indian Reservation	The third of five reservations in California was surveyed in Oct, 1855 and consisted of 25,000 acres near present day Fort Bragg. The reservation was established in Spring 1856. The reservation closed in March 1886.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
92	1856.00.00	Chico	Per the 1918 history, some Indians went to Bidwell's Rancho for the purpose of fighting Bidwell's Indians. They had taken charge of the Indian houses and in attempting to dislodge them, Major Bidwell was fired upon. Mr. Schaeffer, his miller, was shot through the lungs and lived but a short time. Five Indians were killed. Bidwell later stated about this incident that the valley Indians made their own arrows but purchased their bows from the mountain Indians. This time the mountain Indians actually entered his Rancheria and went into the homes of the Indians and would not leave. He used force to remove them.	History of Butte County 1918, John Bidwell & California by Gillis & Magliari 2004	

93	1856.06.14	Mendocino County Nome Cult Farm	Nome Cult Farm, consisting of 5,000 acres, started by Simon Storms to support the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation near present day Fort Bragg. Located in Round Valley, the general area had a population of about 12,000 Indians before Nome Cult Farm was founded. Population of Nome Cult Farms in 1857 was about 2100 Indians. Note: this would later be expanded (because of its remote location) and become the Round Valley Indian Reservation when Mendocino and Nome Lackee Indian Reservations were closed. (See 1854 & 1855).	"Killing for Land in Early California" by Frank Baumgardner 2005	
94	1856.07.14	Yreka	Modoc Indians: Murder of packer in Rogue River Valley near the summit of Siskiyou mountain. Messrs. Taylor & McDermitt came upon the scene of the "ox team tragedy" and fired upon by Indians. A party of 20 men went in pursuit and extracted Tule Lake arrows from dead animals that were used by the Modoc tribe.	Sacramento Union 7-14-1856	Y
95	1856.08.14	Oroville	An Indian fight took place about 2 miles down river on the opposite side. It was between a tribe who had their Rancheria down the river and a tribe from the West Branch. They sent arrows into each others ranks with savage earnestness. As far as could tell, 2 Indians were killed and several injured.	Daily Butte Record 8-14-1856	Y
96	1856.08.16	Oroville	Indian sports: Numerous children of the forest seem delighted with progress and civilization. Citizens witnessed their shooting at small coin stuck to the top of a stick. They are very expert with bow and arrow.	Butte Record 8-16-1856	Y
97	1856.08.22	Chico	Article about Indian fight six miles from Chico between Bidwell's Indians and a tribe that belonged across the river. It seems to be a periodical affair with these savages. They fought on an appointed day at the spot named and with such a much system and regularity as their more civilized brethren. The struggle was carried on for several hours and with a savage fierceness equal to any contest that has been witnessed for a long time. There is a peculiarity in this mode of warfare that we presume is not generally known. It is that when in the heat of a conflict - arrows flying as thick as hail - and the air is rent with the hideous war cry - little children, by mutual consent, are sent into the ranks of the enemy to pick up the poisonous arrows that have missed their mark, and return them to the quiver of the hostile parent to again be sent whizzing into the enemy's ranks. There were 10 or 12 injured and 2 killed.	Daily Butte Record 8-22-1856	Y
98	1856.08.27	Nome Lackee Reservation	Quoted article from Marysville Express about a shooting at Nome Lackee. A man named Clark went to the reservation to retrieve a squaw taken there for protection. They had been living near Stoney Creek when she was taken by a man named Cade because she was mistreated, and brought to Nome Lackee. Clark went to the reservation and was confronted by Mr. Stevenson who asked he follow him to the reservation office. As they approached their horses, Clark drew his gun and shot Stevenson in the leg. Stevenson rushed Clark, took the gun and knocked him senseless. Clark will be tried for kidnapping and assault with intent to commit murder.	Daily Butte Record 8-27-1856	Y
99	1856.10.25	Klamath	The white deer skin dance: The Indians of Klamath county have been holding a grand fandango at the mouth of Trinity river and from Happy Camp to the reservation near the ocean. At least 1,000 natives participated in the festivities.	Butte Record 10-25-1856	Y
100	1856.11.22	Merced	The Mariposa Gazette says the Indians on the South Fork and upper parts of the main Merced River are very dissatisfied with salmon fishing there due to two dams.	Butte Record 11-22-1856	Y

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101	1856.11.29	Oroville/Nome Lackee	Indian boy about 10 years old found nearly too drunk to walk. Judge Jones had him in charge and learned the boy, who speaks English, was given the liquor by a Chinaman. They should prosecute anyone who sells spirits to an Indian. Steps are being taken to remove Yuba Indians to Nome Lackee Reservation. Also Yuba and Digger Indians had a fight.	Butte Record 11-29-1856	Y
102	1856.12.26	Oroville	Oroville Guard is formed and remained in existence until July 5, 1857 when a fire destroyed their armory. The guard would reorganize again four years later. See May 26, 1861	California State Militia and National Guard Unit Histories (On line)	
103	1857.02.10	Indian Rancheria- Thompson's Flat	About a half mile below Oroville near the old Indian rancheria, one of the richest sections of diggings in this region of the country was discovered a few weeks ago. The ground for 2 or 3 miles below the rancheria has been staked off at intervals and 200 people were present at a meeting held yesterday. Water is supplied to the miners from the ditch which runs through Thompson's Flat.	Oroville Daily Butte Record 2-10-1857	Y
104	1857.03.13	California	Bill to issue State bonds to pay for the expedition against the Siskiyou Indians in 1856. The request is for \$200,000 in bonds to be sold. Argument against states the bill is to be paid by Federal money when it becomes available by Congress. Author states these bonds are to cover the costs until then (apparently Congress has not taken up the issue yet).	Sacramento Daily Union 3-13-1857	Y
105	1857.03.20	Yreka	Article questioning if poison was used in the Modoc War of 1853 by Capt Wright to kill Indians as has been commonly believed. He supposedly was going to invite the Indians to a feast on poison meat. An Indian in Capt Wright's company supposedly warned the other Indians avoiding their death.	Daily Alta California 3-20-1857	Y
106	1857.04.09	San Francisco	Report of Committee of Indian Affairs. Talks about the Governor wanting to transport the Indians outside the state. A rebuttal is given to that proposal and suggests the government missed its opportunity for resolution by not offering to buy the Indian lands.	Daily Alta California 4-9-1857	Y
107	1857.04.24	Oroville-Yreka	Rich claim in Oroville is located on an old Indian burial ground. In same issue, "The Modocs Friendly": Modoc Chief La Lakes returned to Yreka and expressed great desire to enter into terms of lasting peace with the whites.	Sacramento Daily Union 4-24-1857	Y

108	1857.05.12	Concow Valley	Article about a trip into the mountains and Concow Valley. Author only identified as H. They took the Dogtown stage to Pence's Ranch where they took pack mules to Frenchtown and then Spanishtown. Talks about the trail thru Concow and Flea <u>villages</u> to Kimshew. (Note: The article does not mention any Indians, had they moved farther north? or were they working as laborers for miners and the road builders so they were not any problem? Indian labor was not that uncommon in the mines). It does mention staying at a cabin near Flea Valley and meeting a Mr. Stanford there. He was partners with Mr. Fairbanks from Frenchtown and they were starting a ranch and going to build a public house (hotel, later operated by Duensing) at Flea Valley. There was a lot of traffic to the area last summer as there was a need for lumber for the ditches to carry water in the areas below. Mr. Fargo and Mr. Evans visited the cabin the following morning. They talked about the good wagon road from Spanishtown to 1 mile short of Flea Valley used to haul lumber for the fluming on the Frenchtown Ditch. (Apparently they traveled via mule on the ridge north of the road mentioned, now Concow Road.) (Note: In Sept 1857, there was a report about votes for District Judge, Concow Valley cast 16 votes, Spanishtown cast 90 votes, Frenchtown 30 votes. The new town of Spanishtown located at the current Pinkston Road and Concow Road had been a force bringing large numbers of miners to the area for about 18 months at that time. 12 months later it was almost completely abandoned, miners leaving for Dogtown and Helltown. There were a series of articles in the Butte Record about Spanishtown between early 1856 and late 1857. 12 people were killed and many injured in local fights. In one fight 100 gun shots were reported in a fight between the miners. This may have scared the local Indian population in Concow Valley, encouraging them to move on)	Daily Butte Record 5-12-1857. Amazingly little has been written on Spanishtown. See newspaper articles on line at yankeehillhistory.com in the Archives section on Spanishtown. They are not included in this timeline. There is also an issue of the Yankee Hill Dispatch on the subject of Spanishtown on line at yankeehillhistory.com in the Newsletter section..	Y
109	1857.05.19	Oroville	Article about an Indian walking the streets intoxicated. He was arrested for apparently buying a bottle of the "O be Joyful". It turns out his wife had been the subject of desperate love by a man at Thompsons Flat. The Indian was set free.	Daily Butte Record 5-19-1857	Y
110	1857.06.13	Nome Cult Reservation	Mr. Storms of Nome Cult reservation meets Col. Henley preparing to drive 600 head of cattle to the reservation. Also talks about Col. Henley's involvement with the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.	Daily Butte Record 6-13-1857	Y
111	1857.08.24	Yreka	Pit River Indians and Lalakes tribe from Klamath River are feuding.	Sacramento Daily Union 8-24-1857	Y
112	1857.09.01	Nome Lackee Reservation	M.R. Morgan 1st Lt, 3rd artillery writes report to Major W.W. Mackall in San Francisco. The Indians from Yuba County are not satisfied on the reservation. They every now and then run away in squads. Some are caught and brought back; others escape to their old homes. In Oroville and on the Feather River where they formerly lived, some worked for farmers, others in the mines. They got money and found out its uses. There was an abundance of fish and other things that are not available on the reservation. On the reservation they are furnished with flour and clothes and nothing else. Living with the whites they understand the value of money. Some will work on the reservation, others will not. There is no inducement to work. If they were paid to work on the reservation I believe they would not leave. The number of Indians on the reservation at this time is about 800. There is sickness in every cabin and among the whites. The Physician is also sick and unable to make his rounds.	Destruction of California Indians - by Robert Heizer 1974	

113	1857.09.17	Oroville	Article about Mr. Titus, sub-agent from Nome Lackee, visiting Oroville at the request of citizens to assist in the removal of Indians in the area because they were a general nuisance. After touring the area, a surprising number of encampments were observed; women being in quite the majority. The women were complaining about their boys being taken by whites and they begged and pleaded for their return. Six wagons were brought in and filled with Indians and their stuff. The bucks in high glee were pushing them, stopping every now and then by a signal from Old Walkatow to stop and give three cheers, which were always given with vigor, aided by the stimulated vigor of a large bottle of Minie-Gin. At Meyers Ranch, there was a halt and many a melon found its way into the wagons, thanks to the generosity of the proprietor. They stopped at Butte Creek where Mr. Titus had the precaution to have beef and flour conveyed from Major Bidwell's. There being wood and water in abundance, their fires were soon kindled. After preparing a meal, they sang and sung into sleep to dream of beef and red shirts.	Daily Butte Record 9-17-1857	Y
114	1858.01.01	Concow	Tax records reflect large portions of what was the Concow Indians home has been claimed by different settlers including Joseph Mullen, A.W. Thompson, Wm. Mullen, E.P. Green, Alfred Brown, E.R. Dodge, Allen Elliot, Lorenzo Fice, G.G. Marquis.	1858 Tax records, Butte Country	
115	1858.03.06	Nome Cult Farm	Mr Wm. Stevens and Mr Wm. Mantel accompanied by an Indian, started from Cold Spring Valley toward the reservation on Feb 22nd, and that while crossing the South Fork of the Eel River, Mr Stevens drowned. Mr. Mantel and the Indians were later attacked by a party of hostile Indians who shot Mr. Mantel. The Indian escaped and returned to the reservation with the news.	Daily Butte Record 3-6-1858	Y
116	1858.04.15	Nome Cult Farm	Capt. Storms and his wife came over from Nome Cult Reservation last week and reported a great depth of snow on the summit. They made the trip in safety.	Daily Butte Record 4-15-1858	Y
117	1858.05.10	Honey Lake	Indian fight near Honey Lake, 20 Indians killed. Mormons, who were on their way from Oregon to Honey Lake, were robbed of their cattle by Indians, who subsequently offered to exchange the cattle for flour. When the proposition was accepted and the rascally red skins obtained possession of the flour, they refused to give up the cattle. A party from Honey Lake who were in pursuit of cattle which had been stolen, joined the Mormons and battled the Indians. The fight lasted for 2 or 3 hours and resulted in the death of 20 Indians and the wounding of 2 whites.	Daily Butte Record 5-10-1858	Y
118	1858.05.11	Plumas County	Pah-Utahs, Pit River and Kimshew Indians are all at Big Meadows (now Lake Almanor) and work against the whites at Honey Lake and Humbug Valleys.	Daily Butte Record 5-11-1858	Y
119	1858.05.12	Concow	Red Bluff Beacon - Two men known as Italian John and John Kennedy left Concow Valley near Spanishtown six weeks earlier, both miners headed for the North Fork of the Feather River (going to Big Bar, 15 miles from Spanishtown). They have not been seen by any white men since. The Concow Indians say they have been murdered by the Kimshew Indians. The people of Concow feel the murders have been done by the Kimshew and the tribe should be exterminated immediately. Article from The Daily Butte Record 5-8-1858.	Red Bluff Beacon 5-12-1858	Y
120	1858.05.12	Concow	Same story as above reprinted by the San Francisco Alta about the two miners missing for six weeks.	Daily Alta California 5-12-1858	Y

121	1858.05.19	Tehama County	Six head of cattle were stolen from the ranch of Mr. Bacon of Antelope Creek. A party was raised to find the Indians. They found seven Indians on the ridge but were not able to get close enough to shoot them. The Indians said the whites were not fighters and to send their women after them. The Indians stated they were keeping the horses. Later, Jack Wiatt was able to shoot one Indian and take him capture. In plain English, he said they were Inskip Indians and there were many Indians taking part in the stealing. He also said he learned English at Cold Spring Valley. One other Indian was shot with buckshot and fell but later fled. They came across him later and killed him; they stated he was hurt too bad to return with them. The writer said this seemed rather harsh and hoped Lt. Deyer would return and help subdue the Indians so that this was not repeated again. Writer also feels many involved with Indian affairs are spending too much time attending political events and not enough time working on Indian affairs. Capt. Storms of Nome Cult is the only exception.	Red Bluff Beacon 5-19-1858	Y
122	1858.05.19	Tehama County	Article about Capt. Deyer camped at Antelope Mill. He states his objective is to round up the Indians at Battle Creek, Deer Creek, Antelope, Salt and Mill Creeks. Writer states these areas are infested with hostile Indians aided by whites. He hopes the Captain will hang the first paleface digger thief he finds as the white Indians are regarded inferior in all respects to the red ones.	Red Bluff Beacon 5-19-1858	Y
123	1858.05.26	Tehama County	Citizens of Antelope issue a letter condemning the Indian Agent at the Nome-Lackee Reservation for being remiss in his duties. The citizens announce they are banding together to rid Butte Creek and surrounding areas of the Indians even if that means exterminating them. Talks about whites helping the Indians. List names of all individuals who signed letter.	Red Bluff Beacon 5-26-1858	Y
124	1858.05.28	Tehama County	Article about seven gentlemen and five ladies traveling to Yreka, who were attacked by 400 Indians at Goose Lake. Two whites were injured, 50 Indians killed---they took 15 scalps. S.C. Higgins received ten wounds, nine by arrows. Ruff Elliot was shot in the head with an arrow, both are expected to live. Stiles, Stone, Ward and Moral of Tehama were seen at Honey Lake. They had no problems but there were Indians, many are hostile in the area.	Red Bluff Beacon 5-28-1858	Y
125	1858.06.09	Chico	Article describing troubles with Indians in the area. Locals residing between Rock Creek and Chico say they have seen a group of Chico Indians, known as Ned's Indians, in the area with guns, bows and arrows, they feel are the culprits.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-9-1858	Y
126	1858.06.16	Concow	Mr. Patten informs us that an Indian fight occurred opposite White Rock (four miles above Oroville) between the Hollilupe Indians and the Concows. The Hollilupe were fishing in the river and were surprised by the Concows who had guns. One Hollilupe was killed, several others injured. The Concows were frightened away by the appearance of a white man with a gun on the opposite bank.	Daily Butte Record 6-16-1858	Y
127	1858.06.16	Butte County	People of Antelope Valley form a group called the Antelope Rangers at meeting on June 5th. Issue a number of resolutions regarding the Indians. Because of Indian issues the last two years, they will form a group to stand ready to assist any other group in removing from existence or to a reservation, all the tribes that belong to Tehama and Shasta Counties, also, the northwest portion of the Counties of Butte and Colusa. Indians living with white families since infancy under the age of 14 will be allowed to stay with their white family as guardians. J.D. Hopper-Captain, R.W. Morgan-1st Lt, P. Mooney- 2nd do, J.E. Eels-3rd do, H.C. Dougherty, Chairman, W.H. Bahney, Secretary.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-16-1858	Y

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128	1858.07.01	Nome Lackee Reservation	Superintendent Geiger report that 1,200 acres of wheat were under cultivation. There were 1500 Indians on the reservation, 1000 Nome Lackees, 220 Feather River and Ubas, 250 Wylackies and 100 Noi Mucks.	The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation 1854-1870 by Hislop	
129	1858.08.24	Honey Lake	C. Arnold of Honey Lake arrived in this place on Monday last August 16th. He informed us a party of immigrants from the plains have arrived at that place on their way to Oregon. There were five wagons, quite a number of horses and cattle and they drove several hundred sheep, all of which looked remarkably well. Crawford of Southwest Missouri was at the head. The party had no problems with the Indians, although they saw large numbers of them who wanted to swap and be friendly. All of Crawford's company expressed the opinion that immigration would be even larger next year (1859) than in any year since 1852.	Sacramento Daily Union 8-24-1858	Y
130	1858.08.25	Tehama County	Party of Mill Creek Indians came down and stole 15 sacks of wheat and destroyed large amounts of vegetables belonging to Mr. Riggs. A party came across 40 Indians at Mill Creek but did not engage with them because of the dense brush.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-25-1858	Y
131	1858.09.02	Yankee Hill	Removal of Indians - Article about moving the Indians to the reservation at Nome Lackee. Mentions letter to Mr. Vincent Geiger from Yankee Hill requesting the removal of the Indians from that area (article implies they will be better off at the reservation). The area has been neglected by the Superintendent. Now that the elections are over, we trust he will take care of this issue.	Daily Butte Record 9-2-1858	Y
132	1858.09.15	Nome Lackee Reservation	M.R. Morgan, 1st Lt, 3rd Artillery, writes report to Maj. W.W. Mackall in San Francisco stating that 150 Yuba Indians have been transferred from Oroville to the Nome Lackee Reservation on Sept 10th; 12 white men with wagons brought them in. Some were runaways from the reservation and some had never been there before. Also, reports a great deal of sickness on the reservation. The Trinity Indians and the Wylackies were transported to the farm (Nome Lackee Farm) six miles away in hopes the mortality would diminish, but it seems to be of no avail.	Destruction of California Indians - by Robert Heizer 1974	
133	1858.09.20	Yreka	Modoc Indians from Klamath Lake country told of murders by Indians at the lake of Mose Hart, two other white men and an Indian boy known as "Bull Head". Bonnifield & Co., Moro & Co., Williams & Co., Dr. Kennedy, Sawtell & Co. have all reached bed rock and are averaging about \$12 per day to the land. "From present indications, it is fair to conclude that the town will eventually be completely undermined and a greater number of men employed beneath the surface than upon it." There are 7 permanent salaried employees upon the "sine qua non" of Yreka ditch under management of Jos. Rosborough with capital stock of \$210,000.	Sacramento Daily Union 9-20-1858	Y
134	1858.10.23	Humboldt-Barker's Ranch	Indian Fandango, a Digger jollification about one mile from Barker's ranch, where about 150 Indians including men, women and children, were present though only about 50 warriors participated. It was the War Dance and article talks about how the Indians were dressed, gyrations and customs. Also Indian affairs in Humboldt; Capt. Underwood of the U.S. Army with 35 regulars is camped at Pardee's ranch to protect and escort travelers through the hostile Indian country. Note: These articles are from Nevada National and Trinity Journal, respectively, and are reprinted in the Butte Record)	Butte Record 10-23-1858	Y

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135	1858.10.30	Sacramento	Article about Gen. J. A. Sutter relinquishing claim to some of his land south of Sacramento for the benefit of the settlers. Many people had already taken residence on lands he owned but was not using so he decided to relinquish title of these lands. A committee was formed and a sum was agreed upon in consideration of his actions. (I, therefore, gave a power of attorney authorizing my attorney in Washington to disclaim for me a location of any lands that might be granted me south of Sacramento and Feather Rivers. Since which time, the action of the settlers is such as to entirely convince me that if they ever did design the fulfillment of their undertaking, they have long since abandoned it). The article goes on to say that he is now trying to reclaim the land.	Weekly Butte Record 10-30-1858	Y
136	1858.11.06	Chico	Agent S.P. Storms of Nome Cult was found in a field early this morning near Sam Neal's Ranch, having been thrown from his horse last night while on his way from Neal's to Lowery's to take the up stage. While insensible, he was robbed of \$500 and his gold watch. When found, his pocket book and valuable papers were scattered upon the ground.	Butte Record 11-6-1858	Y
137	1858.12.04	Humboldt-Yreka	The Humboldt Times announces that another battle had been fought with the Indians on Yager creek in which 3 rancheries were stormed, 6 Indians killed and 5 warriors and 21 squaws and papooses made prisoners. They were to be sent to Yreka where Col. Henley promised to provide for them on some reservation.	Weekly Butte Record 12-4-1858	Y
138	1859.01.02	Nome Cult Farm	New Year's Day, 1859; 4 or 5 drunken ranchers killed Indians from several local ranches and the next day shot 10 or 12 Indians at the reservation.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
139	1859.01.05	Humboldt County	Humboldt Indian expedition - General Kibbe has made prisoners of some 225 Indians from Humboldt County. A group of volunteers under John Olvany of Capt. Messec's company arrived on Thursday. The Indians are frightened and some 40 to 50 have been killed.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-5-1859	Y
140	1859.01.12	California Reservations	Article about the failure of the California reservation system. The employees of the reservations do not understand how to deal with the Indians. The Diggers are a docile group and are easy to deal with. White men are taking squaws on the reservation which does not teach virtue and morality. Mentions the California monks and their success at teaching the Indians to work.	Red Bluff Beacon 1-12-1859	Y
141	1859.01.10	Nome Lackee	The letter is a response by V. E. Geiger to criticism by Gov. Weller of the Indian reservation system. The article challenges the facts as stated by the Governor. (Note: The Indian reservation system was a Federal Government operated system. California government was a reluctant participant. This created conflicts between the two groups.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-10-1859	Y
142	1859.01.12	Humboldt	Further from the North, per Humboldt Times; 17 ranches captured taking 84 prisoners. Gen. Kibbe states only 2 guns were found with Indians.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-12-1859	Y
143	1859.01.12	Tehama County	Reprint of article by the Yreka Chronicle sympathetic to the Indians. Many whites do not regard Indians as any more valuable than a chicken. Should we be surprised by how they behave since we show them little respect?	Red Bluff Beacon 1-12-1859	Y
144	1859.01.20	Round Valley	Indians stole stock of an old man in Round Valley. Several white men missing and are supposed to have been killed by Indians. It is said as well that more than 100 Indians have been killed by whites within 3 or 4 months. Talks about Gen. Kibbe campaign in Humboldt and Trinity counties. Salt spring near Nome Lackee Reservation.	Daily Alta California 1-20-1859	Y

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145	1859.01.27	Humboldt County	Reprint of article printed in Weaverville paper - Battle with the Indians North in Humboldt County, 20 warriors killed and 13 prisoners taken.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-27-1859	Y
146	1859.02.03	Big Bend	A.B. Clark of Yankee Hill files mining claim at Island Bar below Shields Gulch, on the Feather River below Big Bend. Per family stories that same year he takes Yo-He-Ma, the daughter of a Con-cow Chief, as his wife AKA Kitty Clark. (Note: The Yankee Hill Indians (the Che-Es-Sees), a sub group of the Con-cow Indians, were at Shields Gulch in 1859. Their Chief was Uh-Le-Ma. Many of todays Concow Indians (Clarks, Josephsons) are descendants of this marriage. See 1930)	County Records, Mining Claims Book A Page 310. Overland Monthly July 1884, Research by Larry Mauch, Yankee Hill Historical Society	
147	1859.02.09	Humboldt County	Indian War in Humboldt County. The group called up by Governor Weller against the Indians have been very successful. The worst of the Indians have been killed, captured or driven off. They are about to move in on a large number of Indians, from 100 to 200 with fifty to seventy-five guns.	Daily Alta California 2-9-1859	Y
148	1859.00.00	Nome Cult Farm	Con-cow Indians transferred from Mendocino Reservation to Nome Cult Farm (later known as Round Valley) in Spring of 1859. (Note: I believe this is actually the Spring of 1860.)	Chronicles of Camp Wright July 1887	
149	1859.01.10	Nome Lackee	The letter is a response by V. E. Geiger to criticism by Gov. Weller of the Indian reservation system. The article challenges the facts as stated by the Governor. (Note: The Indian reservation system was a Federal Government operated system. California government was a reluctant participant. This created conflicts between the two groups.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-10-1859	Y
150	1859.04.06	Tehama County	Long article about Indian difficulties and robbery in Tehama County. In Antelope Valley, a \$1500 stallion is stolen by Indians. Two miles from Tehama, 2 horses are stolen worth \$700. The Indians are coming seven miles into the valley to steal horses--feel whites are helping the Indians target certain houses.	Red Bluff Beacon 4-6-1859	Y
151	1859.04.06	Tehama County	Hunting Indians - A new plan has been adopted by our neighbors opposite this place to chastise the Indians for their many depredations during the past winter. Some men are hired to hunt them down who are compensated by receiving so much for each scalp, or some other satisfactory evidence that they have been killed. The money has been made up by subscription.	Red Bluff Beacon 4-6-1859	Y
152	1859.04.09	Humboldt	Report on the Indian War in Trinity, Humboldt and Klamath Counties; Gen. Kibbe	Sacramento Daily Union 4-9-1859	Y
153	1859.04.13	Round Valley	Long article reports on difficulties at Round Valley Indian Reservation. Lt. Dillon reports Indians at Round Valley need protection from the whites, not the whites from the Indians, as the local population reports. Rebuttal by whites in article; they feel the military detachment station in Mendocino County is useless and wants them removed. A joint committee of six from the Senate and the House are on their way to make a report on conditions at the reservation.	Red Bluff Beacon 4-13-1859	Y
154	1859.04.13	Tehama County	Two parties of local Indian fighters return from Mill Creek where they were trying to punish the Indians. They saw many Indians but the terrain was too rough and the creek was rising so they did not accomplish their purpose.	Red Bluff Beacon 4-13-1859	Y
155	1859.04.13	Tehama County	Suggests a petition be signed to ask Gov. Weller to authorize Gen. Kibbe to receive a volunteer company from the county to deal with Indians in the area. Gen. Kibbe recently conducted a successful operation against the Indians in Klamath and Humboldt.	Red Bluff Beacon 4-13-1859	Y

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156	1859.04.16	Long's Bar	A Cherokee or Wyandotte Indian named Frank Tuckworth was murdered by four Digger Indians at Long's Bar on Tuesday. The body was found the next morning and was much mutilated and the head was crushed. On Sunday, two of the murderers were arrested and taken before Justice Campbell at Thompson's Flat. They are both in jail. The four Indians are supposed to be the ones who murdered and buried a Delaware Indian on the bar opposite Oroville two months ago.	Weekly Butte Record 4-16-1859	Y
157	1859.04.23	Round Valley	The following from the Petaluma Journal may be taken with about 75% allowance for exaggeration. We learn that Indian killing is still occurring in the vicinity of the reservation. Through a gentleman just from there, we learn that in the past three weeks 300 to 400 bucks have been killed by the whites. The cause of the wholesale killing is because of the Indian depredations upon the stock of the whites. Women and children are mostly spared by the settlers and taken to the reservation but the bucks are more safely disposed of.	Weekly Butte Record 4-23-1859	Y
158	1859.05.00	Butte County	Elijah R. Potter served with a militia of 50 men formed in Red Bluff to bring in Indians to the reservations; Wm. Byrnes was elected Captain. The militia lasted 4 months. Potter wrote "Partial Transcript of the Historical Events of Round Valley" around 1915 (copy at the Held-Poage Library in Ukiah). He states 1500 Indians were brought in and about 1/2 were Concow and Kimshews, which were really all from the same tribe but from different areas. The rest were Pit River and Hat Creek. The Concows were taken through by way of Round Valley, Eden Valley and Sherwood--there being no direct trail to the coast to Fort Bragg, which was then known as the Mendocino Reservation. (Note: Three other volunteer outfits were formed to gather up the Indians: (1) Coon Garner's Volunteers, (2) Lt. Van Shell's Company, (3) S.D. Johns, who led his expedition down the river that gathered several hundred Concows, Kimshews and Tigers, taking them to the reservation. Note: There was an S.D. Johns born in 1835 in Pennsylvania that was a deputy in Red Bluff at the time.	Killing for Land in Early California - Indian Blood at Round Valley 1856-1863 by Baumgardner, Tome-yannem's story by Burrill	
159	1859.05.07	Thompson's Flat	Two Indians known as Kanaka Bill and Jim accused of killing Tuckworth, the Cherokee, were tried before Judge Sexton and acquitted. There is little doubt they committed the crime but there is no decided admissible evidence to prove the fact.	Weekly Butte record 5-7-1859	Y
160	1859.05.13	Red Bluff	Article in Marysville Democrat about former Nome Lackee Indian Agent Col. Stevenson's house, located three miles from town (Red Bluff), being burned to the ground by Indian boy. Mrs. Stevenson and her 3 children died in the fire as well as Mrs. Kronk with her 2 children. Mr. Kronk was severely burned as well. Mr. Stevenson was away at Tehama at the time. Entire town outraged by fire. The boy was found 15 miles away on his way to Pit River, his home. He confessed to the crime; he was 10 - 12 years old. Note: The funeral was held on the 14th at Red Bluff.	Marysville Daily National Democrat 5-13-1859	Y
161	1859.05.18	Honey Lake	Article about the killing of several men by Indians near Mud Lake. A group of men left Honey Lake in search of silver the last part of April. The group was ambushed by Indians. Peter Lassen was one of those killed. A man named Clapper was also killed. Their party had split in two, and another group of three men with Capt. Weatherlow, was also missing and presumed dead.	Red Bluff Beacon 5-18-1859	Y

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162	1859.05.27	Spanishtown-Big Bend	A man named Downs living in Spanishtown, Butte County, is causing great disturbances among the Digger tribe located in the vicinity of Shields Gulch (1 mi East of Dark Canyon) in Butte County. So much so that the miners at that place have petitioned to the Indian Agent for his intervention. The Indians are at present kind to the miners and disposed to be friendly. But there is fear that may change. It appeared Downs was married to an Indian squaw and had a child by her. She afterwards left him and returned to her tribe and married another Indian. Downs wants her back and swears he will kill the whole tribe, if needed, to get her. The Indians have asked the miners for help. Several days ago the miners went to the camp to keep Downs from taking her. They were compelled to hide her and her (Indian) husband in one of their own cabins. The whole matter is very annoying and they desire it remedied. See Feb 3, 1859 possibly A.B. Clark wrote letter.	Marysville Daily National Democrat 5-27-1859	Y
163	1859.06.01	Red Bluff	Article about J.G. Doll petitioning the Governor for relief from Indian outrages. Talks about military's limited actions until war is declared by higher authorities. People want Capt. Flint to take more action to prevent these outrages. Indians are stealing stock and burning crops on the Eastern boundaries of Tehama County.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-1-1859	Y
164	1859.06.08	Sacramento	Last week, J.G. Doll had gone to Sacramento as a committee to urge upon Gen. Weller the necessity and propriety of calling out a volunteer company to chastise the Indians on the East side of the river. Weller told Doll he wants to make sure the troops that are already stationed there are insufficient to do the job before he calls out volunteers. The article asks the readers to voice their desires on the matter.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-8-1859	Y
165	1859.06.08	Red Bluff	Indians have set fires to grasses between Antelope and Deer Creeks destroying grazing land for thousands of cattle. Fires to crops are expected soon, as threatened.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-8-1859	Y
166	1859.06.22	Red Bluff	Indian expedition in the neighborhood of Deer Creek. They expect to put in two or three months time.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-22-1859	Y
167	1859.06.22	Red Bluff	Article about Capt. Flint's infantry making a short excursion to the mountains in the neighborhood of Antelope Mills without affecting any good. The Indians followed them all the way up and back. Indians were prowling around while they were camped at the mill.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-22-1859	Y
168	1859.06.29	Mill Creek	Article about the volunteers against Indians has been in Mill Creek and Deer Creeks without finding Indians. They will head to Antelope next. Mr. Breckenridge came into town (Red Bluff) for provisions, he thinks they will find Indians at Antelope.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-29-1859	Y
169	1859.06.29	Red Bluff	Article talks about article on Indian murders and other outrages should convince Gov. Weller of the total inefficiencies of Capt. Flint's company. Gen. Kibbe informed the writer in Sacramento that he would be coming to town soon to organize a company.	Red Bluff Beacon 6-29-1859	Y
170	1859.07.00	Nome Cult Farm	In July 1859, Walter Jarboe was solicited by the local citizens in Round Valley to form a volunteer company to chastise the Indians. On Sept 6th, Governor Weller signed the commission which authorized Jarboe's "Eil River Rangers", however, by that date Jarboe had already destroyed many Rancherias and killed nearly 62 Yuki Indians. Jarboe would go on for several months killing Indians in the area including Ukas. The company was disbanded in January 1860. It is estimated Jarboe killed 300 Indians during this time and took 500 prisoners. Jarboe charged the government \$11,143 for his services.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
171	1859.07.12	Humboldt County	Redwood Indians returning to their old hunting grounds, Sandy Moweema, his wife and children; Indians at Kush-Kish becoming hostile.	Daily Alta California 7-12-1859	Y
172	1859.07.13	Antelope Creek	Gen. Kibbe has been in town several days with intention of visiting scene of Indian hostilities in vicinity of Antelope Creek.	Red Bluff Beacon 7-13-1859	Y

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173	1859.07.20	Red Bluff	Article about the Indian troubles in the area, primarily talks about the Pit River Indians, a most treacherous and bloody group. Also talks about how they make their bows and arrows.	Red Bluff Beacon 7-20-1859	Y
174	1859.07.27	Tehama	Article about Dr. Inskeep's house being burned in Cold Spring Valley. Also Mr. Lane, partner of Mr. Patrick, brought news of Patrick's murder by Indians. Gen. Kibbe went to Cold Spring Valley with Mr. Lane to look at things in that section.	Red Bluff Beacon 7-27-1859	Y
175	1859.08.02	Tehama County	Report by Wm. C. Kibbe, Adj. General, State of California, dated Jan. 16, 1860. Report talks about past actions against the Indians based on orders received Aug 2, 1859. He rounded up volunteers, consisting of 90 experienced mountain men and Indian fighters, in Tehama County. They went after the Indians that had been causing problems by killing the rancher's stock. He split the group into three detachments. He finally chased the Indians into the Hat Creek and Pit River country, which was considered by the Indians as impregnable. Past attempts by the local settlers had been unsuccessful in routing out the Indians from that territory. He made several attacks over several nights killing many Indians. The Indian Chief sent in 8 warriors stating they would accept the terms of their surrender; 450 Indians appeared in camp to be taken to the reservation. In 5 weeks Kibbe's volunteers had killed 200 warriors and taken 1200 prisoners.	Reprints of Various Papers on California Archaeology, Ethnology and Indian History by University of California 1973	
176	1859.08.03	Deer Creek	Article about John Breckenridge and his party, under paid subscription, being sent to Deer Creek. Five Indians and a pale face (white) leader are now sleeping the sleep of death. The scalp of the white man was taken and brought back by Mr. Breckenridge. The next day they killed 10 more Indians including one squaw who tried to protect a buck. On Sunday an hour before sunset, the houses of Mr. Roundtree and Mr. Anderson were set on fire by Indians. People are leaving the area. No doubt the Indians have white accomplices. When they raided a rancheria last week, it contained flour, sugar, dishes and nearly all the comforts usually found in cabins of white people. It is understood that there are 40 to 50 white brutes living on the headwaters of Butte Creek with squaws in a state of concubinage and they uphold and protect the Indians in all their depredations. The white man shot last week is unknown to anyone here; it is no doubt he is one of the Butte Creek squaw men.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-3-1859	Y
177	1859.08.06	Butte County	A correspondent writing in the Butte Record of August 6, 1859 from the Forks of the Butte dated July 29, 1859, states: The most brutal and atrocious wholesale slaughter of Indians that has occurred in Butte County for many days was perpetrated at the Indian Rancheria yesterday. The Rancheria is situated about 2 1/2 miles from this place. The Rancheria was attacked about daylight when an indiscriminate slaughter commenced. Nine Indians were killed--five bucks, two squaws and two children, and four others were wounded, two perhaps fatally. The camp was plundered of rifles and money. The perpetrators of this inhuman and bloody crime are unknown. They were white men no one doubts. They say they were disguised, their faces being blacked and they came from the direction of the valley. These Indians have been here since the whites and are known to be peaceable. However, there were two or three bad ones among them, one in particular called Malo Jo. He seems to be a particular object of revenge, having been shot four or five times and his scalp taken by his bloody murderers.	Sacramento Daily Union 8-6-1859	Y
178	1859.08.10	Red Bluff	Gen. Kibbe announcement "Mountaineers Attention" for campaign against Deer Creek and Antelope Indians	Red Bluff Beacon 8-10-1859	Y

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179	1859.08.10	Tehama County	Article complains about the murders and robberies committed by Indians and how much longer can this section of the county take it. Complains about white men cohabitating with squaws and providing guns to the bucks. They are advising the Indians to wipe out the unprotected citizens of the area. There is fear the Indians will destroy men, women and children and burn their houses, ranches and grain.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-10-1859	Y
180	1859.08.17	Tehama County	Article mentions Gen. Kibbe will be organizing a volunteer company to march against the hostile Indians in the eastern part of the county. The following officers were elected; Capt. Wm. Burns, 1st Lt. Robert Baily, 2nd Lt. Mr. Van Shell, Brevet 2nd Lt. Mr. McCarty. The company will proceed immediately to the field of their labors.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-17-1859	Y
181	1859.08.17	Tehama County	Article about the Indians at the Forks of the Butte. (Forks of the Butte was a small community of about 300 people at the time). Talks about the recent letter condemning the killing of Indians there, defends the Breckenridge party for their actions. Suggests the letter was written on 7-29-1859 by a white man with an Indian squaw. Also confirms the Breckenridge party was hired by local people to clear the area.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-17-1859	Y
182	1859.08.20	Forks of the Butte	Article written by a correspondent of the "Express" from that place challenging the statement in the Red Bluff Beacon that the Indians at the Forks of the Butte are causing all the problems in the area. There are 300 souls in the area and they have contact with the Indians daily and they have no problems. Mr. Breckenridge was wrong when he shot a blind Indian (like a dog) being led by his squaw. There may be two or three bad Indians from other tribes in the area, but the entire Indian population should not all suffer. (Note: Forks of the Butte was near current day Forest Ranch).	Butte Democrat 8-20-1859	Y
183	1859.08.24	Round Valley	Notice from James McDuffie, Sup. Indian Affairs that the Government is to retain the whole of Nome Cult or Round Valley as an Indian Reservation.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-24-1859	Y
184	1859.08.24	Round Valley	Article about trouble in the valley with Indians for the last two years. Capt Jarboe has eight men who have been chasing the Indians for 10 days. They saw Indians skinning a cow and pursued them. They killed 16 Indians and took 9 prisoners. Article praises Jarboe for his efforts.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-24-1859	Y
185	1859.08.24	Tehama County	Gen. Kibbe has sent three companies into the mountains consisting of 75 men. First Lt. Bailey is headed for Antelope Mills, Capt. Burns headed to the old Lassen Trail south of Mill Creek, and Lt. Van Shell and Gen. Kibbe headed up to Rock Creek. From there they will go to the Forks of the Butte.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-24-1859	Y
186	1859.08.31	Tehama County	Gen. Kibbe and a detachment of his men commanded by Capt. Byrnes succeeded in surrounding a Rancheria attacked a few weeks back by Breckenridge and took every Indian in it prisoner. They started immediately for the Mendocino Reservation. Among the captives were a squaw and three children of a white man. His earnest solicitation for their release was granted by the General if he married the squaw, which he did.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-31-1859	Y
187	1859.08.31	Red Bluff	Rebuttal to the article about squaw men at the Forks of the Butte in the "Express", stating that it is supposed that the "Amalgamation" (I believe this was a store at the Forks of the Butte) Clerk, Wallace, is the writer of the rebuttal and he is a known squaw man. He has three children and a squaw that are currently being taken by Gen. Kibbe's men to the Mendocino Reservation. If he truly wants to keep his children, he should marry the squaw. Another article talks about Capt. Breckenridge killing a blind Indian Chief on the headwaters at Deer Creek known as the "Doctor". Also talks about Indians being poisoned if they did not join in the depredations against whites in the valley below. The poison was undoubtedly provided by merchants and clerks in the area.	Red Bluff Beacon 8-31-1859	Y

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188	1859.08.31	Nome Lackee Reservation	Agent Vincent Geiger wrote a report suggesting Nome Lackee near Fort Bragg be closed down and Nome Cult Farm in Round Valley be expanded to house the Indians. See 9-1-1854	Killing for Land in Early California - Indian Blood at Round Valley 1856-1863 by Baumgardner	
189	1859.09.03	Chico	General Kibbe said he will send his soldiers, numbering 80 men, to vote in the election upon their return. They would all vote the straight ticket, <u>most are from Tehama County</u> . It is doubtless their intention to vote in all the precincts as they return. Every effort should be made so they do not vote in Butte County elections as they have no residence in this county.	Weekly Butte Record 9-3-1859	Y
190	1859.09.03	Forks of the Butte	Talks about the elections in Butte County and a ball held at that place. At the end of the article, mentions General Kibbe and Capt. Burns visited on Wednesday the 24th with a detachment of troops for the purpose of taking the Indians in the vicinity to the reservation near Tehama and succeeded in catching 26.	Weekly Butte Record 9-3-1859	Y
191	1859.09.07	Dogtown	Article about 10 Indian prisoners captured by John Breckenridge under Gen. Kibbe's command at Butte Creek. Among the prisoners was a squaw. A miner named Cain tried to claim the squaw as his. He was refused his request to have her. Cain left and returned 2 hours later with 45 men from Diamondville including the Deputy Sheriff, a man named Cheesman. The group took Breckenridge, G.M. Stratton and M. Amesby of Breckenridge's command as prisoners and released the Indians. Cain later married the squaw at Dogtown while her buck was still alive, although he had been shot. Breckenridge stated the motive was the desire by the locals to keep the squaws in the area. Note: Squaw men as they were called, were usually mountain men or miners who took Indian women as concubines. In some cases, they also dealt in the selling of the children after they killed the male Indian.	Red Bluff Beacon 9-7-1859	Y
192	1859.09.14	Tehama County	It is well known that the inhabitants of the Eastern part of the county (Tehama), as well as the North part of Butte County, are suffering from Indian depredations. The depredations have been on the rise the last three years and their audacity and adroit thefts astonished everyone. The loss of life and property occur almost daily. The people have contacted Governor Weller for relief, who has contacted General Clark for help from the US Government. Gen. Clark dispatched 60 soldiers under Capt. Flint of the sixth Army, who was stationed at Antelope to begin raids in the area but the Indians removed to other parts. Gov. Weller promptly called on General Kibbe to begin rounding up the Indians. General Kibbe enlisted a detachment from Red Bluff for service. Three companies were organized to round up the Indians, one by Lt. Van Shell, one by Capt. Burns, and another by Lt. Bailey. They are in hot pursuit and have captured and sent 40 or 50 Indians to the reservation in Mendocino County. One of the companies is now heading to Hat Creek to look for the Indians who are murdering and stealing along the road to Yreka. There is great faith in these companies by the Governor and the townspeople to solve the problems.	Red Bluff Beacon 9-14-1859	Y
193	1859.09.14	Butte Creek	Letter from the citizens of Sacramento Valley about the Indian troubles. Talks about Coon Garner and John Breckenridge with 27 soldiers, capturing 10 Indians near Cox's Flat, 1/2 mile from Centerville, then leaving them with 4 soldiers. Talks about Oroville Deputy Sheriff showing up with forty men and releasing the Indians. The soldiers, John Breckenridge, Henry Sadorus, G.M. Stratton and M. Armsby were taken by the Deputy Sheriff to Diamondville, then to Chico, where they met with Gen. Kibbe. See article above dated 9-7-1858	Red Bluff Beacon 9-14-1859	Y

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194	1859.09.15	Concow	S.D. Johns, Commissary Officer, as part of General Kibbe's campaign to round up all the Indians in Butte and Tehama Counties and remove them to the reservation, makes a pass down the West Branch of the Feather River from Butte Valley south. He gathers several hundred Kimshevs, Concows and Tiger Indians and takes them to the reservation. Among them were three Concow Chiefs; Tippee, who was said to be daring, Moolak (Moolah) and Yumyau (Yumyan). At least six others under Kibbe's direction headed campaigns in the two counties: (Jordan, Lt. Bailey near Hat Creek), (Capt. Byrnes, Lt. Van Shell near Red Bluff) (Coon Garner near Centerville) and (Lt. McCarthy near Honey Lake).	"Kibbe's Campaign" by Steve Schoonover Dogtown Territorial #20 Winter 1994	
195	1859.09.17	California	Long article talks about the Indian tradition of the Coyote and the Eagle and the Indians and the coming of the Pale Face. At this time the sentiment by the Indian was already one of mourning the passing of their culture.	Butte Democrat 9-17-1859	Y
196	1859.09.21	Concow	Article about Capt. Byrnes traveling to Concow Valley (around Sept 10th). He succeeded in capturing 3 Concow Chiefs, Tippee, Moolah and Yumyan. Tippee was said to be dangerous and daring. Yumyan, also know as Wm. Pete, spoke fluent English and stated he was head Chief of all the Concow Indians. Others had said he had never been hostile towards the whites. Yumyan estimated the population of Concow Indians at 1,000. Yumyan was overheard saying to Capt. Byrnes "Now Captain since you got me you won't have much difficulty in getting all the other Indians. They will all follow me to the reservation".	Red Bluff Beacon 9-21-1859	Y
197	1859.09.21	Tehama County	Gen. Kibbe arrived from Hat Creek on Friday, went to Chico, returned again and headed towards headquarters in Butte Creek. There are nearly 200 warriors there, fifteen or twenty are chiefs. Some can speak six or seven languages (not sure if these are Indian dialects or European dialects).	Red Bluff Beacon 9-21-1859	Y
198	1859.09.24	Oroville	Article in Butte Democrat referencing the 9.21 article in the Red Bluff Beacon. Surprisingly, does not mention the capturing of Indians in Concow Valley.	Oroville Butte Democrat 9-24-1859	Y
199	1859.09.24	Bangor	Article entitled "Trouble Among The Indians". States a man named Abbott who resides on the Honcut in Butte County went to an Indian settlement known as Hardy's Camp to take a squaw from a buck by force and started off with her. The buck decided he would not let her go so he shot her with an arrow and she died. Abbot returned the next night with a gun and shot the buck in the thigh. The Indians drew their guns and fired at Abbott but missed. They then gathered around Abbott and beat him, breaking his nose and seriously injuring him. The affair caused an excitement in the area and considerable feeling is manifested against Abbott. It appears that he was formerly what is called a squaw man. The general sentiment among the people of that section is regret that Abbott was not more severely punished by the Indians. They are becoming tired and disgusted with such characters.	Butte Democrat 9-24-1859	Y
200	1859.10.05	Red Bluff	Article about Kibbe's expedition being a success. The Concow, Kimshevs and Tiger Indians plus children, captured by Commissary S.D.Johns (under Capt. Byrnes' command) on the headwaters of the Feather River, arrived at Tehama on Sunday, the 2nd of October.	Red Bluff Beacon 10-5-1859	Y
201	1859.10.12	Nome Cult Farm	Article about Lt. John Spinks passing over to Nome Cult and Mendocino Reservations last week; 92 Indians taken prisoner by Capt. Byrne's' Rangers near Kimshew on the Feather River and Butte Creek. Also talks about the Nevada and Feather River Indians are running away from the reservation in great numbers. S.P. Storms had resigned as the Indian Agent and no one was perceived by the Indians as in charge, so they left	Red Bluff Beacon 10-12-1859	Y

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202	1859.10.12	Red Bluff	Gen. Kibbe arrived on Monday from a forced travel from Pit River. He reported that Lt. Van Shell made a gallant attack on a large body of Indians and gained a most significant victory. Quite a number were killed, some taken prisoners, and all the rancherias were burned. The general thinks that in six weeks all the Indians in the mountains east of this will be on the reservation or exterminated.	Red Bluff Beacon 10-12-1859	Y
203	1859.10.12	Tule Lake	Indian massacre at Tule Lake - Article states it was the Modoc Indians who killed several people at Tule Lake.	Daily Alta California 10-12-1859	Y
204	1859.10.18	Northern California	The Indian War: For the last two months, the war has been going on between the people of California and Indian tribes occupying the country adjacent to Pit River, the heads of Deer and Antelope Creeks, and the Big Meadows on the immigrant trail from Honey Lake to Sacramento Valley. This article questions the methods used and the different groups participating. One group consists of Kibbe and his volunteers and another of federal Government troops.	Sacramento Daily Union 10-18-1859	Y
205	1859.10.19	Pit River	Gen. Kibbe killed a large number of Indians at the headwaters of the Pit River. States neither women or children were killed in the latest effort. Also states that only 2 squaws and 1 child have been killed by accident in the past year.	Red Bluff Beacon 10-19-1859	Y
206	1859.10.25	Northern California	The article discusses the recent campaign against the Indians, the concerns about justification of the acts by various factions and whether California will be able to recover their costs from the Federal government.	Sacramento Daily Union 10-25-1859	Y
207	1859.10.26	Hat Creek	Article from Hat Creek dated 10-10-1859, about the rounding up of Indians there. Capt. Byrnes' volunteers went there after finishing the round-up in Concow.	Red Bluff Beacon 10-26-1859	Y
208	1859.10.26	Pit River	Letter dated 10-15-1859, discussing Capt. Langley's gang, the Pit River volunteers, and the Pit River Indian slaughter.	Red Bluff Beacon 10-26-1859	Y
209	1859.10.26	Pit River	Article by Gen. Kibbe in rebuttal to charges of a Pit River massacre by Gen. Kibbe a week earlier by Mr. Landt. Also, a supportive statement by another unnamed individual.	Red Bluff Beacon 10-26-1859	Y
210	1859.10.28	Red Bluff	Article challenges recent articles published in the Red Bluff Beacon. References several passages in the paper and questions the motives of the individuals supported in the Beacon articles and their actions against Northern California Indians.	Sacramento Daily Union 10-28-1859	Y
211	1859.10.29	Honey Lake	Indian depredations at Honey Lake: Mr. Belden reports the Indians in the neighborhood of Honey Lake Valley are getting exceedingly troublesome and running off stock.	Butte Democrat 10-29-1859	Y
212	1859.11.02	Pit River	Article in the Red Bluff Beacon about the capture of the notorious Shaved Head. He was captured with three warriors and eight squaws. Three or four squaws that lived with white men are also being sent to the reservation. After their capture, three men arrived in camp with a Justice of the Peace and wanted to marry their squaws but Capt. Byrnes would not allow it, so they will be taken to the reservation.	Red Bluff Beacon 11-2-1859	Y
213	1859.11.09	Tehama County	Long letter in paper about Nome Cult dated 10-16-1859. Also, letter dated 10-18-1859 defending Gen. Kibbe's actions at Pit River.	Red Bluff Beacon 11-9-1859	Y
214	1859.11.16	Pit River	Quotes article from the Sacramento Union about Pit River and Gen. Kibbe. Article supports Gen. Kibbe's efforts and states he used every effort to avoid bloodshed. Also states that in three months Gen. Kibbe has divided up the Indians so they cannot communicate and has rid the area of all of them from McCloud River to Oroville. Writer thinks it is best to keep up the campaign until the job is complete.	Red Bluff Beacon 11-16-1859	Y

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215	1859.11.19	Oroville	Notice that J.M. McDuffie, Supt. of Indian Affairs, California, is coming to Oroville on Monday, December 5th, to inquire about depredations committed by Indians upon citizens of Butte County. All persons upon whom the said depredations were committed and who hold a claim against the Government in consequence thereof, will then present themselves.	Butte Democrat 11-19-1859	Y
216	1859.11.29	Honey Lake	Mr Belden reports that the Indians in that neighborhood are becoming exceedingly troublesome in running off stock. Mr. Rice had 140 head stolen from him. Another party had 120 head stolen. Capt Westherby had returned from the Indian hunt, he having been with the company of Shasta Volunteers. It is stated that this company had taken some twelve prisoners and killed twenty-three. It is the intention of this company to remain in the mountains as long as the weather will permit.	Butte Democrat 11-29-1859	Y
217	1859.11.30	Tehama County	Announces the arrival of Gen. Kibbe and staff from the Pit River with 500 to 600 Indian prisoners. Gen. states it is about the last of the Pit River Indians in that area. There are only about 20 Pit River Indians left in the area. He will disband his troops and head back with two or three Indians to gather the last Indians left in the Pit River area.	Red Bluff Beacon 11-30-1859	Y
218	1859.11.30	Tehama County	Capt. Byrnes arrived at Red Bluff with 150 Indians from the Pit River area. When Gen. Kibbe arrives with Indians he captured, they will all be taken to Fort Tejon. The snow is deep on the trail to Mendocino and they will be safer at Tejon.	Red Bluff Beacon 11-30-1859	Y
219	1859.12.07	Concow	Article in the Red Bluff Beacon about Gen. Kibbe expedition to round up the Indians. Talks about the group being split into 3 companies headed by Capt. Byrnes, Lt. Bailey and Lt. VanShell. Each company focused on a different area in Butte and Tehama Counties. Note: Capt. Byrnes had a group led by (S.D.) Johns proceed to Concow to round up the Indians there and along the West Bank. See 9.21.1859	Red Bluff Beacon 12-7-1859	Y
220	1859.12.07	Tehama County	Second very long article describing Gen. Kibbe's Rangers campaign. Parts of the article are hard to read as the copy on film is very light in spots. Talks about for the last five years there have been problems with roving Indian bands. Lists 25 people killed in the last year. Claims losses from Indian destruction are estimated at \$100,000 since 1856. The citizens of Tehama County have had no assistance from the military. They petitioned the Governor to establish a volunteer army commanded by Gen. Kibbe, who has rid the area of Indians in the last three months with a group of 80 men. Notes the capture of Shave Head, an Indian Chief working out of the Hat Creek area and the Pit River area, with about 60 to 80 Indians composed of members from several tribes, causing the bulk of the problem. Other local tribes were sympathetic to the group and offered some assistance. In the south, 300 Indians were captured and sent to the Mendocino Reservation. In the north, about 700 were captured and 200 killed. Claims only a few Indian women and children were killed by accident during battles with Indians resisting capture. Goes on to state the people should praise Gen. Kibbe for his swift action and economic use of resources.	Red Bluff Beacon 12-7-1859	Y
221	1859.12.14	Red Bluff	Article recapping the Kibbe expedition now that it was complete. Also, article about 400 Pit River Indians being sent by boat from Sacramento to the Tejon Reservation in Southern California. (Note: Some felt all the Indians would be less trouble if they were sent to Tejon, far away from their homeland).	Red Bluff Beacon 12-14-1859	Y
222	1859.12.14	Red Bluff	Article about Lt. McCarty and his detachment arriving in Oroville with 33 Indians from Shave Head's Tribe.	Red Bluff Beacon 12-14-1859	Y

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223	1859.12.14	Round Valley	Long article about Round Valley, lots of snow. Capt. Storms is going to try and get out for more supplies. The people do not like the reservation being in the valley. Mentions Capt. Jarboe with 20 men rounding up Indians for the last three months. He has taken some 200 Indians to the Mendocino Reservation plus killed many more. The Indians escaped from the Mendocino Reservation and returned to the area. In the area are 6 married ladies and 65 men, 5000 head of stock and 500 Indians. Buckskin, the old skillful Indian hunter and mountaineer, has returned from a campaign 20 miles southeast killing 16 bucks.	Red Bluff Beacon 12-14-1859	Y
224	1859.12.21	Honey Lake	Lt. McCarty, one of the most popular and efficient officers in Gen Kibbe's command, arrived from Oroville where he took the balance of Shave Head's band of Pit River Indians, which he succeeded in capturing. He brought 18 men and 35 prisoners through the snow traveling 50 miles.	Red Bluff Beacon 12-21-1859	Y
225	1859.12.21	Nome Cult Farm	Article about the need for a good wagon road to Nome Cult. The road would benefit the commerce of Red Bluff and all those along the route. As soon as a road was built, a mail route could be established.	Red Bluff Beacon 12-21-1859	Y
226	1860.00.00	Chico	Census states 50 Indians lived on Bidwell's Rancheria at Chico. Indian labor was very important to Bidwell. The Maidu Village of Mechoopda existed before Bidwell acquired the property. Later the Chico Rancheria was called Bahapki by the Indians.	The Indians of Rancho Chico by Hill 1978	
227	1860.00.00	Nome Lackee Reservation	Oct. 1859, a recommendation is made to remove Vincent Geiger as superintendent of the reservation. There is no apparent replacement. Most of the Indians had fled. Note: Geiger was superintendent since July 1857, he followed E.A. Stevenson.	The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation 1854-1870 by Hislop	
228	1860.00.00	Round Valley	Former Indian Agent, Simon Storms, estimated 600 Indians had been killed in the area over the last 3 1/2 years.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
229	1860.01.10	Sacramento-Red Bluff	Governor's report on the state includes section on Indian difficulties. Mentions Kibbe campaign resulting in 200 Indian deaths and 450 Indian surrenders who were taken to the Mendocino Reservation. Capt W.S. Jarboe also organized a company of 20 men to track down Indians causing trouble on the Eel River and was largely successful in that venture. No troubles have been recently reported. But warns problems will continue because of a lack of food for the Indians because their natural food supply has been killed and the area is now occupied by herds of cattle which results in conflicts. Degraded whites also cause problems that everyone must suffer.	Daily Alta California 1-10-1860	Y
230	1860.01.16	Sacramento	Long article about the Mendocino Indians. Article commends Capt Jarboe on his recent actions. Gives some history of the requests made in the past of the Governor for help. Past requests were for additional men for Jarboe because of a lack of support from the Government troops in the area. Article mentions the Governor felt only a small band of Indians are causing the problem and Jarboe should place his command on the defensive so as to not hurt innocent Indians. Second article talks about the cost of these campaigns and that they are all necessary because the Indians are starving which causes the conflicts. Writer suggests they spend money to buy 1,000 head of cattle for the reservation and the problems will go away. (Note: Due to pressure from local citizens the state reimbursed many of the campaigns for expenses after they were completed. They were originally paid for by the local citizens, mainly ranchers. Because the California reservation system was a Federal program, the state would later try and recover the costs from the Federal Government. They met with minimal success.)	Sacramento Daily Union 1-16-1860	Y
231	1860.01.19	Sacramento	Governor Downey's first message. Talks about reimbursement for \$69,468 in expenses to Tehama County for Indian roundups. States the sum would bankrupt the state. Goes on to suggest selling bonds to be paid back by the Central Government.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-19-1860	Y

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232	1860.01.19	Humboldt	Reprint from the Humboldt Times - More Indian difficulties: Claims of citizens for services and supplies for suppression of Indian hostilities. Justifies expenses made in dealing with the Indians, states they should be paid.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-19-1860	Y
233	1860.01.26	Pit River	Five page article about issues in the Pit River area and justification for the expenses requested from the state.	Daily Alta California 1-26-1860	Y
234	1860.01.28	San Francisco	Late Indian War Pit River - Article goes into some detail about understanding the clash between the races but states we are the superior power and we should exercise restraint. Questions what happened and was it an abuse of power. The next several articles all debate the topic.	Daily Alta California 1-28-1860	Y
235	1860.01.29		Pit River Massacre; card from George Lount	Daily Alta California 1-29-1860	Y
236	1860.01.30	Pit River	Pit River Massacre, the other side of the story	Daily Alta California 1-30-1860	Y
237	1860.01.30	Pit River	Rolf Indians - Rolf is the name of a local rancher. Article talks about the Pit River Indians and brings up that some of those who were involved in the massacre of the Rolf Indians were not part of Kibbe's command. State a group of 21 people working independently had been drinking the previous night and went to Rolfs place the next morning and committed the atrocities. Article goes on to suggest the killing of the Indians by the group was extreme brutality.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-30-1860	Y
238	1860.01.31	Pit River	A report from Round Valley Lt. Dillon, talks about different excursions he was involved with. Third article from Mr. Lount talks about the Pit River massacre, the other side of the story.	Daily Alta California 1-31-1860	Y
239	1860.01.31	Pit River	Article about local Indian affairs, talks about Pit River Rangers. Pit River Rangers were an independent group of local Indian fighters who committed many atrocities, states Gen. Kibbe should not be blamed.	Daily Alta California 1-31-1860	Y
240	1860.02.02	Pit River	Reprint from San Francisco Telegram - The recent articles on the Pit River War show that George Lount (the author of several articles) has a vivid imagination. General Kibbe, who the public is led to believe is responsible for the atrocities was not in the area until 7-10 days later. The attack on the Indians at Rolfs was by a company of men who have nothing to do with Governor Weller. The article questions the validity of the financial claims by Mr. Lount.	Sacramento Daily Union 2-2-1860	Y
241	1860.02.03	Petaluma	Reprint from Petaluma paper - Plundering the Government and outraging the Indians. Article states the recent events should result in a reevaluation of the current policies regarding Indian management.	Sacramento Daily Union 2-3-1860	Y
242	1860.02.10	Sacramento	In the letter of our Sacramento correspondent will be found more additional communications, laid before the legislature by the Governor, relative to the Indian difficulties in the coast counties. The article states that Lt. Dillon observed there no longer exists any danger of further Indian troubles unless they are provoked by whites. There should be no further occasion for any more Indian expeditions. Article talks about whether current requests for expenditures should be approved.	Daily Alta California 2-10-1860	Y
243	1860.02.17	Sacramento	This is a 2 page article about the course of the Indian war bills through the legislature, which does not run smoothly.	Sacramento Daily Union 2-17-1860	Y
244	1860.02.21	Humboldt	The papers in the county of Humboldt all favor the rising of a company of volunteers to chastise the Indians in a section of the country in the southern portion of the county known as Bald Hills.	Sacramento Daily Union 2-21-1860	Y
245	1860.02.22	Red Bluff	Kibbe War Bill is discussed. In debate in California legislature. Cost of \$69,000 is well worth the effort and results. States the rangers were paid \$50 per month for the four month expedition.	Red Bluff Beacon 2-22-1860	Y

246	1860.02.22	Round Valley	Article about two Senators, O'Farrel and Lamar, visiting Round Valley to look into charges that the Indians were being exterminated. Claims the Senators found the charges false and disputes the claim by Lt. Dillon that the Indians are in more danger than the whites in the valley. The people want the soldiers removed from the valley as they are worthless.	Red Bluff Beacon 2-22-1860	Y
247	1860.03.06	Sacramento-Butte Creek	Article about "Kibbe's Indian Troubles" written at Butte Creek for the Sacramento Daily Union. Article urges the state to not pay the \$70,000 demanded by those that recently butchered the Indians in the area. If the billed request is paid, it will encourage others to do the same in the future. I have been in the area 10 years and know of no outrage contributed to the Indians that they have not been pushed into.	Sacramento Daily Union 3-6-1860	Y
248	1861.02.09	Round Valley	Indian Troubles - the Indians in the vicinity of Round Valley are again likely to make a winter's trouble for white settlers. The whites have recently had a fight with them, killing 18 Indians. The unusual severity of winter has doubtless reduced the Indians to a condition bordering on starvation. They are committing serious depredations on the stock of the settlers.	Butte Democrat 2-9-1861	Y
249	1861.02.23	Butte County	A battle was fought at Dry Creek on Saturday last between a band of Mountain Indians on one side and the Neal's Ranch Indians on the other. After the killing of one Indian on each side and wounding of several others, the mountain Indians retreated and were pursued some distance by the Neal's Ranch Indians aided by some from Chico. The Valley Indians on their return to the battleground, took the body of their slain enemy and cut off his arms, legs and head. Then they returned to their camp.	Weekly Butte Record 2-23-1861	Y
250	1861.03.09	Mendocino	Mendocino Herald - The Yreka tribe are those mostly within the valley and immediately adjoining the mountains. They number perhaps five or six hundred; whilst the Lackees, a more warlike and unfriendly class, range within a scope of country some ten or twelve miles round and number perhaps two thousand or more. They have a great dread of the reservation and will not remain on it when taken there. They seem to take pleasure in killing all kinds of stock whenever the opportunity arises. They are particularly fond of mule meat. A few days since the slaughter, carcasses of horses and mules were found scattered in all directions upon their trail and large quantities of supplies laid upon their Rancheria.	Weekly Butte Record 3-9-1861	Y
251	1861.03.20	California	4 page article - The bill (House of Representatives #299) for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the state of California, is now before the Senate. Article goes on to discuss expenses related to 1854 through 1859 and there is debate in the Senate whether to pay them at all.	Sacramento Daily Union 3-20-1861	Y
252	1861.04.27		Talks about the beginning of the Civil War and Fort Sumpter. The Civil War resulted in a reduction of troops and money to support the California Indian reservation system.	Butte Democrat 4-27-1861	Y
253	1861.05.12	Nome Cult Farm	Letter sent to San Francisco Bulletin Newspaper from Round Valley by someone associated with the Indian agency; 10 white men and 50 hand picked Indians of the Hat Creek, Pit River and Concow tribes attack 400 to 500 Wylackies in a battle that lasted 15 minutes; 100 Wylackies were killed. (Concow Chief Tome-Ya-Nem is asked to help Captain Charles H. Bourne find and kill Wylackie Indians in a surprise attack, who were stealing cattle and causing unrest in the area. At first the Chief refused, but later agreed. The event became known as the Horse Canyon Massacre. A large number of Concow Indians participated. Tome-Ya-Nem leads the attack. See July 1884 for the Concow Chief's version).	Destruction of California Indians - by Robert Heizer 1974	Y

254	1861.05.26	Oroville	A reorganization of the Oroville Guard occurred May 27, 1861, when the unit enrolled as a company of infantry in the First Regiment of Volunteers and tendered their services for an indefinite period to assist the United States Government in the War of the Rebellion which had been declared the month previous. During the Civil War, the corps used the Oroville's brick theater for an armory which provided for the safety of the arms against fire and theft. The reorganization of the Guard was also particularly advantageous to the citizens of Butte County as the need of military protection at that time was important due to the constant uprisings and merciless raids of the Indians in that territory. The seriousness of the disturbances was evident when a short time later forty men of Company F, 2nd Infantry, California volunteers were stationed at Chico to assist in quelling the Indian depredations. In 1863 Captain Hunt and a number of the Guardsmen made an expedition through the Concow and Oregon townships. (See 3-27-1868)	California State Militia and National Guard Unit Histories (On line)	
255	1861.07.01	Nome Lackee Reservation	G. M. Hanson, as Superintendent of the Northern District, filed a report on conditions at Nome Lackee Reservation. No land was fenced, the buildings were in neglect and in disrepair. Reservation land was in possession of whites, who had received permission to occupy from Commissioner Henley, and had legitimized the process through the use of laying school warrants on the property. The same parties had also managed to have indentured large numbers of Indians for a period of 10 to 15 years. He estimated it would take \$20,000 to make the necessary repairs. Of the 2,000 to 3,000 Indians supposedly at the reservation, he found only 200.	The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation 1854-1870 by Hislop	
256	1861.08.00	California	Article in the Harpers New Monthly Magazine about the California Indians. The article talks about the reservations and is sympathetic to the Indians and their poor living conditions. States the Government used the California mission system as a model for the reservations becoming self sufficient. Unfortunately, Indian Agents were appointed for their political connections, rather than their ability to manage a system for people from another culture. Mentions how the whites killed many Indians near the reservation so they could prosper. It is a very harsh review of the Government's actions and was obviously written by someone very familiar with the history of the California reservation system.	Harpers New Monthly Magazine Aug 1861	
257	1861.09.14	Rogue River	Rogue River Indians; a large group of Indians have left the reservation to return to their homeland in Jackson County.	Butte Democrat 9-14-1861	Y
258	1861.09.14	Butte County	A man by the name of Ball, informs us that a man by the name of McCarty was cruelly murdered by Indians on the new Jelly Road leading from Battle Creek to Shingletown, twenty miles from Red Bluff. His wagon was loaded with lumber.	Butte Democrat 9-14-1861	Y
259	1861.09.21	Butte County	McCarty, engaged in teaming, was murdered on the road between Red Bluff and Shingletown. The Indians attacked him by his wagon. He was shot in the head and his body pierced by numerous arrows. His body was stripped and dragged 100 yards.	Butte Democrat 9-21-1861	Y
260	1861.09.25	Yreka	Modoc Indians attacked the Shastas killing Oleman and 3 squaws.	Sacramento Daily Union 9-25-1861	Y
261	1861.10.19	Humboldt County	Three men accused of selling 5 Indian children were arrested in Colusa County. Laurie Johnson, alias Lewis James Wood, and James Frank had tried to sell the children in Yuba City. It appears they had already sold 4 of the lot. The children were supposedly kidnapped in Humboldt County. (Note: Research shows the going price for Indian children was from \$50 to \$200 each. Indian children could be indentured until age 18 for females and 21 for males if they had no means of support.)	Butte Democrat 10-19-1861	Y
262	1861.10.21	Round Valley	Mr. Clark, special Indian Agent, says 108 Indians were killed 8 miles from Nome Cult Farms (Round Valley Reservation) for stealing horses and hogs. None of the reservation Indians were engaged in the robbery.	Butte Democrat 10-26-1861	Y

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263	1861.12.27	Nome Lackee Reservation	Nothing left at Nome Lackee except crumbled adobes and a few digger's blankets; 50 Indians still at the reservation. Letter written at Rancho de las flores December 18, 1861 by a man named Hubbell. Talks about the various travels mentioning Nome Lackee reservation and Indian superintendent Henley. Also talks about Humboldt County.	Red Bluff Independent 12-27-1861	Y
264	1861.12.28	Humboldt County	Gen. Wright to send troops to Humboldt County to aid settlers with the Indians. Additional troops may be needed.	Butte Democrat 12-28-1861	Y
265	1862.05.01	Nome Lackee Reservation	A skirmish between whites and Indians broke out on the reservation; 1 white was killed and 17 Indians were killed.	The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation 1854-1870 by Hislop	
266	1862.05.29	California	An act to redeem the bonds issued in 1857 for expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1854, 1855, 1856. It appears United States bonds will be issued in return?	Sacramento Daily Union 5-29-1862	Y
267	1862.06.21	Yreka	Indian known as Bull Head killed an Indian known as Charley. The deed was committed to revenge an earlier Indian murder.	Sacramento Daily Union 6-21-1862	Y
268	1862.08.01	Nome Cult Farm	27 settlers attacked 100 Wailaki Indians that had gathered near the reservation. It was assumed they were up to no good. An early morning attack was staged killing more than 20 Indians including women and children. The Indian Agent, James Short, was informed of the intent to kill the Indians and made no effort to stop the citizens.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
269	1862.09.24	Concow Valley-Round Valley	Concow Chief Tome-Ya-Nem decides to leave the Nome Lackee Farm (Round Valley) reservation for 1 year because there was not enough food to feed the Concow Indians. The Chief talked with the reservation Supervisor James Short and told him they were leaving the reservation to see their homeland again. Tome-Ya-Nem stated "500 strong" lined up to leave. The Indians, mostly Concow and Hat Creek, started their march back to their homeland (Concow Indians called it Wel-Lu-Da) near Chico in Butte County. During the 80 mile march near the Sacramento River, they were met by California Indian Superintendent Hanson in a carriage, who wanted to know why they left the reservation. The Concow Chief said they were not going back because there was no food. Because they were "good Indians" on the reservation, the Superintendent allowed them to continue on. They ended up about 5 miles from Chico near present day Hamilton City where they tried to find work on local ranches. See 1863 8.0 below	"Killing for Land in Early California" by Frank Baumgardner 2005, Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs 1862, published 1863, The Overland Monthly Vol IV July 1884 interview with Concow Chief Tome-Ya-Nem	
270	1863.00.00	Oregon City	Anna Morrison and her mother Mary Elmira Morrison arrived in Oregon City, joining the father and husband Guy Morrison, who had been mining in the area since about 1850. In the late 1850s, Mary Morrison built a stone wall around their property about 3ft tall with the help of an Indian named Charlie Morrison, who was from a Table Mountain tribe called the Wyamis that was massacred by the Picas Indians in 1853. (The Picas were a mountain tribe and very warlike; they were called the "Tigers" by the locals). Charlie was informally adopted by Guy Morrison after his parents were killed. Apparently Charlie Morrison, his wife and two children were among the Indians rounded up in 1863 and sent to the reservation by M.G. Wells and Mr. Marquis. The two children died on the reservation, after which Charlie and his wife ran away and returned to Butte County. Charlie's wife died several years later. Charlie Morrison died in December 1917 and is buried in the Oregon City Cemetery.	Excerpted from the book "Anna Morrison Reid" 1849-1921	
271	1863.01.21	California	Article about the redemption of bonds issued in 1857. Writer states he purchased some of these bonds several years ago at \$.50 on the dollar. States some bonds were purchased by others at \$.35 on the dollar. Currently offered by the state is \$64 for a \$200 bond which is then reduced by taxes to cover other costs resulting in \$.30 on the dollar six years later.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-21-1863	Y

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272	1863.01.24	Round Valley	Article about Gen Wright declaring Martial Law in Round Valley. Mentions 500 Indians, mostly Concow Indians leaving the reservation last fall because of a lack of food. Also mentions 22 Wylackie Indians were killed 8-1-1862. Implies they were killed on the reservation after being there less than a month. Currently about 1500 Indians on the reservation.	Daily Alta California 1-24-1863	Y
273	1863.02.04	Oregon	Oregon Indian Affairs: Talks about the Indian agents and Indian superintendent in Oregon have fallen out among themselves.	Sacramento Daily Union 2-4-1863	Y
274	1863.02.21	San Francisco	Indian Superintendent Hanson of California has asked for \$215,000 for his own district while the estimates for both districts are only about \$70,000.	Weekly Butte Record 2-21-1863	Y
275	1863.03.07	Pence Ranch	The Indians in the area are again becoming troublesome. A man named George Hayes was herding cattle six miles from Pence's Ranch when he discovered Indians had broken into his cabin. Mr. Hayes headed them off but was shot thru the arm and thigh. Mr. Bidwell, with 20 men, has left Chico in pursuit of the Indians.	Weekly Butte Record 3-7-1863	Y
276	1863.05.01	Chico	A letter dated May 1863, indicates Bidwell had Indians working on the Chico-Humboldt Road. Another letter indicates they were paid \$1.00 per day.	The Indians of Rancho Chico by Hill 1978	
277	1863.06.17	Chico	Letter by G.M. Hanson to Office of Indian Affairs in San Francisco. Talks about the number of Indians from Hat Creek and Concow tribes, numbering only 350 currently at Chico. The cost for the last year to sustain the Indians was less than \$2,000. The Indians were allowed to work on farms and public roads while at Chico.	Report of The Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1863 page 93	
278	1863.06.20	Humboldt County	Digger and Hoopa Indians spoiling for a fight, marched out in an open field and had a battle amongst themselves; 12 Indians were wounded; two died later---it is hoped 2 more will die. They are getting ready for another fight and want the whites to leave them alone.	Weekly Butte Record 6-20-1863	Y
279	1863.07.25	Butte Creek	Indian difficulties in the vicinity. Article mentions 5 Indians killed at Helltown (they were hung) may have caused the recent problems. Indians from the area should be taken to the reservation, problems are occurring too often in the area. Very briefly talks about Richard Morrison, Mrs. Blum and the three Lewis children who lived near Pence's Ranch. Mentions 40 to 50 men (Oroville Guard, see May 28, 1861) are tracking down the Indians. States 40 to 50 Indians came to Yankee Hill for protection. Four Indians were singled out who did not belong to the tribe and were taken out to be disposed of when two escaped.	Weekly Butte Record 7-25-1863	Y
280	1863.07.25	Pence's Ranch-Littlefield's Ranch	The Concow and perhaps other Indians shot and seriously wounded John Hayes at the forks of the Butte Creek in this county. They also killed 2 or 3 domesticated squaws at same place. On the same day they shot John Strommer near Jaggard's Mill a little above Dogtown. Last Monday they shot and killed Richard Morrison, a miner, while at work on the West Branch about a mile from Dogtown. Last Tuesday they shot Mrs. Plume near Reservoir House about 3 miles from Pence's Ranch and killed her child. Last Wednesday they killed the daughter of Mr. Lewis (see 8.01 same paper for correction) on her way to school near Littlefield's Ranch. At end of article one of the 3 captive children, a girl of 11, escaped from the Indians and returned safely home.	Oroville Weekly Union 7-25-1863	Y
281	1863.07.27	Chico	5 Concow Indians were killed at Missouri Bend about 8 miles from Chico in open daylight. The Indians were hired out as part of a crew to former Senator Isaac Allen working as part of his threshing crew. The Indians wore safe conduct passes, which were issued to Indians working off the Rancheria. Despite the passes, three boys, a woman and a 10 year old girl were murdered. (Note: They were apparently part of the Indians that had left the reservation in Oct 1862.) Also, mentions Mr. Wells brought 60 Indians from Concow Valley today.	John Bidwell & California by Gillis and Magliari 2004, Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs 1863 Page 96	

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282	1863.07.29	Butte County	Indian troubles in Butte: Captain Hunt and about 30 "Guards" and Lieut. Schrader went to Pence's ranch, separated into 2 parties and scoured the country above there. Between Kunkle's ranch (where Mrs. Blum was murdered) and Dogtown, they killed 3 Indians. Lieut. Schrader was informed before leaving Oroville that some 200 Indians had been collected in the vicinity of Chico, 150 from Concow Valley near Yankee Hill and 75 from the vicinity of Oroville. He knew of but 6 Indians having been killed though more were reported. The Indians committing the murders were supposed to belong to the Mill Creek tribe.	Marysville Daily Appeal 7-29-1863	Y
283	1863.08.01	Pence Ranch	Meeting held regarding Indian troubles. Six resolutions were passed and printed in the paper; basically stating that in 30 days the Indians still in the area will be at risk of being killed. They will guarantee the safety of the Indians for 30 days while they are transported to a designated location far away. If any Indians return after that date, they do so at their own risk. They want every Indian removed from the area. Mr. Wells from Yankee Hill and Thomas McDanel from Cherokee are among those assigned the task of rounding up the Indians in this area. Mr. Marquis from Concow, Mr. Pence from Messilla Valley, B.P. Hutchinson from Cherokee Flat, and John Chapman from Cherokee Ravine, are those from the area assigned the job of collecting funds to pay for the removal.	Weekly Butte Record 8-1-1863	Y
284	1863.08.01	Butte County	Forty men of Company F. Second Cavalry under command of Capt. Starr have been sent into this county to assist in quelling Indian disturbances. Their headquarters are in Chico.	Butte Record 8-1-1863	Y
285	1863.08.01	Pence's Ranch-Dogtown	Two children of Samuel Lewis were killed by Indians, Johnny and Jimmy Lewis, age 7 and 13 years. His daughter, Thankful Lewis, escaped. Two days earlier near Dogtown, Richard Morrison was also killed by Indians.	Oroville Weekly Union 8-1-1863	Y
286	1863.08.01	Pence's Ranch	Mrs. Plume shot through the thigh by an Indian near Pence's Ranch but is recovering. She ran nearly a mile to Kunkle's after being shot. Also house of Mr. Thomas Know near Pence's Ranch burned last week. The family fled fearing danger from the Indians.	Oroville Weekly Union 8-1-1863	Y
287	1863.08.01	Pence's Ranch-Chico	People held a mass meeting at Pence's Ranch and adopted measures for the speedy removal of all the Indians from this county. Over one hundred and forty Indians have surrendered themselves to leave for the Reservation and are at Chico.	Oroville Weekly Union 8-1-1863	Y
288	1863.08.01	Pence's Ranch	Body of the murdered 13-year-old son of Samuel Lewis found in Mr. Nance's field, a few miles from the spot where he was captured. Thankful Lewis, age 11, showed her father and others where the Indians left him. The 7-year-old son was also shot. This paper was in error in stating last week (7-25-1863) that 3 sons of Mr. Lewis were killed and captured. There were 2 sons and the daughter, who escaped.	Oroville Weekly Union 8-1-1863	Y
289	1863.08.01	Butte	Capt. Hunt and 14 Oroville Guards found Indians at a butcher shop near Hupp & Co.'s mills. They found 3 "red-skins", 2 men and a 14-year-old boy, were all killed. The butcher later realized that Capt. Hunt saved his life as it appeared the Indian boy that he trusted intended to kill him.	Oroville Weekly Union 8-1-1863	Y
290	1863.08.00	Chico	Letter by Augustus Starr, Captain Commanding Company F, 2nd Cavalry, about the citizens of Butte County being very bitter against the Indians. Mentions the Indians causing the depredations are from Mill Creek and now located at Deer Creek. Between 500 and 600 Indians need to be transported to Round Valley from Chico.	Report of The Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1863 page 98	
291	1863.08.15	Pence Ranch	Mentions meeting held on the 27th of July to discuss the removal of the Indians to Chico Landing. Another meeting will be held August 28th to further discuss the matter with reports on the funds collected to finance the operation.	Weekly Butte Record 8-15-1863	Y

292	1863.08.21	Chico	George Hanson submitted a report about the Indians at Chico, numbering 600, he now has to bring to Round Valley.	Report of The Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1863 page 97	
293	1863.09.03	Yankee Hill	461 Indians were rounded up and held near Chico (Note: per a report filed by Michael Wells; 220 were from Yankee Hill, the largest group, and per Thomas McDanel, 53 from Cherokee. Wells made at least two trips gathering up Indians, the last was made up of mahalas, children and "old, decrepit bucks"). On 9-3-1863, they were sent back to the Round Valley Reservation where they had left a year earlier---many were sick with chills and starving; 150 sick and elderly Concow Indians were scattered along the trail dying at a rate of 2 to 3 per day. Several sources reported the Indians were treated badly (whipped or even shot) along the way, especially those slowing the progress due to sickness or their young age. Included among the captives was Suwomine, the daughter of the Concow Headman and her Hawaiian husband, Keaala. See July 1884 for more detail from the Concow Chief. (Note: Suwomine and Keaala were later allowed to leave Round Valley after he proved he was actually Hawaiian. They had a son named Hiram named after a local rancher, Hiram Black, who befriended them. They returned to the destroyed Concow round house and found some food. A local white rancher, Hiram, also left some food for them to survive on.)	History of Butte County 1882 & 1918, The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation 1854-1870 by Hislop 1978, The Indians of Chico Rancheria by Hill, A Maidu Story by Ann H. Currie 1963, See Yankee Hill Historical Society web page at yankeehillhistory.com in newsletters section. Concow Indians part 1 and 2 and History of Big Bend.	
294	1863.09.04	Chico	Captain Star and 23 men led Indians from Chico to Round Valley; trip takes two weeks. On their return, his report stated "In compliance with Post Orders No. 6 & 7, left Camp Bidwell, Butte, California, September 4, 1863, having under my command, twenty-three men and horses of Company F, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers, and four hundred and sixty-one Indians, to remove to Indian reservation at Round Valley, Mendocino County, California, arriving there September 18, 1863, with two hundred and seventy-seven Indians. Left one hundred and fifty on east side of the mountains, they being unable to travel. Thirty-two died en route and two escaped".		
295	1863.09.05	Pence Ranch	Report of meeting at Pence Ranch on the 28th. A communication was received from Mr. Hanson, Indian Agent, advising the removal of the Indians of the foothills and mountains without disturbing the ranch Indians of the valley. A number have already been collected, many of whom are sick with a kind of bilious intermittent fever. Hanson stated he will begin their removal early next week.	Weekly Butte Record 9-5-1863	Y
296	1863.09.19	Pence Ranch	Report by Thomas Wells of mass meeting held at Pence's Ranch on the 28th of August. Mr. Wells was asked to secure help rounding up the Indians in the area by the military. He visited San Francisco and obtained an interview with Col. Drum on the 10th of September. Col. Drum and Maj. Hanson, Indian Agent, agreed the citizens were to round up the Indians in the area and hand them over to Major Hooker in Chico, to be held as prisoners of war. Two committees headed by Capt H.B. Hunt and J.G. Moore are to raise a force of 75 men each to hunt Indians and collect expenses from citizens to cover the costs. (Note: Bidwell was able to keep some Indians at his reservation in Chico. Later this would lead to some whites feeling they were acting as spies. Considering the treatment of the Indians by most whites, this is a strong possibility). This article also appeared in the Weekly Butte Record same date.	Oroville Weekly Union 9-19-1863 The Indians of the Chico Rancheria by Dorothy Hill	Y
297	1863.09.24	Forbestown	Hugh Harvey, a miner, was shot and killed while working his claim near Forbestown. It is supposed the deed was done by Indians. A company of 20 men went out to corral all the Indians to be found.	Weekly Butte Record 9- 24-1863	Y
298	1864.02.29	Concow	Letter from B.B. Brown sent to Gen. Bidwell; the folks in Concow Valley told a party I sent there yesterday that there was a large crowd of Indians up, in, or about Little Nimsheew, somewhere near Flea Valley, and that a party was going to start in pursuit this Monday.	The Indians of the Chico Rancheria by Dorothy Hill.	

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299	1864.03.05	Butte County	Indian Troubles - Indians returning from the reservation. The Indian agent at the reservation has sent word to look out for the Indians--that they are about to return. We learned that the Indians are becoming numerous again in the mountains in the vicinity of Dogtown and NimsheW.	Union Record 3-5-1864	Y
300	1864.03.12	Butte County	Honorable A.C. Buffum, Sacramento. Permit me to inform your readers that I have received a petition from many citizens of Butte County asking me to lay the matter before the proper men, who have power to assist and protect them. I have called on the Governor and General Wright and received a promise from the latter that he would order the company now stationed at Chico to protect the people against further Indian depredations.	Union Record 3-12-1864	Y
301	1864.08.15	Concow	Article about 15 troops from Chico traveling in Inskip, Dogtown, Concow and Spanishtown looking for Indians, rich diggings and developments.	Sacramento Daily Union 8-15-1864	Y
302	1864.09.01	Round Valley	Population at Round Valley Indian Reservation is: Concow and Yankee Hill Indians, 125 males, 200 female, Pit River 100 male, 225 female, Eukas 85 males, 215 females. Total 977 Indians.	California Superintendency Indian affairs report of 1864	
303	1864.09.24	Butte Creek	At Butte Creek an Indian of the KimsheW tribe was murdered last week by a Butte Creek Indian when he was recognized by the son of a man he assisted in killing several years earlier.	Union Record 9-24-1864	Y
304	1864.12.31	Nome Lackee Reservation	Indian reservation in Tehama County is broken up. A few Indians remain to take care of the facilities until they can be moved. Indians that have jobs with the whites will be allowed to stay as they can take care of themselves. Round Valley, the old Nome Cult Farm, now called Round Valley Reservation in Mendocino County, has 1200 Indians of various tribes. (Note: Nome Lackee land is sold in 1870.)	Destruction of California Indians - by Robert Heizer 1974	
305	1865.02.11	Bloomer Hill	The Yuba and Mountain Indians had a grand ball at Bloomer Hill on Wednesday night. The brave men and squaws appeared to enjoy the frolic hugely keeping a good time and laboring at the dance until the great drops of sweat ran down their sun browned skin covering like rain. The music was ground out from a hollow log by use of large sticks of seasoned wood. Some 24 baskets were filled with their choicest soup, each basket containing about four large buckets full.	Union Record 2-11-1865	Y
306	1865.03.11	Feather River	On Saturday of last week, a large number of the Digger tribe assembled near Thresher's Ranch. The vast number present indicated that all the campodies must have been loose. The Bidwell and Neal Indians came down, of whom many were riding fine horses and others, in carriages and express wagons, dressed in flying colors. The Yubas and Sutters were also present in large numbers. The soups, sweetmeats, yard greens such as clover, mustard, etc., were indulged in freely throughout the dance. The music was of course, tasty, their fiddle being a hollow log, and the bow a large billet of wood. The dance lasted two days.	Union Record 3-11-1865	Y
307	1865.03.25	Tehama County	Mrs. Moore, aged sixty seven years, residing in the foothills on Single Creek, was shot and killed by Indians early on the morning of Saturday, March 18th. Her son, William Moore, was about six hundred yards away from the house getting wood. The Indians were dressed in citizen's clothes and numbered 15. They robbed the house and returned that night to burn it down. Within three years in Butte and Tehama counties, no less than nine or ten persons have been killed and five or six wounded by this band in connection with valley Indians.	Union Record 3-25-1865	Y

308	1865.06.30	Surprise Valley	Article quoting the Red Bluff Independent of June 24th about the establishment of Fort Bidwell in Surprise Valley (about 20 miles from Alturas, Ca). Major Mellen informs us he intends to make such a distribution of troops that the whole country lying between Northern California and Owyhee will be completely cleared of Indians the present season.	Quincy Union 6-30-1865	Y
309	1865.07.29	Stringtown	On Saturday and Sunday last, the Indians composing this tribe assembled at the old Indian Graveyard on Oregon Creek near Stringtown and held a grand cry meeting. There were 200 present; it was a great feast and cry. The eatables prepared for the occasion were about one ton of flour baked into slap jackets and several barrels of acorn soup, which was indulged in freely by the red skins and all the white visitors, generously invited to participate. This tribe once considered the most powerful on the Yuba and Feather Rivers, but now number in all about 200.	Union Record 7-29-1865	Y
310	1865.08.07	Concow	Indians visited the home of Robert Workman Mr. Workman, a miner by trade, was not home but his wife and Miss Smith, her sister visiting from Australia, were there. The Indians attacked and cut the throat of Miss Smith, killing her. Mrs. Workman was severely beaten. A hired hand, John Banks (also known as Scotch John), was also shot and killed. Three thousand dollars was taken from the house. Mrs. Workman revived and was able go to the residence of G.G. Marquis some 40 rods (650 ft) distant. A man was dispatched to the Porter Quartz Mill (Jordan Hill) to round up help. Fifteen men were dispatched to the home of Wm. Mullen (Concow Campground) to define a course of action. They went in search of the Indians killing 8 of sixteen Indians involved near Mill Creek. Workman's wife, who was pregnant with their first child, died 2 months later; her 3 week old daughter died 1 week after Mrs. Workman. (Note: The 1882 history of Butte County reports Mrs Workman died 2 years later, she actually died 2 months later. It does not report she was pregnant. She was thrown on the ground and a large rock thrown on her chest. She was never mutilated like the others which is why she survived. Robert Workman was an Englishman born about 1820 who lived in the area across from the current Hoffman Rd on Concow Road in 1865. Workman was living with James Mullen in Concow in 1870 after he sold his property. His first name was mistakenly listed as Richard in the census. In 1875 he married Susan (Edwards) Belden whose son founded Belden about 1910. Susan Belden was born in 1845, a widow of Charles Belden and Native American with two sons. It is believed by the family that her mother was a Yankee Hill Indian, which means she was from Big Bend. Robert and Susan had a son, William Workman, in 1876. They were in Plumas County in the 1880 census. Robert died in April 1896 at the county hospital in Plumas County. William, a miner by trade, died in June 1898 at Long Bar near Oroville. (see 2-24-1866)	Union Record 8-12-1865. Also 1850, 1870, 1880 census & Ancestry.com family tree, Old Days in Butte. Union Record 10-7 & 10-14-1865, History of Butte County 1882. Belden Archives Plumas County Museum. See Yankee Hill Historical Society web page at yankeehillhistory.com in newsletters section. Concow Indians part 1 and 2 and History of Big Bend.	Y
311	1865.08.09	Oroville	Oroville 8-8-1865 rumors that Indians made a raid on Concow Valley six miles above Yankee Hill yesterday. They killed a man named Scotch John and wounded Mrs. Workman. Miss Smith, sister of Mrs. Workman, was first reported missing. Later she was found behind the house with her throat cut from ear to ear. The house was robbed of \$2,000 gold coin, two gold watches and other valuables. As there were only three who made the attack, their is a suspicion here that it was white men disguised as Indians. Concow Valley is 2 1/2 miles long by 1 mile wide. There are 8 to 10 families residing there.	Sacramento Daily Union 8-9-1865	Y
312	1865.08.10	Concow	Murders at Concow probably committed by Indians from Mill Creek east of Tehama. They are making their annual raid in this country. This year they have come down the ridge between the West Branch and North Fork of the Feather River, being further south than heretofore. Joseph Miller of Frenchtown left here yesterday. He drove some beef cattle and when near home was shot at by two Indians and slightly wounded. A party of five Indians burned the house of Neil Sutherland, situated between the west Branch and the North Fork of the Feather River, on the road to Frenchtown, about sixteen miles from Oroville. Residents from that section attending the Union Convention have returned home provided with ammunition.	Sacramento Daily Union 8-10-1865	Y

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313	1865.08.19	Concow	Nine Mill Creek Indians (Yahi tribe) were killed and several others injured who were responsible for the Concow killings. A dress and several other articles were found with the Indians.	Union Record 8-19-1865	Y
314	1865.08.20	Concow	Long report on the search and killing of the Indians responsible for the Concow killings. A group of 25 Indians was attacked, at least five were killed and left there. A half dozen more seriously injured and would surely die, the rest were injured. Artifacts were found from earlier robberies in the area. Also, meeting at Spanishtown to discuss the Indian issue. (By this time Spanishtown was a section of Yankee Hill. The name was a holdover used by some local inhabitants)	Union Record 8-20-1865	Y
315	1865.08.20	Spanishtown	Large meeting at Spanishtown on Saturday last, adopted the following resolutions. (1) Resolved that this meeting will guarantee protection to no Indian after the 1st day of September next, and those living with squaws must govern themselves accordingly; provided that no peaceable Indian be disturbed until after the 1st of September. (2) That this meeting appoint a Captain and entrust him to raise sufficient men for protection. (3) We appoint a committee of five as a committee of observation, whose duty shall be to report to the Captain all matters pertaining to the general protection of the community in regard to Indians. (4) That a committee of three be appointed to consult with the Indians of this community, to leave as soon as possible and certainly by the 1st of September.	Union Record 8-20-1865	Y
316	1865.09.02	Concow	The Indian hunt for the Indians responsible for the Concow outrages was probably the most successful ever made in this state, 12 of 16 Indians were killed.	Union Record 9-2-1865	Y
317	1865.09.02	Oregon	Treaty with the Snake Indians	Sacramento Daily Union 9-2-1865	Y
318	1865.09.15	Round Valley	Indian population at Round Valley includes; 240 Concow, Pit River 320, Wylackies 80, Ukies 300. Total 940.	Report of the commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865	Y
319	1865.09.23	Concow	The Indian Raid - A Mahalia, who had escaped to Big Meadows, stated that there were but 5 Indians who committed the murders, robberies and caused destruction of the property at Concow Valley. They made the trip from Mill Creek in five days. The stolen property, money, watches and jewelry, were buried in the ground floor of the cave at the time they were attacked by the party of whites in pursuit. Several of the Indians returned two days later and dug up the treasure and carried it off. It is also stated that the party (later attacked) contained 16 bucks, 8 of whom were killed. The Mahalia states she was in tall grass but a short distance from the slaughter scene and witnessed the whole affair, after which she made her escape.	Union Record 9-23-1865	Y
320	1865.09.23	Concow	Families leaving Concow, except for one, because of recent Indian attacks. (Note: It appears this did not actually happen en masse as tensions died down)	Union Record 9-23-1865	Y
321	1865.09.30	Concow	Information obtained from Indian mahala, murders at Concow committed by 5 Indians.	Quincy Union 9-30-1865	Y
322	1865.10.01	Oregon Township	10 PM Oct. 1, 1865, wife of Robert Workman died. She had an infant child born 1 week earlier. The loss of her sister, Miss Rosanna Smith, in the Indian massacre at Concow Valley on the 7th of August last, and her own escape caused such mental anguish and were to blame. (Note: Per cemetery records she is buried in an unmarked grave in the Oroville Cemetery in the Catholic section on Feather River Blvd. There is also a reference to her child being buried there, but there is some confusion as to where. I suspect the child is buried with the mother since they died 1 week apart)	Oroville Union Record 10-7-1865	Y
323	1865.10.14	Concow	Daughter of Robert Workman died, age 3 weeks, morning of Oct 5th.	Oroville Union Record 10-14-1865	Y

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324	1865.11.25	Butte County	Joe Ballew killed about 15 miles from Humboldt River by Indians. He was a resident of Dogtown. He was attacked near Cedar Station on Nov.7th.	Oroville Union Record 11-25-1865	Y
325	1866.02.24	Clear Creek	Article about 5 Indians killed near Deer Creek between Cherokee and Wicks Ranch. Two believed to be responsible for the Workman murders last year (Dog skin and his son, Oregon City Charley), an Indian from Berry Creek, and another from Cherokee, were also killed. The squaw of Oregon Charley was shot in the face but not fatally wounded. A large party later carried off the dead. We have good authority for the statement that Indians go to and from the Nome Lackee Reservation. (I think they mean Round Valley aka Nome Cult Farm) and mixing with Indians who remain in the County. It is said the Concow Indians taken to the reservation for a second time two or three years ago, are now nearly all back here and mixed through the different tribes who remain on the south side of the river. Article goes on and speculates about future Indian problems (which is interesting) . (Note: I could find no evidence of serious problems between whites and Indians in Butte County after this time. Probably because Big Foot, a Mill Creek Indian with a band of about 60 followers, had been killed earlier. Similar to Shave Head in 1859 (see 12-7-1859), he was responsible for many of the raids in Plumas, Butte and Lassen County.	Union Record 2-24-1866	Y
326	1866.08.10	Round Valley	Population at Round Valley Indian Reservation is: Concow Indians, 96 men, 110 women , 34 boys, 16 girls. Pit River 73 men, 76 women, 18 boys, 29 girls, Eel River 10 men, 12 women, 4 boys, 0 girls, Nylackee and Trinity River 124 men, 187 women, 34 boys, 16 girls, Yuca 83 men, 103 women, 26 boys, 30 girls. Total 1063 Indians.	Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1866	
327	1867.08.20	Round Valley	Population at Round Valley Indian Reservation is: Concow Indians, 90 men, 108 women , 18 boys, 20 girls. Pit River 81 men, 78 women, 19 boys, 20 girls, Nylackee and Trinity River 96 men, 114 women, 21 boys, 14 girls, Yuca 104 men, 116 women, 20 boys, 29 girls. Total 948 Indians.	Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1867	
328	1867.10.12	Grass Valley	John Rollin Ridge died at Grass Valley, Nevada county. Editor of the Grass Valley National, author of several popular works and numerous poems. Claimed to be the rightful chief of the Cherokee nation. Author of The Life and Adventures of Joaquin Murieta, the Celebrated California Bandit (1854), one of the first novels ever written by an American Indian. (Note: This is a very rare book as many were destroyed in a San Francisco fire. There are reprints available. Joaquin Murieta, a Mexican bandit, like George Washington, slept everywhere. In 1853, it is surmised there were probably at least 5 people claiming to be Joaquin during this time creating havoc in California. Their antics were reported in many local papers throughout the state. Most articles do not state a last name. William Mullen of Concow Valley says his father saw Joaquin. The book does create an intriguing story that has lasted over 150 years.)	Weekly Butte Record 10-12-1867	Y
329	1867.10.19	California	Article about how a woman found her lost children in an Indian camp by singing a hymn.	Weekly Butte Record 10-19-1867	Y
330	1867.11.16	Surprise Valley	The Susanville Sagebrush of November 2nd says: The latest advices from Surprise Valley represent the Indians as being very troublesome in that quarter. They have made several raids into the valley, stealing stock and grain, and would seem to be laying in a supply for winter. These are the same Indians General Crook had the fight with.	Oroville Butte Record 11-16-1867	Y
331	1868.01.21	Frenchtown-Yankee Hill	John Adams Clark was born at Frenchtown. His mother was Kitty Yo-he-ma (Little Flower) , daughter of Chief Bucchi , who ruled the Concow tribe during the gold rush. In 1901, John Clark married Arla Petteys at Yankee Hill. (In 1901, he married Arilee Rashe).	Memories by Mary Ellen Brown 1994	

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332	1868.03.27	Oroville	Despite the eventful and useful existence of this company during the earlier years of the unit's reorganization Captain Downer, in a letter dated March 27, 1868, requested an early disbandment of the company. Lack of interest on the part of members in attending drills and other military activities were the reasons advanced by him for this act. In accordance with the Captain's wishes, the Oroville Guard was discontinued and mustered out of service by Brigadier General J. C. Roley, May 23, 1868. The arms and accoutrements were reported in good condition and were accepted by the State.	California State Militia and National Guard Unit Histories (On line)	
333	1868.06.13	Thompsons Flat- Buffalo Springs	Letter from John C. Shepherd of Beckwourth Valley to Joseph Lee of Thompson's Flat states a man by the name of Bronson and his wife and daughter were recently killed by the Indians near Buffalo Springs. Letter also states Dave Patterson, formerly of Oroville, had been killed by the Indians. Total annihilation of the Indians is requested from the military authorities.	Weekly Butte Record 6-13-1868	Y
334	1869.03.01	Mendocino Reservation	The reservation is shut down and the land is sold.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
335	1870.05.14	Butte County	Obituary for Capt. H. A. Good (Hi Good) recently killed by Indians on Deer Creek. A pioneer Indian fighter, his body was riddled with bullets and his head smashed to jelly. He is known for his arrest of robbers of the Magalia Wood's Stage several years ago. (Note: Hi Good participated in tracking down the Indians who killed the Robert Workman family in Concow. Hated by the Indians for his brutality, he was killed by his longtime Indian companion, Ned. See 8-7-1865)	Weekly Butte Record 5-14-1870	Y
336	1870.06.04	Oroville	On Saturday last an Indian boy named Pete shot and killed another Indian boy known as Jim on the bar below Chinatown.. They were walking together on the bar when one of them began to run and the other fired at him and he fell..... He was buried by the county but afterwards taken up and carried by his tribe to Mooretown.....It is stated that he had killed a brother of Pete three to four months ago.....Pete was arrested and lodged in jail. He sets about his defense in good style, and proposes to prove Jim was advancing with a revolver and grasped him about the throat when he fired.	Butte Record 6-4-1870	Y
337	1871.00.00	California	Stephen Powers spends 2 years among the California Indians and tries to identify the various tribes. A series of articles appear in the Overland Monthly written by Powers. In his later book, he mentions General Bidwell's assessment that the Concow are the largest tribe in the area. Powers doesn't disagree but has some comments on that statement. He did visit the Feather River area including Concow Valley. He compares the dialect of the Concow Indians and Chico Indians with the Indians of Auburn and Lathrop. He publishes a chart showing the similarity in pronunciation of numbers between the Concow, Yuba, Nishinam and Wapumni Indians. In 1877, he publishes "The Tribes of California". He changes the tribes spelling to KonKau.	Tribes of California by Stephen Powers edited by Robert Heizer 1976	
338	1871.00.00	Round Valley Reservation	Round Valley Reservation (former Nome Lackee Farm)---793 Indians are on the reservation.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
339	1872.05.01	Round Valley Reservation	685 Indians moved onto the reservation from Northern California, Lake County area.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
340	1872.06.01	Round Valley Reservation	John L. Burchard, a Minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, becomes Indian Agent at Round Valley, California. Concow Chief appears to have taken his last name; see 1930.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
341	1872.06.07	Butte County- Tehama County	4 page article by Dan Delaney on Hi Good the "Indian Hunter" and history of his life. Note: Hi Good was a very controversial figure in the history of the relationship of the settlers and the Indians. See Obituary 5-14-1870	Northern Enterprise 6-7-1872	Y

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342	1872.12.02	Klamath Reservation	Klamath Reservation: Fight with Modoc Indians, fifteen Indians and three whites killed and a number wounded.	Sacramento Daily Union 12-2-1872	Y
343	1872.12.19	Tule Lake	Modocs: Indians resentful and desperate; Captain Jack says he can whip a thousand soldiers in his present position. The Indians will make peace only on condition that they be left undisturbed on Lost River; 3 pages	Daily Alta California 12-19-1872	Y
344	1872.12.20	Yreka	Modocs: No attack yet upon the Indians. Concentration of troops at Linkville. A reconnaissance within a mile of Captain Jack's position. Contempt of the volunteers for the apathy of the regular troops. Proposition to surround Captain Jack and starve him out. A snow storm counted on as an ally.	Daily Alta California 12-20-1872	Y
345	1872.12.25	California-Northern	Modoc War and thieving Indian agents - Article states that General Crook in order to gain peace promised the Indians they could roam free if they maintained the peace with the settlers. After the Crook left the area the local Indian agents drove the Indians onto reservations that are poorly managed and the Indians are taken advantage of.	Daily Alta California 12-25-1872	Y
346	1872.12.27	California-Northern	Yreka - Modoc War: Several quotes from different sources about a supply train attacked, two soldiers killed and scalped. Trying to raise a volunteer force to combat the Indians. Modoc Indians being reinforced by renegades from other tribes, mentions the Pitt River Indians.	Daily Alta California 12-27-1872	Y
347	1873.01.06	California-Northern	The Modoc shame: Mistreatment of the Indians by the whites. Talks about government failures in California and Oregon.	Daily Alta California 1-6-1873	Y
348	1873.01.11	California-Northern	Justice and Fair Play - The Modoc treatment by the Government has not been fair. Talks about tribes that are no longer recognized.	Sacramento Daily Union 1-11-1873	Y
349	1873.01.20	Round Valley Reservation	Bill introduced to sell off 20,000 acres of Round Valley prime land to private individuals for \$1.25 per acre. This left only 5,000 acres of inferior land in the north end of the valley in the Government's possession for the reservation. Later that year, the federal government claimed another 90,000 acres in the Northern section to expand the reservation to 102,118 total acres. The intent was to make the reservation self sufficient by using the land to grow crops that would feed the entire reservation. Funds were never appropriated for the planting of crops.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
350	1873.02.17	California-Northern	Modoc Commission instructions - The commission is in no way to direct the actions of the military in the area. They may advise the military of their wishes only.	Daily Alta California 2-17-1873	Y
351	1873.03.25	California-Northern	Report that the Modocs are going to leave the lava bed and commence burning ranches, arrival of Peace Commissioner Thomas.	Sacramento Daily Union 3-25-1873	Y
352	1873.04.30	California-Northern	Slaughter, Modoc ambush, 70 men marched into a Modoc ambush, 19 soldiers killed including Col. Wright and 23 wounded. The troops were surrounded on three sides by 50 to 100 Indians when they were ambushed at the lava beds. Article gives a brief history of those killed. 5 page article.	Daily Alta California 4-30-1873	Y
353	1873.05.24	California-Northern	Modoc war possibly ended. There was a disagreement among the Modoc Indians and they split up. The hot springs portion did not want to fight any longer. They feared they would all be slaughtered. Capt. Jack and his men moved on without them.	Sacramento Daily Union 5-24-1873	Y
354	1873.05.24	California-Northern	Surrender of a portion of the Modoc army - 63 men, women and children, including 12 warriors surrendered.	Sacramento Daily Union 5-24-1873	Y

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355	1873.05.27	California-Northern	Indians of the Tule River reservation - An attempt was made to move the Indians from the reservation to a new location. Many of the Indians were devoting themselves to agriculture and it is felt it would be a mistake to move them.	Sacramento Daily Union 5-27-1873	Y
356	1873.05.29	California-Northern	Fairchilds Ranch - Preparations for the pursuit of Captain Jack. 150 Oregon volunteers are going after Captain Jack and they are looking for blood.	Daily Alta California 5-29-1873	Y
357	1873.06.03	California-Northern	Captain Jack's genealogy - It is believed that Captain Jack is the son of Captain Jack Chambers, a native and well known citizen of the western part of this county. Although white, Captain Jack Chambers fell in with the Modoc and possessed many of the characteristics of the Indians. He married an Indian bride, the daughter of their chief.	Sacramento Daily Union 6-3-1873	Y
358	1873.06.03	California-Northern	Captain Jack surrenders - A large portion of Captain Jack's band surrendered. Captain Jack was captured soon afterward.	Daily Alta California 6-3-1873	Y
359	1873.06.10	California-Northern	Massacre of Modoc prisoners - 17 Modoc Indian prisoners were being transported by two men assigned by the military via a wagon to Camp Boyle. Two men approached the wagon with guns and started shooting, killing several women and children before they were scared off by the dust from someone approaching. It is suspected the murderers were part of the Oregon Guard.	Sacramento Daily Union 6-10-1873	Y
360	1873.06.12	California-Northern	Modoc and their friends - Article arguing that Captain Jack should be helped in his defense by the Peace Commission because of how the Indians were treated.	Sacramento Daily Union 6-12-1873	Y
361	1873.07.10	California-Northern	Trial of Captain Jack and other Modoc - Trial begins at Fort Klamath in Oregon.	Sacramento Daily Union 7-10-1873	Y
362	1873.09.12	Round Valley	Population at Round Valley Indian Reservation is: Concow Indians, 69 male, 90 female. Pit River 32 male, 46 female, Yuca (UKI) 96 male, 114 female. Wylackie 17 male, 16 female, Little Lake 64 male, 88 female, Red Wood 40 male, 61 female, Potter Valley 178 male, 201 female. Total 1112 Indians.	Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873	
363	1873.10.03	California-Northern	Lecture on the Modoc troubles by Hon. A. Meacham - The judge sentenced Captain Jack and his friends to death for the murders they committed and states they deserve it. But he also expresses his sympathy for the Indians treatment. We built our towns on their home and we broke the treaty with Captain Jack.	Daily Alta California 10-3-1873	Y
364	1873.10.03	California-Northern	Two Modoc prisoners who were to be hanged are pardoned by the President. It is decided they were planners in the attack but did not participate. Their names were Sioux and Barncho.	Daily Alta California 10-3-1873	Y
365	1873.10.04	California-Northern	Execution of the Modoc, four of the murderers hung.- Fort Klamath, Captain Jack and Chief Schonchin gave speeches to the court the day before the execution. Both claimed it was others in the tribe that committed the murders. They were peaceful and did not want war. They also stated they accepted their fate. The hanging was witnessed by a very large crowd.	Daily Alta California 10-4-1873	Y
366	1873.10.04	Chico	A reservation Indian known as Sam was murdered supposedly by two Indians belonging to the Chico farm known as Hawley and Boots. General Bidwell first observed the three Indians near the toolhouse. Evidence seemed to show that he was killed in the garden within a short distance of Bidwell's office.	Weekly Butte Record 10-4-1873	Y
367	1874.00.00	Round Valley	Lt. A.G. Tassen, a topographical officer assigned to Camp Wright in Round Valley to survey the Eel River country. (Note:Tassen would later publish an article about the Concow Indians in 1884 and the Chronicles of Camp Wright in 1887 in the Overland Monthly published in San Francisco.)	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard, Tome-yane's story by Richard Burrill (preliminary copy)	

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368	1874.01.22	Round Valley	Article about the bill that passed to sell some land at Round Valley while acquiring a large tract from the current settlers. Viewed by author as unnecessary for such a small group of Indians. (See 1-20-1873 above)	Daily Alta California 1-22-1874	Y
369	1875.00.00	Round Valley Reservation	John Burchard reports 985 Indians on the Round Valley Reservation had become Christians. Two schools were in operation with two teachers.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
370	1875.05.15		Excerpted.....An Eastern paper says the Indians in this country are never known to smile, therefore they are grave Diggers. Just give one of the old Digger braves a bottle of "tarantula juice", and see if he don't smile.....	Plumas National 5-15-1875	Y
371	1875.08.27	Butte County	Article states the population of Butte County is now estimated at 20,000. As many of the large ranches are being broken off into 100 acre farms, the population will only increase again next year.	Butte Record 8-27-1875	Y
372	1877.10.01	Round Valley Reservation	John Burchard, Indian Agent, was replaced by Henry Shelden.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
373	1878.06.13	Cedarville, Modoc County	Residents of Cedarville, Modoc County, asking for arms as it was believed the Indians of that section were about to go on the warpath. Governor Irwin immediately telegraphed to Washington for an order directing Col. McAllister at Benicia to deliver to him 250 stand of arms.	Weekly Butte Record 6-13-1878	Y
374	1878.07.06	Chico	Concern is expressed about the possibility of the Indians returning to the Chico area. Lassen County is having issues and the fear is the Indians will soon return to this area. If the situation gets worse, the Chico and Red Bluff Guard will surely be pressed into service again; mentions the number of old Indian fighters who would take up the cause again if needed.	Weekly Butte Record 7-6-1878	Y
375	1879.02.01	Round Valley Reservation	Number of Indians on the Round Valley Reservation was reported as 575. The Indians had not received any clothing in the last 2 years.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
376	1879.04.18	Yankee Hill	Article about Yankee Jim, a Kanaka (Hawaiian) who was brought to California in 1844 by General Sutter, stabbing his squaw in the right breast because she would not stay home. She died from the wound and Jim turned himself in to the authorities.	Weekly Mercury 4-18-1879	Y
377	1879.07.11	Oroville	A Cherokee Indian became so patriotic on the 4th that his untutored mind yearned for excitement. He got 2 Digger squaws to fighting and both resembled half-butchered hogs.	Weekly Mercury 7-11-1879	Y
378	1879.07.25	North Fork of the Feather River	James Reynolds and Joe McCarthy, two miners working on the Middle Fork of the Feather River, last Thursday found in a cavity in the interior of a tree, a piece of parchment 8 x 14 inches, both sides of which were covered with hieroglyphics and "1542", which was assumed to be a date. They sold the parchment for \$50 to F. M. Castronjo of Madrid, Spain. He interpreted the Spanish letters and explained that they gave a history of the wanderings of three men, deserters from the command of Hernando DeSoto. At the time of the writing, they were the sole survivors of a party of 13, who ran away from the expedition on November 24, 1539. The letter was written and put in the knothole of the oak on the 29th day of August 1542. The party was discouraged and dying. The document was sent to the National Historical Society of Spain. See also Press Democrat 1-15-1950.	Weekly Mercury 7-25-1879	Y
379	1879.09.27	Big Bar	Killed by a grizzly: An Indian by the name of Tom of Big Bar disappeared while hunting; his mangled body was discovered with his Henry rifle by his side. Near the remains was the corpse of a grizzly cub. It is thought he shot and killed the cub and was attacked by the she bear before he had time to reload.	Weekly Mercury 9-27-1879	Y

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380	1879.11.22	Chico	Drunken Indian by the name of "Lo" arrested for being drunk and wanting to fight. Officers trying to find out where he got his whiskey as "selling strong drink to the Indians is the meanest occupation a man can be engaged in."	Weekly Butte Record 11-22-1879	Y
381	1881.03.25	Berry Creek	Wash-Kipee died at a camp near Berry Creek; 26-year-old Indian.	Weekly Mercury 3-25-1881	Y
382	1881.11.26	Chico	Captain Dick, chief of the Digger Indians, announces a grand wedding. The bride is the belle of the rancheria. Invitations to the Indians north of Chico were issued. Every squaw has been promised a new red calico dress and red handkerchief.	Weekly Butte Record 11-26-1881	Y
383	1882.05.27	Chico	Article about Indian Sally having her shoes shined at Malbone's stand. She offered to pay with a kiss but instead payed him \$.25. She is a local character who works for several families for food or old clothing.	Weekly Butte Record 5-27-1882	Y
384	1882.06.24	Chico	Article talks about Indians drinking in Chico. They procure their whiskey from the Chinese. The officers have been having trouble arresting the Chinese of late. Ho Lung You was arrested for selling firewater in this case and will be prosecuted to the fullest.	Weekly Butte Record 6-24-1882	Y
385	1882.07.29	Chico	Article about a brawl at Chico Rancheria. Chico and Redding Rancherias had a football game that broke out in a brawl. Captain Jack, Chief of the Chico Warriors, restored order.	Weekly Butte Record 7-29-1882	Y
386	1883.02.03	Rancho Chico	How the Indians elect their great medicine man: Two applicants take their places in the "sweat house" and commence dancing. The Indians jump and kick until a person would think they would jerk their limbs off. The man who can stand this work the longest is the best man and is elected.	Weekly Butte Record 2-3-1883	Y
387	1884.00.00	Round Valley Reservation	Special committee on Indian affairs visits the reservation. Only 5,000 to 6,000 acres of the 102,000 acres was inhabited by Indians. The rest of the property was occupied by white squatters.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
388	1884.06.14	Chico	The Redding and Rancho Chico Digger Indians played baseball in Chico. The Indians are good ball players, strong and active and thoroughly understand the game.	Weekly Butte Record 6-14-1884	Y
389	1884.06.28	Chico	A progressive people: How the Digger Indians appear in public, their musical training. Digger Indians living on Rancho Chico have been educated to our ways of living, having been taught to work and instructed in the use of machinery and as a result, are among the most industrious laborers on General Bidwell's vast possessions.	Weekly Butte Record 6-28-1884	Y

390	1884.07.01	Concow-Yankee Hill	<p>Long interesting article appears in the Overland Monthly about the Con Cow Indians and their history. The article quotes Tome-Ya-Nem, Chief of the Con Cows. Tome-Ya-Nem was the son of the previous Chief. He was directed by his father to assume his father's name (about 1864). (So there are two Chiefs named Tome-Ya-Nem). Article also mentions a group of Indians from Yankee Hill known as the Che-es-sees. Their Chief was Uh-le-ma, the tribe numbered fully 400 Indians. The article further states this tribe was not sent to the reservation when the earlier Con Cow Indians were rounded up in 1859. (Note: Very interesting article. Michael Wells reported 220 Indians from Yankee Hill were rounded up and sent to the reservation in 1863. Actually, they voluntarily went to Chico to join the other Indians heading to Round Valley. Tome-Ya-Nem stated the number in the Yankee Hill tribe at Big Bend at around 400, which implies over 100 Con Cow Indians from Big Bend did not go to the reservation but probably moved higher into the surrounding hills near Yankee Hill. My research indicates the Che-es-sees were probably all living at Big Bend and that is why they had a close relationship with Wells at Yankee Hill. There was only one road into Big Bend. These Indians were not rounded up in 1859. I also believe John Clark read this article in the Overland Monthly which was mentioned in the Oroville papers at the time it was published and that it was the basis for his contribution to the 1918 History of Butte County about the Con Cow Indians. Burchard was the Indian agent in charge of the reservation at one time. He was also a minister. It is interesting to note that the Clark family bible also mentions that name as Yo-He-Ma's father's English name. Was the first Tome-Ya Nem, Yo-he -ma's father and did he take the white name Burchard? It was a common practice at the time for Indians with close ties to white families to assume the name of a white family. Burchard was a farmer in Butte County at Hamilton in 1860, before he was Indian Agent at Round Valley in 1875, so he shared a history of this area with Tome-Ya-Nem. I was told by the Clark family children, Yo-He-Ma's children, that they were told by Yo-He-Ma that her father and mother were killed within a year after arriving at the reservation while picking berries). Larry Mauch, Yankee Hill Historical Society</p>	Overland Monthly Vol 4 #2, July 1884 and Research By Yankee Hill Historical Society with Clark family members, See Yankee Hill Historical Society web page at yankeehillhistory.com in newsletters section. Concow Indians part 1 and 2 and History of Big Bend.	Y
391	1884.07.12	Concow-Yankee Hill	Brief mention of the July 1884 Overland Monthly article in the Oroville paper about Concow Indians . Does not mention the article was provided by the Chief of the Konkows, Tome-Ya-Nem. Does not talk about the Che-es-sees. It mentions Michael Wells from Yankee Hill as being a defender of the Indians against the whites who wanted to exterminate them.	Weekly Butte Record 7-12-1884	Y
392	1884.07.26	Chico	A number of Indians came down from Shasta county bringing with them lots of whiskey. They divided the fire water with the Chico Indians and all got gloriously drunk and commenced fighting. Three Indians were locked up in the city prison.	Weekly Butte Record 7-26-1884	Y
393	1884.12.11	Oroville	Dr. Jenkins amputated an Indian's arm at the infirmary hospital. The Indian was from Yankee Hill and injured his arm while hunting.	Weekly Mercury 12-11-1884	Y
394	1885.00.00	Round Valley Reservation	1885 census states 139 Concow (note spelling, Concow, this continued thru 1910) were on the reservation. In 1886 there were 133 Concow on the reservation.	1885 Round Valley Census	
395	1885.04.29	Butte County	Abner Randall, the Indian who died in the hospital a few days ago, was supposed to have been at least a hundred years old if not more. He lived for years in the vicinity of Bidwell Bar, was an intelligent man and a good citizen.	Daily Mercury 4-29-1885	Y

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396	1887.10.01	Round Valley Reservation	Attorney General authorizes force to remove squatters from reservation. Earlier that year Congress passed the Dawes Severalty Act, which provided for allotment of reservation land to individual Indians. Males received 10 acres, females received 5 acres. It would be another 12 years before the allotments were finalized; 152 Konkow descendants were given land, 74 females and 78 males representing 47 families; 70 of these were alive during the 1863 march from Chico to Round Valley. Walter Clark was listed as having land in the mountains, his wife Flora was given 5 acres.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard / Allotment register 1894 Concow Indians	
397	1888.08.18	Round Valley	Long article about the spirit the Concow call He-lo-ki (the devil). The Concow call He-lo-ki to avenge their anger towards another person. They dance to He-lo-ki when their medicine man cannot help a sick member of the tribe. He-lo-ki is very much a part of their tradition. Also talks about a yearly burnt offering to the dead. Article written by Jean Claude Carlyle.	San Francisco Daily Alta 8-18-1888	Y
398	1890.09.27	Oroville	Digger Indian skeletons exhumed near Oroville while excavating the road being built to the Golden Feather mine. Major Frank McLaughlin preserved one of the skulls intact which he is thinking of having silver mounted and presenting it to Dr. Lewis Burwell for a drinking cup to sip his favorite punches out of.	Daily Mercury 9-27-1890	Y
399	1891.01.10	American Valley	Mrs. Serrana Dorothy died January 8 in American Valley, age 61 years, 4 months and 4 days. Born Sept 7, 1829. Leaves husband Samuel Dorothy and 2 children.	Plumas National Bulletin 1-10-1891	Y
400	1891.08.06	Oroville	Complete text: Married at Oroville, August 31, 1891 by Justice Leonard, William Pinkstown (Pinkston) and Miss Elizabeth Leggett, both of Big Bend.	Oroville Register 8-6-1891	N
401	1892.00.00	Round Valley Reservation	Round Valley Indian Reservation holdings decreased to 46,650 acres. The government removed the squatters that still occupied the reduced land holdings.	"We Were All Immigrant Workers Here", William Bauer 2009	
402	1892.01.29	Pentz	Cap F.M.Williams dies. Headed a company of citizens to go after band of Indians who had been committing depredations in the area. Native of Missouri, age 64. Remains taken to his ranch on Clear Creek near Pentz.	Chico Daily Enterprise 1-29-1892	Y
403	1893.11.09	Cherokee	Complete text: On Friday last Mrs. Mary Coalgatte (Colgate) who lived near here died. She was of Indian birth, born at Cherokee in this county, and aged 57 years.	Oroville Register 11-9-1893	Y
404	1895.00.00	Konkow	John Clark, son of Yo-he-ma, founded the Clark Placer Mine near Konkow, which he mined for 12 years earning \$38,000.	Konkow Valley Band of Maidu web Page	
405	1895.03.07	Cherokee	Mary Scott, Indian, died while crossing the North Fork in a boat.	Oroville Register 3-7-1895	Y
406	1895.06.20	Chico	Ah Toy, the heathen Chinese of Chico with his smile so childlike and bland, was caught some days ago selling liquor to one of the aborigines. Judge Gray thought best to impose a three year sentence in hopes of effectively breaking up the practice among Chinese of furnishing liquor to the Indians.	Oroville Register 6-20-1895	Y
407	1895.07.04		Pompey, chief of Mooretown and Cascade Indians died.	Oroville Register 7-4-1895	Y
408	1895.09.07	Chico	Halala, a Rancheria Indian, killed by the California express about 125 yards above the Rancheria crossing, evidently drunk.	Weekly Chronicle Record 9-7-1895	Y
409	1895.11.07	Yuba County	Bill Tom the Indian killed by Harry Lorraine, a Swede. Bill Tom was the leading witness in the Waller trial. Tom was killed by a stray bullet fired by Lorraine.	Oroville Daily Register 11-7-1895	Y

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410	1896.04.01	Weaverville	Walter Clark (Bo-ko-lou-ti), son of Yo-He-Ma (Kitty) Clark, testifies in the murder trial of Jack Littlefield at Round Valley. Walter was one of the strongest witnesses for the prosecution. Walter had returned to Round Valley to lay claim to land that was being awarded the Indians.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
411	1896.04.24	Chico	Nopanny, daughter of Chief Luckyan, wife of Billy Preacher died at Indian Village.	Chico Enterprise 4-24-1896	Y
412	1896.10.01	Concow	Two young Indian boys shot in the face at Concow. Deputy Constable Williams brought down from Concow a man named C. M. Laney. Laney had been herding goats for a party at Concow and often carried a shotgun with him during the day. When he was coming home Monday evening, he saw 2 Indian boys fishing in the creek or ditch. It is reported that Laney, without provocation, fired at the 2 boys, one being about 14 and the other only 10. The eldest boy was struck in the eye and blinded and will probably die from the wound. The other boy was also shot in the face but his wounds were not as serious. H. F. Bader and J. H. Anderson went from Cherokee to Concow to arrest Laney.	Oroville Register 10-1-1896	Y
413	1896.12.17	Marysville	Complete text: Married in Marysville December 10, Oliver C. Josephson and Katie K. Clark, S. Garber, J.P. performed the ceremony. Katie was the daughter of Yo-He-Ma, the daughter of a Concow Chief.	Oroville Register 12-17-1896	N
414	1897.09.03	Yankee Hill	Death of half-breed Indian, who was a partner in a mining claim. He took a stick of giant powder and blew off the top of his head, age 63.	Oroville Daily Register 9-3-1897	Y
415	1897.09.30	Castella	A full blooded Indian woman, Mrs. Hone was run over Saturday afternoon at Castella.	Chico Record 9-30-1897	Y
416	1897.10.01		Dick Toley's body (Indian) better known as "Scarface Dick", was found east of Browns Valley with a bullet hole 3 inches above his navel.	Oroville Mercury 10-1-1897	Y
417	1898.07.26	Oroville	Complete text: Born at Oroville, July 24 to the wife of Oliver Josephson, a son. Oliver was Katie Clark's husband.	Oroville Mercury 7-26-1898	N
418	1898.10.06	Butterfly Valley	Complete text: Born at Butterfly Valley near Quincy, Sept. 26, 1898 to Mr. and Mrs. A. Beavers, a daughter. Bryan Beavers' sister, Doris.	Feather River Bulletin 10-6-1898	N
419	1899.05.11	North Fork	Editor of the paper thanks many folks in the North Fork area including David Gramps and Fred Johnson.	Feather River Bulletin 5-11-1899	Y
420	1899.11.01	Berry Creek	Big Injun Burning: The annual Indian burning took place at Berry Creek and met at their old burying ground on old Bloomer Hill. Nearly all of the white people of the neighborhood were present.	Oroville Mercury 11-1-1899	Y
421	1900.03.19		Steve Thompson and John Richards, the Indian murderers of Indian Billy Simpson, both plead guilty and both received life sentence in San Quentin.	Oroville Mercury 3-19-1900	Y
422	1900.08.09	Butte County	Indian children of this county are taking advantage of the education that can be obtained in our common schools: At Chino Mills school, about one half of the children are either full or part Indian blood. There are 6 or 7 in Mooretown School.	Weekly Oroville Register 8-9-1900	Y

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423	1901.03.04	Cherokee	Richard (Dick) Johnson, a half breed Indian, stabbed three other Indians, Joe Brown, Billy Parker and Indian Waldo, at Brown's house located between Cherokee and Yankee Hill on Yankee Hill Road. The fight occurred while they were playing the Indian grass game. All three of the Indians ultimately died, see Obituary file. There was a lengthy trial that lasted until May 1901 in which Johnson was acquitted because of a hung jury, 11 people agreed with the charges and 1 person did not. Also see 8-17-1904 incident with Johnson at the Wells Hotel in Yankee Hill.	Oroville Mercury 3-4-1901	Y
424	1901.04.20	Chico	Indian Pow wow at Chico; Indians from Colusa, Butte, Lake and Glenn counties of a thousand are gathered at the rancharia above Colusa for a grand pow wow, which will last for 10 days. In a large sweathouse built of mud and thatch and shaped like a bee hive, the Indians crowd for their dances. A fire in the center lights the place and the only openings are a small one in the roof for the smoke to escape and the holes at which the braves and the squaws crawl in. No representatives from the Pit, Shasta and Modoc Indians of Northern California were sent to the potlach as they hold themselves aloof from the Indians of the lower counties.	Oroville Mercury 4-20-1901	Y
425	1901.05.30	Swede's Flat	Oldest Indian resident in the county, believed to be 100, Chas Sivils worked for Charley Sivils and took his name. This was when Mr. Sivils came to California and worked at Yankee Flat. He was married ten times and all his children and grandchildren have passed away; Mr. Jas. Nelson of Rackerby is his nearest living relative; Chas was a brother to Mr. Nelson's grandfather. His remains were buried at Swede's Flat where he lived nearly his entire life. Mr. Nelson said Chas worked for the late John Bidwell at Bidwell Bar when gold was first discovered there.	Oroville Register 5-30-1901	Y
426	1901.08.22	French Creek	Complete text: Bryan Beavers born at French Creek, Butte County, Cal., June 3, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Allsey Beavers, a son.	Feather River Bulletin 8-22-1901	N
427	1902.01.10	Oakland	Rev. John Luther Burchard was killed by a transit car on his way to church on Telegraph Avenue in Oakland, age 78. Born in Delaware and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Church at age 19. Leaves 3 children: Dr. L. S. Burchard, Mrs. C. H. Twombly and D. W. Burchard. He was an instructor of the Indians of Potter Valley and Lake County and was Indian Agent at Round Valley for several years.	Ukian Republican Press 1-10-1902	Y
428	1902.06.26		A native Indian woman, Mrs. Emma Jackson died after sustaining a rupture from lifting a tub of water. Born at an Indian rancharia on the Feather River near the old Hamilton Ferry, age 62. Married to Peter Jackson in 1860 in Cherokee.	Chico Daily Record 6-26-1902	Y
429	1902.07.10	Oroville	Mrs. Ella (Ellen Josephson) Dowell died in Oroville, age 36.	Oroville Register 7-10-1902	Y
430	1902.11.06	Bloomer Hill	Indian burning at Bloomer Hill: One of the annual customs of the Digger Indians is to have an annual burning, which is a sacred rite and takes place at one of the old burying grounds. The Bloomer Hill burial ground is one of the oldest in this region and is used by the Indians for this purpose.	Oroville Register 11-6-1902	Y
431	1903.08.22	Cherokee	Eddie Williams, an Indian boy, died of poisoning after eating candy found in a tree left by campers in the neighborhood of Cherokee. Grandson of Oregon Charley.	Gridley Herald 8-22-1903	Y
432	1903.10.08	French Creek	Miss Brown, Indian, found dead on French Creek, used to live near Cherokee. Interment at Bidwell Bar cemetery.	Oroville Register 10-8-1903	Y

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433	1904.02.06	Konkow	Wm. Mullen relays brief history of Indian troubles in Butte County in the Spring of 1852. Mullen was mining at Stringtown. The Yubas, located just South of the Middle Fork of the river and the Picas, located just north of the river in the Spring of 1852, were fighting each other. One of the Yubas was injured and the fighting stopped. Later that Spring, a white man was killed at his cabin near Stringtown by a Picas. The Yuba Chief was captured with his wives and a papoose. The Chief was let go and his wives and baby held captives until the murderer was turned over to the people of Stringtown. The Yuba Chief turned in the supposed Picas Indian and he was hanged. The Yuba Chief's family was then released.	Oroville Daily Register 2-6-1904	Y
434	1904.02.08	Butte County	Follow up article about Indian troubles; also describes Indian dress. The author claims the Indians near the North and West side of the Feather River were called Lillipies, including the Indians near Oroville, on the Bidwell Ranch and near the Sam Neal Ranch on Butte Creek. These, and the Yeats Indians near Gridley, along with the Yuba Indians, all assembled together for dances and games. These Indians didn't get along with the Mooretown Ridge Indians and were always more or less trouble.	Oroville Daily Register 2-8-1904	Y
435	1904.07.21	Butte County	Annual report of the school superintendent for the year ending July 1, 1904. Number of white children over 5 but not over 17 years of age, 2298 boys, 2292 girls-for a total of 4590. Negro children, 8 boys, 5 girls-for a total of 13. Indian children, 32 boys, 31 girls- for a total of 63. Native born Mongolians, 9 boys, 2 girls- for a total of 11. Number that did not attend school-879. Number of children under 5 years, white 1538, Negro 3, Indian 31, Mongolian 7-for a total of 1579. Number of teachers 108, 16 male, 92 female. Number of teachers holding high school certificate-3. Number holding grammar school certificate-104. Number of primary schools 17, number of grammar schools 53. SEE ARTICLE FOR MORE STATS	Oroville Daily Register 7-21-1904	Y
436	1904.07.21	Butterfly Valley	Mrs. James G. Maxwell died on the 15th. Born at Hannibal, Missouri, age 64 years, 5 months, and 16 days. Bryan Beaver's grandmother.	Plumas National Bulletin 7-21-1904	Y
437	1904.08.17	Yankee Hill	Dick Johnson threatens to kill his wife. It is feared he will carry out his threat; a warrant is issued for his arrest. Johnson, a couple of years ago had murdered three Indians at Cherokee with his knife. He was set free at that time. He threatened Mrs. Johnson last evening at their home. Mrs. Johnson was staying at the Yankee Hill Hotel under the protection of Mrs. Wells waiting for the sheriff to arrive. It is assumed Johnson is at the family home about 1 1/2 miles from the Wells home.	Oroville Daily Register 8-17-1904	Y
438	1904.08.29	Mooretown	James Pratt of Mooretown, while suffering from the DTs, got lost after running out of the house. When found he had wandered into an Indian camp and had been there for about 4 hours. He was placed on a horse and taken back to his home and was then nursed back to health. George Bean, one of the men looking for Pratt, said when he reached the Indian camp, he was given a little fruit.	Oroville Daily Register 8-29-1904	Y
439	1905.05.01	Butte County	Roland Dixon wrote "The Huntington California Expedition The Northern Maidu" published by the American Museum of Natural History in 1905. In that document, he states the Maidu as of 1905, are spread out, back in their native territory with the exception of the small group from the KonKow Valley (Note Spelling) and surrounding area that are still on the reservation. He also estimates the entire Maidu population at 4,000 before the contact with whites. He notes a cave at Table Mountain was the best source for flint in the area.	"The Huntington California Expedition The Northern Maidu" written by Roland Dixon, published by the American Museum of Natural History in 1905	
440	1907.02.01	Chico	After the death of the headman, Holi Lafonso, at the Chico Rancheria, the round house was torn down and never rebuilt. Tearing down the round house was a common custom; usually the new Chief had another round house built.	Resistance to Rescue: The Indians of Bahapki and Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell by Jacobs 1997 University of Nebraska	

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441	1907.05.02	Rancho Chico	Mrs. Nellie Conway, wife of William Conway, died at Rancho Chico Indian village. She was treasurer of the Mechoopda W.C.T.U.	Chico Record 5-2-1907	Y
442	1907.12.24	Chico	Maggie Lafonso of the Rancho Chico Indian village and Joseph Charles Miller of the Indian tribe at Grand Island, Colusa County, were married with Christian ceremonials. Maggie is the daughter of the late Chief Lafonso, the last leader of the Rancho Chico Mechoopda Indians. Annie Bidwell was present at the ceremony.	Chico Record 12-24-1907	Y
443	1908.00.00	Lassen	Small group of five Yahi Indians (also called Mill Creek Indians) are found in hiding near Dear Creek in the area of Sulphur Creek. They had been in hiding for 20 years.	The Last Wild Tribe in California by F.T. Waterman, Popular Science Monthly, March 1915	
444	1908.02.18	Chico	Indian Stella Rogers, daughter of Dick Rogers otherwise known as "China Dick", was arrested for disturbing the peace. She was a student at Greenville Indian school.	Chico Record 2-18-1908	Y
445	1908.06.26	Chico	A probable feature for the fourth of July parade in Chico will be the marching of a band of Indian fighters, now gray haired, old men, who, in the sixties shouldered their muzzle loaders and mixed with the Indians on Mill Creek. Article gives names of those still alive, Robert Anderson, Richard Gore, Thomas Gore, William Van Ness, Jack Reed, Squire McIntyre, Sim Moak, J Moak, H Curtis, John Curtis, Thomas Knox, W. Knox and B McKee. Article mentions two raids that resulted in about 20 Indian deaths. Talks about Robert Workman family deaths at Concow and Charles Hicox daughter's death at Rock Creek as well as Lewis children's death at Clear Creek.	Oroville Daily Review 6-26-1908	Y
446	1908.07.02	Butte County	Sim Moak, an old Indian fighter of Butte County, is exhibiting an old muzzle-loading pistol which was one of the earliest manufactured in this country. Moak claims he took this gun from an Indian who was dressed in a plug hat and white shirt during the sixties in the Indian troubles at that time.	Chico Record 7-2-1908	Y
447	1908.07.28	Chico	Lady Sally, an old Indian woman of the Indian village died over age 100. She came to the Indian village about 25 years ago from Princeton, Colusa county. Survived by a son Frank Henry. The funeral took place in the cemetery nearby the Indian village.	Chico Record 7-28-1908	Y
448	1908.12.15	Butte County	Two old Indian fighters of Butte County who had not seen each other for two score years, met on the street. R. A. Anderson and Frank Curtis were together in the fight with Indians on Mill Creek in the early days.	Chico Record 12-15-1908	Y
449	1909.00.00	Chico	Sheriff R. A. Anderson published "Fighting the Mill Creeks", a book about tracking the Mill Creek Indians after the Robert Workman murders in Konkow. Mentions Sim Moak and Hi Good as part of the group.	Fighting the Mill Creeks by R.A. Anderson, The Chico Record Press, 1909	
450	1909.01.00	Konkow-Yankee Hill	F. B. Washington talks about KonKay of Konkows Maidu stock, who lived back of Chico; they were taller than the Nomlaki Indians and in certain ways resembled the Hawaiians in their appearance.	Notes on The Northern Wintun Indians, article in the Journal of American Folklore Vol XXII, Jan Mar 1909	
451	1910.00.00	Round Valley Reservation	The census for Round Valley lists 100 Nongatl Indians, 200 Wailaki, 100 Yuki, 1200 Pomo 1,100 Maidu Indians.	Genocide and Vendetta, Round Valley Wars by Carranco & Beard	
452	1911.08.00	Oroville	Ishi, the last of the Yahi tribe, is discovered in a slaughter house 4 miles from Oroville. He is taken to Oroville and housed in the jail while they figure out what to do with him. He showed interest in his new acquaintances and distain for other Indian tribes.	The Last Wild Tribe in California by F.T. Waterman, Popular Science Monthly, March 1915	

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453	1911.08.29	Butte County	Hundreds crowd prison to get glimpse of Ishi; wild Indian smiles and smokes while many gifts of fruit, candy and tobacco are given him.	Oroville Mercury 8-29-1911	Y
454	1911.08.29	Oroville	Aboriginal Indian, the last of the Deer Creeks, captured near Oroville. He was driven to slaughter house by starvation, last surviving member of proud tribe of warriors is found, still untouched by civilization that had destroyed his people.	Oroville Daily Register 8-29-1911	Y
455	1911.08.29	Chinatown	Charles Gramps, the Indian arrested in Chinatown on Sunday night by officer Miller, was sentenced to serve 40 days in jail or pay a fine of \$40.	Oroville Daily Register 8-29-1911	Y
456	1911.08.31	Oroville	Mystery clings to captive Indian aborigine; Indians view tribesman but are completely mystified, captive happy and appreciates humor of situation.	Oroville Daily Register 8-31-1911	Y
457	1911.09.01	Oroville	Professor Waterman of University of California starts teaching the queer prisoner. (Ishi)	Oroville Mercury 9-1-1911	Y
458	1911.09.02	Oroville	Indian has picture taken. Professor Waterman receives word that the interpreter Sam Batwe or "Indian Sam" was afraid to venture unaccompanied to Oroville.	Oroville Mercury 9-2-1911	Y
459	1911.09.02	Oroville	Wonder of aborigine grows as knowledge concerning him increases; await coming of Northern Yana to obtain from him full tale of his wanderings and tribe.	Oroville Daily Register 9-2-1911	Y
460	1911.09.04	Oroville	Queer Indian talks with educated one; strange man refuses to tell of his past to Redding Indian although he knows Yana tongue.	Oroville Mercury 9-4-1911	Y
461	1911.09.04	Oroville	President and Senate to make treaty with aborigine; introduced to telephone and other wonders of paleface civilization.	Oroville Daily Register 9-4-1911	Y
462	1911.09.07	Oroville	Aborigine will be taken on sight seeing tour. (Ishi)	Oroville Daily Register 9-7-1911	Y
463	1911.09.23	Oroville	Ishi states that he has no woman but when asked, said he would like a woman "any kind".	Oroville Daily Register 9-23-1911	Y
464	1911.10.17	Oroville	Ishi is captivated by blonde with big hat.	Oroville Daily Register 10-17-1911	Y
465	1911.10.21	Mooretown	5 page article about a crazed Indian, Edward Williams, a half-breed Indian, who shot and killed Miss Inez Brooks, 17, and Mrs. Lillie Ann Mullings, 40, both of Mooretown.	Oroville Mercury 10-21-1911	Y
466	1911.10.23	Oroville	Ishi's arrows amuse crowd; does not like hand shaking.	Oroville Daily Register 10-23-1911	Y
467	1911.11.15	Oroville	St. Louis woman is ready to wed aborigine; first formal proposal of marriage is received by Ishi.	Oroville Daily Register 11-15-1911	Y
468	1912.01.19	Oroville	Ishi tells why he came to Oroville; driven by great loneliness, finally dared to enter white man's camp.	Oroville Mercury 1-19-1912	Y

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469	1912.01.22	Oroville	Edward S. Williams to have hearing in Butte on murder charge. On October 26, 1911 in a small cottage at Mooretown, he killed his sweetheart Miss Brooks and Mrs. John Mullings and shot William Mullings.	Sacramento Union 1-22-1912	Y
470	1912.02.06	San Francisco	Vaudeville men seek to secure Ishi.	Oroville Daily Register 2-6-1912	Y
471	1912.02.09		Vaudeville stage barred to Ishi; any attempt to exploit the aborigine will result in arrests.	Oroville Daily Register 2-9-1912	Y
472	1912.05.19	Oakland	Daniel Webster Burchard, son of Rev. John L. Burchard, and a well-known attorney, died May 16 at age 54. Attorney at Covelo in 1880. Interment at Mountain View cemetery.	San Francisco Call 5-19-1912	Y
473	1912.06.25	Shasta County	Shasta County has produced an Ishi, an aborigine from Sweden, a cave dweller who lives in dirt, shuns humankind and mucks the railway tracks for food thrown from the diners. Known as the second Ishi or Ernest Johnson.	Oroville Mercury 6-25-1912	Y
474	1912.11.12	San Francisco	A series of lectures on "Dress and Adornment" given by E. W. Gifford, assistant curator at the museum at the Affiliated Colleges continued yesterday. He stated "Among the savages it is the men and not the women who adorn themselves profusely." Ishi appeared in full dress suit and adorned himself with nose and lip rings.	Oroville Daily Register 11-12-1912	Y
475	1912.11.25	Mooretown	Edward Williams, the Giant half-breed murderer of his sweetheart, Inez Brooks, and of Mrs. John Mullings at Mooretown over a year ago to be hanged tomorrow.	Oroville Daily Register 11-25-1912	Y
476	1912.11.30	Mooretown	Ed Williams marched to the gallows without a quiver of a muscle and stood awaiting his doom. He is the tallest prisoner ever executed at San Quentin.	Oroville Daily Register 11-30-1912	Y
477	1912.12.26	Belden	Robert Belden and wife have a new baby boy. Other happenings from Belden. Susan Belden's son	Plumas National Bulletin 12-26-1912	Y
478	1913.02.07	Tehama	Aboriginal relatives of Ishi are discovered by hunters.	Oroville Daily Register 2-7-1913	Y
479	1913.02.17	Butte County	Three page detailed account of the killing of Hi Good, Indian fighter, by Sim Moak. Sim Moak participated with Hi Good in several raids of the Mill Creek Indians. He later wrote his own book on the events that took place.	Oroville Register 2-17-1913	Y
480	1913.03.20	Butte County	Three page account of murder of the Lewis children in 1863 and depredations of the Mill Creek Indians. Sim Moak, a member of the party in pursuit of the murderous Indians, relates the story of 50 years ago and his version is verified by Mrs. Thankful Carson, who is the surviving Lewis child.	Oroville Daily Register 3-20-1913	Y
481	1913.10.13	Enterprise	Indian burning attended by many. This will probably be the last burning owing to the lack of interest.	Oroville Daily Register 10-13-1913	Y

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482	1914.04.23	Butte County	It is believed there is a stragglng band of Ishi's tribesmen wandering up and down Mill Creek and within 35 miles of the town of Vina. Jacob Moak, who drove cattle in the Deer Creek region in the early days, has just returned from a six week visit to his old haunts. He brought back many Indian relics and a story that a party of stockmen he was with discovered unmistakable evidence of the presence of more of the Mill Creek Indians.	Oroville Mercury 4-23-1914	Y
483	1915.07.06	Indian village	"Old Barber", a resident of the Indian Village on Sacramento Avenue, was given a large supply of liquor.	Chico Daily Enterprise 7-6-1915	Y
484	1915.10.26	Oroville	Professor Waterman of University of California made 400 phonograph records of the language and oral expressions of Ishi.	Oroville Daily Register 10-26-1915	Y
485	1915.11.23	Big Bar	Richard Grant died this morning at Swayne from pneumonia; from a well known Indian family of the Big Bar district. Age 24 years and 5 months. Born near Swayne and lived there all of his life. Leaves a mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Grant, and one brother, George Grant. He had been ill two years as the result of an injury sustained while working in a mine; he then worked a donkey engine for the Swayne Lumber Co. Funeral at Big Bend.	Oroville Daily Register 11-23-1915	Y
486	1915.12.12		Complete text: A final decree was granted Edith Beavers from James A. Beavers. The plaintiff was given custody of the four minor children. W. E. Duncan represented the plaintiff.	Chico Record 12-12-1915	N
487	1916.02.16	Enterprise-Mooretown	Buying New Homes For Indians - E.L. Terrell special Indian Agent for the Government, has been spending several days here in the mountain regions in the vicinity of Enterprise and Mooretown. The Government through its special agents, is locating the Indians who are located on land other than that owned by the Government. In cases where it is found advisable the Government is purchasing the land for the Indians. In many instances the land is owned by the railroad.	Chico Daily Enterprise 2-16-1916	Y
488	1916.03.04	Oroville	Lloyd Weaver and Doris Beavers to wed this evening.	Daily Mercury 3-4-1916	Y
489	1916.03.27	Oroville	Ishi died: Last of the Deer Creek Indians, death due to white plague; age between 55 and 60 years old. Remains to be cremated.	Oroville Daily Register 3-27-1916	Y
490	1916.10.12	Enterprise/Greenville	The McCauley Indian children will soon be sent to the Government Indian School at Greenville to be given an education. There are 2 boys and 1 girl.	Oroville Daily Register 10-12-1916	Y
491	1916.10.16	Swayne	Jim Bearse, Indian Chieftain, age over 100, dwelt here long before the white man came to valley, died at Swayne. His ancestors are buried in a remote Indian burial ground in Concow Valley. It is probable that the interment will be in an Indian burial ground near Big Bar as burial in Concow would necessitate carrying the remains for miles over the mountains.	Oroville Daily Register 10-16-1916	Y
492	1916.12.27	American Valley	James Grandley Maxwell died on the 24th at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. F. (Birdie) Luman in American Valley, age 84 years, 11 months, and 25 days. Born in Wheeling, West Virginia in 1831. Was a miner but later disposed of his mine known as Indian Hill. Later did farming and moved to what is known as the Maxwell ranch near Keddie. Had 14 children with Mary Jane Underwood. Funeral at Quincy. Also see Plumas National Bulletin 12-28-1916. Bryan Beaver's grandfather	Plumas Independent 12-27-1916	Y

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493	1917.01.08	Concow/Clear Creek/Rock Creek	Jake and Sim Moak, well-known residents of Chico and in the early days members of the volunteers who fought the Mill Creek Indians circulated a petition in Oroville asking that a bill be introduced providing a pension to compensate them for their efforts to protect the early settlers from the Indian raids.	Oroville Daily Register 1-8-1917	Y
494	1917.01.13	Butte County	Jacob Moak prepares a statement of crimes by Mill Creek Indians committed in 1864.	Oroville Daily Register 1-13-1917	Y
495	1917.03.28	Thermalito	J. M. DeLong of Pentz states that an epidemic of measles was responsible for the recent finding of heaped up bodies unearthed by a Natomas dredger. He goes on to state that there were 2000 Indians at the Indian Rancheria below Thermalito. In 1856 an epidemic of measles swept through the rancheria.	Chico Daily Enterprise 3-28-1917	Y
496	1917.12.29	Oroville	Indian Charlie dies: One of the well-known Indian citizens of Oregon House, Charles Morrison died 12-28-1917. His parents were massacred in an Indian raid when he was a small boy. He was adopted and raised by the late Guy Morrison, whose daughter, Anna Morrison Reed, the authoress, has frequently written of him. He was raised as a white man and adopted their ways. He asked to be buried in the Oregon City cemetery among the pioneer friends of his youth. He was a well-known character in the district and was universally loved and respected by all who knew him.	Oroville Daily Mercury 12-29-1917	Y
497	1918.03.20	Belden	Susan Belden, one of the oldest lady inhabitants of Belden, was buried up on the side of a mountain today in the first real casket to enter the village. She was postmaster and storekeeper of Belden. Half breed Indian woman. Native of Plumas County and had spent 50 years of her life in the town of Belden, age 80 at death. Survived by two sons, Charles and Robert, who manage the Belden hotel and store, respectively. See also Oroville Daily Register 2-16-1918.	Plumas Independent 3-20-1918	Y
498	1918.05.29	Belden	Harry Beatty, an 18-year-old Indian, nearly succeeded in killing Mrs. C. C. Galling, the Belden schoolmistress. He was trying to kill his brother.	Oroville Daily Register 5-29-1918	Y
499	1918.11.25	French Creek	Mrs. Edith Jensen was badly hurt at French Creek when she was thrown from a horse. Alfred Beavers rushed to Oroville to get a jitney driver who went with the boy to French Creek and brought Mrs. Jensen to Oroville in his car. The boy is the son of Mrs. Jensen and went on foot over 3 miles from French Creek to the railroad in 35 minutes in order to catch the train to Oroville.	Oroville Daily Register 11-25-1918	Y
500	1919.07.21	Belden	Kate Jones, one of the oldest Indians of the Digger tribe died at her home near Belden where she has resided since the coming of white men into the river section. Sister of Jim Lee, she was 80 years old.	Oroville Daily Register 7-21-1919	Y
501	1920.07.27	Chester	Rob Roy, a Big Meadows Indian, age over 90 years, dropped dead at his camp near Chester. He was with the white posse led by Robert Anderson of Chico after Mill Creek Indians which killed the notorious "Big Foot", chief of the Mill Creeks.	Oroville Daily Register 7-27-1920	Y
502	1920.10.19	Redding	Peconon, a full blooded Digger Indian, walked from Lassen county to this city and on his arrival enlisted in the United States army to learn automobile repairing.	Oroville Daily Mercury 10-19-1920	Y
503	1920.12.04	Chico	Former cook of General Bidwell passes away. Billy Preacher, a member of the Bidwell Indians and formerly a cook for General John Bidwell, died at his home at the Indian village in Sacramento Avenue.	Oroville Mercury 12-4-1920	Y

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504	1921.03.14	Redding	Indians alleged to have buried one of tribe alive. Chief Grant and other Indians of the Hat Creek tribe were here today in connection with the alleged burying alive of William Taylor, one of their number. Taylor, supposedly dead of smallpox, returned to life before being placed in the grave, according to witnesses.	Oroville Daily Register 3-14-1921	Y
505	1921.04.02	Greenville	Work of aiding Indians starts. Fred C. Morgan for the Interior Dept arrived this week and will work with the Greenville, Hoopa, Ft. Bidwell and Round Valley Indian Agents in getting Indian affairs permanently settled.	Oroville Daily Register 4-2-1921	Y
506	1921.04.12	Sacramento	Fight for Indian recognition started: John Leggo, who says he was chief of the Chippewa tribe of Minnesota but married and is a member of the Pit River tribe of California, is fighting for government recognition of 15,000 Indians of Northern California who are without land of their own.	Oroville Daily Register 4-12-1921	Y
507	1921.05.03	Chico	Wild Indian is reported at Deer Creek by a lumber company employee.	Oroville Daily Register 5-3-1921	Y
508	1921.07.28	Chico	Indian skulls found in Butte Creek Canyon.	Oroville Daily Register 7-28-1921	Y
509	1921.08.19	Chico	Plans are underway for opening an Indian outdoor camp near Chico, which is hoped will eventually lead to the establishment of a home for Indian boys of Northern California.	Oroville Daily Register 8-19-1921	Y
510	1921.10.05	Westwood/Almanor	Indian story to be filmed at Lake Almanor. Indians from the Greenville Indian Agency will take part in several realistic massacres and bloody battles.	Oroville Daily Register 10-5-1921	Y
511	1921.10.25	Pulga	John Gramps, a young Indian lad of Pulga, flags train with coat and saves wreck.	Oroville Daily Register 10-25-1921	Y
512	1921.10.25	Bald Rock	Foothill Indians including tribe members from Cherokee, Bald Rock and Mooretown gathered at Bald Rock for annual burning.	Oroville Daily Register 10-25-1921	Y
513	1921.10.31	Lumpkin	Oroville residents went to Lumpkin to witness the burning held by the Indians in honor of the dead.	Oroville Daily Register 10-31-1921	Y
514	1921.11.02	Enterprise	Indian burning followed by two days of festivities.	Oroville Daily Register 11-2-1921	Y
515	1922.01.26	Chico	Boy Scouts hear of Deer Creek Indians at their regular meeting. Ranger Cyrus G. Eaves of Lassen National Forest and Scoutmaster John Hubbard plan to lead a patrol of the Scouts to the canyons of Mill and Deer Creeks to see if they cannot find some traces of Mill Creek Indians, positively the last of the wild races of Indians in the United States.	Oroville Daily Register 1-26-1922	Y
516	1922.03.11	Butte County	Indian relic of stone age in Butte County is displayed in the window of the Farm Bureau. The relic is an Indian stone plow found in an old Indian camp up the Feather River and owned by C. L. Duhem.	Oroville Daily Register 3-11-1922	Y
517	1922.03.20	Bald Rock	Bald Rock Kittie, one of the oldest Indian women of this district, died at her home at Bald Rock. She was at least 100 years old. Her son, Elick John, found her after returning from the burial ceremony of Billy Day, Bald Rock Indian Chief. She is survived by another son Dick John and two grandsons, Frank Mullen and Lew Wagner of Mooretown.	Oroville Mercury 3-20-1922	Y

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518	1922.04.22	Orland	Jim Brown: Formerly a member of the Concow Tribe of Indians in Butte County and recently recognized leader of the Grindstone Indians, died near Orland, age 95. Survived by wife, Ann Brown.	Oroville Daily Register 4-22-1922	Y
519	1922.05.05	Butte County	Dixie Johnson, famous Indian trailer, is now following the track of the murderer who slew C. C. Conroy, prominent Butte County cattleman.	Oroville Daily Register 5-5-1922	Y
520	1922.07.25	Oroville	Harold Beavers of Chico weds Miss Doris Dorothy of Portola.	Oroville Mercury 7-25-1922	Y
521	1922.10.12	Sloat	Harry Gramps had his leg badly broken while working with the donkey engine.	Feather River Bulletin 10-12-1922	Y
522	1922.12.28	Belden	Jim Lee, Indian residing at Belden, died in his home Sunday night. His exact age unknown but believed he was rapidly approaching the century mark. Susan Belden's father. Survived by one son, Jim Lee, Jr., and two daughters, both married.	Plumas National Bulletin 12-28-1922	Y
523	1923.00.00	Chico	Sim Moak publishes a book called "The Last of The Mill Creeks and Early Life in Northern California". Talks about being a part of the company that chased the Indians who killed the Robert Workman family in Concow. Mentions Hi Good and that he had at one time 40 scalps hanging from a tree in front of his house on Deer Creek. Hi Good was killed in 1870 by his Indian companion, Ned. Note: It appears Hi Good was primarily interested in getting involved with chasing down Indians when there was a white person murdered; this would justify taking no prisoners.	The Last of The Mill Creeks and Early Life in Northern California by Sim Moak, Chico, California	
524	1923.07.29	Chico	Jack Frango, Indian, helped build the Bidwell mansion and was Bidwell's stockman; was present when the treaties with the Indians of this district was signed in the early 50s. He was between 90 and 100 years of age. In his early life, he was head stockman on the Sam Neil ranch at Durham. Later he came to Chico when General Bidwell arrived and was a rider on the range. He is the last member of the Indian Masonic lodge. Interment in the cemetery at the Indian village.	Chico Record 7-29-1923	Y
525	1924.07.23	Poe	A spark from a locomotive or a lighted cigarette burned approximately 100 acres bordering the Western Pacific Railroad right of way at Poe between Belden and Pulga. The Gramps home southeast of Pulga caught fire but was saved.	Feather River Bulletin 7-3-1924	Y
526	1925.00.00	California	A.L. Kroeber publishes a set of papers on the California Indians. In the case of the Maidu Indians, his work builds on the work of Stephen Powers done in 1871, Dr. Waterman and others associated with the University of California, as well as articles published by the Federal Government. The papers were later published as "Handbook of The California Indians". Kroeber had worked in 1911 with Ishi, the last of the Yahi Indians found near Oroville.	Handbook of The Indians of California, Kroeber 1976	
527	1927.08.25	Grass Valley	Deedie Bernice Beavers died at Grass Valley after an emergency operation. Native of Quincy and lived in Grass Valley for six years. Survived by 3 sons: Alfred, Bryan and Harold. Born at Butterfly Valley on March 20, 1874; age 53 years, 4 months and 29 days. Daughter of the late James G. and Mrs. Maxwell, pioneers of Plumas. Interment at Greenwood cemetery.	Plumas Independent 8-25-1927	Y
528	1928.01.05	Pulga	Alec and Roy Johnson, Corbet Gramps, William Wright and Dan Johnson report good quality fur catches of lynx, mink, raccoon, skunk and coyote.	Feather River Bulletin 1-5-1928	Y

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529	1928.04.31	Butte County	Death of Myron G. Berdan, who was an early pioneer and Indian fighter and homesteaded property on the Humboldt Road and conducted a hotel for 40 years. The place became known as Berdan's. It had its own post office and was a small resort.	4-31-1928	Y
530	1928.10.11	Indian Valley	Chico Jim, an old Indian whose age is said to be near the century mark, was found dead in his cabin Sunday.	Plumas Independent 10-11-1928	Y
531	1929.00.00	Yankee Hill	John Clark, son of Yo-he-ma, writes a letter with a brief family history. States Yohema's father was <u>Chief Bu-Chee</u> . Yo-He-Ma was the youngest of 3 daughters. See Feb 1859	Photo copy of letter in file	Y
532	1929.09.05	Pulga	Evidence found of old civilization in Canyon section; deposits of jade and hieroglyphics.	Oroville Mercury 9-5-1929	Y
533	1929.12.05	Oregon City	Peter Edwards, Bucks Ranch Indian, died last night at Oregon City, age 71, pneumonia.	Feather River Bulletin 12-5-1929	Y
534	1929.12.07	Oroville	Article about Indian enrollment at Oroville Dec 16-17 per the California Indian Blood enrollment act of Congress of May 18, 1928, in regards to a possible settlement in a suit against the Government.	Oroville Mercury 12-7-1929	Y
535	1930.00.00	Yankee Hill	Katie Clark Josephson, Yo-he-ma's daughter, writes a brief family history. She stated Yo-he-Ma's father was named <u>Bercha</u> , white name Joe Burchard. Yo-He-Ma's parents were killed shortly after arriving while picking berries in the woods. Also states brothers were killed, beaten to death, near Yankee Hill just before the family was taken to Round Valley. Yo-He-Ma's two sisters were named <u>Oie-Muck-Na</u> and <u>Ha-teet-na</u> . Also, an aunt who married a white man was killed near the West Branch while her husband was in Magalia. Also states Alfred Burr Clark hid <u>Yo-He-Ma</u> and her son Walter Clark (born 7 Aug 1860) in the house where they watched her family being taken away from an upstairs window. She never saw her family again. Katie Clark Josephson was given the Indian name Ha-teet-na by her mother Yo-he-ma after her Aunt. (see 1896) (Note: The Clark's second child was William Clark born 29 Mar1863.)	Photo copy of letter in file	Y
536	1930.04.03	Etna	Charley Ruffy, oldest California Indian, was found dead with head crushed; said to be 115 years old.	Plumas National Bulletin 4-3-1930	Y
537	1930.05.29	Chester	Jennie Meadows, an Indian woman, age about 107, died in Chester. Services conducted yesterday at the Indian burial grounds.	Plumas Independent 5-29-1930	Y
538	1931.06.04		D. Henry Muntie, an aged Indian of Berry Creek section, was found dead.	Plumas Independent 6-4-1931	Y
539	1931.12.03	Greenville	Mary Jack, age 82, and one of the few remaining pioneer Indian women of this valley, died at the Tom Epperson home on the 12th ult. of cerebral hemorrhage.	Plumas Independent 12-3-1931	Y
540	1931.12.10	Walker mine	Captain Bill Baker, Indian medicine man, died at Walker mine, reputed to be 100 years old. Funeral held at Taylorsville.	Plumas Independent 12-10-1931	Y
541	1932.02.25		Frank Foreman, an Indian, age 74, died at the old Becraft place Sunday.	Plumas Independent 2-25-1932	Y

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542	1935.01.08	Chico	Indian Village Fate to be Set - What disposition is made of the Chico Indian Village will depend on a ruling by Judge Harry Deirup. An argument that the property was held in trust in accordance with the wishes of the late Annie Bidwell and should go to some trustees was made by attorney Liking. The executor of the estate Wells Fargo Union Bank and Trust Company does not dispute the Indian's right to the village. However, the attorneys said they believe the bank should get some return for their thousands of dollars paid out in taxes on the property. A compromise was suggested by the executors that the state pay \$4,000 for the village and 43 acres lying south of the Rancheria.	Oroville Mercury 1-8-1935	Y
543	1936.04.30	Greenville	The recently organized orchestra of Greenville includes Bryan Beavers leading on his Hawaiian guitar.	Indian Valley Record 4-30-1936	Y
544	1936.10.10	Mono County	Judge Roy Tracy guilty of selling rum to Indians	Oroville Mercury 10-10-1936	Y
545	1937.01.18	Concow	Article about Fred Johnson, Concow Chief at Pulga, Indian name Ponne Carne (also known as Old Man Smoke). Born around 1850, Fred assumed the role of Chief after his uncle Frank Johnson died. He was a child when round up of Indians occurred years ago; remembers a fight but he did not participate, he was too young (probably 1859 round up). See 1859 Sept 15th	Oroville Mercury 1-18-1937	Y
546	1937.03.10	Concow	Article about bills introduced in the senate to allow Indians to sue for up to \$1.25 per acre of land taken from them based on treaties that were not honored. Concow Chief, Fred Johnson known as Old Smoke, relayed the news to the local paper.	Oroville Mercury Register 3-10-1937	Y
547	1938.12.05	San Francisco	Fred Johnson, one-armed chief of the Concow Indian tribe, came to San Francisco to attend a convention of Indians. The Indians of California Inc. had postponed the convention.	Oroville Mercury Register 12-5-1938	Y
548	1938.12.06	San Francisco	Fred Johnson, 79-year-old Concow Indian awoke in one of the best suites in the Sir Frances Drake hotel. The city's convention and tourist bureau heard about the cancelled meeting and escorted him to night clubs.	Oroville Mercury Register 12-6-1938	Y
549	1938.12.10	San Francisco	Fred Johnson won't be going to Indians of California Inc. convention on the 19th. This trip to San Francisco was the first he had made in 15 years. He was born at Belden in 1857 and had no schooling. He said in 1921 there were 20,000 Indians in California and today there are only four left in the Concow tribe.	Oroville Mercury Register 12-10-1938	Y
550	1940.09.05	Belden	A skull found is believed to be part of an Indian burial ground. The discovery was made by Charlie Gramps of Pulga while working on the highway repair work for the State Department.	Plumas Independent 9-5-1940	Y
551	1949.06.09	Paradise	Obituary for Dixie Johnson, a full blood Konkow Indian ; he was 80 years old. Dixie was noted for his help in tracking criminals (in 1915) on the loose in the woods. He made his living as a miner. His wife and son lived in Pulga.	Oroville Mercury Register 6-9-1949	Y
552	1950.01.15	Covelo	18 page article talks about the pioneers of Covelo, mule trains, oldest church, Nome Cult Station, Reservation school, pioneer families. Mentions Round Valley Indian culture and talks about the first white man came to the area long before the Gold Rush. He had long blonde hair and arrived on a white horse and appears to have been of Spanish descent. See Weekly Mercury 7-25-1879.	Press Democrat 1-15-1950	Y

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553	1950.02.12	Round Valley	Three page article about old days in Covelo by Ira C. Adams, who was born there as a child in 1874. He talks about his father, Ira W. Adams, who was a gardener and later a bookkeeper for the Round Valley Indian Reservation. The family lived there for approximately 8 years.	Press Democrat 2-12-1950	Y
554	1957.12.01	Chico	Article in the California Historical Society Quarterly about Bidwell's Rancheria in Chico.	California Historical society Quarterly Dec 1957	
555	1964.10.08	Quincy	Complete text: Baby born: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beavers became parents of a girl, Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Plumas District Hospital. She weighed 7 pounds, 5 1/2 ounces and was delivered by Caesarean section. Her parents named her Cherie Lyn.	Feather River Bulletin 10-8-1964	N
556	1966.01.27	Oroville	Mrs. Johanna Lee died in Oroville at the county hospital some time last October. Johanna and her twin sister, Alice Lee Schreeve and her husband Ira Schreeve lived in the cabin near Little Indian Creek along the highway below Maple Leaf Inn. The Lee family lived in the Canyon for many years and Injun Jim School was named after Jim Lee, Mrs. Lee's father.	Feather River Bulletin 1-27-1966	Y
557	1973.05.10	Quincy	Indian education meet this week with film of Indians and Chiefs, Bryan Beavers, Yosemite, The North American Indians and the First Americans.	Feather River Bulletin 5-10-1973	Y
558	1975.04.24	Quincy	Born 4-14 at Plumas District Hospital to Brenda Gramps (Thomas M., John Thomas).	Feather River Bulletin 4-24-1975	Y
559	1975.04.24	Quincy	Two Indians films will be featured including: The ballad of Crowfoot and Bryan Beavers: A moving portrait, which focuses on a Maidu Indian living in a log cabin he built by himself in wilderness area of Plumas County.	Feather River Bulletin 4-24-1975	Y
560	1976.09.30	Quincy	County library begins free film series. Future programs will include Bryan Beavers, about a Maidu Indian who lived in Plumas County.	Feather River Bulletin 9-30-1976	Y
561	1976.12.29	Santa Cruz	Wayne David Petteys, age 82. Native of Austin, Texas, was police inspector for 28 years in Oakland. Survived by wife Elise Ann Petteys of Scotts Valley, 2 brothers Eldridge R. and Friendly G. Petteys of Auberry, one sister, Mrs. Alfred Leslie of Redding.	Santa Cruz Sentinel 12-29-1976	Y
562	1978.00.00	California	Francis A. Riddell writes about Konkow and Maidu Indians in "Handbook of North American Indians" published by Smithsonian Institution. He greatly expands the area inhabited by the Konkow Indians to include Rich Bar to the North and almost to the Sutter Buttes to the South. He also changed the tribe's name spelling to Konkow.	Handbook of North American Indians Volume 8, published by Smithsonian Institution 1978	
563	1980.03.07	Reno, NV	Complete text: On February 22, 1980, Shirley Leonard of Chico became the bride of Heine Gramps of Pulga. They were married in Reno, Nevada. A wedding reception was held on February 24, 1980 at Grand View Café on Highway 70.	Golden Feather Echoes 3-7-1980	N
564	1983.05.04	Quincy	The first annual Indian Day of Plumas County will include Bryan Beavers, who is a local storyteller.	Feather River Bulletin 5-4-1983	Y
565	1983.05.11	Quincy	American Indian Day will include a variety of Indian films which include "I Heard the Owl Call My Name", The Dawn Horse", "Bryan Beavers", "Arrow to the Sun", and a special film called "Windwalker".	Feather River Bulletin 5-11-1983	Y
566	1987.07.01	Taylorville	Silver Buckle Rodeo competition in Taylorville includes Jr. Gramps.	Feather River Bulletin 7-1-1987	Y

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567	1990.08.15	Oroville	Article about Smoky Jones, a Konkow Indian speaking at a California Department of Parks and Recreation speaker series. Smoky spoke two hours and demonstrated arrow head making and relayed the ways of the Indians to a gathering of children. (Smoky Jones was Patsy Seeks brother, both were very involved with teaching others about the Indian heritage)	Chico Enterprise Record 8-15-1990	Y
568	1992.03.17	Portola	Martin Christopher Wood Sr., age 84, died March 10, 1992 at his home in Portola. He was born August 5, 1908 in Pulga, California. He worked for the Western Pacific Railroad for 62 years and retired as a maintenance foreman. Survived by wife Nina Wood, daughter Irene Moser of Portola, sons Ernest of Doyle, and Martin Jr. and Earl, both of Reno, Stan of Shingle Springs and Bill of Portola; brothers William of Shingle Springs, Oliver and Ivan both of Sacramento; sisters Jenni McCune of Shingle Springs, Adeline Meyers of Sacramento, Ella Raver of Oroville and Lottie Main of Doyle.	Lassen County Times 3-17-1992	Y
569	1992.07.08		Bucky Gramps of Cottonwood was the bull riding winner with a prize of \$391.88.	Feather River Bulletin 7-8-1992	Y
570	1993.06.30	Plumas County	Rachel (Casner) Petteys, age 95, died June 22 in Portola. Born March 23, 1898 in Campe Verde, Arizona, had worked as a camp cook for PG&E for 15 years. Survived by son Glenn Petteys of Pala and daughter Peggy Artz of Portola. Funeral at Clovis Cemetery.	Feather River Bulletin 6-30-1993	Y
571	1997.07.01	Florida	Oliver D. Wood, age 82, died at West Palm Beach, Florida and had lived there since 1945. Survived by wife Evelyn (Huffman) and brothers and sisters.	The Palm Beach Post 7-1-1997	Y
572	2004.11.07	Yankee Hill	Jim Madison died in Paradise at age 60, resident of Yankee Hill. Born in Spokane, WA August 1, 1944 and worked for PG&E for 31 years. Survived by wife Carol and 5 sons: Chris Madison of Santa Rosa, Joe Sousa of Magalia, Tony Sousa of Bella Vista, CA, Sonny Josephson of Eureka, Montana and Kris Josephson of Yankee Hill; brother Bob Madison of Chico; 2 sisters Shirley Rawley and Mary Coyle.	Chico Enterprise Record 11-10-2004	Y
573	2007.00.00	Oroville	Josephson family history by Rose Waugh , descendent of Yo-he-ma , states that the Cinos lived upon the Mountain House side of the river, Tankins were at Big Bend. Also states Captain Busche, Yo-he-Ma's father, was a scout for Lt. Grant, later President Grant. (This means he was at Fort Humboldt in 1854, not Round Valley. Fort Humboldt was active from January 1853 until 1870. Grant was stationed there in Jan. 1854 for five months when he resigned his commission and went home).	Pioneer Heritage of the Josephson Family by Rose Waugh	
574	2010.10.14	Konkow	In an interview with Tony, who manages the Concow Campground and grew up in this area, he states he is familiar with 3 round house sites in Concow.. He states the largest round house site is on the opposite side of the lake across from the Concow Campground. The second site near Camelot, has a round house and about 40 house pit sites. (If you assume 5 people to a house pit, this one site would have supported 200 Indians). He also states a Konkow Chief is buried there as was told to him by Bryan Beavers. The third Concow site is on the opposite side of Concow Road near the Ishi Trail road. (Note: I suspect that Concow sites were abandoned by 1856. Waves of miners (reportedly miners in numbers nearing 2000, left Marysville in 1850) came to the area headed toward the Quincy area in search of the fabled Gold Lake. Some stayed in this area founding Rich Gulch in 1850. There were a larger number of miners (300-500) who founded Spanishtown in 1856, near the current intersection of Pinkston Canyon and Concow Roads, less than 4 miles from the old Indian sites in the area. The Concow Valley land had been claimed by white farmers starting in 1852. The Concow tribes probably moved up past Flea Valley.) There was a fourth site, at Big Bend which was 1800 feet above the river with one entrance point, which was not abandoned until 1863, See 7-10-1850, 1-01-1858 and Sept 1863	Interview by Larry Mauch 10-14-10 and research by Yankee Hill Historical Society. See Yankee Hill Historical Society web page at yankeehillhistory.com in newsletters section. Concow Indians part 1 and 2 and History of Big Bend.	

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575	2013.08.09	Oroville	Patsy Seek has died: A well known elder counselor, advocate of children and families in Oroville community, elder for Concow Indian tribe; chaired Concow Maidu cultural preservation association.	Chico Enterprise 8-9-2013	Y
576	2014.12.13		The current acceptable spelling of the tribe name by the local Indians has been changed to Koyoongkawi based on the actual pronunciation of the word based on language studies. It is interesting to note that the original spelling of Concow was hyphenated (Con-Cow) which put an accent on both C's until the 1870s, which would closer match today's spoken version when sounded out.	Larry Mauch based on research and conversations with Eric Josephson whose wife teaches the language.	
577	2016.09.18	Oroville	Konkow Valley Band Maidu tribe members gathered to sign a document to send to Washington DC requesting official federal recognition as a tribe.	Chico Enterprise 9-18-2016	Y
578	2016.09.25	Oroville	Salmon Festival: The Konkow band of the Maidu Indians had a group praying for the salmon as explained by tribal chairman Wallace Clark Wilson. Baskets of flowers and another filled with acorns were placed in the center of a dance circle along with a shiny salmon. One of the songs is an expression of joy and another is a song of thanks. Long-term goals include building a roundhouse, a project that will include a great deal of fundraising. The tribe does not currently own land.	Chico Enterprise 9-25-2016	Y
579	2016.10.30	Oroville	Oliver Eugene Gramps Sr, age 77 of Oroville, died Friday Oct 18, 2016 in Oroville.	Chico Enterprise Record 10-30-2016	Y
580	2017.08.05	Chico	Donna Mae Rickard died a few weeks short of being 102 years old and deeded a 1/4 acre piece of property to the Mechoopda Indians. It's the only piece of land a tribal member was able to keep after the federal government chopped up the tribe's rancheria in 1961.	Chico Enterprise Record 8-5-2017	Y
581	2017.08.19	Chico	The story behind Chico's street names: Mechoopda Street/Rancheria Drive reference the Indian rancheria that used to be located in the area. The Mechoopda were the first residents of the Chico area and were taken in as laborers by John Bidwell on his Rancho Chico in about 1850. Sowilleno Avenue is named after Maggie Sowilleno Lafonso, a Mechoopda woman who was a favorite of Annie Bidwell and Sowilleno was her Indian name.	Chico Enterprise Record 8-19-2017	Y
582	2017.09.09	Chico	The 22nd 100 mile Nome Cult walk starts today from Chico to the Round Valley Indian Reservation in Covelo and lasts to Sept. 16. It follows the route Native Americans were forced to march from Chico to the Nome Cult Reservation in 1863.	Chico Enterprise Record 9-9-2017	Y
583					