

Treaty of Peace

Made and concluded at Reading's Ranch, on Cottonwood Creek, California, August 16, 1851, between United States Indian Agent O. M. Wozencraft of the one part and the Chiefs, Captains and Head men of the following tribes or bands, viz., Noe-ma, Noema Y-lac-ca, Noi-me, Noi-ma.

Article 1st

"The several tribes or bands above mentioned do acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace made between them and the Republic of Mexico.

Article 2nd

"The said tribes or bands acknowledge themselves jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States, and hereby bind themselves hereafter to refrain from the commission of all acts of hostility and aggression towards the government or citizens thereof and to live on terms of peace and friendship among themselves and with all other Indian tribes which are now or may come under the protection of the United States; and furthermore, bind themselves to conform to and be governed by the laws and regulations of the Indian Bureau, made and provided therefore by the Congress of the United States.

Article 3rd

"To promise the settlement or improvement of said tribes or bands, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the following district of county in the state of California shall be and is hereby set apart forever, for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes or bands, to wit:

"Commencing at a point at the mouth of Ash Creek, on the Sacramento River running up the east branch of said stream twenty five miles, thence on a line due north to the Pit Fork of said river, thence down said river to the place of beginning. "It is further understood and agreed upon by both parties that the tribes or bands of Indians living upon the Shasta, Nevada and Coast Range shall be included in the said reservation, and should said band not come in, then the provisions, etc., as set apart in this treaty to be reduced in a ratio commensurate with the number signing said treaty provided, that there is reserved to the United States government the right of way over any portion of said territory, and the right to establish and maintain any military post or posts, public buildings, school houses, houses for agents, teachers and such others as they may deem necessary for their use or the protection of the Indians. The said tribes or bands and each of them hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Article 4th

"To aid the said tribes or bands in their subsistence while removing to and making their settlement upon the said reservation, the United States, in addition to the few presents made them at this council will furnish them free of charge with five hundred (500) head of beef cattle to average in weight five hundred (500) pounds, seventy five (75) sacks of flour, one hundred (100) pounds each within the term of two years from the date of this treaty.

Article 5th

"As early as convenient after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate, in consideration of the promise and with a sincere desire to encourage said tribes in acquiring the arts and habits of civilized life, the

United States will also furnish them with the following articles, to be divided among them by the agent according to their respective numbers and wants during each of the two years succeeding the said ratification: "One pair of strong pantaloons and one red flannel shirt for each man and boy, one linsey gown for each woman and girl, 2000 yards calico and 500 yards brown shirting, twenty pounds Scotch thread and 1000 needles, six dozen thimbles, two dozen pairs of scissors, one 2 ½ pound mackinaw blanket for each man and woman over 15 years of age, 1000 pounds of iron, 100 pounds of steel, and in like manner in the first year for the permanent use of the said tribes and as their joint property, viz: "Seventy-five brood mares and four stallions, 500 milch cows and sixteen bulls, twenty-one yoke work cattle with yokes and chains, ten work mules or horses, twenty-two plows, assorted sizes, seventy-five garden or corn hoes, twenty-five spades, four (4) grindstones. "The stock enumerated above and the product thereof and no part or portion thereof shall be killed, exchanged, sold or otherwise parted without the consent and direction of the agent.

Article 6th

"The United States also will employ and settle among said tribes at or near their towns or settlements, one practical farmer who shall superintend all agricultural operations with two assistants of practical knowledge and industrious habits; one carpenter, one wheelwright, one blacksmith, one principal school teacher, and as many assistant teachers as the President may deem proper to instruct said tribes in reading, writing, etc. and in the domestic arts upon the manual labor system, all the above named workmen and teachers to be maintained and paid by the United States for the period of five years and as long thereafter as the president shall deem advisable.

"The United States will also erect suitable schoolhouses, shops and dwellings for the accommodation of the school teachers and mechanics above mentioned and for the protection of the public property. "In testimony whereof the parties have hereunto signed their names and affixed their seals this sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of, after being fully explained.

(Signed)

J. McKinstry; B.S.Maj.A.S.M.; O.M.Wozencraft, M.S.J.M.

For and in behalf of the Noi-Ma, Oio-Me, His mark X.

For and in behalf of the Noe-Ma, Chip-Chim, His mark X.

For and in behalf of the Y-Loc-Ca, Cha-Oo-Ga, His mark X.

For and in behalf of the No-Ma, Chip-Cho-Chi-Cas, His mark X.

For and in behalf of the Noi-Ma, Nem-Ko-De, His mark X.

For and in behalf of the Oy-Lac-Ca, Num-Te-Ra-Re-Mau,

His mark X, Pau-Te Las, His mark X, Do-Li-In-Ckla,

His mark X, Num-Te-Re-Muck, His mark X.

S.B. Sheldon, Alexander Love.

The third treaty was verbal and made in 1862 between Charlie Young and neighboring Indians, possibly Pit River Indians, at Young's ranch beside the Pit River near today's Pittville. Little is known of this treaty except Young paid the Indians a large fat ox for the privilege of being allowed to remain living at the location with his family.