

Stand Up For California!

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January 6, 2017

VIA Email, Fax and First Class Mail

Amy Dutschke, Regional Director
Pacific Regional Office
Bureau of Indian Affairs
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

RE: Wilton Rancheria Fee-to-Trust Application for Land in Elk Grove, California

Dear Regional Director Dutschke:

On behalf of Stand Up For California! (Stand Up), Elk Grove GRASP, the Committee to Protect Elk Grove Values, and concerned citizens of Elk Grove, we submit these supplemental comments in response to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) November 17, 2016 Notice of (Gaming) Land Acquisition Application (Notice) for the Wilton Rancheria's (Rancheria) new preferred casino site in the City of Elk Grove. Thank you for your December 9, 2016 extension of the comment period until January 6, 2017.

These comments are based on research into the history and genealogy of the Wilton Rancheria by Dr. Stephen Dow Beckham, Pamplin Professor of History, Emeritus, at Lewis & Clark College in Portland, Oregon. A copy of his report is enclosed. This research raises a number of troubling issues regarding BIA's authority to take land into trust for the Rancheria, as well as the propriety of BIA's processing of the Rancheria's request.

First and foremost, as a result of this research, we are able to document that Regional Director Dutschke has multiple family relatives in the membership of the Wilton Rancheria.¹ These family relations raise a clear conflict of interest. Based on news stories at the time, Stand Up requested that Regional Director Dutschke recuse herself for this reason from supervising BIA's

¹ Regional Director Dutschke is related to Rancheria members of the extended Hatch family as first cousin once removed and second cousin. Regional Director Dutschke is also related to Rancheria members of the Andrews family by marriage. Additionally, Regional Director Dutschke is related to members of the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, some of whom have become members of the Rancheria. Given the degree of interrelation between families of these two groups, it is likely that Regional Director Dutschke is related to additional members of the Rancheria as well.

processing and consideration of the Rancheria's fee-to-trust and casino project by comment letter dated January 6, 2014. Regional Director Dutschke has not done so, and, even after a review of the "applicable documents in the record"—presumably including Stand Up's 2014 letter—was directed by the Office of the Assistant Secretary to process the Rancheria's application.² The ethical concerns presented by Regional Director Dutschke's conflicts of interest in this matter inherently taint any final decision. These concerns are only underscored by the BIA's obvious rush to approve the trust acquisition—and immediately take the Elk Grove site into trust—before the Trump Administration can take office. Concurrent with these comments, we are requesting that the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior investigate this matter for possible ethical and criminal violations. No final decision should be issued in this matter until such an investigation has been completed and appropriate remedial actions taken.

In addition, as described further below, Dr. Beckham's research into the history of the Rancheria supports the conclusion that BIA has no authority to take land into trust for the Rancheria. There is no evidence that the Rancheria derives from any historical tribal entity at all, much less that it was a recognized Indian tribe under federal jurisdiction in 1934—as required by the Indian Reorganization Act—or that it has any historical connection to the Elk Grove site, or that the site otherwise qualifies as restored lands for purposes of gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Summary of Historical Report

As documented in detail in Dr. Beckham's report, the historical record establishes that the Wilton Rancheria, which purports to descend from the historical Plains Miwok Indian group, does not derive from any historical tribal entity at all, but rather began as a collection of individual homeless Indians and their families that came together when the Rancheria site was purchased by the federal government in 1927 for the purpose of providing land for indigent Indians in the vicinity of Sacramento, California. Indeed, only one original resident is identified in the historical record as Miwok.³ Where tribal affiliation are known, the historical record shows that the original residents of the Rancheria derive from a multitude of different tribes—including Concow, Yuki, "Digger" (a generic and usually negative term for Native Americans in California), and even including the San Juan Pueblo of New Mexico—and where tribal affiliations were unknown to both residents and the BIA, those residents are documented as coming from a wide region of California, including six different counties in the aboriginal areas of distinct tribes, including the Nisenan, Sierra Miwok, Yokut, and Washo Indians.

The historical record also provides no support for the Rancheria's claim that it is the political successor in interest to any of the four tribes that signed the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851. The most fully-documented of the treaty parties was a Nisenan tribe. By the late 1840s,

² Letter from Paula Hart, Director of the Office of Indian Gaming, to Raymond Hitchcock, Chairman of the Wilton Rancheria (April 28, 2016).

³ Even this identification is problematic. Annie Florine (Blue) McKean is identified once in the historical record as Miwok, but is elsewhere identified as "Digger" Indian. Her father, Aleck Blue, however, said his father was white and his mother was tribe "unknown." Annie's brothers did not claim Miwok ancestry in their enrollment affidavits. The Blue family is also identified in the historical record as "Diegueno"—this is possibly an erroneous identification, given that the term refers to Indian groups from the San Diego area; nonetheless, the origins of the initial residents of the Rancheria are documented to be as far-flung as New Mexico.

the Nisenans had largely displaced the Plains Miwok from their aboriginal territory. The remaining three signatory tribes are nowhere else documented in the historical record, but in any case, none of the signatories to the unratified treaty are documented to be ancestors of the Rancheria, and none of the bands that agreed to remove to the reservation proposed by the unratified treaty are identified as ancestral villages or affiliations of the Rancheria.⁴ In addition, although the area identified in Royce's Land Cession Map, "California I," Plate CXIV, as lands ceded under the unratified treaty (No. 302) is unreliable because that area is not described in the unratified treaty, the area identified as reserved (No. 301) can be reliably located because it is described in the unratified treaty, and it does not encompass the proposed casino site. There is no historical documentation linking the Rancheria to the aboriginal population in the area of Elk Grove. Nowhere in the anthropological or historical literature did the ancestors or the members of the original Rancheria (from establishment in 1927 to termination in 1961) identify traditional village sites, quarry sites, trade sites, cemeteries, religious sites, important subsistence gathering, hunting, or fishing locations, or identify place names of a traditional homeland or sites of use and occupancy in the area of Elk Grove.

The historical record further shows that the Rancheria showed minimal community organization and no self-governance activities at all from the establishment of the Rancheria in 1927 until 1935, when it was organized under the auspices of the BIA pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (IRA). Self-governance activities continued only until 1940. From 1940 to 1952, there is no record of any self-governance activities. Self-governance activities were re-initiated in 1952 only in anticipation of voluntarily accepting termination of federal guardianship, as was ultimately provided for in the California Rancheria Termination Act.⁵ There is no record of any Native American cultural practices, arts, music, dance, or sharing of ethnographic or cultural information by the residents of the Wilton Rancheria, or the enjoyment of those measures of Indian identity by the residents.

Prior to its "restoration" pursuant to a stipulated judgment in 2009,⁶ the original Wilton Rancheria was never identified by the federal government as a place of residence for any specific tribe. In none of the BIA census compilations for the Wilton Rancheria were its residents identified as Miwok. The Rancheria did not identify itself as Miwok. The only two documented references to the Rancheria as Miwok ("Me-Wuk") were in the name of the IRA constitution approved by the BIA in 1936, and in its revocation in 1958 pursuant to termination. The BIA declined to issue a charter to the Rancheria to establish a corporation under the IRA in 1937. Except for administering termination, the BIA provided minimal services to the Rancheria throughout its history, and these diminished to almost nothing after 1940.

⁴ Under oath, none of the senior residents of the original Rancheria could claim any knowledge of the signatories of the unratified treaty. Between 1928 and 1933, the ancestors of the modern Rancheria filed signed affidavits for enrollment as "Indians of the State of California" under the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602). Question 13 read: "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to, if you know them." Each of the senior residents of the Rancheria, most of them born in the 19th century, answered: "I do not know." None had any knowledge of any treaty signatories, nor could any identify the tribe, tribelet, village, or band to which they, their parents, or their grandparents belonged.

⁵ Act of August 18, 1958, P.L. 85-671, 72 Stat. 619, as amended.

⁶ See Bureau of Indian Affairs, "Restoration of Wilton Rancheria," 74 Fed. Reg. 33468 (July 13, 2009).

DISCUSSION

The BIA has no authority to take land into trust for the benefit of the Wilton Rancheria

The historical record detailed in Dr. Beckham’s report makes clear that the Rancheria does not derive from any historical tribal entity and neither functioned as a sovereign entity nor was ever recognized or acknowledged by the federal government as being a sovereign entity prior to its “restoration” in 2009. This necessarily brings into question the legality of the 2009 stipulated judgment pursuant to which the United States “restored” the Rancheria to federally recognized tribal status. The legality of the Rancheria’s “restoration” to federally recognized tribal status was not contested or adjudicated at that time, and that judgment remains subject to collateral attack in subsequent litigation.

There is no legislative authority for the “restoration” to federally recognized tribal status of an Indian group subject to termination of federal guardianship by statute. The California Rancheria Termination Act has never been repealed by Congress with respect to the Wilton Rancheria. The 2009 stipulated judgment is therefore directly contrary to that Act. Even apart from the Act, the administrative process for the acknowledgment of Indian groups as federally recognized tribes is set forth in 25 C.F.R. Part 83. Those regulations provide a specific process for the acknowledgment of previously federally recognized tribes. 25 C.F.R. 82.12. Even under the regulations, however, with or without previous recognition, it is clear that the historical record could not support a decision to acknowledge the Rancheria as a federally recognized tribe under the regulatory criteria.

Similarly, it is clear that the historical record could not support a judicial determination that the Rancheria meets the criteria for tribal existence set forth in *Montoya v. United States*, 180 U.S. 261 (1901). Indeed, Supreme Court precedent calls into question the very constitutionality of treating a non-tribal entity as a sovereign Indian tribe. Even Congress itself is denied this power under the Constitution. *United States v. Sandoval*, 231 U.S. 28, 46 (1913) (“Of course, it is not meant by this that Congress may bring a community or body of people within the range of this power by arbitrarily calling them an Indian tribe ...”); *see also Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 215-17 (1962) (“Able to discern what is ‘distinctly Indian,’ the courts will strike down any heedless extension of that label. They will not stand impotent before an obvious instance of a manifestly unauthorized exercise of power.”) (quoting *Sandoval*, 231 U.S. at 46).

Given that there is no basis in the historical record to support the sovereign tribal status of the Rancheria, it necessarily follows that BIA lacks the authority to take land into trust for the benefit of the Rancheria as a tribe. But even assuming that the Rancheria’s 2009 “restoration” is legally valid, BIA still lacks authority to take land into trust for the Rancheria under Section 5 of the IRA. 25 U.S.C. § 465. Under the Supreme Court’s decision in *Carciari v. Salazar*, 555 U.S. 379 (2009), that authority only extends to a recognized Indian tribe under federal jurisdiction in 1934. As previously described, the Rancheria never existed as a historical tribal entity, is not the political successor to any historical tribal entity, and was never recognized or treated by the federal government as a tribe in 1934 or at any time prior, or for that matter at any time before 2009.

The Elk Grove site does not qualify as “restored lands” eligible for gaming

The Rancheria has requested that the Department determine whether the Elk Grove site is eligible for gaming pursuant to the “Restored Lands Exception” of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA), 25 U.S.C. § 2719(b)(1)(B)(iii).⁷ Even assuming that the BIA has the requisite statutory authority to take land into trust for the benefit of the Rancheria—and that the Rancheria is a valid “restored” Indian tribe eligible for gaming under IGRA—the historical record establishes that the Elk Grove site does not qualify for gaming as restored lands. Pursuant to 25 C.F.R. 292.12, the Rancheria must demonstrate a “significant historical connection” to the land, meaning the land is “located within the boundaries of the tribe’s last reservation under a ratified or unratified treaty,” or the tribe can “demonstrate by historical documentation the existence of the tribe’s villages, burial grounds, occupancy or subsistence use in the vicinity of the land.” 25 C.F.R. 292.2 (definitions).


As previously described, even if the Rancheria could establish that it is a political successor to the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851, the Elk Grove site is not located within the boundaries of the reservation described in that treaty or any other. Neither does the historical record document any connection of the Rancheria or its original residents or their ancestors to the aboriginal population in the area of Elk Grove, nor to traditional village sites, quarry sites, trade sites, cemeteries, religious sites, important subsistence gathering, hunting, or fishing locations, or other sites of use and occupancy in the area of Elk Grove. In short, the Rancheria cannot document any significant historical connection to the area of Elk Grove, or for that matter, to any area at all—a conclusion that is not surprising, given the ahistorical nature of the Rancheria.

CONCLUSION


The historical record demonstrates that the Rancheria is not, and never was, a historical tribal entity, but rather was simply a group of homeless Indians from disparate and unknown tribal affiliations that were gathered by the BIA on land purchased in 1927 for the relief of indigent Indians. The lack of any historical existence as a group prior to that date necessarily precludes their treatment as a sovereign Indian tribe, and the BIA correspondingly lacks any authority to take land into trust for the Rancheria for gaming purposes. In addition, Regional Director Dutschke’s relations by blood and marriage to members of the Rancheria present a clear conflict of interest in this matter. For these reasons, the Rancheria’s trust acquisition application must be denied.

⁷ Letter of Maria K. Wiseman, Deputy Director of the Office of Indian Gaming, to Cheryl Schmit, Stand Up for California! (March 17, 2016).

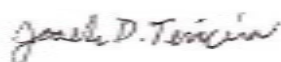
Sincerely,



Cheryl Schmit
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**The Wilton Rancheria:
History of the Wilton Community and Its
Antecedents**

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December, 2016

Introduction

This report was researched and written for Perkins Coie, LLP, Washington, D.C.

My assignment was to research the history of the Wilton Rancheria in Sacramento County, California. The investigations were to examine purchase of the land, relations between its residents and the federal government, identities of the families residing on the Rancheria, operation of community governance, and Termination. The project also involved examination of tribal distribution in the area of the Wilton Rancheria and the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851.

Research for this project was carried out at the National Archives, San Bruno, California, and in selected monographs and books, many of them published by the University of California, Berkeley, and by the Smithsonian Institution. I have drawn on more than fifty years of experience working with these materials. These labors commenced in 1964 with graduate study in History and Anthropology at the University of California, Los Angeles. My chosen field was ethnohistory, particularly the tribes of California and the American West.

I carried out all of the research and drafted my report. The information is presented and cited to specific documents. The findings of fact and conclusions are my own.

Stephen Dow Beckham
Pamplin Professor of History,
Emeritus
Lewis & Clark College
Portland, Oregon

Cover Illustration: Diseño, Ranchos of Sacramento County, California, American, Cosumnes, Mokelumne, and San Joaquin Rivers.

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“The Indians involved are in great need of a home site within convenient reach of the market for their labor.”

Lafayette A. Dorrington, November, 1927

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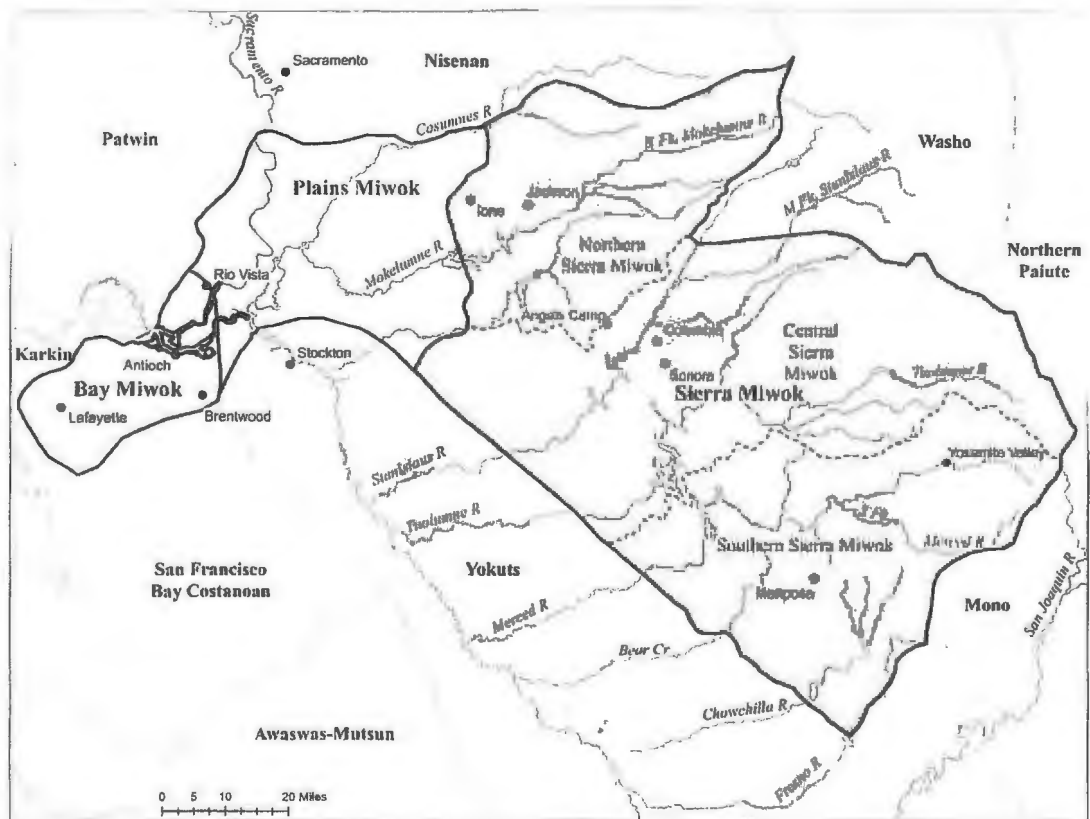
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Miwok Tribal Distribution: Central Valley

Since the publication of the *Tribes of California* (1877) by Stephen Powers, a number of linguists and ethnographers have studied and published on the languages and tribal distribution of the Miwok. Speakers of Miwok, a Penutian language, included three languages spoken east from San Francisco Bay into the foothills and highlands of the Sierra Nevada Mountains of central California.

Modern Identification:

- Bay Miwok. These people are the least known. Their language was recorded in a partial vocabulary collected in 1821 by Arroyo de la Cuesta. The Bay Miwok lived on the south shore of San Pablo Bay from Lafayette to Antioch and into the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers (Golla 2011:159).



MAP 31. Eastern Miwok languages and dialects.

Fig. 1. Eastern Miwok of California's Central Valley: Bay Miwok, Plains Miwok, and Sierra Miwok (Golla 2011:159, Map 31).

■ Plains Miwok. In the nineteenth century the Plains Miwok lived on the lower Sacramento River from Sacramento on the north to Rio Vista on the south and east to the first foothills of the Sierras. Their homeland included the delta marshes at the meeting of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers and the lower portions of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers (Golla 2011:159-160).

■ Sierra Miwok. These people in the nineteenth century lived from the Cosumnes River on the north to the Fresno River on the south. Their country included both foothills and the higher Sierras.

(1) Northern Sierra Miwok of Amador and northern Calaveras counties (twenty-three settlements)

(2) Central Sierra Miwok in southern Calaveras and Tuolumne County along the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers (fifty-seven settlements)

(3) Southern Sierra Miwok in Mariposa County between the Merced and Chowchilla rivers (thirty-nine settlements) (Golla 2011:160).

Historical Assessments

In 1908 Samuel Alfred Barrett (1879-1951), the first student to earn a Ph.D. in 1905 in anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, published "The Geography and Dialects of the Miwok Indians" (Barrett 1905). This monograph emerged from several years of field studies mounted by Barrett in the region north and east of San Francisco and San Pablo bays. During the summer of 1906 Barrett worked among Miwok informants under a grant from Phoebe Apperson Hearst. He found a scattered and limited population. The Spanish and Mexican missions had carried off many Miwok, others died in epidemics, and then came the gold rush into their country. Barrett observed:

At present, of course, comparatively few Indians remain. These live on small homesteads owned by themselves, or on ranches by permission of the white owners. There is but one small government reservation of Jackson in Amador county; but there are not on the average over a dozen or so of Indians on this

The Plains dialect is separated from the Amador dialect by a line probably running, in a general southwesterly direction, from the point at which the north, middle, and south forks of the Cosumnes river meet to form the main stream, to the vicinity of the junction of Sutter and Jackson creeks at a point a few miles west of Ione, where it turns in a southerly direction and runs to Calaveras river which it strikes at or near where the boundary between Calaveras and San Joaquin counties crosses (Barrett 1908[6](2):354-355).

Barrett emphasized that the dialect of the Plains Miwok was surrounded on three sides by Indians of entirely different languages. "On the northwest are the Maidu," he wrote, "on the west the Yokuts and possibly a small body of the Wintun or Maidu, and along a portion of the southern boundary the Yokuts also." To the east were the speakers of the "Amador" dialect (Barrett 1908[6](2):355).

C. Hart Merriam (1855-1942) also worked with Miwok informants early in the twentieth century. A graduate of Yale in 1874 with an M.D. from Columbia University in 1879, Merriam pursued natural history, ethnography, and linguistics, especially in California. With funding from the Harriman family, Merriam worked with both the Miwok and Pomo. Among his early publications was "Distribution and Classification of the Mewan Stock of California" (Merriam 1907[9]:338-357).

Merriam identified Northern and Middle Mewuk dialects in the Sierras and from north to south on the valley floor: Hulpoomne, Mokozumne, Ochehak, Mokalumne, Chilumne, Siakumne, and Tuolumne. West of the San Joaquin River he identified the Wipa, Hannesuk, and Uatchachumne (Merriam 1907[9]:338-357).

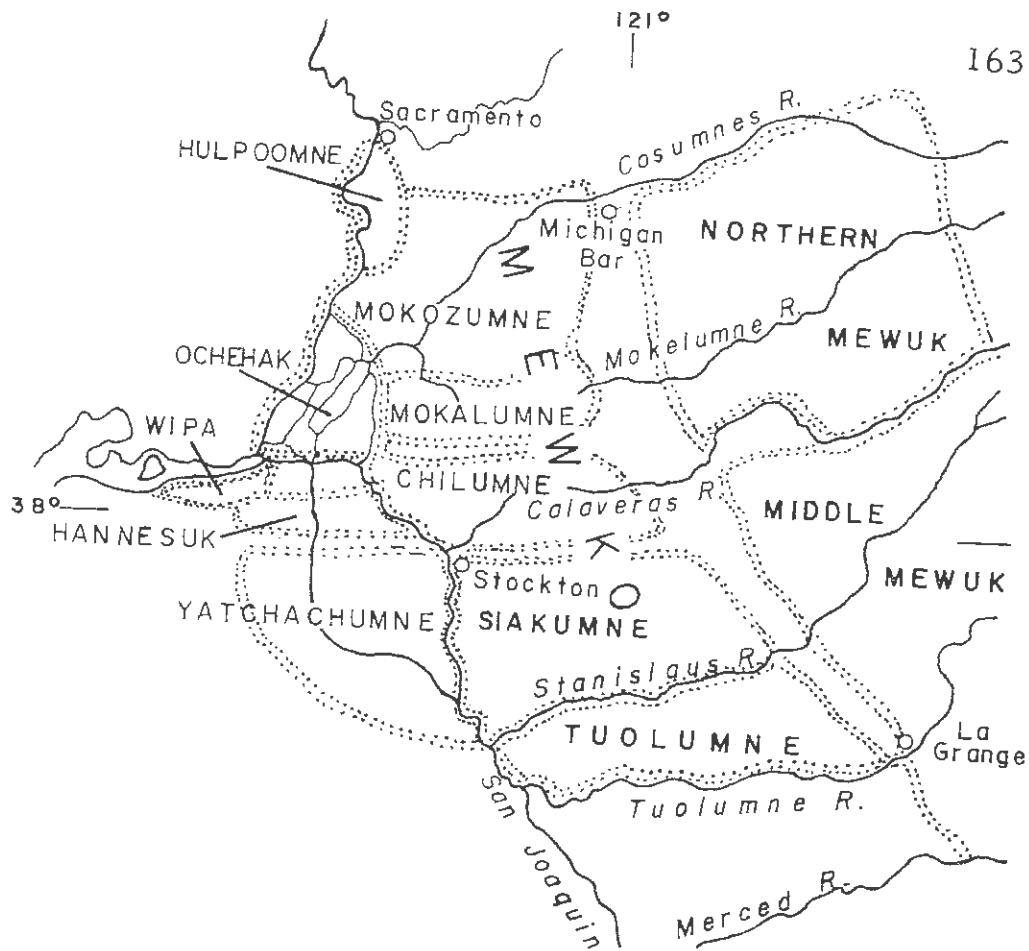


Fig. 3. Distribution of Mewan languages in the Central Valley of California (Merriam 1907).

During the summer of 1929 Ralph Louis Beals (1901-1985) carried out interviews with Nisenan informants in Nevada, Placer, Eldorado, and Amador counties. Beals became founder and chair of the Department of Anthropology at UCLA where he taught for several decades. He published his account based on his 1929 research as "Ethnology of the Nisenan" (Beals 1933[6]:335-410). The monograph included a map identifying Miwok and Nisenan aboriginal territory.

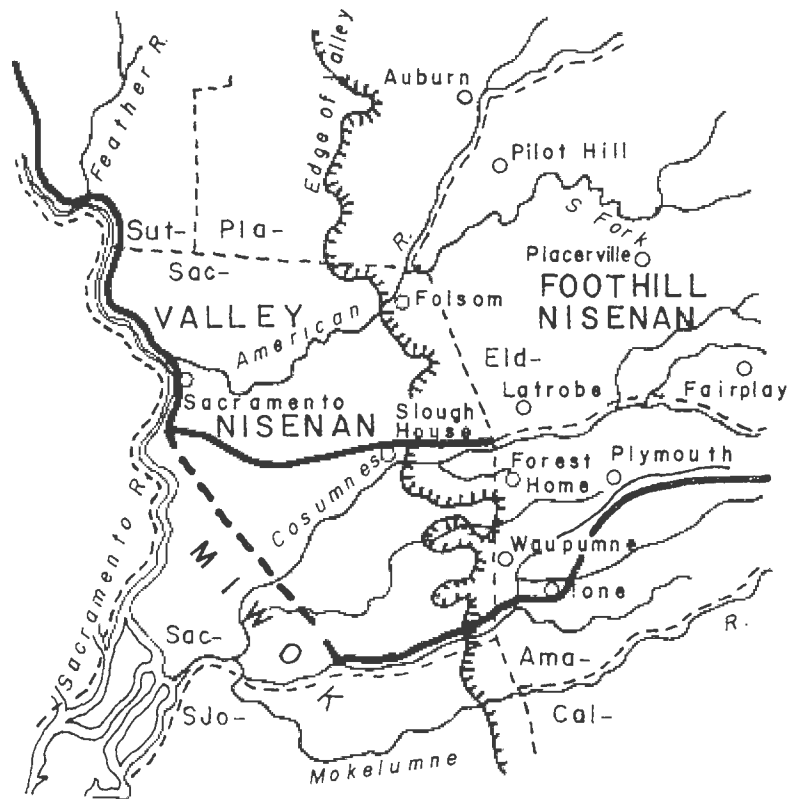


Fig. 4. Nisenan and Miwok territory in the Central Valley of California (Beals 1933[6] reproduced in Bennyhoff 1977).

The Plains Miwok endured significant disruptions, relocations, and impacts during the Spanish, Mexican, and American periods of occupation of the Central Valley. James A. Bennyhoff (1926-1993) mounted an examination of the ethnohistory of the Plains Miwok, including the aboriginal tribelets of the Cosumnes River. Bennyhoff's goal was to try to reconstruct distribution of the Miwok during the early contact periods. Bennyhoff's primary interest was archaeology, but he was intensely interested in using historical information to document village sites and tribal distribution. He lectured at Yale and the University of California, Berkeley, but had a sustained academic position with California State University, Sonoma. He inspired a generation of researchers to translate and analyze the mission records of California and how they documented tribal locations and removals. Among his publications was "Ethnography of the Plains Miwok" (Bennyhoff 1977).

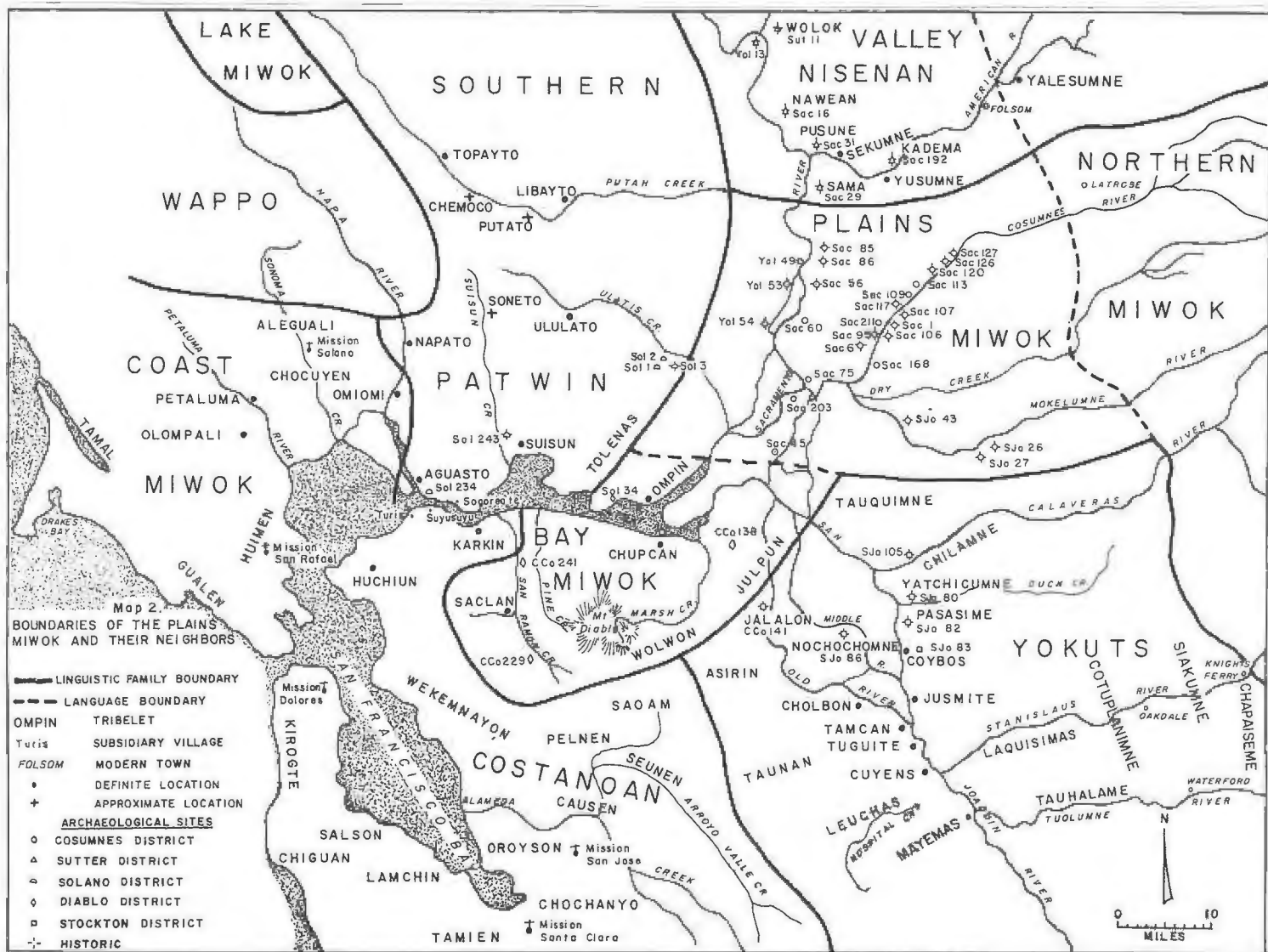


Fig. 5. Tribal distribution in central California (Bennyhoff 1977:164).

Bennyhoff found that as early as 1808 Gabriel Moraga, the military commander of San Jose, explored the lower San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. By the 1830s Indians of that district—Nisenan, Miwok, and Yokut—were removed to Mission San Jose for conversion to Christianity and Spanish lifeways. Following secularization of the missions in 1836, the surviving Indians returned to their home areas.

More disruptions occurred with the arrival of John Sutter and settlers. Next in 1848 came the calamity of the gold rush. Bennyhoff described the impact of the development of mines on the native population:

With the discovery of gold in 1848, Sutter and many other settlers made periodic trips into the foothills, using Plains Miwok and other Indians as laborers to mine gold. It would appear that John Murphy took most of the Newachumne tribelet (including the subsidiary village of Chuyumkatat) with him, and resettled them in Calaveras County where these Plains Miwok ultimately amalgamated with the local Central Miwok. It seems probable that the most faithful Plains Miwok living in New Helvetia followed Sutter to his retreat on the Feather River in 1850; others lost their identity in the valley Nisenan villages which remained on the outskirts of the new city of Sacramento, the Foothill Nisenan village of Palamul at Michigan Bar, or in the gold fields. The only Plains Miwok tribelet on the Cosumnes River which survived the Gold Rush as an organized group was the Amuchamne. Sometime after Elk Grove was founded in 1850 this tribelet center was shifted from the upper river to the town, and life was sufficiently stable to allow the performance of ceremonial dances in the 1870's. A few descendants still protected the nearby cemetery as late as 1912 (Bennyhoff 1977:96-97).

Using historical, archaeological, and anthropological information (obtained from oral informants), Bennyhoff was able to identify the names, territorial areas, and some of the history of eight Plains Miwok tribelets of the lower Cosumnes River.

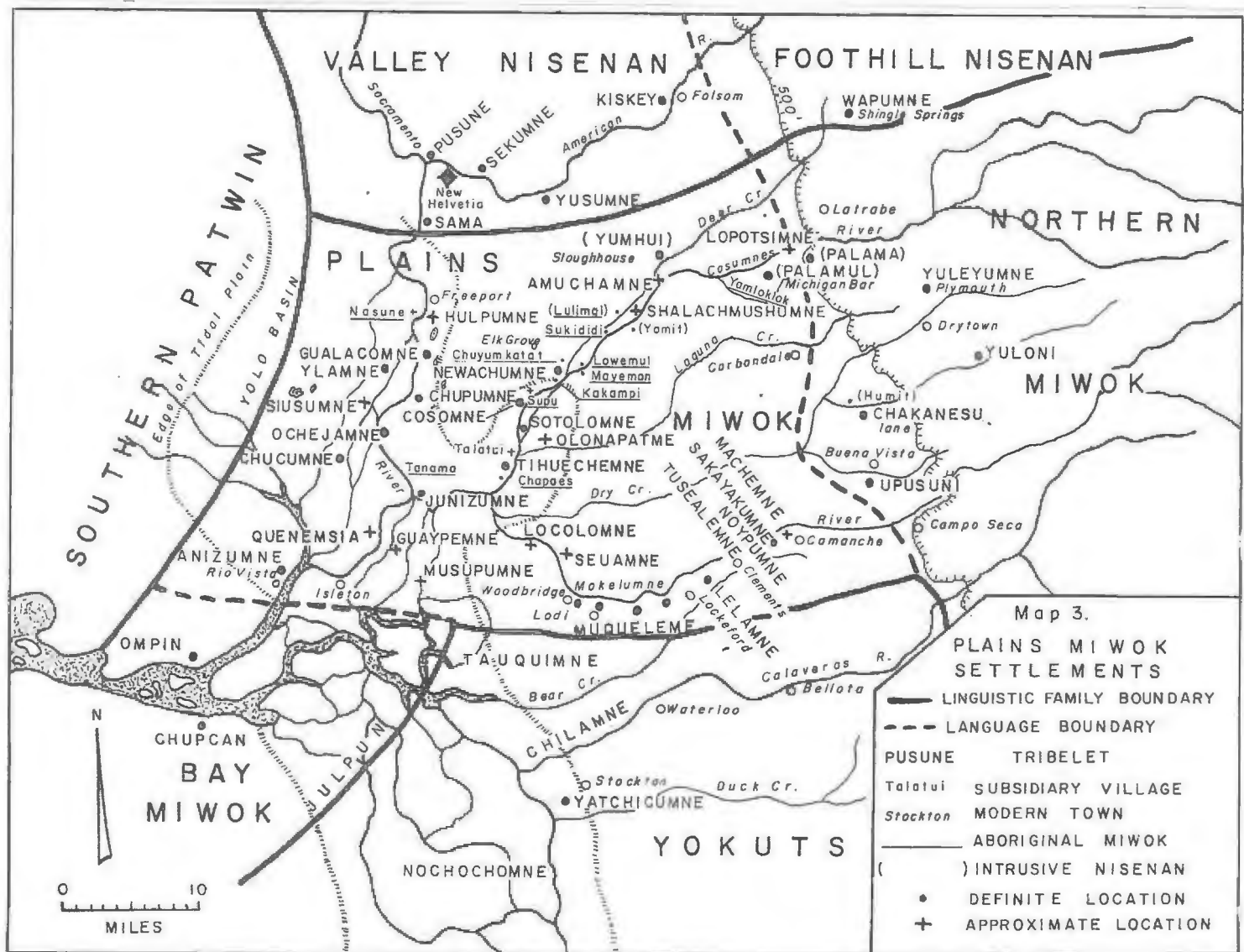


Fig. 6. Plains Miwok Settlements (Bennyhoff 1977:165).

1. Tihuechemne

Probably identical to "Tukui," this tribelet lived on the west side of the Cosumnes River two miles north of Thornton. Members of the tribelet were removed to Mission San Jose where thirty-five were baptized in 1829. Chapaes was probably a subsidiary village of this group located a quarter mile south of Tihuechemne on the west side of the Cosumnes River (Bennyhoff 1977:97-98).

2. Sotolumne

This tribelet lived seven miles south of Elk Grove and may possibly be identical to the archaeological site Sac-168. Between 1820 and 1834 eighteen people from this tribelet were baptized at San Jose. Members of this tribelet participated in the uprising against John Sutter in 1841. The tribelet possibly included Talatui, a poorly documented settlement (Bennyhoff 1977:98).

3. Olonapatme

The village was located on the plain southeast of the Cosumnes River, possibly on Laguna Creek or near the junction of Laguna and Skunk creeks. The tribelet was also identified as the "Ko-lo-ne." Missionization commenced with fourteen baptisms in 1834-35 with some at Jan Jose and others at Santa Clara. Bennyhoff concluded: "the inhabitants appear to have remained in their native territory until the Gold Rush, after which they lost their identity in the gold fields or were absorbed by the Amuchhamne who settled at Elk Grove" (Bennyhoff 1977:99).

4. Cosomne

This tribelet lived on the west bank of the lower Cosumnes River in 1824, perhaps 1.5 miles east of Bruceville. Kroeber in 1925 placed the village "Mokosumni" on the east bank of the Cosumnes River at the mouth of Laguna Creek, but this identification may be based on faulty information. Between 1826 and 1836 eighty-four people of this tribelet were baptized (Bennyhoff 1977:99).

The Cosomne were involved in several conflicts with the Spanish and Mexicans and an uprising in 1840 against John Sutter. By 1844 the tribelet had relocated to Sutter's New Helvetia. Its population had dropped to 59 in 1846. In 1848 beleaguered survivors moved to Sheep Corral on the upper Cosumnes River about a mile east of Sloughouse. Bennyhoff observed: "The importance of the Cosomne during the Mission and Sutter periods would indicate that this was the largest tribelet on the Cosumnes River" (Bennyhoff 1977:100-101).

The Cosomne village is identical to archaeological site Sac-6, the largest mound and source of many artifacts in the watershed. The residents of Cosomne endured significant population decline in the

1833 malaria epidemic. Bennyhoff observed: "Although enough members survived the 1847 sickness to move their village to the upper Cosumnes River in 1848, the tribelet appears to have suffered extinction as an organized group during the Gold Rush. The last contemporary reference to the group is 1850" (Bennyhoff 1977:101).

5. Newachumne

The Newachumne resided on the northwest bank of the Cosumnes River a quarter mile south of the railroad station at McConnell, an archaeological site known as Sac-211. These people apparently endured a plague in 1833, escaped missionization, and in 1846 had a population of 61 people. In 1844 the Newachumne village was the southernmost occupied village on the Cosumnes River. That year Martin and John Murphy built a ranch house beside the village and employed its residents as laborers. Some of these Indians may have worked Murphy's gold diggings, especially at John Murphy's mine at Murphys Camp on the upper Stanislaus River. Bennyhoff concluded: "These displaced Plains Miwok appear to have amalgamated with the local central Miwok, and by 1900 their descendants apparently considered themselves to be indigenous residents" (Bennyhoff 1977:102-103).

Newachumne may have had four subsidiary settlements: Kakampi, Chuymkatat, Mayeman, and Lowemul, each located a short distance either northwest or southeast from the Cosumnes River (Bennyhoff 1977:103).

6. Shalachmushumne

This tribelet lived on the northwest side of the Cosumnes River about 1.5 miles northwest of Wilton. In 1834 a single member of the community was baptized. In 1846 the population was reported to be fifty persons. This tribelet probably included four outlying communities: Sukididi, located on the southeast side of the Cosumnes River 1.5 miles south of Yomit; Yui, situated a little northeast of Elk Grove; Lulimal, an intrusive Nisenan village on the northwest bank of Deer Creek about a mile east of Seldon; and Yomit, probably an intrusive Foothill Nisenan village on the east bank of the Cosumnes River opposite Lulimal, coincident with archaeological site SAC-115 at the town of Wilton (Bennyhoff 1977:104-105).

7. Amuchamne

This tribelet resided at Elk Grove in the early American period, but the aboriginal location was on the west side of the upper Cosumnes River, possibly a short distance south of Sloughouse at the sharp bend in the river. The tribelet's primary village may be identical to archaeological site Sac-126. The community lost significant population in the plague or 1833. Seven members of the tribelet were baptized in 1834-35 at Mission San Jose. In 1846 the village had a population of twenty-seven.

Bennyhoff reported on this community in the early American period:

Sometime between 1850 and 1870 the Amuchamne moved their village to the outskirts of Elk Grove (founded 1850), probably to remove themselves from proximity to the influx of Foothill Nisenan living at Palamul after the discovery of gold at Michigan Bar in 1849. Abandonment of the river may also have been prompted by Sheldon's insistence that they work, or because of his attempt to dam the Cosumnes River above Sloughouse in 1856 or 1857 (Willis 1913:332). By 1870 a dance house had been built at Elk Grove, and Amuchamne appears to have been a primary Plains Miwok dance center, exchanging dances with the Valley Nisenan villages near Sacramento, but also with the Foothill Nisenan of Michigan Bar (Kroeber 1929:268-272) (Bennyhoff 1977:106).

8. Lopotsimne

This tribelet was located near the eastern edge of Plains Miwok territory. In 1846 the community had seventy-four residents. Bennyhoff referred to these people as a "relatively isolated tribelet" occupying a narrow valley and hilly terrain above the great bend of the Cosumnes River. He believed the tribelet became extinct shortly after the discovery of gold at Michigan Barn in 1849. Yamlocklock was possibly a subsidiary village; its members may have amalgamated with the intrusive Foothill Nisenan after 1850 (Bennyhoff 1977:107).

In 1978 Richard Levy of the University of Kentucky wrote the essay "Eastern Miwok" for the Smithsonian's *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8, California. He identified five Eastern

Miwok groups:

The Plains Miwok inhabited the lower reaches of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes rivers and both banks of the Sacramento River from Rio Vista to Freeport. The Northern Sierra Miwok occupied the foothills and mountains of the Mokelumne and Calaveras river drainages. The Central Sierra Miwok occupied the foothill and mountain portions of the Stanislaus and Tuolumne drainages. The territory of the Southern Sierra Miwok embraced the upper drainages of the Merced and Chowchilla rivers (Levy 1978[8]:398)

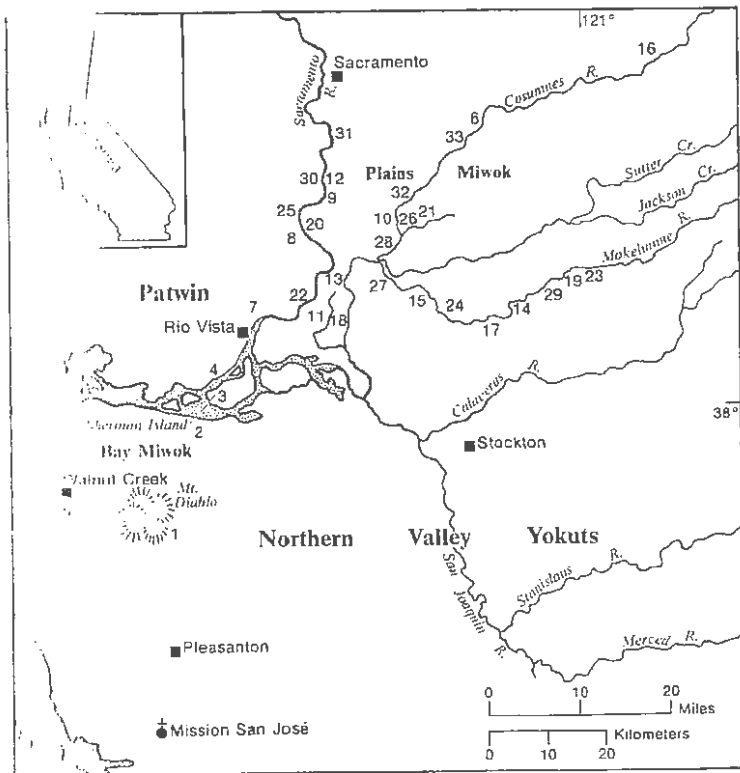


Fig. 1. Bay and Plains Miwok tribelets. Years during which baptisms took place and total number recorded are given. Bay Miwok. 1, Bolbon, 1803-1813, 67; 2, Chupcan, 1804-1812, 103; 3, Tulpun, 1806-1827, 149; 4, Ompin, 1811-1812, 108; 5, Saclan, 1794-1798, 20. Plains Miwok. 6, Amuchamne, 1834-1835, 13; 7, Anizumne, 1812-1825, 244; 8, Chucumne, 1816-1825, 369; 9, Chupumne, 1818-1836, 8; 10, Cosomne, 1826-1836, 84; 11, Guaypemne, 1821-1834, 41; 12, Gualacomne, 1825-1836, 57; 13, Junizumne, 1813-1836, 119; 14, Lelamne, 1821-1836, 22; 15, Locolomne, 1826-1834, 52; 16, Lopotsimne, 1824, 1; 17, Muquelemne, 1817-1835, 143; 18, Musupumne, 1818-1828, 46; 19, Noypumne, 1827-1834, 6; 20, Ochehamne, 1829-1836, 428; 21, Olonapatme, 1834-1835, 14; 22, Quenemsia, 1811-1828, 185; 23, Sakayakumne, 1839, 1; 24, Seguamne, 1821-1835, 47; 25, Siusumne, 1827-1836, 14; 26, Sotolomne, 1828-1834, 12; 27, Tauquimne, 1815-1828, 73; 28, Tihuechemne, 1820-1836, 35; 29, Tusealemne, 1825-1835, 10; 30, Ylamne, 1818-1836, 74; 31, Huipumne, no baptisms; 32, Newachumne, no baptisms; 33, Shalachmushumne, no baptisms. All data from Merriam (1968).

Fig. 7. Bay Miwok and Plains Miwok (Levy 1978[8]:Map 1).

Levy enumerated twenty-eight tribelets of Plains Miwok: eleven on the Sacramento, nine on the lower Mokelumne, and eight on the lower Cosumnes (Levy 1978:398-399)

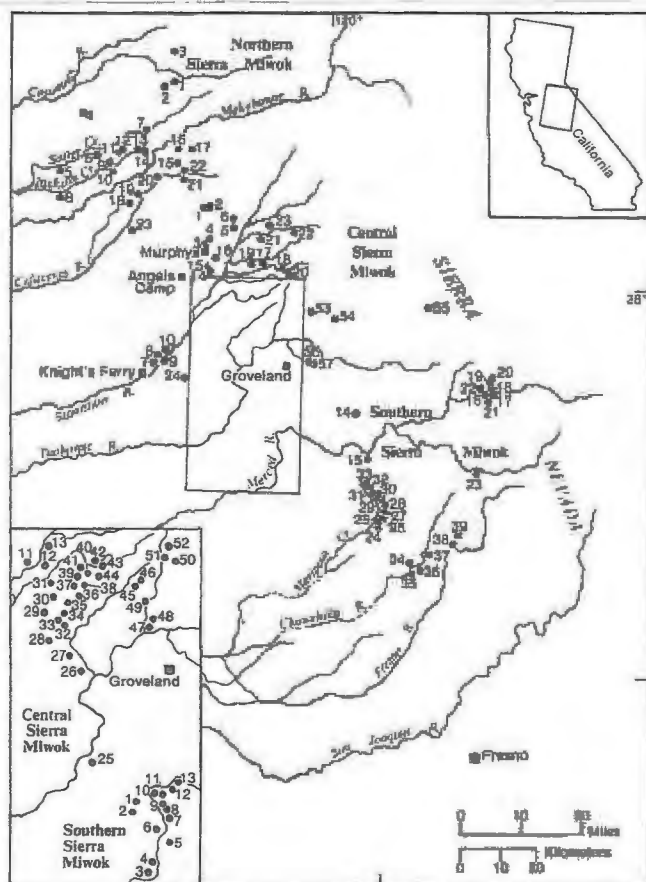


Fig. 2. Sierra Miwok lineage settlements.

Northern Sierra Miwok. Settlement clusters may correspond to tribelets. Omo Ranch Area: 1, Omo; 2, Noma; 3, Chik-ke'-më-ze (M). Plymouth Area: 4, Yule. Sutter Creek Area: 5, Chakanesü; 6, Yuloni; 7, Seweusu. Buena Vista Area: *8, Upüsüni. Jackson Area: 9, Tukupesü; 10, Polasü; 11, Tä-woo-muz'-ze (M); 12, Yu'-yut-to (M). Westpoint Area: 13, Tumuti; 14, Sopocho; 15, Heina; *16, Künüsü; 17, Penkensü. Rail Road Flat Area: 18, Ketina; 19, Monasü; *20, Apautawilü; 21, Kaitimü; *22, Hechenü. San Andreas Area: 23, Hutasü.

Central Sierra Miwok. 1, Sasamu; 2, Shulaputi; 3, Katuka; 4, Humata; 5, Yungakatok; 6, Alakani; 7, Tuyiwünu; 8, Keweno; 9, Tulanachi; 10, Oloikoto; 11, Wüyü; 12, Tipotoya; 13, Loyowisa; 14, Akutanuka; 15, Kosoimunonu; 16, Newichu; 17, Hangwite; 18, Wokachet; 19, Tulsuna; 20, Sutamasina; 21, Takema; 22, Hang-c'-we-ë (M); 23, Kawinucha; 24, Singawunu; 25, Hochhochmeti; 26, Siksikeno; 27, Sopkasu; 28, Akankaunchi; 29, Suchumunu; 30, Kotoplana; 31, Poktono; 32, Akawila; 33, Kahp'-pah-nin'-nah (M); 34, Ko-tup'-plan-hah (M); 35, Chakachino; 36, Wakache; 37, Akankaunchi; 38, Kuluti; 39, Pota; 40, Pā'-pah-lā'-no (M); 41, Wolangasu; 42, Tel'ula; 43, Tunukchi; 44, Kesa; 45, Hung'-ah (M); 46, Tä'-les-sā'-nah (M); 47, Pasinu; 48, Pangasemanu; 49, Sukanola; 50, Sukwela; 51, Teleseno; 52, Hunga; 53, Olawiye; 54, Kulamu; 55, Hechhechi; 56, Pigliku; 57, Sala.

Southern Sierra Miwok. Settlement clusters may correspond to tribelets. Merced River Miwok: 1, Sayangasi; 2, Ko'-yo-che (M); 3, Alaulachi; 4, Kuyukachi; 5, Angisawepa; 6, Hikena; 7, Owelinhatihü; 8, Wilito; 9, Kakahulachi; 10, Awal; 11, Yawokachi; 12, Kitiwina; 13, Sisochi. Bull Creek Miwok: *14, Sopenchi. Bear Creek Miwok: 15, Sotpok. Yosemite Miwok: 16, Hokokwito; 17, Kumaini; 18, Macheto; 19, Notomidula; 20, Lesamaiti; 21, Sakaya; *22, Awani. South Fork Miwok: 23, Palachan. Mariposa Miwok: 24, Chahm-hahn'-che (M); 25, Lē'-ham-mit-te (M); 26, He-hut-to-che (M); 27, Tin-pā'-nah-che (M); 28, Nok'-too-tah-che (M); 29, Nochuchi; 30, Wahk-kal'-loo-tah-che (M); 31, Kasumati; 32, Pe-loc-ne-che (M); 33, *palpalya*? (B). Chowchilla Miwok: 34, Nowach (= *now-oč*, B); 35, Olwia; 36, *čihči*? (B); 37, Wehilo; *38, Wasema (= *wasama*?, B); 39, Hitch-ä-wet-tah (M) (= *hičwe-ta*?, B).

Sources: Kroeber 1925 where unmarked, Merriam 1907 (M), and Broadbent 1964 (B). Lineage settlements known to have had either a chief or an assembly house in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century are preceded by an asterisk.

Fig. 8. Sierra Miwok settlements (Levy 1978[8], Fig. 2).

Findings of Fact

The website of the Wilton Rancheria [<http://wiltonrancheria-nsr.gov>] presents in 2016 several statements without documentation. They raise several issues.

Statement No. 1:

The members of Wilton Rancheria are descendants of the Penutian linguistic family identified as speaking the Miwok dialect. The Tribe's Indigenous Territory encompasses Sacramento County. The lands the Tribe's ancestors inhabited were located along a path of massive death and destruction of California Indians caused by Spanish, Mexican, and American military incursions, disease and slavery, and the violence accompanying mining and settlements. Between March 1851 and January 1852, three commissioners hastily negotiated eighteen treaties with representatives of some of the indigenous population in California (<http://wiltonrancheria-nsr.gov>). [Emphasis supplied.]

■ Based on the 1928-33 enrollment of California Indians there is documentary evidence that only one ancestral family--that of Annie Florine (Blue) Taylor--of the current membership of the Wilton Rancheria is of Miwok descent. The historical records, particularly the Enrollment of California Indians, 1928-33, refer to "Tribe unknown, Amador County," or "Tribe unknown, Eldorado County," and similar statements. These designations are problematic. The ancestors may have been Miwok, Nisenan, Yokut, Yuki, Concow, or Paiute. [See "Family Histories" in this report.]

■ None of the Miwok informants identified in the field notes and publications of linguists and anthropologists since the 1870s is identifiable as an ancestor or was a member of the community at Wilton Rancheria.

Statement No. 2:

The ancestors of the Tribe were party to the treaty signed at the Forks of the Cosumnes. The Treaty of the Forks of the Cosumnes River ceded the lands on which the Wilton Rancheria in Sacramento County was later established,

but promised to establish a rancheria beginning at the Cosumnes River, 'commencing at a point on the Cosumnes river, on the western line of the county, running south on and by said line to its terminus, running east on said line twenty-five miles, thence north to the middle fork of the Cosumnes river, down said stream to the place of beginning; to have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of said Tribe forever' (<http://wiltonrancheria-nsm.gov>). [Emphasis supplied.]

- There is no documentation of any kind that the ancestors of the present Wilton Rancheria participated in the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851. The most fully-documented of the treaty parties were the Nisenans who by the late 1840s had made an incursion into former Plains Miwok territory. [See "Unratified Treaty of September 18, 1851" in this report.]

- None of the ancestors of the Wilton Rancheria are documented as signers of the unratified agreement of September 18, 1851. The signers were:

- ~ Mi-on-quish for the Cu-lu
- ~ San-tea-go for the Yas-si
- ~ Pol-tuck for the Loc-lum-ne
- ~ Hin-coy-e, Mat-tas, Hol-loh, and Boy-er for the Wo-pum-nes

- The four signatories for the Wo-pum-nes were Nisenans, not Miwok (Penutian-speakers). The Wilton Rancheria claims it is Miwok.

- None of the bands who agreed to move to the reservation proposed by the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851, are identified as ancestral villages or affiliations of the modern members of Wilton Rancheria.

- The unratified treaty of September 18, 1851, provided for the creation of a reservation south of the Cosumnes River but did not explicitly cede any lands. The binding terms of a treaty are the language in the document; the unratified treaty failed to describe any specific area ceded to the United States.

- The treaty signatory tribes Cu-lu, Yas-si, and Loc-lum-ne of 1851 are nowhere else documented in historical or anthropological

records. They are totally missing from the ethnogeography dictated by Miwok tribal elders to linguists and anthropologists. The field notes of C. Hart Merriam held at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, do not identify these groups. The major section "Miwok" in Alfred L. Kroeber's *Handbook of California Indians* (1925) does not identify these groups. James Bennyhoff's definitive *Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok* (1977) did not identify any of these groups and it is uncertain who they were or what became of them subsequent to the meeting with Dr. O. B. Wozencraft.

Unratified Treaty of September 18, 1851

California Indian Commission, 1851-52

On September 18, 1851, Dr. Oliver M. Wozencraft (1814-1887) entered into a treaty with the Cu-Lu, Yas-si, Loc-lum-ne, and Wo-pum-nes Indians of the Sacramento Valley. Born in Ohio, Wozencraft graduated with the degree in medicine from St. Joseph's College in Bardstown, Kentucky. By 1844 he and his family had settled in New Orleans where he was a physician. In 1849 Wozencraft traveled overland via the Gila River route and crossed the Colorado River to enter southern California. He was elected to the California Constitutional Convention from the San Joaquin District and began service in September, 1849. Wozencraft opposed slavery in California but introduced language to ban all free African-Americans from the state (Metcalf 1963:1-7)

On September 30, 1850, Congress appropriated \$25,000 to fund negotiation of treaties with California tribes. President Millard Fillmore named three treaty commissioners: Oliver M. Wozencraft of Louisiana, Redick McKee of Virginia, and George W. Barbour of Kentucky. Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs A. S. Loughery defined the mission in California on October 15, 1850: "the object of the government is to obtain all the information it can with reference to tribes of Indians within the boundaries of California, their manners, habits, customs and extent of civilization, and to make such treaties and compacts with them as may seem just and property" (Loughery 1850:121-122).

Because of Indian conflicts in the Merced watershed in the Sierra Nevadas, the California legislature authorized the Mariposa Battalion which early in 1851 waged war against the Indians. These conflicts immediately drew the attention of the Treaty Commission and on March 19 and April 29 it entered into its first treaties with tribes living on the Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, and Kings rivers (Metcalf 1963:34-35)

By March tensions had risen to an intolerable level among the Commission members. They wrote to Commissioner Luke Lea in Washington, D.C., expressing their intention to separate and negotiate treaties on their own. McKee, who had shipped over \$6,500 in goods to California he intended to sell to Indians, was restive and often at odds with the other commissioners. The men drew lots for the

districts where they would work. Wozencraft obtained the Sacramento and Jan Joaquin watersheds; McKee got northwestern California; and Barbour obtained southern California (Barbour 1936[40]:147; McKee, Wozencraft, and Barbour 1851:224; Metcalf 1963:12).

Commissioner Wozencraft's Treaties

Between May and September, 1851, Dr. Wozencraft met with an estimated eighty-one bands of Indians and negotiated six treaties from the head of the Sacramento Valley south to the cessions in the Merced and Tulomene regions obtained by the full Commission in March and April. Although he arrived in California in 1849, Wozencraft had no knowledge of the culture nor the languages of the Indians with whom he met. The troop detachment under Captain George Stoneman, U.S. Army, did little to encourage fearful Indians to respond to the commissioner's summons that they meet with him in councils (Wozencraft 1851b:228).

Table 1

Wozencraft Treaties in Central Valley of California

1. Treaty of May 28, 1851, at Dent's and Vantine's Crossings
2. Treaty of July 18, 1851, at Camp Union
3. Treaty of August 1, 1851, at Bidwell's Ranch
4. Treaty of August 16, 1851, at Reading's Ranch
5. Treaty of September 9, 1851, at Camp Colus
6. Treaty of September 18, 1851, at Fork of Consumes River (Kappler 1929[4]).

Wozencraft in 1851 observed that the Indians primarily lived along the creeks and rivers, the very grounds "*now being turned up for gold.*" Because of their dislocation, the Indians had largely fled into the Sierra Nevadas and from there they came down at night to drive off the livestock of miners and farmers. "Our policy is," he wrote, "to get them down from their mountain fastnesses and place them in reservations, along the foot hills bordering the plains." He added: "The miners will then be between them and the mountains, forming a formidable cordon or barrier through which it would be difficult to take their families unobserved" He anticipated the reservations would become places for civilizing the Indians, especially stock-raising

(Wozencraft 1851a:225).

Acting Commissioner A. S. Laughery had instructed the California Treaty Commission to obtain specific information on the population, traditional culture, and needs of the Indians of the new state. Having no skills in Indian languages, Wozencraft had to rely on "old settlers" to try to communicate in his treaty councils. Samuel Norris served as one of Wozencraft's sources of information. The commissioner remarked that Norris had "been living here for many years" and had provided him with an estimate that "80,000 Indians lived between the South Fork of the American River and the Yuba," a figure he considered too low (Wozencraft 1851b:227). In his dealings with the natives of the Consumnes watershed, Wozencraft apparently tapped the services of Flavel Belcher, J. B. McKinnie, and William Rhoad who signed the treaty. There is no evidence that any of these men could communicate with the Indians of that district.

Flavel Belcher, born in New York in 1827, by the time of the treaty had lived for only about four months in Eldorado County. Flavel and Galitzen Belcher, brothers, were emigrants from New York who established a mercantile store in San Francisco. Their business was destroyed in a fire on May 4, 1851. Flavel then relocated to the Consumes country but departed by 1852 when he attempted to re-establish a store in Sacramento and in 1853 in San Francisco (Belcher 1849-70).

Wozencraft hired Belcher as an "Indian trader" with the understanding that he would pacify the Indians in the Dry Creek region south of the Consumes River and prepare them for a treaty. The commissioner explained his approach:

In order to effect this I have licensed traders who have sufficient influence with them [the Indians] to conduct their trade and disseminate the friendly talk. I have sent men among them who speak their language, and are influential, and placed beef cattle under the care of the traders in order to supply their pressing necessities for good, and to induce them to come down from out of their mountain fastnesses, all of which it is to be hoped will have the desired effect of causing them to come in and conclude a treaty (Wozencraft 1851a).

In 1853 Belcher filed affidavits in litigation before the U.S. Court

of Claims relating to purchases of cattle by Wozencraft to give to the Indians signing his treaties. Belcher stated that in July, 1851, he received 27 head of beef cattle and subsequently 49 head at "Belcher's Ranch, El Dorado County." On December 19 he received another 29 head. The cattle were "to be slaughtered for the uses of the Indians residing in this vicinity, as set forth in the treaty made at Brown's ranch, on the Consumes river" (Belcher 1853:36-39). In 1855 Belcher joined William Walker's American invasion of Nicaragua which overthrew the government and subsequently wrote "Reminiscences of the Walker Filibuster Expedition" (Belcher 1910). In light of his limited residency among the Indians of Eldorado and Sacramento counties, there is little likelihood that Belcher served as an interpreter.

The identity of the other witnesses is more obscure. There are no historical traces on William Rhoad, treaty signer. J. B. McKinnie lived at Mokelumne Hill. He owned a mine sixteen miles to the east where a deposit of chalk was discovered in February, 1852. In June, 1853, he participated in a gathering of the Whig party. There is no information that he had competency to interpret the deliberations at Wozencraft's treaty council at Brown's Ranch on the Consumes River (Sacramento Daily Union 1852, 1853).

The treaties negotiated by the members of the California Indian Commission were transacted with rudimentary to no communication. Robert F. Heizer, anthropologist and editor of the California volume of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (1978), wrote *The Eighteen Unratified Treaties of 1851-1852 Between the California Indians and the United States Government* (1972). Some treaties were signed by Indians with Spanish names; others were not. In light of this and the context of negotiations, Heizer observed:

We may assume that the treaty was read to them in Spanish by an interpreter who was attached to the treaty-making party, and that the provisions in the treaty were understood by the signatories. On the other hand, a number of treaties were 'signed' by Indians who did not have Spanish given names and who, for the most part, probably did not know Spanish or English. In some of these instances, it seems highly unlikely that the so-called interpreters knew the several native tongues of the people who were being parlayed with. And while there may have been communication, there is great probability that the literal wording of the treaties often was not, and indeed

could not be, made intelligible to the Indians present (Heizer 1972:3).

On September 18, 1851, Wozencraft negotiated a treaty "at the fork of the Consumnes River" with the chiefs, captains, and headmen of the Cu-lu, Yas-si, Loc-Lum-ne, and Wo-pum-nes Indians. Article 1 stated that the tribes and bands "acknowledge the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace between them and the republic of Mexico." This treaty clause affirmed the tribes recognized the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (February 2, 1848) ending the Mexican War and ceding California and the American Southwest to the United States (Kappler 1929[4]:1115).

Article 2 required the tribes and bands to acknowledge they were "jointly and severally under the exclusive jurisdiction, authority and protection of the United States" and they were to engage in peace and friendship among themselves and with the citizens of the United States. They were to conform to the "laws and regulations of the Indian Bureau, made and provided therefor[e] by the Congress of the United States" (Kappler 1929[4]:1116).

Article 3 described a reservation "set apart forever for the sole use and occupancy of the aforesaid tribes." The boundaries commenced "at a point on the Consumes river, on the western line of the county, running south on and by said line to its terminus, running east on said line twenty-five miles, thence north to the middle fork of the Consumes river, down said stream to the place of beginning." The United States reserved the right to establish and maintain military posts, public buildings, schoolhouses, and staff housing within the reservation. Article 3 also stated: "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 (Kappler 1929[4]:1116).

The treaty did not describe nor define the aboriginal lands ceded to the United States. Rather, the treaty—what would have become the binding legal document of land cession—only identified the tract reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indian signatories.

Following negotiation of the treaty of September 18, 1851 on the

Consumes River, Wozencraft wrote a report to Commissioner Luke Lea. He readily admitted the reservations he had set aside in his six treaties were poor selections:

It is to be regretted that in most of the reservations given to them there is but little good tillable soil; and yet it was difficult, if not impossible, to locate them elsewhere. The Indians would not consent to move further from their mountain homes than the foot-hills; and, indeed, I could not take them down in the valleys, as there the soil is in the possession of the husbandman, producing for the pressing demands of a large and increasing population (Wozencraft 1851c:245).

Of the reservation in Eldorado County he noted that is "about ten (10) miles in breadth, and twenty-five (25) in length. In this there are some small valleys that can be cultivated; the balance is broken and poor. There is more or less gold in some portions of the reservation; but, as it is placer diggings, (there being no quartz claims, as I could hear of), it will soon be washed out" (Wozencraft 1851c:245).

The identities of the signers of the treaty of September 18, 1851, are only partly identifiable. Four signers were identified as "Wopum-nes." This name is synonymous with "Wapumne," a Nisenan people who lived north of the Consumnes River until the mid-nineteenth century. James A. Bennyhoff mounted an analysis of historical documents and anthropological field notes in the 1970s to write the "Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok." He found evidence that the Wapumne migrated in the nineteenth century into Miwok country:

The evidence for Wapumne Nisenan intrusion into Northern and Plains Miwok territory is even firmer. The ethnographers placed Wapumne either near Latrobe or near Ione, both in the Cosumnes River drainage. The historical record indicates that the aboriginal location of this Foothill Nisenan tribelet was in the American drainage prior to 1848, and the tribelet center must have been near Shingle Springs, southwest of Placerville, on the ridge above Dry Creek (a tributary of the American River) (Bennyhoff 1977:91).

In 1862 John Sutter, founder of Sacramento, stated that he had known Chief Tucollie of the Wapumne tribelet for twenty-two years.

Bennyhoff then wrote: "Tucollie was probably the father of Hincay, Hulla, and Motos, each of whom later became Wapumne chiefs." He continued and noted that "Hin-coy-e," "Mat-tas," "Holloh," and "Boyer" signed the treaty of September 18, 1851, and concluded: "It is thus clear that this group of brothers formed a cohesive unit which maintained Wapumne identity after the repeated moves which followed 1847." The Wapumne sometime between 1847 and 1870 moved to Latrobe where linguist Stephen Powers visited them in 1872 (Bennyhoff 1977:92).

Bennyhoff then parsed the affiliations subsequent to 1851 of the four Nisenan brothers who had migrated into Miwok country:

Hincoi ("inkoi") presumably married into the Northern Miwok village of Yuleyumne ("Yule") and became chief. Early ethnographers (Merriam 1907:344; Kroeber 1925:Pl. 37, no. 16; Barrett 1908:346-347) listed Yuleyumne as Northern Miwok and it was visited by Gatten in 1846 at Plymouth, as already discussed. It is possible that Hincoi married the daughter of Chief Pitcu, also assigned by Plymouth by Beals (1933:361).

Motos established the new village of Palama ("Palauma") near Forest Home. Hincoi's son Puya married Motos' daughter and became chief upon Motos' death in 1880 (Uldall and Shipley 1966:127). After shifting between Palama and Palamul (Michigan Bar), Chief Puya moved the roundhouse to Humit which Uldall and Shipley (1966:129, no. 6) identified as the unplaced ghost town Popcorn Hill. Gifford (1927:252, fn. 52) placed "Homit" four miles north of Ione, as the last large village after the whites arrived; a location at the modern Indian Hill seems probable, and the move probably occurred after 1890.

The associations of **Chief Holla** are confused. According to Beals (1933:361), he retained title to the tribelet name at "Waupumne" which Beals (Map 1) placed northwest of Ione – apparently at the site of Humit which William Joseph associated with the later Chief Puya. It is possible that Holla was chief at Palama (Michigan Bar) because Chief Puya later shifted between Forest Home and Michigan Bar prior to his move to Humit. The death of Holla is described by William Joseph (Uldall and Shipley 1966:155) but no location is given.

The last chief was **Helty** ("Helu," Captain Jim), also a son of Hincoi, who married Chief Puya's daughter (Uldall and Shipley 1966:129, no. 7), and was chief of both Humit and Yule (Plymouth) according to Gifford (1927:251, fn. 50). Helty died at Ione but was buried at Humit (Uldall and Shipley 1966:131, nos. 28, 29). A sense of tribelet identity had been maintained, for Gifford (1927:252, fn. 52) was told of the 'Wahap' villages of Yule, Palama, and 'Howit' (Bennyhoff 1977:93).¹

This evidence led Bennyhoff to conclude that prior to 1843 the Plains Miwok held the entire valley drainage of the Consumnes River from its junction with the Mokelumne to about the 500 foot elevation level in the foothills. By the time of American acquisition of California in 1848, however, the Nisenan-speakers had pushed beyond the Consumnes River into present Sacramento and Eldorado counties. Between 1843 and 1846 the Yuseumne Valley Nisenan people moved from the American River to the upper Consumnes, but returned to the American River in 1847. Following the discovery of gold in 1849 at Michigan Bar, displaced Nisenans resettled in the upper Consumnes watershed (Bennyhoff 1977:94).

Dr. Oliver M. Wozencraft apparently did not realize that he had negotiated a treaty to create a reservation for Nisenan-speakers in a region that had formerly been predominantly the homeland of the Plains and Sierra Miwok. The linguistic affiliation of the Cu-lu, Yas-si, and Loc-lum-ne bands, where they lived, and who their headmen were is unknown as are the population and fate of these people subsequent to the summer of 1851.

Although the treaty did not identify an explicit cession of lands to the United States, the signatories in Article 1 acknowledged the nation's sovereignty over the lands in the Mexican cession and in Article 3 affirmed they would "never claim any other lands" than those within the permanent reservation described in the treaty. None of these provisions, however, had any legality. The California Indian Commission jointly and individually negotiated eighteen treaties between March 19, 1851, and January 7, 1852. None was ratified and none defined any legal relationship with the United States. The

1

The citations quoted by Bennyhoff appear in the bibliography of his monograph (Bennyhoff 1977).

agreements were little more than interesting historical documents documenting the failed labors of the Commission.

Erroneous Royce Land Cession Map, 1899

In the 1899 the Smithsonian Institution published *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*. Charles C. Royce (1845-1923), a cartographer and interpreter of treaties, had worked on this project for several years. Royce moved from Ohio to Washington, D.C., in 1862, where he found work in the Treasury Department. In 1881 he published an account of Indian land cessions in Indiana and a similar work, *The Cherokee Nation of Indians*, in 1887. These projects inspired his efforts to develop an atlas of all land cessions. California was among the states that Royce covered in this major work (Royce 1899).

Royce's map, "California I," Plate CXIV, purported to illustrate land cessions in that state. Area No. "302" he identified as the land cession pursuant to the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851, and Area No. "301" was the reservation created by that unratified treaty. The Royce map can not be accepted as accurate. The treaty of September 18 did not define the tract ceded to the United States; it only identified the purported new reservation. Although often cited in historical accounts of Indian affairs in California, the Royce map is grossly inaccurate. It was based merely on Royce's reading of the unratified treaties and guessing the boundaries of areas he mapped as ceded. Royce had not visited California prior to submitting this work for publication and there is no discussion in his book of the methodology he employed in creating the California map (Royce 1899).

Who were the four "tribes" and "bands" who were signatories to the 1851 unratified treaty? The reality was that California Indians lived as villages or tribelets, an association of related and neighboring villages. Assessing this situation, anthropologist Heizer remarked: "We know today that most of the so-called tribes were nothing more than villages. We can also assume that men listed as 'chiefs' were just as likely not to be chiefs, or at least tribelet heads who are called chiefs by anthropologists." Most importantly the land was held in common and no tribelet or village head had any right to sell the property belonging to all (Heizer 1972:4).

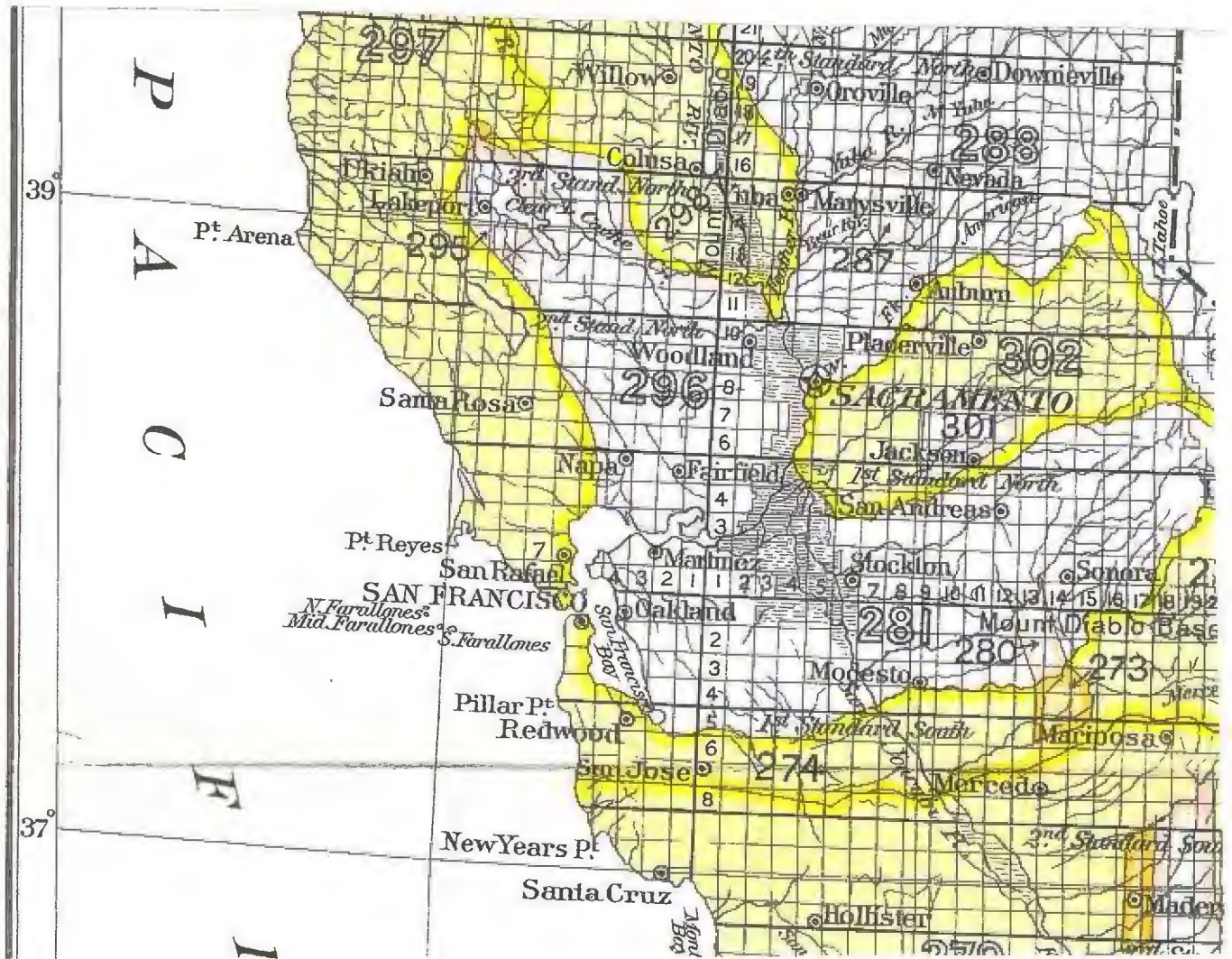


Fig. 9. Portion of "California I," Plate CXIV, illustrating Royce's guesses on land cessions by the unrated treaties of 1851-52 (Royce 1899:786-787).

Robert Heizer concluded:

Taken all together, one cannot image a more poorly conceived, more inaccurate, less informed, and less democratic process than the making of 18 treaties in 1851-52 with the California Indians. It was a farce from beginning to end, though apparently

the Commissioners, President Fillmore and the members of the United States Senate were quite unaware of that. The alternative is that all of these were simply going through motions in a matter which did not in the slightest degree concern them. What better evidence of the latter possibility to we required than the fact that the Senate rejected on July 8, 1852 the very treaties it had itself authorized and appropriated funds for their negotiation on September 29, 1850 (Heizer 1972:5).

Absence of Historical Connection

The federally-recognized Wilton Rancheria claims on its website the following history:

Between March 1851 and January 1852, three commissioners hastily negotiated eighteen treaties with representatives of some of the indigenous population in California. The ancestors of the Tribe were party to the treaty signed at the Forks of the Cosumnes. The Treaty of the Forks of the Cosumnes River ceded the lands on which the Wilton Rancheria in Sacramento County was later established, but promised to establish a rancheria beginning at the Cosumnes River, "commencing at a point on the Cosumnes river, on the western line of the county, running south on and by said line to its terminus, running east on said line twenty-five miles, thence north to the middle fork of the Cosumnes river, down said stream to the place of beginning; to have and to hold the said district of country for the sole use and occupancy of said Tribe forever" (Wilton Rancheria 2016).

The claim of direct connection of the modern Wilton Rancheria to the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851, is undocumented. Between 1928 and 1933 the ancestors of the modern community filed formal, signed affidavits for enrollment as "Indians of the State of California under the Act of May 18, 1928 (45 Stat. 602). Question 13 read: "Give the names of the Chiefs, Captains and Headmen of the Tribe or Band to which your ancestors belonged on June 1, 1852, who executed the Treaty or Treaties herein referred to, if you know them." Following are answers of the family heads of households and residents of Wilton Rancheria of 1928-33:

Berryessa, Virigie (Smith) Hatch "I do not know."

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Cifuentes, Eva (Hart) | "I do not know." |
| Fernandez, Nancy (Daniels) | "I do not know." |
| McKean, Annie Florine (Blue) | "I do not know." |
| McKean, Charlie | "I do not know." |
| McKean, Hattie (Smith) | "I do not know." |
| Madrigal, Ada (Smith) | "I do not know." |
| Rodriguez, Lizzie (Hansen) | "I do not know." |
| Smith, Alice (Daniels) | "I do not know." |
| Smith, William | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Ella I. (Porter) | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Ellen (Daniels) | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Louis | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Millard | "I do not know." |

Aleck Blue, born 31 March 1857, was the oldest elder of this community. Although in 1930 he did not live on the Wilton Rancheria, his daughter Annie Florine (Blue) McKean was a resident along with her children. Aleck Blue was also responded to Question 13 and said: "I do not know."

None of the senior residents of the Wilton Rancheria, most of them born in the nineteenth century, had any knowledge of the "Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen" of the tribe signing a treaty in 1851/52. Not only could they not identify any leader, they further were unable to identify the tribelet, band, or village to which they, their parents, or their grandparents belonged (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33).

Families of the Wilton Rancheria

The Wilton Rancheria on June 30, 2016, submitted a brief history in its "Land-Into-Trust Application for Gaming Purposes" at Elk Grove, California. The document stated: "**The members of Wilton Rancheria are the descendants of the Plains Miwok** who lived and prospered in the Sacramento Valley since time immemorial" (Wilton Rancheria 2016:2). [Emphasis supplied.] It is important to ascertain whether or not the present members of the Wilton Rancheria are "descendants of the Plains Miwok" and whether or not those ancestors possessed a "significant historical connection" to Elk Grove, California.

The following account examines the histories of the families who resided on and were "distributee" beneficiaries of the assets of the Wilton Rancheria at Termination. Some ancestors of the Wilton community did not remove to the rancheria after its creation in 1927 and, likewise, there were family members who did not live on the federal fee land at Wilton prior to its patenting to distributees in 1958.

The community of the Wilton Rancheria is documented in (1) Wilton Rancheria Population, Federal Census, April 3, 1930, (2) Indians on the Wilton Rancheria, January, 1931, (3) Indian Census Roll, Wilton Rancheria, April 1, 1933, (4) Indians of Wilton Rancheria, November, 1933, (5) Voters on the Indian Reorganization Act, 1935, (6) Census of Wilton Rancheria, January 6, 1936, (7) Roll of Wilton Community, July 6, 1936, (8) Wilton Rancheria Population, Federal Census, April 24, 1940, and (9) Distributees of the Wilton Rancheria, 1958. [See Appendices to this report.]

The family histories are documented by the Applications for Enrollment of California Indians, 1928-33 (index and affidavits); Applications for Enrollment of California Indians, 1972 (individual ancestry forms); federal decennial census enumerations, including the Indian Schedules of 1900 and 1910; California Death Index, 1940-1997; Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; Find-A-Grave postings; Ancestry.com-family histories; newspaper obituaries; and other materials cited in the report bibliography.

The families of the Wilton Rancheria are enumerated alphabetically.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Cifuentes, Eva (Hart) | "I do not know." |
| Fernandez, Nancy (Daniels) | "I do not know." |
| McKean, Annie Florine (Blue) | "I do not know." |
| McKean, Charlie | "I do not know." |
| McKean, Hattie (Smith) | "I do not know." |
| Madrigal, Ada (Smith) | "I do not know." |
| Rodriguez, Lizzie (Hansen) | "I do not know." |
| Smith, Alice (Daniels) | "I do not know." |
| Smith, William | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Ella I. (Porter) | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Ellen (Daniels) | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Louis | "I do not know." |
| Taylor, Millard | "I do not know." |

Aleck Blue, born 31 March 1857, was the oldest elder of this community. Although in 1930 he did not live on the Wilton Rancheria, his daughter Annie Florine (Blue) McKean was a resident along with her children. Aleck Blue was also responded to Question 13 and said: "I do not know."

None of the senior residents of the Wilton Rancheria, most of them born in the nineteenth century, had any knowledge of the "Chiefs, Captains, and Headmen" of the tribe signing a treaty in 1851/52. Not only could they not identify any leader, they further were unable to identify the tribelet, band, or village to which they, their parents, or their grandparents belonged (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33).

Brown, Colonel and Bernice (Dorman)

In 1930 Colonel and Bernice Brown and three of their children were part of a population of ten people residing on the Wilton Rancheria, Lee, Sacramento County, California. The Brown family eventually included additional children.

| | | |
|---|---------|--|
| Colonel Brown b. 26 May 1902, Covelo, Round Valley Reservation, Mendocino Co., CA. d. 15 July 1970, Yolo County, CA. | married | Bernice Dorman 24 March 1905, Covelo, Round Valley Reservation, Mendocino Co., CA. d. November, 1976, Sloughouse, Sacramento Co., CA. |
|---|---------|--|

½ Concow
(BIA 1928-33: Colonel Brown Family)

½ Yuki

Children of Colonel and Bernice (Dorman) Brown

1. Cora Marietta Brown
b. 4 February 1925, Covelo,
Mendocino Co., CA.
(Brown, Cora 1952)
2. Franklin Charles Brown
b. 2 March 1927, Wilton,
Sacramento Co., CA.
2. Wilmer Lester Brown married Barbara Osborn
b. 3 July 1930, Wilton,
Sacramento Co., CA. b. 13 June 1931, Fort Hall Indian
Reservation, ID.

 ~ Darlene Brown
 b. 20 June 1951
 Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
 (Brown, Wilmer 1952)
3. David George Brown
b. 19 November 1932
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
(Brown, David 1952)
4. Maxine Rose Brown married ? Franklin
b. 8 November 1933, Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
d. 11 February 2010
Obituary stated: "She was of the Concow, Yuki & Littlelake Tribes of Round Valley
Indian Reservation in Mendocino County" (Anonymous 1910)
5. Myron Brown
b. 14 December 1936, Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

Parents of Colonel Brown:

Father: David Brown

b. 25 February ?, Covelo, Mendocino Co, CA.

d. 1947, Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

David Brown resided on the Wilton Rancheria in 1933, 1936, and 1940 (See Appendices D, E, and I)

Mother: Frankie Frazier

b. 1876, Covelo, Mendocino Co., CA.

[Apparently estranged or separated from David Brown, Frankie settled at Geysersville, CA.]

Parents of Bernice Dorman

Father: Charles Dan Dorman

b. 1865, Covelo, Mendocino Co., CA., living in 1952 at Sutter Creek, CA.

Charles Dan Dorman resided on the Wilton Rancheria in 1940 (See Appendix I)

Mother: Cora Richardson [or Margaret A. Tillotson (1864-1937)]

b. Covelo, Mendocino Co, CA.

d. 1910

The ancestors of Colonel Brown were Concow Indians who resided on the Round Valley Reservation. The ancestors of Bernice (Dorman) Brown were Yuki Indians who resided on the Round Valley Reservation. This family had no documented Miwok ancestry (Brown, Cora 1952; Brown, Darlene 1952; David G. 1952; Brown, Dorothy J. 1952).

Dupree, Gertrude (Alvarado/Olvarido) and Philip Dupree

On April 1, 1933, the Indian Census of the Wilton Rancheria listed Gertrude Dupree, "Navajo-Pueblo," and her children Ophelia, Trinidad, Lucy, Louis, and Johnnie Dupree, "Navajo." Gertrude Dupree was not listed as a voter on the I.R.A., at Wilton in 1935. She appeared on the Wilton Rancheria census of January 6 and July 6, 1936, with five children: Louie, Johnnie, Trunie, Phyllis, and Lucy Dupree. Gertrude Dupree and children were not enumerated living on the Rancheria on April 24, 1940, but in 1958 Gertrude was a distributee of the Rancheria assets. [See appendices of this report.]

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| Gertrude Alvorada, No. 60 b. 9 February 1890/1892 Colorado, ½ San Juan Pueblo, NM. d. 7 October 1960 | married | Philip Dupree b. 1883, San Ildefonso Pueblo, NM d. 13 December 1925 Eureka, CA. |
|--|---------|--|

Children:

1. Benjamin Dupree, No. 61
b. 28 February 1911
2. Ophelia Dupree, No. 62
b. 15 June 1915
Telluride, CO.

 ~ Romano Hurtado
 b. 1939
 Sacramento, CA.
3. Trinidad Dupree, No. 63
b. 28 October 1916
San Juan Pueblo, NM
4. Lucille Dupree, No. 64
3 November 1919
San Juan Pueblo, NM

 married McLoughlin
5. Albert John Dupree, No. 65
b. 9 March 1925
Sutter Creek, Amador Co., CA.

Gertrude (Alvorada) Dupree's Parents:

Father: Eusevio/Eusebio Alvorada, No. 67
b. 5 May 1846, NM.
Mother: Apolonia Martin, No. 66
b. 9 April 1855, NM.

The Dupree family, though identified as Navajo in some of the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, appears to have been from San Juan Pueblo in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico. Although not California Indians Gertrude, her children, and her parents were entered into the California Indian Enrollment of 1928-33. Gertrude and her son, Albert John Dupree, were enrolled as California Indians in 1952 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Gertrude Dupree; Dupree, Albert J. 1952; Dupree, Gertrude A. 1952; Bureau of the Census 1940h).

Fernandez, Nancy (Daniels)

In 1930, 1933 and 1936 and Nancy and John Fernandez and her nephew, Charles Ray, also identified as Charles Fernandez, resided on the Wilton Rancheria. In 1935, she was identified as an eligible voter on the I.R.A. In 1936 Nancy and Charles Ray/Fernandez were listed on the roll of the Wilton Community, but they were not enumerated in the census of 1940 nor as distributees in 1958. [See appendices to this report.]

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Fernandez, Nancy (Daniels), No. 7286 | married 1913 | John A. Fernandez, non-Indian |
| b. 5 April 1888, Eldorado County, CA. | | b. 1886 |
| d. 5 March 1960 | | |
| IOOF Cemetery, Sacramento, CA. | | |

1. Charles Ray/Fernandez (nephew/adopted son), No. 16,170
b. 24 May 1921
[Charles Ray was the son of Alfred Ray, b. 1895, Indian of unknown tribe, Eldorado County, CA. (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1923-33: Alfred Ray)]

Father:

Steve Daniels
b. Missouri, non-Indian
d. Ca. 1918

Mother:

Katie (Kittie) ?, 4/4 Indian, tribe unknown
b. Eldorado County, CA.
D. Ca. 1888

Nancy (Daniels) Fernandez was a sister of Alice (Daniels) Smith who also resided on the Wilton Rancheria. The sisters were born in Eldorado County; their mother was an Indian woman, "tribe unknown." (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Nancy Fernandez; Fernandez 1952).

Irish, Eva J. (Hart) Bergala Cifuentes

Eva J. Hart resided on the Wilton Rancheria as early as 1931 and was a distributee of its assets in 1958. She married three times: (1) Frank John Bergala (1876-1972), (2) ? Cifuentes (d. before 1928), and (3) Harold Edgar Irish (1903-1973). She was identified in the Wilton Rancheria records as Eva Cifuentes and as Eva Irish. When Eva was entered into the Enrollment of California Indians, her son was not enumerated with her (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Eva J. Cifuentes).

| | | |
|--|---------|---|
| Oliver Perry Hart b. 1867, Nashville, Eldorado Co., CA. d. 1912, Eldorado Co., CA. Parents b. in TN. and NY. | married | Nancy Daniels b. 1877 [maybe], place unknown, CA. Father unknown; mother unknown Indian |
|--|---------|---|

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| 1. Eva J. Hart, No. 3542 b. June/28 November 1889, Placer Co., CA. d. 20 April 1988, Nevada Co., CA. | married | (1) Frank John Bergala b. 7 August 1876, Eldorado Co., CA. d. 15 July 1972, Petaluma, Sonoma Co., CA. (2) ? Cifuentes d. before 1928 (3) Harold Edgar Irish, non-Indian b. 3 April 1903 d. 16 March 1973 |
|--|---------|--|

2. Mamie Hart
b. Dec., 1891

3. Myrtle Hart
b. 1905
(Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33, Eva J. Cifuentes; Ancestry.com: Lewis Family)

Eva J. Hart was enumerated on the Indian Schedule of the 1900 Census living in Township 5, Placer County, CA., in the household of her uncle and aunt, Lewis and Nellie Daniels. Eva was identified as "1/4 Digger" (no tribe identified). Her uncle and aunt were listed as "1/2 Digger" (Bureau of the Census 1900b).

Eva J. Hart married Frank John Bergala (1876-1972), the son of Francisco Begarr (Bergala) from Chile and an Indian woman named Susan. Eva and Frank Bergala had a son, Theodore Howard Bergala (1908-2000), and lived in 1910 in Ward 3, Sacramento, CA. (Bureau of

the Census 1910e). They separated and the son apparently lived primarily with his father. Theodore H. Bergala married (1) Nora Daniels, b. Nashville, Eldorado Co., CA. and d. 3 March 1943, Weimer, Placer Co., CA., and (2) Myrtle. Theodore Bergala lived for many years in Monterey, CA. Theodore Bergala's children were the following:

1. Dorothy Bergala
15 May 1929, Monterey,
Monterey Co., CA.
2. Frank Bergala
b. 20 June 1930, Monterey,
Monterey Co., CA.
3. Elizabeth Jean Bergala
b. March 22, 1945, Monterey,
Monterey Co., CA.
4. Vanita Bergala
27 December 1946, Monterey,
Monterey Co., CA.
(Bergala, John 1952a)

Eva J. (Hart) Bergala Cifuentes Irish was identified in 1900 as "1/4 Digger Indian" of an unknown tribe. Her uncle, Lewis Daniels, was identified as "1/2 Digger Indian" of an unknown tribe when he was residing in 1900 in Placer County, CA. Eva Irish was a long-time resident of the Wilton Rancheria. She had no documented Miwok ancestry. She was born and lived most of her first twenty years in Placer County (Bergala, John 1952; Bergala, Theodore 1952).

McKean, Charlie and Annie Florine (Blue)

In January, 1931, Charlie and Annie Florine (Blue) McKean and a daughter, Lizzie McKean, were identified living on the Wilton Rancheria. They were also listed on April 1, 1933. Annie was on the I.R.A. voting list of 1935. They were listed in the Wilton Rancheria census of January 6, 1936, with sons John and Harry. They were enumerated with son John McKean living in April, 1940, on the Wilton Rancheria. John L. McKean, a son, was a distributee in 1958. [See Appendices of this report.]

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| McKean, Charlie James | married | Annie Florine Blue, No. 7295 |
| b. 4 June 1874 | | b. 10 July 1883 |
| Drytown, Amador Co., CA. | | |
| [Identified as non-Indian | | Sacramento Co., CA. |
| on wife's 1928 enrollment] | | |

Children:

1. Charles James McKean, Jr. married Harriet "Hattie" Smith
No. 7236 No. 7237
b. 6 December 1904 b. 1 July 1910
Nashville, Amador Co., CA. Plymouth, Amador Co., CA.
d. 21 October 1989 d. 4 July 1946
Buried Hicksville, CA. Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
 - ~ Fred C. McKean
b. ?,
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
[Married and living at Asti, CA., with two children in 1952]
 - ~ Kenneth Richard McKean
b. 8 June 1930
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
 - ~ Marjorie Lois McKean
11 August 1933
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
 - ~ Wayne Howard McKean
b. 1 August 1935
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
 - ~ Charles Ivan McKean
b. 12 November 1938
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
 - ~ Harry Clifford McKean
b. 24 June 1940

Maternal grandfather: unknown Indian, Alameda County, CA.
Maternal grandmother: Maria, unknown Indian, Alameda County, CA.

Parents of Harriet "Hattie" (Smith) McKean:

See William and Alice (Daniels) Smith Family in this report.

In March, 1930, Aleck Blue was listed in the California Indian enrollment along with a granddaughter, Antoinette Matthews (b. 15 October 1913). He stated that he was ½ Indian, "Digger," born in Amador County, CA. His wife, Besita, died about 1885. Also entered into the roll were his son Frank Blue, No. 7292, born 31 March 1883, and four of his children then living at Galt, CA. (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Blue, Aleck; Blue, Frank). Aleck Blue had another son, William Blue, born 16 June 1877, and a daughter, Mary (Blue) Matthews, died prior to 1930 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1923-33: McKean, Annie Florine (Blue), Blue, Aleck; McKean, Annie F. 1952; McKean, John L. 1952; McKean, Harry C. 1952; Daniels, Irene D. (McKean) 1952).

Aleck Blue was born in Amador County; his father was white; his mother was an Indian of an unknown tribe, though identified as "Digger." His wife, Besita, was an Indian from Alameda County.

Rodriguez, Lizzie (Hansen)

In April and November, 1933, Lizzie (Hansen) Rodriguez and her daughter, Irene F. (Martinez) Ruiz, were living on the Wilton Rancheria. Neither was listed as a voter in 1935 on the I.R.A. In July, 1936, Lizzie Rodriguez and Jane Martinez were enumerated on the roll of the Wilton Community and they were also listed as residents on the federal decennial census of 1940. They were not listed as distributees in 1958. [See appendices to this report.]

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| Rodriguez, Lizzie, No 3004 b. 2 February 1895 Forest Hill, Placer Co., Ca. | married | (1) Anastasio Martinez, Mexican, non-Indian (1) Merced Rodriguez, Mexican, non-Indian |
|--|---------|--|

| | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Irene Rodriguez b. 22 February 1920 | married | Lloyd Reby Taylor b. 3 April 1911 |
|---|---------|--------------------------------------|

Children: Richard James Taylor (b. 1939), Elaine Gladys Taylor (b. 1941),
Vernon Lloyd Taylor (b. 1944), and Earl Gary Taylor).

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 2. Dorothy Jane Martinez b. 20 September 1922 Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA. (Brown 1952b; Bureau of the Census 1940; Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Lizzie Rodriguez) | married | ? Brown |
|--|---------|---------|

Father:

Henry Hansen, ½ Indian
b. Nevada County, CA.

Mother:

Kate Porter, ½ Indian

Paternal Grandparents:

Unknown

Maternal Grandparents

Dave Porter, 4/4 Indian
Annie, 4/4/ Indian

b. Placer County, CA.

Lizzie (Hansen) Rodriguez was the daughter of Indians from Nevada County, CA., of unknown tribal affiliation (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Lizzie Rodriguez). Her son-in-law, Lloyd Reby Taylor, was the son of Louis and Ellen (Daniels) Taylor of the Wilton Rancheria.

Smith, William and Alice (Daniels) Smith

William and Alice (Daniels) Smith were listed on April 1, 1933, January 6, 1936, and July 6, 1936 on the Indian Census Roll of the Wilton Rancheria. They were not enumerated living on the Rancheria in 1940. At his enrollment in 1972 William Smith was living at Box 84, Wilton, California. His wife was deceased. Their daughters Ada (Smith) Madrigal and Virginia "Virgie" (Smith) Hatch were also residents on the Wilton Rancheria and were distributees in 1958.

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| William Smith, No. 7298 b. 28 November 1876 Plymouth, Amador County, CA. d. 17 August 1953 Hicksville Cemetery, Oak Grove, CA. | married | Alice Daniels, No. 7299 March 31, 1882 Eldorado Co., CA. d. 30 March/5 April 1952 |
|--|---------|--|

Children:

- | | | |
|---|---------|--|
| 1. Ada Louise Smith, No. 7290 b. 25 November 1900 Plymouth, Amador Co., CA. | married | Valentine Madrigal, non-Indian, Mexican |
| 2. Virginia Smith, No. 1302 b. 3 October 1901 Plymouth, Amador Co., CA. | married | (1) Walter Hatch, non-Indian d. 1949, San Francisco, CA. (2) Louis Berryessa, non-Indian |
| 3. Blanche Smith b. 23 September 1903 Plymouth, Amador Co., CA. d. 1908, Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA. | | |
| 4. Jessie Smith b. 26 August 1904 Plymouth, Amador Co., CA. d. 1 Nov. 1919 Sloughouse, Sacramento Co., CA. | | |
| 5. Howard Smith b. May 7, 1909 Plymouth, Amador Co., CA. d. Prior to 1972 | | |
| 6. Harriet "Hattie" Smith, No. 2737 b. 1 July 1910 Amador Co., CA. d. 4 July 1946 Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA. | married | Charles McKean, Jr., 7236 b. 6 December 1904 Plymouth, Amador Co., CA. d. 21 October 1989 Buried Hicksville, CA. |

- ~ Fred C. McKean
b. ?,
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
[Married and living at Asti, CA., with two children in 1952]
- ~ Kenneth Richard McKean
b. 8 June 1930
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
- ~ Marjorie Lois McKean
11 August 1933
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
- ~ Wayne Howard McKean
b. 1 August 1935
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
- ~ Charles Ivan McKean
b. 12 November 1938
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
- ~ Harry Clifford McKean
b. 24 June 1940
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
- ~ Paul John McKean
b. 24 July 1942
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
- ~ James Lloyd McKean
b. 19 May 1944
Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.

7. Clifford Marshall Smith married Myrtle ?, non-Indian
b. August 26, 1921
Oak Grove, Sacramento Co., CA.

Parents of William Smith

Father: Valentine Smith, Sr., b. IL./MO./KS., non-Indian
d. 1906, Plymouth, Amador Co., CA.
Mother: Mary, 4/4 Indian, b. Nashville near Plymouth, Eldorado Co., CA.

Parents of Alice (Daniels) Smith

Father: Steve Daniels, b. Il./Mo., non-Indian
d. 1916, Eldorado Co., CA.
Mother: Katie (Kittie), 4/4 Indian b. Eldorado Co., CA., lived at Pleasant
Valley near Placerville, Eldorado Co., CA.
d. 1890, Eldorado Co., CA.

Ada Louise Smith married Valentine Madrigal, Mexican, non-

Indian. She resided for many years on the Wilton Rancheria and was a distributee in 1958. She had no children, but, in 1940, Wallace Hatch, her nephew, and Geraldine (Burris) Hatch, his wife, resided with the Madrigals on the Rancheria (Bureau of the Census 1940d).

Virginia "Virgie" Smith married (1) Walter Hatch (non-Indian) and (2) Louis Berryessa, a Mexican (non-Indian). Virginia and her children, Walter/Wallace and Dorothy Hatch, lived on the Wilton Rancheria on January 6, 1936.

Virginia had the following children:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1. Wallace Albert Hatch | married | Geraldine Lorean Burris |
| b. May 15, 1922 | | b. 17 September 1922 |
| Eldorado County, C5. | | Ione, Amador Co., CA. |
| d. 2 September 1948 | | d. 2 August 1991 |
| Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA. | | Ione, Amador Co., CA. |

Children:

1. Ralph Melvin Hatch
b. 12 January 1940
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
d. 6 November 1983
Elk Grove, Sacramento Co., CA.
 2. Delores Patricia Hatch
b. 19 December 1940
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
d. 26 December 1940
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
 3. Joyce Daphne Hatch
b. 22 January 1942
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
 4. Betty Louise Hatch
b. 30 January 1943, Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., CA.
d. 13 April 1948, Sacramento, Sacramento Co., CA.
 5. Walter Jerry Hatch
b. 6 June 1944
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
 6. Ronald Oneal Hatch
2 May 1946
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
 7. Sylvia Ann Hatch
- | | | |
|--|---------|------------------|
| | married | John Kent Hodson |
|--|---------|------------------|

26 June 1948
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.
(Ancestry.com 2016: Hodson Family)

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| 2. Dorothy Marie Berryessa b. 1932 California | married | Lawrence Curtis Andrews b. 23 May 1923 Lemoine, Shasta Co., CA. |
|---|---------|---|

~ Jacqueline Virginia Andrews
b. 2 February 1950

~ Anita D. Andrews
b. 1 July 1953

~ Beverly G. Andrews
b. 19 April 1955

~ Lawrence Curtis Andrews, Jr.
b. 24 January 1957

Dorothy Marie Berryessa married on 4 May 1949 to Curtis Lawrence Andrews at Oakland, CA. Her husband was a Klamath Indian. Living in Sacramento, CA., in 1958, Dorothy was a distributee of the Wilton Rancheria (Andrews, Dorothy M. 1952; Andrews, Lawrence C. 1952; Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Virgie Berryessa, William Smith, and Alice Smith; Hatch, Virginia 1952; Hatch, Ralph M.; Bureau of the Census 1940g; Lee 1958; Smith, Clifford Marshall 1952; Smith, William 1952).

Taylor, Louis and Ellen (Daniels)

Louis and Ellen (Daniels) Taylor and their children did not appear in the records of the Wilton Rancheria until January 6, 1936. On that date they and four children were enumerated on the census of the Rancheria. They were not listed in the July, 1936, census, but were there with their daughter, Gladys Taylor, in April, 1940. None in this family were distributees of the Rancheria assets in 1958. [See appendices to this report.]

Louis Taylor, No. 7287
b. 31 March 1886,
Near Placerville,
Eldorado Co., CA.

married 1907

Ellen Daniels, No. 7288
b. 16 February 1885
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.

Children:

1. Earl Taylor
b. 12 December 1907
Indian Diggings, Eldorado/Placer Co., CA.

2. Gladys Hazel Taylor married 1944
5 October 1909
Indian Diggings,
Eldorado County, CA.
(Blue 1952b)

William Blue
b. 24 February 1907
Elk Grove, Sacramento
County, CA.
(Blue 1952c)

~ Billie Ellen Blue
b. 2 November 1943
Florin, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Michael Louis Blue
b. 15 August 1944
Florin, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Iris Linda Blue
b. 4 September 1948
Florin, Sacramento Co., Ca.

~ Gene Merle Blue
b. 4 September 1948,
Florin, CA.
(Blue 1952a)

3. Lloyd Reby/Riley Taylor married 1939
b. 3 April 1911
Indian Diggings, Eldorado/Placer Co., CA.
(Taylor, Lloyd R. 1952)

Irene Ruiz
b. 22 February 1920
Wilton, CA.
(Taylor, Irene 1952)

~ Richard James Taylor

Father: Steve Daniels, non-Indian
[Census of 1870, Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA., identified the family of Steven and Cathrine Daniels; Census of 1900, Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA., identified Ellen's father as Samuel Daniels, b. Nov., 1831. Ellen and her sister, Nancy, were living in the household (Bureau of the Census 1900c)]
d. Nashville, Eldorado Co., CA., 1916

Mother: Cathrine/Katie/Kittie, tribe unknown
d. Indian Diggings, Eldorado Co., CA.

Ellen Taylor's Grandparents

Unknown

Family of Steve/Samuel Daniels and Katie/Kittie Daniels

1. Job Daniels
b. ca. 1856
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.

2. Julia Daniels
b. ca. 1858
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.

3. Amelia Daniels
b. ca. 1860
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.

4. Lawrence Daniels married Ellen ?
b. January, 1862
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.

5. Henry Daniels married Gertis Roberts
b. March, 1875,
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.

6. Hannah Daniels
b. ca. 1876
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.

7. Ellen Daniels married Louis Taylor
b. 16 February 1885,
Eldorado Co., CA. b. 31 March 1886
Eldorado Co., CA.

8. Alice Daniels
b. April, 1887
Mud Springs, Eldorado Co., CA.
(Bureau of the Census 1870b, 1900c)

Louis Taylor was a brother of Millard Taylor whose wife, Ella J. (Porter) Taylor and her children by her first husband, Tuck Williams,

settled on the Wilton Rancheria. This family came from Placerville and Mud Springs, Eldorado County, CA., tribal identities unknown. (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Louis Taylor Family, Ellen (Daniels) Taylor; Taylor, Ellen 1952; Taylor, Lloyd R. 1952; Taylor, Irene 1952; Taylor, Earl G. 1952; Taylor, Louis G. 1952; Blue, Gene M. 1952; Blue, Gladys H. 1952; Blue, William W. 1952).

Taylor, Millard and Ella Ida (Porter) Williams

In January, 1931, Millard and Ella Ida (Porter) Taylor and four children resided on the Wilton Rancheria. They were also enumerated on the Indian Census roll at Wilton on April 1 and November, 1933. In 1935 they were identified as voters for the I.R.A. at the Rancheria. Millard and Ella Taylor and children were on the census of January 6 and July 6, 1936. A note stated that Millard/Milford Taylor "left Rancheria about May, 1935, also reported killed." In the federal census of April 24, 1940, Ella Taylor lived with four of her children on the Rancheria; her son, Archie Williams and his family, also resided there. In 1958 Ella Taylor and her sons Arthur Taylor and Archie Williams were listed as distributees. [See Appendices to this report.]

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| Ella Ida Porter, No. 3007 b. 15 April 1888 Gray Eagle, Placer Co., CA. d. | married | (1) Tuck Williams d. 15 June 1913 Colfax, Placer Co., CA. (2) Millard Taylor, No. 3006 b. 19 May 1892, Eldorado Co., CA. |
|--|---------|--|

Children by Tuck Williams:

1. Clara Williams married ? Darrow
b. 8 October 1906
Grass Valley, Nevada Co., CA.
2. Archie Williams married 1921 Edith Grace Aleck
b. 8 October 1907 b. 18 January 1912
Grass Valley, Nevada Co., CA. Volcano, Amador Co., CA.

[Edith Grace (Aleck) Williams, daughter of Ned Aleck, b. 2 May 1890, Volcano, CA.-d. 15 September 1942, and Alice (Lasses) Aleck, d. 1924, both of Jackson Rancheria (Aleck, Ned 1952; Williams, Edith Grace 1952)]

~ Bernice Irene Williams married ? Estrado
b. 9 January 1933
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ George Leroy Williams
b. 19 April 1934
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Christine Lorraine Williams
b. 8 April 1937
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Anna Marie Williams
b. 16 March 1938

Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Jerome Jay Williams
b. 20 May 1942
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Alfred Eugene Williams
b. 15 June 1943
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Wilson Ray Williams
b. 12 March 1945
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Carol Mae Williams
b. 7 May 1946
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Sylvia Williams
b. 30 May 1947
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Joanne Frances Williams
b. 15 November 1950
Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

3. Clarence Williams
b. 1 November 1910
Colfax, Placer Co., CA.

Children by Millard Taylor:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. Raymond Taylor | married 1937 | Rachel Aleck |
| b. 17 April 1919 | | b. 26 December 1914 |
| Elk Grove, Sacramento Co., CA. | | Elk Grove, Sacramento Co., CA. |

[Rachel (Aleck) Taylor, daughter of Ned Aleck, b. 2 May 1890, Volcano, CA.-
d. 15 September 1942, and Alice (Lasses) Aleck, d. 1924, both
of Jackson Rancheria (Aleck, Ned 1952)].

~ Muriel Florence Taylor
b. 21 July 1938, Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Robert Raymond Taylor
b. 12 July 1940, Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ Donna Rae Taylor
b. 16 March 1943, Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

~ June Mae Taylor
b. 20 June 1944, Wilton, Sacramento Co., CA.

Millard Taylor's Grandparents

Paternal Grandfather: Name unknown, non-Indian
Paternal Grandmother: Name unknown, non-Indian

Maternal Grandfather: Charlie, 4/4 Indian, tribe unknown
Maternal Grandmother: Name unknown, 4/4 Indian

This family came from Placer and Eldorado counties. The tribal identifies were unknown. (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1928-33: Millard Taylor, Ella I. Taylor; Taylor, Arthur 1952; Taylor, Donna R., 1952; Taylor, Mae June 1952; Taylor, Rachel (Aleck) 1952; Valdez, Vicenti J. 1952; Valdez, Mae June 1952; Williams, Joanne F. 1952).

Findings of Fact

The individuals and families who lived on the Wilton Rancheria between 1927 and 1958 were of mixed backgrounds. The Brown family were members of the Concow and Yuki tribes of the Round Valley Reservation. The Dupree family was from San Juan Pueblo, though sometimes identified as Navajo. The other families were of partial California Indian ancestry along with Euro-American, Mexican, Chilean, and other heritage. Only one of the enrollment affidavits of 1928-33 identified Miwok or Mi-wuk as tribal affiliation. Instead the affidavits repeatedly referred to "tribe unknown" or, in some instances, to "Digger," a collective and usually negative term identifying Native Americans in California. The enrollment officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, however, entered "Digger" on some of the affidavits.

The ancestors identified in the 1928-33 enrollment were born in several counties of California's Mother Lode district:

Nevada
Placer
Eldorado
Amador
Calaveras
Sacramento

These counties were the aboriginal homes of the Nisenan, Miwok, Yokut, and Washo Indians. The residents of the Wilton Rancheria were unable to provide that information, except for the Brown and Dupree families who did not descend from Indians born in the counties of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California's Central Valley.

Wilton Rancheria

Wilton Rancheria was federal fee property purchased for homeless Indians. It was not a reservation. Reservations were created by treaty, by executive order, and by act of Congress. California had no ratified treaties. On April 8, 1864, Congress legislated the organization of Indian affairs in California. This enabling statute stands; it was modified only by the Mission Indian Relief Act of 1891 and its amendment of 1907. In 1864 Congress stated:

That there shall be set apart by the President, and at his discretion, **not exceeding four tracts of land, within the limits of said state, to be retained by the United States for the purposes of Indian reservations**, which shall be of suitable extent for the accommodation of the Indians of said state, and shall be located as remote from the settlements as may be found practicable, having due regard to their adaptation to the purposes for which they are intended (U.S. Congress 1864:39-41). [Emphasis supplied.]

Pursuant to the 1864 act the federal government created the Hoopa Valley Reservation (1865), Round Valley Reservation (1870) out of the Nome Cult and Nome Lackee farms, and the Tule River Reservation (1873). In 1897 the site of former Fort Bidwell became the Fort Bidwell Reservation. Congress has never rescinded the 1864 "Four Reservations Act."

The California Mission Indian Relief Act of 12 January 1891 (26 Stat. 712) provided: "That it shall be the duty of said commissioners to select a reservation for each band or village of the Mission Indians residing within said State, which reservation shall include, as far as practicable, the lands and villages which have been in the actual occupation and possession of said Indians, and which shall be sufficient in extent to meet their just requirements, which selection shall be valid when approved by the President and Secretary of the Interior" (Kappler 1904[1]:383-85). The reservations created under the 1891 act were located in southern California.

In 1907 Congress amended the California Mission Indian Relief Act of 1891 and permitted the Secretary of the Interior "to select, set apart, and cause to be patented to the Mission Indians such tracts of the public lands of the United States, in the State of California, as he

shall find upon investigation to have been in the occupation, and possession of the several bands or villages of Mission Indians, and are now required and needed by them, and which were not selected for them by the Commission as contemplated by section two of said Act (Kappler 1904[1]:1022-23). Under the amendment no reservations were created except for Mission Indians in southern California.

Starting 1907, on a case-by-case basis, the Interior Department purchased small tracts, identified as "rancherias," as homes for indigent, landless Indians in the northern two-thirds of the state. On March 3, 1925, Congress authorized additional purchases of federal fee lands for landless Indians in California. On August 9, 1937 (50 Stat. 564-73) Congress reappropriated some of the unexpended funds for the Department of the Interior to buy land for additional rancherias. These properties were federal lands similar to the tracts for Greenville School near Redding and Sherman Institute at Riverside. The federal government owned the land and allowed Indian use of the properties. By 1940 the northern two-thirds of California had 61 rancherias containing 7,422.54 acres. Other California Indians lived on 2,580 Public Domain allotments or Indian Homesteads held in trust (Finale 1978).

Purchase of the Property at Wilton

Conditions remained terrible in the early twentieth century for the Indians of California's Central Valley. Those who did not remove to Round Valley Reservation in Mendocino County were almost entirely landless and survived as itinerant agricultural workers. By 1920 the Bureau of Indian Affairs had purchased 320 acres in Amador County where it created the Jackson Rancheria about four miles from Jackson, California. The tract was described as "high rough land" and of "very little value for homesites." In 1920 two Indian families or eleven people lived on the Jackson Rancheria. Another tract at Ione had five families and nineteen residents. Two families or five people lived at Buena Vista and another group lived on the Digger Rancheria. The Eldorado Rancheria contained eighty acres and was the home of one family of six Indians; it was located about three miles from Eldorado. "The land is poor and unsuited for homes," wrote the B.I.A. inspector. "No water for irrigation which is needed" (Michaels 1920a:41-42).

These brief assessments were part of a comprehensive review of

conditions of California Indians mounted in 1919 and 1920 with over nine months in the field and 12,000 miles of travel by Dr. L. F. Michaels, Special Supervisor, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Among his findings Dr. Michaels wrote:

With no capital and entirely helpless it is physically impossible for them to improve the land and construct houses. Hence they endure the ills they have rather than give up their rude huts and move to a bare spot of ground or a brush covered tract with no means of establishing a home as good even as the rude place which now affords them at least a little shelter and an opportunity to supplement their scanty charitable allowance with a few vegetables some manage to grow in their yard, or by catching a few fish in the neighboring stream. In several instances these rancherias are so located as to render it impossible for the able bodied Indians to find employment at convenient distances and for this reason few of these tracts of land have been utilized (Michaels 1920).

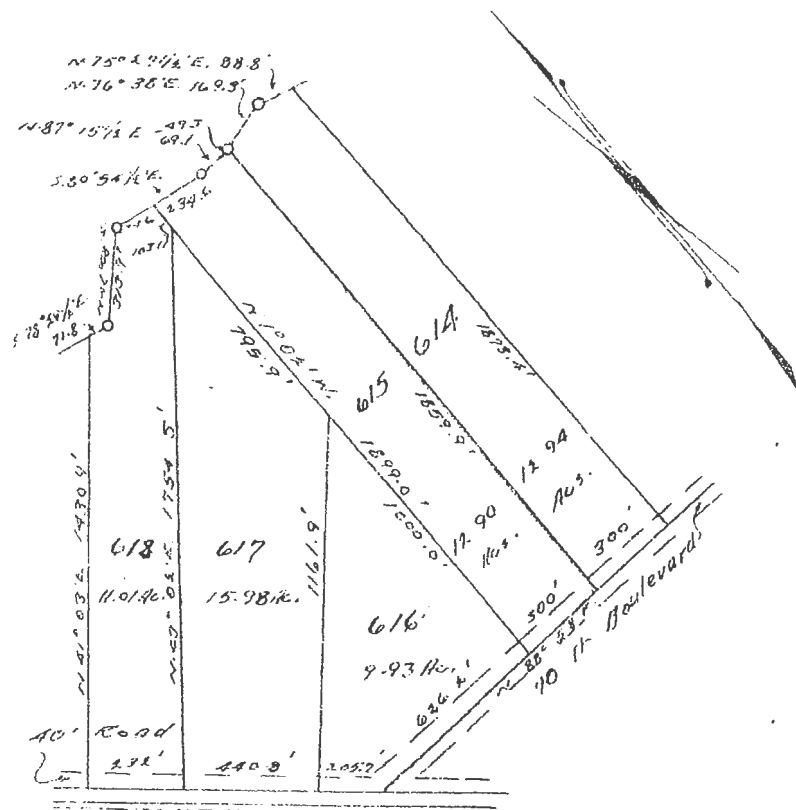


Fig. 10. Lots 615, 616, and 617, Wilton Rancheria (Dorrington 1927).

In November, 1927, Superintendent Lafayette A. Dorrington of the Sacramento Indian Agency reported that approximately thirty-three families or 150 homeless Indians resided in the vicinity of Sacramento, California. "The Indians involved," he wrote, "are in great need of a home site within convenient reach of the market for their labor." He noted: "They are absolutely homeless and have for many years drifted from place to place securing employment" (Dorrington 1927).

To meet the housing need, Dorrington approached the Cosumnes Company to sell Lots 615, 616, and 617 of the Central California Traction Unit No. 7, at Wilton, a total of 38.77 acres, to the federal government.¹ The targeted land had been identified as "recreation grounds" and was available for \$150.00 per acre or a total of \$5,815.50. The property adjoined the company's railroad right-of-way. Dorrington entered into negotiations and obtained a final price of \$5,000.00 plus the agreement from the seller to dig a domestic well. The property included oak groves as well as potential farming land. Dorrington was highly pleased with the prospective rancheria:

This tract is ideally located for the convenience of the Indians[.] [It] is at the 'cross roads' of two important highways same passing on two sides. The Central California Traction Company's line between Sacramento and Stockton passes immediately in front on the South side of the tract and there is a regular station, post office and store within one hundred yards of the land, known as Wilton, California. There is also a good public school at the same point which is available for Indian pupils (Dorrington 1927).

E. B. Merritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, insisted that the purchase also include drilling of a well "so that all the Indians will have ready and convenient access to the water" (Merritt 1927). John R. McCarl, Comptroller General of the United States, on June 14, 1928, approved purchase of the property and forwarded the warranty

1

Founded in 1905, the Central California Traction Company was an alternative to the Stockton Electric Railroad. The company's ambitions grew and it became an electric interurban line from Stockton to Lodi in 1907 and to Sacramento in 1910. In 1928 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Southern Pacific, and Western Pacific Railroad purchased the line (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_California).

deed of December 28, 1927, and the title insurance policy to the Secretary of the Interior (McCarl 1928). Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, emphasized in a letter of March 24 1928, that the approval of the land purchase from the Cosumnes Company was "for use by the landless California Indians." **Neither Dorrington, Merritt, McCarl, nor Burke identified a specific tribe as beneficiaries of the purchase** (Burke 1928). [Emphasis supplied.]

In 1931 Ella Ida Taylor of the Wilton Rancheria wrote to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Sacramento to request help to purchase clothing for her two sons of school age. Her husband was unemployed and the boys were "out of shirts and overalls" and unable to attend school. She concluded: "We have no money to come down and talk with you so this all let me know in the return letter please" (Taylor 1931). There is no confirmation whether the B.I.A. provided assistance to the Taylor family.

In the spring of 1934 Nancy Fernandez complained to the Sacramento Agency that Colonel Brown was cutting down oak trees on the Rancheria for firewood. "I don't think it is right for one to get all the wood," she wrote (Fernandez 1934). There is no confirmation whether the B.I.A. intervened in this dispute. From 1927 to the end of 1935 there is no evidence of any meetings, group activity, or community decisions on the Wilton Rancheria.

Organization of IRA Government

On December 7, 1935, the adult residents of the Wilton Rancheria approved by a vote of eleven to zero adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws pursuant to their affirmative vote accepting the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934, as amended on June 15, 1935 (Collier 1935). Charles McKean, Jr., served as chair of the Election Board and Ada Madrigal was the secretary. Oliver H. Lipps of the Sacramento Agency compiled the "Approved List of Voters" at the Wilton Rancheria. He enumerated eleven. Among them was Valentine Washington McGrill [Madrigal], husband of Ada McGrill [Madrigal]. According to the "Amended Rules and Regulations for the Holding of Elections Under the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934" Valentine Madrigal was ineligible. Rule 3c stated "Any persons, not a member of the tribe, or tribes, shall be entitled to vote" (Sacramento Agency 1935).

On January 7, 1936, William Zimmerman, Jr., Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, forwarded the governing document to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, who approved it on January 15, (Ickes 1936). The document bearing the date of January 15, 1936, was entitled "Constitution and By-Laws for the Me-Wuk Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria" (Sacramento Agency). The use of the word "Me-Wuk" in the title of the new governing document was the first time such identification had been made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs since purchase in 1927 of the tract at Wilton for homeless Indians (Ickes 1936).

The Constitution in Article II defined membership:

- (a) All persons of Indian blood whose names appear on the official census rolls of the community as of April 1, 1935.
- (b) All children born to any member of the community who is a resident of the rancheria at the time of the birth of said children.

The Constitution identified a community council as the governing body, set annual meetings in January and July, defined the powers of the community council, and provided for amendments. The By-Laws defined the duties of officers and set the order of business (Ickes 1936). Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier on January 15, 1936, approved the constitution of the Wilton Rancheria (Collier 1936).

On February 3, 1936, three B.I.A. officials (Roy Nash, Superintendent; Mr. Hooper, Senior Clerk; and K. A. Marmon, Field Agent) met with nine voters at Wilton Rancheria to elect officers. Nash presided. The voters elected Charley McKean, Jr., as chairman, Charley McKean, Sr., as vice-chairman, and Ada Madrigal as secretary. Nash administered the oath of office. K. A. Marmon kept the minutes and noted: "Members of the seven families residing on the Rancheria were present and manifested a great deal of interest in the evening's meeting" (Marmon 1936a).

On February 28, 1936, Charley McKean, Jr., chaired a community meeting with ten voters present. The group considered funding a water plant via a loan or grant, a pumping plant via a grant, and building houses and garages on the rancheria. Apparently two "new families" and signed or relocated to the Wilton Rancheria. Redaction by the B.I.A. in 2016 of eleven names from the document

obscures the identity of those seeking housing and site improvements (McKean and Madrigal 1936).

In a meeting on March 3, 1936, the Wilton Community Council—the name by which the organization operated—discussed assuming a loan for forty years to pay for a water system, a loan to finish houses, and a decision to attempt farming of open land on the Rancheria. The minutes noted that “nothing rented out or sold to white—got to be Indian blood” (Wilton Community Council 1936a).

The voters of the Wilton Rancheria met on July 6, 1936, again to elect officers. Charles McKean, Jr., was elected chairman; Charles McKean, Sr., was elected vice-chairman; Bernice Brown was elected secretary; and Archie Williams was elected treasurer. Senior Clerk Hooper of the B.I.A. administered the oath of office (Anonymous 1936a). At this meeting eight of the eleven eligible voters approved the roll of fifty-six members of the Wilton Community (Wilton Community Council 1936b). K. A. Marmon, B.I.A. Field Agent, attended the election meeting. He reported to Superintendent Roy Nash: “It was disappointing to me to see the lack of interest shown by the Indians in not appearing for their meetings, and not taking a more active interest in their own affairs. Of course the majority of the voters on all of the rancherias as you know are away on seasonal employment, anywhere from 5 to 60 miles away” (Marmon 1936b).

Aware of the limited lands and their lack of suitability for an agricultural program at Wilton Rancheria, Georgena B. Bryte, a rancher near Wilton, offered in January, 1936, to sell 188.87 acres to the federal government to increase the size of the Rancheria. The land, however, lay on the opposite bank of the Cosumnes River and was a long, narrow strip. She requested \$18,887 for the tract (Bryte 1936). The Bureau of Indian Affairs took no action on this offer.

In February, 1937, a dispute arose on the Wilton Rancheria about use of the single road connecting the houses to the highway. Ada Madrigal became embroiled in a conflict with Charles McKean, Sr., and his son, John McKean. Reportedly the McKeans struck Mrs. Madrigal setting the stage for her filing assault and battery. Roy Nash of the Sacramento Agency wrote to the Wilton Community Council that it should interest itself in resolution of the dispute in so far as possible. There is no evidence Ada Madrigal filed charges against the McKeans nor that the B.I.A. had further involvement in the issue (Nash 1937).

On May 21, 1940, the resident voters of the Wilton Rancheria approved two amendments to their governing documents. They changed the meeting months to April and November, and adopted provisions for filling vacancies and removing officers. The voters approved the amendments by a vote of 11 to 0. Charles J. McKean, Jr., served as chair and Edith Williams as secretary. On July 12, 1940, Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of Interior, approved the amendments (Chapman 1940).

Because of the insufficiency of the water system on the Wilton Rancheria, the B.I.A. in 1936 drilled a new well and ran a pipe to each house for domestic use. Most houses, however, had no flush toilets and residents depended on outhouses. In April, 1937, the Bureau repaired part of the water system (Henderson 1937). Sidney J. Thomas inspected the Wilton Rancheria in the spring of 1937 and reported eight families, mostly farm workers, lived on the property. Most of the houses had electricity and some were painted. The lack of timber mean that firewood and fuel had to be imported a long distance. The thirty-seven residents raised chickens and goats but had no other livestock and no farming equipment. "Relief, as usual," Thomas noted, "carries them over the hard months, but not as high a percentage as elsewhere" (Thomas 1937).

In 1937 official in the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C., concluded not to issue a "charter" to the Wilton Community though it had organized under the I.R.A. William R. Zimmerman, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs prepared a memo for John Collier and concluded: "I have discussed this question at some length with Mr. Daiker and others and have come to the conclusion that we could easily justify a decision to incorporate no group with fewer than 50 members." Zimmerman believed the primary and perhaps only purpose for creating corporations under the I.R.A. was for them to qualify for loans. "That being the case," he wrote, "their needs could probably be supplied from the regular reimbursable funds" (Zimmerman 1937). The Wilton Community thus did not obtain a charter to create a tribal corporation.

In 1938 Agnes Ault of the Sacramento Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, visited the Wilton Rancheria and met with Charles McKean, Jr., to discuss housing needs. McKean and others wanted to be declared eligible for Revolving Credit Funds for future land acquisition at Wilton and also to improve housing on the Rancheria (Ault 1938).

The adult residents of the Wilton Rancheria engaged in seasonal work as agricultural laborers. Michael Harrison of the Sacramento Area Office observed in September, 1938: "Indians who are hard workers have been able to earn enough to keep their children in clothes, food, etc., have made just about half this year. I know that around Yuba City, for instance, hop pickers were getting only 1¢ a pound, and at most, were only able to make \$1.50 per day, working from about six in the morning to long after sun-down" (Harrison 1938). Charles McKean, Jr., chair of the Wilton Community, told Superintendent Nash in October, 1938, that a fit laboring man could pick fifty boxes in an eight-hour day, earning 6¢ a box whereas in 1937 he might have earned 30¢ a box. The influx of tens of thousands of Dust Bowl immigrants had caused a significant reduction in wages. "The Oklahomans," observed Nash, "are so numerous that the Indians are not getting much work in their accustomed places" (Nash 1938).

In November, 1939, the Wilton Community Council elected officers: Charles McKean, chair; John McKean, vice-chair; Edith Williams, secretary; and Eva Irish, treasurer. Discussion of standards for adoption into the community were discussed and focused on a requirement of a minimum of 1/4 Indian blood (Wilton Community Council 1939). The discussion on adoption was in anticipation of amending the Constitution and By-laws.

On January 23, 1940, the Wilton Community Council took several actions. It requested (1) Agent Harold A. Brodhead of the B.I.A. to visit the Rancheria and develop a farming plan, (2) the B.I.A. to provide farming equipment and seed, (3) the B.I.A. to work on an irrigation system for farming on the Rancheria, and (4) the B.I.A. to grant permission for the residents to remove fifteen to twenty oaks to open a field for cultivation and to provide firewood (Harrison 1940a). The voters approved an adoption provision that stipulated persons of 1/4 "Indian blood related by marriage or descent to members of the rancheria and who had resided on the rancheria for at least one year prior to the date of application" were eligible for membership (Wilton Rancheria Business Committee 1940).

The voters addressed other membership items on January 23. They amended the by-laws to provide that any member who was absent from the community for a year without a prior leave of absence would automatically lose their membership. They also approved the provision: "If a female member marries a non-Indian, she will automatically lose her membership and will be required to leave the

Rancheria within ninety days (90) after written notice shall be served upon her by the Business Committee." This provision, however, was not retroactive. The amendments were approved nine to zero (McKean and Williams 1940). There is no evidence that either of these provisions was enforced.

In July, 1940, Charles McKean, Jr., chair, visited the Sacramento Agency and requested the Bureau of Indian Affairs to construct a meeting house on the Wilton Rancheria for church services. Agent Michael Harrison noted the visit and added that Indians and whites did not mix well in church. Harrison explained that the government had no funds for a church (Harrison 1940b).

In November, 1940, the electors of the Wilton Rancheria replaced Charles McKean, Jr., by electing Raymond Taylor, age twenty-seven, as chair. Other officers were Archie Williams, vice-chair; Edith Williams, secretary; and Ella Taylor, treasurer (Sacramento Agency 1940). This election was apparently the last held under the Constitution and By-laws adopted by the voters of the Wilton Rancheria. A note in 1943 in the Sacramento Agency files read: "It has not been possible to hold a meeting to elect officers since the 1940 meeting. The Constitution provides that these officers shall hold office until their successors are elected" (Wilton Rancheria Council 1943).

Harold J. Brodhead of the Sacramento Agency spent November 18 and 19, 1940, at the Wilton Rancheria to examine the property's agricultural potentials. He found several problems: (1) with only thirty-eight acres and housing the Rancheria had insufficient land for community crops; (2) the surrounding area had many undeveloped areas not improved or cultivated that would compete if brought into agricultural production; (3) the water system was sufficient only for domestic use and vegetable gardens; and (4) the type of soil and dryland farming did not warrant purchase of equipment and tools. In spite of these negative factors, Brodhead found the residents "more industrious in their homes than is found in many places." He tallied ten turkeys, nineteen domesticated wild ducks, several goats, a heifer, two lambs, and several flocks of chickens. One resident had raised beans on about three acres (Brodhead 1940).

The B.I.A. Farm Agent summed up his visit: "My impression of the group is that they are not long on community spirit; and I believe a community project would not be successful. At the same time there may be individuals who could be given financial assistance. But this

assistance should be requested from the individual rather than be offered by the Indian Service" (Brodhead 1940).

With the coming of World War II the records of the Wilton Rancheria stopped. Other than the note of September, 1943, that no elections had been held since 1940, there were no meetings, no minutes, no resolutions, and no correspondence. James B. Ring of the Sacramento office on October 21, 1949, noted that the community well had "sanded up" and the Rancheria needed a new 12-inch well drilled. "There is no other water available on the rancheria," he noted, "and the Indians must haul their water from neighboring ranches." Of particular concern was that there was no water for school children to bathe and the county school superintendent had asked that something be done (Ring 1949).

The shortage of firewood remained an issue on the Rancheria. During the winter of 1949-50 boys from the Rancheria trespassed onto neighboring land, felled trees, threw the wood over the fence, and carried it to their homes. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was apprised of this theft. There is no account of any action taken beyond a letter informing Charles McKean, Jr., of this event (Stewart 1950).

During the twelve years between November, 1940, to November, 1952, there were no records of any meetings, elections, or initiatives mounted by the residents of the Wilton Rancheria. The renewal of activity in the 1950s was driven by Termination. In 1953 Charles McKean, Jr., who had served as chair from 1936 to 1940, was elected chair. N. C. Cope noted: "He will be easy to work with in withdrawal planning as he is open minded and intelligent" (Cope 1952). In addition to electing officers, the voters in November, 1953, added four persons to the roll by adoption and removed fifteen others (not named). They approved the roll as of October 24, 1952 (copy not available). Of those removed from the roll, two were deceased, one had relinquished membership, and four had returned and "reoccupied their assigned houses" (Davis 1954).

Termination, 1952-58

In 1952, anticipating Termination and severing of federal relations, the Sacramento Agency carried out an assessment of the assets of the Wilton Rancheria. It reported the tract of 38.90 acres was situated north of Wilton post office and general store and was

about twenty-four miles from Sacramento. The property had forty-six residents in nine households (24 adults and 22 children). Housing occupied the land above the flood plain of the Cosumnes River where there was a small levee partially protecting the property. The best agricultural use of the land would be for cattle but that would require levee construction and leveling (Anonymous 1952).

N. C. Cope of the B.I.A. visited the Rancheria and reported the community maintained the well and pump. He found twelve families and forty residents. He noted that no efforts had been made to start "Community Farming." Most residents, however, had a home garden and flocks of chickens. Charles McKean and William Smith had erected houses outside of the planned housing area on Lot 616 (Cope 1952).

On October 13, 1955, the residents of the Wilton Rancheria voted ten to zero to "have the United States transfer to them the fee title to their individual shares of this tract [Wilton Rancheria]." The transfer of title was conditional on "completion of the reservation road system and upon completion of an internal survey and subdivision of the assignment of the reservation so that each person will receive and insurable title in to his lot" (McKean 1955).

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1955 compiled an assessment of the assets of the Wilton Rancheria; it had no community buildings, no cemetery, no playgrounds, no unassigned lands, and no irrigation system. The B.I.A. estimated a value of \$3,537.41 for the existing water system. Bureau officials developed estimates for several projects to be completed prior to issuing of fee patents: roads (\$9,000), water systems (\$1,000), Legal Assistance (\$500), Appraisal of Properties (\$200), Programming and Planning (\$500), Levee Construction (\$4,000) or a total of \$16,000 (Williamson 1955).

On January 2, 1958, the voters at Wilton approved four to zero to establish road with 50-foot rights-of-way and transfer of the road routes to Sacramento County. Charles McKean, chair, and Jane Brown, secretary, signed this resolution (Wilton Community Council 1958). On February 5 the Reclamation Board of the State of California approved construction of 800 feet of levee along the right bank of the Cosumnes River to protect the bottomlands of the Wilton Rancheria (Carver 1958).

On August 18, 1958, the Bureau of Indian Affairs released "A Plan for the Distribution of the Assets of the Wilton Rancheria,

According to the Provisions of Public Law 85-671, Enacted by the 85th Congress, Approved August 18, 1958 (Lee 1959). The "Plan" reviewed the configuration of the 38.81 acres and noted that the domestic water system was old and needed rehabilitation. The "Plan" noted the subdivision surveys of individual lots had not yet been completed, that the Rancheria had no charter under the I.R.A., that the site had no government buildings, and that the Wilton Community had no funds on deposit either as Indian Money Market accounts or funds in the U.S. Treasury. The "Plan" specified: "The distributees listed in this plan are recognized as the only people of the rancheria who hold informal assignments and are entitled to share in the distribution of the property." No minors were to receive a distribution (Lee 1959:1-2).

The Termination Plan called for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide assistance to create a legal entity to receive conveyance of property "to be retained in common by the group;" to convey Lot No 9 (water tank), Lot No. 12 (playground), and the water system to the legal organization created by the owners-in-common; to survey and convey title to each lot; to fix the domestic water system; to construct a road meeting the requirements of Sacramento County and convey the road to the county; to cancel all reimbursable debts owed to the United States; to provide each distributee an appraisal of the lot value at distribution; to remove the Constitution and By-laws of the Me-Wuk Indian Community; and to convey unrestricted title to specific lands described in the "Plan." The "Plan" identified the distributees and their family members for eleven lots with Lots 9 and 12 constituting "Community Property" (Lee 1959:3-5). [See Appendix J.]

Construction of the levee to try to lessen flooding of the Wilton Rancheria led to threats of a lawsuit by Margaret Brown and her tenant, A. L. Spencer, who lived adjacent to the Rancheria. In September, 1958, Fred Pierce, attorney for Brown and Spencer, informed the Bureau of Indian Affairs that the levee on the Rancheria had backed up water and flooded the Brown ranch. The proposed solution was to remove a large section of the levee (Singer 1958). George T. Nordstrom assessed the situation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in October and concluded that opening about fifty feet would be adequate and "would keep damage to the Indian lands to a minimum" (Nordstrom 1958). There is no information on whether this solution was carried out.

On October 23, 1958, ten "adult members of the Wilton Rancheria" agreed to divide the Rancheria among those adults then

living there. "We wish to keep the pump lot and the water works and the play ground," they noted. The vote was ten in favor and none opposed (Wilton Rancheria Council 1958).

In January, 1959, Leonard M. Hill, Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, submitted to A. L. Kiefer, Director of Public Lands of Sacramento County, a "Memorandum of Agreement" for the improvement of the roads on the Wilton Rancheria. The proposal transferred the roads to Sacramento County (Hill 1959; Sacramento County Board of Supervisors 1959).

Sacramento County also became involved in Termination because of sanitation concerns at the Wilton Rancheria. Leland R. Sherman, county sanitarian, found that the property could be served by a sewer system. He wrote: "a field investigation revealed that eight of the nine existing dwellings are discharging sewage onto the surface of the ground which constitutes a health hazard and a violation of Section 4, Sacramento Ordinance No. 378. Eight of the existing dwellings are also using insanitary privies which are health hazards . . ." (Sherman 1960).

The Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1961 assisted the distributees to the land at the Wilton Rancheria to create the Cosumnes River Indian Association. This non-profit was to acquire the water tank, pump, land surrounding the tank (Lot No. 8) and the playground area (Lot No. 13) (Cosumnes River Indian Association 1961). The Wilton Community Council met on February 3, 1961, to approve creation of the non-profit. Charles J. McKean was elected president and Jane Brown, secretary (McKean 1961; Walker 1961).

On March 10, 1961, the Me-Wuck Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria voted ten to zero to repeal its constitution and by-laws. The organization had assets of \$238.61. The use of the term "Me-Wuck Indian Community" was the only one in the records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs since adoption of the governing document in 1936 (Me-Wuck Indian Community of the Wilton Rancheria 1961). The remaining funds of the Wilton Rancheria were transferred to the Cosumnes River Indian Association which, on March 25, filed its articles of association with Sacramento County (Hill 1961a).

Herbert M. Ziegler of the Sacramento Area Office prepared an appraisal of the Wilton Rancheria on March 30, 1961. He examined comparable properties in the neighborhood and gave a total value of

\$46,520 for the land and buildings.

Table 2

Property Appraisals at Termination, 1961

| Name | Land | Improved Value | Total |
|--|---------|----------------|---------|
| Lot 1 Jane Brown House 15 by 15 feet on mud sills, poor condition, 1.65 acres | \$2,000 | \$250.00 | \$2,250 |
| Lot 2 Archie G. Williams House 15 by 22 feet, concrete and mud sills, very poor condition, 5.16 acres | \$5,000 | \$200.00 | \$5,200 |
| Lot 3 Eva Irish House 18 by 15 feet, concrete foundation, fair condition, 1.81 acres | \$2,000 | \$500.00 | \$2,500 |
| Lot 4 Dorothy Andrews 1.48 acres | \$2,000 | | \$2,000 |
| Lot 5 Ella Taylor House 18 by 20 feet on wood piers, fair condition, .96 acres | \$1,750 | \$300.00 | \$2,050 |
| Lot 6 Annie McKean House 24 by 36 feet, mud sill foundation, fair condition, 1.01 acres | \$1,760 | \$500.00 | \$2,250 |
| Lot 7 John McKean 1.08 acres | \$1,750 | | \$1,750 |
| Lot 8 Ada Madrigal House 12 by 18 feet, mud sills, wood piers, fair condition, .87 acres | \$1,750 | \$200.00 | \$1,950 |
| Lot 9 Community .18 acres, well site, tank, pump | \$ 500 | | \$ 500 |
| Lot 10 Gertrude Dupree House 18 by 21 feet, mud sill foundation, good condition, .93 acres | \$1,750 | \$800.00 | \$2,550 |

| | | | |
|---|----------|---------|----------|
| Lot 11 Charles McKean, Jr. | \$2,500 | \$2,500 | \$5,000 |
| House 36 x 36 feet plus small addition at rear, concrete foundation, fair to good condition, 2.46 acres | | | |
| Lot 12 Virgie Hatch | \$2,000 | \$100 | \$2,100 |
| House 12 by 18 feet, mud sill foundation, very poor condition, 1.47 acres | | | |
| Lot 13 Community | \$3,500 | | \$3,500 |
| 3.71 acres | | | |
| Lot 14 Charles McKean, Jr. | \$12,920 | | \$12,920 |
| Lot with frontage on Cohunes River, 12.92 acres | | | |
| Totals (Ziegler 1961) | \$41,170 | \$5,350 | \$46,520 |

On May 24 Leonard Hill transmitted copies of eleven deeds for the transfer of ownership to the lots at Wilton Rancheria to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Hill 1961b). In an undated affidavit, B.I.A. Area Director Hill identified Lots 615, 616, and 617 of the Wilton Rancheria as held "for the use and benefit of Indians residing thereon." He named no tribe having a beneficial interest in the property (Hill 1961c).

The Wilton Rancheria, purchased in 1927, served as a home for landless Indian families until 1961. Its resident population seldom exceeded fifty people. Its adult residents, including one non-Indian, voted unanimously in 1936 to organize under the Indian Reorganization Act. For the next four years the community held elections and biennial meetings. This activity ended in 1940. The renewal of meetings and interactions with the Bureau of Indian Affairs occurred in the 1950s with the prospect of Termination, assessment of the Rancheria assets, discussion about farming on the property, complaints about the levee along the Cosumnes River, and creation of a non-profit organization to receive community property and the asset of \$238.61.

Throughout its history the residents of the Wilton Rancheria referred to themselves as the Wilton Community Council or the Wilton Rancheria. The only references to the Me-Wuk Tribe were in the name of the constitution in 1936 and in revocation of that constitution in 1961.

Findings of Fact:

1. The Wilton Rancheria was purchased in 1927 for "homeless" Indians in Sacramento County, California. None of the documents relating to the purchase by the United States nor the recording of the title records referred to a specific tribe as a beneficiary.
2. Between 1927 and 1935 there were no meetings and no self-governance by the residents of the Wilton Rancheria.
3. In an effort to bolster support for the Indian Reorganization Act, officials of the Sacramento Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, called and chaired a meeting in 1935 to secure a vote on the I.R.A. The B.I.A. permitted a non-Indian, Valentine Madrigal, to vote.
4. The only mention of "Me-Wuk" in any of the records of the Wilton Rancheria was in the name of the constitution approved on January 15, 1936, and in its revocation in 1958.
5. The B.I.A. provided nominal services to the Wilton Community. It surveyed the land, installed and pump and tank for a gravity flow water system, and built a levee to try to stop flooding by the Cosumnes River. It constructed no buildings, mounted no agricultural program, and provided no social services.
6. Between November, 1940, and November, 1952, there were no meetings or any record of community governance on the Wilton Rancheria.
7. The renewal of governing activity was predicated and driven by Termination between 1952 and 1958.
8. The B.I.A. facilitated creation of the Cosumnes River Indian Association as a non-profit to own the two community lots at Wilton Rancheria at Termination. The B.I.A. facilitated the transfer of the road on the Rancheria to Sacramento County.
9. None of the Termination documents identified any tribe with a beneficial interest in the assets of the Wilton Rancheria.

Significant Historical Connection

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (1988) mandates that a tribe seeking a "Lands Determination" for gaming prove a "significant historical connection" to the tract and its immediate vicinity. This requires that a tribe provide specific documentation affirming that its ancestors resided on or within the proximate area of the land and that it demonstrated "use and occupancy" of the property. There are several reasonable measures of "use and occupancy" that were insisted on in most Indian land claims cases litigated with the United States in the Claims Court and the Indian Claims Commission.

An examination of employment or enslavement of the Plains Miwok on the Mexican Ranchos and American farms in Sacramento County could contribute to establishing "significant historical connection" of the tribe to Elk Grove. The ranchos of southern Sacramento County and Amador County included the following.

- Rancho Cosumnes was granted to William E. P. Hartnell in 1844 who was then serving in Monterey as secretary to Manuel Micheltorena, Mexican governor of California. The property contained 26,605 acres and extended along the south bank of the Cosumnes River opposite to Rancho Omochumnes (Willis 1913:14).

- Rancho Omochumnes was a grant of 18,662 acres in 1844 to Jared Dixon Sheldon. The tract was located along the north bank of the Cosumnes River opposite Rancho Cosumnes and included the present sites of Elk Grove and Sheldon, California. Sheldon (1813-1851) immigrated in 1839 to California. He settled on the property in 1844 with William Daylor. Sheldon constructed a grist mill on the Cosumnes River and, in 1847, married Catherine Rhoads. Daylor married Sarah Rhoads, her sister. Daylor died of cholera in 1850; Sheldon was murdered in 1851 in a quarrel over his dam on the Cosumnes River that flooded mining claims (Willis 1913:14).

In 1850 Jared/Jerrold Sheldon, age 40, operated an "Eating House" and had two non-Indians residing in his household; one was a cook. In 1850 William and Sarah Daylor had ten residents in their household, including three herdsman named Rhoads. None of any of the Daylor household were Indians (Bureau of the Census 1850a). No subsequent census records of Sarah Daylor and her family document Indian laborers or residents on their lands.

- Rancho Sanjon de los Moquelumnes was granted in 1844 to Anastasio Chaboya. The tract of 35,508 acres was sometimes referred to as the Chabolla Grant. It was located on the lower Cosumnes River between Hicksville and the Mokelumne River (Willis 1913:14).

- Rancho Arroyo Seco, 48,8457 acres, was granted in 1840 to Teodocio Yorba on Dry Creek in Amador County. The Yorba family resided in San Diego and Los Angeles. The property in 1862 passed to Herman Wohler, Joseph M. Moss, Horace Carpenter, and Edward F. Beale (Anonymous 2016).

Nowhere do the federal census schedules or manuscript records (lists of workers, business ledgers, or general correspondence) of the ranchos and farms in the vicinity of Elk Grove confirm the labor and residency of the ancestors of the Wilton Rancheria. A difficulty in documenting such connection is that the families residing on the Wilton Rancheria when enrolled in 1928 and 1972 were unable to name their ancestors or the tribe to which they belonged in the mid-nineteenth century. [See "Families Histories" in this report.]

Another measure of connection would be information dictated by Plains Miwok Indians to linguists and anthropologists who worked with those people starting in the 1870s. None of the families of the Wilton Rancheria, however, had an ancestor or family member who served as an informant. No traditional Indian arts, crafts, music, dances or religious practices of the Plains Miwok are documented as part of the cultural life of the residents of the Wilton Rancheria. Similarly there is no documentation of any of the ancestors of the Wilton Rancheria participating in the messianic religious movements of the later nineteenth century in the Central Valley of California.

James A. Bennyhoff identified twenty Plains Miwok and Nisenan tribelets in the Cosumnes River area. None of the ancestors identified in the enrollments by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1928 and 1972 by the members of the Wilton Rancheria traced to any of these groups. The ancestors they identified came from "tribe unknown" from six different California counties. [See "Families Histories" in this report.]

The disruption of the aboriginal population in the Cosumnes area was horrific. It included forced removal to missions surrounding San Francisco Bay from the 1770s to 1833, malaria epidemics and the introduction of new diseases in the 1830s, Euro-American settlement

and enslavement, warfare, and the disruptions of the gold rush. The gold seekers drove Native Americans from their villages, destroyed the fish runs in the rivers, and robbed the hunters of game. Hogs ate the acorns and cropped off the edible lilies. Starvation and death stalked the Indians of the Mother Lode country.

Finding of Fact:

1. Information linking the modern Wilton Rancheria, which claims to be Plains Miwok or Me-Wuk, to the aboriginal population of Elk Grove is undocumented. Nowhere in the anthropological or historical literature did the ancestors or members of the Wilton Rancheria, 1927-61, identify traditional village sites, quarry sites, trade sites, cemeteries, religious sites, important subsistence gathering, hunting, and fishing locations, nor the place names of a traditional homeland that confirm "use and occupancy" of lands at Elk Grove, California.

Conclusions

In addition to the enumeration of Findings of Fact in some of the sections of this report, I draw the following conclusions:

1. The Wilton Rancheria has not documented it is the political successor in interest to any of the four tribes signing the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851.

The Wilton Rancheria website claims its ancestors signed the unratified treaty but it has nowhere provided any documented descent from the seven treaty signers nor any connection to the four bands—Cu-lu, Yas-si, Loc-lum-ne, and Wo-pum-nes—who met in council with Dr. Oliver B. Wozencraft. The Wilton Rancheria claims it is a Miwok tribe and that its ancestors were speakers of a Penutian language. The Wo-pum-nes, signers of the unratified treaty, were, however, Nisenan-speaking people. Nisenan was one of several Maiduan languages and included the Patwin, Koncow, and Maidu. These people's language was remarkably different from that of the Miwok, a Penutian language.

2. The Wilton Rancheria has not documented its members are descended from any of the seven signers of the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851.

Dr. Oliver B. Wozencraft identified seven signers who marked the treaty with an "x" following their names. Four the signers—Hincoy-e, Mat-tas, Hol-loh, and Boy-er--are identifiable as Nisenan chiefs of tribelets who had moved south of the Cosumnes River after 1848. The Wilton Rancheria which claims to be Miwok, has provided no documentation that it is descended from any of the Nisenan or other signers of the unratified treaty.

3. Article 1 of the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851, stated that the tribes and bands acknowledged "the United States to be the sole and absolute sovereign of all the soil and territory ceded to them by a treaty of peace between them and the republic of Mexico." The treaty did not identify or describe any lands ceded to the United States.
4. Article 3 of the unratified treaty of September 18, 1851, defined

lands to be reserved to the signatory Indian tribes and bands in the watershed of the Cosumnes River and stated 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." Those "other lands" not reserved were not described nor was the treaty ratified.

5. Map "California I," Plate CXIV, of Indian Land Cessions in the United States" (Royce 1899) purports to document a land cession in area No. 302 and a reservation in area No. 301. The map is erroneous in area No. 302 because there was no language in the unratified treaty defining a land cession. The map, compiled forty-eight years after the unratified treaty was signed, is merely the guess by the cartographer. The map was not founded on specific language nor law. Charles Royce had never visited California prior to drawing this map.
6. "The members of Wilton Rancheria are the descendants of the Plains Miwok who lived and prospered in the Sacramento Valley since time immemorial" (Wilton Rancheria 2016:2). Family histories of the residents of the Wilton Rancheria document contrary information:

Berryessa, Virgie (Smith) Family: Virgie Smith identified as "Washo" on Indian Schedule of 1910 Census, Eldorado County, California; Virgie Smith Berryessa identified as "tribe unknown, Eldorado County" in 1928.

Brown, Colonel and Bernice (Dorman) Family: Identified as Concow and Yuki Indians of the Round Valley Reservation.

Dupree, Gertrude Family: San Juan Pueblo

Fernandez, Nancy (Daniels) Family: Unknown tribe, Eldorado County, CA.

Irish, Eva Jane (Hart) Bergala Cifuentes Family: "Digger" tribe, Placer County, CA.

Madrigal, Eva (Smith). Identified as "Washo" on Indian Schedule of 1910 Census, Eldorado County, California.

McKean, Charles and Annie Florine (Blue). Annie Blue identified "Digger" tribe, Amador County, CA., and as Mewok in 1928 California Indian enrollment.

Rodriguez, Lizzie (Hansen): Unknown tribe, Placer and Nevada counties, CA.

Smith, William and Alice (Daniels): Unknown tribe, Eldorado County, California; identified as "Washo" on Indian Schedule of 1910 Census, Eldorado County, California.

Taylor, Louis and Ellen (Daniels): Unknown tribe, Eldorado County, CA.

Taylor, Millard and Ella (Porter) Williams: Unknown Tribe, Amador and Placer counties, CA.

The ancestors of these families did not reside at Elk Grove nor in Sacramento County according to the affidavits of the adults of the Wilton Rancheria enrolling in 1928-33 or in 1972 [See "Family Histories" in this report.]

7. The Wilton Rancheria was purchased in 1927 as federal fee land and was never a reservation.

The "Four Reservations Act" of April 8, 1864, defined federal reservations in California. It was modified only by the Mission Indian Relief Act (1891) and its amendment (1907) in the southern part of the state. The rancherias of northern California were federal fee land administered differently than reservations.

8. The Wilton Rancheria was never identified by the federal government as the place of residence for any specific tribe.

~ Lafayette A. Dorrington, Superintendent, Bureau of Indian Affairs, purchased the property in 1927 to offer a place to live for "**thirty-three families comprising at least one hundred and fifty homeless Indians**" [tribe or tribes not identified] (Dorrington 1927). [Emphasis supplied.]

~ W. J. Wood, Acting Area Realty Officer, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Sacramento Agency, noted on December 28, 1956,

the Wilton Rancheria was purchased in 1927 "by the Federal Government **for the use of homeless and landless Indians in California**. The title to this property remains vested in the United States of America." No tribe was identified (Wood 1956). [Emphasis supplied.]

~ The Bureau of Indian Affairs permitted Yuki and Concow Indians from the Round Valley Reservation, Indians from the San Juan Pueblo in New Mexico, and Indians born in six different counties in California's Central Valley to settle on the Wilton Rancheria, to become voting members of the Wilton Community Council, and to become distributees of the assets of the Rancheria at Termination. In none of the Bureau of Indian Affairs census compilations for the Wilton Rancheria were its residents identified as Miwok or Mi-wuk. [See "Appendices" in this report.]

9. Pursuant to an affirmative vote of eleven residents in 1935 the Wilton Rancheria organized under the Indian Reorganization Act. The first and only identification of "Me-Wuk Indian Community" appeared on January 18, 1936, in the title of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Prior to this date there was no identification of "Me-Wuk" in any correspondence relating to purchase and occupation of the Rancheria at Wilton. Subsequent to January 18, 1936, the organization identified itself as the "Wilton Community Council." It did not identify as Me-Wuk in its minutes or correspondence. Similarly the B.I.A. did not use the term "Me-Wuk" in referring to the Wilton Rancheria.

10. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provided rudimentary services and minimal relationships with the residents of the Wilton Rancheria. These diminished to almost nothing after 1940.

~ The B.I.A. established no Indian Money Market Accounts for the residents of the Wilton Rancheria.

~ The B.I.A. enrolled no young people in the "Outing Program" from Wilton Rancheria.

~ The B.I.A. mounted no Civilian Conservation Corps, Indian

Division, projects on the Wilton Rancheria.

~ The B.I.A. declined to issue a charter or permit the residents of the Wilton Rancheria to establish a corporation under the I.R.A.

~ The B.I.A. offered no encouragement nor assistance for the development of a tribal court for the Wilton Rancheria.

~ The B.I.A. mounted no social needs assessments for the residents of the Wilton Rancheria nor did it coordinate county or state relief for the residents of the Rancheria.

~ The B.I.A. concluded there was no opportunity for a Community Farming Program at the Wilton Rancheria.

11. Between 1952 and 1961 the Bureau of Indian Affairs expended almost all of its efforts in facilitating Termination of the Wilton Rancheria. It orchestrated the meetings to revoke the constitution and by-laws, prepared the agreement to transfer the road to Sacramento County, appraised the lots and houses, and drew up the documents to create the Cosumnes River Indian Association to receive the two community lots of the Rancheria.
12. The Wilton Rancheria between 1927 and 1961 served as the home for several families of landless Indians from seven counties in the Central Valley of California, the Round Valley Reservation, and also New Mexico. There is no record of any Native American cultural practices, arts, music, dance, or sharing of ethnographic or cultural information by the residents or the enjoyment of those measures of Indian identity by the members of the community. Nothing in the anthropological or historical record documents a "significant historical connection" of the residents of the Rancheria to Elk Grove until the federal government purchased land to provide them a home in 1927 at Wilton, a rural community about five miles from Elk Grove.

Appendix A

List of Indians, near Wilton, California, 1927

In November, 1927, in an effort to justify the purchase of 38.77 acres at Wilton for homeless Indians in that area, Superintendent L. A. Dorrington compiled a "List of Indians" residing and working in Sacramento County. He added: "There are others, no doubt, entitled to consideration and assignment at some place."

| Family | Number in family |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Steel, Luther | 8 persons |
| Steel, Billie | 13 " |
| Green, Edward | 2 " |
| Green, Ray | 4 " |
| Ray, Cleave | 10 " |
| Adams, Cleave | 3 " |
| Blind Tom | 1 " |
| Ray, Semore | 6 " |
| Riley, Joe | 3 " |
| Clifford, Joe | 5 " |
| Adams, Permila | 4 " |
| Curry, Tex | 3 " |
| Armstrong, Jack | 4 " |
| Vilencia, Willie | 2 " |
| Taylor, Willard | 8 " |
| Jacks, _____ | 3 " |
| Taylor, Louis | 5 " |
| Smith, Billie | 4 " |
| Smith, Virgie | 7 " |
| Jones, Billie | 4 " |
| Thompson, Henry | 4 " |
| Murray, Andy | 5 " |
| Williams, Lillie | 4 " |
| Jamerson, _____ | 3 " |
| Childes, Dick | 3 " |
| Brown, son-in-law Handy | 3 " |
| Handy, Old Man | 4 " |
| Rodgeries, Merced | 4 " |
| McKean, Charles | 7 " |
| Cifuenties, Eva | 2 " |

Porter, _____

17 "

(Dorrington 1927)

Appendix B

Wilton Rancheria Population, Federal Census, 1930

Josephine Green enumerated the residents of the Wilton Rancheria on April 3, 1930. She found a total population three households and ten people. Among these was John A. Fernandez, born in Hawaii, the husband of Nancy Fernandez.

| Name | Relationship | Race | Age | Birth | Occupation |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|---------|--------|--------------|
| Daniels, Louis | Head | Indian | 48 | Calif. | Blacksmith |
| Daniels, Margaret H. | Wife | Indian | 34 | Calif. | |
| Fernandez, John A. | Head | Hawaiian | 42 | HI. | Farm Laborer |
| Fernandez, Nancy | Wife | Indian | 42 | Calif. | |
| Ray, Charles | Nephew | Indian | 8 10/12 | Calif. | |
| Brown, Colonel | Head | Indian | 26 | Calif. | Farm Laborer |
| Brown, Bernice C. | Wife | Indian | 24 | Calif. | |
| Brown, Cora M. | Daughter | Indian | 5 1/12 | Calif. | |
| Brown, Franklin C. | Son | Indian | 3 1/12 | Calif. | |
| Goodwin, George P. | Brother-in-Law | Indian | 22 | Calif. | Farm Laborer |

(Bureau of the Census 1930)

Appendix C

Indians On the Wilton Rancheria, January, 1931

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Colonel Brown | Husband |
| Bernice Brown | Wife |
| Cora " | 5 |
| Franklin " | 4 |
| Wilmer " | 6 months |
| | |
| Milford Taylor | Husband |
| Ella " | Wife |
| Raymond Taylor | 8 In school |
| Eddie " | 7 " |
| May " | 4 |
| Baby " | Name unknown |
| | |
| Johnnie Fernandez | Husband |
| Nancy " | Wife |
| Charley " | 8 In school |
| | |
| ? Irish | White |
| Mrs. Eva Irish | Indian |
| | |
| McKean, Charley | |
| McKean, Annie | |
| McKean, Lizzie | |
| | |
| McGrill [Madrigal], Valentine | |
| McGrill, Ada | |

(Anonymous 1931a)

Appendix D

Indian Census Roll, Wilton Rancheria, April 1, 1933

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Brown, Colonel | M |
| Brown, Bernice | F |
| Fernandez, Nancy | F |
| Cifrientes, Eva | F |
| Madrigal, Ada | F |
| McKean, Charley, Sr. | M |
| McKean, Annie | F |
| Taylor, Milford | M (Left Rancheria about May, 1935, also reported killed) |
| Taylor, Ella | F (Living about 2 miles down the river at Palma with a Joe Flores) |
| Rodriguez, Lizzie | F |
| Williams, Archie | M |
| Williams, Edith | F |
| McKean, Charley, Jr. | M |
| McKean, Hattie | F |
| Hatch (Boraso), Vergie | F (Sister of Mrs. McKean and Mrs. Madrigal. Not living on rancheria) |
| McKean, Fred | M 4-4-1929 |
| McKean, Kenneth | M 6-8-1930 |
| McKean, Margie | F 8-11-1933 |
| McKean, Wayne | M 8-1-1935 |
| McKean, John | M 6-21-1917 |
| Fernandez (Ray), Charles | M May 24, 1921, adopted boy of Mrs. N. Fernandez |
| Ruiz (Rodriguez), Irene | F 2-22-1920 |
| Martinez (Rodriguez), Jane | F 9-2-1922 |
| Williams, Bernice | F 1-0-1923 |
| Williams, George | M 4-11-1934 |
| Williams, Floyd | M 4-9-1936 |
| Brown, David | M 74 (Colonel Brown's father) |
| Brown, Cora | F 2-4-1925 |
| Brown, Franklin | M 3-2-1927 |
| Brown, Wilmer | M 7-3-1930 |
| Brown, David, Jr. | M 11-19-1932 |
| Brown, Maxine | F 11-8-1933 |
| Brown, Myron | M 12-14-1935 |
| Dupree, Gertrude | F 2-9, 1892, Navajo-Pueblo |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Dupree, Ophilia | F 6-15-1915, Navajo |
| Dupree, Trinidad | M 10-28-1917, Navajo |
| Dupree, Lucy | F 11-3-1919, Navajo |
| Dupree, Louis | M 0-0-1922, Navajo |
| Dupree, Johnnie | M 2-21-1934, Navajo |
| McKean, Harry | M |
| Smith, William | |
| Taylor, Remor | |
| Taylor, Eddie | |
| Taylor, Mae | |
| Taylor, Arthur | |
| Hatch, Wallace | |
| Berryessa, Dorothy | |
| Daniel, Lewis | |
| Daniel, Irene | |
| Daniel, Diana | |
| Daniel, Roberta | |
| Daniel, Alvin | |
| Daniel, Evelyn | |
| Smith, Alice | |
| Smith, Marshall | |
| Smith, Howard | |

(Lipps 1933a)

Appendix E

Indians of Wilton Rancheria, November, 1933

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Brown, David | 69 M |
| Brown, Colonel | 31 M |
| Brown, Bernice | 28 F |
| Brown, Cora | 8 F |
| Brown, Franklin | 6 M |
| Brown, Wilmer | 3 M |
| Brown, David | 1 M |
| Brown, Maxine | 1 day F |
| | |
| Cifuentis, Eva | 40 F |
| | |
| Fernandez, John | 46 M |
| Fernandez, Nancy | 47 F |
| | |
| Madrigal, Valentine | 42 M |
| Madrigal, Ada | 32 F |
| | |
| Martinez, Jane | 11 F |
| | |
| McKean, Charlie | 28 M |
| McKean, Hattie | 23 F |
| McKean, John | 4 M |
| McKean, Kenneth | 3 M |
| McKean, Margie | 3 mos. F |
| | |
| Rodriguez, Merced | 45 M |
| Rodriguez, Lizzie | 36 F |
| | |
| Ruiz, Irene | 13 F |
| | |
| Taylor, Willard | 44 M |
| Taylor, Ella | 44 F |
| Taylor, Raymond | 14 M |
| Taylor, Eddie | 12 M |
| Taylor, May | 7 F |
| Taylor, Arthur | 5 M |
| Taylor, Rube | 41 M |

Williams, Archie 26 M

(Anonymous 1933a)

Appendix F

Voters for Indian Reorganization Act on Wilton Rancheria, 1935

1. Brown, Colonel
2. Brown, Bernice
3. Fernandes, Johnnie
4. Fernandes, Nancy
5. Irish, Va (Trefentras) [Cifuentes]
6. McGrill [Madrigal], Valentine Washington
7. McGrill, Ada
8. McKean, Charley
9. McKean, Annie
10. Taylor, Milford [Millard]
11. Taylor, Ella

(Lipps 1935)

Appendix G

Census of Wilton Rancheria, January 6, 1936

1. Valentine Madrigal
Ada "
2. Charley McKean, Jr.
Hattie "
Fred "
Kenneth "
Margaric "
Baby "
3. Colonel Brown
Bernice "
Franklin "
Boy- name not known
Boy- " " "
Girl- " " "
Baby " " "
4. Eva Sequinta [Cifuentes]
Theo. "
5. Chas. McKean, Sr.
Annie "
John "
Harry "
6. Vergie Hatch
Walter "
Dorthea "
7. Merced Rodregus
Lizzie "
Irene Ruez
Janie Martinez
8. Gertrude DuPree
Louie "
Johnnie "

Trunie "
Phyllis "
Lucy "

9. Johnnie Fernandez

Nancy "
Charley ?"

10. Millard Taylor

Ella "
Raymond "
Eddie "
May "
Arthur "

11. William Smith

Alice "
Howard "
Marshal "

12. Louis Taylor

Ellen "
Earl "
Gladys "
Lloyd "
Irene "

12 families, 53 individuals

(Anonymous 1936b)

Appendix H

Roll of Wilton Community, July 6, 1936

The Wilton Community met on July 6, 1936, with eight of eleven voters present. Charles McKean, Jr., served as chair. Edwin H. Hooper of the Bureau of Indian Affairs administered oaths of office. The members then voted to approve the roll of the Wilton Community.

Brown, Colonel
Brown, Bernice
Fernandez, Nancy
Cifrientes [Cifuentes], Eva
Madrigal, Ada
McKean, Charley, Sr.
McKean, Annie
Taylor, Milford
Taylor, Ella
Rodriguez, Lizzie
Williams, Archie
Williams, Edith
McKean, Charley, Jr.
McKean, Hattie
Hatch (Boraso), Vergie
McKean, Fred
McKean, Kenneth
McKean, Margie
McKean, Wayne
McKean, John
Fernandez (Ray), Charles
Ruiz (Rodriguez), Irene
Martinez (Rodriguez), Jane
Williams, Bernice
Williams, George
Williams, Floyd
Brown, David
Brown, Cora
Brown, Franklin
Brown, Wilmer
Brown, David, Jr.
Brown, Maxine
Brown, Myron

Dupree, Mrs. Gertrude
Dupree, Ophillia
Dupree, Trinidad
Dupree, Lucy
Durpee, Louis
Durpee, Johnnie
McKearn, Harry [McKean?]
Smith, William
Taylor, Ramor
Taylor, Eddie
Taylor, Mae
Taylor, Arthur
Hatch, Wallace
Berryessa, Dorothy
Daniel, Lewis
Daniel, Irene
Daniel, Diana
Daniel, Roberta
Daniel, Alvin
Daniel, Evelyn
Smith, Alice
Smith, Marshall
Smith, Howard

(Wilton Community Council 1936b)

Appendix I

Wilton Rancheria Population, Federal Census, 1940

On April 24, 1940, Ellen Green enumerated the residents of the Wilton Rancheria, Lee Judicial Township, Sacramento County, California. She identified forty-five Indians and two white men or a total of forty-seven people residing on the rancheria. She listed Harold Irish as a white man born in California and Merced Rodriguez as an Indian born in Mexico.

| Names | Race | Age | Relationship | Birthplace |
|---------------------|------|------|-----------------------|------------|
| Irish, Harold | W | 38 | Head | California |
| Cifuentes, Eva J. | Ind. | 46 | Widow, Housekeeper | California |
| Taylor, Louis G. | Ind. | 54 | Head | California |
| Taylor, Ellen | Ind. | 55 | Wife | California |
| Thrush, Gladys | Ind. | 30 | Daughter | California |
| Madrigal, Valentine | Ind. | 51 | Head | New Mexico |
| Madrigal, Ada L. | Ind. | 39 | Wife | California |
| Hatch, Wallace | Ind. | 17 | Nephew | California |
| Hatch, Geraldine | Ind. | 17 | Nephew's Wife | California |
| Hatch, Ralph M. | Ind. | 2/12 | Nephew's Son | California |
| Brown, Bernice | Ind. | 35 | Head | California |
| Brown, Cora M. | Ind. | 15 | Daughter | California |
| Brown, Franklin C. | Ind. | 13 | Son | California |
| Brown, Wilmer L. | Ind. | 9 | Son | California |
| Brown, David G. | Ind. | 7 | Son | California |
| Brown, Maxine A. | Ind. | 6 | Daughter | California |
| Brown, Myron | Ind. | 4 | Son | California |
| Dermano, Charles | Ind. | 78 | Grandfather | California |
| Brown, David | Ind. | 77 | Father-in-law | California |
| McKean, Charles S. | Ind. | 65 | Head | California |
| McKean, Annie | Ind. | 55 | Wife | California |
| McKean, John L. | Ind. | 24 | Son | California |
| Williams, Archie | Ind. | 30 | Head | California |
| Williams, Edith | Ind. | 27 | Wife | California |
| Williams, Bernice | Ind. | 7 | Daughter | California |
| Williams, George | Ind. | 6 | Son | California |
| Williams, Christine | Ind. | 3 | Son | California |
| Williams, Anna M. | Ind. | 2 | Daughter | California |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------|---------------|------------|
| Williams, Joseph | Ind. | 0/12 | Son | California |
| Taylor, Edward | Ind. | 18 | Son | California |
| Taylor, Raymond | Ind. | 21 | Brother | California |
| Taylor, Ella | Ind. | 52 | Mother | California |
| Taylor, Rachel | Ind. | 25 | Sister-in-law | California |
| Taylor, Muriel | Ind. | 1 | Niece | California |
| Taylor, May | Ind. | 13 | Daughter | California |
| Taylor, Arthur | Ind. | 11 | Son | California |
| Rodriguez, Merced | White | 46 | Head | Mexico |
| Rodriguez, Elizabeth | Ind. | 44 | Wife | California |
| Rodriguez, Jane | Ind. | 17 | Daughter | California |
| McKean, Charles, Jr. | Ind. | 35 | Head | California |
| McKean, Harriet | Ind. | 29 | Wife | California |
| McKean, Frederick | Ind. | 11 | Son | California |
| McKean, Kenneth | Ind. | 9 | Son | California |
| McKean, Marjory | Ind. | 6 | Daughter | California |
| McKean, Wayne | Ind. | 4 | Son | California |
| McKean, Charles | Ind. | 1 | Son | California |

(Bureau of the Census 1940)

Appendix J

Distributees of the Wilton Rancheria, 1958

Pursuant to Public Law 85-671 the Bureau of Indian Affairs on July 6, 1959, developed a plan and prepared a roll of the recipients of the assets of the Wilton Rancheria. The roll identified the "Distributee," that person's immediate family, birth dates, and addresses. The community had eleven "Distributees." Ten lived at Wilton and one resided in Sacramento.

| Name | Lot | Relationship | Birth date | Address |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------|------------|---|
| Brown, Jane | 1 | Distributee | 9-20-1922 | Wilton, California |
| Brown, Donald L. | | Son | 1-04-1940 | Same |
| Brown, Debra R. | | Daughter | 2-17-1954 | Same |
| Williams, Archie | 2 | Distributee | 10-08-1907 | Wilton, California |
| Williams, Edith G. | | Wife | 1-18-1912 | Same |
| Williams, Mildred | | Daughter | 3-23-1941 | Same |
| Williams, Jerome J. | | Son | 5-20-1942 | Same |
| Williams, Alfred E. | | Son | 6-15-1943 | Same |
| Williams, Wilson R. | | Son | 3-12-1945 | Same |
| Williams, Carol Mae | | Daughter | 5-07-1946 | Same |
| Williams, Sylvia | | Daughter | 5-30-1947 | Same |
| Williams, Joanna Frances | | Daughter | 11-13-1950 | Same |
| Irish, Eva | 3 | Distributee | 1-28-1893 | Wilton, California |
| Andrews, Dorothy | 4 | Distributee | 8-15-1930 | 5734 Ascot Avenue Sacramento, Calif. |
| Andrews, Jacqueline V. | | Daughter | 2-02-1950 | Same |
| Andrews, Anita D. | | Daughter | 7-01-1953 | Same |
| Andrews, Beverly G. | | Daughter | 4-19-1955 | Same |
| Andrews, Lawrence C. | | Son | 1-24-1951 | Same |
| Taylor, Ella | 5 | Joint Distrib. | 4-15-1888 | Wilton, California |
| Taylor, Arthur | | Joint Distrib. | 4-26-1928 | Wilton, California |
| McKean, Archie | 6 | Distributee | 7-04-1882 | Wilton, California |
| McKean, John | 7 | Distributee | 6-21-1916 | Wilton, California |
| Madrigal, Ada | 8 | Distributee | 4-15-1888 | Wilton, California |
| Community Property | 9 | | | |
| Dupree, Gertrude | 10 | Distributee | 2-09-1892 | Wilton, California |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| McKean, Charles, Jr. | 11 | Distributee | 12-06-1904 | Wilton, California |
| McKean, Bertha | | Wife | 2-28-1914 | Same |
| McKean, Paul J. | | Son | 7-24-1942 | Same |
| McKean, Lloyd J. | | Son | 5-19-1944 | Same |
| Daniels, Billie W. | | Stepson | 12-24-1942 | Same |
| Daniels, Jimmie E. | | Stepson | 8-28-1944 | Same |
| Daniels, Richard A. | | Stepson | 9-08-1945 | Same |

Community Property 12

| | | | | |
|---------------|----|-------------|------------|--------------------|
| Hatch, Virgie | 13 | Distributee | 10-03-1901 | Wilton, California |
|---------------|----|-------------|------------|--------------------|

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