

CALIFORNIA'S RESERVATIONS

March 1853

Reservations did not require the federal government to make a treaty with the California tribes, nor did their establishment require any Indian approval.

Each reservation could not exceed 25,000 acres

- Five reservations were approved, thereby granting a total of 125,000 acres to the entire California Indian population.
- This was about 60 times less than the over 7 million acres that McKee's treaties had set aside for reservations.

Reservations could not be established in any lands inhabited by California citizens. All reservations, then, would be created in the most undesirable and uninhabited areas of the state.

The government, not the Indians, would own and control reservation land.

All Indians would be forcibly removed to an assigned reservation for their own "protection."