

and also "improve their conditions as human beings." During Christmas he and his wife gave a feast to all the Indians. They ate as much as they could and carried the rest away. As late as 1859 they were able to come to his ranch and slay cattle that they needed. Dr. Shurtleff was another man who treated the Indians well. He hired 30 to help him with a threshing machine. In 1866 when a vigilante committee was formed to retaliate the Dersch Massacre, many Indians received protection and places to hide on his ranch. Shurtleff also treated them in times of sickness without receiving any compensation.

Page 9: Mrs. Reading's letter to her mother describing Christmans and Indian participation. dancing done by Indians. Description of Pierson Reading's land grand and the Indians living there.

Pages 17-19: With increased problems in 1851 Reading wrote U.S. Indian Commissioner O.M. Wozencraft to come to Shasta. He explained the need for help. 1 man was killed in Churntown, 30 men organized to chase Indians, 14-15 were killed in 3 days. After letter was sent, Captain B.F. Harvey led a group on a hunt, returning on July 6, 1851 he reported an attack on 800 Indians. 50-60 killed and other wounded, 4 women and a child were taken as prisoners. The second hunt led by Harvey - 50 more killed, several captured. It was reported that 2-3 people (white or Indian) were killed every few days. Wozencraft was convinced of the need to go to Shasta. A second letter was written by Reading. Mountain Indians were exceptionally bitter, almost every night someone was shot or had their stock driven off. A treaty was decided, Wozencraft and Major Chiefs came to Readings ranch, no details have been written about this meeting although it was signed on August 16, 1851, all Indians except Pit River agreed to the treaty. Although the treaty was drawn up it as doomed to failure. U.S. Senate could not ratify the amendment from pressures from settlers and gold miners. The area for reservation may deprive miners from gold. The treaty was first between Indians and the federal government. The U.S. to be ruler over area.

Page 18: A treaty was concluded on August 16, 1851 at the ranch of Mr. Reading (located in Trinity County). U.S. Indian Commissioner, O.M. Wozencraft had come to the ranch for his purpose. The Indians and the major chiefs, except the Pit Rivers, agreed to the terms of the treaty.

Page 19: August 16, 1851, Article 3 of the treaty - From Ash Creek on the Sacramento, running up the east branch 25 miles, then north to the Pit Fork of the Sacramento, then down the river to the beginning. Indians and Shasta, Nevada, and the Coast Range to be included in the reservation.

Pages 19-20: In the treaty these are the things said;

1. U.S. is head of California
2. Indians are to be under jurisdiction of U.S. without any hostilities or aggressiveness toward God or citizens. Live in peace with other tribes, and must conform to laws of Indian Bureau.
3. Improve conditions of tribes. U.S. should have right of way over any proportion of territory. Also has rights to military posts, schools, houses, public buildings. "The Indians will never claim any land within boundaries of the U.S."
5. To help Indians acquire arts and habits of "civilized" life, U.S. to furnish daily needs - divided by Indian agent; live stock, iron, tools, material, sewing accessories "All of which can not be killed, sold, exchanged, without consent or direction by Indian agent."
6. U.S. will employ farmer and 2 assistants, blacksmith, teacher, principal, wheelwright. Paid for 5 years or as long as needed. With Readings participation with the treaty, it helped him promote his appointment as Indian agent in 1852. The governor also gave him \$25,000 to be spent to benefit the Indian.

Page 21: Miner's treatment of the Indians. No assurance in the treaty that the Indian would not be run off his land.

Pages 24-25: In 1853 William Burgett (Burgettville was named after him ) influenced 500 Pit River, Hat Creek, and Fall River Indians not to join the Modocs in an all-out war against the whites. He supposedly raised the Pit River Chief, "Dick." Burgetts visited the Indians every night while they were doing their war dances. A lot of conflicts occurred in 1853 below Shasta, where the town Redding was formed. A lot of robberty, shooting and "bashing of heads." After each incident a party of whites retaliated, although not always the guilty ones were punished. The whites were able to persuade the peaceful Indians to become informers. They were used at times to find the guilty party. To protect himself he had to capture the culprit.

Page 26: Chinese guards held captives after their town, Churntown, was attacked by Indians.

Page 26-30: The "Shasta Courier" report information about Indian affairs available to the public in 1853. In one publication it called for the extermination of the Indian.

Page 29: When an article was printed in the "Courier" calling for extermination, it received a lot of criticism from other areas. The San Francisco paper "Evening Journal" wrote an editorial about the article. The "Courier" was furious, their reply was: "The evil lies here right upon us. It is a question of life and death and pecuniary ruin. We must act. Would you have us permit the 'Poor Indian' rob and kill our own people without an effort to prevent it? We do not urge a destructive war against Indians because we love (God save the love) them less than you do, but because we love our own people more, are the lives of a 1,000 red devils to be compared in value to that of one good American citizen? Which would be the greater loss to the world and to Christianity?" Blame again was placed on the Indians. It was his fault they were fighting, the white man attempted to make peace. If the Indian lived in friendship he would have no worry of food. There was never any say of how the Indian would have to pay or maintain under the condition.

Pages 32-33: There's also some fun incidents along with the bad. I found two amusing ones: (1) An Indian suspected of being a leader of attacks on pack trains was caught and hanged. This impressed the Indians that saw the hanging. So they stole a rope and found a victim. The victim was a miner that had stolen some of their best looking squaws. While the Indians were stringing up the victim a band of horse thieves happened to come upon the scene. They felt it was a massacre and ran the Indians off and saved the victim. (2) Another time in the city of Shasta, the Indians tried an attack. The citizens were noticeably disturbed when 50 painted warriors entered their down dressed only with dabs of paint. The Indians began dancing several war dances, the settlers felt this as a way of entertainment. To express their gratitude they gave gifts of food, old pants, dresses and bonnets.

Pages 33-34: Indian attack of eighteen Chinese and two white men. February 1854, Cal. Wright of Fort Reading asked for volunteers. Organized by a Capt. Johnson, the volunteers chased down and killed 22 Indians and wounded 3.

Page 35: The forecast in 1852 in leg. of war to the knife - knife came to a head in 1854. Indians were more resentful than ever. More people and animals were killed. Even Reading's corral was raided. Number of Indians killed were increasing. McCloud, Pit River, and Sacramento Indians pleaded for peace. The whites agreed and there weren't any problems until winter came and harsh conditions and the threat of starvation set in. 1850-53 proved to be bad years with Indian problems, but the situation grew worse. The greed of miners pushed the Indians from their homes and their source of food. Treaties only stripped the Indian culture, forts only ended up exploiting Indians rather than to help find solutions. Intensive warfare came and extended through the next 12 years.

Page 36: 1854-1866, war era between whites and Indians. The Indian culture seriously disintegrated under the impact of starvation and warfare.

Pages 36-37: Starvation was postponed due to large supply of grasshoppers and salmon in 1854. 500 delegates (Indian) of both sexes met "in the vicinity of Spring Lake Ranch in the first part of last week and from dewey eve till early morn, danced, hopped, jumped, and skipped, howled, yelled and stunk"(written by the "Courier") The people of Shasta area felt after reading a letter to the editor in the "Courier" that again there would be problems when winter set in. To them the only way possible to solve the problem was a reservation. September 1, 1854, Nome Lackee reservation was established for 2,000 Indians. The location was bad and the Indians did not want to stay in that area or reservation system.. The reservation was soon closed down.

Page 37: On September 1, 1854, the Nome Lackee Reservation was established. Located twenty miles west of Tehama between Thomas and Elder Creek in what was then Colusa County.

Pages 37-38: Request for aid and a reservation nearer than the Nome Lackee Reservation came from Buller Paromah, chief of the McClouds, in November of 1854. They were told they would get nothing unless they went there.

Pages 38-39: November 1854, Buller Paroman, chief of the McClouds, announced that his people were going to move to the valley for winter. The hunger was causing murder and robbery and causing vast problems. Although there was \$300,000 in the state of California, they were told they would receive no money unless they went to a reservation. Even the Courier wrote articles of the starvation. They proposed that some of the money be contributed to the Indians at that time. Later on, the Indians wouldn't be so reluctant to go on the reservation. January 1855 hunger grew worse, Indians were begging in settlements. The citizens of Shasta formed a committee to take donations. Late spring there were problems everywhere. In Cottonwood two miners were murdered. Several squaws were captured and confessed to the crime. They took the investigators to the scene, the bodies of the men had been burned, and their bones had been eaten to the pulp.

Pages 40-42: Winter brought a lot of women out from the mountains. Many Indian women took to "selling" themselves for survival. The government was blamed for their negligence. The "Courier" wrote articles of how the Nome Lackee Reservation be notified of the situation. They women were also fighting with each other over favored customers. In 1857, Vincent E. Geiger was appointed Indian Agent to the reservation. In August 1859 there were 1000 Indians that stayed at the reservation. Geiger felt the reservation had served its purpose, and it was closed in September of 1866. Indians were moved to Round Valley Reservation. They had ropes tied around their necks at the beginning of the trip. They marched to Red Bluff and then were shipped to San Francisco Bay. Mrs. Ann Southern interviewed Jit-sic-wick, "Mrs. Polly Herth," in 1933.

Pages 44-47: White men and Indian women living together. Rejected from society. Squaw men caused a lot of confusion and sorrow from both cultures. Some people felt that the squaw man was a menace to society and the only one to take him in was a squaw. He usually won the women with presents; calico, handkerchiefs, clothes, and beads. Their living conditions were "lowered" to the Indians way of life. They lived in clusters of cabins. The cabins would be a one room dirt floor with usually a few fruit trees and berries around the area. Squaw men had their own free wheeling and dealing society. He was always considered the Lord and Master of his home. The nationality was varied and there was many different reasons why a man would become a squaw man. Even though the women were practically slaves, a lot chose this life than the tribal life. They could enjoy the life with food, clothing, and a bed to sleep on at night, and never have to worry about the elements of the tribal life.

Pages 47-49: Some Indians enjoyed the white life, and at times warned the whites of oncoming uprisings. But there was still resentments, as with the Indians that lived on Castle Crags. A gold mining rumor brought in hundreds of miners on the banks of Sacramento River. With this the Indians saw the destruction and killing of their food. "The little valley was soon a white sea of

tents. Every bar on the Sacramento was the scene of excitement... The river ran dark and sullen with sand and slime. The fish turned on their sides and died or hid under the muddy clouds that obscured the deepest pools." Their game was slaughtered and their families starving. The Indians wanted revenge. The Indians joined the Trinity tribe, together they seized the Sacramento trail. They also burned Soda Springs Ranch (owned by Mountain Joe). Mountain Joe was furious, he had another friend find a trail by following a trail of flour. He found influence with the Shasta tribe, he got 29 volunteers from the tribe. A battle broke out between the "friendly" Indians and the "bad" Indians. The Indian casualties were high and only one white man was killed, James Cane. Several white men and friendly Indians were wounded. Joaquin Miller was one, he was carried from the mountain in a large anuas bag on the back of a wrinkled squaw.

Pages 51-52: About the middle of the 1850s an incident took place that could have started the Dersch massacre several years later. Doc Baker hired a large Missourian and his wife and two Indians to help harvest potatoes. The Indians were to receive their pay with potatoes. The wife said she saw the Indians go to their rancheria with bulges in their shirts. A whipping was decided upon. A neighbor rode up at the time. He was pushed into watching the whipping. The Indians said the wife had lied. One Indian had to watch the other whipped. The Missourian took over. He kicked his mouth until it was crushed, the Indian gave in after almost passing out from pain. Both Indians were freed, given, potatoes, and told to come to work the next day. The grudge was carried for years and it caused the Indians to kill innocent as well as guilty.

Pages 62-75: In 1864, two major incidents took place which signified the gradual extermination of the Yana and their culture.

Pages 74-75: In 1866, a description of what had become of local Indians after the extermination war was ending. Indians taking the white man's way of life.

Page 76: 1866-1880, Portuguese Flat was example of where white men controlled the entire area using Indians. description. The era of Indian-white relations from 1850-1880 ended with the Indians looking back instead of forward, wishing for a return to the old way of life and looking with faint dreams to the future.

Page 77: In 1867, another attempt to create a reservation. It would include the Shastas, Pit Rivers, Hat Creeks, Pushus, Paiutes, Antelopes, Nokers, Sacramentos, McClouds, and other smaller tribes.

Page 78: Bald Hills area described as one of the most congenial atmospheres where Indians (roving Diggers) and whites lived in close proximity. 1868, Antelope Indians burned cabin on Battle Creek. It is pointed out that the previous work of Indian hunters had reduced their number to four bucks and five or six squaws.

Pages 78-79: Although the wars were over there was still disregard for the Indians. White people tried for courtesy. There were some areas like Bald Hill where the two cultures lived in harmony. In 1868 a half breed was run over by a plow. A puncture in his stomach needed medical attention yet the doctor (Dr. Botsford) wouldn't attend the boy unless he received \$25 in advance. The boy died without medical attention. 1868 also had the Antelope Indians burning a cabin on Battle Creek. Fort Crook was down the a minimum - the Indians were working with the whites. In 1870 liquor was the problem. Fines and punishments were handed out. A black Dr. Milo Beaty was fined \$40.00 or 20 days in jail.

Page 79: 1870, Shasta County, Portuguese Flat. Description of treatment of Indian men and their squaws. Squaws wearing clothing only when a white women came into camp.

Pages 79-81: Portugese Flat run by Bob Pitt was a place that the Indians would stay at during the

1880s. It started as a squaw town but eventually others came as well. Rumor was no white women were allowed. It was a place for news, gambling, drinking, and dancing for miners once a week on Saturday. Indian women danced with the miners while their husbands drank bad whisky. The Indians were fascinated with the tatooes (color and design) the white men had. Pitt was feared by Indians as well as whites. He had a violent temper that no one wanted to see. He hired the Indians to do his dirty work, usually killing. He made them bring back evidence of some type as proof. They were paid in whiskey and small amounts of money.

Pages 81-82: Approximately 1870. Memories of George Albro. Descriptions of Indians in Shasta, the Wintus in particular. Indians were used to fight fires. Hard working day and night. Best fighters around. Horseman Dick was a famous Indian. Ambitions - cut wood, sold it, and did odd jobs. Always expected food when he worked. Hoxie worked as a butcher. He was paid by leftovers. Had an even temper even when humiliated. Flat Creek Bill and Indian Tom shot seven horses in 1881. A posse was formed to hunt them down - they failed to surrender. Posse forced to shoot them. By 1871 they dressed, ate and lived like whites. They could early \$2.00 to \$2.50 for a days work. Squaws were often seen with \$30 or \$40. Although it was against the law to have liquor and guns, they always seemed to have them.

Pages 83-85: 1872-1873, Reports from the "Courier" that the Pit River Indians were going to join the Modocs. Description of what the Pit River Indians were really doing, why they were not joining the Modocs, and their way of life. Pages 116-117: Brief passage telling of Gwin's leadership and support of an ammendment (vermeule) at the California Constitutional Convention, 1849 that provided that the legislature by a two-thirds vote could confer suffrage upon the Indians.

Page 85-86: 1874, Debates and discussions over whether there was a need for an appropriation of money to aid the Indians. Re: Secretary of the Interior, Appropriation commissioner, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hon. J. K. Luttell, House of Representatives. Pit River, Fall River, and Hat Creek Indians.

Pages 86-87: 1878, Indians quite docile - but a minor incident occurred. 200-300 Modocs traveling through Shasta County surrounded a settler's home and helped themselves to water and anything else available. The father chased the Indians away.

Page 87: 1879, Execution of an Indian named Digger Indian Jack for killing a Chinese. His religious beliefs of an "hereafter" are discussed.

Page 88: 1880, Memoirs of an old Indian man, givings of some understanding of the plight of the Indian over the years. His prophecy - "revitilization movement, white man will all die, then the Injuns come back."

2682. Religious Society of Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. *An Address of the Representatives of the Religious Society of Friends, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, to Their Fellow Citizens on Behalf of the Indians*. Philadelphia: Friends' Book Store, 1891. Notes: Modoc War, pages 10-13  
Abstract: Page 10: War might have been prevented if rights of Indians had been properly respected.

Page 11: Overbearing disposition of the Klamaths caused Modocs to leave the Klamath Reservation. Interviews with those Indians were unsuccessful in convincing them to return to the Reservation. Officers and 30 troops were sent to bring them back peaceably, if possible, but

otherwise forcibly. On 29 November 1872, part of the Indians were disarmed, when an officer and an Indian fired simultaneously. A general engagement ensued. A fruitless attack of 400 upon this band of Modocs entrenched in the lava beds. President Grant then determined that the Modocs should be heard.

Page 12-13: Peace Commissioners were appointed. During peace negotiations a herd of Indian horses was captured by the army and the troop headquarters were moved to within two miles of the Modoc stronghold. Commissioners were murdered on 11 April 1873. Meacham says war was result of changing agents and policies too often and absence of well defined regulation regarding relative duties and powers of Indians and military departments. "Humane policy is the correct one. It should be well defined and then entrusted to men selected on account of fitness for the work and whose hearts are in the work." Meacham said had Captain Jack and his band been protected while on the Klamath Reservation, or had patience been exercised in enforcing his return to the reservation in 1872, no war would have occurred. Also, if the captured horses had been returned as requested and had no further breach of the compact under the flag of truce been made by moving the troop headquarters, peace would have been secured on amiable terms.

2683. Riddell, Francis A. *A Bibliography of the Indians of Northeastern California*. Sacramento, CA: California division of Parks and Beaches, 1962.  
Abstract: An excellent bibliography of Northeastern California Indians. It is broken down into culture areas (Shasta, Achomawi, etc.)
2684. ———. *General Bibliography of the Indians of California*. Sacramento, CA: Division of Parks and Beaches, CA, 1962.  
Abstract: Many references to Northern California Indians in this bibliography.
2685. ———. *Honey Lake Paiute Ethnography*, Vol. no 4. Anthropological Papers. Nevada: Nevada State Museum, 1960.  
Abstract: This is an ethnographic description of the aboriginal Honey Lake Paiute culture. Pages 5-10 trace the Paiutes contact with whites. Describes Paiutes preconceptions of whites, and eventual Paiute contact with Ogden in 1829, Bruff and Roop in early 1850s. Also gives a general description of Paiute-white hostilities up to 1880. After 1880 many Paiute worked seasonally on settlers ranches as agricultural and domestic laborers. Pages 30-32 describe location of "Post-contact Hedectation Sites," (1870s to 1900) which are often near white settlers ranches.
2686. ———. *The Indians of Northwestern California*. Sacramento, CA: 1962.  
Abstract: Bibliography of Indian cultural groups (Yurok, Hupa, Pomo) of NW CA.
2687. Riddle, Jeff C. *The Indian History of the Modoc War, and the Causes That Led to It*. Medford, OR: Pine Cone Publishers, 1973.
2688. Riley, Brig. General B. Letter to Hooker, Lieutenant Colonel J., 9 August 1849.  
Notes: RG 393. Division of the Pacific. Letters Received 1849-1853. Box 1. 1-7. D-34.  
Abstract: Letter from Riley, Bvt. Brig. General to Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel J. Hooker, AAG., Sonoma, August 9, 1849. Receipt of your comm. of June 21, acknowledge. In reply to so much of which applies to my direction of Major Kingsbury to proceed to a destination at or near the Feather River without delay, let me say that at no time did he receive instruction from or thru me to establish himself at or near the Feather. I ordered him to establish his camp in vicinity of Sutter's Fort as his immediate objective and to look into Indian troubles on the American River. I did not intend that he should go beyond that neighborhood until a post site had been selected on the upper Sacramento. This site selection had been ordered by the Commander, this Department, last January. In encamping his command at Sutter City he was governed by the advice of the Indian Agent and the information communicated to him from me that so soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, a topography engineers would examine that part of the country to determine upon a more permanent position for his command.

2689. ———. Letter to Hooper, Lieutenant Colonel J., 19 February 1850.  
Notes: RG 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received. Pages 49-53. Box 2.  
Abstract: Riley, Bvt. Brig. General B. to Lt. Col. J. Hooker, AAG, Sonoma. Transmits herewith map of reservation at Camp Far West and copy of memoir of Lt. Derby of his survey of rest of Sacramento. End is copy of Derby's Report of September 5, 1849. (Same text as 1-15.)
2690. Riley, Brigadier General Bennett. Letter to Jones, General R., 15 October 1849.  
Notes: RG 393. Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands. Letters Received, 1849-1865. Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-1853. Box 1, 1-13. D-68.  
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Brig. General B. Riley, Comdg. 10th Military Department to General R. Jones, AAG, October 15, 1849. Indian scattered throughout extent of California, but in greatest number on western slope of Sierra in small bands in rancherias without gen. orgn. and without acknowledging any authority superior to that of Captain or Chief of thier rancherias. Divided into three clases: Christianized Indian or neophyte of the missions, many of whom are domesticated in the families or pay the ranches of the inhabitants of California. No trouble expected from them. Second class are the friendly or tame Indians living on banks of Sacramento, San Joaquin and their tributaries. Are in constant and friendly intercourse with the whites, Wild Indians of the Sierra are more degraded than either of the other classes. These subsist on game, acorns, roots, and upon the products of their theiving incursions. Among them are renegade Christian Indians who lead them in stealing and hostile acts against whites. Many Indian dialects - from a few leagues away cannot understand them. Multiplicity of languages make it harder for us to make the Indians understand nature of their relations to our country and their white neighbors. Suggests Congress recognize Indian title to lands they actually occupy and remove them to east of Sierra. If not, Congress should retain title to sufficient land west of Sierras for suitable reservations. Suggests territory immediately east of lake Buenavista (Tulares) Lake and NE of Sonoma including Russian River. There districts already densely populated by Indian and probably will not be required by increasing population of whites until sufficient time has elapsed to make more permanent arrangements for these Indians. Prompt and efficient measures needed to prevent further demoralizing of Indians of this country by whites. This cannot be done effectually unless they are seperated from white population. Will have to be supported until can support themselves. If influx of whites continues a few more months the land in immediate vicinity of their rancherias will not furnish them with subsistence and they will perish from starvations or be forced to commit depredations. Upon the property of their neighbors. These depredations will be pretence for commencement of a war of extermination.
2691. ———. Letter to Freeman, Lieutenant Colonel W. G., 31 January 1850.  
Notes: RG 98. 393. Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands. Department of the Pacific. Letters Recieved, 1849-1865. Box 2. 1-33. D-7.  
Abstract: Letter from Brig. Gen. B. Riley, Comdg Dept., to Lt. Col. W. G. Freeman, AAG, HQ of the Army, January 31, 1850. Reports the state of affairs in the Department. Disasterous floods upon the Sacramento and some of its tributaries, following heavy rains. No reports from the command on Bear Creek since December 16, at which time Captain Day expressed some apprehension of difficulties between settlers and Indians in vicinity of the post. His force amply sufficient to meet any of the emergencies anticipated by him. Record that post at San Diego, Benicia, Sonoma, Camp Far West, the post being established at Cajon Pass Rancho del Chico, posts to be established on the Lake Buenavista and at Warner's Pass or junction of the Gila or Colorado Rivers be placed on the list of double rational posts and the General in Chief be requested to give namdes to three places last mentioned.
2692. Risch, Erna. *Quartermaster Support of the Army: A History of the Corps, 1775-1939*. Washington D.C.: Center of Miltiary History, U.S. Army.  
Abstract: Page 306: Agricultural resources in the new territories only partially developed, therefore inexpedient for Subsistence Department to contract for subsistence. Supplies obtained by Commissary Gen. of Subsistence in older states and QM's Department transport the rations to the distant posts. Most of the forage and nearly all other supplies had to be transported from the

olders states, over long land and water routes at an enormous expense.

Page 307: Most troops ordered to Pacific Coast were sent from N.Y. by one of two routes, Cape Horn or Isthmus of Panama. Voyage via Cape Horn usually 5 months. By Isthmus troops could arrive in San Francisco in a month. Cost of transportation higher than via Cape Horn, for it include first class steamers on Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and until construction of railroad in 1855, passage across Isthmus from Chagres to Panama by muleback and canal. Use to sail ships this route too hazardous since they might be detained too long at Panama, thereby exposing troops to danger of Cholera. Contractor fum. food via this sea andland route and charged \$225 per officer and \$150 per man. Flat number paid for voyage round Horn and Jesup pref. to charter entire ship for Army use.

Page 315: In 1851 and 52 Army undertook no cultivation in Texas, California, Oregon, because troops is constantly employed in pursuing Indians, building new posts, and prat. from settlements that they had not time for farming. General Scott maintain troops could not be kept actively engaged in military duties and maintain description if req. to engage in cultivation beyond kitchen gardens.

Page 476: After Civil War the Department firmly committed to use of private transportation to transport military supplies to posts (by contract) as economy measure. Not long there after military supplies destined for posts in military Division of the Pacific and Texas were being sent under contract. Distance and difficult routes caused rates to be much higher in Military Division of the Pacific than on supply line os the Plains or Texas.

Page 489: When dusk fell, barracks a gloomy place let by flickering light of an occasional candle as in the days since the Revolution. The Subsistence Department in F post Civil War days finished 1 pound, 4 ounces of lamantine or star candles per hundred rations.

2693. Robertson, William. 26 August 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Letter addressed "Well Judge..." Employee to his employer about difficulties keeping cattle from being stolen/killed by Indians.
2694. Robinson, Captain Robert. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 26 April 1865.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 30. 2-172.  
Abstract: Letter from Robinson, Captain and Provost Marshall, to Drum, San Francisco. Office, Provost Marshal, Middle district, California, Sacramento. Enclosed find copy of letter from Hiram Potter, an old detective of mine. Although letter is without station or date, I know when and whom it comes from. The man is in a good location and is recognized as a cop by the Fraternity, although I have faith in him as a good union man. This information agrees exactly with my knowledge of the discussions in the councils of the Knights before the election. This, of course, is sent for the information of Gen. McDowell. The enclosed note is cut from the Sacramento Union of April 25, 1865. Enclosed letter, Hiram Potter to Judge Robert Robinson. N.P., n.d., contains clipping referred to above. Text of letter as follows: "I am satisfied that the assassin conspiracy extended to this Coast. Have the heads of our Government be on their guard. I will endeavor to let you know should any thing certain come to my knowledge. It would be well to caution State as well as Federal officers." (Letter writer did not end his sentences with periods) Newspaper clipping titled "The Allison Ranch Affair." The Nevada Gazette, refering to a card recently published by certain citizens of Grass Valley tending to exonerate the residents at Allison Ranch from charge of having rejoiced over the assassination of President Lincoln, says it is satisfied of facts in regard to reception oat Allison Ranch of the news and stands ready to substantiate these facts with "living testimony." Upon hearing the news a party of workmen returned from dinner to the mine threw their hats high in the airs and many voices united in exulting shous. Same day in Ahearn's saloon a man offered to give \$2.50 towards getting up a



torch light procession to rejoice over President Lincoln's death. Other funds were collected. When it was found that such a demonstration could not be safely indulged in, a number of persons held a prolonged orgu. with the money, drinking insulting to as to memory of President and success to the rebels.

2695. Robinson, K. Evelyn. "The Lost Arrow - A Legend of Yosemite." *Overland Monthly* vol 28, 2nd series, no 164 (1896).  
Notes: pages 187-198  
Abstract: Story of Indians gathered at Yosemite and one Indian's effort to keep gold miners out. The Indians betrayal and revenge. (Fiction) Tribes named.
2696. Robinson, Willard B. *American Forts: Architectural Form and Function*. Illinois: Urbana : Published for the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, by the University of Illinois Press., 1977.  
Abstract: From Mansfield, Mansfield on the condition of the Western Forts, Page 165.  
Fort Jones "the officers and soldiers quarters, and storerooms, and hospital, and state, were of logs, and erected by the men of course indifferent, but such as other people enjoy and sufficient for the present."  
  
Page 162: At Fort Jones (1852) "...the officers and soldiers quaters, and store rooms, and hospital and stable were of logs, and erected by the men. Of course quite indifferent, but such as other people enjoy and sufficient for the present." From Mansfield, Mansfield on the Condition of the Western Forts, page 165.  
  
Page 183: Last western forts built without fortifications usually laid out in rectangular form. Located around parade were barricade and officequarters. Experience ultimately proved that few architectural works specifically designed for active defense were needed in many areas. As result, the open fort developed. Only in ... where there were nortoriously savage Indians did cautious military builders provide strong enclosures with blockhouses for flanking, fire on assailants. Most western forts were designed not to resist seige but rather to serve as basis for which Indians could be pursued and punished for depredations on settlers.
2697. Rogers, Fred B. "Bear Flag Lietenant: the Life Story of Henry L . Ford (1822-1860) With Some Related and Comtemporary Art of Alexander Edouart. Concluded." *California Historical Society Quarterly* vol. 30 (1951).  
Abstract: Pages 160-162: In 1854, Ford was appointed by Indian Affairs Superintendant Thomas J. Henley to locate an Indian reservation in the upper Sacramento Valley. Ford chose a site in what is now southwest Tehama County for the Nome Lackee Reservation. Capt. Ford was placed in charge of the new reservation as sub-agent.  
  
Pages 163-168: In 1855 Ford was chosen to select a site for a new reservation on the Mendocino coast. He remained as sub-agent at the Mendocino Reservation until his accidental death in 1860.
2698. ———. *California Historical Society Quarterly* (1865): pages 6-7.  
Abstract: Company F, 2nd Cavalry, arrived to build Foirt Bidwell, joined July 25 by Company C of 2nd Cavalry and August 21 by A detachment from Fort Crook. Because of an early winter in the high country, the work was expedited. Private Buchold was sent from Fort Crook to build chimneys. H. B. Mellen Commanding District.
2699. ———. "Early Military Posts of Mendocino County." *California Historical Society Quarterly* vol. 27, no. 3 (1948).  
Abstract: Mendocino Indian reservation selected by H. P. Heintzelman acting under orders from Thomas J. Henley who forwarded the recommendation to Commissioner Manypenny by letter dated November 17, 1855. Noyo River to about a mile north of the present ten mile river, and from the Pacific Ocean inland to include the first range of hills as to contain about 25,000 acres.

Fort Bragg [1857-1864] also called Camp Bragg. Established in June 11, 1857, about 50 miles south of Cape Mendocino, at present town of Fort Bragg. Abandoned in fall of 1864.

Page 1: Located in Klamath Reservation, north bank of Klamath River about six miles above its mouth. Established October 12, 1857, by 1st Lt. George Crook and Co. "D", 4th Inf., which arrived from Fort Crook in Fort Jones and Crescent City. See "List of abandoned or unoccupied military posts and reservations in the military division of the Pacific." Hq, Military Division, San Francisco, November 20, 1876, inclosure to Doc. 2016-1876, Letters received, Department of the Columbia (in National Archives.) Crook recommended that the fort be given the Indian name of its locality, Ter-waw.

Page 2: Fort practically completed when on June 28, 1858, Crook and his company left Vancouver, Washington Territory to participate in campaign against Indians in the Yakima County. Until Crook's return with his company in October 16, 1858, the post was garrisoned by Co. B, 4th Inf., under command of Lt. J. B. Collins. On June 11, 1861, Crook and Co. left for Presidio of San Francisco in compliance with orders from HQ, Department of the Pacific. In his autobiography, Crook spoke of the character, habits and traditions of the Indians of the region and his participation in minor Indian campaigns in northern California. Mass meeting at Crescent City protested recall of troops and a petition for regarrisoning of Fort Ter-waw. Post reoccupied August 28, 1861, by Co. "C", 4th Inf., U.S. Inf., Captain L. C. Hunt, who reported that transportation for Crescent City to the post cost 25 - 30 cents per ton. Co. "C" relieved by Co. "C", 3d Inf., C.V. under Captain John H. May. January 14, 1862, May reported that the post had been flooded four times that season by the Klamath, with a loss of 17 buildings, and that he had been ordered to rebuild the fort. (Rebellion Records, L, part 1, pages 522, 523, 558, 597, 598, 805) Brig General George Wright ordered May's Co. to duty on the overland route. Co. "G", 2d Inf., C.V., under Captain William W. Stuart, replaced Co. "C". Co. "G" was organized and on September 21, 1861 at a meeting in Angel's Camp. Arrived San Francisco, October 9, drilled at Camp Sumner, Presidio of San Francisco and Alcatraz Island. Sailed on steamer Oregon for Crescent City March 8, 1862; See Young.

Page 3: Young's Journal is quoted at length on page 3, see Young, George E "Journal of Co. "G", 2d Inf., C.V. Describes the desolation of the Fort caused by floods of previous winter. Of some 25 buildings org. there, Young says only three remained; of them only two were of any account. Valuable garden and its good soil were gone.

Page 4: Fort Ter-waw was between present village of Klamath Glen and the forest. Last detachment of Co. "G" arrived at Fort Ter-waw March 23, 1862, including women and children. The troops began to improve their situation at the Fort and made reconnaissances for a suitable trail to Crescent City and to Elk Camp, to which a detail of Lt. John H. Shephard and 20 men have been sent as ordered by Col. Lippitt, Comd., Humboldt Military District. Meanwhile forces at work which ended the stay of the Company at Ter-waw. On May 10, 1862 Captain Stuart reported to Lippitt that two-thirds of the male population have left Crescent City and vicinity for the northern mines. About 150 families, most by women and children, with only about 30 men to protect them against the Smith River Indians. 800 Klamath Indians to the south and of other Indians at Humboldt, including Hoopas. He thinks the Indian have 30 stand of arms which they keep concealed. (Rebellion Records, L, Part 1, page 953, 1061-63.)

Page 5: Camp Lincoln - Young's Journal tells of the breakup of Fort Ter-waw and the journey down the Klamath, the march to Crescent City and up the Smith River Valley on its southside to a ferry, then a tramp of 4 or 5 miles to the site of Camp Lincoln no. 1, about 2 miles from the seashore on a small farm.

Fort Ter-waw - On May 19, 1862, E. Mason, Judge of County Court of Del Norte County by letter reminded Geo. M. Hanson, Supt. Ind. Affairs, Northern California of his promise to have at least a company of troops in Smith River Valley and of Hausen's representation to the citizens of

the country that the government would purchase lands there for a Indian reservation Mason noted that some women and children had already moved to Crescent City for protection. Hanson in turn requested of Gen. Wright that troops be placed at a good point between Smith River and Crescent City, but nearer the former. Hanson said that he had removed nearly all of the Humboldt and Eel River Indians and a few of the Klamaths to Smith River, and these plans the Smith River Indians would number 1,000. Gen. Wright, on May 27, 1862, ordered Captain Stuart to breakup the post at Ter-waw and proceed to Smith's River, north of Crescent City, and select a post near where the Indianas had been relocated. Wright said the post must be within the limits of the Indian Reservation but not too near the Indian Camps (Reb. Rec. L, part 1, page 952, 1061-1063.)

Page 7: On June 24th Lt. Shepherd and detachment of 20 men who had been at Elk Camp arrived at Camp Lincoln. Fourth of July celebration described James S. Forsmon, Asst. Surgeon arrived. Report of Indian depredations near Gold Bluffs. Two detachments sent out to punish the offenders returned without success. Young page 52, 81-82. On September 11, 1862, Major James E. Curtis assumed command and soon ordered Camp removed to a new location about six miles northeast of Crescent City near junction of Smith River Road and Jacksonville turnpike. Move was at request of Supt. Hanson to General Wright that camp be moved from "almost in the midst of the Indians" to a site near Fort Dick to protect both the whites and the Indians, "who will thereby be kept separate." Curtis did not approve of the site near Fort Dick because it was subject to overflow from the Smith River (rebellion records, Ser. L. Part II, 3,12,13,113,124.) Young says that on September 12, 1862 the main part of the company marched to the new site of the camp, where an advance party of 5 or 6 men had made preparations. New location, a "tolerably passable one, being situated upon a gentle decline so that the parade grounds will be naturally drained during rainy season. (Young 81-82)

Page 8: Young's journal is filled with material which gives an insight into soldier life of the time and place; including pay day on Monday 31, 1863, the first in 13 months.

Page 9: On June 10, 1863, Co. "G", 2d Inf., C.V. left Camp Lincoln, enroute to Benecia (Rebellion Records, L. part 2, page 1009,1035,1231; Orton page 425, 722, 831.) Co. "C", 2d Inf., C.V. took over and remained at Camp Lincoln until October 17, 1864, when it was replaced by Co. "F", 1st Battalion of Mountaineers. It was commanded by Captain Baird and was raised at Fort Jones and elsewhere in Siskiyou County. Co. "C", 6th Inf., C.V. Captain Thomas Buckley arrived at Crescent City from Humboldt Bay via the steamer Del Norte arrived May 8, 1865. Buckley assumed command on May 10, 1865. Captain Baird's Co. "F", 1st Bat. Mtn., was mustered out at the camp on June 9, 1865. (Rebellion Rec. L, Part II, page 1009, 1035, 1230,1231; Orton, page 425, 722,831; Humboldt Times, May 13, 1865. Co. "C" was mustered out at the Presidio December 15, 1865. In meantime Major General Irwin McDowell had sent Co. "G", 9th Inf., to Camp Lincoln. Captain William E. Appleton commanded. General E. O. C. Ord reported on August 31, 1869 that camp Lincoln had been evacuated under instructions dated July 7, 1869. The camp was officially abandoned in May, 1870. Only the building used as officers quarters remains today. (Report of Secretary of War, 1869, page 132, Orton page 722.

Page 10: located in vicinity of line between sections 18,19, T13N, R2E, Humboldt Meridian.

Page 11: Note 21, Says that Fort Dick, about eight miles north of Crescent City, received its name because of the location there of a log house built by citizens for defense against the Indians. See A.J. Bledsoe, History of Del Norte County (Eureka, 1881, page 74.) Buck of Camp Lincoln was located in west half of south west quarter sect. 36, Twp. 17N, RIW, Humboldt Meridian. A few buildings were immediately west. National Archives has a plan of the camp, a drawing showing the elevations and cross-sections of the principal building.

Page 216: Consideration given to establish as early as 1856, but project placed in execution by Captain Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Art., Co. "M," and to detachment from some company. He named

post after his former company Company commander, Captain Braxton Bragg of Buena Vista fame. Under date of June 8, 1857, Gibson reported from Mendocino City that he arrived there on June 5, but had to arrange the transfer of his heavy baggage to Noyo on the agency steamer in absence of a road. Tents and light articles were packed by Indians. (34 Congress, 3d session, H. R. Exec. Doc. 76, pg. 143; Special Orders no. 72, hq. Dept. of the Pacific, May 30, 1857.) Gibson wanted to establish camps on south side of Noyo River, but finding no scoutable location, he established on north side of the river. Date officially recorded for establishment of post was June 11, 1859. (35 Congress, 2d session, H.R. Exec. Doc. 93, pg. 23.)

Pages 216-219: Summary of the histories of Nome Cult (Round Valley) and Mendocino Indian Reservations and of Fort Bragg, Fort Weller, and Camp Wright.

Page 225: Captain J.W.T. Gardiner with his Co. A, 1st Dragoon, was at Camp MacKall, Cache Creek in April 1857. Since he was reported to have arrived at Fort Reading early May that year "after ten days march from Benicia, it appears that the Cache Creek referred to may have been the one forming outlet of Clear Lake. (Red Bluff Beacon May 12, 1857; Letters, National Archives to Fred B. Rogers, March 9 and July 15, 1948.)

Page 227: Fort Weller located on Lot 8, Section 18, Twp. 17, Range 12 W. Mt. Diablo Meridian, on the bench east of the stream passing through that lot.

George Wright as Col. assumed command of the Department of the Pacific October 20, 1861. Aptd. brig. general and commanded that Department until July 1, 1864. Then he commanded district of California, Ags. Sac. until June 27, 1865, when assigned to command Department of the Columbia. In progress to Fort Vancouver he and his wife met death in wreck of the Brother Johnathan near Crescent City, July 30, 1865. (Humboldt Times August 12, 19, 1865. Remains of General and Mrs. Wright buried at Sacramento (Sac. Union October 23, 1865.)

Page 228: Fort Wright Reservation as declared in Executive Order of April 27, 1869 consisted of W 1/2, Sect. 1, and the E 1/2, Sect. 2, Twp. 22N Range 13W., Mount Diablo Meridian.

2700. ———. *Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, California.. for State of California*. San Francisco, CA: 1959.  
Notes: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Beaches and Parks.  
Abstract: Covers the historical background of the area, the establishment of Fort Bidwell, Indian depredations and action against such raids undertaken by units stationed at the post, the physical plant, something about garrison life, abandonment by the Army in 1893; and conversion of the physical plant into a non reservation Indian boarding school in 1898. A useful list of commanding officers and units stationed at the fort is appended as are several plans and photographs. Excellent secondary source.
- Page 3: Captain Warner was ambused north of Surprise Valley at about Twelve Mile Creek.
2701. ———. "More About Fort Weller." *Mendocino County Historical Society Newsletter* vol. 6, no. 6 (1868).  
Notes: 10 pages
2702. Rogers, Justus H. *Colusa County - It's History and Resources*. Orland, CA: 1891.  
Abstract: Pages 32-34: Decline of tribe, Indian reaction to white man's arrival - "... the tribe was in its decline and on its way to hasty extinction when the early white adventurers or settlers appeared among them." Medicine men or malleumptions pretended to exercise supernatural control over the bodies of Indians. He was revered and feared by all for his power was not only over disease but also could bring rain, produce harvests, and fortell events. He was held responsible though for climate and harvest and epedemic disasters. (Small pox epedemics in 1827, 1833, and 1856). Colus Indian was indifferent to the advent of the white man. He was passive and submissive under white control. Chief Sioc was remembered by white settlers for kindness, love of tribe, honesty and fairness. He witness breakdown of tribal morality with mixing with whites. He died brokenhearted in 1852.

Page 34: "These Indians are required by a law of California to clothe themselves and their services belong to the man who furnishes them with the means of clothing, till all arrears are paid. We generally employ the boys, and when they prove faithful we clothe their fathers, who only work in the wheat harvest. The word of the land-holder is the Indians' law, but the owner is not to do him any injustice. He is the Indians' governor, and may punish him according to certain rules, but he cannot sell him or take away his children without his consent..." From a narrative of Judge William B. Hyde.

Pages 35-36: Decline of Indian population - Little more can or need be said of few scattered remnants of Colus tribe. Probably about 150 left in country. They are thoroughly domesticated and only offensive when intoxicated. They have brief periods of laborious industry, but longer periods of inglorious indolence. They work mostly on large ranches as teamsters or cultivating. They repay kind treatment with strong attachment. While these Indians were neither particularly brave or bold, their almost complete obliteration following civilization is a blot on the early settlement of California. It can't all be blamed on epidemics or white man's died but also on whiskey and its concomitant vices - the introduction of degrading vies through intercourse with some white men served to expediate the extinction of Indians whereas "slow decay and unconscious sympathies of time would have dealt more charitably with."

Pages 40-41: John Bidwell's narrative - In 1843, a company, partly composed of immigrants, came down from Oregon. Bidwell met them on the Feather River. This party included two "Indian killers." Most of the group tried to dissuade them, but they frequently fired on Indians. At Red Bluff, one of them spotted an Indian across the river and swam over with a butcher knife in his mouth, and chased and killed him. Shortly thereafter, an Indian was spotted who was following them out of curiosity and he was shot. The next morning, thinking his bridle was stolen by Indians, one of the "Indian killers" opened fire on several Indians standing nearby, even though they had no horses and hence no use for bridles. The missing bridle was discovered under some blankets.

Page 42: John Bidwell's narrative - Now the party was followed in the oposite side of the river by excited Indians. The company could find no access to water until they reached the site of Colusa. Indians on the other side fired arrows upon them, but no one was hurt. When the party arrived at Sutter's Fort and told Sutter of the events, Sutter decided Indians needed to be punished although in Bidwell's eyes and in the opinion of those of the immigrant party whom Bidwell felt were best informed, the Indians were not to blame in view of previous occurrences. But Sutter gathtered 50 men and attacked the Indian camp at daylight. The Indians fled and jumped into the river. Great numbers were killed and there after those particular Indians were never known to be hostile. Bidwell did not consider them hostile before. Subsequently Bidwell never had any problems with these Indians when he went among them. Two years later, during a great flood in 1846, passing over plains in a conoe, he traded with these Indians for twine to make seines to take salmon. He was accompanied only by two Indians to paddle the conoe. At this time they were perfectly friendly.

Page 46: John Bidwell's narrative - In March of 1843, Bidwell crosses Sacramento River at Red Bluff accompanied by a wild Indian whom he bribed with a few beads and a cotton handkerchief. He was quite reluctant to board Bidwell's raft, which was soon underwater. "Most of the time we had been up to our arms in cold water, and only knew by the brush under us that we were on the raft at all. If ever men labored for their lives, we did."

Pages 49-50: Bidwell travels to Colusa County on exploration trip for Thomas Larkin who desired a land grant in 1844. He killed a large grizzly bear and carried with him the foot, the only fit part to eat. He observed many deserted Indian villages due to dried up springs following dry winter. On coming to a large stream he observed a large number of Indian fleeing in fear. Slowly they began to return - Bidwell's Indian, who asked why Bidwell came, and said they had

never seen a white man before. Bidwell told them he had come to kill grizzlies as they were bad people, but not kill the Indians for they were good people.

Pages 53-54: John Bidwell's narrative - Bidwell in telling of early settlers who received land grants, and mentions Frank Sears and Granville P. Swift, who did not receive grants but located on south side of Stony Creek in 1847. They also grew prosperous anyhow by taking a number of Stony Creek Indians over to the Feather River mines and working them very cheap.

Page 104-105: News of assassination of President Lincoln, "struck dismay and filled with grief the whole country. The news was received in the town of Colusa with expressions of regret and grief over the untimely murder of the President. The news being received on a Saturday evening, flags were hoisted at half mast at sunrise on the following morning, both on the court house and the Colusa House. These were both up on the day of the funeral, but not of Thursday. A small body of soldiers had shortly before been sent here under command of Captain Starr, who ordered the sheriff to hoist the flag on the court-house which was accordingly done: to add to the excitement unavoidable in such scenes, several citizens of the town were reported at military headquarters having expressed themselves jubilant over the violent death of the President, one or more Democrats being charged with asserting that of the Repub. would fire a salute over the tragic event, the Democrats would furnish the powder. The rumor spread and was aggravated by the sensational additions to the story as it passed from mouth to mouth and finally in arrest by Captain S of Marion Tate, Joseph Lee, Jonas Baer, D. Sheppardson, A.J. Scoggins, Charles E. Price, H. Goodman, and John Campbell. In October Grand Jury indicted a Captain S. for crime of kidnapping in arresting citizens of Colusa County without authority of law.

Page 106: September 5, County elections resulted in Democratic majority of 200 for every office.

Pages 108-109: Sam Snyder, a local character who had lived with Digger Indians, advertised for a white bride. Having been accused of being "matrimonially allied to a female of dusky hue" he declared himself ready to live morally and virtuously but being a working man desired his wife to be a working woman. Appearance and weight was no object. Marriage records fail to show any one to take his contract of supporting him, "... once filled by the dusky-hued native American 'artiste' in grasshopper pie."

Page 110: On October 3, 1866. Captain Hukely and an Indian named Crow were arrested at the instistance of W. P. Hanson, charged with poisoning some four Long Valley Indians a month previously. These Indians had partaken of some soup and died from its effects. The case was heard before Squire Cooper, and about one hundred Indians were in attendance. The accused were discharged.

Page 124: December 11, 1870: Levi Stevens, who had been discharged from employ of D. Sheppardson, became abusive and violent, and was shot and killed by the latter.

Page 130: Drunken Indians - On September 4, 1872, a party of Bean Valley Indians, under the influence of liquor, stopped at the ranch of H. N. Yates and drove Mrs. Yates and her children to the stubble in order to escape the insults of the drunken party.

Page 138: Charles E. Price, justice of peace at Colusa and nephew of the Gen. Sterling Price of mo. dies. February 1, 1874.

Page 164: March 4, 1878, John T. Arnold, town marshal of Colusa was shot and almost instantly killed by deadly Sheppardson. Bad feeling between the two men for some time.

Page 166: May 1, Sheppardson acquitted of murder of John T. Arnold.

Page 198: March 16, 1883 Marion Tate, one of the prisoners of the County, died at Colusa. One

of the pioneers of the county, he having located near town of Colusa in 1852.

Page 207: Drunken Indians - On May 9, 1884, in a drunken row at Newville, an Indian named Spence stabbed and killed another Indian.

2703. Rosborough, Alex J. "California's Gold Find." *Siskiyou Pioneer* vol 2, no 10 (1957).  
Notes: pages 62-66  
Abstract: Indians and Miners - Hostile Indians hampered the task of seeking gold. Siskiyou County had two Indian tribes that had their lands being overrun by miners, the Klamath and Shasta Indians. Article continues to tell of geographic locations and Indian leaders.
2704. Rosborough, J. B. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 16 May 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Agent tells the governor of 50 volunteers cut to 30. Mentions Gilmore (Governor's agent) and General Wool. Activities of volunteers and Indians enumerated.
2705. ———. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 24 May 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Agent gives the governor a list of volunteers. Details on progress of prognosis of Indian difficulties. [Letter difficult to read.]
2706. Roscoe, Martha Beer. "Fabulous Gunther Island." *The Humboldt Historian* vol 16, no 6 (1968).  
Notes: pages 1-2; published in Eureka, CA  
Abstract: This article is a history of Gunther Island in Humboldt Bay, where there was a massacre of all Indians on the island February 26, 1860. The article gives details of the massacre.
2707. Rosenback, Charles L. "The Henneke Story." *Wagon Wheels* vol 17, no 2 (1967).  
Notes: pages 7-16  
Abstract: Page 11: Henneke Family move to Indian Valley in 1883. At this time many Indians lived in Indian Valley. Anthropologists have called them the Patwin and have classified them as being members of the Wintun linguistic family. The Henneke Family settled on the Gaither Ranch. Gaither had set aside a minimum of forty acres for the Indians to live upon. Indians Victim of Epidemics - within the limits of the ranch was a place called Kabalmen. At this place several hundred Indians lived. Everett Shuckman said that he had visited the Henneke Ranch in his youth and had heard coyote-like yells from the Indians far off that had lost their loved ones to yellow fever.
2708. Roske, Ralph J. "Chapter Two: The Native Californian (Indian)." *Everyman's Eden: A History of California*. New York: Macmillian, 1968.  
Notes: pages 10-17  
Abstract: General overview of California Indians anthropological roots, customs, food, white conquest, present day situation, language groups.
2709. ———. *Everyman's Eden: A History of California*. New York: MacMillian, 1968.  
Abstract: Chapter 11, pages 170-192: "The Outsiders Arrive in Numbers" - Early Americans to California. Lives of early pioneers. Fort Ross and the Indians on page 181. Donner Party disaster on pages 203-208. Picture of Yurok Indian on page 276. Pictures of Hupa Indians on pages 277 and 278.  
  
Chapter 20, pages 331-353: "California Society in the Gold Rush Days" - Overall Indian-White relationships from Gold Rush forward on page 344. On page 346 the Indian-White wars' casualties, the Yuba River and King River hostilities in 1849, the Rogue River War in 1850, the Pitt Rivers in 1856-1857, the Kibbe War in 1858-1859 with 300 captured and 100 killed, the

Hupa Indians in 1861-1865, General Crook in 1868 against the Pitt River Indians. On pages 349-353 the Modoc War is summarized.

2710. Ross, Ivy Belle. "The Confermation of Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California."1974. checked, CSU Chico - Meriam Library.

Notes: First printed in 1928

Abstract: Page 6: When Spain was in control of the land in California, the land and missions were owned by the Indians. In giving a land grant to the government consulted mission fathers to see if the land grant would be injurious to the Indians.

Pages 9-10: Early towns did not prosper partially because Indians did not want to work and settlers would not do menial chores.

Page 15-16: 1830-40's, Indians were to be included with whites "in the settlements to be formed. This is while California was under Mexican jurisdiction."

Page 16: 1839, "White persons were prohibited from settling in the mission establishments as long as the emancipated Indians remained." The Indians were then asked to pay rent on these mission lands, the Indians left these lands they were assigned to live "their former mode of life."

Pages 29-31: 1850, When U.S. government took over California, Mr. Jones was sent to California to investigate land title, etc. In his report to the Congress he says "Indians shall have the right to as much land as they need for their habitations, for tillage, and for pasturage'... In wild or wandering tribes the Spanish law does not recongnize any title whatever to the soil."

2711. Ross, John C. "Indian Fighter."1878-1885. checked, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.

Notes: written in Jacksonville, OR

Abstract: Col. Ross was situated in Oregon at Oregon City. News of the California gold discovery started him off to California. Indian trouble began in Canyonville area and continued down to Shasta Valley. Col. Ross reachd the Feather River mines at the end of September, where Indians of Bidwell, Potter, Neal, and Loms (sp?) were washing gold at Bidwell's Bar. Indians treated the newcomers with courtesy and taught them how to wash out gold.

In the spring of 1849, Col. Ross and some other prospectors travelled to a place below Coloma for supplies. The five remaining prospectors were killed by Indians and thrown into the river (afterwards known as Murderer's Row). Those killed included Bob Alexander and Ben Woods. Col. Ross raised a company of about 20 Oregon men and searched for the Indians. They found about 130 including squaws at Green Springs, 20 miles west of Coloma, and captured them. They fell in with 15 Spaniards who were anxious to have the Indians brought to justice. Indians led them to a camp which had been burned and the body of an Indian, wounded at the murder scene, was found. The guilty Indians had set the fire and fled with \$5000-6000 of gold dust from other victims. These Indians had traded at a store about a mile from the mill run by Hastings, who had given one of them a pass to show he was trustworthy, thus the ill fated Oregonian's trust in them. With the aid of young Indians the murderers were trailed to the mouth of Weaver Creek, where they were surprised while feasting. Fourteen were killed, including the chief who had the pass. Col. Ross later informed Hastings to never give another such pass to an Indian. All the remaining Indians were squaws and were brought to Coloma and a council was held with the miners to get the facts. A jealousy manifested by the California miners toward the Oregonians became apparent. John Marshall tried to defend the cause of the Indians, which incensed a man named Everyman, who tried to shoot him. Marshall was given five minutes to flee and did so.

John and Britain Greenwood were of the mountaineer Greenwood half-breeds. Their father, a very large man, died (murdered, if I understand correctly) in 1849 between Bear River and Yuba



River. He had two children with him. John Greenwood was a captain and guide in the hunt after the murderers.

150 Indian captives at Coloma. Mrs. Weimar's daughter was asked to serve as an interpreter but Mrs. Weimar indignantly refused. She had secreted at her home one of those implicated in the murder. He was taken with four others and confined in a cabin. The other Indians were allowed to leave and were given presents. The next day, when brought to trial, the five made a break for it. One plunged into the river and escaped, the others were killed. Afterwards this spot was known as Murderer's Bar.

Four days later an Oregonian named Dougherty was murdered between Hangtown and Coloma. The miners rose up again and killed some 60 Indians, some were shot in Daly's yard (an Englishman with a ranch on the Consumnes).

In 1850 Col. Ross again came to California and went prospecting, discovering gold in several places. Near Sawyer's Bar on the Klamath River they were robbed of their horses by Indians who "were thick there and wild, being apparently entirely ignorant of white people." They were the first party of white men to hunt gold on the Klamath. They found two of their horses tied at an Indian camp and made a rush on the camp in which Col. Ross received a thigh wound. They routed the Indians, burned their supplies, and seized their boats.

Indians again captured their horses in Juen 1850 at Scott's River. After coming close to starvation (Col. Ross carried a crow for three days expecting to have to eat it) they were found by prospectors, including Joseph Scott, who took Ross' advice and went prospecting at Scott's Bar.

"After prospecting sometime near Scott's Bar, Ross returned to the Sacramento Valley and again the Indians tried to capture his horses. They killed three Indians. He lived at Shasta City until February 1851. Several Indian fights here. French Gulch was discovered by them, while fighting Indians, when a Frenchman in the party found the 1st gold there. Was there a few days when a council was called and stringent resolutions were passed against the whites for their treatment of the Indians. An Indian had been killed by one Gage for stealing a horse and Mr. Vail, alcalde at Yreka with Yuman and others wanted Indian offenders to be brought to justice before the alcalde, the same as white offenders. Nothing was done to Gage. Col. Ross opposed these sentiments, and spoke against them, and he was supported by the crowd."

The following night, after receiving presents, the same Indians stole the 40 mules and horses from William Martins' corral. Col. Ross and 20 men trailed them three days and surprised them in Butte Valley, 60 miles east of Yreka. Fifteen Indians were killed, seven scalps brought in, including the scalp and cap of a chief prominent in the Vail treaty. Three to four white men were wounded, one named Potts who died at Yreka. Col. Ross displayed the scalp and cap of the chief to Vail as an example of faith kept by Indians. Five to six female captives were brought back to determine to which tribe they belonged. Supposedly they were Shasta, but proved to be Modoc.

Ben Wright pitched his tent with a long pole, to the top of which an Indian scalp was fastened. An interpreter was found to officiate at the council held to determine which tribe was involved, but on seeing the scalp, he broke and ran, and was shot and killed.

The next gold discovery was at Josephine Creek. Col. Ross went there and first started the diggings at Canyon Creek. It was very rich, but Indians continued to be troublesome, and Major Long, at the mouth of the Applegate had encountered Indians a few days earlier.

Fall of 1852, there was Indian trouble on the emigrant trail, the southern emigrant road, broke out. News reached Jacksonville (in Rogue Valley where Ross was at that time butchering cattle) that a company of emigrants had been surrounded by Indians and massacred at Tule Lake in the Lava Beds by the Modocs. Ross raised 30 men at Jacksonville and joined Ben Wright's company

east of Tule Lake at what is now called Clear Lake. They met Captain Snelling's company, supposed to be the last of the emigration. On their return east of the natural bridge on Ross River near Tule Lake, they found and buried some 14 bodies of persons killed by Indians. Col. Ross was thanked by the Oregon legislature for this.

Ross was married to Elizabeth Hopwood in the winter of 1852-3, the first wedding ever in the town of Jacksonville. In August 1853 the Rogue River Indians broke out in general war. Ross was elected in 1853, and again in 1855, as Colonel of the 9th regiment and commissioned by Governor Davis. He was elected in 1855 to the territorial council to fill a vacancy caused by removal from the country of Dr. Cleaveland. In 1866 he was elected to the Oregon state legislature and in 1872, commissioned by Governor Grover as Brigadier-General in command of the state troops in the Modoc War. In 1878 he was elected to the state senate from Jackson county. Early Life also chronicled in this narrative includes the trip west from Madison, Ohio in 1818. The names and birth dates of his children are included.

2712. Ross, Norman A., editor. "Index to the Expert Testimony Before the Indian Claims Commission: the Written Report." 1973. checked, UC Berkeley - Government Ref.  
Notes: Published Clearwater Publishing Co.  
Abstract: "index to the written expert reports submitted as testimony before the Indian Claims Commission from 1946 on. Collection not complete but largest single compilation of expert reports available. All reports available in microfiche publications " Expert Testimony Before the Indian Claims Commission. The "tribal index" is comprehensive guide to all of the dockets of the Indian Claims Commission. The "main entry index" gives account of subject length, maps, bibliographys, names and affiliations of authors of reports submitted to "tribal index" docket. Some tribal dockets have numerous - some no submitted reports" (16 project related reports.)
2713. Royce, Charles C. "Indian Land Cessions in the United States." *Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology. Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.* vol. 18 (1899).
2714. ———. *John Bidwell, Pioneer, Statesman, Philanthropist; a Biographical Sketch*. Chico, CA: 1906.  
Abstract: Pages 61-63: A summary of the devotion of General and Mrs. Bidwell to the welfare of the Indians of Rancho Chico.
2715. Rucker, Major D. H. 13 October 1849.  
Notes: RG 98. Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands. Department of the Pacific. Letters Reserved, 1849-53. Box 1. 1-18. D-71.  
Abstract: D. H. Rucker, Brevet Major, 1st Dragoons, Camp on the left branch of the Feather River, October 13, 1849. "For the Information of all Emigrants on the Lassen's or Northern Route. Undersigned is on this road with provisions for relief of emigrants who maybe in starving condition. Advises all in vicinity of the Sierra Nevada and whose teams are not in fine condition to throw away all articles they can possibly do without and to push on to the Feather River Valley where there is plenty of grass and to remain there one or two days to recruit their animals. Also to cut grass sufficient to last their stock from Deer Creek Valley to Lawson's , which is about 53 iles over a very hilly and rocky country without a blade of gress for the whole distance." Says in Deer Creek Valley (15 or 20 miles from Feather River Valley there is grass for stcked to eat during the night but not enough to cut.
2716. ———. Letter to Peoples, John H., 20 October 1849.  
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Divison. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 1. 1-19.  
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Major D.H. Rucker to John U. Peoples, Esq. dated camp near Pitt River Valley, October 20, 1849. From information received from various packers yesterday, corroborating intelligence previously received from the rear, whose whereabouts is now settled beyond question, I shall return to Feather River Valley this morning, taking with me a small portion of supplies now on hand. My health is such that it is doubtful whether I could continue on

horseback, and as it is necessary for one of use to return with the supplies, I have directed you to take command of the party and proceed with all dispatch to the rear, where you will use every exertion to hurry the emigrants into the settlements. Because of the lateness of the season and the possibility of snow storms, urge upon them the absolute necessary of throwing away everything not needed in their journey to the Feather River.

2717. ———. Letter to Peoples, John H., 25 October 1849.  
Notes: RG 393. 98. Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 1. 1-20  
Abstract: Letter Brevet Major Rucker, 1st Dragoon to Mr. Peoples, in charge of advance party, northern route. dated camp on Feather River, October 25, 1849. Received your note on 22 inst. Not surprised to hear that rear train of emigrants had lost their cattle. They are generally careless and their guard inattentive. Strange they do not lose all they have. I think your plan of putting the families on your wagons and packing your provisions a good one. Hasten them on as rapidly as possible. Bring up the rear for it would not do to leave any behind. I have been obliged to loan all my animals to enable the families to leave this place, that cattle being so far gone that they could not get over the hills without my assistance. I start for Sacramento City tomorrow, leaving here, two wagons, eight mules, two horses, in charge of Mr. Rogers, with five men. I had determined to leave one of the wagons. You can leave the other if necessary, or use it with mules to take families or sick persons to the settlements. Do not loan any wagons to go further than Lawson's. Be sure that women and children get that far even if you have to make your men walk there. I must have all the animals at Sacramento City as soon as possible in order to settle my accounts. You have better start your party on at once, leaving behind Mr. Seaton (who is now here) with five or six of your best men to collect and bring all the animals and wagons at Davis(?). My health is somewhat improved, tho' I by no means have my former strength. I shall expect to see you in Sacramento City by November 20.
2718. Rudd, Susan A. Letter to McDowell, General, 20 April 1865.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 30. 2-171. R24.  
Abstract: Letter from Rudd to McDowell, Princeton, California. My husband, Charles G. Rudd, was arrested on the 2nd of April by a company of Cavalry commanded by Captain Rosses. I have not heard from him. If you would please give me any information in regard to his arrest, or if he in Alcatraz (as is rumored) you would confer a great favor as well as relieve an offul[sic] suspense.
2719. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 12 May 1865.  
Notes: 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 30. 2-173. R31.  
Abstract: Letter from Susan Rudd to Drum. Sacramento. Requests to be informed if her husband Charles G. Rudd, is at liberty to write me. I wrote him last monday, directed to your care, yet I have heard nothing. Neither have I since his arrest, which was made April 2. If in you power to do give me some information respecting him. Also the cause of his arrest by return mail. Yours in haste.
2720. Ruggles, George D. 5 July 1889.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4-129.  
Abstract: Letter from Ruggles, AAG, Department of California to CO, Fort Bidwell.  
Acknowledges receipt of your communication 30th ultimo, inquiring whether troops at Fort Bidwell will be instructed in practice marches this summer as required by General Order no. 105, Hqs, of the Army, AGO, series 1888 and to say that Department Commander has not considered the troops at Fort Bidwell available, under G.O. no. 105 available for practice marches.
2721. Runcie, Mr. 15 October 1890.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-140.  
Abstract: Telegram from Runcie, AAAG, Department of California to Co., Fort Bidwell, <Operator at Alturas please mail> Supspend sales or shipment of stores until further notice.

2722. Ryer, J. Letter to Chandler, Captain, 31 October 1849.  
Notes: Rg 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 1. 1-22.  
Abstract: Letter from J. Ryer to Captain Chandler. I send by bearer one of the two mules I received from your relief party with my many thanks. The other one got away and I believe has taken road to Sacramento City. If fould I shall have it returned. My family and myself cannot feel sufficient grateful to Government and its officer for aid received.
2723. Saeltzer, Florence. "Alexander Robertson Andrews." *The Covered Wagon* (1960).  
Notes: Published by the Shasta Historical Society  
Abstract: Page 21: First white men to venture west of the north fork of Cottonwood Creek, a group of 16 men all mounted and armed. The Indians surrounded them and were very hostile making them go back to the other side of the creek. One miner is said to have been killed, the rest of the party decided to leave the diggings. Later a party of 12 men, one was Abraham Cunningham, again attempted to cross the area. They had to pack in their tools and supplies. They had some problems but it was not until they were between Duncan Creek and Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek that they ran into danger. The miners buicia manzanita and Chaparal fort which the Indians continually attacked. Through alot of make-shift sign language the group and Indians made the first treaty in western Shasta.
2724. Sample, O. H. "What the Indian Sculptures Say." *Overland Monthly* vol 54 (1909).  
Notes: pages 434-448  
Abstract: Illustrated and with photographs. Article describes Indian sculptures as an art form and describes various famous work sof sculptures in the country.
2725. Sanders, John M. Letter to Gordon, Major D. S., 27 March 1888.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4 -117  
Abstract: Letter, John M. Sanders, Justice of the Peace, to D.S. Gordon, Major 2nd Cavalry. Yours of today is at hand and in reply and must say that on 25th present month N. Krober made complant under oath concerning Put. John Smith, troop M, 2nd Cavalry in charge of theft or robbery. Smith was arrested and brought before me. Smith said he would be ready for examination next morning at 9 a.m. On examination I considered proof pretty clear that he robbed N. Krober. I committed him for action of Grand Jury and put his bond at \$1000. He said he wouldn't give bond, so I placed him in the hands of the Constable of Lake City Trooper last evening and I expect that he is on the road to Alturas to be lodged in jail to await the action of the Superior Court.
2726. Santee, J. F. "Edward R. S. Canby, Modoc War, 1873." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* vol 33 (1932).  
Notes: pages 70-78  
Abstract: This article is concerned largely with the role of General Canby, Commander of the Department of the Columbai and peace negotiation in 1873 with Captain Jack and the disaffected Modocs who refused to return to the Klamath Reservation, demanding instead a reservation on Willow and Cottonwood Creeks in Modoc County. Based in part upon the account of the Modoc War contianed in Bancroft, "History of Oregon" vol. 2.
2727. Sargent, Lucy. "Indian Dances in Northern California." *The Californian* vol 1 (1880).  
Notes: pages 464-469  
Abstract: Impressions of white visiting Indian camp. Dancing; whites in stage passing by; body ornaments; music; a fight between Indians described in general, romantic style.
2728. ———. "Visiting Indian Dances in Shasta County." *The Covered Wagon* (1957).  
Notes: Published by the Shasta Historical Society  
Abstract: Pages 27-31: A white persons view and conception of the Wintun's Bear Dance and the Wintun's version of the Chico Indians Dream Dance. There is not any date as to when these dances were witnessed - the article is more of a story that historical fact.

2729. Sauber, H. H. "True Tales of the Old West - High Good and the "Mill Creeks"." *Overland Monthly* vol 30, 2nd series, no 176 (1897).  
Notes: pages 122-127  
Abstract: Mill Creeks never robbed without murdering. Hi Good devoted his life to the destruction of the renegades. He fought single handed, the aggressor in a score of encounters. Writer tells of one Dan, killed by Indians, who is avenged by Hi Good. Good and a group killed 14 Mill Creek Indians.
2730. Sawyer, Jesse O. "Wappo Words From Spanish." *California University Publications in Linguistics*. editor William Bright Vol. vol 34. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.  
Notes: pages 163-169  
Abstract: Brings into discussion the influence of Spanish in the Wappo language.
2731. Schmitt, Martin F. and Dee Brown. *Fighting Indians of the West*. New York: Charles Scribner's, 1948.  
Abstract: Captain Jack and the Modocs are discussed from pages 229-234.  
  
Photographs from pages 235-250: An emigrant train, Captain Jack, a Klamath Indian and a sweat-house, the Modocs and a friend, General Edward R. S. Canby, Scarface Charley, the Lava Beds, Picket Station, the army camp south of Tule Lake, Winema, Schonchin John, Mr. and Mrs. Riddle, location of the Canby Massacre, Boston Charley, Schonchin John and Captain Jack in chains, Captain Jack's family.
2732. Schofield, John M. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 24 May 1873, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding "the calling out of a company of California volunteers to serve against the Modocs."
2733. ———. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 27 September 1873, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding "murder of an Indian by a white man, and the failure of the local authorities to take any efficient steps towards punishment."
2734. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1868.  
Notes: Vol. 1, page 74-1367-1.  
Abstract: Shorr Report acknowledges taking over command from General Crook. Tells of scouting the country but found no Indians. He detached and told him to go to Fort Bidwell, scouting on the way. Signed E.M. Baker, Captain, 1st Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel, U.S.A.
2735. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1868.  
Notes: 40th Congress, 2nd session, H. Ex. Doc. 1, pg 68-72.  
Abstract: Page 72: Crook, after making peace with the hostile Indian from the Humboldt on the south to Fort Hall the north, except for the Pitt River Indian, made on expeditions against the Pitt River Indians and met them in council in Round Valley, Pitt River, California. They made all kinds of promises of good behaviors in future and professions of friendship, which I think they were sincere in.  
  
Page 74: Report of Lieutenant Colonel and Captain, 1st Cavalry, Headquarters Detachment in the Field, August 19, 1868, to 1st Lieutenant A.H. Nickerson. Reports that in accord with instructions from General Crook he assumes command of this Detachment, Companys A, H, I, 1st Cavalry. On the tenth instant, in vicinity of Big Valley, Pitt River, California, and moved the command into the Eagle Lake country. Scouting that county thoroughly and found no hostile Indians having been there since last spring. Much of the hostile Pitt River Indians as had scattered through the country on our first appearance were probably secreted in the rocks and

mountains where they could not be found. In the vicinity of Madelins Plains, Baker detached Captain Munson and his Company C, 9th Infantry and directed him to return his station, Camp B, via Townsend Road, scouting the country en route.

2736. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1868.

Notes: 40 Congress, 3d Session, H. Ex. Doc. 1, 2v. 11367-1368.

Abstract: Page 53: Camp Lincoln, Captain W.E. Appleton, 9th Inf., Co. "G", 9th Inf.

Camp Lincoln has one teamster detailed from EM of the Co. He received 20 cents per day, legal tender. Dep. Lts. master Gen. R.W. Kirkham, Department of California, does not consider this an economy despite the fact that civilian teamsters are paid 35-45 cents per month. Camp Wright, 1st Lt. G. R. Griffith, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K", 9th Inf.

Page 60-62: Camp Wright has two teamsters detailed from EM, who receive 20 cents per day legal tender. Dep. Lts. Mater General, Department of California, R.W. Kirkham does not consider teamsters are paid. The civilian teamster knows his business. 9 out of 10 soldier-teamsters do not. They often do teamster work unwillingly. The mules are beaten unnecessarily. Harnesses are not kept in good order, wagons are overturned. Soldier teamsters desert, often taking the best teamsters with them. Civilian teamsters usually know the diseases which afflict mules. Soldier teamsters do not.

2737. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1868.

Notes: 40th Congress, 3d Session. H. Ex. Doc. 1, 2 vol. 1367-1368.

Abstract: Page 53: Camp Gaston, Captain E. Pollack, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K", 9th Inf.

Camp Wright, 1st Lt. G. R. Griffith, 9th Inf., Co. "A", 9th Inf.

Camp Lincoln, Captain W. E. Appleton, 9th Inf., Co. "G", 9th Inf.

Camp Bidwell, Captain R. H. Chapin, 8th Cavalry, Bvt. Major U.S., Co. "C"m 9th Inf., Co. "G", 8th Cav.

Fort Crook, 1st Lt. T. W. Gibson, 8th Cavalry, Detachment from Camp Bidwell.

Page 55: Fort Crook, 1st Lt. J. Lafferty, 8th Cav.

Camp Bidwell, Captain S. Munson, 9th Inf.

Page 60-62: R. W. Kirkham, Dept. Quartermaster, Gen., Department of California, September 30, 1868. ... Posts have teamsters detailed from E. M., who receive 20 cents per day, legal tender. Camp Wright 2 teamsters; Gaston, 3; Crook, 1; Bidwell, 9. Does not consider this an economy despite civilian teamster getting \$35-45 per month. Civilian teamster knows his business; soldier 9 out of 10, knows it not, often doing it unwillingly. Mules driven by unskilled hands, beaten unnecessarily, harness not kept in good order; wagons frequently overturned, broken; issued forage often sold. Soldiers sometimes desert, taking best mules.

Page 62: Teamster know diseases of mules; soldier teamsters often do not. Rec. fall. civilian teamsters, \$35 per month coin, with one ration Bidwell.

2738. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1868.

Notes: 40th Congress, 3rd session. H. Ex. Doc. 1. 2nd vol. 1367-1368.

Abstract: Page 53: Camp Bidwell, Captain R.H. Chapin, 8th Cavalry, Co. C, 9th Infantry and Co. G, 8th Cavalry at page 55 gives Captain S. Munson, 9th Infantry. Also page 53, Fort Crook, 1st Lt. T.W. Gibson, 8th Cavalry and Detachment from Camp Bidwell. On page 55: Fort Crook, 1st Lt. J. Lafferty, 8th Cavalry, and Detachment from Camp Bidwell.

Page 62: R. W. Kirkham, Department Quartermaster General, Department of California recommends hiring four civilian teamsters for Camp Bidwell at \$35 per month in coin, plus one ration. At present C. Bidwell is served by nine teamsters. Kirkham does not consider the use of soldier teamsters to be an economy despite their being paid only .20 cents extra in legal tender.

2739. Schoonover, Thomas J. *Life and Times of General John A. Sutter*. Sacramento, CA: Bullock-Carptener Printing Co., 1907.  
 Abstract: This book tells of John Sutter's life, from childhood to his life as a general. Pages 46-48 and 70 have specific statements about Indians: Indian labor and wages. At New Helvetia Indians were employed at nominal wages. Sutter often had 300 Indians in his employ and sometimes more.
2740. Schuler, Carmen. "George Frederick and Elizabeth Schuler and Early Days in Eastern Shasta County." *The Covered Wagon* (1962).  
 Notes: pages 23-31; published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society  
 Abstract: Pages 27-30: Sometime around 1865-1870 there was an Indian insurrection and "Schuler was appointed captain of a company of Pine Grove volunteers who succeeded in quelling the Indians and those who had killed Mrs. Dersch." They were given Henry rifles from the residents of Tehama County as gifts for their bravery. Indians in Ball's Ferry area killed settlers. In one family they killed the mother and a small boy and scalped a baby girl who survived. Captain Schuller tracked them and a battle ensued. Most of the Indians were killed at Bloody Island. Shavehead, the Hat Creek chief, claims he was the first man to see Manzanita Lake and was responsible for filling it with trout. Someone traded the chief moldy beans for fresh trout.
2741. Schwan, Theodore. 10 July 1891.  
 Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4-150  
 Abstract: Letter from Schwan, AAG, Hqs., Army to Commanding General, Department of California. [Copy of Original.] Major General Commanding the Army instructed me to inform you that Secretary of War desires that authority be given command of posts at which an Indian company may be serving to detail a suitable enlisted men to do cooking for such company until a member there of can be taught to prepare and serve meals with economy., regularity and cleanliness, the man so detailed to receive extra compensation provided for head cooks by AR 303 as amended by General Orders No. 30., of 1891.  
 To Co. Fort Bidwell for his information and guidance.
2742. Scoggins, A. J. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 13 May 1865.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-191. S95.  
 Abstract: Letter from Scoggins to Drum. Alcatraz Island. I have been prisoner since 20th of April and know not what the charges are against me. I would most respectfully ask to have a hearing in my case as I have a wife and six small children depending upon me for support and the worst of all the mother sick in bed when I left. Hoping to hear soon. I am your obedient servant.  
 [Sentences in original not ended with periods.]
2743. Scott, William. "*William T. Scott Being Duly Sworn...*". Cloverdale, CA: 1860.  
 Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
 Abstract: This deposition reports Indians working for whites in Mendocino County, how they were whipped and massacred; reports Indians stealing cattle and other depredations.
2744. Seamans, Alice L. "Mr. Livingston Stone." *The Covered Wagon* (1948).  
 Notes: published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society  
 Abstract: Indians worked at Fish hatchery carrying water to eggs in troughs until paddle wheel repaired.
2745. ———. "Toyon." *The Covered Wagon* (1955).  
 Notes: pages 15-16; published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society  
 Abstract: In 1857 Mrs. Seamans and Nellie (her daughter) were accosted by women Indians who wanted to feel their dress material. Indians came to settle near their house and were called Seaman's Indians. At the time of the Dersch massacre whites went out to annihilate all Indians in the county, but the Seamans didn't let them take their Indians.

2746. Secretary of Interior. Letter to United States Congress.  
Notes: 59th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc 256. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 16.  
Abstract: Transmitting, with copy of communication from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommendation for payment of purchase price of lands of Indians of Round Valley Reservation, CA.

2747. Secretary of the Interior. Letter to Beale, Edward Fitzgerald, 3 March 1853.  
Notes: Condition of Indian Affairs in California. Sen. Ex. Doc. 57 (2nd Session, 32 Congress)  
Abstract: Letter from the Secretary of the Interior communicating request of Edward F. Beale, Supt. of Indian Affairs in California, March 3, 1853. "Copy of a letter from Roderick McKee, Esq. to Honor Luke Lea, Commissioner, dated San Francisco, April 5, 1852."

Page 11: Have received from temporary agent in Shasta and Scott's Valley unpleasant news revealing murder almost in cold blood of some thirty or forty Indians at the ferry to upper crossing of the Klamath at the Indian Flat, two miles above, on or about 12th ult. Some time before a young Indian whom I had seen at Happy Camp in November, and had commanded to prot. of Judge Roach, had, it appears, been shot by man named Irwin R. Tompkins. The man shot ws communicating with the Indians at the ferry, some of whom made complaints about his death and gave some miners in neighborhood that they, the Indians contemplated revenge. Instead of going to the agent, who with his interpreter, could have settled matter amicably in a few minutes, the miners went to Happy Camp, expressed their fewars, raised a party, returned, surrounded the rancheria at the ferry and shot down all the men there with several women. Then proceeded two miles up river, surrounded the other villages and killed the inmates. In all, some thirty or forty fell. Women and children who escaped fled to Scott Valley, where, Agent says, they are mourning loss of their friends and almost wholly dependant on him for food. Some fifteen or twenty Indians similarly outraged by whites on Humboldt Bay and Elk River.  
I despair of seeing the peace of these settlements fully established until laws of State fully enforced; some terrible examples made, or U.S. Gov't esnd military commandant this division, men and means to establish several small military posts and protect Indians from such attacks.

2748. Secretary of War. *Expenditures for Barracks and Quarters*.  
Notes: Letter of the Secretary of War. 35th Congress, 2d Session. H. Ex .Doc. 93, Serial Set No. 1008. 119 p. Contains considerable information on California forts, when established, when evacuated, costs, etc.

Abstract: Page 17: Camp Far West, Bear Creek, Fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, \$353.53. Fiscal Year end June 30, 1851, \$616.25, total \$992.75. Fort Jones, Fiscal year end June 30, 1853, \$353.53; 1854, \$5363.05; 1855, \$196.12; 1856, \$10,560.79; 1857, \$2963.26; 1858, \$528.47, total \$19,965.22. Fort Reading, fiscal year 1852, \$2.50; 1853, \$24080.98; 1854, \$12024.72; 1855, \$119.25; 1856, \$91.00; total, \$36318.45. Fort Nome Lackee, 1856, \$164.99; 1858, \$343.93; total, \$508.92. Fort Bragg, 1857, \$73.94; 1858, %535.11, total, \$609.05. Fort Crook, 1858, \$6083.80 same total. Fort Ter-waw, \$292, same total.

Page 23: Fort Bragg, established June 11, 1857; evacuated June, 1858. Fort Terwaw, established October 13, 1857; garrisoned by 85 officers and men. Camp Far West, established September 28, 1849, evacuation May 4, 1852; Fort Reading established May 26, 1852, evacuated June 1857. Fort Jones, established October 10, 1852, evacuated June 23, 1858. Nome Lackee established January 4, 1855, evacuated April 21, 1858; Fort Bragg, established June 11, 1857, evacuated June 1858; Fort Crook, established July 1857; garrisoned by 132 officers and men; Fort Ter-waw, established October 13, 1857, garrisoned by 85 officers and men.

Page 40: Expenditures for construction and repairs, Camp Far West, fiscal year 1850, \$376.50, fiscal year 1851, \$616.25.



Page 47: No rent outlay for Camp Far West, fiscal year 1850, \$275.00 rent for expenditures to Pit River same expenditures 1851 \$14.40. Construction and repairs fiscal year 1852, Fort Reading 2.5 Expenditures for construction and repairs fiscal year 1853 Fort Reading \$24080.98. Rent paid fiscal year 1854. (pg. 79) Fort Jones, \$42.00. Construction and repairs fiscal year 1854, Fort Humboldt, \$5771.16; Fort Reading, \$12,024.72; Fort Jones, \$5363.05.

Page 92: Construction and repairs, fiscal year, 1855. Fort Reading \$119.25; Fort Jones \$196.12; Fort Humboldt \$208.50.

Page 100: Construction and repairs, fiscal year, 1856. Fort Humboldt, \$549.70; Fort Reading, \$91.00; Fort Jones, 410560.79.

Page 109: Construction and repairs, fiscal year, 1857. Fort Humboldt, \$133.73, rent fiscal year 1858, Fort Terwaw, \$340.00

Page 109: Fort Terwaw, 1858, \$292.00; rent 1857, \$340.00

Page 118: Construction and repairs. Fiscal year 1858, Fort Bragg, \$535.11; Fort Humboldt, \$424.63; Nome Lackee, \$343.93; Fort Terwaw, \$292.00; Fort Crook, \$6083.80.

2749. Sexton, Warren T. Letter to McDowell, General, 28 April 1865.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 30. 2-175, S81.

Abstract: Letter from Warren T. Sexton, J.S. Belcher, and J.O. Goodwin to Gen. McDowell, Marysville.

"Since the assassination of President Lincoln several "men" have been arrested for "reason" in the County of Colusa.

In that County are more "desperados" in proportion to its population than in any county in this state, we believe.

We are credibly informed (without giving our informants names) that on the appearance of Captain Starr of the U.S. Army many of those desperados fled to the mountains to escape arrest, but who declared, upon their leaving, that the lives of certain Union citizens of that county were not worth the 'snap of a finger,' so soon as the soldiers were gone."

Letters states that Sexton was judge of that District Court for six years, until 1st January 1864; Belcher that judge since then. Goodwin now County judge, Yuba County.

We think small cavalry company stationed that place for next four or five months would save lives of some union men and make that county and Union county at next election.

2750. Seymour, Flora Warren. *Indian Agents of the Old Frontier*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1941.

Abstract: Agent as Trustee, pages 4-5, 300, 336, and 376-377

Allotment of Land, pages 295-296, 305-306, 315-317, 333, and 335

Board of Indian Commissioners, pages 60, 63-64, 67, 73, 84-85, 144, 149, 216, 295, and 363-364

Civilization, pages 37, 43, 44, 45, 51, 84, 136-13, 139, and 142

Congressional Inquiry, pages 41-49

Indian Bureau vs the Army, pages 39, 40, 47-49, 55, 59, 62, 70, 120, 172, 186, 213, 270, 300, and 331

Indian Citizenship, pages 193, 199, 270, 242, 316-317, and 369-370

Page 150: The movements of the Klamaths by a military commander.

Pages 213-214: The conflicts between the Modocs and the Klamaths on the reservation. They also had arguments over the sub-agent Captain Knapp, whom he favored the most. "... Captain Jack, who aspired in vain to chieftanship, took his band of renegades away and refused all entreaties to return."

Pages 215-216: The marriage of Frank Riddle to Winema, later known as "Tobey." Modoc and

white man's way. Winema had a lot of influence among the Modocs, they called her "the woman chief."

Pages 149-150: Problems that the Modocs ran into when living on the reservation and what led them to leave it without permission from their agent.

Pages 213-214: Quarreling between the Modocs and the Klamath.

Pages 219-226 : The start of the Modoc War. "Captain Jack and his people had left the reservation." Commissioner of Indian Affairs F. A. Walker had given the order to have them returned "peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must." Aware of an oncoming war, General E. R. S. Canby wished to have negotiations instead of a war. Canby was to act as a counselor for the talks. The role Winema had during the Modoc War. Peace meetings between the whites and Modocs and what led to the killing of the white negotiators. During a struggle with the Modocs at the meeting Canby was killed and stripped of his uniform. Meacham had talked with Captain Jack before he went to the gallows. "You tell the story of my people and the wrongs they have suffered."

2751. Sharp, Irene L. *Sorensen Hill - A True Story About the Only Miner Who Never Packed a Gun*. Paradise, CA: 1972.

Abstract: Pages 72-73: The Helltown Indian Hanging - Local Indians were accused of stealing mules. They were put in a barn for some days. Whites and Indians alike thought they'd be freed. Instead the Indians were hung. The Indians were able to take their dead and bury them. White people were made and it was said that the Indians were going to plot against the white people to scare them.

2752. Shea, Agnes. "The Hoopas Then and Now." *Overland Monthly* vol 68, 2nd series, no 5 (1916).

Notes: pages 361-369

Abstract: Hoopa Reservation established in 1865. There were about 2,000 Indians on the reservation. White men would come in and steal squaws. Quite a number of white men married the Hoopa women. The early settlers used the Hoopa on their farms as helpers. When the miners arrived, they destroyed any relationship between whites and Indians and made some very bad problems. Indians picked up the white man's diseases quite easily. Reservation is 12 miles square. Different trees and bushes were used for their arsenal.

Includes history, description, problems beginning with miners' arrival, "III" mark tattooed on women's chins, width of mouth and from center lower lip to chin. Dances dying out - still done are Brush Dance and White Deerskin Dance. Boarding school established in 1893 (boys and girls) 150 attend grades 1-7, half day of academic work, half day of domestic and manual training. "Were the Indians free to go about and mingle with the white man, meeting him in the competition of life as a free man, he could unquestionably hold his own. He is not as free as the negro, yet he is more intelligent." Author feels improvements being made in education and health. U. S. Government now giving land titles to those showing proof of their ability to develop land and care for themselves. Basket making described.

On Indian Island around Eureka, CA, was the massacre on February 25, 1860, where about 300 Indians were surprised and killed by a 125 citizen army.

Boarding school for Hoopa boys and girls was established in 1893. Girls are taught housekeeping and boys received instruction on woodwork. Those with white blood in their veins seem to have made a success in cultivation of land. Cato Sells U. S. Commissioner in charge on the Bureau of Indian Affairs was improving the education and health of the Indians. If the Indians can prove they can maintain the land on their own the U.S. Government will give them title to it. Basket making by the Hoopa women is at commercial value to them. It tells how they do it. There are Indian police.

2753. Shearer, Edwin. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 1870, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding request for arms to protect settlers from Modocs.
2754. ———. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 14 February 1873, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding transportation of arms in the Modoc War.
2755. Sheldon, Francis E. "Pioneer Illustration in California." *Overland Monthly* vol 11, 2nd series, no 64 (1888).  
Notes: pages 337-355  
Abstract: Hutching's California Magazine - the best pictorial periodical ever published on the coast - "Indian Funeral Dance." Nahl bros - Indian faces. Arthur Nahl's "Digger Indian Face" - considered to be best.
2756. Shepard, Vida Hills. "Richardson Springs." *Butte County Historical Society Diggin's* vol 4, no. 3 (1960).  
Notes: Pages 28-31  
Abstract: Page 28: The Indians in 1860 knew of "Mud Spring" now called "Richardson Springs." Fierce battles seem to have occurred there for possession. Other artifacts prove the Indians existed there. The Indians knew of healing waters of certain springs. Indian mounds can be found in canyon.  
  
Pages 28-29: Quote from A. Currie on Richardson Springs Indians. Arrowhead deposits show signs of fighting. Mortar in rocks on cliffs show signs of Indians.
2757. Sherburne, John P. 27 November 1869.  
Notes: FT B. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-620.  
Abstract: Letter from John P. Sherburne, AAG, Department of California to Adjunct General Order, HQ, Department of SF. In regard to present occupants of old Fort Reading I would say they refuse to give up possession, still claiming that they property has been abandoned by the Government and say that it is Railroad land. They are fencing the land, moving the buildings, and making themselves generally at home.  
I have so far been unable to get possession of the post. I remain yours truly Charles R. Mayhew.  
Then follows letter of Sherburne dated HQ, Department of California, December 10, 1869.  
Official copy respectfully furnished the Comdg. Officer, Camp Bidwell, who is hereby directed to carry out as soon as practicable, General Orders No. 74, c.s. from Department and report his action to these HQ.
2758. Sherman, William Tecumseh. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1869.  
Notes: 44th Congress, 2 Session, H. Ex. Doc. 1, Part 2. 1412-1413.  
Abstract: Page 127: Camp Gaston: Party sent out in Humboldt and Trinity counties, traveled 300 miles, operated against the Grouse Creek Indians. No Indians killed, wounded or captured, no Army losses. Another simlilar exped. against same Indians in same counties covered 200 miles, captured 1 Henry rifle, 1 colt's revolver.  
  
Page 130: Camp Wright, Bvt. Major E.C. Woodruff, 12th Inf., and Co. A., 12th Inf.  
  
Page 132: Co. "G", 9th Inf., from Camp Lincoln to the Department of the Pacific. Camp Lincoln evacuated. Co. "A", 9th Inf., from Camp Wright to the Department of the Platto.  
  
Page 166-167: Camp Wright, Round Valley, Bvt. Major E.C. Woodruff, 12th Inf. 1 medical officer, 1 captain , 2 subalterns, 74 EM, total 78.

Page 215: In the Report of the Quartermaster - General, E.J. Whipple, Mendocino County, was given contract to haul supplies from San Francisco to Camp Wright for 4.23 cents per pound, gold coin, or the equivalent in legal tender notes, for a distance of 300 miles.

2759. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1869.

Notes: 41st Congress, 2d Session. H. Ex. Doc. 1, Part II. 2 vol. 1412-1413.

Abstract: Page 130: Camp Gaston, Bvt. Lt. Col. H. R. Mizner, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K", 12th Inf. Camp Wright, Bvt. Major E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf., Co. "A", 12th Inf. Camp Bidwell, Captain J. E. Putnam, 12th Inf., Co. "C", 12th Inf.

Page 131: Co. "G", 8th Cavalry, from Fort Crooks and Camp Bidwell to Drum Barracks, Ca, per order of April 20, 1869.

Page 132: Movements of troops, Department of Ca, 1868-1869. Co. "A", 9th Inf., from Camp Wright to Department of the Platte. Co. "C", 9th Inf., from Camp Bidwell to Department of the Platte. Co. "E", 9th Inf., from Camp Gaston to Department of the Platte. Co. "G", 9th Inf., to Camp Lincoln, to Department of the Platte, Camp Lincoln evacuated. Co. "K", 9th Inf., to Camp Gaston, to Dept. of the Platte.

Page 166-167: Camp Gaston, near Klamath River, Hoopa Valley, Bvt. Lt. Col. H. R. Mizner, 12th Inf., 1 company, 1 medical officer, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 officers. 154 enlisted men. Camp Wright, Round Valley, Bvt. Major E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf., 1 medical officer, 1 captain, 2 subalterns. 74 enlisted men, total 78. Camp Bidwell, Captain James E. Putnam, 12th Inf., 2 companies. 1st Cavalry, 12th Inf., 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 112 enlisted men, total 118. In report of the quartermaster Gen.

Page 215: April 16, 1869, Joseph Greenbaum, Humboldt County, award contract to transport supplies from San Francisco to Fort Gaston, 2 1/2 per pound, gold coin or equivalent, legal tender notes, 290 miles distance. Same to E. J. Whipple, Mendocino County, supply from San Francisco to Camp Wright, 4.23 cents per pound, gold coin or equivalent, legal tender notes, distance 300 miles.

Page 236: To be consolid. with 27th Inf.

2760. Shinn, Charles Howard. "Indian Life in the Sierra Forests." *Overland Monthly* vol 72, 2nd series, no 5 (1918).

Notes: pages 387-390

Abstract: Revival of interest in Indian tribes of California mountains. Article concerns Mono-Paiutes who, in autumn, pick grapes in San Joaquin Valley vineyards. The establishment of the National Forests seen as great blessing for the Indians. Here they accepted regulations of the rangers and got along well. Younger Indians are no longer interested in basket making and arrowheads, but want to learn trades and gain education.

2761. Shinn, Charles Howard. "Indians in the Forest." *Overland Monthly* vol 73, 2nd series (1919).

Notes: pages 9-12 and 116-119

Abstract: Article describes the mode of life of the Forest dwelling Monos as observed by the author: the women as "steady workers, the sustainers of the social order." Second article on same subject of forest Indians the importance of very old women and children among the Mono.

2762. Shuford, Beth. "Alpheus Bull and Bull Baker and Co." *The Covered Wagon* (1971).

Notes: pages 66-75; published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society

Abstract: A letter from A. Bull to his sister Mary, dated June 7, 1850, from the Shasta County Redding Diggings. (Page 70.) "The Indians are very bad in this section. They have stolen a great number of mules, oxen, and horses. The whites have instigated them by their base conduct

toward the Indians... (a man was killed with arrows). They breath a war of extermination against them.

2763. Shultz, Ray. "Memories of Redwood Valley." *Mendocino County Historical Society Newsletter* (1979).  
Notes: Published in Fort Bragg, CA.  
Abstract: Indian trouble in Round Valley in Fall of 1858 led to establishment of Fort Weller at north end of Redwood Valley. Fort abandoned in September 1859 and moved to Fort Bragg as trouble was not Indians killing whites but vice versa. Next to Fort was Indian village Dapisha on Russian River.
2764. Shurtleff, Benjamin. "Shasta." *The Covered Wagon* (1957).  
Notes: pages 5-12; published by Riverdale Press in Riverdale, CA, by the Shasta Historical Society  
Abstract: R. J. Walsh headed the list of contributions to furnish supplies for volunteers that were going after Indians.
2765. Sievers, Michael A. "Malfesance or Indirection? Administration of the California Indian Superintendency's Business Affairs." *Southern California Quarterly* vol 56, no 3 (1974).  
Notes: published in Los Angeles by Anderson, Ritchie, and Simon  
Abstract: Pages 273-294: A review of the problems associated with the California Superintendency. Assistance from Washington, D.C., lack of capable leadership and tenure based on the spoils system, a poorly staffed headquarters office in Washington, necessary operation on credit when local officers were confronted with crises, slowness in compensating employees, inadequate accounting records in the California Superintendency's headquarters.
2766. Simpson, Captain John P. *Post Return Camp Grant*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-19161863.  
Abstract: Simpson, Captain John, 1st Battalion, Mountaineer, California Volunteer, Company "E." October 14, 1863 - Camp Grant established by order of Lieutenant Colonel Whipple on north bank of Eel River, Humboldt County, on the mail route between Ukiah and Hydesville about 20 miles south of Hydesville and about 45 miles south of Fort Humboldt. October 15, Detachment of 21 men left to scout for Indians along Eel River in the vicinity of Big Bend, returned 30th, five prisoners (four squaws and one child.)
2767. Slack, Dr. R. N. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 26 February 1856.  
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 11. 1-215. S-11/W.  
Abstract: Letter from Acting Asst. Surg. Slack to Wyse, Comdg., Fort Reading. Recommends sending the command to the neighboring mountains for the summer instead of sending it to the former Lackee Reservation. I would respectfully command the suggestion of this letter to the consideration of the Comdg., Gen., F.O. Wyse. February 28, 1856.  
At the Nome Lackee Reservation the troops would be subject to the same temperatures as here at Fort Reading.
2768. Sloat, Margaret. "Early History - Indian Township." *Plumas County Historical Society Publications* vol. 21-30, no. 26 (1967).  
Abstract: Page 3: "One of the parties passing through the valley in April, 1851, bestowed the name "Indian" upon it, because of the large number of natives they first observed when entering it (the town) from the mountains."
2769. Sloneker, Frank. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 6 February 1875, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding payment for services rendered in the Modoc War.
2770. Small, C. J. 1860, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant

General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)

Abstract: Regarding Indian depredations in Eden Valley, Mendocino County. [Difficult to read.]

2771. Smith, C. Dewitt. Letter to McDowell, General Irwin, 8 May 1865.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. 393 DP PD. Box 39. 2-168.

Abstract: Letter, C. Dewitt Smith to General Irwin McDowell. Secretary's Office, Boise City, Idaho Territory. May 8, 1865.

Beg leave to call your attention to conditions along routes traveled by stages from Star City, Nevada, to Ruby and Boise cities, Idaho Territory. 250 miles Star City to Ruby City and 300 miles to Boise City. Travel time San Francisco to Star City will be two to three days. Hill Beachy and Co. are putting in a line of stages from Star City to this city connecting with Wells Fargo and Co.'s stages for California. Mr. Beachy is in our city, having brought through his coaches and stock and placed them in the route and will leave on his return in the morning and, as fast as possible, get his line in regular, running order. Mr. Beachy, as do many others who have traveled on the route, describe it as perfect natural road. It may be safely estimated that 10,000 persons will pass over this route this summer. There is good grass, water and sufficient wood on the route to accommodate the travel, and there is but one hindrance to make it the cheapest and most desired route to California and that is the stealing of stock by the Indians. That portion of the route leading from Ruby City to Jordan Creek and on the Owyhee River and some 25 miles beyond, a distance of 75 miles in all is infested by a few bands of Snake and Bannock Indians, continually stealing stock and occasionally killing a white man. John McComons and two other men were killed last winter. One of these men was killed about a week ago. The worst trouble is at Jordan Creek and Owyhee River. One Company of Cavalry stationed on this road seems to me to be indispensable to the protection of travel. Cheap quarters could be provided and when the Indians are driven out or become peaceably disposed, the soldiers could easily be removed to other fields of duty. But this route wants protection immediately; and will for a couple of years. It is useless to send a couple of soldiers for this Fort and on a scout a hundred miles distant to catch Indians and recover stock stolen days before, and probably weeks. They can be supplied from here but should have quarters there and be ready at all time for active duty. The Overland Route through here and Salmon Fall on Snake River needs another Company of soldiers to protect stock on that road. We hear every few days of stealing of stock and delay of mails on that account. They should be Cavalry and have quarters and supplies so that their whole time can be given to duty in the route. Having laid these matters before you I trust you will see the importance of rendering the aid requested, whether in manner I have indicated or in some other manner you may suggest. We look to military power, at present time, for assistance I know that it is needed, and I really beg you, if consistent with your views, to render it, and as speedily as possible.

2772. Smith, Captain Andrew J. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 7 December 1855.

Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-188. S54.

Abstract: Letter from Smith, Fort Lane to Townsend, Fort Lane, O.T. Encloses report of Captain Judah on recent expedition against Indians when the Captain left I had but 25 men for duty at the post. On 28th November after arrival of Lt. Underwood, I left with 44 men to join Captain Judah and on reaching Epan (or Gran) Creek sent my horses back to this post and proceeded on foot with 32 men.

It had been raining very hard and after first days march we found it impracticable to get out pack animals along in consequence of bad condition the trail. On following day Captain Judah and the volunteers left their camp at the meadows for the reasons set forth in his report. I think they were prudent in doing so. The position that the Indians now occupy is the most difficult to access of any that could be selected on this post, if at present the mountains are covered with several feet of snow. For several miles above and below their camp the river runs thru a deep canon with high rocky points on either side of the river covered with heavy timber and thick undergrowth. I was by accident driven into this canon in August 1853 and was three days in making my way out with the loss of those animals.

Captain Judah and the volunteers were all on the north side of the river and could not effect a crossing. In order to attack and root out the Indians the command was divided and their camp

approached on either side of the river. I will make my arrangement to make this attack as soon as it turns cold and the weather is settled, if I can prevail upon the northern battalion to occupy the north side of the river. The canon, the present camp of the Indians, is about 30 miles from coast. As it is impracticable for us to operate present and for the want of quarters and clothing for Co. E, 4th Infantry, I have ordered Captain Judah to hold himself in readiness whenever his services might be required.

Major Martin, Commanding the Northern Battalion of the volunteers will remain at Gras(?) Creek to protect the road between and the big canon and Major Bruce, comdg., the southern, will prevent the Indians from gaining the settlements should they attempt it. Says agreeable to instruction left Fort Lane, 8th ultimo with 50 men expecting to find the enemy where Smith left them or in the vicinity of creek name Quiss(?) Was joined at Grace(?) Creek by 400 volunteers with whom I pushed in over a rough and mountainous country to what we called the meadows upon Rogue River, consisting of bald hills or mountains covered with grass. The Indians (from the most reliable authority to the number of 200) were found posted in a canon upon the opposite side of the river about five miles above our camp and in almost impregnable position. An attack was organized and on morning of November 26 I started from camp with my command and the howitzer, accompanied by 130 volunteers to gain a position upon a sharp ridge running down in front of their camp, from which I sought use of the field piece. I had proceeded a point within two miles of my position, when an express reached me from Major Bruce, comdg. northern battalion of volunteers, to effect that the command destined to cross the river and occupy the rear of the enemies position was opposed by at crossing was unable to do so and that the services of my command and the howitzer were immediately necessary. To protect the passage of the command over Rogue River I marched back a distance of twelve miles arriving at camp after midnight, when a crossing was abandoned. I sent to you on the next morning for men and provisions, preparatory to a new attack. A severe snow storm rendering it necessary to leave upon the subsequent day or lose my animals caused me to return without delay to Fort Lane, confirmed in my decision as I was by the scanty state of our supplies, being in quantity hardly sufficient to subsist us to the settlements, my own having given out two days previously. With considerable difficulty and the loss of seven animals, most of whom died from cold and exhaustion, I reached this post yesterday.

2773. Smith, Donald K. "Detente and Death in the Modoc Lava Beds.", in possession of the author in either Folsom, CA or (5016 Walnut St.) Sacramento, CA, as of 1974.  
Abstract: Captain Jack (his Indian name being Kientepoos). In his youth he was known to be fun-loving and carefree and was a favorite of the inhabitants of Miner's St. in Yreka, where he spent considerable time and where he acquired his name, Captain Jack.  
  
Focuses on the murder of General Edward R. S. Canby and Reverend Eleazar Thomas, and the wounding of Alfred B. Meacham (chairman) of the peace commission at the hands of Captain Jack and his fellow negotiators on April 11, 1873. Based upon U. S. Congress House and Senate Executive Documents, newspaper accounts, and secondary sources.
2774. Smith, G. C., County Clerk. *Extract From the Grand Jury Report at the August Term, 1859, Mendocino County*. Mendocino County, CA: 1859.  
Notes: two copies: one is original, one is copy of the same; The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: 8-12 thousand "half-starved miserable creatures" (Indians) in Mendocino County and citizens with something to be done to keep them from "proaching about."
2775. Smith, General Persifor F. Letter to McDowell, Captain Irwin, 25 May 1850.  
Notes: 31st Congress, 2d Session. H. Ex. Doc. 1, part II. Ser. 595. 3d Division, Sonoma. Page 75-81.  
Abstract: Letter from Smith, General Persifor F. to Captain Irwin McDowell. A vessel, the Charles Cooper is now discharged at Benecia, a large cargo lumber, shipped by G. M. General from Bangor, Maine to San Francisco Bay. From a ... by the captain, the difference bet. expence

if landing his cargo at Benicia and San Francisco is, in money, in favor of the former \$9,600, and in time two months. "Every day's experience establishes the superiority of Benicia over every other point on the coast for a great military depot."

2776. Smith, Jane F. and Robert M. Kvasnicka, joint editors. *Indian-White Relations - A Persistent Paradox*. Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1976.

Abstract: Part 1: Deals with resources available in the National Archives and Records Service. The chapter discusses the "Indian-related" material, their use and a general appraisal of their contents (pages 13-42).

Part 3 is entitled "Indian collections outside the National Archives and Records Service" and includes the following articles:

- 1) "Artifacts and pictures as documents in the history of Indian-white relations."
- 2) "Major Indian record collections in Oklahoma."
- 3) "The Archives of the Duke Projects in American Indian oral history."

Part 5: Although this section deals with the years around 1934, there are a couple of articles relevant to our study. "The Reservation Policy: Too Little and Too Late." "John Collier and the Controversy over the Wheller-Howard Bill" (1933-1945).

Part 6 is entitled "Some Aspects of Twentieth-Century Federal Indian Policy" and includes the following articles: "John Collier and the Indian New Deal; an Assessment" and "The Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1972."

2777. Smith, Lieutenant F. A. 31 October 1877.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 7 un. 3-319.

Abstract: Letter from Smith to AAG, MDP, and Department of California. On account of reduction of garrison, the only drill practicable during month was Target Practice once each week.

2778. Smith, Lieutenant Fred A. 31 October 1877.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter sent. 7. 3-317.

Abstract: Letter from Smith, Commanding Post, to AAG, MDP and Department of California. In compliance with General Order No. 6, Military Division of the Pacific, series of 1875, I have honor to report that I have this day made examination of Subsistence Stores on hand this post, and find nothing that is liable to accumuidate.

2779. ———. Letter to Wagner, Captain Henry, 23 January 1878.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent 8:14-15. 3-320

Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Smith to Capt. Wagner, 1st Cavalry, Comd. of post. Having been much longer resident this post than yourself and having full opportunities to become acquainted with characer and intentions of the people hereabouts. I have honor to repor to you certain facts and observations which have come to my knowledge regarding the "Boundary lines" of the military reservation.

I am of opinion that unless the reservation is again surveyed, sufficient defined or laid out from the original notes and suitable stone monument placed to mark the Corners and Stations, that great amount of trouble and litigation will be caused in future by present supposed encroachment on what is now the reservation.

Corners and stations were originally marked by wooden stakes and posts, which have nearly all disappeared from rotting away and having them removed by interested parties, until exact whereabouts of any boundary line is merely a matter of conjecture and dispute.

Since original survey on east, where town of Bidwell has spring into existence and which side is the most irregular of any, having four or five short courses.

Disputes are likely to arrive at any time, on east between agents of U.S. and Jno. M. Sanders, Mr. McDonald, and others. On north H.O. Jopp and South by Diabell and Venning and others.

In present undefined state of boundaries the C.O. is powerless to make ejectments or present



encroachments and I have taken liberty, from my longer knowledge this state of affairs, to suggest that official and authenticated re. survey be made and boundary lines fully established with stone monuments, as means of preventing endless trouble in future, if not already too late.

2780. ———. 6 February 1878.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter sent by post quartermaster. September 1874- April 1882. Page 255. 4-385.

Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Smith, 12th Infantry, AAQM to Chief QM, MDP, and Department of California. Transm. herewith plans and estimate for two sets quarters (cottages) Commissary Storehouse and QM storehouse.

Are not requisite number officer's quarters for full strength of the garrison.

Comm. storehouse is a delapidated log building very secure, ready to tumble down and was formerly a company quarter when the old post was occupied, and the QM store house is in a similar condition.

2781. ———. 13 July 1878.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent by Post Quartermaster. September 1874 - April 1882. Page 299-300. 4-388.

Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Smith, AAQM to QM General, U.S.A. No new buildings have been erected during the year, the plans and estimate were forwarded for two sets officer quarters. Commissary storehouses and QM storehouses. All of which are very much needed. Latter two now used as such are rickety old buildings totally unfit for the purpose.

All officer quarters here at this two company post being two double sets of quarters. Full strength of garrison would be six company officers, one surgeon, and one chaplain.

I would suggest that when officers quarters are built they be single cottage quarters, as privacy is better secured therein. Sounds very audible thru partitions of double quarters.

Nearest rail point is Reno and CPRR, 200 miles distant over good road passable all seasons of year. Rates for freighting have been reduced to minimum owing to active competition and frequency of .. traveling to and from railroad.

Much improvement noted in new quality of clothing furnished. At this post we have had to work off large quantity of old, most of which came from Camp Warner.

I believe best quality of blouse and trouser material should be furnished and that enlisted men would gladly pay that extra cost of being able to present a neat exterior appearance.

Binder's horse and mule shoes seem to give best satisfaction. The goodenough shoe in my experience is used on scouts and active campaigns because of its being allowed to be fitted to the hoof cold.

I would suggest that band "Lawn mowers" be furnished to the different posts to keep the parade surroundings in good appearance. Such mowers use now furnished by mfgs. at very reasonable price.

2782. Smith, Michael Hoke. Letter to United States Congress, 15 February 1894.

Notes: 53rd Congress, 2nd Session, S. Ex. Doc.41. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 12.

Abstract: Hoopa Valley: Roads, "Letter from Secretary of Interior, transmitting copy of communication from Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with draft of bill for construction of Wagon Road on Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation."

2783. Smith, Reuben William III. "The Fort Kearney, South Pass, and Honey Lake Wagon Road." 1952. checked, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.

Abstract: Page 87: On September 11, 1857, an expedition reached Honey Lake Valley "after helping some emigrants on the way who had been attacked by Indians."

Page 96: In 1860, Lander, who was leading an expedition to improve the wagon road between Honey Lake and Humboldt River, was given the position of special agent to the Paiutes.

Pages 97-103: Describes Indian hostilities in Honey Lake Valley from 1859-1860.

Pages 106-107: Lander and Winnemucca, chief of the Paiutes, met August 21, 1860 and a truce was arranged, thus ending the Paiute War on 1860.

2784. Smith, Wayland H. "In Re California to Date." *Out West* vol 30, no 2 (1909).

Notes: pages 130-147

Abstract: Pages 32-33: Yurok Indians or Trinidad Band - These Indians were antagonistic to other Indians in Humboldt County, therefore they had to be provided land separately. They have been landless since the failure of their treaty concluded October 6, 1851 (which treaty shared the fat of all others at this time). There were only 36 Indians left, two of which already had land in their own name. Agent Kelsey induced the Vance Redwoods Lumber Company to sell 59.92 acres for \$1200. The land is fair with annual rainfall of 80 inches, it borders on the ocean - this is a fish-loving tribe.

Page 132: Blue Lake Band - 33 Indians in Humboldt County were known as the Blue Lake band. The special agent had great difficulty in buying land in this area for this badn due to the degree of barren land and the high price of fertile land. He finally succeeded in obtaining 29.5 acres of land fairly suitable and acceptable to the Indians from the Brizzard heirs for \$1500.

Page 132: The Congress by the Acts of June 21, 1906 (34 STAT.L, 225, 333) and April 30, 1908 (35STAT.L 70, 76) made provisions whereby homes have been provided for many homeless Indians, and a fair start in life afforded them. These acts, carrying appropriations amounting to \$150,000, were framed in consonance with the existing conditions in California where a tract of good land of two to ten in area is sufficient to afford support for a frugal family. Special Agent Kelsey was assigned the task of expending the money appropriated to purchase fertile land.

Page 133: Eel River Valley - In this Valley, in Humboldt County are 88 Indians left who are the remnants of 3 or 4 bands of once populous and two diverse stocks of the race, always inimical. Therefore, it was thought not to attempt to assemble them on once piece of land, but instead to buy several pieces of land. One was bought from Patrick Quinn is of such good quality, eight or ten families can be allotted there. Another tract of 80 acres is practically purchased at \$3000.

Pages 133-134: Cortina Band - This band has been in Colusa County since before the beginning of history. 46 years ago they were evicted from their homeland but settled as close as possible to it. For this band it was possible to purchase the land they occupied plus more acreage - making 480 acres - but the grantors reserved water privileges. The price was \$4,800 plus \$300 for fencing. The Indians are better pleased with this arrangement than they would have been with better land elsewhere.

Page 134: Smith River Band - There are 246 members of this group living now - they live in several groups along Smith River in Del Norte County. 240 acres was purchased for them but a protest was made that the price was too high (\$7,200). Investigations did not sustain this - but the Indians preferred other land - as they pointed out, they had been fish-eating people for ages and did not wish to be deprived of fishing facilities. A new selection was made of 163.96 acres at the same cost. The Indians expressed complete satisfaction with this latest provision.

Page 134: Pollasky or Millerton Band - Only 33 members of this band are living now. They live nearly Pollasky, Fresno County. They eke out their existance by agriculture and with tribute levied upon the salmon of the San Joaquin River. This largely influenced the purchase for them of 140 acres from Adam Bollinger across the river in Madera County, at a cost of \$1500. This tract contains garden land, 80 acres of hay land, and wood in abundance. Also, there is 80 acres of government land adjoining that purchase that is for their total use.

Page 135: Hopland band - Beneficiaries of the largess of the Roman Catholic Bishop of San Francisco, the 120 Hopland Indians have been living for some years on an 8 acre tract belonging to that prelate in Mendocino County. Most of the land in that area is held in large tracts and the white owners did not wish to sell, but the agent was able to secure a parcel from Jesse Daw at a cost of \$5750 for 630 acres. This land is about a mile in a direct line from the old village, and the Indians had expressed their willingness to accept allotments thereon. The land is fenced and adjoins some very poor government land that will be left open for the Indians.

Page 136: Upper Land Band - This band in Lake County is the largest rancheria in California. This has been the worst example of overcrowding, notwithstanding that they are one of the few bands that own their own land - due to the pressure of a Methodist preacher to buy while land was cheap. 284 members of this band live on 92 acres - with only a few arable acres to farm. 143.69 acres was purchased adjoining their rancheria for \$5000, by the agency. This land has a good stand of lumber and has a good site for a day school, which it is proposed to establish.

Page 136: Cahto band - The 88 members of this band have lived near Laytonville, Mendocino County for a long time. But, when the white people in the area discovered the government wanted to purchase some property for the Indians, the price of land in the area became prohibitive to buy. Therefore, with the approval of the Indians, arrangements were made to purchase 200 acres of good land not far distant from their old home. The cost was \$2500. Two bearing orchards are secured by this purchase.

Page 136: Point Arena Band - The 18 Point Arena Band Indians of Mendocino County were evicted from their homes on the Bree Ranch some years ago - then the Northern California Indian Association provided them a temporary home on the Garcia River. But Mr. Bree claimed that, too, although it was mostly steep banks and half covered with water from the river. Arrangements have been made to purchase 35 acres adjoining their village (where they were evicted) for \$2625. This land adjoins some on which there is a day school for Indians and this is obviated the necessity of moving either Indians or school.

Page 136: Quenoc, Laconomi, or Millerton Band - This 51 member band of Indians lived on the Phlan Ranch in Lake County for over 50 years. It was not possible to purchase the land on which their homes were located but 45 acres was purchased from the Central Counties Land Company for \$2000. The Indians have expressed a willingness to accept small allotments on the land.

Page 136: Rumsey Band - In a fairly good fruit district, with springs and a fine orange grove, the 74 acres of land now under purchase from W. B. and Mary A. Bayley will provide a good home for the 26 Indians known as the "Rumsey Band." They are in Yolo County. It is even thought that relatives of this band in Colusa county may wish to come here. The price of the land is \$2000.

From time immemorial the Colusa Band of Indians has lived along the Sacramento River in Colusa County. On September 9, 1851, they ceded their lands to the United States by treaty in return for a large quantity of goods and a tract of 20,000 acres along the river. But this treaty, like many others with California Indians, failed in the senate, and the Indians received nothing, yet they lost their lands. In 1851, 1000 of the tribe were living but today they only number 60 and live in two bands, grudgingly tolerated in the area. The smaller band has been enclosed in a barbed-wire fence on their burial mound, their only water being from a ten-foot well sunk among the graves. At this time it is hopeful to stop the extinction progressing so rapidly under the harassment. 40 acres of land, equal to any in Colusa County, has been purchased for them from Jeremiah Moymilon at \$3800.

2785. Sorenson, Cloyd and Richard Leroy. "Trade Beads: Powerful Companions of the Explorers." *Westners* vol 1.

Notes: pages 35-48; San Diego Corral Brand Book

Abstract: A brief yet concise history of the use and making of trade beads amongst American Indians and settlers. Very few references to California, yet what little information was given can be applied to Indian/White relations.

2786. Sorrel, Francis. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 2 August 1855.

Notes: Rg 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-176. J16.

Abstract: Letter from Sorrel, in charge of Fort Jones, temporarily, to Townsend. Since departure of Captain Judah events here have ranspired of a nature to render a report of same to Department HQ, together actions I have taken it temp. comdr. Immediately after Captain Jones depart for scene of hostilities, exasperated whites because so great that Indians all ages and sexes, whenever found, would willingly have been pacified.

The men whenever seen was either shot or hanged, and some of the latter were two who claimed to belong to one of the chiefs of othis valley, and who, visiting Yreka, were then seized and executed, solely on suspicion. At once the residence of this valley, i nfeare last the Indian here would retaliate, assemble in armed bodies with avowed purpose of "determinating" the miserable and unoffening people,. who, protesting that tho the saw with pain their innocent relatives so mercilessly dealt with by the whities, yet were anxious to live as formerly on terms of peace and friendship. Feeling it to be my duty both to restrain an impending outbreak and to protect there well-disposed Indian sfor the whities, I repaired to the spot wither in fear they and fled, and prevailed upon them to place themselves under my protection. This morning the entire band was brought in, and are now disarmed and located upon the military reservation. In view of these facts and of imperative necessity which, in order to secure their own safety, peace and quiet here, will closely confine them to the reservation. I have assumed the responsibility of supplying them with food consisting of flour and beef in such quantities as make for economy and as the requirements of nature may warrant. This I will continue to do as long as circumstances may render it necenary, or until the wishes of the Co md.g General or Captain Judah shall be made known to me.

When known that there is a manifest disposition on part of the larger number of Indian if this portion of California to resist the daily encroachments of the whites and when organized bands are openly in arms and already frenzied with rage, I trust it will seem to the Comdg. General the part of wisdom and humanity to prevent the fanatical tide from the Scott Vally Indians who yet wish to continue their friendly relations. Yesterday there arrived from Scott Bar. 19 women and children, who by the humane interference of several good citizens of that community, escaped with their lives, and made good their way here, where they now enjoy the protectiog hand of the Government. There, together with band I brought in today, consisting of Tyee Jack, the "old man" and his people, will smell the number now living here about 100.

Last night I received intelligence from some good citizens of Hambing Bar, Scott River that my presence was deemed required to preserve the lives of some 50 women and children. There collected, but as my absence from the post even under these circumstances is deemed inadmissible, I am obliged to relinquish them to their fate.

In conclusion, I most earnestly entreat the Comdg. General to bring to the notice of the Supt. Of Indian affairs for California the absolute necessary for presence of an Agent invested with full power and means to make suitable provision for the well dispose Indian here resident.

2787. ———. 20 October 1855.

Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-187.S-43.

Abstract: Letter from F. Sorrel, Asst. Surg., temporary command, Fort Jones, to Sir.

Encloses copy of letter received from Captain Judah. You will see that he contemplated elaving this post without a commissioned officer. This is my opinion would be unadvisable. The Indians are again collected here and yesterday one of the number who for many months has been absent from the valley. Made his appereance on a fine American colt, being the horse of a well known citizen of Rogue River Valley. I at once arrested him and lodged him in the guardhouse where he now awaits in chains, an investigation, I have now doubt myself that he had recently arrived from the scene of the disturbances there. Should he be found guilty and executed, hostilities will probably ensue. Enclosed is letter for Judah, dated October 15, 1855, from Russell's Mountain

House. After my arrival this evening two gentlemen named Beckman and Badge arrived from Jacksonville with news that this morning Mr. Soh (or Ash) brought in an express from Fort Lane to effect that some one hundred armed mounted Indians had appeared in in vicinity and sent word to "Sam" who with 35 warriors was for security in the garrison proper that if he did not come out and help fight the whites, they would attack him. Captain Smith had but about 35 effective men and Captain Harris's co. was sent for to come to his assistance. As matter of course, I make a straigh shoot for the Fort at an early hour in the morning. It is not known but a fight occurred in vicinity of the Fort this morning. Captain Terry, if there has been no fighting today, will probably be here tonight and give further intelligence.

Ther is some indication of protracted and general hostilities. I hope not to do behind time, and from all I have learned am glad I started when I did.

I think it more than possible that I shal send for Dr. Keeney (or Reeney) to join me as soon as he caomes; a day or two will determine this matter.

I think you had better take a copy of this and send on to the Genera.

I will write you by the first opportunity. The people of the valley are fated up within what I ask.

2788. Soule, Andrew. "Memories of the Plains, 1854." *Siskiyou Pioneer* vol 2, no 6 (1954).

Notes: pages 8-15

Abstract: On September 20, 1854, the settlers met soldiers at Clear Lake. They had told us of a [wagon] train that had been murdered at Bloody Point on Tule Lake. At the natural bridge on Lost River we were visited by 500 [Modoc] Indians wanting muck-a-muck [gifts and food]. We had none but eventually the Indians left after wrestling with whites. One white wrestled an Indian and beat him.

2789. Southern, May Hazel. "George Furman." *The Covered Wagon* (1970).

Notes: pages 34-39

Abstract: From an interview made with George Furman on September 12, 1930. Settlers of Millville learned of an impending Indian attack from a little Indian girl living with one of the settlers. The town sent to Shasta for help. The Indians were held up in a natural fort made from a group of blown down trees. After a few minutes fight a burning pine knot was thrown into the thicket, driving them out, and several Indians were killed. The Indians were fighting with bows and arrows. An old squaw would not come out and a man, thinking she was hiding a warrior, shot her. Also an account of an Indian who tried to kill the medicine man after three of his patients had died from his treatment.

2790. ———. *Our Storied Landmarks, Shasta County, California*. San Francisco, CA: P. Balakshin Printing Company, 1942.

Abstract: Page 10: A brief history of Bloody Island on the Sacramento River. Bloody Island was known for battles with Indians in 1844.

Pages 11-12: Describes problems Major Reading had with Indians in the 1840s. Mentions the Hudson Bay Fur Company and Fremont's Expedition with Kit Carson.

Pages 16-19: Major Reading becomes an Indian agent in 1852. A "Treaty of Peace" with the Indians in Shasta County is given. The treaty of Peace made by Wozencraft with the chiefs of the Noe-ma, Noema, Y-lac-ca, Noi-me, and Noi-me.

Page 24: In 1849, 150 Indians were used to dig for gold on Clear Creek.

Pages 28-54: Many descriptions of attacks by Indians on white settlers.

Pages 60-65: A history of Fort Reading, established in 1852 to protect settlers.

Pages 65-68: Describes the battle of Battle Rock in 1855.

Pages 68-100: Describes more battles between whites and Indians, including an attack by Indians on a stagecoach in 1856 near Hat Creek Stage Station, a brief history of Fort Crook (established in 1857), and the slaying of Mrs. Marie Dersch.

2791. Spencer, Miss. Dorcas. Letter to Miss Tabor, 3 October 1911.  
Notes: Letter from California Historical Society Library  
Abstract: A general letter of consolation to Miss Tabor on her mother's death and mentioning happening in New Mexico, writer says she will visit the Colusa area and all the ranches in the Collett's jurisdiction.
2792. Spier, Leslie. *The Ghost Dance of 1870 Among the Klamath of Oregon*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1927.  
Abstract: The author tells of the ghost dance of 1870, interaction with the white man, origination of one dance from the Northern Paiute, the spreading of the dance and a detailed description of the dance,
2793. Sproull, Harry V. *Modoc Indian War* Lava Beds National History Association, 1969.  
Abstract: Page 1: Modocs are part of the Pacific Coast tribe called Lalacas "of the Lutumanian linguistic stock." Klamath are also part of the tribe. In 1800 a division between the tribes occurred with a war between Klamaths and Modocs. 600 Modocs split from the main band.  
Page 2: The first white explorer was John Charles Fremont in 1840-something. In 1851 gold was discovered in Greenhorn Creek near the town of Yreka.  
In 1852 the Modocs ambushed a wagon train. A wagon train of 65 men, women, and children was attacked and 64 were killed at Bloody Point. 17 white men tried to get revenge on the tribe by inviting them to dinner, to prove to the Indians that there were no hard feelings. 46 Indians wouldn't eat the food for fear of poisoning. The whites became anxious and shot down their guests. 43 Indians were killed. Historians traced 300 white deaths by Modocs from 1845 to 1872.  
In 1864 a treaty was signed by all Basin Indians. All Indians would stay at Klamath Reservation. Food, clothes, and blankets were to be distributed. The Indians in return were to give up all of their land rights around the reservation. One main problem was the constant fighting between the Modocs and Klamaths.  
Page 5: In 1865 "Kientpoos" or Captain Jack's followers left the reservation and returned to Lost River to find their land taken over by whites. They then demanded "rent on their land." In 1866 and 1867 agents tried to get the Modocs back on the Klamath Reservation but failed. Finally Meacham used army force with success. The agreement lasted only three months. This time when Captain Jack left he took 371 followers. Some came back to the reservation but there were still 200 at large. Captain Jack, during treaty talks, requested their own reservation on Lost River. If this was done by the government Jack promised Meacham they would not sell their women for prostitution and would accept jurisdiction from the army. T. B. Odeneal made the decision not to let the Modocs have their own reservation and sent out Captain James Jackson with 40 men to bring back the Modocs to the reservation.  
On November 29, 1872, there was a surprise attack on Captain Jack's camp on Lost River. One Indian was killed and there were eight casualties in the army. 17 settlers were also killed due to the neglect of the army not warning people in the basin of the attack. All 17 were men.  
On December 21, 1872, there was a brief attack at Land's Ranch. An ammunition train was attacked by Indians from Fort Bidwell. Two troopers were killed and five wounded.  
On January 17, 1873, 225 regulars and 104 volunteers were to attack at the stronghold. Captain

Bernard missed Hospital Rock, was too close to stronghold, and was pinned down. Low fog hurt the army's plans but they still followed through. Sharp lava and trenches were a bad environment for the soldiers to fight. The Indians couldn't be seen and the attack was stopped. The army had 26 casualties, the volunteers had 11, and the Indians had none.

On March 10, 1873, General Canby demanded that Captain Jack meet him at Fairchild's Ranch. Captain Jack never came. The army pursued the problem and also stationed 800 men throughout the valley, feeling it would "expedite further negotiations." A peace officer was sent to the Modocs having 11 yes votes and the others against it. They felt there were too many rumors about the army to consent, even though Captain Jack spoke against a plan to murder all of the commissioners at a meeting.

April 11, 1873 was a meeting with the commissioners. Canby, Thomas, Dyer, and Meacham were to represent the government. All were warned by Winema of the plan. The tribe used Boston Charley and Bogus Charley as decoys; they walked with the commissioners to the meeting. The Indians that represented the tribe were Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Hooker Jim, Ellen's Man George, Shacknasty Jim, and Black Jim. The Modocs asked for their own reservation. The morning was full of negotiations and after noon Captain Jack jumped for the attack. Two Indians, Barncho and Slolux, brought in rifles to the tent. Canby was shot twice, Thomas was shot by Boston Charley and Bogus Charley, Schonchin attacked Meacham and Shacknasty Jim jumped on Meacham after he was shot. Canby and Thomas were killed. Meacham was shot three times and partially scalped. All their clothes were stripped. Lt. W. L. Sherwood was shot down at Mason's camp at Hospital Rock by Curly Headed Doctor, Steamboat Frank, and another unidentified man. The plan was to kill all the officers, but it was not carried through. Chief of Staff Sherman ordered the Modocs to be exterminated.

Second battle of stronghold - The number of troops was 675. The first day of the attack they lost three soldiers (killed) and had six wounded. On April 15, much of the time was spent preparing for attacks by building lava forts. During the night the Modocs escaped the army's force by "moving out through a natural trench that led to the south - toward the Schonchin lava flow." The army didn't realize the move until later the next day.

April 26, 1873, the Thomas-Wright massacre. The Modocs made a surprise attack on a scouting party. Five officers were killed, 20 enlisted men were killed, and 16 were wounded. Col. Jefferson C. Davis ordered detachments through the lava beds and doubled his men around Tule Lake. This caused the Modocs to use cave water (only about 100 caves in the area) but the supply was limited. They then moved south.

When the Modocs moved south to Dry Lake they found a scouting force. They planned a sneak attack on the soldiers at dawn. On May 10, 1873 the army was prepared for the attack. Warm Springs Indians attacked the Modocs from the rear. One Modoc was killed breaking through the Warm Springs Indians' line. They also lost their 24 pack animals that had their ammunition. The army lost 10 men, five killed and five wounded. Hooker Jim and 13 warriors left and headed toward Sheep Mountain. Captain Jack and 33 warriors stayed at Dry Lake until Major Mason and Captain Hasbrouck arrived with a force of 300 men. On May 16 Captain Jack and his men escaped during the night.

On May 22, 1873 Hooker Jim and his band surrendered at John Fairfield's ranch. They volunteered to scout for Captain Jack and his 33 men.

On June 1, 1873 Captain Jack gave himself up to Major Trimble. They were taken back to Davis' camp. Four were killed by two white men on the way there.

On June 12, 1873, they were moved from the peninsula camp to Fort Klamath in Oregon. On the way Curly Headed Jack shot himself.

The only Modocs who had to stand trial were John Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, and Slolux. The others who volunteered their services were exempted. The Modocs acted as their own attorney. From July 1 to July 9 there was a court trial with the verdict of "guilty" and the sentence of "death by hanging." The execution was set for October 3, 1873. President Grant changed the sentences of Barncho and Slolux to life in prison, but all others were executed on the day of October 3. The members of the tribe were forced to watch. They were then exiled to Quapaw Indian Reservation in Oklahoma.

"... most expensive war, considering the per-capita-of-the-enemy, ever fought by U.S. troops." (William Henry Boyle, Personal Observations on the Conduct of the Modoc War, page 8) 160 casualties for whites, 48 army casualties (including 7 officers). Estimated total cost to the government of \$5,000,000. Sixteen Indians were killed during the war, "including 1 suicide and four hangings. Each Indian killed cost \$40,000. The reservation the Modocs asked for on Lost River cost at the most \$20,000." The last six pages are maps of all the fights that the army and the Modocs fought from 1872 to 1873.

2794. Stanford, Governor Leland. Letter to Wright, General George, 27 June 1862.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 20. 2-83. C138.  
Abstract: Letter from Gov. Stanford to Brig. Gen. Wright. Forwards copy of commun. addressed to him from citizens of Chico and Butte County. Requests company of Infantry be sent to assist citizens to put end to Indian outrages. Also requests 500 muskets to arm citizens to protect themselves. Printed in War Records. Outrages have committed on Rock Creek and vicinity. Have heard from private source that the bodies of children referred to have been found brutally murdered. Requests 5000 stand of arms to enable citizens of different counties to protect themselves from Indian outrages and to relieve you of frequent demands. The state has not one stand at her command, this communication will be handed you by Dr. S.W. Sproal, highly respectable citizen of Butte County, who will more fully explain affairs as they now exist in said county.  
Petition to his excellency, Leland Stanford, Governor of California. At meeting of citizens of Chico and Vicinity held June 26, 1862 to adopt measures putting stop to depredations now being committed by the mountain Indians at Rock Creek, Butte Creek, and adjacent country undersigned were appointed a committee to petition your excellency for men and means, ammo and arms to assist our citizens in quelling these Indian outrages.  
Your petition would resp. represent that these Indians have been robbing and killing our citizens and for protection of our lives a property we invoke government aid. On 25th inst. Thomas Allen, a teamster, was killed and scalped on road from Stratton's Mill to Keeper's, his four mules shot. A valley Indian accompanied him also shot but escaped. Three children, a boy and two girls, were gathering blackberries on Rock Creek, about six miles east of Shasta Road, when in searching for them, three horses were found shot, but the children gone, leaving evidence of a struggle for their escape. Portions of their dresses were found near the horses. These children are now doubtless in possession of the Indians. Parties are now in pursuit of them, but it is difficult to obtain arms and means enough to successfully pursue them. J.S. Henning, Chairman, E.B. Pond, George West, S.U. Sproal, H.H. Johnson.
2795. Staniford, Edward F. "California Indians: A Critique of Their Treatment by Historians." *Ethnohistory* vol. 18 (1971).  
Notes: Copy in Hearst File  
Abstract: Pages 199- 125: Staniford's critique examines four distinct areas in which historians have distorted impressions of the California Indians: 1) misstatement 2) misconception 3) omission 4) disparagement. In his conclusion, Staniford proposes that in the future the historian must join forces with other disciplines (anthropology, sociology) and in this way develop a more comprehensive and balanced view of the California Indians.



2796. Stanton, Edwin M. Letter to Grant, Lieutenant General, 18 August 1864.  
Notes: Official Records. Ser. J. L, Part II, 949.  
Abstract: Letter from Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton to Lt. Gen. Grant, War Department, Washington City. No complaint re: Gen. McDowell's administration of the Department and had not heard that his administration was objectionable to any one. He appears to be acting in entire harmony with Governor of California. "There had been frequent applications for the removal of General Wright, but as his administration was acceptable to the Department they were for a long time resisted." [McDowell, "is believed to be an officer of good administrative faculty, although unfortunate in the field, and to be rigidly honest."
2797. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1864.  
Notes: 40 Congress, 2 session. House Executive. Document 1, vol. 2. Series set no. 1324.  
Abstract: Page 129: General Orders No. 33, Headquarters, Department of California, May 30, 1867.  
II. On October 22, 1866, Lieutenant J.F. Small, 1st Cavalry, commanding expedition from Camp Bidwell with twenty-five men Company A, first Cavalry, and twenty-two men, Company I, first Oregon Infantry, under command of First Lieutenant Oatman, attacked camp of some seventy Indians near Lake Abert, Oregon, and after fight of three hours duration, over very rough ground, the cavalry having to dismount, put the Indian to flight. Fourteen warriors killed thirty squaws and four children captured, 12 lodges burned, three taken. By instruction of Lieutenant Small, no women or children were killed. Two soldiers and a Klamath guide wounded.  
  
III. On December 5, 1866, after scout of ten days from Camp Bidwell, Sergeant Buckley, Company A, first Cavalry, with six men, captured twenty head cattle from Indian in Surprise Valley. Indian escaped, scouting party impeded in movements by snow.  
  
VI. February 12, 1867, Captain Samuel Munson, 9th Infantry commanding post, started from Camp Bidwell with thirty-three men, Company A, first U.S. Cavalry, fourteen men Company C, ninth Infantry, a guide, three citizens and post surgeon. On sixteenth found Indian trail, followed it into and surprised Indian camp. Five Indians killed, two prisoners. Commanded by Munson. Acting Assistant Surgeon. W.B. Dods, D. Hoag, guide, and Sergeant R. Barrett, Company A, first Cavalry and James Whelan, Company C, ninth Infantry for energy and gallantry displayed during the expedition. Private Edward Pengally, Company A, first Cavalry noted by Munson for gallant conduct in single combat with an Indian.  
  
Page 133: Abstract of Indian combat; October 30, 1866, Lieutenant J.F. Small, first Cavalry, near Lake Albert, fourteen Indians killed, two soldiers wounded. February 20, 1867, Captain S. Munson, ninth infantry, near Surprise Valley, five Indians killed, two captured.  
  
Page 140-141: Small's letter to Munson, October 30, 1866, describes fight above.  
  
Page 148-149: Munson's letter Major John P. Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of California, commands first Sergeant Richard Barrett, Company A, first Cavalry.
2798. Stanton, Edwin M. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1865.  
Notes: Official Record. Series 1, L, part II. 1271.  
Abstract: Page 1271: Letter, R.C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Pacific, Special Orders No. 140, San Francisco, June 30, 1865.  
Major Robert S. Williamson, chief engineer, headquarters, with his surveying party, will proceed via Fort Crook to make recommendation of country between site of post to be established at head of Surprise Valley and station at Smoke Creek, in Honey Lake Valley, and thence of all roads leading from Honey Lake Valley to Idaho Territory. Necessary escort will be furnished him by Major Henry B. Mellen, commanding Sub-District of the Siskiyou and officer commanding at Smoke Creek. In addition to topographic recommendation, Major Williamson will obtain all reliable information possibly related to number, abode, charity of Indian tribes and of relation

between them and whites inhabited of that region, especially on lines of emigration to Idaho Territory and from Chico to the Humboldt River, Nevada Territory.

2799. Stanton, Edwin M. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1866.

Notes: 39th Congress, 2 Session, H. Ex. Doc. 1. 774P. 1285.

Abstract: Report of Major General H. W. Halleck, Comdg. Military District of the Pacific, October 18, 1866.

Page 31: In northwestern California, the Indians are generally quiet and the posts at Camps Wright, Gaston and Lincoln are kept up on account of the Indian Reservations in the vicinity of each. Since my report of August 4 the post on Humboldt Bay has been broken up. Camps Bidwell, Warner, and Fort Klamath are in hostile Indian country and convenient for sending out scouting parties. In Report of May General Irwin McDowell, re. Department of California, October 18, 1866. Many Indian kept on sand spit opposite Fort Humboldt, have been sent to Round Valley. Volunteers all mustered out and reg. forces have taken their places. Everything is quiet in the district and no immediate trouble anticipated unless the whites provoke it. Says that after Fort Humboldt is reduced to a mere depot only two posts will remain in the Humboldt District. Camp Lincoln (one company) near Crescent City and the Smith River Reservation and Fort Gaston on the Trinity near the Hoopa Valley Reservation.

Page 32: District of California (no. of Tejon Pass, except for District of Humboldt.)

Page 33: The station at Fort Crook (except a squad of men attached there from Camp Bidwell) has been abandoned. McDowell: "There is, I think, no danger to any of the settlements in the late district of California; the only apprehensions are from the settlers in the vicinity of Fort Reading."

2800. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1866.

Notes: 39 Congress, 2nd Session. H. Ex. Doc. 1. 774 p. 1285.

Abstract: Major General Irwin McDowell reports for the District of California, October 18, 1866 to Lt. Col. R.N. Scott, Asst. Adj. Gen. Hq, Military Division of the Pacific.

Page 32: The Dist. of California includes the state north of Cajon Pass, except for the Dist. of Humboldt.

Page 33: McDowell: "There is, I think, no danger to any of the settlements in the late distrust of California; the only apprehensions are from the settlers in the vicinity of Fort Reading."

2801. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War* 1866.

Notes: 39 Congress, 2 session. H. Ex. Doc. 1 p. 774.

Abstract: Report of Major General H. W. Halleck, Commanding , Military Division of the Pacific, October 18, 1866. Camps Bidwell, Warner and Fort Klamath are in hostile Indian country and are convenient for sending out scouting parties.

Report of Major General Irwin McDowell for Department of California, October 18, 1866 to Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters, Military District of the Pacific. The station at Fort Crook (except for a squad of men attached there from Camp Bidwell) has been abandoned.

2802. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War Ad Interim and General of U.S. Army* 1867.

Notes: 40th Congress, 2d Session, H. Ex. Doc. 1, 2v. 1324-1325.

Abstract: Report of Major General H.W. Halleck, September 2, 1867, Military Division of the Pacific.

Page 70: Posts in study area 1 Camp Bidwell, Camp Gaston, Camp Lincoln, Camp Wright.

Pages 71-72: No actual hostilities past year with Indians except near Camp Bidwell, those of them near Camp Gaston and Lincoln have been quite restless, and are restrained only by the presence of troops. Irwin McDowell, Bvt. Major Gen., Commanding, Department of California. September 14, 1867.

Page 122: The company of artillery having been transferred from Fort Humboldt, more economical with the limited force now in the district to send settlers in the district of Humboldt alarmed several times during the year and have asked for more troops, but, for peace has thus far been maintained while they were trying to arrest him for horse stealing. Frank fled to the hills, as did tribe to which he belonged, fearing retaliations from whites. Serious trouble was imminent, but another by good management of Major Bowman, 9th Inf.

Page 123: Camp Wright, Round Valley. Everyone quiet. Only difficulty caused by white settlers who claim to be there on invitation or by authorization of a former superintendent of Indian affairs. Have introduced liquor and interfered with and embarrassed troops in performance of duty. If Indian department can not remove these intruders it will be difficult for military to continue to preserve order.

Page 123: Camp Bidwell, Surprise Valley, until recently commanded by Captain Munson, 9th Infantry, who has well discharged all his duties, troops have been sent out by him have been successful in several combats, and the camp has given effectual protection and whose farms now afford abundant supplies of grain, not only for the troops at this camp, but also for Camp Warner, Oregon. Company of 1st Cavalry formerly making part of this post, has been relieved by a company of the 8th Cavalry and has left for the Department of the Columbia. This camp is part of the District of Summit Lake, Commander, Private Colonel Brackett, Major's first Cavalry, Camp McGarry, Nevada. It's inexpensively built of wood by labor of the troops, but it is as comfortable as its probably temporary character requires. Headquarters Department of California. Irwin McDowell, Private Major General Commanding. Dated September 14, 1867.

2803. Starr, A. W. "Abraham Dubois Starr, Pioneer California Miller and Wheat Exporter." *California Historical Society Quarterly* vol. 27 (September 1948).

Notes: Page 193-202.

Abstract: Page 194-195: A.W. Starr had interest in Buckeye mill in Marysville beginning in 1853. In 1858 Teegarden and Co. listed as its owner, with A.W. Starr as proprietor. A steam mill with three run of stone. by 1861 the Marysville Directory lists the mill under A.D. Starr and Co. In late 1860 Starr decided to begin construction of large mill in South Vallejo. He sold 2/3 interest in Buckeye at that time. He sold remaining interest in Buckeye in 1875.

Page 196: In 1871 A.D. was joined in the Vallejo Mill by bro. Captain Aug. W. Starr, who became manager of the mill. [See George H. Morrison, "Data regarding the great Flour Milling Industry of California," Ms Bancroft Library] Morrison said Starr flour highly regarded in U.K., particularly in Ireland and Central America, Tahiti and is exported to almost every part of world to which S.F. send her shipping.

Page 197: In 1883 Starr and Co. was incorp. New mill and wheat exporting business built on Carquinez Strait at what Starr called Whertport (Now part of Crockett)

Page 199: From 1877-1897 the great era of wheat for California. No serious drought those from autumn produced over 40 million bushels. In 1873 came the financial panic which started great depression of the 90's, lasting almost to end of the century. In 1893 Starr and Co. had sold many cargos of wheat to Liverpool buyers under contracts with time clause. Ships he claimed enroute for long time. Meanwhile price declined to half price at time of sale. Because of time clause Brit. buyers refused to accept delivery of grains, forcing Starr and Co. into bankruptcy.

Page 200: Gold year G.W. McNear and Co. acquired the South Vallejo Mill and Wheatport plant of Starr and Co. Later acquired by California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Co.

2804. Starr, Captain Augustus W. Letter to Drum, Colonel Richard Cloyd, 1 August 1863.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 25. 1-122. S-172.  
Abstract: Letter from Starr to Drum. Want 3000 carbine ball cartridges old pattern. Requisition by mail.
2805. ———. Letter to Drum, Colonel Richard Cloyd, 10 August 1863.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letter Received. Box 25. 2-120. S98.  
Abstract: Letter from Starr to Drum. Acknowledges receipt of your communication of 3d inst. Have just returned from expedition out on Humboldt Road. Found a few friendly Indians whom we brought in, but no hostile ones. Have between 500-600 Indians here now. Citizens of Butte County are very bitter against the Indians. Enclosed find resolutions passed at a mass meeting. Wish for instructions as to what course I shall take if the Indians not removed within the specified time, provided they should attempt to carry out that resolution.  
Indians that committed the depredations are what is called the Mill Creek tribe. They are supposed to live on Deer Creek now, where I propose going in a few days. On cover: Respectfully referred to Mr. Hausen for his information and advice. An enclosure is a newspaper clipping of proceedings of mass meeting held at Pence's Ranch, July 27, 1863
2806. ———. Letter to Hooker, Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose E., 4 September 1863.
2807. ———. Letter to Purdy, E. Sparrow, 3 December 1863.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 25. 2-121. S144. See War of the Rebellion, Ser. I, Vol. L, Part II, 691.  
Abstract: Letter from Starr to Purdy, AAG, Hq, Department of the Pacific. Camp Bidwell. In obedience to Special Order of the Ga., Comdg., Department of the Pacific. I left Camp Bidwell November 19, 1863 with 16 men and horses of Co. F, 2nd Cavalry, C.V. passing thru Pence's Yankee Hill, Cherokee, Hubbard's (on north Fork Feather River) Oregon City, Oroville, and Nimshaws Ranch, returning by way of Oroville to Camp Bidwell; arrived there November 23 having captured enroute 20 Indians that had run away from the Round Valley Reservation. Found it very difficult to capture them, as information had been send in advance of us that we were coming. The country very rough and the people more disposed to secrets them than to give us information of their hiding places. These Indians have formerly been living with white men or whom are called Squaw Men. Left Camp Bidwell November 25 with nine men and one government team enroute for the reservation at Round Valley with 30 Indians going via Tehama, Lacock's and Mountain House, arrived there on 28 November and turned them over to the Supervisor. Found the res. in march better condition than there in September last. About 1100 Indians well housed for winter and appeared to be well cared for. All were busy in building fences and putting the reservation in order. Found by inspection in storehouse abundance of provisions of all kinds, I should think, to subsist the Indians on during the winter. Trail over the mountains was very rough and difficulties to travel; having to pass over snow one to three feet for four miles. Another storm, I presume, will make the trail impassable. Left Round Valley November 29 to return to Camp Bidwell, arrived there December 2, at 12 midnight.
2808. ———. Letter to Wright, General George F., 7 March 1864.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 27. 2-142. S23.  
Abstract: Letter from Starr to Wright, Camp Bidwell. I acknowledge receipt of your communication 4th inst., and would respectfully report that I have investigated report of Indian depredations o Butte Creek and find them very much exaggerated. Have sent detachments out in various directions scouting for Indians. Have been informed that four white men disguised as Indians in vicinity Butte Creek and that they had been robbing cabins and shot one man. Therefore I presume they are the Indians that have alarmed the people of Butte Creek, as scouting parties have been unable to find signs of Indians.

I have made two expeditions in quest of band of Indians known as the Mill Creeks; to try to capture them, but without success. First expedition discovered by spies and they fled and were not able to find them. The country being very rough and mountainous, found it necessary to leave our horses and travel on foot.

According to best information I should judge there were not more than eight or ten warriors known as the Mill Creeks. They have large range of country to come[sic] in and some of it almost impracticable for white man to travel over. I have rendered all assistance required, or thought necessary.

In regard to report of the people of Butte Creek, I find there is very little reliance to be placed in them, as they are exaggerated and conflicting.

I do not think there is any cause for alarm in regard to Indian depredations on Butte or its vicinity.

2809. Starr, Captain Augustus W. *Post Return of Troops Which Abandoned Camp Bidwell En-Route for Camp Union, Sac.* Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916 1864.  
Abstract: Reports abandonment of Camp Bidwell. Moved to Camp Union, Sacramento, CA. Camp broken up SO #77, April 11, 1864. Department of the Pacific Order received April 13. "Temporary abandoned Camp Bidwell, Chico, CA 19th April 1864."
2810. Stearns, A. K. "Early Settlement of Magalia." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 8, no 2 (1967).  
Notes: pages 10-11  
Abstract: In the spring of 1850, Abram Decker was killed by Indians at Big Spring near Magalia. He was the first white man to die there.
2811. Stearns, R. E. C. "Aboriginal Shell Money." *Overland Monthly* vol 11, no 4 (1873).  
Notes: pages 335-344  
Abstract: Shell money used by Indians on Western and Eastern Coasts. Where now an Indian woman or canoe are worth so many blankets, it used to be strings of shells. Some shells distinguished by California Indians as jewels are to whites.
2812. Steele, Mabel Frances. "Early Pioneers - The Abrams Family." *Siskiyou Pioneer* vol 4, no 1 (1968).  
Notes: pages 18-20  
Abstract: In 1849, near Big Bend Creek, pilfering Indians entered James Abrams camp, taking almost everything. Being near winter, this created a hardship on the party.
2813. Stellman, Louis J. "Ishi, the Lonely." *Sunset* vol 28 (1912).  
Notes: pages 107-110  
Abstract: Article about Ishi including his history and quotes him about being lonely and his feelings of "home" at the Museum.
2814. Stevens, Robert J. *Report of Colonel Robert J. Stevens, Special Commissioner to Make an Investigation and Report Upon Indian Affairs in California.* Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1868.  
Abstract: Page 12: Major Bowman, Commandant at Fort Humboldt thought that the Indians needed protection from bad white men. He also thought they should be settled and protected somewhere where white people did not want the land.
2815. Stewart, George Rippey. *The California Trail.* 1st Ed. ed. New York: McGraw Hill, 1962.  
Abstract: Page 138-140: Humboldt Sink "...a maze of sloughs, swamps, marshy meadows, and salt lakes." Fifteen miles ahead lay the 40 mile desert. No grass, no water. A week or more took you up along the Truckee. Water and grass but steady uphill pulling. Had to cross Truckee away from the rough boulder strewn fords. When you turned away from the river above the meadows by the road thru the valley the pulling was hard along mountain sides, with ups and downs. But the troublesome Paiutes were left behind. Then to Bear Valley and across the pass, crossing which took two or three days. On west side rough downhill going with danger of broken tongues and axles. Then you eased the wagons down into Bear Valley at Emigrants Gap (still known as that.)

Beyond Bear Valley it took week or more working way along forested ridges, up and down two canyons and out thru the foothills.

Page 139: Mileage from Junction West of Humboldt Sink. Truckee Route - 195 miles to Johnson's Ranch, plus 44 miles from the latter to Sutter's Fort. Total equals 239 miles. Carson Route - 30 miles from Junction to Carson River (Ragtown), 155 miles from Carson River to Placerville, plus 55 miles to Sutter's Fort. Total equals 270 miles. Truckee and Carson Routes divided at the Humboldt Sink.

Page 173: Owner of Johnson's Ranch, (about 40 miles north of Sutter's Fort) described by one emigrant as "a rough sailor, dwelling in a dirty, little hut, and surrounded by naked Indians...." Could buy beef on the hoof at Johnson's Ranch.

Page 207: Truckee Route presented its four fold barrier-desert, canyon, pass, downslope. Carson Route - desert, and pass equally arduous but difficult to carry on was largely eliminated, its river crossings cut to three - Downslope also easier. Since distance to California about same either way, Carson Route offered definite advantages.

Page 268: On whole, the desert crossing to the Truckee seems to have been accomplished with less loss than that to the Carson. But Truckee Route was more difficult farther on. It had at first 27 troublesome river crossings. Later, some of them were eliminated. Pass also more difficult on Carson Route.

Page 282: In 1849 Indians not greatly involved and the cav. figured only in that Major Rucker was an officer of First Dragoon and used some of his men in the relief parties. Relief party on the Truckee met with a surprise. As late as September 25 the emigrants reported coming in over Truckee Route at rate of 100 wagons a day, but relief party, pressing on over the pass in early October, found only a few pack trains. Emigrants over Truckee Route had stopped. No relief needed. Following orders, commander of party swung south and joined others working on Carson Route. But the real crisis was building on the Lassen Route.

Page 292: In 1849, Stewart calculates that by Lassen Route, 8000; by Truckee, 7000; by Carson, 6000.

Page 297: In 1850's the Truckee Route was little used. Almost all used the Carson Route. Only a few used Lassen's Route (called Greenhorn Cutoff)

Page 306: The Truckee Route, which had been the only trail until 1848 fell into disuse. Few people used it in 1850 and after 1852 it was practically abandoned until opening of Dutch Flat-Donner Lake Road in 1864.

2816. ———. *John Pheonix, Esq., The Veritable Squibob; a Life of Captain George H. Derby*. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1937.  
Abstract: Pages 61-62: Work of surveying post occupied another week, and in addition D. found time to earn something on the side by surveying the new town of Kearny, which some local landowners decided to lay out. The Lt. took his pay in form of city lots. Was to bemoan his bargain, for even today one may stand on the site and look in every day without seeing a single habitation of man.
2817. Stewart, George Rippey. *Ordeal by Hunger*. Boston, Mass.: Houghton-Mifflin, 1960.  
Abstract: Extract from Edwin Bryant's "What I Saw in California" journal 1846. October 28, Sutter's Fort - Mr. Reed arrived at Sutter's Fort. Sutter supplied him with pack animals, food, and two Indian vaqueros. Met Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and left 9 horses and one Indian at their camp to

be picked up on way back. The two whites and one Indian and 22 horses continued on. The next night both Indians fled, taking with them three horses. The Reed family lived in half-cabin with their servants/teamsters and Stanton and his two Indians.

2818. Stillman, Dr. J. D. B. "Seeking the Golden Fleece." *Overland Monthly* vol 11, no 3 (1873).  
Notes: pages 226-233  
Abstract: Extracts from old letters tell story of trip up the Sacramento River in October 1849. In Butte Creek area whites encountered four naked Indians. Soon 100 Indian men and boys were following whites as they boated down river. Indian chief asked in Spanish what they wanted, and the whites asked where the headwaters of the rivers were. Whites thre besquits in water and traveled on. Met Indians again later and exchanged gifts with them.
- Whites traveled five days on river to Indian fishery at Lassen cut-off. Bought salmon from Indians. Indians let whites through fishery dam. Boat cougth on dam. Whites paid with fishhooks for damage to dam. Indians gathered whitle whites ate and consumed leftovers. Whites saw prarie fire (set by Indians?). Met more Indians who helped tow the whites' boat. Whites entertained Indians with target practice at tree.
2819. Stillson, Jerome. Letter to Newton Booth, April 1873, California State Archives, Sacramento.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento  
Abstract: Re: The Governor feelings about the Modoc hostilities.
2820. Stillwell, Dr. J. D. B. "Seeking the Golden Fleece." *Overland Monthly* vol 11, no 4 (1873).  
Notes: pages 297-305  
Abstract: June 2, 1850. Doctor rode to Norris Rach, six miles up American Fork. A great number of Indians there, are no better than slaves to Norris who has absolute authority over them. One Indian stabbed another. Offender was hunted and almost shot, waiting to see if other Indian died (pg 305).
2821. Stoddard, Michael. "The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation and Vincent Geiger."1961. checked, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Red Bluff Union High School  
Abstract: Chapter 1, pages 1-5: Speaks of the history of the North American Indians from the period of the first English settlers in New England and the struggle they had with white colonizers across the sea. Conflict between Indians was due to great population of natives in the U.S., also the explosive settlement of California. During the gold rush, Indians attacked white settlements, forced to do so by hunger and mischievous whites who supplied them with liquor. White settlers called for protection by the army. Battles took place in remote parts of the states. To clean out troublesome tribes there were Indian wars and hunts. By 1850, Indian attacks had become so numerous that Federal troops could no longer cope with them. The state malitia was called out to combat the problem. On March 3, 1853, a bill was passed by U.S. Congress that provided for the establishment of five military reservations for Indian purposes. During the next ten years the reservation system grew and the Indian problem diminished, due to the leadership of Superintendent Thomas J. Henley. The main purpose of the new reservations was to provide a secluded place for isolating Indians from the white nation.
- Chapter 2, pages 6-9: Talks about the northern reservation. Mr. Henley was called upon to take speedy action in reference to the Indians in the presence of the whites. Mr. Henley assured beseechers that as soon as he had funds for a reservation passed by congress, he would establish one in the north. Mr. Henley appointed a prominet Tehama County citizen, Henry L. Ford to choose a sit for the new reservation. The name of the Indian tribe Nome Lackee means running water. The Nome Lackees were a tribe of northern California. They spoke the same language. The tribe was reduced to less than 300.
- Chapter 2, pages 16-26: This chapter talks about Vincent E. Geiger and the westward movement.

Summary of life of Vincent E. Geiger, appointed Indian agent at the Nome Lackee Reservation with a salary of \$3,000 yearly. It became apparent as the years progressed that Geiger was not well qualified for the office of Indian agent. In a petition to the secretary of the Interior of February 24, 1859, the citizens of Tehama Township claimed that under the management of the present agent and the worthless horde whom he employs the establishment has become a disgrace and a nuisance.

Chapter 3, pages 10-14: Nome Lackee became the focal point of the reservation system. The exact location of Nome Lackee was lost in the jumble of history. In December 1854 there were about 200 Indians on the reservation. By the end of 1855 the Indian population on the post had risen to 1000. It became necessary to isolate certain Indians from others, so a new reservation was established in the coast ranges west of Nome Lackee. It was called the Nome Cult Reservation.

Chapter 3, pages 27-33: Gives details about the Wells murder case. Geiger was replaced by Eugene Howard, a well-known citizen of Red Bluff. Geiger took up the best portion of Nome Lackee Reservation for a ranch, got it surveyed outside the reservation by democratic surveyers and fenced it with reservation funds. Captain A. S. Wells of Well's Ferry came along and set down among the group. Geiger and Wells got into a heated arguemtn. Wells made a remark about Bragg. Geiger pulled a knife and stabbed Wells. Wells died on October 16.

Chapter 4, pages 33-39: Speaks about the reservation and the monument that was placed upon it. It was erected on May 1, 1938, with a brass plate bearing the essential facts and history of station.

2822. ———. "Vincent E. Geiger in California." *Wagon Wheels* vol 17, no 1 (1967).

Notes: pages 4-20

Abstract: Page 8: The Westward Movement - Federal Patronage and the "Chivalry" - Vincent Geiger was appointed as an Indian agent at the Nome Lackee Reservation with a salary in 1857.

Pages 8-10: The California Reservation System - The reason for the more conflicts between the Indian tribes was the higher density of Indian tribes in California. Western Indian cornered - geographically there was no place for the Indians to retreat to. Franciscan Fathers realize problem - first to understand the Indians' problem in 1848. Gold rush and the Indian - the dispositioning of the Indians by gold seekers in 1849. Friction between races - problems between the whites and Indians. Federal Government Indian policy - In 1851, Bejamin Washington proposed a plan for Indians, but it was rejected. First Proposal Fails - Beale Plan September 1852. Colonel Henley replaces Beale in 1857 and establishes four reservations.

Pages 10-12: The Nome Lackee Reservation - founded between Thomas Creek and Elder Creek, fall of 1858. Henry Ford first agent for the reservation in 1854. Col. E. A. Stevenson appointed agent to Nome Lackee in 1856. Clashes between "various" tribes because tribes too close together. Henley (superintendent) establishes new reservation in coast range mountains named "Nome Cult." Later it was "Round Valley."

Pages 13-16: The Geiger Years - Vincent Geiger Indian agent at Nome Lackee reservation from 1857 to 1861. Vincent among Indians - disciplines and restrictions make many Indians unhappy and so the Indians started leaving. Former agent Col. Stevenson's home burned, family killed - the reservation system has problem controlling the Indian ravages of the land. Public outcry - the public demonstrated their upset feelings toward these unlawful acts during 1859-1860. Bailey inspection and report - in 1858 G. Bailey inspected the reservation at Nome Lackee for the Department of Interior; he finds Indian agents using the Indians for their own private enterprises. Change in state reservation system.

Pages 17-18: Wells Murder Case - Indians indentured. Winter of 1860, state legislature passed law which said that Indians could be indentured with or without their consent.



2823. Stone, Harry A. Jr. "The Soda Springs - Pit River Turn Pike." *Siskiyou Pioneer* vol. 2, no. 6 (1954).  
Abstract: Pages 26-28: While building the first road to Siskiyou County up the Sacramento many bridges were constructed, on the advice of old Indians, the bridges were built high above the water marks.
2824. Stout, A. H. Letter to Wright, General, 6 April 1865.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. 393 DP PD. Box 30. 2-174.  
Abstract: Letter, A.H. Stout to General Wright, Red Bluffs, April 6, 1865.  
Undersigned, acting for citizens of Red Bluff desires to make known to you that a passenger train will leave on 15th institution for Owyhee and Shasta City via Pitt River and Surprise Valley and ask that a military escort be detailed to accompany it as protection against Indians. We think twenty men commanded by competent Company of Officers will be quite sufficient to accompany train from Fort Crook to Jordon Creek and return. Train will be at vicinity of Fort Crook on 19th institution. Also signed by J. B. Andrus and J. Comstock.
2825. Stover, Mr. and Mrs. Charles. "Pioneer Ranching in Big Meadows." *Plumas County Historical Society Publications* vol 1 (1960).  
Notes: PINK pages; published in Susanville, CA  
Abstract: Page four (Pink) : Pioneer Ranching in Big Meadows (New Lake Almanor). Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stover. "My mother came across the plains from Wisconsin in 1852...they had some Indian trouble." "My father said there were a few Indians here when he first settled but he never did have any trouble with them."  
  
Page five: Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stover, around 1900. "We had the Mill Creek Indians who used to come down into the Valley and raid the ranches and destroy everything in the homes... The last raid the men followed them on horseback...; the Indians were in a cave and when they came out in the morning the ranchers were waiting for them and killed them."
2826. Strait, Newton A. *Alphabetical List of Battles 1754 - 1900*, Vol. 252 pages. Washington, D. C.: 1900.  
Abstract: "War of the Rebellion, Spanish - American War, Phillipine Insurrection, and all old wars with dates; compiled from official records.
2827. Strang, Arthur. "Early Trails and Transportation." *Sierra County Historical Society* vol 3, no 2 (1971).  
Notes: pages 7-9  
Abstract: In 1854, Smith Mining Co. went into the Smith Neck area, built houses and corrals, and planted wheat. The Indians raided them, killing an ox and burning the buildings. The men escaped to Randolph, and Smith Neck was abandoned. Smith Neck is present day Loyalton.
2828. Street, Lieutenant H. S. Letter to Wilson, Lieutenant G. S., 14 January 1870.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Miscellaneous Records. 1866-84. 4-455.  
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Street, 1st Cavalry to 2nd Lt., Wilson, 1st Infantry, Post Agent. Camp Bidwell, January 14, 1870. In compliance with Special Order No. 11, dated Camp Bidwell, December 19, 1869, I left post 20 December 1869 and arrived at Fort Reading 29 December 1869 and proceeded to carry out instructions contained in General Order No. 74, Sr. 1869 from War Department  
Found several residents upon the reservation and occupying what few government buildings are left, viz. John G. Wilson, Jackson Harris, and Herny Becket, Cunningham Harrington, Harvey Thacker all of which claim the land, having purchased from the Western Pacific, of which P.B. Reading is Sec. In fact I was shown receipts for money paid by the parties signed by P.B. Reading. One party, Jackson Harricks, a preemption claim from land Office at Marysville, and furthermore I was shown telegraph from Mr. Ayres, Registrar of Land Officient Marysville, stating that Fort Reading was not marked or known in the Land Offices as a government reservation.  
The settlers, some of them at least, have resided in the reservation for two years and all say they

had not been warned by the Government Agent not to occupy the reserved in my opinion. Mr. Mayhew, Agent, has paid but little attention if any to the reservation, or known to be agent of the government until sent for by me. He claimed that he has sent parties to warn the settlers off the reservation, but also said that he had not been put in possession. I complied with General Order No. 74, removing the settlers, and then put Mr. Mayhew in possession.

There are only four buildings on the post, formerly used as quarters, buildt of adobe and now gone to ruin and of no value to the Government. Remains of what was once a fine large stable is there, but most of it has been stolen; in fact there is nothing left of Fort Reading of any value, except the land.

I left Fort Reading 1st January 1970 arrived post 9 January.

2829. Street, Lieutenant Harlow L. 14 November 1870.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-633.  
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Street, 1st Cavalry, Comdg., to AAG, Department of California. Request that Private Charles C. Cleary, Troop A, 1st Cavalry, in confinement for desertion be restored to duty without trial. Private Cleary reenlisted January 26, 1869 and has served nearly five years in the Troop as a faithful soldier. I do not believe in freq. pardon of deserter, it would benefit the service in this mark case, as he requests misfortune into which he brought himself and promises to abstain from use of liquor hereafter and attend faithfully to his duty. Endorsement, November 23, 1890, by Samuel Breck, AAG, Department of California, Disapproved.
2830. Strong, Douglas H. *"These Happy Grounds"; a History of the Lassen County Region*. Red Bluff, CA: Walker Lithograph Co., 1973.  
Abstract: Pages 3-7, Indians of the Lassen County: A short history of the four tribes that once inhabited the Lassen Park area: the Yahí, the Yana, the Atsugawi, and the Maidu. Included in the history are the specific areas occupied by the tribes; language groups; customs; hunting; tribal conflicts and the effects of white civilization upon these groups. Reservations are also briefly discussed.
2831. Strothes, Lieutenant L. C. 11 January 1892.  
Notes: Register of Letters and Endorsements Received. 3:Page 14. #13. 3-600.  
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Strothes, 1st Infantry, Comdg. to AAG, Department of California. In prosecuting Mr. Dodge for selling liquor to Indians it was necessary to employ local lawyer at expense of \$15 subject to approval of Department Commander Requests that his employ be confirmed. States that prosecuting attorney for this county promised to present the case but failed to keep his promise.
2832. Students of J.A. Vargas. *California Indians*. Red Bluff, CA: Red Bluff Union High School, 1969.  
Abstract: The text written by Red Bluff High School students deals primarily with Northern California Indian groups before white contact.  
  
Pages 48-55: An account from primary sources of the Modoc Wars.
2833. Stule, Rufus. "Cave of Captain Jack." *Sunset* vol 30 (1913).  
Notes: page 565-568  
Abstract: A narration of an acquaintance with Shasta who recounts stories of the Modocs. General discussion of Indian tribe in the area. Attacks made on the Shasta by Captain Jack and the Modocs.
2834. Styles, Forence H. "Old Clark Road and Stage Stops." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 4, no 1 (1963).  
Notes: pages 3-7  
Abstract: Two to three miles west of Clear Creek Cemetary on Williams Road was Stoneman School. The three Lewis children, captured by Indians, lived in this location.

2835. Summers, Alexander. "Turmoil in Northwest California." *Out West; a Personal Journey of California, As It Is, As It Was, As We Hope It Will Be* vol. 6 (1971).  
 Abstract: Turmoil in Northwest California: "Operations of venal agents, abetted by indifference in Washington, led to bloody Indian wars in the 1850-1860s." This article examines the influences of the white population upon the California Indian. The information; taken from hundreds of old letters discovered in an Illinois attic, discusses the relationships between the settlers and the Indians during the 1850s and 1860s especially in the Northwest section of the state. The letters written by William Bryson to William Doyle and other government officials, investigates the inner turmoils amongst the white population as to their treatment of the Indians.
2836. Susman, Amelia. *The Round Valley Indians of California*. Contributions of the California Archaeological Research Facility. Berkeley, CA: University of California, 1976.  
 Abstract: This paper describes 1. pre contact Indian cultures of the Round Valley (Nome cult) Indian Reservation, emphasizing the Pomo culture; 2. the acculturation of the Indians into white culture - giving its social, economic, psychological, cultural, and biological effects on the Indians of the reservation; 3. gives a full description of the Indians on the reservation and the problems they were encountering in the late 1930's. In the appedix topics such as "slavery and indenture," "wars and massacre," and "Indian schools," on the Round Valley Reservation are discussed.
2837. Sutton, Dorthy and Jack. *Indian Wars of the Rogue River*. Grants Pass, Or: Josephine County Historical Society, 1969.  
 Abstract: Page 76-77: See Lauran Paine, Siskiyou Pioneer, Vol. II, No. 3, re: Fort Jones. Paine states that 1st commandant of regular troops stationed in Siskiyou County was Cptain (brevet Major) Edward H. Fitzgerald, whose first concern after arrival was location of permanant army post. In accord with Army policy, and fontier custom military installations were established where population density was greated and where most frequent traveled roads existed. In Siskiyou County this was Yreka region , but since military regulations decreed that military posts be established where adequate forage, water, and timber were available, Yreka and environs were found unsuitable. Very little unclaimed land, Years of excessive pasturage had all but denuded the area of animal provender. Captain Fitzgerald's orders, signed by Col. George Wright, Comm. Norhtern District of California, left sel. of site for erection of Fort to Fitzgerald's discretion. Orders did not specify that area to be used was to be considered an official military reservation, an attitude frequently adopted by District Commanders when ordering establishment of temporary posts and stations. Captain Fitzgerald's report did not state that site selected was stratigically located for operations against Indians as well as adjacent to both the California Road and Siskiyou County's most populous area. It noted only that he had selected a point in vicinity of his Dragoon encampment in Scotts Valley for post to be called Fort Jones. (after Col. Roger Jones, AG) by order of Brevet Col. George Wright, 4th Inf. Comdg, No. District of California.  
 Page 77: Early in August 1853, settlements in Rogue River Valley were suddenly attacked. On 4th, Richard Edwards killed at this home on Stuart's Creek; on 5th, Thomas J. Wills, and Rhodes Noland were killed and Burrill F. Griffin and one Davis wounded. Hastily formed volunteer company patrolled roads and warned settlers , who gathered families into a few fortified houses and setting over them a guard, joined the vols. On 7th August, two Shasta Indians were captured, one on Applegate Creek, the other on Jackson Creek. Both in war paing. Investigation proved them guilty of murder of Wills and Noland. Hung at Jacksonville. Indian lad who had nothing to do with the murders, also hung by infuriated miners. On 17th Sambo and his warriors, a dozen or so, voluntarily surrendered at stockade of whites at place of messengers Alberding and Dunn. no great precautions taken agaisnt suprise. Indians broke out (on 23rd asserted summons) on 17th as given by printed recoed. Killed Hugh Smith, mortally wounded John Gibbs, and wounded four others, two of whom later died.  
 Page 81: On August 10, John R. Hardin and William R. Rose, members of a patrol enrout to Jacksonville, were killed while enrout from William G. T'Vault's Dardanelles home near Gold Hill.

Page 82-84: Immediately after outbreak and while these events were in progress, a petition was addressed to Captain Bradford R. Alden, in command of Fort Jones, asking for arms and ammunition. He came in person with about a dozen men. On 15th request sent to Governor Curry at Salmon to make request on Col. Bonneville at Vancouver for a howitzer, rifles, and ammunition, which were immediately sent in charge of Lt. Kautz and six artillerymen escorted by forty volunteers. Over 200 volunteers were enrolled in Rogue River Valley. All reported to Captain Alden who assumed command. Learning that Indians were in force near Table Rock, Alden planned attack for night of eleventh. But volunteers, learning that Indians were in valley killing and burning, rushed away to defense of their homes without waiting for orders, and for several days were scouring the country divided into small bands. Before they came together, again, Sam offered battle, which Alden was compelled to decline. But having recovered his force, he moved on 15th to dislodge Indians from their supposed hiding place in canyon five miles north of Table Rock, from which they had departed before his arrival, firing woods behind them to obliterate their trail. On 17th Lt. Ely of Yreka company, with detachment of 25 men, discovered enemy's camp at Evans Creek, 15 miles from Table Rock. Knowing that the main force had returned to Camp Stuart for supplies. Ely fell back to an open piece of ground crossed by creeks, where banks were lined with thickets of willows, where he halted and sent courier for reinforcements. But Sam, seeing opportunity, advanced warriors thru the creek channels under the cover of the willows, got within range and killed two men in first fire. co. retreated to a pine ridge quarters mile distant, but Indians soon flanked and surrounded them, killing four more and wounding four. Then Captain Goodall and remainder of Yreka Co. came up and Indians retreated.

Page 84-85: Captain B.R. Alden's report to Adj. Gen. of the Army, Washington D.C., is dated Jacksonville, Oregon, August 20, 1853 On 7 isnt. I received at Fort Jones, Scotts Valley, pet. from principal inhabitants of Rogue River Valley, Oregon repres. that Indian war had broken out in Valley - several houses burnt, six citizens shot by Indians whole valley in alarm, that Rogue River and other tribes had combined number over 200 warriors. Petition stated tere were more than 50 citizens in valley without armas nd urfed me furnish muskets and soldiers. Next day I enrolled for the war a company of 80 mounted volunteers in Wureka and with nine men and thirty muskets of my company reached Jacksonville on the 9th, where I enrolled three companies mounted volunteers. 120 men. Perceiving that petition did not exaggerate the dangerous state of affairs, I took command of the vols. and prepared to attack large body Indians near Table Rock. This movement was frustrated by report of the enemy approaching the valley. Troops scattered to protect their homes when gathered to make the second attack, enemy had left their position. Scouting party of 20 men met some 60 Applegate Indians on 12th and were obliged to return. When reinforcements arrived, these Indians had retreated. On 17th scouting party of 25 men met main body of Rogue River Indians on Evans Creek, 15 miles from Table Rock. They stood their ground for three hours, when reinforcements arrived to their rescue. Scouting party had three men wounded and five killed. and lost 20 mules. Loss of Indians supposed six killed. Resulted only in rescue of scouting party . Enemy does not now appear in valley unfortunately enemy has returned to mountains. Many men are quitting valley. 50 men with arms left valley yesterday. Many volunteers have also gone to their homes. Under these circumstances I have sent to Col. Bks. for a howitzer and 50 muskets. Bd. of Military commissioners have called on Gov. of Oregon for ernollement of 100 Clickatat Indians. Road leading here might easily be waylaid by a band of Indians to cut off supplies. I have communicated with Gov. of Oregon and HQ, Pacific Divison, CA, thru Col. H. Wright, 4th Inf., Comdg. No. District. CA.

Page 85: Governor Joseph Lane was at Roseburg when news of the outbreak reached him. He set out for Rogue River at once. Immediately on Lane's arrival, Alden tendered him the command, which he accepted on 21st and on twenty-86 second assumed his office in due form. An aggressive movement was decided upon. Available forces divided into 2 battalions, one consisting of cos. of Captains Goodall and Rhodes under Col. Alden, with Lane at their head to proceed up the river to where Ely had met defeat, there to find the enemy's trail, which was

known led in the direction of Evan Creek. Other battalion, under John E. Ross, was dir. to with Alden, to prevent Indians being driven back on the settlements. After day's travel, made exhausting by smoke from burning forest, Alder's command came upon enemy's trail and encamped. On following day after another fatiguing march, he again encamped and had hardly taken discharge of a rifle and distinguished voices. Waiting for the cos. to come up, he halted them and out lived his plan of attack, which was that Alden, with Goodall's Co, should quietly proceed on foot along the trail and attack the Indians in front, while a detachment of ten picked men from Rhode's command. Under Lt. Charles Blair, was to take a ridge to the left to turn enemy's flank. Lane would await coming of rear guard and lead them into action. Alden proceeded as directed with so little noise that crack of his rifles was just intimation Indians had of approaching enemy. Though surprised, they resisted vigorously behind fortifications of logs, they being well supplied with arms and ammunition. Their camp was surrounded by dense thickets. Difficult and dangerous to charge them. From this cause and nature of the ground, impossible for flanking party to turn their left as designed, but it 87 engaged them on right. After first fire the volunteers took cover behind trees and fought in true Indian style. When Lane arrived, he found Alden dangerously wounded, having been shot down early in the fight. Leaving him to the care of his men, Lane gave order to charge, himself leading movement struck by ball in right arm near shoulder.

Alden, leading his troops in initial attack on the Indian fortifications, dropped his ramrod. As he stooped to retrieve it, musket ball struck him in left side of throat near jugular vein, passing downward and crossing thru his body to emerge under his right arm. Wound was "of sufficient size to enable a man to thrust two fingers into it..." Letters of August 29, 1853 from Alden and Collins in Lauran Paine files.

Page 109-111: About January 18, 1854 a party of Rogue Rivers, Shastas, and Modocs led by Chief Bill, stole the horses belonging to a mining camp on Cottonwood Creek, driving them into the mountains. A company was hastily organized to go in pursuit and recover the horses. When on the trail they were shot at from ambush and Hiram Hulan, John Clark, John Oldfield and Wesley mayden were killed. Messenger dispatched to Fort Jones, then comm, by Capatain Judah, who set out at once with 20 men, all his available force, to follow trail of the Indians, which led him to a cave near the Klamath River, in which stronghold they had fortified themselves. In conjunction with volunteers, co. under Greiger, he reconnoitered the position and finding it too strong to be taken without artillery and withdrew and dispatched Fort Crook and D. Sorrell to Fort Lane to bring up a mountain howitzer. Several days were occup. in this exped. Captain Smith arrived on 26th with Lt. Ogle and 15 dragoons. Regular force now number 38 and volunteers 45. Captain Judah falling ill, remained in camp with 8 regulars and a few of Greiger's men and on the 27th the attack was made. The cave occup by the Indians was in face of almost perpendicular palisade, 300 feet above the valley, the approach being in front and easily defendent. (photo of Cave on page 110, also photos of Crook and Judah taken by M. Brady during Civil War.) Captain Greiger and 17 men took position on top: rem. of volunteers with Lt. Bonnycastle and his commanand the howitzer were stationed in front. Owing to angle at which howitzer was fired, it has not effect other than to frighten the Indians; who now cried out for peace, a prayer Smith, who knew more about Indians fighting a year or live later, seemed ready to grant. Volunteers were not willing to do this; saying murderers must be punished. After moving the howitzer, Smith fired a few more ineffectual shots. During afternoon Greiger was struck and killed by shot from the cave. (See 35th Congress, 2nd Session. House Exec. Doc. Page 88) Night coming on, the forces encamped in front of the cave and Bill sent out three women to ask for a talk. Captain Smith granted it. Next morning he went to the cave with Eddy, a citizen, where he found about 50 Shatas, who declared they loved peace and lived on terms of friendship with people of Shastas Cottonwood, but that miners of latter place had mistreated their women, for which reason they had left the neighborhood. Accepting this apology for theft and murder, Captain Smith advised Bill to remain in his strong hold, where he would be safe from the volunteers. On learning Smith's views and there being no further prospect of bringing the Indians to justice, volunteers returned home with body of their captain.

Page 175: Fort Jones. Rogue River Wars. 1855. Immediately after battle of Hungry Hill on Grave Creek, Major Fitzgerald proceeded to Fort Vancouver and thence to the Dallas, where he remained in garrison for the winter. Command at Ft. Lane thus reduced to single troop. Captain Smith agreed to meet the vols. at Grave Creek house (Ft. Bailey) about November 9, prepared to pursue and fight the Indians. Meanwhile, scouts from Bailey's co. were to find where Indians were hiding. As usual, after a battle they abandoned their position silently and mysteriously, to reappear in some unexpected quarter. Before disappearing they visited the reservation and burned or destroyed all the property of people on it. Soon after, a number of houses on Jump-Off-Joe Creek were burned. Hearing of which, Martin's and Bruce's commands, plus small force of regulars from Fort Jones, pursued and fell in with a band at mouth of Jump-off-Joe Creek, killing eight. On November 19, Major Bruce, with part of his battalion, marched by Applegate Creek in co. with Captain Judah of Fort Jones, but finding no Indians returned to headquarters on 20th. On 21st, Major Bruce ordered Captains Williams and Alcorn and their companies to proceed down west side of Rogue River, while he, with captains Rice and Wilkinson with their commands, marched down opposite side via Grave Creek to the Meadows, accompanied by Captain Judah and Major Martin and the several commands arrived vicinity of supposed headquarters of enemy at daylight on 25th and sent out spies to discover Indian camp. Late at night they reported Indians. 2 or 3 hundred of them, on a bar six miles above very difficult of access. On morning of 26th, Captain Judah with 46 regulars and Major Martin with 100 volunteers. Marched to position opposed Indian Camp, where according to plan attack, they were to be joined by Major Bruce and Captain Williams and Alcorn, with 286 volunteers. These were to cross river on a raft, surrounded enemies camp, and give a signal, when Judah was to open fire with howitzer. Major Bruce was putting raft in water little past noon when Indians opened fire on him to cover of underbrush and timber on east side. His force compelled to seek shelter and defend itself until dark, when it withdrew, and whole force went into camp. Supplies and reinforcements were sent for. On December 1, express arrived from Captain Smith, informing Captain Judah that he had reached point 12 miles below Grave Creek house, but would come no further, on account of rain and snow on mountains and that in few more days mountains would be impassable. Council decided to return to HQ to await change in weather. On Dec. 4th all arrived at Grave Creek house. On 7th the several cos. were ordered to different parts of valley where grass for horses could be obtained.

2838. Sutton, Jack. *Mythical State of Jefferson*. Kerby, OR: Josephine Country Historical Society, 1965.  
Abstract: Page 49: Fort Jones in active use 1852-58. Served as a training post for officers of Union and Confederate army. Founded by Major Fitzgerald and a troop of Dragoons
2839. Swank, Emma Joan. "Mount Koncocti's Shadow." *The Pomo Bulletin* (1968).  
Notes: Published by the Lake County Historical Society  
Abstract: page 12: Poem on injustice of white to Indian, speaks of Pomo Indian killing.
2840. Swartzlow, Ruby Johnson. "100 Years Ago." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 5, no 1 (1964).  
Notes: pages 23  
Abstract: From "The Union Record," March 5, 1864. Dogtown resident J. McBride had five armed Indians rob his cabin while he was working in the fields. Tuesday last several armed Indians attacked a teamster on Dogtown road and wounded him. Indians becoming numerous again in mountains in vicinity of Numshew and Dogtown. Indians must be returned to the reservations.
2841. ———. "50 Years Ago." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 7, no 1 (1966).  
Notes: page 24; Chico Enterprise Record, March 26, 1966  
Abstract: Ishi, last of the stone age Mill Creek Indians, died today from tuberculosis, brought on by contact with civilization.
2842. ———. "Chico Yesteryears - 50 Years Ago." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 6, no 2 (1965).  
Notes: page 30; Chico Enterprise Record, September 30, 1965

Abstract: PDixie Johnson, an Indian prospector of Big Bar country, trailed two men suspected of robbing Stirling Mercantile near Ramsey Bay Sunday night. Officers arrested the two.

2843. ———. "Elliot Road." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 9, no 1 (1968).  
Notes: page 17; from Louis Miller, "Paradise and the Ridge"  
Abstract: Paradise Post, May 16, 1952 - Elliots lived on lower Neal Rd. Indians would stop by house and beg for food.

2844. ———. "An Interview With Annie Moore Warren." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 8, no 1 (1967).  
Notes: page 22  
Abstract: Indians came to Yankee Hill to trade, none went to school.

2845. ———. *Lassen: His Life and Legacy*. Mineral, CA: Loomis Museum Association, 1964.  
Abstract: Page 21: Lassen used Indian labor to build his ranch.

Page 23: Lassen while escorting Gillespie to Fremont was attacked by Indians May 9, 1846 at Denny's creek in the west shore of upper Klamath Lake. He remained with Fremont party "as it proceeded around Klamath lake wreaking vengeance indiscriminately on all Indians unfortunate enough to be found in its path."

Page 41: Animals stolen from Lassen party - tracked them to Indian village. Attacked Indians, killed several and burnt villages. Next morning Indians visited cabin and make peace treaty. Indian problem Yana stock.

Page 51: Lassen helped settle difficulties between Honey Lakes and the Indians. Friend of Chief Winnemucca, treaty between them discussed.

Page 55: The Lassen murder, Indians blamed.

2846. ———. "Peter Lassen, Northern California's Trail-Blazer." *California Historical Society Quarterly* vol 18, no 4 (1939).  
Notes: pages 291-314  
Abstract: Lassen's friendly relationship with the Indians is documented on pages 296, 297, 306, and 307. At times on his ranch Indians were his only companions. Indians labor helped him in constructing his adobe cabin and other buildings. He was active in regulating agreements and treaties with the Indians. He was a friend of Chief Winnemucca.

Page 309: Pioneers who knew Peter Lassen held varying opinions as to who might have murdered him and Edward Clapper. Issac Roop appears to have believed they were killed by Indians. Several old timers interviewd by Swartzlow thought they were murdered by whites. Fairfield leaves the impression that either Pitt River Indians or some of the renegades from the Black Rock country murdered the two men. The question has never been resolved.

2847. ———. *Peter Lassen, Northern California's Trail-Blazer*. San Francisco, CA: California Historical Society, 1940.  
Abstract: Page 7: Lassen employed local Indians on his land-grant, with their help he built the adobe buildings.

Page 12: The hostilities of the Pit River Indians along with its reputation of hardship made the Lassen trail used only by a small portion of emmigrants.

Page 16: Lassen friend of the Indians.

Page 17: Account of Lassen's murder.

Page 18: Reasons why it is believed Lassen was not killed by Indians.

2848. ———. "A Place Called Paradise." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 9, no 1 (1968).  
Notes: pages 4-6  
Abstract: Page 5: Several groups of Yahi Indians lived on Paradise Ridge. Ishi, the last of the Yahi, came to an Oroville slaughterhouse - driven from the wild by hunger.
2849. Swett, John. *History of the Public School System of California*. San Francisco, CA: A. L. Bancroft and Company, 1876.  
Abstract: Pages 28-29: Eighth Annual School Report to the State Legislature, 1858 - Was recommended that any public school which allowed Negroes, Mongolians, and Indians "to attend the schools for white children, under penalty of the forfeiture of the public school money by districts admitting such children into school."  
  
Pages 205-206: Law of forfeiture of school moneys if Negro, Mongolian, or Indian children were admitted, 1860; Revised School Law, 1866 - sec 57 provides method for admittance. Parents of 10 children must request in writing for their education then a separate school for them could be established. But if there are several non whites in the community and a school can't be provided the trustees may not to admit them to the white school, providing the majority of white parents don't object. In 1872 - they must have a separate school or they must be admitted to a white school. In 1875 San Francisco abolished their separate schools and admitted them to the white school.
2850. T, A G. "An Episode of Old Mendocino." *Overland Monthly* vol 2, 2nd series, no 8 (1883).  
Notes: pages 137-143  
Abstract: Description of Um-wa, daughter of a Mendocino Indian Chief. Wylackies a "war-like, predatory tribe." Whites settled in Yuka territory, Round Valley. Tells of white takeover and Indians killed off. Troops sent in to protect Indians from whites. Description of Bland, white mountain man, given. Story of his abduction of Um-wa, her escape, Bland recaptures, soldiers capture her from Bland and return her to the Reservation. Bland later killed by Wylackies.
2851. Taber, Cornelia.  
Abstract: Cornelia Tabor's reflections on the status and conditions of California Indians mentioning a annual dance which reflected a resurrection belief among the Indians which existed before any tracking from white.
2852. ———. *California and Her Indian Children*. San Jose, CA: The Northern California Indian Association, 1911.  
Abstract: A small booklet with heavy religious overtones, written as an appeal to the public to help civilize and Christianize the Indians of California. Included in the contents is a brief history of California Indians, including American occupation and treaties; the conditions in 1911; mentioning of various organizations for bettering the Indian's life; and modern missions used to educate the Indians and help them become self sufficient.
2853. Tait, W. McD. "Indian Dances." *Overland Monthly* vol 65, 2nd series, no 1 (1915).  
Notes: pages 88-91  
Abstract: Description of Indian dances in U.S.
2854. Talbitzer, W. H. *Reflections of the Historic Feather River*. Los Banos, CA: American Historical Publishing House, 1974.  
Abstract: Pages 15-16: U-I-NO The Monster of the Middle Fork - Bald Rock was called U-I-NO by the Indians where they believed a great monster lived. Bald Rock is at the base of the canyon, where the middle fork of the Feather flows through.



2855. Tassin, Augustus G. "Chronicles of Camp Wright." *Overland Monthly* (1887).  
 Abstract: Pages 24-32: July, 1887.  
 Pages 169-186: August, 1887.  
 Pages 259-271: September, 1887 - The Tom-Kies, Shanel-Pomos, E-Da-Mas, and Wylackies.  
 Pages 365-377: October, 1887 - The Redwoods  
 Pages 479-497: November 1887.
2856. Taylor, Major William R. *Field Return Camp Anderson*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-19161864.  
 Abstract: Taylor, Major William R. 1st battalion, Mountain CA., Vol., Ousely, Captain Geo from June 10-20. 1st battalion mts. CA., vol. Acting asst. Sgt. Peter Moffatt, on special service at Fort Humboldt. Captain Geo. W. Ousely on special service at Fort Humboldt. 2nd Lieut. E. Hale det. serv. at Orleans Bar since January 24, return June 15. Major Taylor on det. serv. at Camp Iaqua attending a Gen. Court Martial . Returned June 19.
2857. ———. *Field Return of Camp Anderson*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-19161864.  
 Abstract: April 10: Scouting party 23 men to North Fork Mad River.  
 April 16: Scouting party to Elk prairie, little river and vicinity - found fresh Indian
2858. ———. *Field Return of Camp Anderson*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-19161864.  
 Abstract: Taylor, Major William R. 1st battalion, mtn, CA., vol. Lt. Hale with 15 men scouted on the Bald Hills from the 10th til the 19th of July found no Indian.
2859. ———. *Field Return of Camp Anderson*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-19161864.  
 Abstract: Taylor, Major William R. 1st Battalion. Mtn. Ca., Vol., "B" Company. 2nd Lieut. Edward Hale on escort duty to Fort Gaston since August 9. Major Taylor relieved of command 1st Battalion, Mtn. Ca, Vol., per Special Orders no. 166, Hq, San Francisco received at Camp August 14, 1864. Gen. W. Ousley commanding Edward Hale and Moffatt on duty.
2860. ———. *Post Return Fort Gaston*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-19161863.  
 Abstract: September 1: Indians (Prisoners?) attempting to pass the guard under a fence - 1 killed, 1 wounded.  
 September 3: 116 Indian prisoners brought to post and put under guard. An Indians prisoner who stabbed another Indian and attempted to stab the Major was shot "on the spot."  
 September 20: Mail carrier escort was killed by Indians at Sandy Bar, escorting mail carrier to Ft. Gaston.  
 September 29: 13 citizens came to Ft. Gaston to ask to enterminate Indian troubles.
2861. ———. *Post Return Fort Gaston*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-19161863.  
 Abstract: July 9th: Military men attacked by Indians, nine military men wounded - one man later died.
2862. ———. *Post Return Fort Gaston*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-19161863.  
 Abstract: November 14: Capt. Miller and others scouting Trinity River suprised and killed two Indians.  
 November 15: At mouth of South Fork he was fired upon, 2 men wounded, 3 mules stampeded. In searching for mules, found them at Willow Creek and had to fight Indians - 5 Indians killed, 7 wounded, 3 military men severely wounded.  
 Lt. Hempfield sent out to River to scout for Indians, no results.  
 November 28: Sgt. Alexander out to scout for Indians, no results.
2863. ———. *Post Return Fort Gaston*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-19161863.  
 Abstract: It was believed "Big Jim," leader of the hostile Indians was on a visit to the Indians at the mouth of Salmon River. Detachment of 30 men sent out, no results

2864. ———. *Post Return Fort Gaston*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-1916 1863.  
Abstract: Reports settlers moving to Fort due to frequent raids of Indians.
2865. ———. *Post Return of Camp Anderson*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916 1864.  
Abstract: Taylor, Major William R. 1st Battalion Mountains California vol. Ousely commended first ten days of March. Arrived March 26 assumed command March 27. Camp Anderson commanded by Captain Geo. W. Ousley 1st battalion. Mountaineers Cal. Vol. from March 4, 1864, to March 20, 1864.
2866. ———. *Post Return of Camp Anderson*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916.  
Abstract: May 8: Captain Ousely and two men left camp to scout head of Redwood Creek and vicinity south of camp. Return on 16th. Nothing of importance .  
  
May 14: Sgt. Creighton and 11 men left to scout vicinity north of camp. Found a party of Indians who were fired upon, but dense fog enable them to escape.  
  
May 17: Sgt. Hughes S. Creighton with 28 men scouted the place where the Indians had been seen. On morning of 19th they captured 6 Indians bucks, 2 of whom were from the hostile land and 3 from Hoopa. These 3 had a pass from Col. Whipple, Fort Gaston. Cpl. James D. Barnes was killed at Boynton's Prairie May 6, 1864. Captain Geo. W. Ousley on det. serv. scouting an Upper Redwood Creek. E. Hale det serv. at Orelans Bar.
2867. Tebbel, John. *The Compact History of the Indian Wars*. New York: Hawthorn Books, Inc., 1966.  
Abstract: Pages 260-283: Tells about the Modoc War, its causes, the beliefs of the government and the Indians on what should be done to bring peace, and many episodes of the fights that went on.
2868. Thatcher, Thomas. "Early Days of the Thatcher Family." *The Covered Wagon* (1957).  
Notes: pages 37-39; published by Riverdale Press in Riverdale, CA, by the Shasta Historical Society  
Abstract: On August 16, 1866, Indian shot Mrs. Dersch, wounding her. Thatcher was the first person to reach the ranch to help her. The closest doctors were in Red Bluff and Millville. She died on the 17th before the doctor from Red Bluff could help her.
2869. The Institute for Development of Indian Law, editor. *Treaties and Agreements of the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest*. Washington D.C.: Institute for the Development of Indian Law, 1976.  
Notes: Cover title "The second book in our treaty and agreement series."  
Abstract: Pages 64-66: October 1864 Agreement with Klamath, Modocs, Yahooskin (snake).  
Article 1: Describes land ceded to government from Cascade to Pitt and McCloud Rivers.  
  
Article 2: \$8,000 per annum granted for first 5 years \$5,000 per annum for next 5 years and \$3,000 for 5 years after. Money applied for use and benefit of Indians.  
  
Article 3: \$35,000 deeded in addition to pay employees buy supplies.  
  
Article 4: U.S. government agree to erect saw mill, school, hospital, etc. and supplies for 20 years.  
  
Article 5: U.S. government agrees to furnish for 20 years 10 employees in different needed teaching positions.  
  
Article 6: Reservation may be allotted in tracts of 40-120 acre per family shall be granted perpetual possession with provision U.S. government may sell if Indian welfare advanced there by. Not residing on land for 2 years shall lose right to land.

Article 7: President can secure land to family after death head of family.

Article 8: Annuities shall not be used to pay individual debts.

Article 9: Friendly with U.S. citizens and other tribes and submit to U.S. laws.

Article 10: Drinking of liquor will cause loss of individual annuity benefits.

Article 11: Agree to allow other tribes on reservations.

Article 12: Treaty ratified by President signature J.W. P. Huntington, Supt. of Indian Affairs.

2870. The New York Sun. *Sketch of the Life of Stephen J. Field of the U.S. Supreme Court*. New York: The Sun, 1880.

Abstract: Page 8: "Camp Far West was a military post on Bear River, fifteen miles from Marysville. The officer in charge recognized the Alcalde's honesty and executive ability by offering troops to support him in enforcing his decisions. This had a good effect Men said, "Why, here's an Alcalde with United States troops at his back."

2871. Theodoratud, Dorothea J. "Cultural and Social Change Among the Coast Central Pomo." *The Journal of California Anthropology* vol. 1, no. 2 (1974).

Notes: Pages 152-173

Abstract: This article deals with cultural change between 1800-1969. Those years relevant to our study include the following areas; 1. The early post-contact period 1800-1899 included in this section are a) the impact of Mexican control 1822-1848, b) impact of the American invasion 1848 - present, c) conflicts due to economic and agricultural values resulting in the Mendocino Reserve 1856-1867, d) Indians as employees, e) the development of various cults, i.e. Bole-Maru, and ghost dance, f) the weakening of Pomo culture. 2. The Rancheria Period 1900-1935 included in this section are a) the California Indian Association and the B. I.A. involved in land allotments, b) communications between the B.I.A. and the Bokeya (Pomo Indians), c) questions of tribal leadership, i.e. tribal hereditary vs. government recognition due to literacy, d) Internal conflict resulting from non-Indian marriages especially Italians, e) attitudes of whites towards Indians, f) altering of tribal practices of health, education, and welfare, g) school facilities established in 1895 and the resulting conflicts between white and Indian factions.

2872. Thomas, S. Letter to Scott, Winfield, 10 August 1850.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 2. 1-28. A-11.

Abstract: Letter from S. Thomas, AAG, to Winfield Scott, Acting Secretary of War to Brevet Major General P.F. Smith, Comdg., 3rd Division, Benicia, CA. Communicator decision of Secretary of War that Brevet Major George Persifer Smith was and is entitled to pay and emoluments of his Brevet rank since he assumed command of 3rd Pacific Division.

2873. Thomas S. Jessup. 1850.

Notes: 31st Congress, 2d Session. Doc. 1, Part II. Page 128. 587-1. Box 32.

Abstract: To: C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War. Says that, among other forts, Far West needs quarters, storehouses and other buildings. Signed Thomas S. Jessup, Quartermaster General

2874. Thompson, Alice L. "Supervisor's Minutes on the Nome Lackee Reservation." 1971. checked, Tehama County Library, Red Bluff.

Notes: written for Red Bluff Union High School

Abstract: This paper gives "a background of the Nomelackee Indian Reservation as recorded in the Supervisor's Minutes (of Tehama County) between the years of 1856 and 1870. The paper contains articles about transportation to and from the reservation, election returns (from the reservation in county elections), and appointment of the Road Fund."

2875. Thompson, Erwin N. *Modoc War - Its Military History and Topography*. Sacramento, CA: Argus Books, 1971.  
 Abstract: The book details the Modoc War, up from the causes through all of the battles and final captures to their exile in Oklahoma. Includes maps of battles, photographs, and illustrations.  
  
 Page 4: 1864, Elijah Steele, in Yreka, a lawyer - (previously appointed agent for northern California Indians in 1863 but lost his position) - he undertook to make his own treaty with the Modocs, with whom he was friendly. Treaty had no authority.
2876. Thompson, Lucy. *To the American Indian: Reminiscences of a Yurok Woman*. Berkeley, CA: Heyday books with P. E. Palmquist, 1991.  
 Abstract: Page 12: Fall of 1876, more than 3,000 Indians (Klamath) gathered at the area near the Old Klamath Bluffs store to hold the sacred White Deer-Skin Dance. 5 Klamath groups there and 5 languages. Bill McGaury sold Indians whiskey at the store. 11-25 a series of personal account about Bill McGaury and his dealings with the Indians. Trade, the death of 5 Indians employed by him and revenge attempted by his relatives, one of which was the murderer of Bauson. Also the accounts of the other men who later ran the store - problems they had from the indiscriminate selling of whiskey and messing with Indian women. Also about C. H. Johnson a man who dealt with the Indians at the store. The rest of the book is not relevant to this study.
2877. Tilegs, Drum. Letter to Wright, Brig. General George F., 27 October 1864.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:83. 2-349. 82/85.  
 Abstract: Drum Tilegs to General George Wright, Sacto. SF, October 27, 1864. Copied in War Records. Withdraw company from Susans to Fort Churchill as recommended.
2878. Tillinghast, Lieutenant Allen. Letter to Drum, Colonel Richard Cloyd, 25 May 1863.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 25. 2-125. T79.  
 Abstract: Telegram from Tillinghast to Col. Drum. Two deserters here with two horses and saddles. Can you give orders. The sheriff fears they may get away.
2879. Tillinghast, Lieutenant Allen. Letter to Wright, Brigadier General George F., 4 June 1863.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 25. 2-123.T21.  
 Abstract: Letter from Tillinghast to Wright, Red Bluffs. On arrival this place I found Sheriff Deputies had been using the horses taken from the deserters, Garland and Daniels. The horses are entirely unfit for use; and judging from appearances will not be in condition for Col. Drew to take to Fort Baker should he call for them at any time within a month. Therefore, demanded them to Governor Agents subject to your orders. Mr. Johns tells me he has a telegram from Col. Drum agreeing to pay all expenses on the horses and deserters and that the expense will soon cover both horses. "The fact is Sheriff Johns is an open Secessionist and avows he will not arrest more deserters. The plain facts are these, he intends to steal the horses in a legitimate manner." I start for Ft. Crook today.  
 Statement of Hutchinson N. Bartlett. Red Bluff, June 4, 1863 to Major General Wright. In endorsing statement contained in letter of Lt. Tillinghast annexed, permit us to add that it is a matter of some surprise to ourselves and other that a person so well known and identified as an enemy to the Government and a sympathizer with rebellion should be permitted to fill a position as A.S. Marshal's to the detriment and interference of Government unterants. The office itself is of no value at this point but it does serve, and has served for occasion to among persons in the employ of the Government who are true and loyal, and certainly it cannot be regarded as other than improper that an open Secesionist should fill such a position.
2880. ———. Letter to Drum, Colonel Richard Cloyd, 13 August 1863.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 25. 2-124. T38.  
 Abstract: Letter from Allen to Drum. Smoke Creek Station. Reports having received the communication of Sheriff Johns in relation to deserters and their horses. Gives statement in relation thereto. Facts regarding deserters and horse as follows: On last May 25 Larr. at RB

(enroute to Fort Crook) immediately after my arrival, I was hailed on by Dep. Sheriff Simmons who informed me he had arrested two deserters and had them in jail. He said same Spainards confined with said deserters had attempted to break jail and that he feared another attempt would be successful. He wished me to take charge of the deserters. Said he telegraphed you in relief to them and was ordered to hold them until further notice. I telegraphed the above facts to you in the morning of May 25 and received, following answer: San Francisco, May 25, 12 men. Send deserters and horses to Camp Union, Sacramento. Show this to Officers of Navigation Co. and transportation will be finished. I presented the dispatch to Simmons, who delivered the prisoners to me. I demanded the horses and was told by him that the horses were worn out and were on Dawson's Ranch, some five miles distance. Steamer left at 3 o'clock and I was unable to go for the horses and so reported to Comdg. Office at Camp Union, where I left the deserters. On return to RBs I demanded the horses of Johns who refused to give them up. He had used them and badly crippled both. I reported the case to HQ and left for Fort Crook on June 4. I knew nothing more of the horses until July 20 when Captain Mellen ordered me to take possession of the horses and accoutrements wherever I found them. I learned whereabouts of one and went out to get it. Found it on ranch known as Ide's Bottom in charge of Mr. Chase. Found saddle at stable of California Stage at RBs, where informed by the hostler that it was property of one Wright, turned over to him by Sheriff Johns.

At time I took above property Samuel Johns was cognisant of the fact. As I saw both Johns and Captain Mellen (at sametime) looking at the horse after I had taken him to RBs. I turned said property over to Captain H.B. Mellen who informed me he should forward it immediately to Fort Baker, Ore. as per your orders.

Above are the true facts of my actions in regard to the deserters and property. But Mr. Johns has willfully falsified throughout his whole communication, viz. 1st: He never was ordered to send them to Sacramento City. I received the dispatch and acted on it as above. (At time of arrest of deserters Johns was in SF and he did not return until 25th of May, 1863 the day I received from Simmons the charge of prisoners. 2nd: In relation to damage done by jail, for Deputy Sheriff Simmons told me it was done by Spainards. Again, the Supervisors never refused to allow the bill. Mr. Peter Crumbaugh one of Sups. of Tehama County happens to be here at this time, (returning from Humboldt to RBs.) He informs me the damages were assessed by Bd. of Supervisors (consisting of himself, William Mayhew, and William Buffinger) at \$10 and the Deputy Sheriff was ordered to have it repaired as usualy. Nothing was said in reference to its being disallowed by the county. 3rd: He charges me with going to pasture in the night. I went at 8 a.m. and took the horse between hours of 11 a.m. and 12 midnight. 4th: He says I refused a receipt for the horse. I gave one to Mr. Chase in presence of three men, stating therein that I took the horse by order of Captain H.B. Mellen. Again there are other facts connected with the case which Mr. Johns seems to have forgotten. At time of arrest of deserters Deputy Sheriff Simmons took from Charles W. Garland (now at Camp Union) \$185 in legal tender notes in regard to disposal of which Sheriff Johns has made no mention. Above facts are not written from memory but from memorandum. Taken at the time mentioned, for knowing that Sheriff Johns reputation as man of honor and truth was very poor I prepared for emergencies by carefully noting all particulars. In reference to how he professes to have heard from in El Dorado Co. I know nothing. Last time I had any knowledge of his whereabouts he was in possession of Samuel Johns.

2881. ———. Letter to "Sir", 22 May 1865.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 30. 2-177. T36.

Abstract: Letter from Tillinghast, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, to Sir, Sacramento. "I have the honor to transmit herewith affidavits to against (citizens) B.J. Baker and J.H. Rowland, whom I have turned over to the Provost Guard of this place to await you [sic] orders."

Enclosed letter, Henry Safford to Frank Hunt, Esq. Forbestown, May 12, 1865. "I have ben requested to forward enclosed affidavit to you and also say that should the Officers detailed to make the arrest be a military man it would be advisable for him to come in civilian clothes or else to meet some one of us where we can conduct him directly to the lurking place of the Damned Dog." "P.G. Friend Hunt. This man Baker has been heard to say that he would not be taken alive and he would kill twenty men and c., if they took him they would only take his dead body ect.,

now you know his stile [sic] act accordingly, J. Johnson."

Affidavit of J.T. Johnson. On 12 May 1865 persons appeared before me and Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Butte John T. Johnson and made oath that on the day of his receipt of the news of the death of President Lincoln one Benjamin F. Baker did in his presence and hearing in a Saloon in Forbestown... use the following language. "The only thing I am afraid of is that the news of his (meaning Lincoln) death in not true." I said you do not mean to say that you are glad that President Lincoln has been killed. His reply was "yes I am." Subscribed and sworn before me this 12th day of May A.D. 1865, L.P Smith, J.P.

Affidavits of Ruben Hillard and Philip J. Carper against John H. Rowland. Ruben Hillard, citizen of U.S. and resident of Colusa County, being duly sworn, says that on or about 16th of April he was riding in company of P.J. Carper of same county and met John H. Rowland of same county and state. P.J. Carper asked Rowland if he had heard the news, he[sic] said Yes it was glorious news and he was glad of it. (or words to that effect) Sworn and subscribed it before me this 27th day of April 1865. Allen Tillinghast, 1st Lt., 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers.

P.J. Carper... resident. Colusa County, being duly sworn, say that he has read the above affidavit of Ruben Hillard and does further say that he was present and did have the conversation there sworn to and did hear same words of John H. Rowland.

2882. Tilson, Betts. "Sergeant Sambo, Last of the Shastas." *Indian Historian* vol 7, no 1 (1974).  
Notes: pages 8-9  
Abstract: Discusses changes seen by Sergeant Sambo in his 109 years of life. From interview made in 1961. He saw first white man in 1872. His grandmother drilled him in his native language - which was then dying with the tribe.
2883. Todd, Frederick. *American Military Equipage, 1851-1872*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980.  
Abstract: Page 115: In 1851 the foot soldier of U.S. Army carried the U.S. musket, model 1842, a smoothbore, percussion cap muzzle loaded of caliber .69, fired a round lead ball.  
  
Page 117: 57.75 in., overall - sockett bayonet, 18" blade, clamping hand (locking ring) on socket. Barrel and iron furniture bright finish. Either Springfield or Harpers Ferry.
2884. Todd, Rosemary. "History of the Catholic Church of Red Bluff, Tehama County, California, August 1974." *Wagon Wheels* vol 24, no 2 (1974).  
Notes: pages 4-20  
Abstract: Page 12: Around 1871 the Modoc Indians were thought to have been threatening the convent in Yreka.
2885. Toleman, Vera. "Happy Camp." *Siskiyou Pioneer* vol 3, no 9 (1966).  
Notes: pages 9-35  
Abstract: Page 10: Indians killed three men at Blackburn's Ferry on the Klamath River and fled, not to be found, into the mountains. Two parties went up the Klamath in 1850 but were forced to return when they reached Happy Camp due to extreme Indian hostility. Other parties invaded the natives' territory, who retaliated whenever possible. At Wingate's Bar two whites were killed. The remaining whites went to the rancheria and killed all Indians found. They eventually settled at the mouth of Indian Creek, a place named Happy Camp. In April 1852 an Indian was shot at Happy Camp for stealing a knife. In turn, the Indians came and killed the miner who shot the Indian. The whites collected a large company on the 12th and killed all Indians at the rancheria and destroyed the rancheria. 30 or 40 were killed.  
  
Page 19: At the Muck-a-Muck mine near Happy Camp, formerly the Smith mine, was the site where Smith would buy five mule loads of groceries and feed the 100 hungry Indians. The Indian population of Happy Camp was 97 Indians.
2886. ———. "The Karok Indians." *Siskiyou Pioneer* vol 3, no 9 (1966).  
Notes: pages 83-93

Abstract: Page 85: When the Karok Indians first came to they met the highly civilized (wa-gats) white man. The whites welcomed the Karoks and taught them their art and sciences. We recognized the white rights and we all got along well together. There were inter-marriages but the Karoks were not promiscuous, having high morals. They just seemed to disappear later to the north. It is a guess that these Karoks might have had a long lost ancestral tree of whites, thus giving them white characteristics and knowledge.

2887. Torgerson, Kenneth L. "The Modoc Indian War." 1954. checked, University of Oregon, Eugene.  
 Abstract: Relatively unbiased account of the Modoc War, which uses original source material to help explain and clarify the causes of the war, the fighting itself, particularly in the lava beds; with some interesting accounts of the aftermath along with the author's own conclusions. He basically believes that both whites and the Modocs were responsible for the war, that Captain Jack and his men were guilty of killing Thomas and Canby, but that their trial was unfair. He suggests a more fitting sentence would have been life imprisonment rather than execution. The thesis also contains a map of the lava beds region and several photographs of the lava beds themselves. Primary source material include "Applegate Papers," "House Executive Documents," "Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." Secondary sources include Bancroft's "History of Oregon," A. B. Meacham's "Wigwam and Warpath," and Jeff Riddle's "The Indian History of the Modoc War." The author finds the newspapers he cites, "The Oregonian," the "Yreka Journal," and the "Yreka Sentinel" to be biased and of little value.
2888. Townsend, Captain E. D. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 5 January 1852.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent 2:4. 2-215. Pg. 2. 0/47.  
 Abstract: Letter from AAG E.D. Townsend to Lt. N. H. Davis, 2nd Ind., Comdg., Cantonment Far West. HQ, Pacific Division, Benicia, January 5, 1852. In reply to your application of 21st ult. I have to inform you that under the decision of the Comdg. Gen. leaves of absence cannot be granted while the necessity continues of detaching officers from their proper companies for special dates to make up a suitable complement for companies ordered into the field.
2889. ———. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 9 February 1852.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent 2:47. 2-216. A/55.  
 Abstract: Letter from E.D. Townsend, AAG to Lt. N.H. Davis, 2nd Infantry, Cantonment Far West. HQ, Pacific Division, Benicia, February 9, 1852. The objection to granting the leave of absence for which you applied and the Comdg. Officer of your Regiment having given his approval, the Gen. Comdg. will give you the leave should you still desire it.
2890. ———. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 23 February 1852.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. L.S. 2:55-56. 2-217. 47/62.  
 Abstract: Letter from E.D. Townsend, AAG to Lt. Nelson H. Davis, 2nd Inf., Cantonment Far West, HQ, Pacific Division, Benicia, February 23, 1852. I have your letter of 18th inst. to the General, who desires me to say if you are not certain of returning from Sandwich Islands at end of your leave he would rather not have you go, as he has service for you in view as soon as the season is further advanced, and it is now too late to admit of delay in your movements. I have also made inquiry concerning medicines for your post. Seems that two boxes of medicines have been sent on your two requisitions, the last some time in January. It is supposed they are in Sacramento, or somewhere on the road. Dr. Campbell leaves this evening for Cantonment Far West. He will confer with Major Allen, and will endeavor to trace out the boxes on his way up.
2891. ———. Letter to Fitzgerald, Major E. H., 16 September 1852, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
 Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
 Abstract: Directions to troops to proceed to Yreka and spend rainy season in vicinity.
2892. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 27 January 1855.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:219. 2-252. 212/248.

Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG to Brevet Colonel George Wright, HQ, Department of Pacific, Benicia. Comdg. General desires you to visit station at Nome Lackee Reservation for Indians, near Tehama and to give any instruction you may find necessary for guidance aof the officer comdg. detachment there.

2893. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 21 April 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:248. 2-256.219/252.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, HQ Department of Pacific, Benicia to Brevet Col. G. Wright, Fort Reading, CA. Supt. of Indian Affairs has expressed to Comdg. Gen. opinion that a larger force is necessary at Nome Lackee Reservation, in view of increasing number of Indians now collected there. Gen. Comdg. desires that, if it be requisite in your judgement, you will send a detachment, not to exceed a corporal and six men to reinforce command now at the reserve.
2894. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 11 May 1852.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:136. 2-220. 97.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Davis, 2nd Infantry, Comdg., Tehama. HQ. Pacific Division, Benicia. In reply to your letter 8th instant, Gen. Comdg., directs me to say you are authorized to adhere to your selection of site for post on Cow Creek and to take a reasonable reservation for the purpose, avoiding as far as possible interference with the settlers. Should you know of another locality within, say ten or twenty miles of Cow Creek equally advantageous for a post, you are at liberty to give it the preference.  
You are not expected to make expeditions at distance from your post until it is first properly established, when you may use your own discretion in opertation against Indians.
2895. ———. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 7 July 1852.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:178. 2-222/ 136/221.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Davis, Comdg., Fort Reading. HQ, Pacific Division, S.F. Your letter of June 30 has been received. In reply to the part relating to antiscorfutics, the General Comdg., authorize you to issue them in such small quantities as may be recomended by the Surg. as necessary to preserve your men from scurrvy.
2896. ———. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 14 August 1852.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:221-22. 2-223. 178.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, HQ, Pacific Division, S.F. to Davis, Comdg., Fort Reading.  
Your letter 11th instant having been submitted to the Comdg. Gen., he directs me to reply that he does not well see how any particular instructions can be given in relation to furnishing supplies to Emigrants from company stores at Fort Reading. Claims of humanity are every where permanant and you must be the judge of them. If it be absolutly necessary to issue provisions to prevent suffering, the evidence of it in each case should be retained by statements of other officers. In such cases only necessary supplies should be furnished, and they should be paid for when practicable: they should also be such as can be procured in the country, fresh beef, for instance, so far as possible. If in consequence of such issues additional subsistence store should be required at Fort Reading, timely notice must be given.  
A hundred dragoons will be in the vicinity of Fort Reading during three or four months, for which provisions was made in furnishing the post.
2897. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 18 August 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent 2:475. 2-226. 271/279.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Brevet Col. Wright, Comdg., Fort Reading. HQ, Pacific Division, S.F. Your letter of 8th instant enclosing charges against four soldiers, Co. E, 4th Infantry, has been submitted to Comdg. Gen. who directs me to say a Court Martial cannot be assembled at Fort Reading at this season of year and under existing circumstances without manifest injury to the service. This is the season of active duty in your command, a portion of which is out, East, on the immigrant trail - another protion is engaged in the north part of the state



against the Rogue River and other hostile Indians, and to organize a Court at this time would subject the whole public service in your district to check, and hold in obedience on account of three or four deserters.

Forwarding of charges and the application for the Court is however an indispensable form on your part, but the above considerations are placed on record as the reason for not ordering a court. While writing on this subject the Gen. directs me to say that the specifications to the charges are incomplete in not stating the date and place and circumstances of the deserters joining after absenting themselves without leave from their post. It is also observed by Captain Alden's memorandum, affixed to the charges, that \$50 were paid for the apprehension of three of them. This sum exceeds the amount authorized by the regulations and will certainly be stopped. You are desired to call Captain Alden's attention to these circumstances.

2898. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Day, Major Hannibal, 28 August 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:479. 2-227. 478/492.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, HQ, Pacific Division, to Day, Comdg., Benicia Barracks. S.F., August 28, 1853. In enclosing Special Orders 50, of this date, the Gen. Comdg. directs me to say that he wishes the troops to march, as little encumbered with baggage as possible, and the officer in command will be directed to reach Fort Reading with least possible delay. He will take with him extra supply ammunition in bulk, of about 200 rounds per man, that is in all, about 300 rounds per man, with provisions for 90 days. The command will be in readiness to go on board with supplies at the public wharf by the steamer for Sacramento tomorrow evening, the 29th inst. The medical officer will remain with the sick at Benicia Barracks, as there are three medical officers in Col. Wright's District.  
The Gen. does not include yourself in this order, it being near the end of the month when your presence as Comdg. Officer of the Regiment will be required at Regimental Headquarters
2899. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 29 August 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:479-80. 2-228. 475/520.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, HQ, Pacific Division, S.F. to Brevet Col. Wright, Comdg., Northern Dist. of California, Fort Reading. Owing to the very numerous and somewhat circumstantial published accounts of Indian difficulties in northern part of state and undoubted fact of there having been and number of murders committed by Indians, upon which companies of volunteers have been organized - volunteers being called for even in this city. The Gen. Comdg. has deemed it proper to order the disposable force at Benicia Barracks to proceed to Fort Reading. Being near the scene of trouble you will please make such disposition of the force for temporary service as may in your judgement seem called for by the public interests. About 60 men, with several officers are ordered to leave this evening, taking 90 days rations and 300 rounds of ammunition per man, for Fort Reading. They will proceed as far as practicable by water, and thence march remainder of distance, and supplies must be sent for by Captain Miller, Asst. QM.  
So soon as condition of the country will justify the return of these troops, you will order them to repair to Benicia Barracks, and if their services seem likely to extend beyond period for which they will take provisions, or other supplies, you will take usual measures for the necessary increase.  
Your district is regarded as in a state of war, and under such circumstances unusual discretion is always conceded to the comdg., which the Gen. does not doubt will be judiciously exercised by you.
2900. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 22 October 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:533-34. 2-230. 533/533-534.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Brevet Col. Wright, Fort Reading. HQ, Pacific Division, S.F. Major Cross, Quartermaster, has submitted to Comdg. Gen. an estimate of supplies for Fort Reading, with your approval, which he has sanctioned; but he directs me to say that should he be able to execute his present designs next spring, some changes will be made in distribution of troops in the Northern District, and in the channels thru which they will be supplied, He expects

to establish a depot at Fort Orford, or other suitable point on the coast, from whence, by special troops, Fort Lane may be supplied and perhaps Fort Jones, if continued, so that these latter places will not depend on Fort Reading. He supposes that by means of the post in the Pitt River County a communication may be opened to immigrant trail now leading in to Yreka, at 100 or 150 miles east of latter place. The Gen. indicates these matters at this time in order that you may bear them in mind in your prep. for the future at Fort Reading, where they outlay in tho doubtless necessary, may seem to be very great at Washington.

In view of the above the Gen. does not think it efficient at this time to make any contact for furnishing supplies by way of Scottsburg and requests you to continue present mode of supply, even tho at some temporary disadvantage.

2901. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 14 November 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:2. 2-231. 0/10.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Brevet Col. Wright, Fort Reading. HQ, Pacific Division, S.F. In reply to your inquiring 9th inst. Gen. Comdg. directs me to say that if the red cloth reached you in the box marked with your name, its contents were designed for your use, at discretion, as Indian presents. If no invoice accompanied the article, you will please send receipt to Supt. E.F. Beale, from examination or count of the articles.
2902. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 18 November 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 10-11. 2-232. 2/15.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, HQ, Pacific Division, S.F., to Brevet Col. Wright, Fort Reading, CA.  
I understand that Dr. Wozencraft with perhaps Judge McCorkle, proposes examining some pass or passs in Sierra Nevada, East of Fort Reading and may apply to you for use of a QM wagon and team - I have declined to give any orders in the case, as I do not know the situation of your means in this particular, but would say that I have felt authorized to give what aid I could in similar cases in the vicinity, and will sanction any proceeding of your own calculated to obtain the information the Government is seeking with view to a Railroad from the Eastern states to this coast.
2903. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 5 December 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:20-21. 2-233. 15/47.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright, Fort Reading from HQ, Pacific Division, SF.  
Your letter November 23 has been submitted to the Comdg. General. He approves your having sent Private Hines to the Benicia Hospital under the circumstances, but wishes me to say that he does not desire this to be considered as established rule for future guidance.
2904. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Campbell, Dr. John, 15 December 1853.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:30-31. 2-234. Pages 30-31.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Asst. Surgeon John Campbell. HQ, Department of the Pacific. Your communication of 29th November with its accompanying papers being an appeal to Sec. of War touching decision of Brevet Col. Wright and approval thereof by the Gen. Comdg., in regard to your right to charge employees of the QM Department at Fort Reading for medical services, has been received. I am instructed to say that the appeal, embracing as it does, many points not bearing upon the questions submitted cannot be forwarded by the Gen., but is herewith returned to you. The Ge. would have forwarded the appeal had the extraneous matter in it not embraced most grave and serious accusations against Captain Miller, not essential to the understanding of your case. He does not think it a proper mode of preferring charges against officers.  
The sample questions appears to be whether under the regulations of April 1, 1851, the medical officers of the Army at Fort Reading shall give his services to the employees of the staff departments, when those employees can obtain medical advice by sending to Cottonwood, a distance 12 miles from this post, where a citizen physician resides, who would attend the employees if sent for, a daily express from Fort Reading to Cottonwood affording the employees an opportunity of sending for him. Gen. directs me to say that should you take upon yourself the

responsibility of sending to the War Department your appeal in its present shape, which, however, he does not authorize or intend to countenance, you will send with its this communication.

2905. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 18 January 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:40. 2-235. 20/57.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, HQ, Department of the Pacific, SF to Brevet Col. Wright, Fort Reading. By direction of the Comdg. General, I enclosed herewith copy of letter November 29, 1853, from Asst. Surg. J. Campbell, to you in which certain statements are made concerning yourself and Captain Miller, Asst. QM. The Gen. has waited some time for Asst. Surg. Campbell to present the statements in different form, should he be disposed to do so, the letter having been sent to these HQs, with request that it be forwarded to Washington, and the reason having been given that you declined to send it, and having been returned to Dr. C. with remarks. But hearing nothing further from him, the General directs me to send the copy for your information and for such explanation as you may desire to make. You are also desired to submit the copy to Captain Miller, informing him that you do so under the General's directions and for a like purpose. Yourself and Captain Miller can take such copies of the paper as you may desire, and it will then be returned to this office.
2906. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 21 February 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:62. 2-246. 57/68.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, HQ, Department of the Pacific, S.F., to Brevet Col. Wright, Comdg., Fort Reading. Am directed by Major Gen. Wool to say that he has persuaded with interest the communication of James P. Goodall and he does not doubt that much of what he says in regard to the white inhabitants is correct. He desires you to do all in your power to cultivate a good understanding with Indian tribes within the Dist. assigned to you, and especially with those disposed to be friendly, but promptly to chastise those who commit depredations or hostilities. At same time restrain as far as practicable whites from aggressions upon the Indians, or from in any manner interfering with those who are peaceable, taking care to inform them that they can receive no protection from the Army if they depart from the rule here indicated in regard to the Indians, and more especially the peaceable tribes.  
The confidential communication of Mr. Goodall, enclosed in your letter of Feb. 11, is returned herewith in accordance with your request.
2907. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 2 March 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:68-69. 2-237. 68/69.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright, Fort Reading. HQ, Department of the Pacific, S.F. Major Gen. Comdg. directs that requisitions for Quartermaster, Subsistence and medical supplies for Fort Reading and Jones, for ensuing year, be immediately forwarded and hereafter that all requisitions be made in season to send up the supplies when the River is high, in order to save land transportation. You will please see that this order is executed forthwith.  
It being in contemplation to move the post of Fort Jones into heart of Pitt River Indian country somewhere near the immigrant trail, the Gen. desires you to cause an examination to be made in that section as soon as the season will admit, with view to selection of best site, and report to him accordingly.
2908. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 21 March 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:81. 2-238. 69/90.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright, Fort Reading. S.F. March 21, 1854. Your report of March 10 in relation to the post in Pitt River Country has been submitted to Comdg. Gen., who concurs in your views.
2909. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 17 April 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:101. 2-240. 100/102.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright, Fort Reading. S.F. Captain A.J. Smith has forwarded

to the Comdg. Gen. a copy of his letter to you in relation to ordering one of the Co's of his command to examine Pitt River county. The Gen. approves the views of Captain Smith and desires you to secure objective in view by some other arrangement.

2910. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 18 April 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:102. 2-241. 101/114.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright, Fort Reading. SF. Your letter 4th inst. enclosed one from Asst. Surg. Edgar has been submitted to Comdg. Gen. who has considered the case as presented by Asst. Surg. Edgar. He thinks under all the circumstances, the regulation pub. in Gen. Orders NO. 20, April 2, 1851, would justify your requiring the Asst. Surgeon's attendance and issuing of medicines to employees of QM at Fort Reading. Appears that no private physician could be obtained short of 12 miles. Attendance of physician at this distance would depend on extend of his practice and circuit he would have to make in surrounding country. If extensive, his attendance might be delayed on or more days and could prove fatal to patient. If employee had to go to physician that would probably require a government horse, if the employee had no horse of his own. If physician were out on circuit, employee would have to travel many more miles to see him.
2911. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 2 May 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:114. 2-242. 102/146.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright. SF.  
Your letter of April 22 and 24 in relation to Indians in Scott's Valley and disposition of troops in Northern Dist. has been received.  
Comdg. Gen. approves your views and will send additional companies to the dist. to carry them out, when they arrive from the east.
2912. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 27 June 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:146. 2-244. 114/154.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, to Wright, Fort Reading. HQ, Department of the Pacific, SF. As supplies for Fort Lane are now transported coastwise from this point, Comdg. General directs that the post be considered independent of Northern Dist. Command and that reports, etc. be here after made accordingly. This order not intended to interfere with your decision as to whether a Co. of Dragoons shall be withdrawn from Fort Lane to Fort Reading and its place supplied by a Co. of artillery recently sent from Benicia.  
The Gen. supposes you will now be able to reduce the number of employees etc. at Fort Reading as contemplated by you.
2913. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 17 August 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:162. 2-245. 159/163.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright, Comdg., Fort Reading. Colonel Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs in California has requested suitable transportation for Agent of his department to enable him to visit northern Indian tribes. Gen. is desirous of affording all aid consistent with military interests to the Supt in carrying out his measures with the Indians and he advises you to furnish a serviceable horse or mule, with saddle and bridle for Fort Reading, provided it can be done without interfering with proper services of the post.
2914. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 14 September 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:170. 2-246. 165/179.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Brevet Colonel Wright, Fort Reading. HQ, Department of the Pacific, SF.  
Your applic. 3d instant for 6 months leave of absence has been forwarded with his endorsement. "Colonel Wright is undoubtedly entitled to all he asks for. Yet I cannot approve of his application until some officer of equal merit and standing is sent to take his place. I have no officer in the Department that can be spared for that purpose."

2915. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 28 December 1854.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:212. 2-251. 179/219.  
 Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Brevet Colonel Wright, Fort Reading. HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia.  
 Your communication of 10th inst. has been received and a copy has been sent to Supt. of Indian Affairs, who states in reply that "the law does not authorize [him] to feed the Indians in their present location, [he is] confined exclusively to removing and subsisting them on military reservations." "The policy of giving food to the Indians in their Rancherias is not good, except in such cases as is mentioned by Colonel Wright of extraordinary necessity," as when they are called together in council.  
 The Supt. will visit the Indians alluded to at earliest moment his other duties will allow.
2916. ———. Letter to The Benicia Barracks, 4 April 1855.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:241-42. 2-255. Pages 241-242.  
 Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, to C.O. Benicia Barracks. HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia. Copies to Fort Jones, Fort Reading, and Nome Lackee Detachments.  
 In order that monthly department reports may be made out according to a form recently prescribed by AG's office, Comdg. General directs that you append to the copy of Post Returns sent to Department HQs a list of names of absent enlisted men properly belonging to your post, showing where each man is at date of return.  
 These instruments refer to individual soldiers who may be absent sick, on Ds, furlough, etc.  
 When a detachment has been sent from the post to occupy an outpost, to scout, or for any other purpose, it will be sufficient to indicated number of men absent, and place at which they may be - for instance, enroute for another post, to scout, on campaign against Indians.  
 You will please furnish, as soon as practicable, lists as above for the back months beginning with January last.
2917. Townsend, Major E. D. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 4 March 1852.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:62. 2-218. 55/97.  
 Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, Benicia, to Davis, 2nd Infantry, Cantonment Far West. HQ, Pacific Division. Enclosed herewith letter from Lt. R.S. Williamson in relation to site of military post somewhere in vicinity of "Readings" and a trace of that section of country. The General Comdg. directs that you proceed to examine the region indicated; particularly along Cow Creek and report best position for a post, keeping in view defense and supply including wood and water.  
 Ascertain and report how high and during what seasons Sacramento River is navigable, and present modes of transportation, say as far up as Readings.  
 Such an estimate of the means you will require to establish a post for one Company and report best season for establishing it. Should you need the services of two or three men of your company, the Gen. authorizes you to take them with you.
2918. ———. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 9 April 1852.  
 Notes: 393. Department of the Pacific. Letters Sent 2:97. 2-219. 62/136.  
 Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, to Davis, Cantonment Far West. HQ, Pacific Division. Benicia.  
 Sir, your report of 5th inst. of result of examination of country near Readings with view of selecting site for military post has been received.  
 General Commander, desiring to confer with you personally on subject directs that you repair to this place accordingly.
2919. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 17 April 1854.  
 Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent 3:100-01. 2-239. 94/101.  
 Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Brevet Col. Wright, Fort Reading. Major General Wool desires to know your views in relations to moving the troops from Fort Jones to a new position in the Pitt River Country. Keeping in view the very limited number of troops assigned to this

Department, what is smallest force which can be stationed at latter point so as to be efficient and beyond danger of being cut off by hostile Indians? Can this force at the same time subserve which the troops at Fort Jones do? If one strong Co. of artillery is sent to Fort Lane, will it be advisable to move one of the companies of Dragoons now there to any other pring in the Northern District, and Pitt River? If another Co. of Artillery is sent to Northern District, what will be best position for it in any view?

The General has seen your letter October 27. He will send additional troops in Northern Dist as soon as they arrive and in meantime wishes information to determine him in assigning them.

P.S. your letter 11th inst. just received. The General will order a Topographical officer to report to you when there is one available.

2920. ———. Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M., 6 June 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:142(?) 2-243. 69-289.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, HQ Department of the Pacific to Captain Judah, 4th Infantry, San Francisco. In anticipation your transfer to Co. F, 4th Infantry, Comdg. General directs that, on experience of your leave of absence, you report in person at Fort Humboldt instead of returning to Fort Jones.
2921. ———. Letter to Bonnycastle, Lieutenant John C., 25 September 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:175. 2-247. 142/198.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, Department of the Pacific to Lt. Bonnycastle, Fort Jones. Benicia, September 25, 1854. Your letter of September 11 asking for leave of absnece has been submitted to Comdg, General who desires me to say that it is with much regret he withholds approval, which, if circumstances of the service would permit, he has every disposition to accord. The great want of officers throughout this Department may make it necessary to place you in charge of Subsistence Depot at San Diego in place of Lt. Eddy, whose Co. has just been detailed as an escort to the Mexican Bountry Commission, by orders from Washington.
2922. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 26 September 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:179. 2-248. 170/212.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright. Your letter 20th inst. has been received. The Gen-Comdg approved of your conduct in relation to the Indians and the issue of provisions to them.  
He expects visit Fort Reading on Saturday next, 30th inst. and desires you to send ambulance to place where he will leave the stage.
2923. ———. 20 November 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:198. 2-249. 0/214.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG HQ Department of the Pacific, Benicia to Commanding Officer, Fort Jones. Comdg. General directs that any subsistence supplies which may be required at Fort Jones before new stores are forwarded next autumn, be drawn from Fort Lane, it being reported by the Chief Commissary that the supplies at latter post will be sufficient for both posts. You will cause the necessary steps to be taken to carry out this order.
2924. ———. Letter to Bonnycastle, Lieutenant John C., 22 November 1854.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:199. 2-250. 175/334.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, HQ, Department of Pacific, Benicia, to Bonnycastle, 4th Inf., A.C.S., San Diego.  
Special Orders No. 65 directs Lt. A.R. Eddy to discharge duties of Quartermaster at Depot San Diego while Brevet Major McKinstry is absent on duty at Fort Yuma. As you have relieved Lt. Eddy in charge of the subsistence Depot, you will , of course, assume the duties of Quartermaster also, during absence of Major McKinstry.
2925. ———. Letter to Bonneville, Lieutenant Colonel B. L. E., 20 February 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letter Sent 3:227. 2-253. 215/236.

Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, HQ Department of the Pacific, to Bonneville, 4th Infantry, Fort Vancouver. Copy to Col. G. Wright.  
Comdg. Gen. has directed that a number of service rifles be altered for long ran be sent to you. He desires that you distribute them (to the companies of your regiment in Washington and Oregon Territories) and send orders to the several commanders to cause their men to be thoroughly practiced in use of them and to make reports of result of the practice at end of two months. G. orders No. 8, HQ, of the Army, December 16, 1854 will be the guide in this practice.

2926. ———. Letter to Buchanan, Lieutenant Colonel R. C., 31 March 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:241. 2-254. 232/241.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Brevet Lt. Col. Buchanan, Comdg., Fort Humboldt. Benicia. Comdg. General approves course reported in your letter, March 16, related to the Indians. He desires, however, to relieve Captain Judah upon arrival of Captain Floyd Jones, and order him to repair to Fort Jones.
2927. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 9 May 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:252. 2-257. 248/253.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright. Benicia. Comdg. General desires you to meet Col. Henley, Supt. of Indian Affairs, at Tehama to proceed with him and examine Nome Lackee Reserve and confer with him in relate to making a reservation for Indians at or near Fort Reading.
2928. ———. 1 June 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:260. 2-258. 241.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AG Department of the Pacific, to Commanding Officer, Co E., 4th Infantry, Fort Jones. I have to inform you that Sergeant Ralph Waldo, Co. E, 4th Infantry has received for three months from this date.
2929. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 4 June 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:264-65. 2-259. 258/267.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, to Wyse, Fort Reading. HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia. I am directed by Comdg General to say that provo. Special Orders No. 40, herewith enclosed, will carry out the recommendations contained in letter of Asst. Surgeon Hammong, dated April 4. A detachment of recruits is expected to arrive by next steamer from East and the Gen. will then send sufficient numbers to Fort Reading to fill Co. D., 4th Infantry. The Gen. regrets he cannot comply at this time with your request of 18th ultimo for leave of absence.  
The circumstances under which Fort Jones was placed within the jurisdiction of Brevet Col. Wright being no longer in existence, supplies for that post being sent direct vuz the Coast. The Gen. directs that Comdg. Officer of Fort Jones be relieved from such supervision.
2930. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 11 June 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3: 267. 2-260. 264/272. Page 267.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, AAG, Department of the Pacific, Benicia to Brevet Major Wyse, Comdg., Fort Reading. Your letter 1st instruction with enclos. has been received. Commanding General directs me to say: as an extra issue of coffee to the guard and canvass are not authority by Regulations, he cannot give an order for their issue.  
Chief Quartermaster reports that an amount of funds which he deems sufficient has been forwarded to Lt. Underwood and to the Acting Asst. Quartermaster at Fort Jones within present month.
2931. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 19 June 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters sent. 3:272. 2-261. 267/300. Page 272.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend, HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia, to Brevet Major Wyse, Fort Reading. Your letter May 25 and June 9 received. You will see by enclosed Special Order No. 45 that detachment recruits has been ordered to Fort Reading for Co. D. 4th Infantry. Among them the officer of the detachment has been directed to include a drummer and fifer and one or

more blacksmiths.

No recruits have yet been sent for the Artillery and if musicians are required, applic. for them must be made to Supt. of General Recruiting Service.

General Comdg. regrets that he is obliged to strip your post and others in Northern District of all their old soldiers and of so many officers, but his instructions from War Department leave him no alternative. 100 men and three officers are ordered to be detailed and they can only be taken as has been directed in orders. You will have to make up any deficiency in the detail from Fort Reading by selecting some of the recruits, which the General desires you to do, as far as practicable, taking the best and disciplined men. The General conceived that an officer of your rank could better be employed in the responsible command at Fort Reading and vicinity than in comdg. escort for Lt. Willimason, which in main agrees with the views you have expressed.

2932. ———. Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M., 17 July 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:289-90. 2-262. 132/298.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Judah, 4th Infantry, Commanding, Fort Jones. Benicia, July 17, 1855. Your letter 18th Ult. has been subm. to Comdg. General, who directed me to say in reply that your course in relation to the Dragoon Recruits is approved. The General regrets he cannot relieve Lt. Crook from the detail with Lt. Williamson, but there is no officer to replace him, and every post in the Department is as bad off for officers as is Fort Jones. The estimate of \$2500 for additional quarters is approved and the quartermaster will forward the amount as soon as he received it.  
Private Dunn can only be transferred by authority from Army HQ, and the application should therefore be made in separate communication.
2933. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 10 August 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:300. 2-264. 272/422.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wyse, Fort Reading, Judah, Fort Jones. HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia, August 10, 1855.  
At request of U.S. Surveyor Gen. of California the Comdg. General directs that you render such assistance as may be in your power to protect Mr. C.C. Tracy in running the meridian line thru to north line of California, should he meet opposite from Indians.
2934. ———. Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M., 30 August 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:308. 2-265. 300-359  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Judah, Fort Jones. HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia, August 30, 1855. Your communications in regard to Indian affairs in Scotts Valley dated 13th and 23rd inst. have been received.  
The commanding General approves your course throughout.  
In reference to the letter to Judge Hoffman the General desires me to say that as there is no Indian territory proper in California the U.S. Court can have no jurisdiction over cases of murder committed upon Indians any more than upon whites utmost that can be done is to procure a change of venue from one county to an other under the state jurisdiction, when there is reason to suppose a fair trial cannot be secured.  
Seems to be little hope of averting the fate of the Indians. Cruel as it is, so as the state of morals and opinions so utterly arrests to course of civil law in regard to them.
2935. ———. Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M., 28 December 1855.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent 3:359. 2-366. 308/435.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Judah, Fort Jones. Department of the Pacific, Benicia, December 28, 1855. Your several letters of October 20 and 31, November 2 and 6, and December 13 have been received, but owing to absence of Comdg. General in Oregon, they have not been answered before.  
The General highly gratified at the ... energy uniformly displayed by yourself and your command. It is apparent that pursuit of the ravages in their mountain haunts driving winter is utterly fruitless besides wasting the strength of the troops, and General desires you to take such steps as you can



for recruiting yourself and men and preparing for active operations when season is favorable. Your letters to Supt. Indian Affairs have been forwarded to him. The first was only sent to him yesterday owing to General's absence.

2936. ———. Letter to Cooper, Colonel S., 2 January 1856.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:361-2. 2-267. 361/362.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Cooper, Adj. General, U.S. Army, Washington D.C., Department of the Pacific, Benicia, January 2, 1856. In order to a[sic] more full understanding of subject of your letter of December 5, and its enclosure, I deem it proper in absence of Brevet Major General Wool to forward enclosed letters on Indian affairs.  
The letter to Col. Henley of August 10 is referred to in commissioner Manypenny's letter of November 1, as not having been punished. Gardiner's letter of July 17 and reply dated July 28 will show that general principle of not furnishing troops to force Indians to move on the reserves against their will was all that General Wool intended to laydown as a rule for commanding officers of post. In case where it was supposed Indians would move if protected on the route, escorts have always been detailed, see, for instance, Paragraph four Department Special Orders No. 83, September 24, 1855, which related to the Scott's Valley Indians.  
Col. Henley consented to received them on the Tehama Reserve, but they refused to move, and Captain Judah has repeatedly reported their miserable condition since that time. In a letter of December 13, he says, enclosing communication to Col. Henley, " I am powerless either in my capacity as Comdg. Officer or Acting Indian Agent, to alleviate sufferings of the Scotts Valley Indians in camp at my post. Their neglect under the severity of the weather amounts to cruelty." The copy of his letter of November 2, sets forth the wants of the Indians and Col. Henley has been informed upon the subject.
2937. ———. 3 May 1875.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1, 3-689.  
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Surgeon General. Referring to your endorsement of 17th ultimo, upon papers relating to proposed erection of a new hospital at Camp Bidwell, CA, in which you recommended that the reduced plan forwarded from Department of California he adopted with additional to the ward of veranda and room for earth closet, that work be proceeded with as soon as possible and that additional cost be paid for from funds in hands of Chief QM, Department of California, I have responsibility to inform you that your recommendations have been appr. by Secretary of War and papers sent to QM General. Official copy furnish for information at Comdg., General. Department of California, who in turn furnished copy for Co., Camp Bidwell.
2938. Tracy, Felix. Letter to Low, Governor Frederick, 5 May 1865, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Requesting military aid to protect settlers of Shasta and Tehama Counties from Indians on Antelope and Mill Creeks. Letter describes other Indian hostilities in Shasta and Tehama areas.
2939. Truman, Margaret. "Ordeal in the Ouyhee Country." *Women of Courage, From Rev. Times to the Present.*, 254 pages. New York: William Morris and Co., 1976.  
Notes: pages 59-75  
Abstract: Story of courage of Indian woman Sarah Winnamuccah's (Thocmentony - Shell Flower) rescue of her father, brothers, and members of her tribe at great risk to herself. Sarah was child in 1845 when S. Paiutes first met whites. Sarah's childhood contact with whites (good and bad) revealed. Samuel Parrish good Indian agent - successor William V. Rinehart corrupt. N. Paiutes (1878) rebelled and kidnapped group of S. Paiutes to force them to fight as well. General Howard asked Sarah to travel across desert to hideout of N. Paiutes and talk her father and tribe members into escaping before army forced to fight them as well as N. Paiutes.

2940. Turner, Henry Smith. *The Original Journals of Henry Smith Turner With Stephen Watts Kearny to New Mexico and California, 1846-1847*. editor Dwight Clarke. Normal, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.  
 Abstract: Pages 129-130: June 26 - 18 miles and encamp for the last time on Trucky where Emigrant's Road leaves it for the waters of Mary's River. Found here a camp of Indians [Diggers] who ran off at our approach but have since come into our camp. [\*Mary's River - Humbolt River]
- Page 164: "The California Indians were better provided for, their condition both moral and physical far better than savages in any part of North America. They were concentrated about these missions, controlled implicitly by the priests, taught mechanical trades and formed to be industrious. Since the expulsion of the old Spanish priests the Indians have been driven from the missions, deprived of their rightful property and wherever it was practicable made abject slaves to toil for the benefit of the Mexican race."
2941. Turner, William M. "Gold Hunting on Queen Charlotte's Island." *Overland Monthly* vol 14, no 2 (1875).  
 Notes: pages 167-175  
 Abstract: Two Indians canoed out to trade with fish with the white gold hunters. Indians were invited to dinner (February 1852) and crew demonstrated military might with ship's cannon. Indians unimpressed with cannon but approval given when crew ran up the Union Jack (false colors), Indians having friendlier relations with British than with Americans. By saying gold on the other side of the island the Indian tricked the whites into giving them a safe convoy through another tribe's area. (Queen Charlotte's Island is north of San Francisco).
2942. ———. "Salmon Hatching on the McCloud River." *Overland Monthly* vol 14, no 1 (1875).  
 Notes: pages 79-85  
 Abstract: Congressional appropriation enabled Deputy Fish Commissioner to hire 10 white men and 10 Indians to work on Salmon hatchery at McCloud River 20 miles from Redding. Description of whites and Indians fishing together (pg 81). Indians employed belong to McCloud River tribe. Long resisted white settlement escorting prospecting parties from hunting area with treats - not to return. Hostility to Stone's original settlement on river settled by promise to give them more salmon than they caught in a season. Indian women have been employed to pick moss (pg 85).
2943. ———. "Scraps of Modoc History." *Overland Monthly* vol 11, no 1 (1873).  
 Notes: pages 21-25  
 Abstract: Modocs superior to average Indian. Repulsed a force recently five times their number. Only 400 left of the tribe once numbering in the thousands. In 1852, 18 men, women, and children were killed at Bloody Point. One man escaped riding 60 miles to Yreka. Ben Wright professed to make peace and got 51 Modocs to come weaponless to his camp, and there slaughtered all but two who escaped (in 1853). Pursued by volunteer forces. Modocs died off. In 1864 Chief Sconchin made pace. Story of a Donner Party like famine in the winter before whites.
2944. Turney, N. G. Letter to McDowell, General, 9 January 1865.  
 Notes: Fort Bidwell. 393 DP PD. Letter Received. Box 30. 2-176  
 Abstract: Letter, N.G. Turney to General McDowell, Surprise Vally, January 9, 1865.  
 Submits memorial for old Lassen Trail and why they think the soldiers would not be needed in Surprise Valley, but should be stationed some 12 or 15 miles west of Surprise Valley, where it is known that the Indians concentrate in spring and summer. There they will give protection to travelers from this valley to one that who valley and Yreka. There they will give more protection to this valley than of actually stationed here. No necessity for other than temporary quarters to be erected. They do not think the soldiers will be required to remain more than six or eight months. No need for expensive fort firations. Endorsement refers letter to General Wright. Accompanying petition, signed by many settlers of Surprise Valley, suggests soldiers be stationed near headwaters of Pitt River.

2945. U.S. Army Surgeon General. *Statistical Report of the Sickness and Mortality of the Army of the United States Compiled From the Records of the Surgeon General's Office Embracing a Period of Sixteen Years From January 1839, to January 1855. Prep. Under Direction of Brevet Brig. General Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General United States Army by Richard H. Coolidge, M.D., Asst. Surg., U.S. Army Washington AOP Nicholas, Drinte, 1856.*  
 Notes: 34th Congress, 1st session. Sec. Exec. Doc. No. 96.  
 Abstract: Page 241-242: Indian is humiliated by being deprived of rifle and arrows and by being confined to certain limits - Her spirit is broken. He takes dysentery and tuberculosis. Ques. venerea seems unknown among Indians here - because Spainards did not penetrate this area. Describes Indian medicine and medicine women. Indian fast driven away. One year ago about 350 on this reservation. Now only 150, the 200 victims mostly of disease. Incapable of following the intellectual pursuits of the white man.
- Page 243: Climate of Fort Jones is salubrious. Line of demark. between each of the four seasons. Most prevalent disease among troops and the citizens is intermittent fever. Conjunctival ophthalmia next most prevalent among the citizens, particularly the miners. Climate seems to increase fertility when females (and cows) arrive from the Atlantic states.
- Page 449: Camp Far West - base of foothills Sierra Nevada at head of valley of Bears' Creek, tributary Feather River eastern side of Sacramento Valley about 35 miles NNE Sutter's Fort, 39 Degrees 7' lat and 121 degrees, 18' long. Bears Creek Valley from 1-2 miles wide, 15 miles long, soil alluvial, is in most season dry soil of Sacramento Valley is mixture of clays and gravel with ... of industrial claystone, impervious to water, for which reason the plains impassible in rainy season. This post very sickly, June - October although no marshes within 25 miles, this is considered one of most unhealthly points in valley. Post was abandoned on account of its unhealthfulness and troops, moved to upper or northern part of Sacramento Valley, to new post, Fort Reading.
2946. U.S. Congress, 41st Congress 1st Session. *Report of the Commanding Officer at Camp Gaston, California on the Murder of a Klamath Indian by a White Settler and the Near Uprising That Resulted From It.* 1869.  
 Notes: House Executive Document 16  
 Abstract: A letter from the Secretary of War concerning the unprovoked murder of an Indian of an Indian named Charley from the Morach Ranch, by a white settler named John Goodman, described as "a worthless character." A near uprising stemming from the incident was averted by P.W. Stanhope, Captain 12th Infantry. He suggested that a fort be established at Cappell Ranch on the Klamath River to prevent further conflict.
2947. U.S. Congress, 44th 2nd Session. House. *Fort Reading Military Reservation in California, Home Report No. 35. John Reilly, Reporting for the Committee on Military Affairs.* Washington: US GPO, 1876.  
 Abstract: John Reilly reported for the Committee on Military Affairs. The Fort Reading Military Reservation was established on May 26, 1852 in Shasta County and abandoned April 6, 1870. The buildings were sold by Order of the Secretary of War. The value of the lands is not certain, but it is presumed that they are more valuable than ordinary public lands subject to pre-emption and homestead entry. It is suggested that these land be surveyed, appraised and sold in order that the Government might realize from their full value.
2948. U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Public Lands. *To Revise the Census Role, Indians of California.*  
 Notes: Found in Bibliographical and Historical Index of American Indian and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library - REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 105.  
 Abstract: "Hearings before the sub-committee on Indian Affairs of the committee on public lands, House of Representatives, 8th Congress, 1st session pursuant to H. R. 2878. April 7 and May 2, 1947. Committee hearing #12.

2949. U.S. Department of Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs. *Indians of California: Prehistoric Life in California*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.  
 Abstract: Around 16th century there were approximately 133,000 to 150,000 Indians in California. Those Indians which occupied large land areas were the Shoshoneans, Hokans, and Penutians. The northern third of California consisted of Athapascan, Algonkian, Lutuamian, and Yukiam linguistic groups. Early Indians can be subdivided into some 40 major tribes with around 21 major languages.
- Page 4: Northern Indians - Cooler climate of North required more shelter than just the brush and woven reed wickiups of the South. Redwoods provided wood for the Northern Indians of California. They liked to carve wood and make baskets. Northern Indians mainly hunters and fisherman and gathered herbs, nuts, and fruit.
2950. ———. *Indians of California: The Mission Period*. Washington D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1968.  
 Abstract: Page 7: Spanish influence in the Southern parts of California were not influential in Northern California. The great Northern tribes (Tolowa, Karok, Shasta, Modoc, and Wappo) were in little if any contact with the Spanish. These northern California Indians did trade with the Russians, French, British, Dutch, Portugese, and later, Yankee traders.
2951. U. S. Department of the Interior, Lassen Park. "File Number 101-06.2".  
 Abstract: From the Shasta Courier, "A Visit to Shavehead's Ranch," December 15, 1877:  
 Description of ranch - shanties, the sweat house, the dance house, sickness totem; personal appearance of Shavehead; barn filled with hay and attached shed for horses - he farmed some, raised wheat, hay, potatoes, maybe 50 Indians in his tribe acceded to Shavehead, kept pigs, also.
- Notes from an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Anderson of Deer Flat in August 1944 by Park Naturalist Robinson: Discussed Shavehead - he thought his death was between 1897-1900, not 1912 as thought. Shavehead died at their place after 3 days illness. Notes by Park Naturalist Robinson on Mrs. Estelle Loomis about Shavehead and the Hat Creek Indians: she said they came to Viola to peddle fish and work - were friendly - work summer and go back to Hat Creek Valley for the winter. She said they were tricky, especially Shavehead - always wanted to get things on credit but she would not let them have anything without cash.
- Obituary of Polly Huid - an Indian: Gives brief history of her life in relationship to the events which occurred during it.
- "History of 'Old Station' Tells of Early Indian Wars" - The winter of 1856-1857 and the Fall River Massacre. An incident of a stage driver who thought wounded and cut his horses free from the stage and clung to one's back and made it into the station. Because of this Fort Crook was established for protection of the area. But in 1857 a man and a boy were killed at the station. In September 1859 settlers retaliated, attacking a rancheria and killing 60 Indians. Later the Indians were rounded up and taken to a reservation.
- Excerpt taken from "Annals of Modoc - California Northeast, the Bloody Ground" by William S. Brown. Biobook #28 (California Relations) Oakland, CA, 1951. Recounts the story of one party of emigrants who were caught by unseasonably cold weather. Lassen had many trained fighting men along with the train. It was through his leadership and their obedience to his commands that got them through. All but one flank rider who fell too far back and was ambushed. Lassen decided to teach the Indians who had been stalking them a lesson. That night his men snuck out of camp and attacked them without warning, killing many. And again the next night when the Indians attacked many more Indians were killed.
- Anderson Valley News, 50th Anniversary Edition, "Reminiscence Recalls the Battle of Bloody Island," June 30, 1932. Alarm was raised in the valley in October 1840 that a band of Indians

was coming down the Sacramento Valley to attack all ranches, beginning with Reading's. Men and soldiers came up from Sutter's Fort and met the Indians on an island in the Sacramento River on the present boundary line between Tehama and Shasta Counties. The Indians were defeated and driven back.

2952. U.S. Department of the Interior, Lassen Park. "File Number 101-06.2." 1881.  
Notes: From the history and business directory of Shasta County by B. F. Frank and H. W. Chappell, 1881.  
Abstract: "Notes on Local Indians." Discusses local Indian Tribes their location and their dialects. Our diggers... "are more like dogs than human beings." 1st attempted of treaty in 1851 at Major Reading's - forced compliance Ft. Reading in 1852. 1864 Allen massacre - description of and the killing of Mrs. Jones. 1866 the Dersch murder described.
2953. U.S. Geological Survey.  
Abstract: U.S Geological Survey, Camp Far West, Quadrangle, CA. 7.5 minute service (Topographic) 1949 (photorevised 1973). Section 30, Tier 15 North, Range 6 East, Mt. Diablo base line and meridian. 39 degrees, 2' 30" north latitude; 121 degrees, 20' 6".
2954. U.S. National Archives. Letter to Steger, Mrs. Gertrude A., 6 June 1940.  
Abstract: Fort Reading was located on Cow Creek about 2.5 miles above its junction with the Sacramento. Established May 26, 1852, by Co. E, 2nd Infantry under command of 1st Lt. Nelson H. Davis. He and his command marched from Cantonment Far West - used continuously until April 1, 1856 when it was evacuated. Reoccupied short time May and June 1857 by Co. A 1st Dragoon. Does not appear to have been used as a military station after that. Officially abandoned in 1866. Its buildings were sold in 1870.
2955. U. S. National Park Service. *Soldier and Brave: Historical Places Associated With Indian Affairs and the Indian Wars in the Trans-Mississippi West*. Washington D.C.: United States National Park Service, 1971.  
Notes: Part of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings.  
Abstract: Page 92: Fort Bragg, major mission was to control the Mendocino Indian Reservation. When the post was only a year old its troops took part in the campaign in eastern Washington. In 1864, when most of the Indians had left the reservation, it was abandoned by the California Volunteers.  
Short sketch of Fort Bidwell, including its use as a school by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and as present headquarters of the Fort Bidwell Indian Reservation.  
  
Page 93: Fort Jones, 1852-1858, a small post in Scott River Valley. Founded to protect miners from the Indians. Lt. George Crook and Captain U.S. Grant served there. Its troops participated in 1858 campaign in eastern Washington, the first (1853) and second (1855-56) Rogue River Wars in Oregon and the 1857 campaign against the Pit River Indians in northeastern California.
2956. U.S. Surgeon General. *Don't Know Where This Goes*.  
Notes: Statistical Report of the sickness and mortality of the Army of the U.S. compiled from the records of the Surgeon General's Office embracing as period of sixteen years from January 1839 to January 1855. Prep. under direction of Bvt. Brig. General Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General U.S. Army by Richard H. Coolidge, Military District, Asst. Surg. U.S. Army, Washington, AOP Nicolson, Dunte. 1856. 703 pages. 34th Congress, 1st Session. Sen. Exec. Doc. No. 96  
Abstract: Page 449: Camp Far West- base of foothills Sierra Nevada at head of valley of Bear Creek, Feather River eastern side of the Sacramento Valley about 35 miles north northeast Sutter's Fort 39 degrees, 7' lat, and 124 degrees, 18' long. Bears Creek valley from 1 -2 miles wide, 15 miles long, soil alluvial, is in most seasons dry. Soil of Sacramento Valley is made of clay and gravel with saturation of indurated claystone, impervious to water, for which reason the plains ... in rainy season. This fort very sickly, June - October. Although no marshes with 25

miles, this is considered one of most unhealthy points in valley. Post was abandoned on account of its unhealthfulness and troops moved to upper or northern part of Sacramento Valley to new post, Fort Reading.

2957. U.S. Surgery General's Office. *Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality in the Army of the United States* 1835-1855.

Notes: 34th Congress, 1st Session, Sen. Exec. Doc. 96. Serial Set No. 827.

Abstract: The location of Far West was a negative factor in Far West's continuing existence almost from its founding. A government report published in 1856 said that "in common with the whole Sacramento Valley this post is very sickly, June till October." At that time its location was considered one of the most unhealthful points in the valley. It was abandoned and its troops were ordered to establish a new post, Fort Reading, in the upper Sacramento Valley. Prepared...by Richard H. Coolidge, Assistant Surgeon General U.S. Army.

Page 449- 452: Camp Far West - 35 miles NNE Sutter's Fort, 39 degree, 7', latitude; 121 degree, 18' longitude. Soil Bear Creek valley alluvial: In common with all of the Sacramento Valley this post is very sickly from June to October. Post was abandoned because of its unhealthiness, troops moved to the new Fort Reading in upper Sacramento Valley. Fort Reading established May 1852 named after old settler from eastern states. Located at 40 degree, 28' 22" n. lat; 122 degree 7' w. long. on Cow Creek, one mile east of the Sacramento river quarters for officers and men are adobe, one story high, well ventilated, except beneath the floor, the boards of which are laid on the ground. Cow Creek overflows during winter and runs between the buildings used for quarters. Intermittent fever occurs here at all seasons. Controllable with sulfate of quinine. Indians consist of a few small bands, speaking different languages and known by name of chief. Over about medium size of white men. "Their general expression, when not hungry, is that of happiness and benevolence. At other times, they are pensiveness, grave, subdued, and seemingly wretched." Dwell in small round-top huts of dirt supported by skins and branches of trees. Live on small game, fish, insects, acorns, and roots and grass. When starving with hunger will divide last morsel of food with all to whom they can have access." "When not aggressed upon they are harmless. Poor creatures. They are fast disappearing before the strides of the white man; even his cattle rob them of their sustenance." A note at bottom of page signed "C". Asst. Surgeon John Campbell reported that in September 1853 a company of infantry left Fort Reading in the field, the men being so debilitated by intermittent fever that they were unable to proceed to the seat of Indian difficulties and had to halt 30 miles from the fort. Half of all cases of intermittent fever occurring in northern California occurred at Fort Reading. The fort was abandoned on account of its unhealthfulness in March 1856.

Page 450: Fort Reading, named after an old settler from the eastern states is located 40 degrees 28'22" N. Lat; and 122 degrees 7' W. Longitude. On Cow Creek, one mile east of the Sacramento River. The quarters for the men and the officers are adobe, one story high, well ventilated, except beneath the floor, the boards of which are laid on the ground. Cow Creek overflows during the winter and runs beneath the buildings used for quarters.

Page 451: Intermittent fever occurs here at all seasons. It is controllable with sulfate of quinine.

Page 452: Fort Jones. 41 deg., 36' N. Lat; 122 deg. Long.

In Scotts Valley, between the Salmon and Siskiyou range of Mountains, and a hundred miles northwest of the head of the Sacramento Valley, from which it is approached by a trail over the mountains possible for mules only. Scott's River, a small stream runs thru the valley its entire length from south to north and empties into the Klamath. Valley about 30 miles long by ten broad. Fort is in latitude 41 degrees, 36', longitude 122 degrees, 52' and is 2570 feet above sea level (From quarterly report of Asst. Surg. Charles H. Crane, 1852)

Footnote: Asst. Surg. John Campbell reported that in September 1853 a company of infantry left Fort Reading for field duty, the men being so debilitated by intermittent fever that they were unable to proceed to the seat of Indian difficulties and had to halt thirty miles from the fort. Half

of all the cases of intermittent fever occurring in Northern California occurred at Fort Reading. The fort was abandoned on account of its unhealthfulness in march 1856.

Pag 452-453: Fort Humboldt at village of Bucksport, on Humboldt Bay. Gives tables of sickness and mortality for northern California.

Page 453-458: Although cholera did not occur among the troops stationed in Northern California it was very destructive to the 4th Infantry regiment while enroute from N.Y. to San Francisco in the summer of 1853, resulting in 80 deaths out of 160 cases. Report of Charles S. Tripler, Surgeon, U.S. Army, to Brig. General Lawson, dated September 14, 1852.

2958. Underwood, Lieutenant Edmund. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 10 June 1855.  
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-189. U-1.  
Abstract: Letter from Underwood, Fort Reading, to Townsend. Having learned from Captain Judah that my name mentioned is connected with command of escort upon Lt. Williamson's projected expedition and of the objection to that detail on score of property responsibility. I am induced to address you upon that subject in hope that the objections referred to may be found less serious than supposed to be and no more a barrier than corresponding cases of the AAM and Forts Jones and Lane. Property at this post, though greater in amount is, perhaps, far more secure and more easily turned over from the use of good store houses and systematic arrangement of the affairs of both departments (instituted(?) by my predecessors in the QMD) than at either Fort Jones or Lane. The employment by the QMD of an excellent clerk, Mr. Casey, would almost entirely relieve my successor from performance of the most disagreeable duties pertaining to administration. In the Commissary department there can be no difficulty.  
My apology for what may be considered the inappropriate charge of this communication, may be found in my long residence at this post, and the unusual amount of duty with which I have been charged rendering the prospect of such a relief from the enervating effects of this climate, as the detail referred to promise to be agreeable to be relinquished without an effort to secure it.
2959. United States Army, Pacific Division. *Revised Outline Descriptions of the Posts and Stations of Troops in the Military Division of the Pacific, Commanded by Major-General John M. Scholfield. Headquarters: San Francisco, Cal. Prepared Under Instructions of the Quartermaster-General by Lieut.-Colonel R. O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General.*, 1872, p. 40.  
Abstract: Page 19. Camp Bidwell, established August 1865. Latitude 41 degrees 51 minutes, 34 seconds; Longitude 120 degrees 5 minutes, 59 seconds. At north end of Surprise Valley, About 215 north of Reno. Lake City nearest town. Fort for two companies built of logs. Good condition. Four officers quarters in good condition. Describes storehouse, hospital, guardhouse. Nearest supply depot is San Francisco, 535 miles, rail to Reno then by wagon, only in summer months. Nine months supply kept in hand. Water from creek's wood cut by troops, nearest Indians are Klamaths, Snakes, Pavetes, log mine for reservation plus wood reserve. Description of surrounding county. Average temperature 49.64 degrees, hydrometer 44.66. Health conditions good.  
  
Page 5 of bound with lists Company G, 1st Cavalry, at Camp Bidwell, Captain R. F. Bernard, Commanding the Company and Post. 1st Lieutenant W. H. Winters, AAQ Ms. A. C. S and second Lieutenant J. G. Kyle. Acting Assistant Surgeon G. A. Benjamin.
2960. United States Board of Indian Commissioner. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to Secretary of Interior.* Washington D. C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1918.  
Abstract: Pages 59-64: A short report examining Greenville School and its Indian students. It also recommends that they non-reservation Indians receive citizenship because he feels they are competent. Then there is the problem of the white people taking advantage of the Indians property - mainly not asking permission for mining, etc. There is a need for women assistance in the Greenville area helping the Indian women set up housing. Public opinion in the last 2 years has changed for the better. Ethan Anderson v. Shafter Mathews case brought at Lake Co. March

8, 1917 gave all non reservation Indians in California full rights to be a citizen.

Pages 65-73: A very fast and general report of all the tribes and non tribal Indians in Mendocino, Lake and Sonoma counties. The problem that exist with so many different titles for the position of the Indians. Another problem that is fast approaching is what the Indians will do with their land, afraid that they will sell land and spend the money. There is a need to let the Indian take control of their life fully but at the same time the government is afraid they will not be able to maintain. The government also looked at the Rancherias, Hop fields, vineyards, and if the Indians were trustworthy.

2961. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to Secretary of Interior*. Washington D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1920.

Abstract: Pages 48-54: 1. non reservation Indians, 2. self supporting Indians, 3. labor, 4. population of Indians in California by counties, 5. educating children in public schools, 6. educating children in Indian schools ran by the government, 7. setting up school districts, 8. capabilities of Indian children in public schools.

Pages 56-62: 1. land and housing for Indians - "colonies", 2. division of funds for land, 3. list of purchases- number of Indians, acres, amount, 4. question of health care, 5. example treaty at Camp Belt, King's River in state of California.

Pages 62-71: 1. the needs for Indians, a) irrigation systems by counties, 2. development of rancherias, 3. using Tuolumne County as an example as well as Calaveras, a) improvements and schooling, 4. problems with the Paiutes and Pit River Indians in Modoc County, 5. improvements of Modoc County, 6. Rancheria Indians of Mendocino, Lake and Sonoma counties organising themselves "society of northern California Indians", 7. non reservation Indians with tracts of land, 8. increase of needs with "progress towards civilization", 9. population, acres useless, acres for farming, implements and teams of various rancherias.

Pages 71-79: 1. history of Hoopa reservation, 2. confidence of managing own affairs, 3. tribal customs that are still apart of the Indian lifestyle, 4. new ways of living, dress styles vs. old custom clothes, 5. needed to have installed irrigation system, 6. land figures, 7. destruction from the fire and estimates of how much it will cost for rebuilding, 8. suggestion to put in a highway system, 9. school systems on the Klamath reservation, a) prejudice of coeducation Indians and whites, 10. girls dorm at Hoopa valley - need new one, 11. marriage and divorce among Hoopa reservation and Klamath reservation residents, 12. hospital at Hoopa, 13. live stock and grazing, 14. recommendations by Malcom McDowell, Board of Indian Commissioners.

2962. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to Secretary of Interior*. Washington D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1922.

Abstract: A brief article on the responsibilities on the field matrons and doctors on the reservations and their influence on the Indians lifestyle. It also includes some ideas of how to improve the programs.

2963. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to Secretary of Interior*. Washington D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1925.

Abstract: A brief run down on various organizations and services available to Indians in the U.S.; 1. Commissioner's emergency fund, 2. Law and order, 3. Social service activities, 4. Health education program, 5. Women and children, 6. Field matrons and field nurses, a) the pros and cons of the programs, 7. Cooperation with the Indian service.

2964. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to Secretary of Interior*. Washington D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1926.

Abstract: A brief examination of; 1. Civil service status for Commissioner, a) a resolution passed by the President in January 1926 for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, b) a study of the history



of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. 2. Indian medical service, a) Chief medical director and the 4 medical districts, 3. Law and order, a) on reservations as well as off the reservation, 4. Executive order reservations.

2965. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to Secretary of Interior*. Washington D. C. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930.  
Abstract: An examination of the Indian medical service all over the U.S.. It looks at preventive medicine, hospitals (the staff) doctors, and their pay, and different policies. There is also a brief run down on law and order on the reservations.  
A brief run down of 1. Mission Indian Agency and Sherman Institute Riverside, California 2. Outing centers in California, 3. Sacramento Agency, California, Carson Agency, Nevada, 4. Klamath Indian Agency, Oregon, 5. California Indians - Commissioner Seymore, 6. Salem Indian School, Oregon, 7. Yakima Indian Agency, Washington - Commissioner Seymore.
2966. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior*. Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1916.  
Abstract: Brief descriptions of the school rights for Indians, the amount of money allowed per student, and a list of Indian school publications.  
  
Page 4: A statement on the hostility of whites and the conditions of Lakeport Reservation.
2967. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior*. Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1932.  
Abstract: Page 2: A brief run down on the various reservations in California, and the pros and cons of the people being assimilated into society. The report is done by Commissioner Sullivan.  
  
Page 5: A very good and concise briefing of the problems the Indian Commissioners had during the depression: Definition of an Indian, law and order on reservations, state laws, health activities, education activities, agriculture and industry, conservation of tribal funds.
2968. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1917.  
Abstract: A brief report on the mission Indians and landless Indians in California and some suggestions as what to do with them.
2969. ———. *Annual Report of the Board of the Indian Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1929.  
Abstract: Comparing and contrasting the California mission Indians with the northern California Indians. Education, funds, etc.
2970. United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 32. 0702-0707.  
Abstract: Letter to C.E. Mix, Esq., Acting Com. of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D.C., October 28, 1851. Reports his doings since having camp on Klamath River. Treaties made with tribes on Salmon River. Military escort let him in camp in Scott Valley. Make several observations about Eel and Trinity River. Also about Indians and white settlers. Claims to have signed treaties with 24 tribes. Does not give name of camp in Scott Valley - could be future site of Fort Jones. Signed by Redick McKee.
2971. United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. 1862.  
Abstract: Pages 561-562: From: Herald and Mirror, Arcata. Letter to editor; 2 column article complains about Indian depredations. Says people seem to have faith in Colonel F. J. Lippitt and most of his officers but he needs a regiment more than he has. Signed Probosis.

Goes on to say Captain Akey brought 42 into Fort Humboldt two bucks had to be shot. Indian depredations continue and fifteen soldiers deserted last week.

2972. ———. *Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1858.  
Abstract: For information regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, see pages 288 and 298.
2973. ———. *Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1859.  
Abstract: For information regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, see pages 305, 440, and 441.
2974. ———. *Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1861.  
Abstract: For information regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, see pages 147-147.
2975. ———. *Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1862.  
Abstract: For information regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, see page 312.
2976. ———. *Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1863.  
Abstract: For information regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, see page 89.
2977. ———. *Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1866.  
Abstract: For information regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, see page 92.
2978. ———. *Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1867.  
Abstract: For information regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, see page 123.
2979. ———. *California Superintendency 1849-1880* United States National Archives. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1958.  
Notes: letters received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881  
Abstract: Page 9: Letter to W. H. Hutchinson - The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, 1854-1870.

Letters regarding the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, 1854-1870: Report of Edward A. Stevenson to Thomas Henley SIAC (December 31, 1853); H. L. Ford to Thomas Henley SIAC (September 4, 1854); Thomas Henley SIAC to G. W. Manypenny CIA (September 25, 1854); Thomas Henley SIAC to H. L. Ford Subagent (November 30, 1854); George Wooman and D. C. Hanson to Thomas Henley SIAC (March 25, 1855); Thomas Henley SIAC to G. W. Manypenny CIA (May 31, 1855); J. Ross Browne to J. W. Denver CIA (January 18, 1858); J. Y. McDuffie SIAC to A. B. Greenwood CIA (October 1859); Thomas Henley to M. S. Lathan (January 1862); E. Steele Superintending Agent for Northern District of California to R. Dole CIA (October 31, 1863).

2980. ———. *Indians of California: United States Acquires California*. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.  
Abstract: Under the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo the U.S. agreed to preserve recognition of the Indian people's right to the lands they inhabited. More destruction occurred, however, after the U.S. acquired the territory. Of the estimated 100,000 Indians in California in 1851, there were only about 17,000 survivors by the last of the 19th century.

Pages 8-12: Treaties negotiated and lost. Indians were prohibited from bringing any legal action against any whites and their testimony was not admissible in court. They were also guaranteed education with the service of teachers, farmers, carpenters, and other workmen. Still, the Indians were persecuted by the whites. Indian children were abducted and taken to southern California and sold. There were a few California whites which abhorred this treatment of the Indians and made it known but few heard of cared. California newcomers formed Indian hunts to exterminated the Indians. The 1851 and 1852 treaties had been, in the meantime, rejected and

filed in the Senate's secret archives. Indians were not informed. January 18, 1905 the order of secrecy was removed the the Senate. This was the first time the public was informed of their existence. More laws were passed in 1853 which, in effect, made Indian land beomce the public's domain. In 1875 a new law was passed in which the Indians were permitted to homestead on public domain lands if, and only if, they forsake their native ways. Discovery of the 1851-2 lost treaties brought public sympathy for the Indians. Continues in this vein...

Page 12: The Modoc War - The Modocs in northern California were forced to move into Oregon and give their tribal lands up to the United States. The confirmation of this "treaty" was delayed from year to year. A band of Modocs lead by Chief Kintpuash (Captain Jack) returned to California and demanded their land back with a reservation for them. They were denied and were attacked by the whites to push them back to the Klamath Reservation in Oregon. This was the start of the 1872-'873 Modoc War. Captain Jack surrendered in 1873 and was hanged along with five other Modoc leaders.

2981. United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. *Letters Received by Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 33. 200-202.  
Abstract: February 11, 1853. Letter to Major E.D. Townsend, Hq., San Francisco. Writes from Fort Reading. Wants to know if the whites moving into Northern California, and settling are entitled to do so. Feels that it is Indian territory and while he does not want to discourage whites moving in, he feels it is illegal. Signed G. Wright, Col. U.S. Army.
2982. ———. *Letters Received by Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington : National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 34. 194.  
Abstract: 1854. Newspaper editorial (no date or name of paper), discussing the starving plight of the Indians, says 2 or 3 thousand bushels of wheat should be placed at Fort Reading for distribution to Indians.
2983. ———. *Letters Received by Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington : National Archives, 1958.
2984. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Reel 35. Page 114-16.  
Abstract: December 29, 1855 - To: Captain H.M. Judah, Comdg., Fort Jones. Writer says he, too, wants Indians on reservation at Nome Lackee where supplies are adequate. Says he sent Gen. Wool and Major Cross to move Indians but they did not want to go. Now at a lost as what to do. Says to starve them out. Signed T.J. Henley. Supt. of Indian Affairs
2985. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs*. Washington : National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 34. 750.  
Abstract: September 19, 1855. To Major General John E. Wool. States he saw Major Wyse at Fort Reading and discusses a reservation. Is going to write Washington about it. From Thomas J. Henley, Supt.
2986. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1823-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Authored by Wool, Major General John E. Titled "Special Order No. 114." Published in Benicia, CA, on December 26, 1854. Three pages. San Bruno Microfilm.  
Abstract: Box 34. No. 309-11. Order sending soldiers to Nome Lackee to establish military post.
2987. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Abstract: Pages 866-875: March 10, 1852 - Letter to Gov. John Bigler. Requests immediate establishment of garrisons at the junction of Klamath and Trinity Rivers and in Scott Valley. Says he has also written General Hitchcock asking the same. Says "those respectable gentlemen representing those counties in the Legislature" have no idea of what is going on. Claims whites

and Indians are murdering each other. Says Walter Van Dyke, Esq. is in Sacramento and will remain until he gets answers from Gov. From Redick McKee, U.S. Indian Agent, Northern Ca.

2988. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 44

Abstract: Pages 649-652: June 14, 1872 - To: Reverend P.L. Haynes, of Eureka, CA. From: Fort Gaston. Says the Hoopa (Hupa) Valley Indian agent is a "comtemptable man." Deserves no respect. No "Christian purity" at Hoopa (Hupa.) Mr.Lowery, agent, cohabitating with squaws. Wants Haynes Methodist conference to investigation. Signed A.D. Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel, Comdg. Camp Gaston.

Pages 675-679: September 2, 1872 - To: Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of Interior, Washinton D.C.. From: Philadelphia. Requesting a mining permit for Reverend Dudley Chase, Chaplain, Fort Gaston, CA. Signed, William Knight Shryock, Attorney-at-Law.

Pages 677-: August 13, 1872 - To: Honor C. Delano, Secretary of Interior, Washington D.C.. From: Camp Gaston, Klamath County, CA. Wants to hire six men of "orderly and temperate habits" for Hoopa (Hupa) Valley. Has located a mining claim. May employ "industrious" Indians to work it. Signed Revered Dudley Chase.

Pages 830-834: June 14, 1872 - To: Commander of Indain Affairs, Washington D.C. From: Lieutenant Colonel A.D. Nelson, Comdg. Camp Gaston. A copy of his letter to Reverend P.L. Hayes, Crescent City about Agent Lowery at Hoopa (Hupa) Reservation.

2989. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 40

Abstract: Page 601: January 21, 1865 - Fort Gaston, Hoopa Valley. To: Honor William P. Dole, Commander of Indian Affairs. Says Indians wanted to see him because their clothing has not arrived. Says Agent Stockton gets on well with Indians but they are suspicious of troops. Signed Austin Wiley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, CA.

2990. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 43

Abstract: Page 188: August 11, 1869 - To: Berett Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Mizner, Major 12th Inf., Commanding Fort Gaston. Wants Colonel to know Private Andrew J. Campbell was exonerated, by a board of officers, in the shooting of Indian "Burnt Ranch Billy." Signed John P. Sherbourne, Assistant Adj. General.

2991. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 45

Abstract: Page 445: July 7, 1873 - To: Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of Interior. Says he spent a month at Hoopa Valley Reservation. Complains that E.K. Dodge, agent, "is under the thumb of Colonel Nelson, Comdg. Camp Gaston." Says Colonel Nelson is no friend of the Indian policy or the Methodist Church or morality. Wants all officers changes. Signed E. C. Thomas, Petaluma.

Pages 623-625: September 22, 1973 - To: Asst. Adj. General, Department of California. From: HQ., Camp Gaston. An Indian called Thompson murdered and his horse stolen, 12 miles form Camp Gaston. Suspect is John Rueter, a white man. Mr. Dodge, JR., went to Orleans Bar to get a warrant. Doubts if Reuter could be covicted and cannot find him anyway. Feels there will be trouble with the Indians. Signed A.D. Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel , 12th Inf., Comdg.

Page 625-: July 16, 1873 - To: Comdg. General, San Francisco. Acknowledges a general Court Marshall against Private Charles Southwick at Fort Gaston. Charge is murder with 20 years imprisonment. Signed J. Holt, Judge Advocate General.

2992. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washinton D.C: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 46

Abstract: Pages 370-371: April 18, 1874 - To: E.K. Dodge, U.S. Indian Agent. Wants to know what his complaint is. Is ready to help on reservation, will not permit any interference on military post. Would not allow anyone in his command to be hostile to the government. Signed Henry K. Mizner, Major 12th Inf., Comdg. Fort Gaston.

Page 372: April 18, 1874 - To: Bv't Colonel Henry K. Mizner, Comdg. Camp Gaston. Lists Francis Collground, N.L. Marlow, D. Baquette, R. Walker, Gibson and Soule to be evicted from the post, reservation and valley within three days. No more to return. Signed E.K. Dodge, agent.

Pages 387-390: April 25, 1874. To: E.P. Smith, Com, Ind. Affairs, Washington D.C. Feels Camp Gaston should be removed to Elk Camp, nearer the Klamath Indians, who are meaner than the Hoopas. Includes map. Signed E.K. Dodge, agent.

Pages 394-395: April 25, 1874 - To: Hon. E.P. Smith, Commander of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C. Want Colonel Mizner, Comdg. Fort Gaston, removed. Says Colonel Mizner is against him. Signed E. K. Dodge, agent.

Page 398-: April 21, 1874 - To: E.P. Smith, Com. Ind. Affairs. Sending a message , to Eureka to catch a boat; to tell General Schofield about Colonel Mizner, at Fort Gaston, who he says is against the agent. says Mizner will not get rid of the undesirables. Signed E.K. Dodge, agent.

Page 411: May 10, 1874 - To: General Schofield. Says a man, Bequette, abused him and used bad language. Is careful about going on the post (Fort Gaston.) Mizner absent and Capt. Dove in Charge. No action taken. Signed E.K. Dodge, agent.

Pages 430-432: May 1, 1874 - To: Comdg. Officer, Camp Gaston. Says he must cooperate with Agent on reservation. But agent cannot demand removal of anyone from a military post. Says Bequette must be removed from post and reservation. Signed Samuel Breck, Asst. Adj. General.

Page 1025: May 4, 1874 - To: Adj. General, Washington D.C. Is sending a report of conditions at Camp Gaston. Does not expect outbreak although Indians are discontent. Signed J. M. Schofield, Major General Comdg.

Page 1031: April 11, 1874 - To: General Schofield. Claims when he entered the post store at Fort Gaston, Mr. Bequitte, the miller, hit him twice. Wanted Colonel Mizner to arrest him. Mizner said no, it was a civil matter. Says they tried to get Indians to injure him. Signed E.K. Dodge, agent.

Pages 1086-1093: June 9, 1864 - To: Lieutenant Colonel Kelton. Went to examine differences between E.K. Dodge and Major Mizner at Fort Gaston. Mizner claims Dodge misstated and misrepresented facts. They differ as to boundary of reservation; Mizner will not get rid of people Dodge does not like. Feels Dodge is wrong. Feels dissent among Indians is Dodge's fault. Says they agreed to forget differences. Also shots map of location of Camp Gaston. Signed Samuel Breck, Asst. Adj. General.

2993. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 47

Abstract: Pages 177-178: March 25, 1875 - To: E.P. Smith, Com. Ind., Affairs. Complains that he hears troops will be pulled out of Camp Gaston. Says if troops leave, employees will follow. If this happens, a war of extermination will start. Signed J.L. Broaddus, U.S. Ind. Agent.

Pages 180-182: March 17, 1875 - To: J.L. Broaddus, Esq., Agent. From: Camp Gaston. Agrees Indians might take to the hills if the military leave. Will have to keep them fed and clothed to keep them on the reservation. Lays all the ills on Agent Dodge. Signed Henry Mizner, Major 12th Inf., Bvt. Lt. Col. Comdg. Post..

Pages 1006-1012: March 22, 1875 - To: E.P. Smith, Com. Ind., Affairs, Washington D.C. Citizens of Arcata protest the closing of Camp Gaston, saying it will endanger everyone. Signed by four full pages of citizens.

Pages 1235-1327: July 18, 1875 - To: Asst. Adj. General, Washington D.C. From: Camp Gaston. Reports dissatisfaction of Klamath Indian on account of their rumored removal to Round Valley. Signed Richard C. Parker, Captain 12th Inf., Comdg. Post.

Pages 1357-1365: June 1, 1875 - To: Asst. Adj. General, Department of California. From: HQ, Camp Gaston. 2d Lieutenant E. Wilson went on a scout with two citizens in a canoe, with three Indians to paddle. Examined Indian villages and counted houses. Talked to several white men who said the Indians were thieves. Signed Richard C. Parker, Captain, 12th Inf., Comdg. Post.

2994. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 48

Abstract: Pages 1146-1157: September 30, 1876 - To: Asst. Adj. General. Report on proposed removal of Hoopa Indians to Round Valley with copy of instructions to Indian Agent Broaddus in reference there to. Signed James Halloran, 1st Lieutenants, 12th Inf., Comdg. Camp Gaston.

2995. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 50

Abstract: Pages 279-280: March 1, 1878 - Editorial, Humboldt Times. Says under Major Parker of Camp Gaston, the Hoopa Valley Reservation is rebuilding well but Round Valley Reservation should be called to account for being so slow in sending needed supplies.

Page 992: October 23, 1878 - To: Con. Ind. Aff. Wash. D.C. Writer has been relieved as post commander at Camp Gaston by Major Henry R. Mizner, 8th Inf., Signed Gordon Winslow, 1st Lieutenant, 8th Inf.,

2996. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 52

Abstract: Page 768: July 31, 1880 - To: Com. Ind. Aff. Wash. D.C. Notifies commissioner that Fort Gaston and the agency are now in command of Captain E.B. Savage, 8th Inf. Signed Henry Mizner, Major 8th Inf.

2997. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Roll 32

Abstract: Statement of beef cattle sent by O.H. Wozencraft shows:

July 22, 1851, Camp Union, 64 head, \$7360

August 17, 1851, Camp Union, 50 head, \$5,500

August 26, 1851, Camp Union, 27 head, \$2,700

Drafts were issued to be paid for out of appropriations from the coming session.

2998. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel No. 431-433  
Abstract: July 18, 1851. Peace and Friendship Treaty at Camp Union near the Yuba River. Treaty same as all others. Treaty with "4,000 souls." Complains that whites have taken good land, Reservation must go to higher elevations. Camp is bounded on north and south by Yuba and Bear Rivers. 15 miles across reservation. Chiefs were given gift of coat of red cloth and gold lace. Asks for funds. Is indebted to messrs. Belcher and Storms for interpreting. Copy for Beale and to Officer of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D.C. Signed O. M. Wozencraft.
2999. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 44. 726-739  
Abstract: October 25, 1871  
To: E.O.C. Ord, Comdg. U.S. Army, Pacific Coast  
From: Crescent City  
Petition says Indians well armed and in open warfare among themselves. Are in open defiance of whites. Want protection. Signed 120 citizens.
3000. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 41. 16-17  
Abstract: Fort Humboldt, May 23, 1866. To: Hon. D. N. Cooley, Com. Ind. Aff.  
Says at one time, between 1860-1865, 1,000 Indian prisoners were held at Fort Humboldt. Writer wants to know what evidence there is of that many held by the military. Signed. J. Bidwell.
3001. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 34. 556-559  
Abstract: Major W. W. McKall, Asst. Adj. Gen., August 21, 1859. From Fort Weller.  
Investigating Indian depredations in Eden Valley. Sent Lt. Dillion and troops out to bring Indians. Could not find Indians. Say citizens of Eden and Round Valles are exterminating Indians. States that Col. T. J. Henley, late Supt. Ind. Affairs, had a group out and killed 11 Indians. Says Indians have taken refuge in an almost inaccessible location. Feels some settlers are lying about thier stock being killed. Signed Edward Johnson, Bvt. Major and Captain 6th Inf.
3002. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 37. 316  
Abstract: March 19, 1859. Letter to J. W. Denver Esq, Com. of Indian Affairs.  
Officer in charge of post at Round Valley arrested white citizen for assault upon an Indian. Did not give name. Signed T. J. Henley, Supt., Indian Affairs
3003. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 35. 220-221  
Abstract: January 25, 1856. From Mendocino Military Reservation. Writer says he want the area Major Heintzelman selected for reservation. Says excellent spot. Gives good points. Signed Harry L. Ford, Act. Supt. Ind. Affairs.
3004. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 26. 88  
Abstract: Letter to Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, June 28, 1858. Writer wants to know the condition of the Indians at the Mendocino Reservation when Gibson was commanding the troops there. Signed J. Ross Brown, Special Agent of Treasury Department, San Francisco.
3005. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 36. 89  
Abstract: June 28, 1858, To: J. Ross Brown. Lt. Says Indians on Mendocino Reservation were starving to death, also no medical treatment. Says he never saw anything issued to the Indians and whites cared nothing about the welfare of their charges. Signed Lt. H. G. Gibson, 3d Inf.

3006. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 39. 615-619  
Abstract: From Ft. Wright, January 19, 1863. From Lt. Col. R.C. Drum, Act. Adj. Gen.  
Complains nothing is being done at Nome Cult for the Indians under present supervisor. Wants him removed. Says Asst. Supervisor Robinson is good man. Mr. Short is the supervisor. Says no crops will be harvested unless they get rid of Short. Says the 25,000 acre Round Valley could be very successful. Signed Captain C. D. Douglas, Captain 2d Inf.
3007. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 37. 317  
Abstract: February 10, 1859, Round Valley. To: M. Corbet, and T.B. Henley. Wrigte has Henry Brysanton under arrest. Says no one in Round Valley is leagally capable of trying him. Will hold him. Signed Ed Dillion, 2d Lt., 6th Inf.
3008. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 47. 0043  
Abstract: January 9, 1874. To: E. P. Smith, Com. Ind. Affairs, Washington D.C.  
Says it is ok with im to abandon Fort Wright. Says all troops were gentlemen. Signed L.L. Burchard, Indian Agent
3009. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 46. 1077-1081  
Abstract: June 26, 1874. To: Lt. Col. J. C. Kelton, Asst. Adj. Gen. Visited Camp Wright with Captain Woodruff, 12th Inf., and Captain Johnson, M.S.K. To See Rev. Burchard, Agent and Dr. Bateman, Physician. Regarding religious improvement among the Indians. Says Religion and teaching are doing well. Great good being done. Signed Samuel Breck, Asst. Adj. Gen.
3010. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 46  
Abstract: November 19, 1894. To: Secretary of Interior. States orders will be given to troops to abandon Camp Wright. Signed William W. Belknap, Secretary of the War.
3011. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 49. 1055  
Abstract: January 25, 1875. To: U.S. Indian Agency, Round Valley. From: Camp Wright.  
Congressman J.K. Lottrell brings charges against Rev. Buchard, Agent, Round Valley. Letter gives highest praise to Rev. Burchard for his 2 years on the reserve. Explains about increase in morale, cleanliness, health, dress, etc.  
Signed E.C. Woodruff, Bvt. Major U.S Army.
3012. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 48. 208-209  
Abstract: To: Hon. J. L. Smith, Com. Ind. Affairs, Washington D.C.  
Got notice from Secretary of War he can move Camp Wright to Round Valley Reservation.  
When Camp Wright was vacated in June, 1875, it was turned over to Dr. L.H. Patty, M.D., as custodian. Told Patty to get his stock off the post. Patty says no, it'll take the military to move him. Wants Smith to contact Secretary of War to get him out. Wants hospital at Round Valley.  
Signed J. L. Burchard, Agent.
3013. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 48. 1079-1085  
Abstract: To: War Department. Encloses copy of letter from Agent Bruchard wanting to transfer the vacated military Camp Wright to the Indian Department. War Department has no objections, states there is some doubt as to what department it belongs. Signed Major Gen. Schofield.



3014. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 48. 255-257.  
Abstract: To: Hon. J.C. Smith, Com. Ind. Aff. Washington D.C. Explanation for the manner in which he applied for the transfer of Camp Wright. Signed J. L. Burchard, Ind. Agent.
3015. United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Roll 32, No. 0039-0044.  
Abstract: Far West was visited in June 1850 by Adam Johnson, Indian Agent, who wrote to the Commission of Indian Affairs from Chico on July 6, 1850. Johnson mentioned by name several bands of Indians who lived in the vicinity of Far West. He noted depredations by both Indians and whites. Johnson characterized these Indians as not warlike."  
1st Lt. and Bvt. Captain William H. Warner, Topographical Engineers, was killed by hostile Indians in extreme northeastern California on September 26, 1849 while seeking a possible overland railroad route. Captain Nathaniel Fry with 20 infantry men and dragoons was ordered to go to the locale where Warner was killed to find and punish the Indians who killed Warner. Some 15 Indians were killed as was one soldier of Lyon's party in several skirmishes with Indians. No trace of Warner's remains was found. Lyon operated out of Fort Far West ("Indian Expedition," *Alta California*, August 26, 1850, page 2/2.)
3016. United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 36. Pages 749-51  
Abstract: May 1, 1858. Honey Lake Valley. To: Colonel Henley, Indian Agent. Says at War with Washos at present. Says they are killing stock and attempted to kill Captain W. Weatherlow. Captain W. managed to kill two in hand-to-hand combat. Wallawal and Pitt River and Shoshones stealing stock with the Pah-Utes helping. Wants General Clarke to send a troop of dragoons.
3017. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Reel 7  
Abstract: Page 674: November 14, 1862 - To: G.M. Hanson, Supt. Indian Affairs. Because of outrages by unprincipled white men against the Indians, Nome Cult in Round Valley is being placed under martial law. A company of troops is being posted there and the commanding officer instructed to remove all persons resideing within its limits. Signed G. Wright. Brig. Gen. U.S. Army.
3018. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington : National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 33. 368-369.  
Abstract: Nome Lackee. September 26, 1854. Letter to Hon. G.W. Manypenny, Com. Indian Affairs, Washington D.C. Location of new military post. Recommends an area 30 miles west of Tehama City, claims it is within conveient distance of more Indians than any other site in northern area. Wants area surveyed. Says it will cost very little to move all the tribes in. Signed, Thomas J. Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs.
3019. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Reel 36. 639-642.  
Abstract: December 12, 1854. To: Major E.D. Townsend, Adj. General, Department of the Pacific, Benicia. Major General Wool instructed writer to find suitable location for miliary post. Found one at Thomes Creek, just south of reservations. Give description of fine land, landing place for supplies will be at Tehama, 35 miles below Fort Reading. Signed. E.D. Keyes, Capt. 3rd Artillery.
3020. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 34. 573-575.

Abstract: May 25, 1855. Letter to Col. T.J. Henley from S.P. Storms at Nome Lackee Military Reservation. Arrived at Nome Lackee with 60 or 70 Indians, says he had trouble getting them "because of a few bad white men, they are afraid to come out of the mountains." Says the citizens of Yuba and Nevada counties want all Indians taken to reservation. Says white traders are selling whiskey to Indians.

3021. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 34. 845-853. 754.  
Abstract: August 15, 1855. Letter from Major E.D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. General. Says Nome Lackee should be permanent military post. Says about 10000 Indians now on reservation. Discusses crops and health of Indians, water problems and housing. Wants passes for Indians to travel. Signed E.D. Keyes, Captain, 3rd Artillery.  
Make clear to Indians that they cannot expect protection except on reservation. Off it should be considered outlaws, can be killed and children stolen. Indians working for white should have passes whites by rigorous laws should be kept off the reservation. Separate the two races. Good supply of water where soldiers now stationed. No object to that site for perm. post. Soldiers there under Lt. Edwards. Good for grazing, cultivation, wood, health. As for watching Indians the site is as good as one on Thomas Creek. Counted 1000 Indian Affairs estimate. Indians now soon well fed or have some clothing. Not so on first visit. 20000 bushels of wheat and barley this season. 1000 acres cultivated by Indians. Several small wooden huts erected at one camp. Flume to supply water erected. Indian labor gathers hay. 250 years experience has taught that the Indians cannot be civilized and perpetuated when in contact with white men. Indian apt. pupils shall in finding his way and in finding or evading an enemy. Good in friendship, relevance and occupying the chase fortitude in adversity. He thinks the aborigines will soon become extra . Must deprive the Indians of power to do mischief. Gather them on reservation. Removed from white men. There feed and shelter them comfortably.
3022. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. roll 34. 679.  
Abstract: June 30, 1855. A statement of Mechanics Laborers, etc. Employed at Nome Lackee Military Reservation. Commencing August 10, 1854. And ending June 30, 1855.  
List of names, titles, time employed, monthly pay, duties and remarks of the 52 employees on Nome Lackee Military Reservation. Certified by Henley. (eight carpenters.)
3023. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. Reel 35. 650-653.  
Abstract: October 4, 1856. To: G.W. Manypenny, Com. Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.  
Claims there is no safety for whites on the reservations. Writer and General Wool wants troops sent out to protect agents. Says 2000 Indians at Nome Lackee and 1000 more coming in next months. Have plenty of food and supplies. Has directed agents to prepare their best defense, don't know if they can control Indians. Has had an adobe fort built at Nome Lackee to give some security to employees. Wants to build forts on all the reserves, and small fortifications and four or five men always armed and ready for defense will give protection. Will report to HQ and sent copy to Wright. Signed. T.J. Henley, Supt, Ind. Affairs.  
  
No. 309-311. Enlisted men will be selected for steady and reliable. Special Order No. 114, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Will take one wall and three common tents for temporary shelter. Deschler will call upon the Indian Agent for employees to erect buildings in accord with underst. with the Supt. of Indian Affairs. In addition to the muskets and equipment of the detachment, Deschler will take with him 12 rifles and two revolvers to be placed in hands of agency employees when in his opinion that would be necessary and proper. 2000 muskets cart. 1200 rifle cart., and 200 pistol cart. One nit. howitzer and 50 rounds ammunition. Two months rations after that will .. from Fort Reading. Will report arrival to Brevet Col. Wright at Fort Reading.

3024. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington : National Archives, 1958. Notes: Authored by Slizes, Captain E.D, 3rd Artillery. Titled "Sir" (Major E.D. Townsend, Benicia, CA.) Published in S.F., on December 12, 1854. Three pages. San Bruno Microfilm. Abstract: Box 34. No. 278-80. Describes why Nome Lackee is a good location for a military post.
3025. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958. Notes: Authored by Henley, Thomas J. Titled "Sir" (G.W. Manypenny, Comm. Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.) Published in S.F., on February 5, 1855. One page. San Bruno Microfilm. Abstract: Box 34. No. 308. General Wool encloses the General's order. Sent soldiers to Nome Lackee at T.J. Henley. Re: Sending a detachment of soldiers to Nome Lackee Reserve to prevent outbreak such as occurred some time ago at Tejon. To obtain the soldiers speedily Henely agreed to furnish temporary quarters. The military post will be almost three times form our quarters.
3026. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington : National Archives, 1958. Notes: Authored by Henley, T.J. Titled "Sir" (Major General Wool, Pacific Division) Published in S.F., on May 31, 1855. Two pages. San Bruno Microfilm. Abstract: Box 34. No. 511-12. The desire of Mr. Henley to keep Lt. Deshler in command at the military post at Nome Lackee well adapted in every respect to be connected with the management of Indians. Shows commendable zeal in the interests connected with the enterprise of colonizing and subsisting Indians by their own labor. Says he has been informed that Lt. D.would probably be moved to some other post.
3027. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington : National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. Reel 35. Abstract: May 28, 1856 - Petition to Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior wants a reservation at troops in Siskiyou County to help and protect the Indians. Signed by 18 prominent residents of Siskiyou county.
3028. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. Reel 35. Page 111-112. Abstract: December 29, 1855 - Letter to G.W. Manypenny, Com. Indian Affairs, Washington D.C. Letters forwarded that Captain Judah, Comdg., Fort Jones sent to writer, concerning relief given to Indians. Judah says Indians have been helped so much they "are now burdensome." Wants to move them to a reservation. Writer wants advice. Signed Thomas J. Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs.
3029. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. Reel 35. 073. Abstract: September 21, 1855 - To Major General John Wool. Letter states Indians now collected at Fort Jones will be received any time at Nome Lackee. Signed Thomas J. Henely. Supt. of Indian Affairs.
3030. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington : National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 34. 951-753. Abstract: September 19, 1855. To Major General John E. Wool. States he has read Major Judah's letter and does not agree about putting Indians away in a hidden valley. Praises Judah as an excellent officer. Signed Thomas J. Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs
3031. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958. Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 34. 746-749. Abstract: August 28, 1855 - From Fort Jones. To Major General Wool. Says miners on the Klamath want no male Indians around. Says he found a isolated valley in Scott Valley 8-10 miles long, 2-3 miles wide and surrounded by mountains. Is considering putting all Shasta and Scotts Valley Indians in it. Considering putting all Shasta and Scotts Valley Indians in it. Says he will

have to run out a Mr. Heard who is grazing cattle in it. Wants OK from Wool before he starts.  
Signed H.M. Judah, Captain, 4th Infantry, Post Commander.

3032. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 33. 514-526.  
Abstract: May 28, 1854 - To Major General John E. Wool. Written from Fort Jones. Shasta Indian names Joe tries to rape white woman. Lt. Flood was sent to the chief of the Shastas, Bill, to demand his surrender. Bill says Joe will be delivered to the Fort. Three days no Joe. Writer takes troops, cannot find Joe - Found Chief - Chief says no big deal, whites always raping Indian women, goes after Joe. Camps at Willow Springs, near Klamath River, next day comes upon pack train that had been attacked by Indians, of two drovees, one killed, one escaped. Sent Lt. Flood to Yreka to get Chief Lem-tes-tas of the DeChutes to help. Bring back 30 DeChutes to help. Wants Captain Goodall to help assault the Shastas.  
Found some Shastas who said they would get Joe. Captain Goodall went with them to get Joe. Next day, Captain Goodall showed up with no Joe. Said he forgot to bring him Writer is most astonished and chagrined.  
DeChute Indians attacked the Shastas, Shasta Chief Bill mortally wounded on first round Captain Goodall calmed them all down and made temporary peace. Shastas vowed vengeance against all the whites. The DeChutes stole four children, six or seven horses and several guns. No more about Joe. Signed J.C. Bonnycastle, 1st Lt., 4th Infantry, Commanding.  
[January 3, 1855 - Correspondence of General Wool with the Government message on correspondence on General Wool. 33rd Congress, 2 Session, January 3, 1855. Serial Set No. 751. Sen. Ex. Doc. 16. Page 128.  
Pages 77-83: Lt. J.C. Bonnycastle describes an incident in which a Shasta Indian named Joe tried to rape a white woman, but he was scared off by her neighbors, when the chief of the Shasta tribe, Bill, refused to surrender Joe for trial, Bonnycastle and his detachment advanced on the Shasta village, threatening to hold the entire tribe responsible for Joe's misdeed. The Indians could not quite understand the officer's concern, saying that their women were often raped by white men. The incident was complicated by the murder of a white droner by a Rogue River band led by Tipsha tyee. Bonnycastle pursued this matter, leaving his camp where the Shasta had promised to deliver Joe, although their promised time for delivering him had passed. Shasta Indian killed Tipsha Tyee as a sign of their good faith. Joe meanwhile had tried to surrender. The Shasta band of sixty followed the military to Fort Jones for relocation to the Scott Valley at the Klamath then were attacked by the Des Chutes Indians and whites the Shasta Chief, Bill, was brutally murdered. The military trial to bring the white murders to trial despite a feeling that justice would not be done. Bonnycastle nevertheless required the confidence of the Shastas by promising to protect them and punish the whites.
3033. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Authored by Henley, Thomas (Supt. of Indian Affairs - CA) to "Sir" (Capatin H.M. Judah, Comm. Fort Jones.) Published on December 29, 1855. Reel No. 35. 0114-0115-0116. Microcopy 234. San Bruno Microfilm.  
Abstract: Indians at Fort Jones not removed to Nome Lackee as unwilling to leave present location. May be "meritorious Indians" but Henley refuses to provide for them at Fort as injurious to policy of colonization.
3034. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Archives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 34. 745-746.  
Abstract: August 19, 1855 - From Fort Reading. To Major E.D. Townsend. States that citizens are opening a wagon road on west bank of Sacramento River to Yreka, to pass Pit River near McCloud's Fork. Says Indian Reservation is desireable on Sacramento RIVER. Signed Major F.O. Wyse, Co.mdg., 3rd artillery
3035. ———. *Letters Received by the Office of Indians Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington: National Achives, 1958.  
Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 36.

Abstract: Page 816-817: Nome Cult, June 11, 1858. To Thomas J. Henley - Says Lt. Collins arrived with about 35 troops and camped on a creek 200 yards from Nome Cult. Says "Indians are flocking in from all direction." Wants General Clarke to send more troops. Has over 2300 Indians on Reservation. Signed S.P. Storms.

3036. ———. *Received Letters by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washinton D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 49

Abstract: Pages 113-116: February 19, 1877 - To: J. G. Smith, Com. Ind. Affairs, Washington D.C. Employee, Campbell, got drunk and was fired. Writer loaned him a U.S. Saddle for horse. Campbell bringing whiskey on reservation. Comdg. officer at Fort Gaston had him arrested, and seized his possessions, including his U.S. saddle and would not return it. Wants to know his rights against the commanding officer. Wants his saddle back and is angry because Fort Gaston commander did not consult him. Signed J.L. Broaddus, agent.

Page 118: February 19, 1877 - To: J.L. Broaddus, agent. From: Camp Gaston. Letter says if Campbell used Indian Bureau saddle to pack whiskey onto reservation, they deserve to lose it. Declines to surrender it. Signed James Halloran, 1st Lieutenant, 12th Inf., Comdg. Fort Gaston.

Page 145-: March 9, 1877 - To: J.G. Smith, Com. Ind. Affairs, Washington D.C. Says there is no doubt a "ring," at Fort Gaston consisting of Lieutenant James Halloran, Austin Wiley and "others" were trying to get control of the reservation. Says he has been told the plans are all made. Says "they" will swindle the government every chance they get. Signed J.L. Broaddus, agent.

Page 261: April 2, 1877 - To: Com. Ind. Affairs, Wash. D.C. Is in receipt of the letter transferring the care of Hoopa Valley Reservation to Camp Gaston. Wants money to pay the help, he is broke. Signed J.L. Broaddus, agent.

Page 272: April 14, 1877 - To: Com. Inf. Aff., Wash D.C. Captain R.C. Parker has arrived and resumed command of Camp Gaston and the reservation. Wants to be relieved at once so he can go to Round Valley. Signed J.L. Broaddus, agent.

Page 286: May 9, 1877 - To: J.L. Broaddus, Hoopa Valley Reservation. Letter directing Broaddus to turn all property over to Major R.C. Parker, Comdg. Camp Gaston. With transfer, Broaddus duties will terminate. Signed E.C. Watkins, U.S. Indian Inspector.

Page 467: June 4, 1877 - To: Com. Ind. Aff. Wash. D.C. Wants an Indian Agent appointed for Hoopa Valley Reservation. Says it is falling apart. Signed Captain Richard Parker, Comdg. Camp Gaston.

Pages 470-477: July 2, 1877 - Acknowledges the letter appointing Dr. Sameul J. Reid at surgeon at Hoopa Valley Reservation and encloses a list of medical supplies needed. Signed Captain Richard Parker, 12th Inf., Comdg. Camp Gaston and in charge of reservation.

Pages 479-481: July 16, 1877 - To: Com. Ind. Affairs. Wash. D. C. As ex-agent Burchard has been told to return certain stock and property from Round Valley to Hoopa Valley. He also has \$1875 which should be spent for clothing for Indians. Also mentions items sold by Burchard. Wants an Army 1st Lieutenant appointed as an agent for Hoopa Valley. Signed by Richard Parker, Captain, 12th Inf., Comdg. Camp Gaston and acting Indian agent.

3037. ———. *Received Letters by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81*. Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1958.

Notes: Microcopy 234, Reel 51

Abstract: Pages 996-996: June 18, 1879 - To: Major Henry R. Mizner, 8th Inf., Comdg. Fort

Gaston. Several trespassers given notices to get off the reservation. Signed A.B. Savage, Capt., 8th Inf.

Pages 1010-1012: August 26, 1879 - To: Asst. Adj. General , San Francisco. Complains that Henry Rudd was appointed Indian agent at Hoopa six months ago and has not shown up yet. Says he is being overworked but does not want a change of station. Signed Henry R. Mizner, Major, 8th Inf., Comdg. Post.

3038. Letter to United States Congress.  
Notes: 61st Congress, 2nd Session, S. Doc. 620. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 16.  
Abstract: Tucker Act. " Letter from the Assitant Clerk of the Court of claims transmitting copy of findings of court in case of the state of California vs. the U.S.
3039. United States Congress. 1850.  
Notes: U.S. Serial Set 587. 31st Congress, 2nd Session. Exec. Document. No. 1, Part II. Box 32.  
Abstract: Chart shows Camp Far West with Captain Day Comdg., 2 companies, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 41 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.
3040. ———. *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1971* . compiler Lawrence F. Kennedy. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971.  
Abstract: Page 106: The Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, 1854-1870
3041. ———. *California Indians - Investigation of Indian Frauds* 1873.  
Notes: 42nd Congress, 3rd Session, House Report 98. Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 9.
3042. ———. *Claims of the Klamath Tribes of Indians*. 1920.  
Notes: 66th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Report 672. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 263.  
Abstract: "Report of Committee on Indian Affairs, recommending passage of Bill, with amendment authorizing Klamath tribe of Indians to submit claims to court of claims."
3043. ———. *Draft of Bill Transmitted by Secretary of Interior to Amend an Act to Restore a Part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation to Public Lands and for Other Purposes. Approved March 3, 1873* .  
Notes: 43rd Congress, 1st Session. H. Ex. Doc 118. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 16.
3044. ———. *Indian Affairs on the Pacific* 1857.  
Notes: 34th Congress, 3rd Session, H.R. EX. Doc 76. Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 11.  
Abstract: "Indian affairs on the Pacific. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting report in regard to Indian Affairs on the Pacific. Reports of War and Interior Departments, on California, Oregon, Washington; customs, conditons, mormons, wars."
3045. ———. *Indian App. Bill* 1908.  
Notes: 60th Congress, 1st Session, S. Report. 278. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 10.

Abstract: "Including purchase of land (16), drainage Round Valley (17), Sale of Timber (18), construction of wagon road, Hoopa Valley (18), land for townsite (19)."

3046. ———. *Indian Hostilities in Oregon and California* 1876.  
Notes: 44th Congress, 1st Session, H. Report. 297. Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 12.  
Abstract: "Recommending passage of bill to pay States of California and Oregon citizens for expenses in suppressing hostilities, 1872-1873, with amendments."  
"Report of committee on military affairs regarding bill to authorize Secretary of War to pay expenses of the States of Oregon and California, in the years 1872-1873."
3047. ———. *Message From President, Transmitting Reports of Secretary of Interior and War, Re. Expenses in Certain Indian Wars*. 1881.  
Notes: 46th Congress, 3rd Session, S. EX. Doc. 15. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 9.
3048. ———. "Modoc War."  
Notes: 43rd Congress, 1st Session, H. Misc. Doc. 240. Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 11.  
Abstract: "Resolution of Legislature of California, urging appt. of a Commission to ascertain amount of property destroyed during Modoc War and to whom it belonged. Property in Oregon and California destroyed by Captain Jack's band of Modoc."
3049. ———. *Peace Established - Number of Indians in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Etc...*, 1848.  
Notes: 30th Congress. 1st Session House. Ex. Doc. 76. Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 15. (Indian Congress Document vol. 42.)  
Abstract: "Message from President, transmitting report regarding Indians in Oregon, California and New Mexico; number of military posts; number of troops required in each, and the who military force which should constitute the peace established."
3050. ———. *Pension for Indian War Veterans - Report of Committe on Pensions* 1916.  
Notes: 64th Congress, 1st Session, H. Report 115. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 10.
3051. ———. *Report of Committee on Public Lands on Bill to Open to Homestead Settlement and Entry. The Relinquished and Undisposed of Portions of Round Valley Indian Reservation.*, 1904.  
Notes: 58th Congress. 2nd Session. S. Report 2618. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 15.  
Abstract: "History of Land"
3052. ———. *Report of Senate Committee on Bill to Open to Homestead Entry and Settlement the Relinquished and Undisposed of Portions of the Round Valley Reservation.*, 1905.  
Notes: 58th Congress, 3rd Session, S. Report 3431. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 15.  
Abstract: "History of Land"

3053. *Report on Committee of March 22, 1906, on Bill Authorizing Secretary of Interior to Purchase and Improve Certain Lands of for the Indians of California, Showing Amendments.* , United States Congress. 1906.  
Notes: 59th Congress, 1st Session, H. Report 2481. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 15.
3054. ———. *Report on Committee on Public Lands, on Bill to Open Homestead Settlement and Entry the Relinquished Portions of the Road Valley Indians Reservation.* , 1904.  
Notes: 58th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Report 2370. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 16.
3055. ———. *Report on House Committee on Pay to Settlers for Improvements on Round Valley Reservation.* , 1902.  
Notes: 57th Congress, 1st Session, H. Rept. 1077. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 16.
3056. ———. *Reporting Favorably on Bill, S. 517, Authorizing Purchase of Lands for California Indians.* 1908.  
Notes: 60th Congress, 1st Session, S. Report 95. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 12.
3057. ———. *Resolution of Legislature of California in Favor of Establishing As Indian Reservation in Siskiyou County.*  
Notes: 43rd Congress, 1st Session, S. Misc. Doc 58. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 9.
3058. ———. *Resolution of the Legislature of California Requesting Transfer of Indian Affairs to War Department.* 1876.  
Notes: 44th Congress, 1st Session, H. Misc. Docs. 92. From Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 12.
3059. ———. *Submission of Claims of Indian Tribes to Court of Claims* 1921.  
Notes: 66th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Report 1237. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 11.  
Abstract: "report Re.S. 3998, authorizing California Indians to submit claims to Court of Claims.
3060. ———. *Survivors of Certain Indian Wars*, 1900.  
Notes: 56th Congress, 1st Session, H. Report 1713. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 12.  
Abstract: "Report of Committee on Pensions - survivors of wars 1832-1842."
3061. ———. *Survivors of Certain Indian Wars: Report of Committee on Pensions*, 1902.  
Notes: 57th Congress, 1st Session, H. Report 2195. Found in Biographical and Historical Index to American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 16.
3062. United States Congress. House. Committee on Indian Affairs. *Indian Tribes of California. Part 2: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, Sixty-Seventh Congress, Second Session, April 28 and 29, 1922* , Vol. 2.



Washington D.C.: Government Printing office, 1922.

Abstract: Pages 141-142: A bill authorizing any tribes or bands of Indians of California to submit claims to the Courts of California. (H.R. 4383, Sixty-Seventh Congress, first session)

Page 142, 5-6 paragraph: June 17, 1921, Relief or "compensation for the lands which they (Indians of California) claim were theirs by alleged treaties, Congress at different times has made appropriations for their relief and support in an amount aggregating about \$4,000,000. In addition, Gov. has maintained a large school at Riverside, California, known as the Sherman Institution where California Indians are given a free education.

Pages 168-169: Sale of Indian lands - "Mr. Raker. They held the lands in 1852, and in 1852 in Shasta County until the last five years since I have been here they have been dispossessed from these lands. Never knew of it until I looked it up - dispossessed from this land which they held from their ancestors for three generations down to the present time. Land that was their graveyard and burial places, everything right there.

Page 207: Reference to Dr. Merriam's referral to the "extermination" of Indians. "Statements published in the Humboldt Bay and other papers in the early 50's/" "On the Klamath and Salmon Rivers, the giant miners hose nozzles were aimed at Indian villages, dumping houses down into the canyons below." Doctor Merriam (referring to map) "The map is for the purpose of showing that the whole area of the State was occupied by a large number of Indian tribes speaking different languages: that there were no unoccupied lands; they were either occupied as residence lands or hunting grounds. For instance, along the high crest of the Sierra the Miwok Indians hunted from the west up to the east, and the Mono Lake Paiutes hunted on the other side. The tribes had well defined areas with definite boundaries.

Page 208: Dr. Merriam - "Up in the Northern part of the Sacramento Valley, Indians were driven across the mountains to Round Valley during the winter, when there was snow in the mountains: they were brutally driven and many perished by the way: and it is a matter of common knowledge that those who were unable to make the trip were shot and left in their tracks." Done in the early 50's and up to about the early 60's - not prior to the treaties.

Page 208: "These distant people were butchered and in many cases had never seen a white man before. For instance, a party of volunteer troops under a Government officer, Capt. N. Lyon, went from San Francisco north to Clear Lake and Upper Lake and butchered a band of Indians on an island in the lake. Those escaping into the tules were bayoneted. Then the troops marched through Cold Creek Canyon to the Russian River and followed Russian River 6 miles, when they struck another Indian Village.

Pages 218-219: Helen Dare: in answer to questions of any knowledge of concrete case in which Indians are now suffering. "Yes. Up in Mendocino County, where I have spent much time, there are Indians that are very poor, and some are not able to care for themselves. There are Indians in Lake County, some I have seen in hop fields, that are very poor, work hard and live miserably." She goes on to describe an Indian in Mendocino County and his life style.

Pages 221-223: Statement of Alfred C. Gillis, of Heroult, Shasta County, California. The Wintoone Tribe.

Pages 223-227: Statement of Albert R. Wilder, of Orleans, Humboldt County, California. "My own people are the Ar-nals. We live on the Klamath River."... "My people come under the provisions of the treaty indicated by the letter Q in this bill."

Pages 228-229: Statement of Mr. T. W. Billings - Thomas W. Billings, Miner, Scott Valley Tribe, Yreka, Siskiyou County, California.

Pages 235-243: Statement of Mr. Stephen Knight, Lake County, CA. Represent the Indians of Sonoma, Mendocino, and Lake Counties.

Pages 243-245: Statement of Mr. William Fuller, Tuolumne County, CA. Represents Miwok Indians, of which he is a member.

Pages 246-249: Statement of Albert F. James, representing people from Del Norte County and a few from Humboldt County. "People previous given 20 acres of swampland in Humboldt County."

Pages 268-270: Majority report - California Senate Journal, 1852

Pages 270-272: Majority and minority reports of the Social Committee to inquire into the treaties made by the United States Indian Commissioners with the Indians of California - California Senate Journal, 1852.

Pages 272-279: Statement of Mr. Edgar B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Report by the Interior Department, June 17, 1921 - read into records.

3063. United States Congress. House. Committee on on Indian Affairs . *Indian Tribes of California: Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, Sixtu-Sixth Congress, Second Session, March 23, 1920*, Vol. 1. Washington D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1920.

Abstract: This pamphlet includes letters between the three California Indian agents and the U.S. Government relaying terms of friendship agreed upon, by the tribes involved in the 18 unratified treaties. Also included are copies of each of the treaties; debates as to whether or not to ratify them; a plea for Indian aide from the Northern California Indian Association; tables of the Indian population between 1905-1919; a table of Indian schools, their location and population; a table of lands purchased for California Indians and communications from the Indian Board of Cooperation of California.

Pages 6-7: 32nd Congress, 1st session; Message from the President of the U.S., communicating 18 treaties made with Indians in California. tribes listed.

Pages 10-12: Report of E. F. Beale, Esq, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California. Washington City, D. C. May 11, 1852, re: treaties.

Pages 23-25: Treaty made and concluded at Camp Union, near Yuba River, July 18, 1851, between O. M. Wozencraft, United States Indian Agent, and the Chiefs, Captains and Head Men of the Das-Pia, Ya-Ma-Do, etc., tribes of California.

Pages 24-26: Treaty made and concluded at Bidwell's Ranch, on Chico Creek, August 1, 1851, between O. M. Wozencraft, U.S. Indian agent and the Chiefs, Captains and Head Men of the Mi-Chop-da, ES-Kuin, etc., tribes of California.

Pages 26-28: Treaty made and concluded at Readings Ranch, on Cottonwood Creek, state of California, August 16, 1851, between O.M. Wozencraft, United States Indian Agent, and the Chiefs, Captains and Head Men of the Noe-Ma, etc., tribes of Indians.

Pages 28-29: Treaty made and concluded at Camp Colus, on Sacramento River, California, September 9, 1851, between O.M. Wozencraft, U.S. Indian agent, and the Chiefs, Captains, and Head Men of the Colus, Willeup, and etc., tribes of California

Pages 41-43: Treaty made and concluded at Camp Lu-Pi-Yu-ma, at Clear Lake, Ca, August 20,

1851, between Redick McKee, Indian agent on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs, Captains, and Head Men of Ca-La-Na-Po, Ha-Bi-na-po, etc., tribes of Indians.

Page 45: Treaty made and concluded at Camp Klamath, at the junction of Klamath and Trinity Rivers, State of California, October 6, 1851, between Redick McKee, Indian agent, on the part of the United States and the Chiefs, Captains, and Head Men of the Pohlik or Lower Klamath and etc., tribes of Indians.

Page 49: Treaty made and concluded at Camp in Scott's Valley, Shasta County, California. October 6, 1851., between Redick McKee, one of the Commissioners on the part of the United States and Chiefs, Captains, and Head Men of the Upper Klamath, Shata and Scott's River tribes of Indians.

Pages 60-62: "The undersigned, the Northern California Indian Association, hereby respectfully renews its petition of the last session and prays for the relief of the landless Indians in Northern California."

Pages 62-66: Resolved; non ratification of the treaties made.

Pages 65: Chart, Indian population of California from 1905-1919.

Pages 66-67: Chart, Indian population on reservations - 1910 census.

Pages 68-69: Chart of land purchases for California Indians - money appropriated by the acts of June 21, 1906 - April 30, 1908.

Page 71: Chart; government schools in California, September 1919 to March 1, 1920.

Pages 71-73: Chart; showing "Statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended from appropriations for California Indians since July 1, 1852."

Page 96: Map 1- showing areas involved in the 18 unratified treaties of 1851 and 1852 with California tribes.

Page 97: Map 2 - showing areas that were to be ceded by the 18 unratified treaties with California tribes in 1851-52.

Page 101: Chart - census by counties of California Indians. Note - census of Northern California Indian Association covered 38 of the 58 counties. Total Indian population; United States census, 1910; 16, 371; report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1919; 16, 215.

Page 106: Chart - "Mr. Kelsey's recommendations that a commission be appointed to buy the lands was not adopted. Instead he was detailed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase land for the landless Indians and for the Mission Indians. Something over 60 parcels of land were bought by him, and from subsequent appropriation, by other Indian service agents. The following is a list of such purchases. (see chart)

Pages 112-115: Questionnaire to County Health Officers and Physicians in California in regard to nonreservation Indians. Reply to note; Dr. C.A. Curl, county physician, Trinity County.

3064. United States Congress - House of Representatives. *Additional Estimates for Pay of Indian Agents*, Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1855.  
Notes: H. Ex. Doc. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session. Vol. 10  
Abstract: Page 1: As requested by Secretary of the Interior, the President recommends that appropriations be made for additional Indian agents 1. e. \$1500. per annum. 2. e \$1000. per

annum.

Page 2: Amendments for addition Indian agents made by House and Senate.

Page 3: Repeal of proviso of the act authorizing five military reservations in (George w. Mary Penny)

3065. ———. *Report of the Memorial of John Charles Fremont*, Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1854.  
Notes: House of Representatives Report. 33rd Congress, 1st Session. V.3.  
Abstract: Page 1: Appointment of Commissioner to make treaties with various Indians of California.  
  
Page 2: Author states that Indian hostilities were the result of starvation and hunger, miner had invaded Indian land looking of "gold." Recommends "Indian" should be removed to areas where there is less gold. Commissioner Barbour is May and June 1851 entered into treaty with about 35 tribes in California.  
  
Page 3: J.C. Fremont to provide beef to Indians who were involved in the peace treaties.
3066. United States Congress- House of Representatives. *Report on the Petition of C. Christy*, Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1854.  
Notes: House of Representatives. #279. 33rd Congress, 1st Session. V.3.  
Abstract: Committee on Indian Affairs refuses to repay losses suffered by Charles Christy at the hands of Indian . Deemed an act of war. Not repayable by Fed. Gov.
3067. United States Congress - House of Representatives. *Report to Refund to California Money Spent to Fight Indians* , Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1854.  
Notes: House of Representatives. 33rd Congress, 1st Session, V.2.GP  
Abstract: This document serves to repay the State of California monies spent fighting Indians. This proposal was approved. The sum reported by the controller of California was \$924,259.65
3068. ———. *Schools for the Education of the California Indian*, Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1854.  
Notes: House of Representatives. #267. 33rd Congress. 1st Session. V.3.  
Abstract: The proposed establishment of schools for California Indians - REFUSED.
3069. United States Congress- House of Representatives. *Supplemental Estimate for the Expenses of the Indian Department*, Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1855.  
Notes: H.R. Doc. #60. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session. Vol. 8  
Abstract: Act of 1853 authorized the making of five military reservations from public domain in California. Letter from Thos. J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs urging the formation of two reservations to complete five as authorized.
3070. United States Congress - Senate. *Message on Removal of California Indians*, Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1855.  
Notes: Senate Ex. Doc. #36. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session. Vol. 7  
Abstract: Due to vast distance of the state of California, funds for the operation of reservations deem it necessary to deposit more than the \$20,000 named in previous action.
3071. ———. *Report of the Secretary of War on Indian Hostilities* , Federal Government, Washington D.C., 1855.  
Notes: Senate Ex. Doc #22. 33rd Congress, 2nd Session. Vol. 6, page 7.  
Abstract: Page 1: Strong military force has been recommended by President Pierce, refers to Congress for action.

Page 2: Authorizing additional troops to deal with Indians, may reduce hostilities. Reference to Blackfeet and Sioux Indians.

3072. United States Department of Commerce - Census Bureau. *13th Census, 1910, Population, Occupations* 1910.  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 104.
3073. ———. *Indian Population in the U.S. and Alaska* 1910.  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 104.
3074. ———. *Marriage and Divorce 1867-1906* 1909.  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 104.
3075. ———. *Morality Statistics* 1915.  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 104.
3076. ———. *Official Register*.  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 104.  
Abstract: 1909: 821 pp.  
1911: 878 pp.  
1913: 876 pp.  
1915: 910 pp.  
1917: 896 pp.
3077. ———. *Statistical Atlas of U.S. Containing Maps and Diagrams Used for Illustrating Statistical Tables of 13th Census*. 1914.  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indian and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 104.
3078. United States Department of Commerce - Census Bureau, 1890. *Report of Population of U.S. at the 11th 1890, Report on Education U.S. at 11th Census 1890*. Jas H. Bloogett.  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 105.
3079. United States Department of Interior, Lassen Park. "File Number 101-06.2 ." *Red Bluff Semi - Weekly Independent* vol. 1, no. 1 (1860).  
Abstract: "Diggers. Dr. Inskip was in town yesterday and reported seeing, or that somebody else had seen 'some more Indians, and a good many tracks.' The Doctor is heavy on the 'Injun' scent. He reported a prospecting party being driven away from Mill Creek, some eight miles from Battle Creek Meadows."
3080. United States Department of the Interior. 1853, Tehama County Library.  
Abstract: This is a collection of letters from Edward F. Beale and to Beale dealing with Indian

affairs in California. Killing of Indians in Happy Camp, Humboldt Bay, Trinity River, and Frenchtown are briefly described.

3081. ———. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1920.

Abstract: pages 39-48: A brief run-down of the unratified treaties, U.S. citizenship, maps of land occupied by Indians in 1851 and what land they have in 1920, the total land acres that each reservation Indian received, and the home life of the children.

3082. ———. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1892.

Abstract: Pages 226-230: Reports of agents in California. Round Valley - There's a short census on which tribes are living on the reservation, how many males and females, how many males over 18 years, how many females over 14 years, and school kids between 6 and 16 years old. The report mentions the problems of T. F. Willsey (agent) had with the white people removing their cattle, etc... There is also an estimated amount of agriculture produced in one year by the crops, how much stock. Property owned by the government and owned by the Indians. He reported as well about new construction as well as reconstruction on buildings throughout the valley. Crimes, appetices, and missionary efforts were also mentioned. Hoopa Valley - A brief examination of how things have changed in one year on sanitary condition, reservation funds, removal of the troops, schools, working on wagon roads, the influence of police, gambling and intoxication, agency buildings and Indian houses, teams of work animals, styles of dressing, missionary work. He also looks at the Lower Klamath tribe which is close to Hoopa Valley. What he writes about basically is the interprise of canoe making, stock ranching, working for farmers, salmon fisheries. Round Valley Report - agent Theodore F. Willsey. Hoopa Valley Report - agent Isaac A. Beers.

Page 633: Schools in Northern California. Round Valley: a boarding school is being built for 80 students with a good water supply; estimated 80 students living on the reservation and about 40 outside; the farm school is in excellent condition; its subjects include hop growing, horticulture, and general farming. Hoopa Valley: the bilding that used to be Ft. Gaston will be used as a boarding school; estimated 250 students from Klamath River to Yreka; the Indians except and want their children to go to school. Day schools. Upper Lake: estimated 34 children; parents bilding their own school and applying to the government for a teacher. Shasta County: Pitt River Indians have settled; estimated 800 are on the reservation, 190 are children of school age; Indians are asking for an established school in the Shasta area; Modoc County would donate 320 acres for that purpose.

Pages 784-786: Population, civilization, religious, vital, and criminal statistics - "Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwelling, and subsistence of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics. Hoopa and Klamath Reservations (pages 784-785). Round Valley Agency: Concow, Clear Lake, Little Lake, Redwood, Potter Valley, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, Nome Lackie (pages 784-785). Indians living in California without an agent (pages 786-787).

Page 898: Definition of the Reservations in California - "Hoopa Valley agency in Hoopa Valley. Name of tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Sataz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan. Number of acres - 143,360, square miles 224. Date of treaty, law, or other authority established reserve - act of Congress aproved April 8, 1864 vol. 13 page 39 Executive Orders, November 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and October 16, 1891." "Round Valley agency in Round Valley. Name of tribes: Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki and Yuki. Number of acres 43,680, square miles 684. Date of treaty, law, or other authority established reserve - Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, page 39 and March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, vol. 26, page 638."

3083. ———. *Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs*.  
Boston, Mass.: G. K. Hall and Co., 1966.  
Notes: vol 1-8  
Abstract: Biographical information regarding California Indian agents, sub -agents,  
superintendants and their places of work. also includes prominent Indians.  
Biddle, Robert. Indian Affairs, laws and treaties, compiled by Chas. J. Kappler.  
Washington : GPO. 4 vols.  
Vol. 2, Witness to treaty with Klamath, Modoc, and Snake, October 14, 1864 (16 stat. L., 707)  
reservation management  
Biddle, Robert  
treaty  
Klamath tribe  
Modoc tribe  
Snake tribe  
Hoopa (Hupa) Reservation, CA  
Round Valley Reservation, CA  
Klamath Reservation, OR  
Nome Lackee Reservation, CA  
Smith River Reservation, CA  
Mendocino Reservation, CA  
Sacramento, CA  
Northern Discript  
Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S. G.  
Wells, W. M.,  
Sutter, John August  
Andrews, Lieutenant W. H.  
Applegate, L.,  
Barker, Rachel B.,  
Buel, David E.  
Burchard, J. S.  
Broaddus, Jason S.  
Dodge, Everett K., agent  
Dyar, Leroy S., agent  
Fairfield, B. L., agent  
Kinsbury, G. , agent  
Geiger, Vincent E., agent  
Knapp. Capt. O. C., agent  
Lowry, David S., agent  
McKee, Col. Redick, agent  
Mizner, Lt. Henry R., agent  
Nickerson, Linus M., agent  
Orman, Henry Jr., agent  
Parker, Capt. R. C., agent  
Patterson, Jason A., agent  
Pratt, W. H., agent  
Prumy, Henry, agent  
Sheldon, Henry B., agent  
Spalding, LT. J. L., agent  
Stevenson, Edward A., agent  
Stockton, R. D., agent  
Styles, Lt. J. S., agent  
Ford, Henry Lewis, sub-agent  
Heintzelman, H. P., sub-agent  
Johnston, Adam, sub-agent  
Butler, Richard, supt.

Denman, H. B., supt.  
Dreibelbis, J. A. , supt.  
Hanson, George M., supt.  
Henley, Colonel Thomas J.  
Janney, Sameul. M., supt.  
Steele, Elijah, supt.  
Black Jim (Indian)  
Blow (Indian)  
Blowe, Henry (Indian)  
Barrow M. J.  
Bull, Sameul (Indian)

3084. ———, Lassen Park. *File Number 101-06.2.*

Abstract: Anderson Valley News, 50th Anniversary Edition, "Pioneer Woman Killed in Last Raid of Hat Creek Indians," June 30, 1932 - A detailed account of the Dersch massacre and the resulting action taken by the settlers in the area.

Letter from Mrs. Amanda Bidwell to Mrs. Stegei, February 1, 1945 - In 1856 a man who kept the stage station between Red Bluff and Oregon (Lost Camp area) was killed by Indians and everything was stolen. The route was abandoned. Three women were killed by Indians in the vicinity of Millville; Mrs. Allen in 1864, Mrs. Dersch in 1866; and Mrs. Jones in 1864.

Excerpt from newspaper article in column titled "Trails of '49" - Describes the murder of Mrs. Jones on the Pit River. Writer's recollection of Old Shavehead and about 40-50 warriors in paint.

Red Bluff Semi-Weekly Independent, "Horrible Massacre by Indians," September 12 and 15 and 26, 1864 - Article discusses attempt to discover the whereabouts of the Hawking Mine. The miners save Hawkins were killed by the Indians and any attempt to discover its whereabouts was prevented by them even when a party was guided by Shavehead. Includes Hawkin's letter describing the massacre.

3085. United States National Archives. *Letters, Reports, and Petitions Relating to the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation.*

Notes: Photocopy of typewritten copies of letters, reports, and petitions relating to the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation. Copied from Tehama County Library.

Abstract: Pages 1-3: Letter from Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in San Francisco, to Honorable G. W. Panypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., dated September 25, 1854 - A briefing of setting up the Nome Lackee Reservation. It includes estimates for seed and cultivation, the establishing of the reservation, and the conditions of the Indians.

Pages 3-6: Letter from H. L. Ford to Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated September 4, 1854 - Ford toured areas in Tehama County that could be used to set up a reservation. He found a tribe called the "Shon Pons" (Stone Water), a part of the Nome Lackee tribe. They told him of the Spaniards attacking and kidnapping their women and children and selling them later on. Reports that there would be 2-300 Indians of this tribe that would settle on the reservation. On page 6 there's a list of items established for the reservation.

Pages 7-8: Letter from Thomas Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to H. L. Ford, Sub agent, Nome Lackee Military Reservation, dated November 30, 1854 - Instructions to Ford as to how he is to conduct business on the reservation every day. This includes conduct of the white employees and the treatment of the Indians. There is also instructions on food supplies for the Indians.

Pages 8-10: Letter from Henley in San Francisco to Major General J. E. Wool, Pacific Division,



dated May 31, 1855 - A recommendation to keep Lieutenant Deshler on the reservation system. He feels that Deshler is an asset to the system. He compared Col. Bealle to Deshler and suggests that Bealle be taken off Tejon because of his neglect.

Pages 11-18: Letter from Captain E. D. Keyes of the Third Artillery in the Presidio to Major E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjunct General, dated August 15, 1855 - First part of the letter is a report on the conditions of the Indians on the reserve. It also estimates the population about 1,000. Keyes briefly talks about the influence of the white people teaching the Indians and how the Indians were catching on to the techniques. He also comments on the family relationships and how it has a lot of value on the husband and wife. There is a brief but in depth study of the crops and how much they yield. The second part of the letter examines the problems of extermination and the white man's attitude towards the Indians.

Pages 19-21: Report by Superintendent Henley, dated September 4, 1856 - The estimate of the population of Indians at the reservation in September 1856 was about 2000. The land that had been cultivated was estimated at 1000. The men, women, and children help each other harvest the food. There was only 3-4 white men watching over the production, the Indians did the rest. There is a brief comment on the establishment of the Nome Cult Farms. The letter also includes information of how many buildings - houses, mills, and framed houses as well as a fort for protection (first is being built).

Pages 21-22: Report by Superintendent Henley, dated October 4, 1856 - Estimated population 2000 Indians and would like to see 1000 more in two months. Crops are large. Main question is how to keep that many Indians under control of 12 men. The fort is almost completed.

Pages 22-23: Report by Superintendent Henley dated September 4, 1857 - The results of the present crops from Nome Lackee, Klamath, Mendocino, and Nome Cult farms showed that the populace was enough to sustain the "entire Indian population in the northern and central portions of the state." Indians could be provided homes on the reservation soon. There's also some jobs that the Indians could perform at driving oxen.

Pages 23-26: Letter from Vincetn E. Geiger, Indian Agent, to Superintendent Henley, dated August 1857 - Average of 40 Indians a day working during harvest two to four hundred. They work willingly and feel that they are contentd with their jobs. Some have left the reservation but have come back after seeing the conditions of their old haunts. There's some buildings but could erect new ones. They Wye-Lakcees have been sick, Geiger blams it on not having running water. They were removed to Thomas Creek and their health has been restored. He also compares the reservation system to the rancherias.

Pages 27-28: Letter from J. W. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Superintendent Henley, dated August 14, 1847 - Suggests a new reservation to be set up by Cavesons, in the San Gorgonid Pass. Mendocino Reservation is in good location for the Indians living on Nome Lackee. He also suggests ways to influence the Indians with the white man's values.

Pages 29-34: Letter from Vincent E. Geiger to Superintendent Henley, dated July 1858 - Geiger examines the process of assimilating the Indians to the white ways. He felt that the reservation has met the expectations put forth when they were established. The Indians are able to cultivate their land and food without difficulty and are able to produce a large amount. The Indians stationed at Nome Lackee are: 1000 Nome Lackee; 2020 Feather River and Yubas; 250 Battle Creek, Trinity, and Upper Sacramento; 100 Noi Mucks. Indians stationed at Nome Cult are: 200 Yuba or Nevada Indians, 60 are men and that "the most present at the station at a single time during the last year have been 2500." There are some health problems with the older Indians called "lung fever." Geiger comments on the yield taht each produce brought for both farms during one season. The white settlers have brought about a lot of anxiety with the Indians. Geiger found it hard to keep the Indians on the reservation because of the constant problems of

whites talking the Indians into leaving. Also, the whites themselves are split on deciding how to contend with the Indian problem. Many want them as servants and wives, while others just want them removed from their area.

Pages 34-38: Letter from G. Bailey, Special Agent for the Interior Department, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 4, 1858 - Bailey is reporting on the conditions of the Nome Lackee Reservation. He has estimates of the value of land and how many acres - the value of the soil for cultivation and how much it yields. With the estimates he included how much it cost hiring farmers per annum and what they do. The report also examines the different buildings on the reservation and their conditions and which ones were of any value. He has some disagreement with Geiger as to how many Indians occupied the reserve. Geiger estimates 2500, Bailey feels that at least 4/5 of them are absent gathering roots and doubts that they will come back. He estimates that there's more like 400 and the station at Thomas Creek was deserted. He observed during his tour that only 1/2 dozen girls were employed making straw hats, and the rest had no occupation. He took the expenditure of Nome Lackee for the fiscal year. Ending June 30, 1858, and figured the crop estimates, the agent and 17 employees plus the rations they receive for themselves and their families. He figured a rate at 15 cents per day per Indian for the expenses it cost the government for one year. With these figures he then calculated the overall expense to the government.

Pages 38-45: Letter from Vincent Geiger to J. W. McDuffie, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in San Francisco, dated August 31, 1859 - Geiger reports on the condition of the reservation for the year. 1859 proved to be a failure as far as the crops were concerned. He blames this on the failure of irrigation. The tribes residing on the reservation were: Nome Lackees, Wye-lackes, Noi mucks, Noi yucans, and Noe sas. Estimates the total population at 1000. He also estimated that there was 3000 Yukas at Nome Cult. But he also added that not all live on the reservation but in the valley. The persisting problem was the Indians going back to their old haunts and not having enough men to track them down, although Geiger is confident that the rainy season will bring back many. Again, there are problems with white people wanting the Indians to live on the reservation. Many are hiding the Indians so that the employees are unable to take them back to the reservation. The relationship between the whites and Indians is stressed and Geiger feels the best thing to do is to put the Indians on the reserve at Round Valley or Mendocino. Geiger feels that Nome Lackee Reservation is a failure and should be abolished. There's not enough employees and there is interference of the settlers. He feels that the Indians should be further from their home lands.

Pages 44-45: Petition from the Citizens of Tehama County directed to the Secretary of the Interior, dated February 24, 1859 - The petition includes the names of the citizens who signed it. The complaints that the citizens brought forth were about the Indians on the reservation being capable of supporting themselves; the land the reservation was on; and the agent for filling his job. The suggested that the reservation or the agent should be removed.

Pages 46-47: Report on Nome Lackee Reservation by George Hanson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Northern District of California - Hanson submits arguments as to why the reservation should be closed down. His main reason above all, was the constant problems of the white settlements expanding and their cattle roaming on the reservation. Also, not having funds to fence the reservation. He suggested that the reservation be resurveyed and given back its original boundaries or remove the Indians to Nome Lackee or Mendocino Reservations.

Page 48: Reports to the Indian Office by Superintendent Hanson, dated October 10, 1862 - Hanson again states more reasons as to why the Nome Lackee Reservation should be abolished.

Pages 48-49: Letter from Superintendent Henley to Senator M. S. Catham, dated January 10, 1862 - Henley suggests selling Nome Lackee and Mendocino and appropriating money for purchasing settlers' land round Nome Cult and improving the reservation, as well. Instead of

selling tools and stock they should be transferred to Nome Cult.

Pages 49-50: Appropriation Bill for the Indian Service for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1863 - Reducing the California reservation system to only two in number.

Pages 50-51: Report by George Hanson dated September 1, 1862 - Suggests the sale of Nome Lackee, Mendocino, and Klamath Reservations. He values Nome Lackee at approximately \$50,000 and Mendocino \$40,000. He believes that the reservation should be sold at 40, 80, and 160 acre lots, "the purchasers in each case to pay 1/4 cash in hand and the remainder in 6/12 and 18 months with 6% interest." April 25, 1863 - Hanson heard of the defeat of the bill for the sale on Nome Lackee and Mendocino.

Pages 51-52: Reports of the Office by E. Steele, Superintendent Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District of California, dated October 31, 1863 - During a tour through Nome Lackee, Steele found the reservation in terrible condition. No one was in charge of the reservation, the buildings ruined, and crops destroyed. He was informed that the cattle belonging to the reservation were running wild.

Page 52: Report by Charles Mactby, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, dated September 15, 1866 - Recommends that the land embracing Mendocino and Nome Lackee be sold to the settlers for stock grazing and raising small grain.

Pages 53-54: Report by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the California Indians to the Secretary of the Interior, dated June 26, 1866 - A brief history of setting up reservation systems in the state of California. It also includes acres and the amount of money appropriated.

Pages 54-56: Report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Robert J. Stevens, Special Commissioner, dated January 1, 1867 - A basic land survey of the Nome Lackee Reservation. The subjects consist of the location, how close to the town Tehama, the use of a military pose, the buildings, acreage and usage of the land, and the Indian population. He then recommended the sale of the land.

3086. ———. *Post Return Camp Bidwell*. United States Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.  
Abstract: August 1863: Officers on duty - Lt. Col. Hooker, Ambrose E, 6th Infantry; Norton, Captain Alfred, 2nd Infantry; Starr, Captain Augustus W., 2nd Cavalry; Davis, 1st Lieutenant John W, 6th Inf.; Winchell, 2nd Lieutenant Theodore C., 2nd Cav;  
On detached duty - MacGowan, Captain Alexander R., 6th Inf; Hubbard, 1st Lieutenant Chales G., 2nd Inf.; Knight, 1st Lieutenant William H., 2nd Cav; Rurmitt, 1st Lieutenant Henry A., 2nd Cav.; Duer, 1st Lieutenant Beverly C., 6th Inf. Return for ten days ending August 20 signed by Morton Co. K., 2nd Inf., California Volunteers embarked on August 13 at Benicia. Arrived Chico August 15, Co. F, 2nd Cav.. Left camp Union July 28, arrived August 1. Post return for ten days ending August 20, 1863 by Captain Alfred Morton, 2nd Infantry, Co. K., 2d Inf., embarked at Benicia August 13, 1863 for Chico per S.O. no. 188, HQ., Department of the Pacific and arrived Chico Saturday August 15, 1863. Co. F., 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers left Camp Union, Sacramento, July 28, 1863 per instruction from General Wright and arrived Chico August 1, 1863. Lists Cos. K and F. 3 officers and 72 enlisted men present. Captains Alfred Morton (2nd Inf. C.V. joined August 15, and assumed command August 17, 1863), and Captain Augustus W. Starr (arrived and established post August 1, 1863. Relieved of command August 17), and 2nd Lt. Theodore C. Winchell( 2nd Lt. joined August 15, AA ACS per P.O. No. 2, August 26, 1862.) 1st Lt., John W. Davis, Comdg., Co. A., 6th Inf., joined August 26.  
Last eleven days of August, commander Lt. Col. Hooker, Co. A., 6th Infantry, commanded by Hooker arrived August 26, Special Order No. 195, HQ Department of the Pacific, August 20, 1863.

October 1863 - Pursuant to Special Order No. 240. Lt. Col. Ambrose E Hooker, 6th Infantry C.V. with Co. K, 2nd Inf., Captain Morton and 2nd Lt., Winchell and Co.A, 6th Infantry with 1st Lt. Davis left Camp Bidwell, for Chico landing to embark on River Steamer for Benicia Barracks. Starr comdg., camp, acting AG AAQM, ACS for post, per Order No. 7 dated Camp Bidwell, October 25, 1863. Citizen physician Waller remains. Leaves Co. F, 2nd Cav. C.V. 1 officer, 30 enlisted men for duty, plus one extra duty, six men. 2 officers, 48 enlisted men on d.s.

December 1863 - On Dec. 13, Captain Augustus W. Starr and ten men accompanied Dept. Provost Marshal D.C. Burlingame to Centerville, Butte County, to arrest three civilian men for refusing to give their names to the enrolling officer. Held in custody at Camp Bidwell until Dec. 20, when ordered released by the Dept. Provost Marshall. 41 service horses. One horse has broken leg on night of Dec. 11. Killed by order. Return for 2nd ten days. 47 service horses. 2 officers. 41 enlisted men for duty, 4 on extra duty, 3 sick, 1 arrested or confined. Off: Starr and 1st Lt. William L. Knight. 3rd ten days of Decembe: 47 service horses. Walker, Et. Phy., Starr, comdg., also acting adj. AAQM and ACS.

August 1864: Last ten days of Aug: Private Albert Wirth, apprehended by Sgt. John Brandon as a deserter, has since admitted and he is a deserter. Wirth, 1st Inf, N.T. vol., deserter from Fort Churchill. Sgt. McFarnahan and Private Rice, Co. I, 2nd Cav., c.v., left camp, 4th Infantry on secret service, keeping watch of a party of successionists. Sgt. O'Keeffe, with ten men, Co. I, left camp August 15, proceeding to Cottonwood Creek, Tehama County, for purpose of inquiring into nature and number of Indians and that vicinity, passing thru Tehama and Red Bluff. Returned 19th, having traveled 120 miles. Lt. Livergood and 20 men Co. I, left camp on 23rd and proceeded to Oroville, 22 miles and returned on 26th, bringing three deserters.

August 1 - Captain Doughty and 21 men Co. I, left to scout in mountains in direction of Honey Lake. Made no discoveries of particular interest. Returned to camp on 9th inst. Dr. J.D. Morris, Acting Surgeon. Jay H. Haper, 1st Lt., returned to duty with his Co. 28inst. S.O. No. 173 from Department HQ. Has been about recruiting for the regiment.

1st ten days August. Commanded by Captain James C. Doughty. Co. I, 2nd Cav. 2 officers, 70 enlisted men for duty, 13 daily or extra duty. 5 sick, total 88. 65 serv. horses. 3 arrested or in confinement. 1 sick. 1 d.s. Capt. Doughty with detachment 21 men, Co. I, 2nd Cav, C.V., left camp on 1st inst. on scout in mountains in direction of Honey Lake Valley. Made no discoveries of particular interest. Returned to camp 9inst. Doughty, Livergood, Dr. J.D. Morris,

September 1864: Listed as deserters: North, Private Alfred, Lynch, Private Michael, Williams, Private William H, Moore, Private Peter, Hale, Private Enock K. Captain Doughty and 35 men of Co., I left on 4th instant for Suprise Valley in obedience to instructions from district hq. Returned 28th instant - marched 500 miles. Return for last ten days, 2 officers, 30 men for duty, 12 on daily or extra duty, 6 sick, 1 arrest; 36 on d.s., 63 service horses, 2 unserved. Lt. Jay H. Naper on duty. Return for 2nd ten days. Command by 1st Lt. Jay H. Naper.

October 1864 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. 3 officers for duty, 50 men for duty; 2 absent in arrest or confinement. Returned for 1st ten days October by Naper. Returned for 2nd ten day October by Doughty. 59 service horses, 6 unserved. 0 daily or extra duty, 2 sick, 3 arrested or confined. Doughty, Daper, Livergood, and J.D. Morris, AAS. Last ten days of October. No remarks. 55 present for duty, including three commissioned. Captain Doughty left with 22 men whose term of service expired. Went to SF to be mustered out. Signed by Lt. Jay H. Naper. 5 deserters in custody.

November 1864 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. 3 officers, 64 men on duty, 6 sick, total 70. Signed by Doughty. 59 service horses, 6 unserved. No remarks

December 1864 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. Signed by Doughty. 59 service horses, 6 unserved. No remarks. 1st Lt. Naper being mustered

out. 63 service horses; 2 unserviced. 2 officers, 74 men for duty, 3 sick. Returned 10 days . 51 men for duty, 15 duty or extra duty, 4 sick, 2 confined, 3 officers for duty.

January 1865 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. Signed by Doughty. 59 service horses, 6 unserviced. No remarks. 2 officers, 72 men on duty, 6 sick, 4 arrest or confinement. Naper on d.s. Morriss AAS.

February 1865 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. Signed by Doughty. 59 service horses, 6 unserviced. No remarks. 2 officers, 87 men on duty, 7 sick, 1 confined. 63 service horse, 2 unserviced.

March 1865 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. Signed by Doughty. 63 service horses, 2 unserviced. No remarks. 2nd Lt. Daniel W. Livergood. 1 co., 2 officers, 84 men for duty, 3 sick, 4 arrested or confined. Discharged to enable him to accept 1st Lt. Commission. Coop. 1st ten days of March. 1 officer for duty, 74 men, 13 daily or extra duty, 7 sick, 7 sgts. 8 cpl, 2 musicians, 1 officer absent. Third ten days of March. 63 service horses, 2 unserviced. J.D. Morris still A.A. Surg.

April 1865 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. Corporal Frank Hudson awaiting trial (Co I., articles of war read to command April 30. Co. F, has returned to camp. ten days of ... 1st Lt. Livergood [shot] by Cpl. Hudson on April 14 and died on 16th. Co. F, 2nd Cav. C.V. 1 officer, 1 enlisted man for duty, 2 sick. Co. I., 2 officers, 80 men for duty, 4 sick, 5 arrested or confined. 55 service horses, 3 unservice. 1st 10 days of April Lists Captain A.W. Starr, Co. F, present, also D.W. Livergood, 2nd Lt., H.C. Penwell, Co. F, absent Doughty (on d.s.) 2nd ten days of April. Captain Starr left this post with his co. April 19, per instruction from HQ. District of California enroute to Colusa, leaving 3 men of Co. F casually at post, sick. Ins Lt., D.W. Livergood died, ass. by Cpl Hudson April 14, and died on 16th from wound received. Last ten days of April, Cpl. Frank Hudson awaiting trial. Signed by Doughty. Frank Hudson awaiting trial. ... of War read to command April 30, 1865. Captain Starr left on April 19. Per instruction from HQ, enroute to Colusa. Post return for 2nd ten days in April states that 1st Lt. Livergood assass. by Cpl. Hudson and died April 16.

May 1865 - 1st ten days of May. Co. F, 35 enlisted men, Co. I., 2 officers, 69 men for duty, 11 on extra or daily duty, 5 sick, 4 confined. Cpl. Hudson awaiting sentence of GE M. Co. F and I, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers. Oliver, P. Steward, and James Gregory, citizens in confinement for treasonable language. 2nd ten days May, signed by 1st Lt. Charles Tagge. Cpl. Hudson sent under guard to Camp Union. Troops paid May 19 by Major Sprague, USA. Doughty absent as escort to Paymaster. Starr absent with Provost Guard at San Francisco as per instruction from Dist. Hq. J.D. Morris as contract physician at \$125 per month.

3087. ———. *Post Return Camp Dragoon Bridge*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: May 1860: Lts. Chapman and Brewer, with all available men left Fort Crook for Honey Lake Valley May 10, arrived at Honey Lake May 16. Started back to Crook May 22, arrived May 26. Sgts. Tompkins and nine men, Co. A, 1st Dragoon left post May 21, arrived at Honey Lake, 84 miles, on May 22 to reinforce A. Company. Left Honey Lake May 23 and returned to post May 25.

August 1860: 1st Lt. John Hamilton, 3d Artillery, Comdg. 1 commissioned officer, 46 enlisted men are now on duty. Absent on detached service is Captain John H. Landrum and 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner. On leave is 1st Lt. William A. Winden.

September 1860: Shows 2nd Lt., E.R. Warner, Adjutant, Comdg. 1st Lt. Hamilton and 27 men left 17th September for the Presidio. J.A. Slater, M.D., casually employed as physician 1 officer, 19 enlisted men remain at post.

October 1860: Dragoon Bridge, Honey Lake Valley. 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner, Comdg. 3d Artillery. 1 officer. 19 men on post. Remarks: moved from camp into winter quarters on 31st October 1860. J.A. Slater, M.D. casually employed as physician.

November 1860: 2nd Lt. E.R. Warner, Comdg. 1 officer. 19 men on post. Remarks: Two men receive extra duty pay for services rendered.

December 1860: 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner, Comdg. 1 officer. 19 men on post. No Remarks.

January 1861: 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner, Comdg. 1 officer. 19 men on post.

February 1861: 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner, Comdg. 1 officer. 19 men on post. Two wo men receive extra duty pay for services rendered in addition to their regular duties.

March 1861: 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner, Comdg. 1 officer. 19 men on post. Goes through May, no changes and stops.

April 1861: 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner, Comdg. 1 officer. 19 men on post.

May 1861: 2nd Lt. Edward R. Warner, Comdg. 1 officer. 19 men on post. Two men still receive extra pay for extra services rendered.

3088. ———. *Post Return Camp Grant*. Returns From U.S. Military Post, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archive.

Abstract: Simpson, John, Captain, 1st Battalion Mountaineers, Co. "E", California Volunteer Skinner, W.W. Lieutenant, 1st Bat. Mtn., Co. "E" C.V.  
Starr, E.T. 2d Lieutenant, 4th Infantry, Co. "A" C.V.  
Rowe, R.S. 1st Lieutenant, 6th Inf., C.V.

December 1863: Simpson, Captain John, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

January 1864: Simpson, Captain John, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

February 1864: Simpson, Captain John, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."  
Co. "E" detachment had engagement with Indians on Upper Mattole, killed were 13 Indians, captured 21.

March 1864 Simpson, Captain John, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

April 1864: Simpson, Captain John, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

May 1864: Simpson, Captain John, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E." May 23, 2d Inf., C.V. arrived at Camp Grant with a detachment. Scouting party had battle with Indians killing nine and wounding others, took women and children as prisoners. Captured three guns and one horse. As es... to 153 Indian P.O.W.'s enroute to a Fort Humboldt. May 26, Detachment had engagement with Indians at Mattole, killed two.

June 1864: Skinner, Lieutenant W.W., 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. Co. "E."

July 1864: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

August 1864: Skinner, Lieutenant W.W., 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. Co. "E."

September 1864: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E." Scouting party returned to Camp Grant after two months in the field at the headwaters of the Eel, Trinity, and Mad River. Captured 161 Indians and delivered them to Round Valley Reservation to Austin Wiley, Superintendent of Indian offer of Cal. R.

October 1864: Skinner, Lieutenant W.W., 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. Co. "E."

November 1864: Skinner, Lieutenant W.W., 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. Co. "E."

November 16, scouting party discovered Rancheria near headwaters of South Fork of Eel River, it was attacked - three males killed, the women and children all escaped.

December 1864: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

January 1865: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

February 1865: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

March 1865: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

April 1865: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

May 1865: Simpson, Captain J., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "E."

June 1865: Starr, 2d. Lieutenant E.T. 4th Inf., Co. "A", 1st Bat. Mtn., Co. "E." 1st Bat.Mtn., C.V. Co. "E" transfered to Fort Humboldt order no. 21 dated May 29, 1865.

June 1865: Rowe, 1st Lieutenant R.S. 6th Inf., C.V. 4th Inf., detachment

July 1865: Rowe, 1st Lieutenant R.S. 6th Inf.

August 1865: Rowe, 1st Lieutenant R.S. 6th Inf.

September 1865: Rowe, 1st Lieutenant R.S. 6th Inf.

October 1865: Rowe, 1st Lieutenant R.S. 6th Inf.

November 1865: Rowe, 1st Lieutenant R.S. 6th Inf.

3089. ———. *Post Return Camp Lincoln*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916.

Abstract: Camp Lincoln (Smith River Valley, 2 camps) July 1862 - May 1869 (six miles north of Crescent City.)

Curtis, Major John Freeman, 2d Infantry California Volunteer

Stuart, Captain William W., 2d Inf., C.V.

O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf. C.V.

Green, Michael, citizen, arrested for stabbing Klamath Indian

Baird, Captain Robert, 1st Batalion Mountaineers, C.V.

Buckley, Captain Thomas, 1st Bat. Mtn, C.V., and 6th Inf.

Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf.

Pollock, Captain Edwin, 9th Inf.

June 1862: Stuart, Captain William W., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "G", arrived at Crescent City June 11.

Delayed two days by bad weather, arrived Camp Lincoln June 13. Camp Lincoln in Smith River

Valley.

July 1862: Stuart, Captain William W., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "G" at Smith River Valley.

August 1862: Stuart, Captain William W., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "G"

September 1862: Curtis, Major John F., 2d Inf. California Volunteers, Companies "C,G."  
September 13: Camp Lincoln (old) in Smith River Valley was removed to Camp Lincoln (new) at this point namely six miles north from Crescent City, CA. "PO address" Camp Lincoln near Crescent City, CA. Captain M.O. Brian, Co."C" 2d Inf., C.V. arrived by and led from Fort Humboldt have escorted 830 Indian prisoners to the reservation.

October 1862: Curtis, Major James Freeman., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,Y."

November 1862: Curtis, Major James F., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,Y."

December 1862: Curtis, Major James F., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,G."

January 1863: Curtis, Major James F., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,G."

February 1863: Curtis, Major James F., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,G."

February 10: Samuel Johnson (citizen) arrested at request of supervisor of R. Valley Reservation for his troublesome with the Indians.

March 1863: Curtis, Major James F., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,G."

April 1863: Curtis, Major James F., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,G."

May 1863: Curtis, Major James F., 2d Inf. C.V. Co. "C,G."

June 1863: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C,G."

July 1863: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C,G."

August 1863: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

September 1863: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C,G."

September 1, Michael Green citizen arrested August 25, 1863 for stabbing a Klamath Indian, made his escape by running the guard.

October 1863: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

November 1863: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

December 1863: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

January 1864: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

February 1864: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

March 1864: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

April 1864: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

May 1864: No movements or change in command.



June 1864:

July 1864:

September 1864: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

October 1864: O'Brien, Captain Michael, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C."

November 1864: Baird, Captain Robert, 1st Bat. Mtn. Inf. C.V. Co. "F." Baird assumed command on November 10, 1864.

December 1864: Baird, Captain Robert, 1st Bat. Mtn. Inf. C.V. Co. "F."

January 1865: Baird, Captain Robert, 1st Bat. Mtn. Inf. C.V. Co. "F."

February 1865: Baird, Captain Robert, 1st Bat. Mtn. Inf. C.V. Co. "F."

March 1865: Baird, Captain Robert, 1st Bat. Mtn. Inf. C.V. Co. "F."

April 1865: Baird, Captain Robert, 1st Bat. Mtn. Inf. C.V. Co. "F."

May 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., Co. "C.", 1st Bat. Mtn. Co. "F." Co. "C" 6th Inf., joined post May 8, 1865.

June 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., Co. "C." Co. "F" 1st Bat. Mtn. Inf., C.V. was mustered out of service of the U.S. on the 9th day of June 1865.

July 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., Co. "C."

August 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., Co. "C,E."

September 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., Co. "C,E."

October 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., Co. "C,E."

November 1865: 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G." Co. "G", 9th Inf., arrived at post November 11, 1865. Co. "C", 6th Inf., C.V. awaiting steamer to proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco to be mustered out of service.

December 1865: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

January 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

February 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

March 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

April 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

May 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

June 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

July 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
August 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
September 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
October 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
November 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
December 1866: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
January 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
February 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
March 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
April 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
May 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
June 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
July 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
August 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
September 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
October 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
November 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
December 1867: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
January 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
February 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
March 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
April 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
May 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
June 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
July 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
August 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
September 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."  
October 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

November 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

December 1868: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

January 1869: Pollack, Captain E., 9th Inf., Co. "G,E."  
Pollack assumed command January 7th, 1869.

February 1869: Pollack, Captain E., 9th Inf., Co. "G."

May 1869: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

April 1869: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

May 1869: Appleton, Captain William, 9th Inf., Co. "G."

3090. ———. *Post Return Camp Union*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: September 1861: Kellogg, John, 5th Inf., C.V. Co. "F,S" 1st and 2d Detachment

October 1861: No returns

November 1861: Coulk, Major Thomas, 5th Inf., C.V.

December 1861: Camp Union, September 1861- May 1866. "There are no returns for the period of Decemer 1861 - October 1862." All of these post returns deal with the movement of troops throughout California. No scouting parties for Indians,etc...

November 1862: Pollack, Lt. Col. Robert, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "B,D."

December 1862: Pollack, Lt. Col. Robert, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "B,D." 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "F."

January 1863: Pollack, Lt. Col. Robert, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "B,D." 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "F."

February 1863: Pollack, Lt. Col. Robert, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "B,D." 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "F."

March 1863: Pollack, Lt. Col. Robert, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "B,D." 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "F."

April 1863: Pollack, Lt. Col. Robert, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "B,D." 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "F."

May 1863: Pollack, Lt. Col. Robert, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "B,D." 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "F."

June 1863: Starr, Captain A. W., 2d Cavalry, Co. "F", 1st Cavalry Co. "M", C.V.

July 1863: Watham, Captain E. 2d Cavalry, Co. "F", 1st Cavalry Co. "M", C.V.

August 1863: Watham, Captain E. 2d Cavalry, Co. "F", 1st Cavalry Co. "M", C.V.

September 1863: Watham, Captain E. 2d Cavalry, Co. "F", 1st Cavalry Co. "L", C.V.

October 1863: Watham, Captain E. 1st Cavalry, Co. "L,M", 2d Cavalry Co. "F", C.V.

November 1863: Brown, Lt. Col. O.M., 1st Cavalry, Co. "L,M." C.V.

December 1863: Brown, Lt. Col. O.M., 1st Cavalry, Co. "F,L,H." C.V.

January 1864: Brown, Lt. Col. O.M., 1st Cavalry, Co. "F,L,H." C.V.

February 1864: Brown, Lt. Col. O.M., 1st Cavalry, Co. "F." C.V. left for Drum Barrack February 27. Co. "D" arrived Feb. 7th.

March 1864: McGarry, Major E., 1st Cavalry, C.V. Co. "H", 2d Cavalry Co. "D."

April 1864: Starr, Captain A. W., 2d Cavalry, C.V., Co. "D,F,"

May 1864: Starr, Captain A. W., 2d Cavalry, C.V., Co. "D,F,J."

June 1864: Doughty, Captain James, 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "D,F,J."

July 1864: Starr, Captain A. W., 2d Cavalry, C.V., Co. "D,F,"

August 1864: Starr, Captain A. W., 2d Cavalry, C.V., Co. "D,F,"

September 1864: Ropes, Captain James. 2d Cavalry, C.V., Co. "D,G,F."

October 1864: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "D,F,G", 3d Inf., Co. "B". 7th Inf., Co. "A."

November 1864: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "B,D,F,G", 3d Inf., Co. "B". 7th Inf., Co. "A."

December 1864: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,B,D,F,G, H, K"

January 1865: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,B,D,F,G, H, K"

February 1865: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,B,D,F,G, H, K"

March 1865: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,B,D,F,G, H, K"

April 1865: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,B,D,F,G, H, K"

May 1865: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,B,D,F,G, H, K"

June 1865: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,B,G, H, K."

July 1865: McGarry, Lt. Col. E., 2d Cavalry Co. "A,G, H, K"

August 1865: Leon, Captain Daneil M., 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "A,G,H."

September 1865: Ropes, Captain James, 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "A,G,H."

October 1865: Duncan, 2d Lt., Inf., "A,B,G,E,F." on detached services.

November 1865: Miller, Lt. Henry, 2d Cavalry, Co. "G" C.V.

December 1865: Ropes, Captain James, 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "A,G,H."

January 1866: Ropes, Captain James, 2d Cavalry, C.V. Co. "A,G,H."

February 1866: Baker, Captain J., 2d Cavalry, Co. "G", 1st Cavalr, Co. "L."

March 1866: Baker, Captain J., 2d Cavalry, Co. "F", 1st Cavalr, Co. "L."

April 1866: Baker, Captain J., 2d Cavalry, Co. "F", 1st Cavalr, Co. "L."

May 1866: Perry, Captain David, 1st Cavalry, Co. "F."

3091. ———. *Post Return Camp Wool*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: May 1855: Floyd - Jones, Captain Delaney, 4th Inf., Co. "B,F."

June 1855: Floyd - Jones, Captain Delaney, 4th Inf., Co. "B,F."

Camp located on the Klamath River about five miles below the mouth of the Trinity River.

July 1855:Floyd - Jones, Captain Delaney, 4th Inf., Co. "B,F."

August 1855: Gasher, 2d Lt. H.H., Detachment Co. "B,F." Lt. Gasher arrived August 11, 1855.

September 1855: Gasher, 2d Lt. H.H., Detachment Co. "B,F."

3092. ———. *Post Return Fort Crook*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Notes: Roll 33

Abstract: July 1858: 1st Lt. M.P. Carr, Sgt. Gillies, Starr, Corpl. Evans Bugler Peasner, and 34 privates detached June 10, 1858, arrived back July 2nd engaged in scouting for hostile Indians at Honey Lake and Indian Valley.

July 1859: Lt. M.P. Carr, and 55 men , Co. A, 1st Dragoons, left post July 8, 1859, for field service, established "Camp Mackell" Honey Lake Valley July 21, 1859. Distant from this post 80 miles.

December 1862: Lt. H.W. Williams and 25 enlisted men of Co E, 2nd Calvary, California Volunteers left Fort Crook December 10 to take post. At Smoke Creek, N.T. for protection of Humboldt Road and citizens of Honey Lake Valley.

Febuary 1863: Private John Smith, 2nd Calvary, C.V. Killed at Deep Hole, N.T., 18 January 1863.

July 1863: Shows 2nd Lt. Allen Tillinghast left post June 11, Post Order #32, dated June 9, for service at Smoke Creek Station, N.T.

November 1863: 2nd Lt. Allen Tillinghast, 2d Cav. C.V., released from command at Smoke Creek Station N.T. and returned to Ft. Crook November 8 per S.O. No. 228. HQ, Department of the Pacific dated October 6, 1863.

3093. ———. *Post Return Fort Lyon*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: June 1862: Flynn, 1st Lt. Henry, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. A,K." June 25th - 1st Lt. Flynn arrived with a portion of Co. "A."

July 1862: Flynn, Captain H. Reg. Garrison. 2d Inf., C.V. Co."A,K." Attached "I,E."

August 1862: Flynn, Lieutenant Henry, 2d Inf., C.V. CO. "A", Co. "K", 2d Inf., marched to Fort Gaston.

3094. ———. *Post Return Fort Reading*. Return From United States Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Notes: Microcopy Number 617. Roll 993. Camp Reading, CA, May 1852 to June 1867.

Abstract: May 1852: 2nd Infantry, Co E, post returns say seven miles northwest of Readings.

Seven miles east of Reading's Adobe. Camp Far West was broken up on 4th inst. and command arrived at Nicolaus same day enroute to Fort Reading on Cow Creek on upper Sacramento. 5th left Nicolaus by steamer and arrived Tehama on the 8th. Left camp S.W. Schurman near Tehama on the 17th? Arrived Fort Reading via Reddings on 26th inst. P.O. at Cottonwood. Davis, 1st Lt Nelson.H., 2nd Inf., Co. E, 2nd Infantry, 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 2 sgt., 1 cpl., 1 bugler, drummer, 1 fifer, 19 privates, 3 enlisted men sick, 4 arrest or confined, 2 officers duty. 1 private early duty as teamster, another in charge of public animals. 44 recruits needed. John Campbell, Asst. Surgeon. Ferdinand Paine, 2nd Lt, AACS, AAQM. Captain George C. Westcott, d.s. Sonoma (HQ 3rd Division) Brevet 2nd Lt. William H. Morris detserv. at Fort Columbus. Arrived at Fort Reading.

June 1852: Davis, 1st Lt S.H., 2nd Inf., Co. E arrived at Fort Reading. 7 miles northwest of Reading, upper Sac Valley. Private Robert Reynolds, E, 2d Dragoons on daily duty quartermaster. Private Jason McAuley, 1st Dragoon, E, on daily duty in charge of public animals. Three prisoners sick. Lt. Davis left on 25th det. duty. Not on 31st. Reynolds daily duty McAuley discharged expir. of service.

July 1852: Davis, 1st Lt S.H., 2nd Inf., Co. E arrived at Fort Reading. 3 prisoners sick. Lt. Davis left post on 25th detachment duty joined on 31st George C. Westcott and since 8/50. Brevet 2nd Lt. William H. Morris AWOL (enroute to his regiment). Private Robert Reynolds on daily duty as teamster.

August 1852: Davis, 1st Lt S.H., 2nd Inf., Co. E arrived at Fort Reading. 1 asst. surgion, 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 1 musician, 9 privates for duty, 6 sick, 15 extra duty, 7 arrest or confined.

September 1852: Command by Major and Brevet Colonel George Wright, 1st Regt. Dragoon A and E., 2nd Infantry E. 1 major, 1 asst. quartermaster, 2 asst. surgeon, 1 sergeant major, (all field and staff) 1 captain, 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 5 dergeants, 4 corporals, 3 buglers, 2 fariers, and blacksmiths, 45 privates for duty; 14 sick, 18 extra duty; 3 arrested or confined; 1 officer and 6 men on duty. Co. E, 2nd Inf., 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lkt., 2 sergeants, 1 musician, 7 privates for duty, 10 sick, 101 servicable horses, 3 unservicable. Wright joined by tranfer September 24; he comdg., northern district of California since September 17, 1852. Relieved Lt. Davis command of post September 25. Morris S. Miller, quarter master department, joined September 29. Private James Armstrong, 4th Infantry E, on daily duty at dist. HQ. 10 officers, 135 enlisted men. Wright commanding post September 25 - commanding norther district of California since september 17. Brevet 2nd Lt. Robert S. Williamson, Topographical engineer joined September 29.

October 1852: Wright, Major George, 1st Regt. Dragoon 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry Co. D. Detached to northern part of state October 5 to locate a post for letter HQ , 9th district. October 4, 1852, 4th Infantry Co. G joined October 2 from Benicia 160 agg. 1st Lt. Edmund Russell joined October 27, Chief commissary, Northern District of California. Williamson on d.s. with Squadron 1st Dragoon since OOctober 5. Captain and Brevet Lt. Col. Henry L. Scott aide-de-camp to Gen in chief.

November 1852: Wright, Major George, 1st Regt. Dragoon 2nd Infantry A,E, 4th Infantry Co.

D. Aggreg. strength 106. Williamson with squadron, 1st Dragoon since October 5.

December 1852: Wright, Major George, 1st Regt. Dragoon 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry Co. D. Williamson transferred. Relieved from duty northern district ordered to report to Division HQ Army, October 1852, and Dist. Order No. 91, December 10, 1852. 1 major, 1 asst. quartermaster, 1 asst. surg., 1 1st Lt. 2 2nd Lt., 5 sergeant, 3 corporal, 1 Lance corporal, 2 musicians, 29 privates for duty, 1 officer, 18 men sick, 18 men extra duty, 11 arrest or confined, 2 officers duty. No report on horses because Co. E, 2nd Infantry and Co. D, 4th Infantry are present.

January 1853: Wright, Major George, 2nd Dragoon E, 4th Infantry D. Corporal Michael Fitzgerald, 1st Dragoon A, died at Fort Reading, January 19.

February 1853: Wright, Major George, 1st Dragoon A and D, 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry D. Squadron 1st Dragoon, Cos. A and E, Commanding by Brevet Major Fitzgerald, arrived from Fort Jones on 9th February.

1st Lt. Thomas F. Castor commanding Co. A, 1st Dragoon. Paine.

Squadron 1st Dragoon, Cos. A and E commanded by Brevet Major Fitzgerald, arrived from Fort Jones on Feb. 9, 1853. There Dragoon aggreg. for duty: 1 1st Lt., 4 sergeant, 3 corporal, 1 farr, 50 privates for duty, 1 officer, 1 man sick, 6 extra duty, 2 arrested or confiend. Sick off... Fitzgerald.

March 1853: Wright, Major George, 1st Dragoon A and D, 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry D. Henry L. Scott, Captain and Brevet Lt. Col. D, 4th Infantry, aid-de-camp to the General in Chief, HQ, Army, 31 January 1851-14 May 1861, retired October 30, 1861. Near no undic. of service in CSA Army Hartman 1, 868. 1st Lt. Richard C.W. Radford, d.s. Fort Jones, CSA Army 1, 812. 2nd Lt. Charles H. Ogle. 2nd Lt. Francis H. Bates, 4th Infantry d.s. escort pack train to Fort Jones. 1st Lt. Edmund Russell, Co. D, 4th Infantry; killed by Indians about 20 miles from Tehama at headwater of Tomes Creek, March 24, 1853. 1 major, 1 asst. quartermaster, 1 brevet 2nd Lt., 5 sergeant, 5 corporal, 4 buglers, 1 ferrier/blacksmith, 43 privates for duty, 5 men sick, 3 extra duty, 4 arrested or confined, 2 officers, 34 men duty. 96 servicable horses, 3 unservicable. 2nd Infantry Co E, 1 2nd Lt., 2 sergeant, 2 corporal, 1 musician, 17 privates for duty, 7 sick, 2 extra duty, 1 officer, 4 men duty. Co. D, 4th Infantry, 3 sergeants, 1 musician, 15 privates for duty, 6 sick, 2 extrad duty.

April 1853: Wright, Major George, 1st Dragoon A and D. 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry D. Cos A and E, 1st Dragoon (113 aggreg) attached to Fort Jones. Left post April 15. Captain George C. Westcott, E, 2nd Infantry. Died on board Steamer Tennessee. While enroute to join his Co. from Rec. ... Intell from Newspaper. Died January 8, 1853. Transfer left Co. D, 4th Infantry, Co. E, 2nd Infantry. 41 privates for duty.

May 1853: 2nd Lt. Ferdinand Paine, 2nd Inf., commanding post May 18, 2nd Infantry E. 4th Infantry D. Wright on duty, expedition to Fort Jones and northern section of the district. Left Post May 18. N.H. Davis leave of absence two months. AWOL since April 8, 1853. 4 privates, Cos A and E, 1 Dragoon to Fort Jones.

June 1853: Wright commanding since June 1, 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry D. 1 major, 1 assistant quartermaster, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 1st Lt., 2 2nd Lt., 1 fifer, 6 sergeant, 4 corporal, 1 bugler, 21 privates for duty. Captain and Brevet Lt. Cole Henry L. Scott, sen. aide-de-camp to Comdg. General. Private James Armstrong, Co. F, 4th Infantry still on daily duty, HQ, the district.

July 1853: Wright Commanding 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry D. Davis commanding Co. E, 2nd Inf. Francis Sorrel, Asst. Surgeon, joined post August 28. Will be ordered to Fort Joens first opportunity. Captain Edward Murray, Co. E., 2nd Infantry on General Reg. Sen. Scott on duty.

August 1853: Wright commanding, 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry D. 4 privates in confinement,

awaiting trial for desertion.

September 1853: Ferdinand Paine, since September 11, 2nd Infantry E, 4th Infantry D. commanding. Wright on duty in field since September 11. 1st Lt. Nelson H. Davis on duty, Fort Jones per Orders No. 13, HQ, Northern District of California, September 1, 1853.

October 1853: Wright, who assumed command of post October 6, 2nd E and 4th Infantry D. Retired from duty in field on September 15. Davis on leave for two months. He had joined from duty in field October 5.

November 1853: Wright, Major George, Co. E, 2nd Infantry broken up. G.O. #2, HQ, Army. Musicians and privates to Co. D, 4th Infantry. 4 non-com transferred to recruiting service. Wright commanding in November. Campbell in arrest since 25 November, 1853.

December 1853: Wright, Major George, 4th Infantry D. Campbell still in arrest Co. D, 4th Infantry, 1 major, 1 asst. quarter master, 1 1st Lt, 1 2nd Lt., 4 sergeant, 3 corporal, 1 musician, 21 privates for duty, 8 sick, 7 extra duty, 1 officer in arrest, 1 officer duty, 1 officer without leave.

January 1854: Wright, Major George, 4th Infantry D. Campbell still in arrest. Seven miles north west Reading. upper Sacramento Valley. Other officers: Morris, S. Miller; Captain; quartermaster department John Campbell, Asst. Surg; Edmund Underwood, 1st Lt., 4th infantry; Francis H. Bates, 2nd Lt., Infantry. Civilian employee by Quartermaster Department 1@\$150; 1@110; 2@100; 2@80' 23@75; 1@60; 1@\$6 per day. This post is depot from which whole of northern California and Fort Lane, Oregon Territory supplied, 1 major, 1 asst. quartermaster, 1 asst. surgeon.

February 1854: Wright, Major George, 4th Infantry D. Campbell still in arrest. Troops last paid to incl. October 3, 1853. Scott still duty as Fort William McEdey and Fort Columbus, N.Y.

March 1854: Wright, Major George, 4th Infantry D. Campbell transferred to Fort Miller, 7 March, 1854, relieved from arrest from Special Order No. 9, HQ, Department of the Pacific, February 21, 1854.

April 1854: Wright, Major George, 4th Infantry D. Peter, G.S. Ten Broeck, Asst. Surgeon. 2nd Lt. William McE Dye, Co. D, 4th Infantry. Dye joined from duty April 13, 1854. Co. D, 4th Infantry, 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 1 Brevet 2nd Lt., 3 sergeant, 2 corporal, 1 musician, 19 privates for duty, 5 sick, 10 extra duty, 1 arrested or confined, 1 officer, 1 enlisted man on duty

May 1854: Wright, Major George, 4th Infantry D.

June 1854: Wright commanding post and district. Co. D., 3rd artillery (arrived June 24), 4th Infantry D. 1 2nd Lt., 4 sergeant, 1 musician, 1 officer, 29 privates on duty, 5 sick, 1 extra duty. Co. D, 4th Infantry, 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 1 Brevet 2nd Lt., 2 sergeant, 4 corporal, 1 musician, 21 privates, 3 sick, 10 extra duty, 1 arrested or confined. Co. D, 3rd artillery joined June 24, 1854. Civil employee 1 @150; 1@125; 1@100; 6@70. Post is depot from which whole of Northern California is supplied.

July 1854: Wright, Major George, 4th Infantry D., 3rd Artillery D. Col. Mansfield inspired troops and post on 19 July 1854. 24 men (including a sergeant and 2 corporals transferred to Co. C and E, 1st Dragoons. at Fort Jones per Special Order No. 74, August 2, 1854, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Captain and Brevet Major Francis O. Wyse. Co. D, 3rd artillery suspended for six months. G.O. Number 8, Ago, June 5, 1854. Left Co. April 18, 1854. 1 Civilian @150; 1@80; 1@60; latter two plus ...

August 1854: 1 civilian @150; 1@80; 2@60. Wright, Major George, 3rd artillery, D., 4th



Infantry D. At Fort Jones per Special Order No. 74, August 2, 1854, HQ, Department of the Pacific from Mounted Rifles, Co.A.

September 1854: 1 major; 192 men, 1 assistant surgeon; Co. D, 3rd artillery, 1 2nd Lt., 30 gt., 2 corporals, 1 musician, 16 privates for duty, 6 sick, 3 arrested or confined, 4th Infantry Co. D, 1 1st Lt., 4 sergeant, 3 corporal, 17 privates for duty, 2 sick, 10 extra duty. Wright, Major George, 3rd artillery, D., 4th Infantry D.

October 1854: Wright, Major George, 3rd artillery D., 4th Infantry D. October 5, General Wool was received at post with military honors in 50 ct. October 6, General Wool inspected troops and ....

November 1854: Wright, Major George, 3rd artillery D, 4th Infantry D. Scott still aide-de-camp to Gen-in-chief. Aggregate 90. 3rd artillery D joined from Benicia June 24, 1854. James VanVoust, 2nd Lt., D, 3rd artillery Comdg. Co. Civilian employees at post in Quarter master department. 1@\$150; 1@\$89+1 ration; 2@\$60+1ration.

December 1854:Wright, Major George, 3rd artillery D, 4th Infantry D. Troops last paid October 31, 1854. Wyse sentence expired 5 December 1854. Under orders to join Co. D, 3rd artillery. Civilians: 1@\$150; 1@\$80; 1@2 per day + ration; 2 @\$2.50 day + ration.

January 1855: Captain Miller transferred to City of Washington. Special Order 186, 16 November 1854, 2 civilian employees. 1@80; 1@60, both with rations. Wyse joined 26 January 26, 1855. Returned Lt. VanVoast command of Co. same day.

February 1855: Troops last paid by paymaster Alvord on 31, October 1855. Wright, Major George, 3rd artillery D, 4th Infantry D.

March 1855: 2nd Lt., Phily A. Sheridan not joined by promotion Co. D., 4th Infantry from 1st Infantry. Has not yet jointed on duty. Troops last paid February 28, 1855

April 1855: Wright, Comdg., ... Co. 9th Infantry, March 3, 1855. Absent to post 3 -7 of February including on special duty at Nome Lackee Reservation. Wyse was in command. Appointed Col. 9th Infantry, March 3, 1855, by letter from War Department, dated March 9, 1855. Commanding northern Dist. of California since September 17, 1852. Wright awaiting orders from A.G. Army. Wright, George, 3rd artillery D., 4th Infantry D.

May 1855: Wyse, Captain Francis O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D, 4th Infantry D. Wright relinquished command May 9, 1855. Left post same day.

June 1855: Wyse. 3rd Artillery, D; 2nd Infantry, D. Also comgd. northern district of California. Scott still duty aide. Sheridan not yet joined.

July 1855: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D, 4th Infantry D. Lt. R. S. Williamson, Topographical Engineer, at post on July 22, and left on town of survey with escort on 28 July 1855.

August 1855: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D, 4th Infantry D. 2nd Lt. Philip H. Sheridan on escort duty with Williamosn. 3 enlisted men on duty as escort Lt. Col. Andrew J. Coffee, Paymaster.

September 1855: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D, 4th Infantry D. Civilian employee by quartermaster. 1@\$150; 2@\$80+1 ration.

October 1855: Wyse commanding post, and northern district of California.

November 1855: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D. Co. D, 4th Infantry to take post at Fort Lane, Oregon Territory.

December 1855: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D, 4th Infantry D., 4th Infantry E. Wyse commanding post and district. Crook on temp duty setting up his QM and company, Special Orders No. 40, HQ, Department of the Pacific, June 4, 1855 arrived. 18 December 1855. 3rd artillery, D; Civilians, 1 acting asst. surgeon \$75 per month. 1 clerk quartermaster department @\$150; 1 forgemaster @\$90; 1 blacksmith \$80; 1 herdsman @\$60, the latter three plus one ration.

January 1856: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D, 4th Infantry D.  
Crook left post on January 15, 1856 to return to Fort Jones. Lt. George Crook having closed the duties for which he was ordered here left post January 15, to return to his Co. as Fort Jones per P.O. this post, dated January 14, 1856. Only officers at post are Wyse and 2nd Lt. Dunbar R. Ransom, both D, 3rd artillery.

February 1856: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D. Wyse commanding post and northern District. Ransom AAQM and AAES.

March 1856: Wyse, Captain F.O., 3rd Artillery, Co. D. Received 45 recruits from General Depot, N.Y., Harbor, March 13, 1855. The Co. marched from post on 24th leaving a sergeant on guard and proc. up Sacramento River in to Indian country 70 miles, returning to post on 30th inst.

April 1856- April 1857: No Returns

December 1866: Co. G, 8th Cavalry. 1 officer and 28 men. 2nd Lt. Cornelius Gillett, Co. C, 2nd artillery. Drowned in Cow Creek, oppos. this camp, December 24, 1866. Assigned to duty with Co. G, 8th Cavalry. Special Orders No. 81, HQ, Military Division, Pac., October 26, 1866. Camp Reading commanded by Captain and Brevet Major Robert H. Chapin, 8th Cavalry. Troop G. Chatin: Cashiered 26 May 1870. Chapin commanding camp since December 5, 1866.

January 1857: Alanson Smith employed as citizen physician @100 per month. Chapin commanding since December 5, 1866.

February 1857: 45 servicable horses, W.H. Gustall employed as physician.

March 1857: 1 officer and 25 men.

April 1857: 1 officer and 30 enlisted men.

May 1857: Captain John W.T. Gardiner on duty since May 24, 1857 to report to General Comdg. Department such info as he has obtained at Pitt River to forward supplies to the post. 2 civilian employees at \$55 month, and 1 ration as teamsters. Post re-occupied on May 7, 1857 by Co. A 1st reg. Dragoons. May 11, 1857 to report to Commanding General such information as he obtained at Pitt River and to forward supplies for the new post. Brevet Brig. General Clarke assumed command of the Department. 3 civilian teamsters employed by quartermaster department. 2 at \$40 and one at \$35 per month and one ration each.

June 1857 - November 1866: No Returns

December 1866: Chopin, Captain R.H., 8th Cavalry G, camp reoccupied December 5, 1866 in purs. of Special Order No. 234. Department of California, November 27, 1866. The repair for winter quarters at Camp Reading.

May 1855: Wyse command. Wright relinquish command and left post May 8?, 1855. Wyse also comdg. Northern District of California. VanVoast transfer from 3rd artillery to 9 infantry by promotion.

July 1855: Lt. R.S. Williamson topographical Engineer, arrived post 22 July and left on tour of survey with his escort on 28 July 1855. Co. D, 3rd Artillery, 1 captain, 1 musician, 2 privates for duty, 2 sick, 6 extra duty, 2 arrested or confined. 1 officer, 21 men duty, Co. D, 4th Infantry, 1 1st Lt., 3 sergeant, 2 musicians, 35 privates for duty, 7 sick, 6 extra duty, 1 arrest, 2 officers, 34 men duty. Wyse comdg. post and northern district. Philip Sheraton absent on duty at Fort Columbus, N.Y.

August 1855: Sheredon joined post 1 August, 1855; left post 2 August, 1855 duty with escort of Lt. Williamson per Special Order No. 40, HQ, Department of the Pacific, 30 July, 1855.

November 1855: Sheridan, Co. D, 4th Infantry to Fort Lane, Oregon Territory, Special Order No. 89, HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia, November 1, 1855. On duty with Lt. Williamson where his Co. was detached only Co. D, 3rd Artillery remains at post. 1 captain, 1 2nd Lt., 2 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 9 privates for duty, 10 enlisted men extra duty, 2 men sick, 1 officer, 6 men duty.

February 1856: Civilians, 1 acting asst. Surgeon \$75 per month, 1 \$ 90 as Forage master. 1 @ 60 as herdman. Latter two with one ration.

January 1867: Chapin, Captain R.H., 8th Calvary, G.

February 1857: Chapin, Captain R.H., 8th Calvary, G.

March 1857: Chapin, Captain R.H., 8th Calvary, G.  
1 officer, 20 [men for duty], 3 extra duty, 2 sick, 8 men absent/confined, 1 captain absent.

April 1857: Chapin, Captain R.H., 8th Calvary, G.

May 1857: Chapin, Captain R.H., 8th Calvary, G.

June 1857: Chapin, Captain R.H., 8th Calvary, G. 2 men left sick at post. 63 serviceable horses. 2 officers, 40 men for duty, 5 extra duty, 3 sick, 4 arrived or confined. 3 civilian teamster @\$35 coin and 1 ration each.

No Returns from April 1856 to April 1857.

No Returns from June 1857 to November 1866

3095. ———. *Post Return Fort Seward*, Returns from U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: September 1861 - Lovell, Captain Charles, 6th Inf., Co. "B." Co. "B", 6th Inf., marched from Fort Humboldt, CA., September 19, and arrived at this camp. September 25, Named Fort Seward, located Eel River, CA, 65 miles southeast of Fort Humboldt.

October 1861 - Lovell, Captain Charles, 6th Inf., Co. "B." 10th Inf.

November 1861 - McGarry, Major Edward, 3d Inf., C.V. Co. "A", Cav. "E." Co. "A", 3d Inf., C.V. arrived November 2, relieving Co. "B", 6th Inf.. 3d Inf., C.V. and Co. "B", 6th Inf., left post for Fort Humboldt November 3. McGarry, 2d Cavalry, C.V. with Co. "E", 2d Cavalry

arrived at post from .... November 20. 6th Inf., marched from Fort Humboldt to spot 65 miles southeast, Fort Seward established November 25, 1861.

3096. ———. *Post Return Fort Ter-Waw*. Returns From U.S. Military Post, 1800-1916. Washinton D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: October 1857: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." Co. "D" arrived at the Klamath Reservation October 12, 1857, and Post October 13, 1857.

November 1857: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." November 17, 1857, Co. "D", 4th Inf., had an engagement with tou-dowow Indian on the morning of the 17th at Wawkell (on the Klamath Indian Reservation.)

December 1857: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

January 1858: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

February 1858: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

March 1858: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

April 1858: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

May 1858: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

June 1858: Collins, 1st Lieutenant J. B., 4th Inf., Co. "B."

July 1858: Collins, 1st Lieutenant J. B., 4th Inf., Co. "B."

August 1858: Collins, 1st Lieutenant J. B., 4th Inf., Co. "B."

September 1858: Collins, 1st Lieutenant J. B., 4th Inf., Co. "B."

October 1858: Crook , 1st Lieutenant Goerge, Co. "D." October 4th, Lieutenant Crook arrived with Co. "D." October 21, Lt. Collins left with co. "B", for Fort Humboldt.

November 1858: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

December 1858: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

January 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

February 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

March 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

April 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

May 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

June 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "F" attached casually.

July 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

August 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

September 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

October 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D." 4th Inf., "E,F" attached casually.

November 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

December 1859: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

January 1860: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

February 1860: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

March 1860: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

April 1860: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

May 1860: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

June 1860: No changes in Co. or entries made.

July 1860: No changes in Co. or entries made.

August 1860: No changes in Co. or entries made.

September 1860: No changes in Co. or entries made.

October 1860: No changes in Co. or entries made.

November 1860: No changes in Co. or entries made.

December 1860: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

January 1861: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

February 1861: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

March 1861: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

April 1861: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

May 1861: Crook, 1st Lieutenant George, 4th Inf., Co. "D."

June 1861: No return

July 1861: No return

August 1861: Hunt, Captain L. C., 4th Inf., "C." Co. "C" arrived August 28, 1861.

September 1861: Hunt, Captain L. C., 4th Inf., "C."

October 1861: Hunt, Captain L. C., 4th Inf., "C."

November 1861 - April 1861: No returns

May 1862: Starr, W. W. Captain, 2d Inf., Co. "G", C.V.

3097. ———. *Post Return From Nome Lackee Indian Reservation*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Notes: Roll 867

Abstract: January 1855: Deshler, 2nd Lt. James, 3rd Artillery B. Camp established January 4, 1855. Situated about 25 miles west of Tehama, CA. 1 captain, 8 privates, 1 sergeant.

February 1855: Deshler, 2nd Lt. James. 3rd Artillery B.

March 1855: Deshler, 2nd Lt. James. 3rd Artillery B.

April 1855: Deshler, 2nd Lt. James. 3rd Artillery B.

May 1855: Deshler, 2nd Lt. James. 3rd Artillery B and 10th Inf. K. 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates.

June 1855: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

July 1855: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

August 1855: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

September 1855: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

October 1855: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

November 1855: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

December 1855: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

January 1856: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

February 1856: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

March 1856: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

April 1856: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

May 1856: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

June 1856: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and D.

July 1856: Edwards, 1st Lt. John. 3rd Artillery Cos. C and D.

No Returns from August 1856 to May 1857

June 1857: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K. Detachment arrived at a station 20 miles southwest from Tehama, CA June 4, 1857.

July 1857: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K.

August 1857: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K.

September 1857: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K. 4th Inf., D.

October 1857: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K. 4th Inf., D.

November 1857: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K. 4th Inf., D.

December 1857: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K. 4th Inf., D.

January 1858: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K. 4th Inf., D.

February 1858: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and K. 4th Inf., D.

March 1858: Morgan, 1st Lt. Michael. 3rd Artillery Cos. B and C.

3098. ———. *Post Return of Camp MacKall*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.  
Notes: Roll 1522  
Abstract: Company A, 1st Dragoons left Benicia Depot April 28, 187 enroute for Fort Reading. Arrived at Camp MacKall on Cash Creek, April 30, 1857. 1 captain (John W.T. Gardiner), 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 bugler, 27 privates for duty, 1 nco, 4 privates on extra duty or daily duty, 1 private sick, 3 privates under arrest or confinement. Signed by Captain Gardiner.
3099. ———. *Post Returns Camp Cass*. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.  
Notes: Camp Cass near Red Bluff. 1501.  
Abstract: May 26, 1859: Company A, 6th Infantry arrived from Benicia. 1 commissioned officer, 38 men present. Captain F.F. Flint, Comdg.  
  
June 30, 1859: Captain Flint return shows same personnel. Company is engaged in scouting parties. 6th Inf., Co. A. 1 commissioned officer, 38 enlisted men. Co. left Benicia Barracks May 23, per Special Order No. 49 of May 19, 1859. Arrived Camp Cass May 26, 1859, Captain Flint, comdg. Three on extra or daily duty. Three sick. Two privates temporary attached since May 23 from Co. I, 6th Inf., joined from detachment service June 24. Co A scouting since June 28. 2nd Lt. A.J. Harrison, Sgt. Connor, Corporals Walsh and Duggan and 20 privates scouting since June 28. 1st Lt. H.H. Walker and S. to Bvt. Brig. General Clarke per S.O. No. 95.  
  
July 1859: 2nd Lt. Harrison rejoined and temporarily comdg. Captain Flint sick since July 12, absent sick at Benicia Barracks since July 12. No Remarks.  
  
August 31, 1859: Captain Flint now out of hospital and assumed command. Otherwise not change.
3100. ———. *Post Returns Camp Iaqua*. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.  
Abstract: October 1863: Song, Captain Charles, 1st Batallion Mountaineers California Volunteers Co. "A", Troops established camp October 5th at Iaqua Ranch.  
  
November 1863: Song, Captain Charles, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "A."  
  
December 1863: Song, Captain Charles, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "A."  
  
January 1864: Song, Captain Charles, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "A."  
January 17, Co. "A" 1st Bat. Mtn. left fort to scout upper Mad River morning of 21st. They suprised a small band of Indians on the east side of Mad River near Low Gap. Wounded two and distroed two larger units of supplies.  
  
February 1864: Song, Captain Charles, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "A, D."  
  
March 1864: Song, Captain Charles, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "A,D."  
March 5th, officer and 28 enlisted men of Co. "D" join post. Return - Lists wounded: Private Thomas Kelley is skirmish with Indian on the Mountain between Redwood and Willow on March 1st. Private William Sharp killed by Indians on Redwood Mountain on March 2, 1864. No further details.  
  
April 1864: Wright, Major Thomas, 6th Inf. C.V., Co. "E,G" , 7th Bat. Mtn. C.V. Co. "A."  
  
May 1864: Wright, Major Thomas, 6th Inf. C.V., Co. "E,G"  
  
June 1864: Wright, Major Thomas, 6th Inf. C.V., Co. "E,G"



July 1864: Wright, Major Thomas, 6th Inf. C.V., Co. "E,G"  
Greene, Captain Duane, 6th Inf. C.V., Co. "E,G,C." July 5, Co. "C" arrived at post, 1st Bat. Mtn. left post July 5th.

August 1864: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., C.V., Co. "E,C."

September 1864: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., C.V., Co. "E,C." One Indian squaw brought in September 4, died September 14, 1864.

October 1864: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 6th Inf., C.V., Co. "E,C."

October 2, Private Cox died of wounds received by Indians.

November 1864: Herrick, 1st Lieutenant R.R., 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. "A." Co. "A" 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. arrived at Camp on Nov. 18th from Fort Gaston. Lt. Herrick and two enlisted men of Co. "D" Mtn. left camp for Fort Gaston Nov. 9th.

December 1864: Knyphassen, 1st Lieutenant Geer, 1st Bat. Mtn. "A."

January 1865: Knyphassen, 1st Lieutenant Geer, 1st Bat. Mtn. "A." Scouting party left post January 15th.

February 1865: Middleton, 1st Lieutenant Thomas, 1st Batallion Mountaineers, Co. "A,E."  
February 11, Scouting party left camp.

March 1865: Middleton, 1st Lieutenant Thomas, 1st Batallion Mountaineers, Co. "A."

April 1865: Miller, Captain Abraham, 1st Bat. Mtn. California Volunteers, Co. "C." April 17, Captain Miller arrived Camp Iaqua.

May 1865: No return

June 1865: Randall, Captain Amos, 4th Inf., C.V. , Co. "A." Captain Randall commanding May 10.

July 1865: Randall, Captain Amos, 4th Inf. Co. "A."

August 1865: Randall, Captain Amos, 4th Inf. Co. "A."

September 1865: Randall, Captain Amos, 4th Inf. Co. "A."

October 1865: Randall, Captain Amos, 4th Inf. Co. "A."

November 1865 - February 1866: No Returns

March 1866: Broom, 1st Lieutenant James, 9th U.S. Inf., Co. "K." October 1862: Captain Eugene B. Gibbs, Comdg. Co. "E", 2d Inf. 49 men at post. Lt. John E. Gunnison. Issac Parey, Surgeon. Lt. John Maloney, Abent. at Fort Humboldt.

January 11, 1863: Lt. Gunnison and 23 enlisted men leave for Daby's Ferry.

June 1, 1863: Co. "I", 2d Inf., left Fort Gaston May 20 and arrived at Curtis May 23. E.R. Thiller, Capt. 2d Ind., now the camp commander.

June 12, 1863: Co. "I", 2d Inf., returned to Fort Humboldt. Distance hiked , 20 miles.

January 31, 1864: Captain Eugene B. Gibbs again Commander.

March 1, 1864: One Sergeant and 17 privates on detached service at Trinidad.

April 1, 1864: Captain Pico's Co. "A", 1st Battalion reported for duty, also 1st Lt. C. Soto joined the camp.

October 1, 1864: Captain G.S. Ousley now commanding.

May 13, 1865: Says this camp broken up by Special Order #17 of the District Commander.

3101. ———. *Post Returns Camp Taylor*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: Co. A and Co. I, 6th Inf. (near Fort Crook) 42 men, including Co. I, 37 duty, 8 sick plus one Co. I, who is sick. Co. closed Camp Cass and came here. 110 mile march, about eight miles southeast from Fort Crook. Camp F.F. Flint, Comdg. Lt. A.J. Harrison resigned from the U.S. Army. Left Camp Cass September 7, 1849, pursuant to S.O. 94, HQ Department of California, September 1, 1859 and est. this camp Sept. 16, 1859 on Pit River about eight miles southeast of Fort Crook. Flynn still temp-attached. No record of any action.

I. Harrison - tendered resignation as officer of Army leave granted for seven days, per P.O., no. 1, Camp Cass, September 5 an extension was granted so that Harrison could proceed to Ohio to await further a strone of the Pres. See Special Order No. 99, HQ, Department of California, September 14, 1859. Date of resignation September 5. Left the camp post on September 6.

3102. ———. *Post Returns Fort Far West*. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: Co. "F" arrived on Bear Creek and encamped on the 24th September, below this, and on the 28th the station was selected and occupied by said company... being about two miles above Johnson's or Keyser's Ranch and on the right bank of Bear Creek."

September: 49 Post Return, 5 privates, Co "A,K", 2d Inf., found Sept. 29. w Co. "E" from camp on the Sacramento having left sick there an on the march of detailed escort in August of the Valley of the Sacramento on the Exploring Expedition across or around the Sierra Nevada conducted by Bvt. Captain Warner, Topographic Engineers and Party. Lt. N. H. Davis on day since 28th September, at former, encampment (or enroute) renewing supplies and baggage of the command to this station. November 49, 1 assistant, 2 m. 1 assistnat surgeon, Co. "E", 1 captain, 1 Lt., 3 sgt., 4 cpl, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, 19 privates for dy; 7 sick, 1 extra dy.; Co. "F", 1 capt., 1 Lt., 3 sgt., 3 cpl., 23 privates, 7 sick, 2 arr., 2 extra dy. J. McKinstry, Captain and Bvt., Major is asst. quartermaster. April 1850, 1asst. sugreon, Co. "E", 1 pvt. for dy., 1 pvt extra dy, Co. "F", 1 capt., 12 Lt., 3 sgt., 2 cpl., 10 privates for dy, 1 NLO and private extra dy, 10 privates for dy, 2 privates arrest or co. July 1850 Co. "E" effected force, still on detachment serving Sacramento Valley. Davis not shown a talk on roster of officers. August 1850 Asst. Surg. Murray relieved August 19th. Co. "E", 1 Lt., 1 sgt., 2 cpl., 1 drummer, 10 privates for dy, 1 private extra dy., 1 pvt. arrest, 1 capt., 1 subaltern., and 6 enlisted men. 1 pvt. arrest sick. Post commanded by Davis since August 26. Day on dis. since 26th August. Westcott also d.s. 2 Lt. F. Paine d.s. in the field AACs and AA Quartermaster since..6.

3103. ———. *Post Returns Fort Humboldt*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives, 1965.

Abstract: May 1862: Barkly, Captain David, 2d C.V. "E". Casually at post, all C.V. - 2d Inf., "A"; 3d Inf., :A; 2d Inf., "G"; 2d Inf., "E"; 2d Inf., "H"; 2d Inf., "J"; 2d Inf., "K."

June 1862: Gibbs, Captain E.B., 2d Inf., C.V. "E"

July 1862: Gibbs, Captain E.B., 2d Inf., C.V. "E"

August 1862: Gibbs, Captain E.B., 2d Inf., C.V. "E,H."

September 1862: Schmidt, Captain John, 2d Inf., C.V. "B,A."

October 1862: Schmidt, Captain John, 2d Inf., C.V. "B,A."

November 1862: Schmidt, Captain John, 2d Inf., C.V. "B,H."  
48 Indian prisoners at post.

December 1862: Schmidt, Captain John, 2d Inf., C.V. "B,H."  
50 Indian prisoners at post

January 1863: Schmidt, Captain John, 2d Inf., C.V. "B,H."  
53 Indian prisoners at post.

February 1863: Schmidt, Captain John, 2d Inf., C.V. "B,H."  
72 Indian prisoners at post.

March 1863: Lippitt, Colonel Francis J. 2d Inf., C.V. "B,H."  
64 Indian prisoners at post.

April 1863: Lippitt, Colonel Francis J. 2d Inf., C.V. "B,H."

May 1863: Lippitt, Colonel Francis J. 2d Inf., C.V. "B,H."  
79 Indian prisoner at post.

June 1863: Lippitt, Colonel Francis J. 2d Inf., C.V. "B,J."  
Co. "J", 2d Inf. C.V., arrived at the post June 12, 1863. Co. "B", 2d Inf., C.V. arrived June 13 and left for Benecia June 12, 1867. Co. "A", 2d Inf., C.V. arrived June 13 and left for Benecia June 27, 1867. Co. "R", 2d Inf. C.V. arrived June 23 and left for Benecia June 27, 1863.

July 1863: Theller, Captain E. R. 2d Inf., C.V. "C,J." 1st bat. Mtn, "C,E", C.V.  
76 Indian prisoners at post. Pat J. Blum died of wounds received in action July 31, 1863.

August 1863: Theller, Captain E. R. 2d Inf., C.V. "C,J." 1st bat. Mtn, "C,E", C.V.  
101 Indian prisoners.

September 1863: Theller, Captain E. R. 2d Inf., C.V. "C,J." 1st Batallion Mountaineer, Co. "B,C", 101 Indian prisoners at post.

November 1863: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S. G., 1st Batt, Mtn., C.V., Co. "D", 2d Inf., C.V.  
Co. "J." 106 Indians at post.

December 1863: Theller, Captain E. R., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "J", 1st Bat. Mtn., Co. "C,D." 115  
Indians prisoners at post.

January 1864: Theller, Captain E. R., 2d Inf., C.V., Co. "C,J." 1st Bat. Mtn Co. "D", 1st Bat, Co. "A." 112 Indian prisoners at post.

February 1864: Theller, Captain E.R., 2d Inf., C.V., Co. "J" 1st Bat. Mtn., Co. "D." 129 Indians  
at post.

March 1864: Theller, Captain E.R., 2d Inf., C.V., Co. "J." 136 Indian at post.

April 1864: Black, Colonel H. M., 6th Inf., Field and Staff, C.V., 1st Bat., Mtn., field and staff  
C.V., 2d Inf., Co. "F", C.V.

May 1864: Black, Colonel Henry M. 6th Inf., Field and staff, C.V., 2d Inf, Co. "J".

June 1864: Black, Colonel Henry M. 6th Inf., Field and staff, C.V., 2d Inf, Co. "J".

July 1864: Cook, Captain Eli, 6th Inf., Field and Staff, 6th Inf., Co. "G", 2d Inf., Co. "J." All C.V.

August 1864: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Bat. Field and Staff, 6th Inf., staff and Co.  
"G", all C.V.

September 1864: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Bat. Field and Staff, 6th Inf., field and  
staff, C.V. Native Cavalry, C.V. Co. "A"

October 1864: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Bat. Field and Staff, 6th Inf., field and staff,  
Co. "C", C.V. Native Cavalry, C.V. Co. "A"

November 1864: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Bat., Mtn., Co. "J,S," 6th Inf., Co. "C",  
Native Inf., "A". All C.V.

December 1864: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Bat., Mtn., Co. "J,S," 6th Inf., Co. "G"  
C.V.

January 1865: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Bat., Mtn., Co. "J,S," 6th Inf., Co. "C", C.V.

February 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 1st Bat. Mtn., Co. "J,S" 6th Inf., Co. "C", C.V.

March 1865: Buckley, Captain Thomas, 1st Bat. Mtn., Co. "J,S" 6th Inf., Co. "C", C.V.

April 1865: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Bat., Mtn., Co. "F, A, C, D,S."

May 1865: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S.G., 1st Battalion Mountaineers, Co. "F,S, D," 6th Inf.,  
"G", 4th Inf., "J", C.V.

June 1865: Schmidt, Major John, Co. "F,S",. 4th Inf., Co. "J", 1st Bat. Mtn. "E" C.V.

July 1865: Schmidt, Major John, 4th Inf., Co. "J", C.V.

August 1865: Schmidt, Major John, 4th Inf., Co. "J", C.V.

September 1865: Schmidt, Major John, 4th Inf., Co. "J", C.V.

October 1863: Whipple, Lieutenant Colonel S. G. 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "J". 106 Indian prisoners at  
post.

October 1865: Schmidt, Major John, 4th Inf., Co. "F", C.V.

November 1865: Schmidt, Major John, 4th Inf., Co. "F", 9th Inf., Co. "A", U.S.A.

December 1865: Schmidt, Major John, 9th Inf., U.S.A., Co. "E."

January 1866: Schmidt, Major John, 9th Inf., U.S.A., Co. "E", 2d Inf., Co. "D", C.V.

February 1866: Schmidt, Major John, 9th Inf., Co. "E". U.S.A., 2d Inf., Co. "E", C.V.

March 1866: Schmidt, Captain John, 2d Inf., C.V."D", 9th Inf., "E", U.S.A.

April 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 2d Inf., "E", 9th Inf., "E."

May 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 2d Inf., "E."

June 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 2d Inf., "E"

July 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 2d Inf., "E"

August 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 2d Inf., "E"

September 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 2d Inf., "E"

October 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 2d Inf., "E"

November 1866: Smith, 2st Lieutenant J. H., Not Listed.

December 1866: Smith, 2st Lieutenant J. H., Not Listed.

3104. ———. *Post Returns Fort Lippitt*. Returns From United States Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.  
Abstract: January 1862: Douglas, Captain Charles D., 2d Inf., Co. "F", 4th Inf., Co. "K", C.V.  
Post known by the name Bucksport ans is in proximity to Post of Fort Humboldt. Present garrison will remain until it is practical to move them to Fort Humboldt.  
February 1862: Hefferman, Captain Charles, 2d Inf., Co. "F", 4th Inf., Co. "K" C.V.
3105. ———. *Post Returns From Fort Far West*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C..  
Notes: Roll 360  
Abstract: Post returns from Fort Far West, which were submitted monthly by the commanding officer are found in roll 360 of *Returns from U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*, published on microfilm by the U.S. National Archives and Records Service. Companies E and F, 2d Infantry, were stationed at the post throughout most of its existence. Returns thru May, 1851 were signed by Captain Hannibal Day. The remainder of the returns were signed by 1st Lt. Nelson H. Davis. It is interesting to note in passing that both of those West Pointers achieved the bravest rank of Brigadier General for meritorious service in the Civil War.  
The October 1847, return indicates that Co. F arrived on September 24 and selected the site of the station, two miles above Johnson's or Keyser's Ranch on the right bank of Bear Creek on September 28. Co. E arrived on September 29. The returns for February and Spril 1852 place the post as 16 1/4 mles northeast of Nicolaus, the post's supply port on the Feather River.
3106. ———. *Post Returns From Fort Gaston*. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives, 1965.  
Notes: Returns from U.S. Military Posts 1800-1916  
Abstract: Post Returns from Fort Gaston: Underwood, Edmund, Captain, Major, 4th Infantry; Collins, Joseph Benson, 1st Lieutenant , 4th Infantry.; Johns, William V., Captain, 3d Infantry, California Volunteer ; Schindler, W. F.R. 2d Lieutenant.; Olney, J.

Lieutenant. Colonel, 2d Infantry, California Volunteer; Douglas, C. D. Captain, 2d., California Volunteer; Theller, E. R. Captain, 2d Infantry, California Volunteer; Ousley, George, Captain, 1st, Battalion Mountaineers California Volunteer; Taylor, William S. R., Major, 1st Battalion Mountaineers California Volunteer; Whipple, Stephen Girard, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Battalion Mountaineers California Volunteer; Long, Charles W., Captain, 1st Battalion Mountaineers California Volunteer; Phelan, J. Capt., 4th Inf., C.V.; Pollock, Edwin. Capt., 9th Inf.; Bowman, Andrew W., Maj., Lt. Col., 9th Inf.; Hardic, John Henry, 1st Lt., 9th Inf.; Mack, Oscar Addison, Maj., 9th Inf.; Mizner, Henry Rutgeras, Maj., 12th Inf.; Tripler, Charles Hirast, Capt., 12th Inf.; Parker, Richard Cloyd, Capt., 12th Inf.; Nelson, Anderson D. Lt. Col., 12th Inf.; Halloran, James, 1st Lt., 12th Inf.; Winslow, Gordan, 1st Lt., 8th Inf.; Savage, Egbert Barnum, Capt., 8th Inf.; Porter, Charles, Capt., 8th Inf.; Andrews, John W., Capt., 8th Inf.; Dougherty, William Edgworth, Capt., 1st Inf.; Carrinton, Frank deLaunay, 1st Lt., 1st Inf.

January 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward. 4th Inf., "B." Located in Hoopa Valley, Ca.

February 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., "B"

March 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

April 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

May 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

June 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

July 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

August 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

September 1859: Collins, 1st Lt., Jos. R. 4th Inf., "B" Sept. 27, 1859, Captain Underwood called to post for temp. duty at Fort Humboldt.

October 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

November 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

December 1859: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

March 1861: Underwood, Capt. Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B"

January 1862: Johns, Capt. William, 3d Inf., "D", C.V.

February 1862: Johns, Capt. William, 3d Inf., "D", C.V.

May 1862: Johns, Capt. William, 3d Inf., "D", C.V.

July 1862: Schindler, Lt. W.F.R. 3d Inf., "D", 2d Inf., "H" and "J". July 22, Transfer of "D" 3d Inf., C.V. to Liscome Hill a temp. post situated about 12 miles N.E. of Arcata, Humboldt Bay, est. for the purpose of furnishing to pack train and petition. Four family in the vicinity.

August 1862: Olney, Lt. Col. J. 2d Inf., "J" and "K". August 4, Lt. Col. Olney assumed command.

September 1862: Douglas, Capt. C.D., 2d Inf., "I-K". September 8, Scouting party of 21 men encountered band of hostile Indians about 32 miles south of Camp Anderson. 1 sgt. wounded, 6 mules killed. 15 saddle blankets and 200 rations lost, Indians got away.

October 1862: Theller, Capt. E.R., 2d Inf., "F, I, K".

November 1862: Theller, Capt. E. R., 2d Inf., C.V. "I-K"

December 1862: Theller, Capt. E. R., 2d Inf., C.V. "I-K". December 27, scouting party left post, returned December 30.

January 1863: Theller, Capt. E. R., 2d Inf., C.V. "I-K"

February 1863: Theller, Capt. E. R., 2d Inf., C.V. "I-K"

March 1863: Theller, Capt. E. R., 2d Inf., C.V. "I-K"

April 1863: Olney, Lt. Col. J., 2d Inf., C.V. "I and K". April 30, about 20 Indians attacked a Government pack train near Oak Camp. 1 private killed, 1 corporal wounded, 5 mules and everything stolen.

May 1863: Olney, Lt. Col. J., 2d Inf., C.V. "I and K"

June 1863: Olney, Lt. Col. J., 2d Inf., C.V. "I and K". June 18, Capt. Geo. Ousley with 1st Bat. Mtn. Co. "B" arrived to relieve Lt. Col. Olney. June 19, Lt. Col. Olney with Co. "K" 2d Inf., C.V. for Camp Curtis.

July 1863: Ousely, Capt. George, 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. "B". July 28, Major W.S. R. Taylor arrived to relieve Capt. Oulsey.

August 1863. Taylor, Major W. S. R., 1st Bat. C.V. "B and C"

October 1863: Taylor, Marjor W.S. R. 1st Bat. Mtn. Co. "B" amd "C"

January 1864: Whipple, Lt. Col. S.G. Bat. Native CA, CV "A", 1st Bat. Mtn. CV "B" and "C", 2d Inf., "H"

February 1864: Whipple, Lt. Col. S.G. Bat. Native CA, CV "A", 1st Bat. Mtn. CV "B" and "C", 2d Inf., "H"

March 1864: Whipple, LT. Col. S. G. 1st Bat. Mtns "C" and "D", CV. 2d Inf., "E, F, H", CV, 1st Bat. Nat. CA CV "A"

April 1864: Whipple, Lt. Col. S. G. 1st Bat. Mtns "A, C, D." 2d Inf., "E, J, H."

May 1864: Whipple, Lt. Col. S. G. 1st Bat. Mtns "A, C, D." 2d Inf., "E, J, H."

June 1864: Whipple, Lt. Col. Stepehn G., 1st Bat. Mtns. C.V. "A,C,D," 2d Inf., "E,J,H."

July 1864: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. "A,C,D," 2nd Inf., "E, H."

August 1864: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. "A,C,D," 2nd Inf., "E, H."

September 1864: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. "A,C,D," 2nd Inf., "E, H." Sept. 29-Co. "H" 2d Inf., C.V. Transferred to Camp Anderson.

October 1864: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. "A,C,D," 2nd Inf., "E, H."

November 1864: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. "A,C,D," 2nd Inf., "E, H." Seven officers and 70 men transferred to Camp Iaquá. Returns lists on Indian packs and five guides to post.

December 1864: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. "C, D."

January 1865: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. "C, D."

February 1865: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. "C, D."

March 1865: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. "C, D."

April 1865: Long, Captain Charles W., 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. "C, D." Left fort April 6, for Fort Humboldt. April 11, Co. "B" 9th Inf., C.V. arrived at post (76.) April 13, Capt. Miller with 55 ... left for Camp Iaquá.

May 1865: Phelan, Capt. J., 4th Inf., C.V. Co. "A", 1st Bat. Mtn. Co. "C."

June 1865: Phelan, Capt. J., 4th Inf., C.V. Co. "A", 1st Bat. Mtn. Co. "C."

July 1865: Hull, Captain William, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D", 4th Inf., Co. "B."

August 1865: Hull, Captain William, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D", 4th Inf., Co. "B."

September 1865: Hull, Captain William, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D", 4th Inf., Co. "B."

October 1865: Hull, Captain William, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D", 4th Inf., Co. "B."

November 1865: Phelan, Captain J., 2d Inf., C.V. "D", 4th Inf., Co. "B."

December 1865: Phelan, Captain J., 2d Inf., C.V. "D", 4th Inf., Co. "B."

January 1866: Phelan, Captain J., 4th Inf., C.V. Co. "B."

February 1866: Phelan, Captain J., 4th Inf., C.V. Co. "B."

March 1866: Phelan, Captain J., 4th Inf., C.V. Co. "B."

April 1866: Pollock, Captain Edward, 4th Inf., Co. "B", 9th Inf., Co. "E."

May 1866: Pollock., Captain Edward, 9th Inf., Co. "E."

June 1866: Pollock, Captain Edward, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

August 1866: Pollock, Captain Edward, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

September 1866: Pollock, Captain Edward, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

October 1866: Pollock, Captain Edward, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

November 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

December 1866: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

January 1867: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"



February 1867: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

April 1867: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

May 1867: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

June 1867: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

July 1867: Bowman, Major Andrew, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K"

August 1867: Hardie, 1st Lieutenant John, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K."

September 1867: Bowman, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew, 9th Inf., "E,K."

October 1867: Hardie, 1st Lieutenant John, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K."

November 1867: Hardie, 1st Lieutenant John, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K."

December 1867: Hardie, 1st Lieutenant John, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K."

January 1868: Hardie, 1st Lieutenant John, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K."

February 1868: Hardie, 1st Lieutenant John, 9th Inf., Co. "E,K."

March 1868: Pollock, Captain Edwin, 9th U.S. Inf., Co. "E,K."

April 1868: Pollock, Captain Edwin, 9th U.S. Inf., Co. "E,K."

May 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K." 9th Inf., "K", Co. "E" arrived at post May 14. Co "R" arrived May 27. Co "E" left post May 3 for Angel Island.

June 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K." 9th Inf., "K." June 5, Co "K" 9th Inf., left post for Angel Island.

July 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

August 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

September 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

October 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

November 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

December 1869: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

January 1870: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

February 1870: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

March 1870: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

April 1870: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

May 1870: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

June 1870: No changes or remarks noted

July 1870: No changes or remarks noted.

August 1870: No changes or remarks noted.

December 1870: 1870: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., "E,K."

December 1871: Tripler, Captain Charles, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K." Captain Tripler assumed command January 20, 1871.

January 1871: Tripler, Captain Charles, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

February 1871: Tripler, Captain Charles, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

March 1871: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., CO. "E,K."

April 1871: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., CO. "E,K."

May 1871: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

June 1871: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

July 1871: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

August 1871: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

September 1871: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

October 1871: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

November 1871: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., CO. "E,K."

December 1871: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., CO. "E,K."

January 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

February 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

March 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

April 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

May 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K." Co. "E" left post May 8 and arrived at Klamath Bluffs on the lower Klamath River on May 10 on the left bank of that street est. a temporary camp known as Camp Mitah (Kitah) a distance of 35 miles northwest of Fort Gaston.

June 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

July 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

August 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

September 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

October 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

November 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

December 1872: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

January 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K." January 27, Co. "E" left post went to Modoc County via Yreka, CA.

February 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

March 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

April 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K." April 25, Lieutenant Kingsbury, 12th Inf., and three privates left Co "E" in full company against the Modoc Indian.

May 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

June 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

July 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

August 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

September 1873: Nelson, Lieutenant Colonel A.D., 12th Inf., "E,K."

October 1873: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K." Co. "E" return from campaign against the Modoc Indian on October 28.

November 1873: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

December 1873: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

January 1873: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

February 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

March 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

April 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

May 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

June 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

July 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

August 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

September 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

October 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

November 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

December 1874: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

January 1875: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

February 1875: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

March 1875: Mizner, Major Henry, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

April 1875: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

May 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

June 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E,K."

July 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E." Co. "K" left post July 2, 1875 for Angel Island.

August 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

September 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

October 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

November 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

December 1875: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

January 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

February 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

March 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

April 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

May 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

June 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

July 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

August 1876: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

September 1876: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E."

October 1876: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E."

November 1876: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E."

December 1876: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E."

January 1877: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E."

February 1877: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E."

March 1877: Halloran, 1st Lieutenant James, 12th Inf., Co. "E."

April 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

May 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

June 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

July 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

August 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

September 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

October 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

November 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

December 1877: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

January 1878: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

February 1878: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

March 1878: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

April 1878: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

May 1878: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

June 1878: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

July 1878: Parker, Captain R.C., 12th Inf., Co. "E."

August 1878: Winslow, 1st Lieutenant Gordon, 8th Inf., Co. "E", 12th Inf., Co. "E". Lieutenant Winslow in command of Co. "E", 8th Inf., arrival August 25th 1878 to return Co. "E" 17th Inf., from duty.

September 1878: Winslow, 1st Lieutenant Gordon, 8th Inf., Co. "E"

October 1878: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E." Oct. 3 - Detachment sent to mouth of Klamath River to prevent all fishing so that salmon may ascend.

November 1878: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."

December 1878: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."

January 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."

February 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."

March 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."

April 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
May 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
June 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
July 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
August 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
September 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
October 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
November 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
December 1879: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
January 1880: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
February 1880: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
March 1880: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
April 1880: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
May 1880: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
June 1880: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
July 1880: Mizner, Major Henry, 8th Inf. "E."  
August 1880: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
September: 1880: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
(One Non-Commissioned Officer and two Privates on service at Klamath River Reservation tried to suppress all fishing by white men.)  
October 1880: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
November 1880: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
December 1880: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
January 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
February 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
March 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
April 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."  
May 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

June 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

July 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

August 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

September 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

October 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

November 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

December 1881: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

January 1882: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

February 1882: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

March 1882: Winslow, 1st Lieutenant Gordon, 8th Inf., Co. "E."

April 1882: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

May 1882: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

June 1882: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

July 1882: Savage, Captain E. B., 8th Inf., Co. "E."

August 1882: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "E,B." Co. "B" arrived July 31.

September 1882: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "E,B." Co. "E" left for Angel Island August 1.

October 1882: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

November 1882: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

December 1882: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

January 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "E."

February 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

March 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

April 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

May 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

June 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

July 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

August 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."

September 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
October 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
November 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
December 1883: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
January 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
February 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
March 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
April 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
May 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
June 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
July 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
August 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
September 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
October 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
November 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
December 1884: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co. "B."  
January 1885: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co."B."  
February 1885: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co."B."  
March 1885: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co."B."  
April 1885: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co."B."  
May 1885: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co."B."  
June 1885: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co."B."  
July 1885: Porter, Captain Charles, 8th Inf., Co."B."  
August 1885: Andrews, Captain John W., 8th Inf., Co. "B" and "G."  
Co. "G" 8th Inf., arrived August 5. Co "B" left Fort Gaston August 8 for Benecia Barracks.  
September 1885: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."  
October 1885: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."  
November 1885: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."



December 1885: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."

January 1886: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."

February 1886: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."

March 1886: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."

April 1886: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."

May 1886: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."

June 1886: Andrews, Captain John, 8th Inf., Co. "G."

July 1886: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B", 8th Inf. Co. "G." Co. "G" left post July 21 from Fort McDowell. Co. "B" arrived post July 18 from Fort Grant.

August 1886: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

September 1886: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

October 1886: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

November 1886: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

December 1886: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

January 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

February 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

March 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

April 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

May 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

June 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

July 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

September 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

October 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

November 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

December 1887: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

January 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

February 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

March 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."

April 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
May 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
June 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
July 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
August 1888: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
  
October 1889: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
November 1889: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
December 1889: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
January 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
February 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
March 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
April 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
May 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
June 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
July 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B." Carrinton, Lieutenant Frank, 1st Inf., "B" arrived post May 19th.  
August 1890: Dougherty, Captain William Edgeworth, 1st Inf., "B."  
September 1890: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F." Co. "F" arrives September 19th, relieving Co. "B."  
October 1890: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
November 1890: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
December 1890: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
January 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
February 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
March 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
April 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
May 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
June 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."

July 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 August 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 September 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 November 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 December 1891: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 January 1892: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 February 1892: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 March 1892: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 April 1892: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 May 1892: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F."  
 June 1892: Edmonds, Captain Frank, 1st Inf., Co. "F." Troops relieved from duty and ordered to Benecia Barracks, CA.

3107. ———. *Post Returns Nome Lackee*. Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives.

Abstract: January 1855 - 2d Lt. James Deshler, Co. B, 3d Artillery. 1 officer, 1 non-com, 8 privates. Established January 4, 1855 about 25 miles west of Tehama. Its P.O. is Tehama.

February 1855 - 2d Lt. James Deshler, Co. B, 3d Artillery. 1 officer, 1 non-com, 8 privates. Established January 4, 1855 about 25 miles west of Tehama. Its P.O. is Tehama.

March 1855 - 2d Lt. James Deshler, Co. B, 3d Artillery. 1 officer, 1 non-com, 8 privates. Established January 4, 1855 about 25 miles west of Tehama. Its P.O. is Tehama.

April 1855 - 2d Lt. James Deshler, Co. B, 3d Artillery. 1 officer, 1 non-com, 8 privates. Established January 4, 1855 about 25 miles west of Tehama. Its P.O. is Tehama.

May 1855 - Deshler is from Co. K, 10th Inf., On May 5 received 1 cpl and 5 privates from Co. D, 3rd Artillery. Private Benjamin Jones, Co. B, 3rd Artillery deserted the post but not the service May 10, being now at Benecia Barracks. Deshler transf. from 3rd Artillery to 10th Inf. May 3, 1855, recieved official notice of transfer May 4, 1855.

June 1855 - Jno Edwards 1st Lt., Co. B, 3rd Artillery. Comdg. also 1 sgt., 7 privates, Co. B, 1 cpl, 6 privates, Co D. Edwards joined June 13 and assumed command same say. Deshler relieved June 13, promoted 1st Lt. 10th Inf., left post June 25.

July 1855 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

August 1855 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

September 1855 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

October 1855 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

November 1855 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

December 1855 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

January 1856 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

February 1856 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

March 1856 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

April 1856 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

May 1856 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

June 1856 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

July 1856 - Edwards Comdg. detachments of Co. B and D, 3rd Artillery at post.

July 1857 - 1st Lt. Michall R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art. One man Co. D, 4 H Inf. surrendered himself August 28, 1857. 1st Lt. Michall R. Morgan relieved Bvt. Captain J.H. Landrum, 3d Art command of station June 14, 1859. S.O. # 67, HQ, Department of the Pacific, May 25, 1857.

August 1857 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art. One deserter apprehended September 8, 1857.

September 1857 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art.

October 1857 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art. One man Co. D, 3rd Artillery escaped from the guard October 12, 1857.

November 1857 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art.

December 1857 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art.

January 1858 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art.

February 1858 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art. Deserter from 4th Inf. transportation to Benicia.

March 1858 - 1st Lt. Michael R. Morgan (?) 3rd Artillery and Detachment, 20 men and one officer, of Co. B and K, 3rd Art.

3108. ———. *Post Returns of Camp Curtis*. Washington D.C.: Unites States National Archives.

Notes: #276

Abstract: October 1862: Captain Eugene B. Gibbs, Comdg, Co. "E", 2d Inf. 49 men at post. Lt. John E. Gunnison. Issac Parey, Surgeon. Lt. John Maloney, Abent. at Fort Humboldt.

January 11, 1863: Lt. Gunnison and 23 enlisted men leave for Daby's Ferry.

June 1, 1863: Co. "I", 2d Inf., left Fort Gaston May 20 and arrived at Curtis May 23. E.R. Thiller, Capt. 2d Ind., now the camp commander.

June 12, 1863: Co. "I", 2d Inf., returned to Fort Humboldt. Distance hiked , 20 miles.

January 31, 1864: Captain Eugene R. Gibbs again Commander.

March 1, 1864: One Sergeant and 17 privates on detached service at Trinidad.

April 1, 1864: Captain Pico's Co. "A", 1st Battalion reported for duty, also 1st Lt. C. Soto joined the camp.

October 1, 1864: Captain G.S. Ousley now commanding.

May 13, 1865: Says this camp broken up by Special Order #17 of the District Commander.

3109. United States National Archives . *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives, 1965.

Abstract: May 1857 - Gibson, 1st Lt. HG, 3d Art "M."

June 1857 - Gibson, 1st Lt. H. G. 3d, Art "M." Post established June 11, 1857 at the Mendocino Military . Reservation 1/2 miles south of the Rogue River and 50 miles south of (Capias?) Post Office.

July 1857 - Gibson, 1st Lt. HG, 3d Art "M."

August 1857 - Gibson, 1st Lt. HG, 3d Art "M."

November 1857 - Carlin 1st Lt. W. P. 6th Inf., "D."

December 1857 - No changes in Co. or events noted form August - December 1857.

January 1858 - Gibson, 1st Lt. HG, 3d Art "M."

October 1858 - Carlin, 1st Lt. William P. 6th Inf., "D." [ Co. D. reoccupied the post September 29, 1859]

January 1860 - Carlin 1st Lt. W. P. 6th Inf., "D."

February 1860 - Carlin 1st Lt. W. P. 6th Inf., "D."

March 1860 - Carlin 1st Lt. W. P. 6th Inf., "D."

April 1860 - Carlin 1st Lt. W. P. 6th Inf., "D." April 5, Lt. Carlin, leave of absence, April 18, return to duty.

May 1860 - Carlin 1st Lt. W. P. 6th Inf., "D." Dillion, 2d Lt. Ed. 6th Inf. "D."

September 1860 - No changes in Co. or events noted.

December 1860 - Dillion, 2d, Lt. Ed. 6th Inf., "D."

April 1861 - Underwood, Capt. Edmund, 4th Inf., "B"

May 1861 - Dillion, 2d Lt. Ed. 6th Inf., "D." Underwood, Capt. Edmund, 4th Inf., "B". May 8th: Detachment of about 35 men attacked on Indian Ranch on Redwood Creek, killing warriors- Army did not pusure the Indian. May 12: 11 military men and 21 volunteer guides attacked an Indian Ranch on Boulder Creek, killing 14 warriors and wounding 20 and recovering large quantity of settler property (beef, blanket).

June 1861 - Moore, 1st Lt. O. H. 6th Inf., "D." assumed command June 26, 1861. June 3: Detachment of 11 men and attacked an Indian. One private was wounded.

July 1861 - Moore, 1st Lt. O.H. 6th Inf., "D." Underwood, Capt. Edmund, 4th Inf., "B"

August 1861 - Moore, 1st Lt. O.H. 6th Inf., "D." Collins, 1st Lt. Jos. 4th Inf., "B". Major Underwood relieved of command August 2, 1861.

September 1861 - Martin, 2d Lt., J. P. 7th Inf., "G" and 6th Inf., "D." Collins, 1st Lt. Jos. 4th Inf., "B".

October 1861 - Martin, 2d Lt., J. P. 7th Inf., "G" and 6th Inf., "D." Collins, 1st Lt. Jos. 4th Inf., "B".

November 1861 - Moore, Captain J. R. 3d Inf., C. V. "B" 6th Inf., "D" 7th Inf., "G." Johns, Capt. William U. 3d Inf., "D" C.V.. November 15, 1861, Capt. John assumed command with Co. "B" and "D" 3d Inf., C.V.

December 1861 - Moore, Captain J. R. 3d Inf., C. V. "B" - 6th Inf., D, 7th Inf., "G." Johns, Capt. William U. 3d Inf., "D" C.V. Escort sent with U.S. mail carrier to protect from hostile Indians.

January 1862 - Moore, Captain J. R. 3d Inf., C. V. "B" - 6th Inf., D, 7th Inf., "G."

February 1862 - Moore, Captain J. R. 3d Inf., C. V. "B" - 6th Inf., D, 7th Inf., "G."

March 18, 1862 - Record of Events. 3d Infantry, C.V. marched from Fort Humboldt enroute to Fort Baker, 12 miles 1st day, camped at Table Bluff. 2d day, 9 miles and camped 1 mile south of Eel Creek. 3d day, 7 miles and camped at Yager Creek. Road very bad. 4th day, 12 miles, camped at Reeds. 5th day, 15 miles and encamped at Scout Creek, 6th day, 1 mile to Fort Baker, arriving at 3 p.m. Enroute captured 4 squaws, Capt. Ketchum had 25 enlisted men. Ketcham, Col. Thomas, 3d Inf., C.A. Co. A. Fort located about 28 miles east of Hydesville, CA. Co. arrived at Fort Baker on March 23. Barrette the guide with Private Carry and Gary left on scouting patrol returned to camp at Fort Baker with four squaws on the 25 of March.  
Captain J.R. Moore, 3d Inf., C.V. "B"

April 3, 1862 - Record of Events. Captain Ketchum left on a scout with 30 men, returned April 13th. April 17th 1st Lt. Staples went on a scout with 30 men. Suprised a band of Indians killing 3 males and 1 squaw (accidentally). Two males, eleven squaws and eleven children prisoners. April 30, Lt. Staples returned to Baker with 36 prisoners and reported 16 killed.  
Captain J.R. Moore, 3d Inf., C.V. "B"

May 1862 - No Returns  
Captain J.R. Moore, 3d Inf., C.V. "B"

June 1862 - No Returns  
Captain J.R. Moore, 3d Inf., C.V. "B"

July 31, 1862 - Remarks. July 1st Captain Ketcham and 15 men left post on scouting assignment in the Redwoods near Reed's Ranch - returned July 4. Report received that a party of citizens attacked by Indians near the Upper Mad River. One citizen killed and another badly wounded. 20 men sent to area, they found Mr. Olmstead badly wounded. Indians were not pressured by order of Captain Ketcham, Mr. Olmstead transported to nearest settlement. On July 20, Lt. Beckwith reinforced Lt. Geer who then advanced on the enemy, but they had left. Ft. Geer remained until mule train arrived with 8 days subsistence.  
Captain J.R. Moore, 3d Inf., C.V. "B"

August, 1862 - Captain W. Hull. - Co. "B" 3d. Inf, C.V. left post August 11, 1862 - Co. "D" 2d Inf., C.V. arrived on the 7th day.

September 1862 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D"

October, 1862 - Captain Flynn 2d. Inf., C.V. Co. A.. Sgt. Henlow and detachment of 14 men state to escort cattle train over the Weaverville trail. On Oct. 4th, J. Henry, a citizen, brought an Indian prisoner.

Captain William E. Hull. 2d Inf., C.V. "D"

October 4, 1862 - Col. F. J. Lippitt arrived for inspection.

November 1862 - Captain Henry Flynn, 2d Inf., C.V. CO.A. On the 28th 4 Sgts, 1 corporal, and 43 privates arrived.

Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D"

December 1862 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F." December 1, Captain Douglas with Co. "F" 2d Inf., C.V. arrival, departed December 5, to Round Valley.

January 1863 - Stewart, 1st Lt. 2d Inf., C.V. "A" - Attacked C and K.

Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

February 1863 - Stewart, 1st Lt. 2d Inf., C.V. "A" - attacked C and K..

Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

March 1863 - Stewart, 1st Lt. 2d Inf., C.V. "A" - attacked C and K.

Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

April 30, 1863 - Record of Events. States Private E. Lynch was killed in engagement against the Indians March 21st on Eel River. Forty - six Indians killed.

Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

May 1863 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

June 31, 1863 - Record of Events. Lt. Beckwith and 16 men took the field and surprised a band of Indians in the Mad River area, but failed to capture any. Found about 80 head stolen stock. Sgt. Bradford and 10 men took the field and killed three male Indians out of a band of 6, and captured one squaw.

Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

September, 1863 - Knickerbocker 2d Lt. Geo. 2d Inf., C.V. CO. "D" and "F"

Captain Hull and 19 enlisted men scout the Mad River.

October 1863 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F." October 1, Captain Hull and 13 enlisted men to scout Eel River.

November 1863 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

December 1862 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

January 1864 - Lt. G. M. Knickerbocker 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D" and "F"

February 1864 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

March 1864 - Lt. G. M. Knickerbocker 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D" and "F"

April 1854 - Lt. G. M. Knickerbocker 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D" and "F". Captain Hull on scouting since March 4.

May 1864 - Lt. G. M. Knickerbocker 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D" and "F"

June 1864 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

July 1864 - Lt. G. M. Knickerbocker 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "D" and "F"

August 1864 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F." Captian Hull with one officer and six men left July 23 on Indian scout returned August 11, marched 300 miles.

September 1864 - Captain W. Hull, 2d Inf., C.V. "D" and "F."

October 1, 1897 - Record of Events. Battery has been at Fort Baker since July 7, 1897 and has performed ordinary post and camp duties.

3110. United States National Archives and Record Service. *Historical Information Relating to Military Posts and Other Installations, 1700-1900*. United States National Archives, Publication Microcopy; 661. Washington D.C.: United States National Archives, 1972.

Notes:

Abstract: Camp Anderson. Latitude 41 degrees, Longitude 46 degrees, 43' west. A union camp during the War of the Rebellion, located on Redwood Creek, in Humboldt County, 23 miles northwest of Arcata, and the same distances from Fort Gaston. Est. March 22, 1862, by Co. "F," 2nd California Infantry, Captain C.D. Douglas. Abandoned September 12, 1866.

Fort Baker. Latitude 40 degrees, 22', Longitude 46 degrees, 37'. A temporary U.S. volunteer camp during the War of the Rebellion, located near Mad River approx. 28 miles east of Hydesville, Humboldt County. Established March 23, 1862 by Co. 4 3d Infantry pursuant Special Order no. 38 Humboldt Military District to keep Indians in check. Occupied 1863 - reoccupied 1864 - July 1865.

Camp Dragoon Bridge: Bridge at Honey Lake Valley. Garrison August 30, 1860. Co. A, B. Artillery. Same garrison until December 30, 1863.

Fort Gaston: Established December 4, 1858, on west bank of Trinity River and inbetween the Trinity and Redwood chain of the coast range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 40 miles from Arcata.

Camp Cass: Near Red Bluff, Co. A, 6th Infantry arrived at the camp May 26, 1859 same garrison to August 31, 1859. American Fur Company Trading Post. H.H. Bancroft History of Pacific States. (Vol. 23, 567)

Camp Curtis: Temporary Camp three miles from Arcata, Humboldt County. Established



September 1862, abandoned May 1865.

Fort Far West: Also known as Camp Far West or Cantonment Far West was established September 28, 1849 on the right bank of Bear Creek (later called Bear River) two miles above Johnson's Ranch, also known as Johnson's crossing, on the emigrant trail to the central valley. It was situated one mile above the then existing settlement of Kearney. Its location is given as Lat. 38 degrees, 33'. Longitude 121 degrees, 20'. Elevation 50. Rt. bank of Bear Creek 2 miles above Johnson's Ranch. Abandoned May 4, 1852. Troops were transferred to Fort Reading. Fort Far West was 30 miles northeast of Sutter's Fort (Report of the Secretary of War, November 30, 1849. 31st Congress, 1st Session, Sen. Exec. Doc. 1, Page 182, 185.) The posts location in terms of present day geographical features is set forth in Hart, Herbert M., Old Forts of the Far West. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co., 192 pages at page 139.

Camp Grant: In Humboldt County, established October 8, 1863. Abandoned November 18, 1865. (Comg. doc. B, 1130, 4th Cong. 2d. Report of Sec. of War 1867-1868, page 98.9.104.)

Camp Jaqua: Situated in the road between Fort Humboldt and Gaston in northwest CA, post est. August 5, 1863. Abandoned August 9, 1866. No reservations, letter January 24, 1870. Also says: In Humboldt County S.G. from Eureka est. October 4, 1863; abandoned September 5, 1866 per G.D. 21, Div. of Pacific, 1866.

Fort Jones: Lat 41 degrees, 36'; Long 122 degrees 52.' Elevation 2570. 15 miles southwest from Yreka. Siskiyou County established October 16, 1852. Evacuated June 23, 1858. Special Orders 102, Department of the Pacific. Abandoned August 1866, General Orders 21, Division of the Pacific. Post established October 16, 1852 by B and D Dragoon. Scott Valley between the Solura and Siskiyou range of mountains. (See official report of the secretary of war, vol. 5, page 57. H. R. Ex. Doc. 93, 35th Congress, 2nd Session, page 23. Hist. of Siskiyou County by H.C. Willis, page 212.)

Camp Lincoln: Lat 41' 48'; Long, 124 degrees 12' six miles from Crescent City. Established June 13, 1862 abandoned May 1870 not formally declared. reservation.

Camp Lyon: Temporary Camp in California. No date at Headquarters indicating abandonment. Established July 1862.

Nome Lackee: Situated 25 miles west of Tehama, CA. Post established January 4, 1855, abandoned April 21, 1858. Camp relocated June 4, 1857 by Co. B, 3rd Artillery. Special Order No. 67, Department of Pacific, May 25, 1857 (September). Special Order No. 172 (November 1857). H.R. Ex. No. 93. 35 Congress, 2nd session. Page 23.

Pardee's Ranch: On old Trinity Trail. Established October 10, 1858 by Co. "B" 4th Inf., return November 3, Page 285. HR EX.Doc. #93.

Fort Reading: A Shasta Co. on little Cow Creek 20 miles southeast of Shasta City. Lat. 40 degrees, 28' 22"; Longitude 122 degrees 7'. Post established May 25, 1852. Abandoned September 1866. H.R. No. 1., 32nd Congress, 2 session, page 62, 2 session page 88. HR Exec. Doc. No. 93, 35 Congress, 2 session, page 23. Ex. Doc., No. 39, 1 session, 47 Congress, No. 1565, page 38.

Fort Seward: On Eel River 65 miles southeast of Fort Humboldt. Post established September 25, 1861. Abandoned December 1861.

Camp Taylor: Established September 16, 1859 by Co. A, 6th Inf., S.O. 94. Department of California, September 1, 1859. Camp on Pitt River about eight miles southeast from Fort Crook,

CA. See Reg of Ret. Vol. 3, page 269. Returns of Temporary Camp. Notes HQ, Division of the Pacific.

Fort Ter-waw: Established October 13, 1857 by Co. "D", 4th Inf., S.O. 132 Department of the Pacific, September 11, 1857. Abandoned June 9, 1862. HR DOC #93, 35c, 2d Session, page 23.

Fort Weller: Established January 3, 1859 by Co. "D", 6th Inf., per letter of Co. January 1, 1859 from HQ, Department of California. Situated on the head waters of the Russian River in rough mountains and is 50 miles from Clear Lake. (See Reg. of Returns, Co. 3, page 287.)

Fort Wool: At mouth of Trinity River 40 miles above mouth of Klamath River. Established March 22, 1855, abandoned September 1855. No record of authority to abandon reservation. Garrisoned By Co. "B,F", 4th Inf.

Fort Wright: Lat. 39 degrees, 52' long, 122 degrees, 48'. Elevation 1899. Established December 1858. See W. D. QM U.S. Military Post and Stationed 1872. Established as Fort Wright December 11, 1862 called Camp Wright in 1866. Situated in the N.W. corner of Round Valley 203 miles north of San Francisco. Reservation declared April 27, 1869 and announced in G.O.C. Department of California, building turned over to Indian agent for non- military use June 1875. See EX. Doc No. 1, 41st Congress, 2d Session, Book 1190, page 166. Johnson others. Army and Navy Journal July 1871. Building Transferred by 124 Vol. 2, EX. Doc No. 1, Shelf No. 1413.

3111. United States Supreme Court. "United States Vs. Kagama." 1886.  
Notes: Supreme Court Reports "United States v. Kagama," volume 6, pages 1109-1114, October term of 1885. see also <<http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/cgi-bin/getcase.pl?court=us&vol=118&invol=375>>  
Abstract: In the case of U.S. vs. Kagama, the power of Congress to confer jurisdiction upon the national courts over certain crimes committed on Indian reservations within a state was questioned. Kagama, alias Pactah Billy, an Indian from the Hoopa Valley Reservation was brought before the Supreme Court for a decision as to whether a circuit court in California had jurisdiction to try an indictment against two reservation Indians for murder of another Indian of the same reservation. The codes in question were: (1) Indians-Criminal Jurisdiction, Appropriation Act of 1885, ninth section, (2) crimes within act, (3) power of Congress over Indian tribes, (4) power of state over tribes. In the opinion of the court, under Section 9 of the act of Congress March 3, 1885, it is a crime for one Indian to commit murder upon another Indian. If the crime is committed upon an Indian reservation situated within the limits of a state of the union, the Indian is then subject to the same laws, subject to be tried in the same courts, in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing the crime of murder within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.
3112. United States War Department. *Correspondence of General Wool*. Washington D. C.: United States Government, 1855.  
Abstract: Page 1: Letter from miners of Illinois River to Mr. Culvert (Indian agent) dated January 19, 1854 - white men broke treaty with Indians of Illinois and Deer Creek by trying to exterminate them. They (whites) attack two ranchers killing and wounding all Indians.  
Page 5: Preparation to depart to California (Gen. Wool) and order to establish peace on the Pacific Coast area. To establish military position for defense from San Diego to Puget Sound.  
Page 8: Jefferson Davis Secretary of War to General Wool on January 12, 1854. Authority Gen. Wool to over see the removal of California Indians to reservations.  
Page 10: Reference to "Colonel Walker" found Marysville Reservation who procured himself

"president" of county.

Page 15: Killed pregnant Indian women.

Page 16: Indian groups referred to Gen. Wool. Estimate of groups - Des Chuts and waseves - 700-800, Nez Perce - 2,500, Cayuses - 300, Banndch, Shosher Root Diggers - 3000, Shota -Tic - 1,300

Page 18: Group of white men called the Squaw Hunters led by Ben Wright attempted to poison the Modoc Indian.. attacked unsuspecting Indians killed; seven. Chief Bill 1 - 3H854 defends white attack and kills four whites. Indian s again ask for peace.

Page 77: Indian "Joe" and Shasta group was said to have attempted an "outrage" against white women.

Page 80: Gen. Wool captures Indians

Page 81: By a conflict with "Chief Bill" was wounded and scapled alive by a white man named Bricky. Then the Indian was thrown into the river still alive.

Page 83: Indian agent Rosebough intervens in Indian relocation and angry Indians agree not to attack random whites for the killing and there people.

3113. ———. *Report of Explorations and Surveys... the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*, Vol. vol 6 of 12 volumes. Washington, D. C.: A.O.P. Nicholson, 1857.

Abstract: Pages 58-59: Is reported the visit of Lt. Robert S. Williamson and Henry L. Abbot, both Corps. of Topographical Engineers, visited Fort Reading in 1855. Major Francis O. Wyse, 3rd artillery, and several others officers are mentioned. Dr. J. F. Hammond, post Surgeon, a need to have a series of barometric observations taken at the fort. It is noted that the clear cool air of the mountains "was delightful, when compared with the burning, sickly miasma which we had left behind." The seeds of intermittenfeyer sown in men of the party as it passed through the Sacramento Valley were not, however, left behind.

Page 63: Mule was stolen by the Indians during the night - no action taken to retrieve it.

Page 64: Indian fondness for tobacco.

Page 69: A description of an Indian village in the Klamath River Valley. How huts were made. "The number of these savages is very large..." Passed the place of burial of a chief, a description of the method of burial. "As we had been careful to do the savages no injury, they began to doubt our hostile character, and sent in a few squaws as an experiment. As they were dismissed with presents, large numbers of men entered camp, and made great professions of friendship. We distrusted them, however, and kept a close watch upon the animals during the night."

Page 71: These Klamath Indians helped the surveyers find a good passage to the Des Chutes Valley.

Page 110: Lt. Abbot reported that Captain Judah, Comdg., Fort Jones ordered Lt. Crook to remain at Fort Jones, obliging Abbot to discharge the duties of quartermaster and commissary, thus preventing him from examining the Sacramento River route.

Page 111: arrive at Fort Reading November 15, 1855.

3114. ———. *Report of Explorations and Surveys... the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*, Vol. vol. 2 of 12. Washington, D. C.: A.O.P. Nicholson, 1857.

Abstract: Page 52-53: Lt. Edward Beckwith and party reached Ft. Reading on July 12, 1854 on a reconnaissance from the valley of Mud Lake and Noble's Pass to Fort Reading. The party was courteously received at Fort Reading by Col. George Wright, comdg. officer and other officers of the post, who hospitably entertained them while their animals were being shod and supplies procured for the trip up the Sacramento to the mouth of Fall River.

3115. ———. *Reports of Explorations and Surveys... the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*, Vol. volume 4 of 12 volumes. Washington: A.D.P. Nicholson, 1857.

Abstract: Pages 61-62. August 2, 1855. "The Pit River Indians are very treacherous and bloody in their dispositions and disgusting in their habits." Discusses in detail their bows and arrows, their method of construction and method of making poison tips on the arrows.

3116. United States War Department 1275, I. *The War of the Rebellion - Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* 1897.

Abstract: Reports from January 1, 1861 to June 30, 1865. Correspondence, etc, from January 1, 1861 to June 30, 1862. Operations on the Pacific Coast, January 1, 1861 to June 30, 1865.

Reports and correspondence regarding troop movements, Indian hostilities, requests for aid from settlers, etc. All primary source material.

By citizens (amongst them Chief Las-Sic) at present there are 55 male Indian prisoners, 68 female and 65 Indian children prisoners at Fort Baker, CA. In order to capture or destroy the Indians left in the area, Captain Ketchum requests four detachments - because the Indians are always on the alert and resist capture or death by the whites. "Whilst two parties are driving them, the other two parties would be so placed as to intercept their retreat." by Captain Ketchum.

March 25, 1862: To: Captain Heffernan, Fort Lyon. Directed to take as many men as can spare and march to Angel Ranch, arriving at 12 p.m. on the 28th. The purpose is coordinate movement with other units to capture a band of hostile Indians. Captain Douglas will be in overall command. Can send a company officer instead of going himself if he wants. By order of Col. Lippitt.

March 27, 1862 - To: Major R. D. Drum. Said trails almost impassable. Took companies "F" and "K" 12 days to go 35 miles, then they had to leave some supplies behind. Some men of Co. "K" assaulted their officers. Two assaulted and beat Captain Heffernan, although he finally secured them. Another drew a gun of Lt. Dobbins, yet another tried to use a Bowie knife of Lt. Hubbard. Now in jail at Fort Humboldt awaiting trial. Says new Indian outrages are stretching things thin. Signed Colonel F. J. Lippitt.

April 24, 1862 - Maj. R. C. Drum from Col. Francis Lippitt, HQ, Humboldt Military District. Has decided against the idea of capturing all Indians by the Military. Found the country full of Mts. and forests, 3000 square miles. Some trail very difficult to walk. Some even impossible. Impossible to bring Indians in. They are always watching the Army's movements with their spies. "... would be like the task of bringing in all the ground squirrels or the foxes..." First thing he did with his troops was divide them to protect settlements and principal routes, this is why Van Dusen, Mad River, and Redwood Creek were established. On these posts half of the men are in the field 15 days while the other half protect the post 15 days. "The utmost that can be expected from them is the occasional capture of a few Indians by some lucky chance." The only way possible to find them is to start at Humboldt Bay and have troops constantly scout the areas in every direction until everything has been explored, "every rancheria destroyed, and every Indian in it has been killed, captured or permanently driven away." Capt. Akey in two scouts has killed two Indians and has captured 30, but due to other problems, Lippitt had to use Olney's troops and the scouting came to a halt. Lippitt feels that he could carry out his plan if he had the use of two Companies. Although he would like a whole regiment. Due to the increase of prisoners and general prisoners. Capt. Akey has only 15 soldiers (privates) for duty and they are needed in the field. Would like to have another co. to garrison the post. The detachment at Liscombe's Hill for

escortment is half of what is needed. Because of this the horses are breaking down due to being overworked. They need horses and the ones at Fort Humboldt are not in good condition either. Without the detachment the settlements, supply trains and communications would be left unguarded. These 27 men are doing the work of two companies. Afraid if the Hoopas and Klamaths rise there would be a long and terrible warfare - feels the first place they would attack would be Fort Gaston because it has no defenses, very liable its location is good for a surprise attack. To stop the worry of this problem Lippitt has sent two companies of Lt. Col. Olney's command to the post. Capt. Johns now can have the liberty to place detachments at points so that all movements of the Hoopas can be watched. There has been rumors that the Hoopas are leaving their valleys to take part on the planned war. With the soldiers there at last 18 will be known if its true or not. If it is true the next step would be to put pressure on the leading men of the tribe.

May 10, 1864 - Report of 2d Lt. John B. Taylor, 6th Inf., C.V. Fort Iaqua. 1st Report very uneventful scout. Trail in good shape, with wood, water and forage. 2d Report very uneventful but the Lt. Got a chill and could not travel. Met the government train at Big Slough and returned to Iaqua for medical help.

Pages 50-53: April 1, 1862 - Report of Colonel Francis Lippitt, 2d CA Infantry, Fort Humboldt. Tells of Angel's Ranch being attacked by Indians, settlers driven away, their stock killed, houses and improvement burnt to the ground. Also Bates ranch was attacked by Indians and Bates was killed. The women and children escaped to the hills, along the way the Indians were acquiring many valuable firearms. There is some consternation that the Hoopa Indians might be preparing to take part in these hostilities. Also, there is a need to watch the Klamath Indians as they are allies of the Hoopa. These tribes are said to be but one degree below our Eastern Indians in war, like qualities but only a small portion have firearms. It is supposed the Indians could turn out 800 warriors in 48 hours. If this should happen Colonel Lippitt reports that he would need larger re-enforcements and a few artillery men to handle two mountain howitzers as it was reported there were about five to eight firearms missing from destroyed white camps. The Indians burnt Vooper's flour mill and killed two of the Cooper brothers. Colonel Lippitt reported several times, that he believed any captive Indians sent to reservations would only leave and return to their old haunts, and also he reports that the infantry cartridges do not fit the carbines. Immediately sent out Captain Akey's, Douglas' and Hefferman's troops. Hit by snowstorm and could not find Indians. Says Indians captured five of most modern guns and says the Hoopas will probably get the Klamaths to fight with them. Has alerted Fort Terwa and Gaston to be ready to fight. Thinks he might use artillery and the two mountain howitzers. Tells of the problems of covering 2,000 square miles and want to send the Indians to Fort Tejon. says infantry cartridges do not fit the guns so has had to order gunpowder.

Page 53: April 7, 1862 - Report of Colonel Francis J. Lippitt, 2nd C.V. Inf., Comdg, Humboldt Military District to Major Richard Cloyd Drum, U.S. Army, Assistant Adjunct General, Department of the Pacific. About 20 Indians attacked a pack train - Lieutenant Johnson with 5 troops went to their aid, they caught the Indians in the act of pillaging and burning. One was killed and several injured. The dead Indian was a Hoopa Indian and had with him a U.S. mini rifle and plenty of balls. The Indians have continued their plundering and pillaging, packers are fired upon and mules cut off. Colonel Lippitt believed transportation was the greatest problem in dealing with the Indians and begged the government to send him more mules.

Pages 53-54: April 7, 1862 - Report of Colonel F. J. Lippitt, Comdg, From Fort Humboldt. Tells of pack train of Redwood Creek attacked by Indians. Captain Douglas, 2d Inf., C.V. had few men, most being out on a scout, but went after Indians. Owing to the fog and early morning he came upon them unawares. Killed one, wounded three. Douglas sent for reinforcements but Lippitt had no men to send. Says Army supply train was attacked eight mules from Arcata. Says almost out of ammunition and need forty more mules.

Pages 55-57: May 2, 1862 - Report from Col. Francis Lippitt, 2d Inf., C.V. to Brigadier General

G. Wright with final report to Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant - General U.S. Army - Washington D.C.. The 3d. Inf., C.V. reported that they had found signs of the Indians that had robbed Cooper's Mill of 2,500 lbs. of flour, and 3,300 lbs. the night before - the volunteers found the rancheria with the flour - but the volunteers destroyed it together with the lodgers and their contents - they did not want to pack any thing. On April 2, Lt. Flynn captured three Indians, but they broke away and started to run back to their rancheria - Lt. Flynn shot and killed one and put a bullet in the head of another but he successfully escaped... On April 27, Captain Ketcham returned to Fort Baker with 24 prisoners, all women and children except two. He reported he had attacked their village and killed four Indian braves and an Indian woman. He reported he had found a deserted Indian village where the Indians had tried to fortify it with piles of logs around it. On the same day Lt. Staples, came upon a large band of Indians (having first killed their sentinel) and killed 15 braves and took 40 prisoners - leaving behind three who could not travel. May 7 - Eleven Indians come into Fort Baker and asked for protection - finally 88 were held there as prisoners - skirmishes continued in the area with more Indians killed but few injuries to the Army.

Page 57-58: June 10, 1862 - Operations on the Pacific Coast, July 1, 1861 - June 30, 1865. Report of Col. Francis Lippitt to Major R. C. Drum, U. S. Army - Dept. of the Pacific. Fort Humboldt. Tells of McConaha's 13 mules pack train, returning empty, being attacked by 50 armed Indians and the 3 escorts of the pack train were met killed and allowed to escape. Fort Gaston could not lend help because they were reduced to only 5 troops to guard 257 Indian prisoners. There are outbreaks of Indian disturbances at Eel River House, Krager Creek, and Mattole Valley - Also a sudden outbreak at Mad River. "Exclusive of the garrisons at Fort Bragg and Fort Ter-waw the whole number of effective men for garrison and field duty in this district in about 400, while the field of operations extends over 2,700 miles of the most difficult country on the face of the globe. The settlements to be protected are setteled over a zone of embracing 2,000 square miles." ...Fort Lippitt requested 10,000 rounds of ball cartridge as they only had 200 rounds on hand.

Pages 58-60: June 25, 1862 - Report to R.C. Drum, U.S. Army, Dept. of the Pacific to Colonel F.J. Lippitt, 2d C.V. Inf., Comdg., Humboldt Military District. (Of Report of Lt. Myers, 3d C.V. Inf., ) Indians attacked train at Fawn Prairie, Lt. Staples, suprised and attacked a party of 20-30 Indians. Killing one brave and captured 12 women and children. On June 10th, He captured 37 Indians. Capt. Ketcham, found an Indian village and killed an Indian Brave there (no reason given.) "The zeal of Captain Douglas, 2d C.V. Inf., cannot be too highly praised. He (Captain Ketchum) is now ill of a fever caused by fatigue... and disappointment is not finding the Indians..." A party of six Indians kiled and six taken prisoner. By Lt. Hubbard in Mattole Valley, a 12 year old boy was captured (Lt. Hubbard saved his life, others wanted to murder him) There was a \$100 reward for his scalp. A Bear River Indian named Bob came in and asked for protection. He had killed a white Indian killer in self-defense. Colonel Lippitt locked him in a cell (for his own protection.) There are 300 Indian prisoners at Fort Humboldt and 35 soldiers in confinement. The Fort requests ball and chains, handcuffs, and pants (some men have none) and shoes. "Some 25-30 men of Company "F", 2d C.V. Inf., are reported to be so destitute as to make it impossible for them to leave the camp, no matter however urgently their services may be needed."

Pages 60-61: July 12, 1862 - From Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Comdg. Humboldt Military District. Loball's Ranch and mail station on Van Dusen River destroyed by Indian raid. Cutterback's house, 2 miles from Coopers Mill, attacked by Indians and Mrs. Cutterback slightly wounded. Four man attacked at Mad River, 1 killed. Captain Ketcham, Fort Baker, sent out Lt. Gonisson and detachment, took 35 prisoners. Sgt. Wyatt and detachment killed one Indian, 7 prisioners. Fort Humboldt now has 365 Indian prisoners. Tells about changes made in officers.

Pages 61-62: August 4, 1862 - Col. Francis J. Lippitt, 2d Inf., Report to Major R. C. Drum. Describes detachment sent to Elk Creek to relieve Capt. Stuart's company. At Whitney's Ranch,

Indians attacked civilians and troops Capt. Douglas left behind because they were fatigued. Killed Mitchell, a hired man, and Private Campbell. Indians got two guns and a revolver. Two army express riders were fired upon by Indians but managed to get through, one wounded. August 10, 1862 - Report of Colonel F. J. Lippitt to Major R. C. Drum, Fort Humboldt. Report: A large band of Indians attacked Whitney's Ranch killing all there but two (over 50 bullet holes were counted afterward, so fierce was the Indians attack.) A band of 40 Indians attacked Neil's Ranch on Redwood Creek, and wounded a man named Miller living there with his Indian wife and child - His wife and child were killed but Miller ran away and escaped. The Indians burnt the Williams Place adjoining. Last year a party of white Indian killers attacked an Indian Ranch. The Indians defended themselves. In the fight an Indian named Bob whose Brother has just been murdered, killed one of the white assailants named Parker... Parker's friends have obtained a warrant against Bob for murder... I refuse to give up on the ground of his being a prisoner of war."

Pages 62-64: August 10, 1862 - Report Colonel Francis J. Lippitt to Major R.C. Drum. Tells of Company transfers and problems. Major Curtis arrives with Co. "B,C", 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "C" has only 60 men, losing 30 by desertion. Co. "D" lost forty by desertion, leaving forty. Captain Akey assaulted a citizen in Eureka and is out on \$1500 bond. No citizen can be hired at any price to carry a dispatch unless the army furnishes an escort. Says they are down to five saddles, and need 12. Lt. Fairfield brought in forty Indian prisoners, Fort now contains 462 prisoners, Fort Baker has 212, Lt. Hanna, adjutant, going on 15 day leave.

Pages 64-67: August 21, 1862 - Report, Col. F. J. Lippitt to Col. R. C. Drum. Received information Indians had captured a point 45 miles from the party., 12 miles above Trinidad. Took Capt. Schmidt and Co. B, 2d CA Inf. People of Trinidad alarmed, expecting attacks, they placed a cannon on main street. Domestic Indians rounded up where they could do no harm. Waited until dark to attack the point. Indians gone. Next saw Indians who took off, marched 140 miles in 7 days. Private Kershaw killed when he was rear night guard, Sgt. mistook him for creeping Indian. Lt. Anderson and 12 men, Lt. Johnson with 5 men managed to get Indians between them and kill 6. Anderson had one man killed. Capt. Schmidt and 11 men of Co. B, 2d CA Inf., accompany Arcata citizens to look for a squaw. Finding Indians, they killed 22 bucks, and accidentally, 5 or 6 squaws. Private Bacon, Co. I, 2d Inf., C. V. wounded. Says number of prisoners at Fort Humboldt now 724. Says deaths among prisoners because of lack of vegetable diet. Needs potatoes, salt, flour, and meat. Says he forgot to praise 2d Lt. Ustick, of Co. A, 3d Inf., C. V. but says he is energetic, bright and with experience will prove invaluable.

Pages 65-67: August 31, 1862 - Camp. The troops attacked and killed 22 male Indians and 5 or 6 Indian women. Among them was a white man, who either killed or wounded, but who was dragged away by the Indians and has not been since seen. Under previous verbal instructions from me Lt. Col. Olney has succeeded in making arrangements with the Hoopa chiefs to furnish us with Indian guides to enable us to find the hostile Indians. The 17 sub-chiefs have consented to the arrangement and were present during the signing of the treaty. Indian prisoners at the post are 724 - at Fort Baker - 100 - There is a sickness among the Indians because of their diet- some have died. Col. Lippitt has ordered some potatoes and salt for them. Beans makes them sick and a steady diet of flour and meat has weakened the Indian prisoner. From Col. Francis J. Lippitt, 2d. C.A. Inf.

Co. B from Camp Curtis reconnoitred 80 miles near Trinidad looking for Indians. No Indians were found, but one private was mistaken for an Indians and was shot through the head by one of his own men. An Indian village was accidentally located by some citizens. They reported it as Arcata and a large party was formed to capture it. During the short skirmish, six Indians were murdered and three wounded. one citizen was killed and some guns were found. Later, another party, out Indian hunting came upon a ...[missing 2d half]

Pages 67-68: June 8, 1862 - Report of Lt. Col. James N. Olney to Major R.C. Drum. Fort Humboldt. On June 6, a band of 50-60 Indians raided Baby's hotel on the mad River. There were only two soldiers stationed there. Mr. daby rushed to his house leaving his family behind, he then

ran to his boat. The soldier stayed and fought while Mrs. Daby and children made it to the boat. They were fired on it the boat and made it back to the shores. Mr. Daby cowardly ran away from his family and threw his infant he was carrying into the bushes and completely abandones his family. Some Indians came up to MR. Daby and took her rings but said they vowed not to "kill white squaw." She hid the two small children in the bushes, and though badly wounded, carried the infand with her to Arcata. The children were recovered and the two soldiers are recovering. A hired man is missing and Mrs.Daby's firve year old nephew was kidnapped by Indians.

Pages 68-70: June 8, 1862 - Report of Lt. Col. James N. Olney to Major R.C. Drum. Two seperate petitions were received asking for help against Indians in the Mattole Valley area. A small detachment of calvary brought in 49 Indians mostly women and children. Also, 110 Indians are expected to come in from Fort Baker. "It is difficult to safely keep the large body of Indians in the very weak guard house. This fact together with the frequent complaints from the Indians that white men, soldiers, and others were nightly having intercourse with the Indian women (a knowledge of which prevented many Indians at large from coming in) renered it... necessary to take measures to suppress this evil and secure the safe custody of the Indian prisoners." A circular corral was built to keep the Indians in. Deputation from Mattole Valley, 50 miles south of post, needs help for 60 families, mostly women and children. Men have gone to mines. Sends out Lt. Hubbard and 15 men of Co. "H", 2d Inf., C.V. on May 26, has not been heard of (see Hubbards report, June 20.) Lt. Davis, and Command, fighting Indians on Mad River 3 miles from Arcata, Captain Akey, Adj. Hanna and 20 troops sent to help. Indians already dispersed and gone.

Pages 70-71: April 6, 1862 - Report of Captain Charles D. Douglas, 2nd Ca, Inf. Just returned from Indian fight one mile form Fort. At 5 a.m. six shots rang out and he "had" the camp under arms in five minutes without beat of drum." Killed one, wounded one, says they ran so fast they threw away their government issue chewing tobacco, beef, because he has only 10 men for duty, rest ill. Would like 20-30 men for reinforcements.

Pages 71-72: July 29, 1862. Report Captain C.D. Douglas, 2nd Inf. C.V. Tells how they left on a scout the 24th, went to Elk Camp, Redwood Creek, Pine Creek to Tully Creek. Got to Albee's where Indian had been sighted. Went on to Whitney's where he found Whitney mortally wounded, hired man and Private Campbell dead and barn burned. Said must have been 300 Indians. Says he now has his company in so many places he cannot go on a scout.

Pages 72-73: May 15, 1862. Report of Lt. Henry Flynn, 2nd CA, Inf; Reports on leaving Anderson on the first for scouting Indians, with 20 men and pack train. Says on the 7th day Indians crept up on them at dinner time, 3 p.m. and fired a valley. Guide badly wounded. 14th day found Indian ranch and killed six. Troops unhurt. Says there were 150 Indians, he doesn't feel he should chase them with only 15 men.

Pages 73-75: June 20, 1862 - Report of Lt. Charles G. Hubbard, 2d Inf. According to Special Order no. 65, he left with 15 men of Co. "A." Tells of scouting trip. In one canyon killed four Indians and wounded two, took six prisoners. Killed "joe", the Indian who killed Mr.Wise and killed "Jim," robber of Messrs, Porter's and Aldrich's horse and desribed as "the most vicious Indian in the valley." Captured the "tame Indian" who robbed Mr. Brizentine and is having difficulty in keeping him from being shot because of the 100 dollar reward on his head. Blames Indian depredations on 5 or 6 bucks who are heavily armed. Praises his own detachment for bravery, obedience, endurance and cheerfulness.

Page 76-77: August 23, 1862 - Report of 2nd Lt. P.B. Johnson, 2nd Inf. C.V. Lt. Johnson, Sgt. Tuttle and Prts. Ensign, Shephard, Stewart and Weaver and guide Sam Overlander, with a company of 30 citizens, attacked a large party of Indians at dawn, six were killed but James Brock was shot through the heart. Said about 25 bucks and squaws in the group. Says they were Mad River and Hoopa Indians. Praises his five troops for bravery. While on detached service with a pack train of Arcata some citizens told Lt. Johnson of an Indian village they had



discovered. He immediately volunteered his services in wiping it out - the citizens, numbering 30, Lt. Johnson's company and the 3rd California Infantry succeeded in surpassing the Indians (25 males and females) and wiping them out. They were either Hoopa or Mad River Indians. "The engagement lasted about 30 minutes and I am happy to state that my men killed or wounded every Indian that attempted to run past them." Lt. P. B. Johnson.

Page 77-78: April 14, 1862 - Report of Captain Thomas E. Ketchum, 3d C.A. Inf. Left post on April 3 with 30 troops for scout. Headed for Reed's and Abbott's ranches. Found where Indians had fled, leaving 17 sacks of flour, (from Cooper's Mill) Mill Files, bullets, lead, etc. Covered many miles but could not find any Indians. A detailed account of an unsuccessful attempt to locate the Indians that robbed Cooper's flour mill. "...We pushed on as fast as we possibly could, but did not get a glimpse of an Indian with the exception of the squaw, and of her all that was seen was her head and basket... it was mortifying to me that they should elude my grasp..." Captain Ketchum.

Page 78: April 27, 1862. A letter from Captain Thos. Ketchum, at Fort Baker, CA, to Sgt. John Hanna at Fort Humboldt, CA. "...I have the honor to report... a successful scout. We have killed three Indians and one squaw... and have 24 prisoners - two boys, 16 and 18 years old were found secreted after the firing ceased, and were out of weapons. If it meet the wishes of the colonel commanding... I respect that their lives be saved, as it will be likely have a tendency to induce others to surrender..." Thos. Ketchum. That is one reason - I wonder if he could have thought of another. G.H.I..

Page 79: April 28, 1862 - Report from Captain Thomas Ketchum, Fort Baker to Lt. John Hanna, Humboldt Military District. Captain Ketchum with 25 enlisted soldiers travelled many miles in pursuit of Indians and finally succeeded in taking prisoner eleven women, eleven children and two boys - they killed three Indian braves and one Indian woman. Two Indian braves and one Indian woman escaped.

Pages 79-80: May 14, 1862 - Fort Baker, C.A. Report to Lt. John Hanna, Jr. from Captain Thos. E. Ketchum. Captain Ketchum sent 10 soldiers out to gather up Indians. In six days they returned with 19 Indian males, 24 females and 16 children - Captain Ketchum expressed deep disappointment as he was expecting 150 Indian to be "rounded up" But the "runners" would not go out looking for Indians because they were afraid of being killed by other soldiers out in the field. Some Indian men gave themselves up because their wives and children were being held prisoners and they wanted to try and protect them from mistreatment by the whites while being held prisoners. Capt. Ketchum promised protection to all. Captain Ketchum reports that "I have seen enough of trailing Indians to convince me that an Indian can follow a trail when a white man would be completely at fault."

Page 80-81: June 23, 1862 - Report of Captain Thomas E. Meacham, 3d Inf., C.V. In accordance with Special Order 65, crossed Mad River with 30 men of Co. A., 3d Inf., C.V.. Scouted from Pilot Creek to Mad River to within 2 1/2 miles of Ft. Lyon. Found deserted rancherias, very bad weather. Returned with no results. Captain Ketchum with 30 soldiers scouted the area around Mad River and Pilot Creek for Indians on the fifth day they found two Indian boys and forced them to tell where their camp was but the camp was deserted. Later they saw a fire across the river and went over and killed one Indian man, Two got away and one of the captured Indian boys got away. The soldiers had to return to their camp because provisions were low.

Page 81: June 11, 1862 - Fort Baker, C.A. Report of Captain Thos. Ketchum to Lt. John Hanna. It is believed that the same Indians that attacked Daley's Ferry (that is the incident where Mr. Daby cowardly deserted his wife and children and threw his infant child in the bushes and ran away when the Indians came) have attacked some men who were taking some cattle to Weaverville - The Indians killed one white man and wounded several others. One wounded man was so fat it took three reliefs of four soldiers each to carry him to the settlement. The Indians stole horses to

eat.

Page 81-82: July 11, 1862 - Report of Captain Thomas E. Meacham, 3d Inf., C.V. Say 2 citizens (Messrs. Lyle and Gray) came to Fort to report Indian attack on Weaverville Trail. Mr. Lyon and Mr. Olmstead badly wounded. Took him, Olmstead, to Yager Creek, settlement to Dr. Phelps. Says Indians probably on way back to Redwoods. Indians got two guns. A six and a seven shooter.

Pages 82-83: April 1, 1862 - Report of operations of Company A, 3d Inf., C.V., Capt. Thos. E. Ketchum, in the field, during the month of July, 1862 to Major R.C. Drum assistant adjutant - General U.S. \_\_\_\_\_, hdgtrs. Department of the Pacific, S.F., CA. Report: Capt. Ketchum. July 1, left camp with 15 to scout for Indians in the Redwoods - to no avail. July 5, Sgt. Jones with 9 men the same. On July 11, he was sent out again with instructions to bring in as many Indians as possible and to endeavor to surprise "Say Winnies" band and punish them severely - Jones returned to camp with 112 captured Indians of which 50 were women and 26 children - between the 20th and 31st of July, there were 44 Indians brought to the post. August 1, 1862. Left post with 15 enlisted men on Indian Scout. Citizens reported Mr. Lyons killed and Mr. Olmstead badly injured, while driving cattle on Weaverville Trail. Corporal McHirron and detail take Olmstead to Yager Creek Settlement, Sgt. Jones and 14 men sent out to capture all the Indians he can. Brought in 112, says 2 very hostile bands within striking distance of Fort Baker. Says it will take four parties of 20 men each to kill them.

Page 84: June 2, 1862 - Report of Lt. J. F. Staples to Captain Ketcham, Fort Baker, CA. Lt. Staples with 20 soldiers went Indian hunting and found some Indians traveling up river. Lt. Staples and his men immediately opened fire and killed one Indian man and captured 12 Indian women and their children - he took them to Fort Baker to be imprisoned.

Pages 86-87: April 12, 1862 - Report of Captain David B. Akey, Company E, 2d Calvary, C.V. to F. J. Lippitt, Humboldt Military District. ...Went with 31 men to Cooper's Mill and found the mill robbed of 2,000 to 2,500 lbs. of flour and all machinery cut up or destroyed. They left that area and went Indian hunting. The detachment was divided after killing two Indian men who came into their view. They found signs of Indians - their abandoned homes and camps, being on alert, the Indians had left. Some Indians were found, unarmed, and were taken prisoners. 42 total, of which were 11 males, 13 squaws, and 18 children. The settlers of the Eel River Valley are very much astonished, and strangely recommend the removing of all Indians from their homes, the Eel River Valley.

Page 87: Report of Corp. Charles Eaton of Cooper Hills, July 3, 1862 - to Co. F. J. Lippitt. An attack was made by a band of Indians armed with rifles (about 10 in number) upon the house of Mr. Cutterback on the Van Dusen Creek - Corp. Eaton and some soldiers went to their defense - the Indians kept when they saw the armed forces - no one was seriously hurt.

Page 105: March 11, 1862 - "All Indians who shall be taken or shall surrender themselves up at the following posts are to be sent as soon as practicable with sufficient escort to Fort Humboldt and are to be protected and subsisted until delivered over; Forts Baker, Gaston, Anderson, and Lyon." By order of Col. Lippitt.

Page 169: September 17, 1862 - Report of Colonel Frances Lippitt, 2d C.V. Inf. to Lt. Col. R. C. Drum, Asst. Adj. General, Department of the Pacific. Colonel Lippitt reports that he has delivered all the prisoners he has at Fort Humboldt, 834 in number. To Mr. Hanson, Jr., on the written order of his father, the Indian Superintendent - Chiefs "Las-Sic, Say-Winne, and Claw-Foot with many of their followers were among the imprisoned. They left in the steamer "Panama", for Crescent City on the same day.

Pages 170-171: September 13, 1862 - Report of Lt. Col. Jas. N. Olney, 2d Inf., C.V. Reports to

Lt. John Hanna, adj, that Lt. Noyes is a brave, cool and efficient officer, even if he did let himself get sandbagged in an Indian Ambush. Says a personal scouting party found no Indians.

Pages 171-172: September 11, 1862 - Operations on the Pacific Coast July 1, 1861 to June 30, 1865. Report of First Lt. William H. Noyes from Fort Gaston to St. Col. James Olney. Report: St. Noyes with seventeen men went to Camp Anderson where he was joined by 1 guide - 1 packer and 1 Indian boy - they proceeded on up the trail to Pardee's - after a long and exhausting trip they were attacked from a summit which served as a natural barricade - The soldiers had to withdraw as they had lost their provisions and mules and the Indians endeavored to outflank and surround the party, which fell back to Camp Anderson - Later a second party with 37 men went looking for the Indians.

Page 174: September 10, 1862 - Report to Capt. Charles Douglas from Fort Gaston to Lt. William Swasey, Reg. Qtrmaster. A report about Lt. Noyes and his 20 men of company "F", 2d Inf., C.V. being defeated by the Indians at Redwood Creek. Lt. Swasey reports that he believes 40 white men are enough to defeat 75 or 80 Indians. He also reports that the Indians killed on Little River by the citizens were not the band of armed Indians nor were these killed on Light Prairie of the armed band. They were a tame band.

Pages 174 -175: September 8, 1862 - Operations on the Pacific Coast July 1, 1861 to June 30, 1865. A private letter to Captain Douglas from Lt. William Noyes at Camp Anderson. "The Diggers have cleaned us out and taken our mules and packs and wounded Sergeant Connell... some 75 or 80 Diggers opened fire upon us from behind a high ledge of rocks... I ordered the men to face back into the timber hoping they (the Indians) would come out of their cover... we discovered they were endeavoring to surround us... I concluded to return to Camp Anderson..."

Pages 179-180: October 21, 1862 - Report of Captain Henry Flynn to Lt. John Hanna from Hydesville, C.A. Captain Flynn was attacked by a party of Indians en route to Fort Baker. He retreated down a hill and returned their fire, killing one Indian male. He reports they were lurking about for the purpose of robbing Cooper's Mills - this is his opinion.

Page 188: April 11, 1863 - Report of Col. Francis J. Lippitt, 2d Inf., C.V.. Capt. Flynn and Lt. Winchell, and 32 men of Co. A. returned from a 22 day scout. in four engagements they found 46 dead Indians. 37 squaws and children brought in. Says scouting in this area is so tough troops need a lot of garrison rest.

April 11, 1863 - Report from Colonel Francis J. Lippitt from Fort Humboldt, to Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd Drum, Asst. Adj. General, Department of the Pacific. 32 men, under the command of Captain Flynn returned to Fort Baker, from a 22 day scout. They had four engagements with Indians "all success"... the number of killed Indians was 46 (probably more), 37 Indian women were imprisoned and the total number of prisoners at Fort Humboldt now is 84. "...I hope the department commander will withdraw all the companies of the 2d Inf., C.V., from this district, where they are doing do little good [and take them] where they may... acquire regiment discipline and instruction..."

Page 189: May 11, 1863 - Report of Col. Lippitt from Fort Humboldt to Lt. Col. Drum. About 20 Indians attacked a military pack train and 4 soldiers near Fort Gaston, Private Smith of Co. K was killed, Cpl. Agan Smith wounded. The Indians captured everything including the mules and supplies. Detachments from Fort Curtis and Fort Gaston were sent out to find the Indians to no avail.

Pages 189-190: May 29, 1863 - A report from Colonel Francis J. Lippitt from Fort Humboldt to Colonel Richard Cloyd Drum. Captain Hull with twenty men from Co. "D", 2d Inf., C.V., pursued Indians in the area of Fort Bragg. They found some at Shelter Cove and killed four Indian men and wounded three too severely to be carried away. They captured one Indian boy and five Indian women who were delivered over to the Supervisor of the Mendocino Reservation.

Page 190: June 11, 1863 - Report of Col. Francis J. Lippitt. Pack train of 37 mules and 5 men. Walked into a Indian ambush, near Oak Camp. One man killed and one wounded. The rest ran back to Fawn Prarie. Lt. Hempfield and 36 men started at once, arriving 5 hours after the attack. Lt. Winchell and fire man found a portion of the train and cargo.

Pages 190-191: June 11, 1863 - Report of Colonel Francis Lippitt from Fort Humboldt to Lieutenant Colonel R.C. Drum. A citizen pack train of 37 mules with a citizen escort of five men fell into an Indian ambush near Oak Creek - one escort was killed, another wounded. The others retreated to Fawn Prarie. Lt. Hempfield and 36 men arrived at the scene and five hours later as did Captain Ousley with five men. The Indians were gone.

Page 191: March 6, 1863 - Report of Lieutenant Colonel James N. Olney, 2d Inf., C.V. Praises Captains Theller, Short and Flynn, and Lieutenants Smith, Gonnison, and Campbell. Are constantly in the field in horrible weather. Many men have frozen feet and are tired. Says pay-day desertion from all posts is high.

July 10, 1863 - Report of Col. Francis Lippitt from Fort Humboldt, CA to Lt. Col. R. C. Drum. A private train, transporting government stores to Fort Gaston was attacked at Redwood Creek (on its return) by Indians. The escort consisted of 8 white men of the unorganized Weaverville Co. and 5 packers. 10 of the white men were wounded, one or two probably mortally. (The Captain's report of this skirmish were lost.)

Pages 192-193: May 5, 1863 - Report of Lt. Col. Olney from Fort Gaston, CA to Lt. Barth. In response to the report on the attack of the government pack train. Capt. Morton and Lt. Delany responded. There is no evidence that they were Hoopa Indians, one of the escorts reports that, "... the Indians were so completely concealed by the brush that nothing but the smoke from their guns could be discovered and the nearest view they had of the attacking party was after the affair when they erased a ridge about 3/4 of a mile distant..." It was impossible to discover to what tribe they belonged.

Report from Lt. Col. James N. Olney at Fort Humboldt to Lt. Col. R. C. Drum. Troops have jealously endeavored to achieve success in finding Indians but Col. Olney reports disappointment in that only some 8 or 10 Indian women and children and one Indian male have been taken prisoner - "...we were bad to hope that the winter season would be the most favorable for hunting Indians but the experience of the post two months has proved that hope fallacious..." Two citizens brought in ten Indians from Iaqua Ranch - probably to secure comfortable winter quarters and will escape in the Spring.

Pages 192-196: May 5, 1863 - Report of Captain Henry Flynn, 2d C.A. Inf. Left with 32 men in different direction for Indian hunt. Got about 60 miles from camp and took on Indians in fight. Private Lynch shot through the heart in hand-to-hand fighting. Killed 10 bucks and one squaw. Found another rancheria with fires still burning but Indians gone. In another engagement got 18 bucks and two squaws.

Pages 193-196: April 1, 1863 - Report from Captain H. Flynn to Lt. Charles Barth, Actg. Asst. Adj. Humboldt Military District from Camp Baker. Captain Flynn with 32 men went scouting for Indians in the Eel River and chick-hu-wa-pit Creek area - Some Indians were spotted on the North Fork of the Eel River - Lt. Winchell with 15 men went out to attack them - He captured an Indian men. "He compelled the Indian by threats (and a few practical illustrations in the shape of a stick on the back of what he might expect if he proved on trial to be a bad Indian) to take him to the place where the Indians could be found. The prisoner finally consented - Captain Flynn and his men found the Indians gathering grass - seed and clover - they were extendd about a mile along the river, the women busily at work and the men guarding for their enemies. The prisoner attempted to run but was shot (in the back?.) The river was so high and cold, the Indians were forced to fight. "... The engagement was short but sharp, the Indians disputing every inch of ground left them untie they were all killed..." Few Indian braves and one Indian woman was

killed - Lt. Winchell took prisoner all the Indian woman and children he could find and arrived at Kitten Valley the next day. He saw four Indian women and went searching for their village - he found it at daybreak "... I immediatly surrounded them and poured a valley into their house. The squaws came out. I sent them to the rear... they all escaped except two . It required nearly an hour to take this band, as they kept their arrows flying in showers. We were compelled to charge them. All the bucks of this band were killed, also one squaw, nine in all..." also a detailed account by Captain Flynn of a massacre of an Indian village "... we made wild havoc among them..." - "... the Indians fought like tigers in all the engagements" Two Indian women were killed and about 25 Indian men - Later Lt. Winchell killed 8 men and captured all the women and children.

Page 196: May 21, 1863 - Operations on the Pacific Coast July 1, 1861 to June 30, 1865. Report of Captain William Hull from Fort Bragg, to Lt. Charles Barth. Captain Hull with 20 white men went to Shelter Cove to chastize a band of hostile Indians. They were accused of killing several head of cattle and 2 horses belonging to a Mr. Beall. They found some Indians and attacked them, killing 4 and left three others dying. Captain Hull believes one of the dead men was concerned in the deaths of Oliver and Lewis (2 citizens) some time back. Later they found another camp of the same Indians but they get away, but, the courageous soldiers destroyed the Indians homes and several hundred weight of fish. One Indian boy and five Indian woman were brought in as prisoners and handed over to the super of Mendocino Reservation.

Page 196-198: July 10, 1863 - Report of Lt. Col. Stephen E. Whipple, 1st BN. California Mountaineers. Left a detail of Lance Sgt. G. W. Eastman and 19 troops at Camp Curtis to protect settlers. 14 new recruits joined, badly needed. Acting Sgt. E. W. Day's back train was attacked, wounding 3 soldiers severely. The battle lasted 8 hours. Expecting about 50 more recruits very soon.

Report of Lt. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Batt. Ca. Mount. from Eureka, July 10, 1863 to Col. Richard C. Drum. Report: Camp Curtis (near Arcata) had been abandoned but was being reactivated by Co. "C" - the detachment escort was attacked by a large party of Indians on their way to Camp Curtis. All the Indians were armed with guns - the fight lasted eight hours. Three soldiers were dangerously wounded - one severely and six slightly. The Assistant Surgeon from Fort Gaston was sent for and later after he returned to Fort Gaston, a citizen physician came to assist. Company "B" guarded the sick.

Pages 203-204: Report of Captain Charles Douglas, 2d Inf., C.V. from Fort Wright, Round Valley, CA, April 11, 1863 to Lt. Col. R. C. Drum. Captain Douglas with 15 soldiers went out looking for the Indians who were supposed to have killed a Mr. George Bowers, of Williams Valley. They captured one Indian man and one Indian woman who had fallen behind their band because of the deep snow. Later they came upon another small group that had fallen behind and murdered them all (six men) except two elderly Indian women. The detachment returned to company because of short supplies. The Indian women were sent to a reservation. But no mention was made of the captured men

Page 230: July 26, 1863 - Report of Captain C.D. Douglas, 2d Inf., C.V. Col. S.S. Davis, a Round Valley rancher says Ukie Indians burned his hay and barn. \$1,000 loss. Says the Ukies are threatening to lead all other Indians to kill the whites. Sends Lt. Coffman and four men to notify ranches of danger. Reports running into five well armed Indians. One got away. Douglas rounded up the five leaders of the Indians and told them to be good Indians or get hung.

Pages 230-231: Operations on the Pacific Coast, July 1, 1862 to June 30, 1865. Report of Captain C. D. Douglas, 2d Inf., C.V., Commanding post from Fort Wright, Round Valley, July 26, 1863 to Lt. Col. R. C. Drum. A settler in Round Valley reported to Captain Douglas that Indians had burned his barn and hay, and that the Ukie tribe of Indians had threatened to kill all white men in the valley, burn their property and then run off into the mountains, that the Indians had a well preconcerted plot to kill all the white men they could, to burn their property. In doing

all this they were to be assisted by mountain band, they had their plots so well carroused that each Indians knew what he was to do and when (it was mentioned how this citizen got all the information.) The troops then went to the ranches in the area to alert the settlers, at one ranch they did see some Indians. The troopers fired on them and killed them all except one, "In the meantime, by the aid of the citizens, I... arrested five of the leaders of the [alleged] conspiracy... and they were hung at this post... in the presence of all the Indians in the valley. I informed the Indians... that all Indians caught in like conspiracies against white men would be hung in like manner, but if they would be good Indians that the troops and Indian Department would protect and take care of them... I have reason to believe that the leaders will have a good effect on the whole tribe... It has restored quiet among them..."

Page 234: Report to Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, 1st Bat. CA. Mountaineers. Indian depredations in Weaverville. Dispatched Major Taylor, Comdg., Fort Gaston with 30-40 men. Mules ridden by 2 soldiers escorting the mailman came in with no riders, saddles or bridles. Capt. Taylor and 12 men trying to get at truth. Found a party of citizens who said one escort killed, other wounded severely. Says it will be a long, hard job to dig out the Indians but it has to be done. Says there are less than 300 men in the four companies of the mountaineer Battalion. Recruits coming in very slowly.

September 26, 1864. Citizens from Owen's Valley and Surprise Valley sent petitions for military protection. Exploration of the valley is being made by Captain Doughty. Feels it's not necessary to send troops there. Instead send small moveable troops in areas exposed to Indian depredations at certain times of the year-much less of an expense to the government.

3117. United States War Department 1275, II. *The War of the Rebellion - Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Vol. Series 1, Volume 1, Part 1. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1897.

Notes: First Half of this section

Abstract:

Pages 234-235: September 26, 1863 - Report of Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, Fort Humboldt, CA. The mules ridden by two soldiers who were escorting the mail between Fort Gaston and Weaverville returned without riders, saddles, or bridles. Twelve soldiers went out and ascertained that the mail carrier and escort had been attacked by about 15 Indians. One escort was killed, his body was found with the nose and flesh cut from his face and his head pined to the ground by a long Chinese dirk through the neck. It was also reported that 12 Chinese were killed by this same party. "... to hunt out and kill or capture is the slow work of months, but it is the only way to put a stop to their hostilities."

Pages 235-236: December 30, 1863 - Report from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple to Lt. Col. R. C. Drum. A friendly Indians reported that some hostile Indians were living in some log houses they had built in a plains (out of rifle range) Co. "C" went to check it out and killed an Indian guarding it. The houses were of large logs with portholes from which they could fire and protect themselves. Capt. Ousley sent to Fort Gaston for more howitzer ammunition and demolished the Indians log houses. "... at the escape of the Indians, I was deeply chagrined." It was found that two Indians has been killed and several wounded. Inside their house was found many articles having belonged to settlers and a government saddle, four guns - loaded, swords, and household furniture. Two horses, and two mules. "One important result is that saveages [sic] are now convinced that they are not safe in any fortifications which they can construct..."

Pages 237-239: September 19, 1863 - Report of Major William S. R. Taylor from Fort Gaston, Hoopa Valley, Klamath County, CA to Col. R.C. Drum. "...The men have been kept very busy scouting, escorting trains, the mail, and opening up old trails in order to commence active operations this coming winter, when Indians can be tracked on the snow and their fires seen at night..." The number of Indians in this vicinity: on the Trinity, about 75 fighting Indians, 150 Indian women and children; - on the Trinity to the Klamath, 155 fighting Indians, 350 Indian

women and children. "...Indians from this valley are joining small, roving bands of Redwood and Mad River Indians." ... I had a tack with the Indians at the principle and largest ranches in Hoopa Valley, assuring them that my chief entertained friendly feelings toward them, and would assist and protect them if they remained in their homes and discontinued all intercourse with the hostile Indians, and I would reward them for the apprehension of Indians who had engaged in hostility against the whites..." Lt.Hempfield was sent to arrest a suspect and his friends, they would have killed him (Lt. Hempfield) but some Indian women intervened for the soldier. Major Taylor went to the village and threatened the entire village if they did not produce the suspected Indians within three days. Later they captured 41 Indian males and 75 Indian women and children. The prisoner were moved to the fort just under the range of the howitzer. "...The outside Indians... are insignificant and can be cleared out this winter, if they were prosecuted with energy and with vigor..." "The men at this post are ready and willing to finish this long continued war..."

Page 240: November 15, 1863 - Major W. S. R. Taylor from Capt. A Miller. November 13, found Indians with slain stolen beef, killed at Thomas' Ranch. Jumped in river to get away. Shot men, women got away. November 14, attacked from nothern side of main Trinity. J. F. Heckman Co. C. and Samuel McCracken Co. B shot.. Report of Capt. Abraham Miller. Says proceeded up the Trinity to Taylor's Flat, no forage so returned to Cedar Flat. Foud two bucks and three squaws dressing a freshly killed beef from Thomas' Ranch. Killed the bucl, squaws got away. Next day at the South Fork, were attacked by Indians while crossing. J. F. Heckman and Samuel McCracken seriously wounded, Indians ran at 1st shots, lost three mules in stampede, Says have sick and wounded and out of rations, they are returning. November 18, 1863 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Maj. W.S. Taylor. November 13, Capt. Miller and Co. "C" detachment 15 men scouted Big Bar and South Fork of Trinity - found 2 Indian males and 3 women "dressing a beef they killed." Army killed two men, women escaped. Nov. 14, While crossing South Fork on return fired on by small band. 2 men severly wounded, pack animals stampeded, all but three recovered. Had to leave due to lack of food and medical care for men. Capt. Ousley left with Co. "B and C" found two lost mules on 17th. Found 30 Indians, attacked party, 2 men wounded and Capt. Ousley wounded in leg. Fought 7 hours, 5 Indians killed, 2 of which known to be bad - "Handsome Billy and Frank."

Page 241: November 18, 1863 - Major W. S. R. Taylor from Capt. George W. Ousley. November 14, Took 15 men up Trinity River to mouth of Willow Creek, found 2 lost miles. November 15, Moved camp up Trinity 1/2 miles of S. Fork. Sent scouts out until 16th. November 16, Camped at mouth of Willow Creek Indians attacked 2 men hunting, wounded one 1/2 miles away camp, fought from 7:30 a.m. - 3p.m. Charles Johnson wounded. Thinks maybe more than five Indians dead, feels they must of shot at least 1,000 shots.

Page 242: January 29, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Lt. Col. S.G. Whipple, Fort Gaston. January 15 - 30 Indians, mostly Hoopas, attacked Miner's Camp on Pony Creek, part of New River. Nine miners made escape to south Salmon but their winter supplies, four rifles, two watches, and money were taken by the Indians. Informed four miners had Indian women living there. Indians crossed South Salmon and on 16th killed two white men and two Chinamen, wounded two more China men near mouth of Plummer Creek, obtained gold dust. January 16 - Robbed store near Plummer Creek, \$250.00 of goods and \$350.00 in gold dust. Went down stream and eight miles and robbed another store and took \$300.00 of shelf goods and one revolver, dust approx. \$2,000.00. Both stores owned by Mr. Dumphrey. Citizens left area for night, early next morning attacked, three white men killed, two wounded, and a China man wounded. Indians: two killed, two wounded. Indians obtained two rifles and two pistols. January 17 - Citizens arrived from N. Salmon scouting party sent out. Came to a camp but Indians escaped. Left most of Merchandise and two rifles. At new River found several hundred pounds of provisions. Captain took it. Salmon Creek too isolated to protect miners. Settlers feel safe and able to protect themselves.

Page 243: January 29, 1864 - Lt. Col. R.C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple. Cpl. Jose Picaso

and Sgt. of Capt. Pico's Camp. Native Ca Cav. 1/2 mile away from Camp when Cpl. Picaso shot through lungs by a concealed Indian on opposite bank, wound is serious. Pursuit was given but no "success."

Page 248: April 7, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Col. H. M. Black. Scouts on Klamath River did not capture Seranaltin John but are going after Indians along Klamath stream. Rain and snow a big problem. Snow is severall feet high. No transportation in nine days. Wants to return to Fort Humboldt when the weather is better. On the way he wants to stop at Camp Iaqua and Boyton's prairie.

Page 249: May 28, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Col. H. M. Black, HQ, Humboldt District. Captain Hull and sixteen men of Co. "D" captured 66 men, 68 squaws and 24 children. They surrendered at this junction of North Fork and Eel River. Felt more could of surrender. But he ran out of provisions and transportation. In a few days going back to the same area.

Pages 251-253: March 31, 1864 - Lt. J. Ulio from Major Thomas F. Wright. Report on the movements near Fort Gaston. March 8 - Indians were assembled near the junction of Klamath and Trinity Rivers. It was thought they were going to attack a scouting party in the vicinity. Capt. Greene and forty men were sent to that point. Two Indians were captured, they were identified by citizens of the valley. They were to have been a part of some of the violence in the community. Both were hung on March 16. March 23 - A prisoner had been shot; does not say how or why he was shot. It was learned that through he was an older man that he had alot of influence over the hostile tribes - feels this will make it hard to get good relations going with those tribes without this man. March 25 - Lt. Hutton and Lt. Wright were covering land around "young ranch" (somewhere on Trinity River) this also included the rancheros in the vicinity as well. They were unable to find any hostile bands in the vicinity learning from Young they had left the night before. Wright was able to call a meeting with over 200 Indians he learned through them there was three ranches around the area that were very powerful ones for the Klamaths. They control and influence all the surrounding ranches in the area. They did not like Ceranltin John and were going to try and capture him if he came into the area. They were told to promise Wright that if any Indians did happen to know of Ceranaltin John's location, they were supposed to tell the information. It was est. that Capt. Greene and his Co. "E" traveled 483 miles when scouting and Capt. Cook and Co. "G" traveled 395 miles.

Pages 254-255: May 15, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Lt. Thomas F. Wright, Camp Iaqua. May 1, Lt. Taylor and ten of his men from Co. "E" were scouting around Kneeland's Prairie. Taylor instructed Private Mills and Berry to go ahead of troops with the mules and baggage to meet a supply train from Humboldt to them proceed to Fort Humboldt. Instead they went to Booth's Run 6 miles from Camp Iaqua, about one miles in front of the train. They were attacked by five conceled enemies. Mills was killed and Berry shot throught the hand, he escaped losing his gun and ammunition. The mules were stripped of blanckets, overcoats, and cooking utencils. Only people to blame was the soldiers for not obeying orders. May 2, Lt. Greer surrouned an Indian camp and attacked it, 7 Indians were killed "on account of the thickness of the bushes and the early hour of the attack." May 4, 1st Sgt. Bellon, Co. "G", and 13 men sent to search for Berry and took over the area that had the fighting on it. He found the Indians had come back to buried their dead. May 10, Captain Greene and 40 men were to scout on Eel River to within 10 miles of Camp Grant, larabee Valley and to the headwaters of Mad River. May 11, Sgt. Holt and ten men of Co. "G" and 10 mountaineers to escort party of settlers and cattle up Mad River to head of Pilot Creek. May 12, Sgt. Holt to meet Lt. Hackett to start towards a spot for a meeting. May 13, Sgt. F. Bellon Co. "G" was sent out to find some Indians in pursuit near Harris' home. May 15, Lt. Taylor and 12 men to escort train toward Humboldt. On arriving at Freshwater Slough to leave train and scout the area and rejoicing on the 18th. After seeing the train over dangerous parts to Camp Iaqua will scout Mad River until 23d.

Page 255: May 31, 1864 - Report of Major Thomas F. Wright. Says 5 scouting parties out. Sgt.



Harris, Co. "E" Mountaineers just returned from 30 days in the field. Very tired. Had about 50 men out. "Labor severe and exposure great." It is thought that Heath, who recently escaped from Fort Gaston is fighting with the Indians, a captured horse belongs to Ross, who is missing from his home. Also sent a detachment of ten men to protect Reed's Ranch. Further, sent Lt. Taylor to establish temporary camp at upper crossing of the Mad River. Says it is the most dangerous one in the country.

Pages 255-256: May 31, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Thomas F. Wright, Camp Iaqua. May 20 - From the Report of Lt. Hackett's scouting party under Sgt. Harris. It was decided to go back to the area to capture the Indians. Since the men were fatigued, after thirty days there was a call for volunteers. Stephen Fleming was a guide, three citizens, eight "Friendly" Indians plus other men amounted to more than 50 in the party. May 26, - Sgt. Holt Co. "G", and nine men went scouting on southwest of post. Believed Indians are in the areas between Eel and Mad Rivers west of Baker. Army feels the Indians can be induced to come as P.O.W. if they can make them believe in that point of view. May 30 - Detachment of 10 men sent to protect Reed's Ranch, 10 miles south of the camp. Have told Lt. Taylor to establish a temporary camp at the point near crossing of Mad River "by the upper trail" with 25 men, its for the protection of the people in that area.

Page 256: June 15, 1864 - Lt. Ulio from Major Thomas F. Wright, Camp Iaqua. June 1, Lt. Taylor and 25 men were sent to upper crossing of Mad River and put up a small block house. The area has alot of Indians around it and the settlers have had a hard time traveling that route. A lot of cattle go through the route each year. Feels it is important to have the army in the area. Same day 10 men and two corporals were sent to Lighthouse point near Fort Humboldt to guard prisoners. June 2, Four men sent to guard Harris' Ranch, 4 miles southeast of post. June 6, Lt. Geer and 12 men sent to meet a party of Redwood Indians to give themselves up. June 30, 1864 - 1st Lt. Ulio from Major Thomas F. Wright, Camp Iaqua. June 19 - Lt. Taylor to take command of Co. "E", 6th Inf., C.V., at Soldier's Grove, 25 men. They are to scout country around and on Grouse Creek and Mad River to find any Indians in the area. No Indians have been found since 1st of May. June 25 - Lt. Greer sent to find a shorter trail from post to town of Eureka. Found a shortening trail by four miles.

Pages 257-258: March 31, 1864 - Report of Captain William E. Hull, 2d California Inf. His scouting party routed band of hostile Indians 8 miles southwest of Blue Rock Station. Caught them at the Eel River and killed 2 bucks, captured 2 squaws. Followed them and next day killed 2 more men. Next day, 1st Sgt. Maguire, 1 corporal,, and 3 men followed and killed 5 men, captured 3 women, and 3 young children. Next day, came upon a large party and killed 16 men, captured 2 women. All captives sent to Fort Grant. Says large number of wild Indians called Wileacked whom he is continuing to look for. Says he cannot look into Mattole Valley or Bear River because he has no pack animals.

Page 258: April 15, 1864 - Report of Captain William E. Hull, 2d Inf., Comdg. Co. "D." Says Sgt/ Maguire and 6 privates took prisoners (seven women and three children) to Camp Grant and returned. One woman and child escaped, blames the escape on the weather. A total distance of 104 miles. Says a few escaped due to snowy, stormy weather. Says Sgt. Winn and 4 men scouted to Bell Canyon but found nothing. Says scouting parties have found nothing. Is going to build a canoe to cross the Middle Fork of the Eel River to keep chasing Indians.

Page 259: April 30, 1864 - From Captain Willaim E. Hull to Lt. James Ulio, Coast Range Mendocino, Camp 25. April 22, Found signs of Indian tracks. Waited until night fall before following them. Traveled about 20 miles and came to Rola Bola Mtns. - Camped until night. Near they found signs of an Indian fire but the Indian saw them and got away. Estimated they had a start of 2 miles. Followed the Indians until they got exhausted from traveling 50 miles. Found a trail and the Indians separated into 2 bands. April 29 - Sgt. Wheeler came back to the Camp with 11 Indian women and 1 child. Also was reported they killed 8 men, wounded other, and some threw themselves into the river. Reports the area was at Big Bend on the Eel River. Kept 3

women and sent the other to Camp Grant - Wants the women as scouts. On April 16, with 2 sgt's, 1 corporal, 1 guide and eleven privates went to White Rock Canyon on the Eel River to find a place to ford. Searched 20 miles up and down and on the 20th found a spot, crossing with great difficulty, at 2 a.m. Searched diligently for Indians and found signs but no Indians. Split group and Sgt. Wheeler's group killed 8 men and captured 11 women, 1 child. Many wounded threw themselves into the Eel River and either drowned or escaped.

Page 260: May 8, 1864 - 1st Lieutenant James Ulio from Captain William E. Hull, #26 Eel River, Mouth of Bill Rock Canon. Camp Grant. May 3, 40 Indians came into camp and had given themselves up. There's 12-15 men and the rest are women and children. There are to be more coming because his provisions are running low. May 6, Sergeant Sweet and six privates from Camp Grant took the Indian P.O.W.'s.

Pages 265-268: April 1, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Capt. D. M. Greene Reports of Capt. At camp near Fort Gaston. March 13th - Around 3 a.m. Sunday found an Indian Rancheria and surrounded it. Captured two women and two children and two famous Indians Jack and Stone. Could not hang the men due to not having enough rope. Traveled about 110 miles in three days with the P.O.W.s, had a hard time crossing the river with the children. Took the Indians to Martin's Ferry and confined them in a log cabin with six guards. March 16th - Sgt. and 9 men took the male prisoners to Fort Gaston. March 17th - Jack and Stone tried to escape the guard at Fort Gaston and were hung that evening.

Report of Capt. Duane M. Greene, 6th Inf. Report of March 8 to April 1, left camp at 12:30 p.m. with forty troops, one packer, and one guide, and three mules. Found friendly Indians but still sent out three scouting parties. March 10 he went to Bluff Creek to capture Chief Wantich but he had escaped. Lt. Taylor and small detachment returned to Gaston. Found Rancheria where he captured two notorious Indians, Jack and Stone sent Sgt. McCullough and nine men to Gaston with them. Describes country and patrols sent out. Not much action.

Page 268: May 1, 1864 - Report of Captain D. M. Greene, Comdg., Co. "E", 6th Inf. C.V. Left on scout with 25 men and one officer on report of Seranaltin John being at friendly Indian Old Man Jim's Place, chief of the Weitchpecs. Old Man Jim's came out to meet them and plan to capture Seranaltin John. John's group suspicious and took off. Followed them on foot and by canoe and closing in, John agreed to talk to Captain Greene between his band and the troops if they met unarmed. Greene tried to persuade him to go to Fort Gaston. John told his people there would be no more fighting where upon his men discharged their rifles into the air. Went on another scout and met Lieutenants Greer and Hackett looking for cattle driven off ranches by the Indians. Found several that had been hamstrung and crippled. Shot them out of mercy. No Indians.

Pages 268-270: May 1, 1864 - 1st Lt. James Ulio from Capt. D. M. Greene, Camp Iaqua. April 8, Seranaltin John and warriors were at Ranch of Old Man Jim, Chief of Weitchpecs. Gave the information on the band staying at his house. Made arrangements to have Old Man Jim's band make the 1st attack on the band, and later the army would help. The signal was to be one shot. One half hour later a shot was fired, and the army proceeded to attack the house but found only one Indian, the shot was for Seranaltin John, the Indians had fled. The Indians fled to the mountains, all were out of reach of fire. Sent two Indians to have a meeting with the band. The condition that was made was both parties would lay down their guns. S. John said he and his men were tired of the mountains and they wanted peace and wanted to come in. Wanted to stop at Weitchpec and take all his Indians there. It was agreed upon.

Page 270: May 15, 1864 - Report of Captain D. M. Greene, 6th Inf., CA, Camp Iaqua. Sent several scouting parties out under various Sergeants and Corporal, no Indians but sign of other scouting parties.

Page 270-272: June 1, 1864 - Report of D. M. Green, 6th Inf., C.V., Camp Iaqua. Tells of scout

from 10th-20th. Split party of thirty men of Co. "E", 6th Inf. Scouted toward Reed's and Cutterback's Ranches toward Redwoods. Very rough country. Corporal Heller fainted several times, Sgt. McCollough fell into a ravine and dislocated his shoulder. Sent him to Hydesville to a surgeon. Came upon three troopers at Co. "E", Mountaineers. Thought they were deserters and arrested them. Messenger informed him they were scouting the mail station. Turned them loose. Found no Indians, just deserted lodges. Weather very stormy, no good for scouting.

Page 272: June 1, 1864 - To: Lieutenant James Ulio. From Captain D. M. Greene, 6th Inf, Camp Iaqua. Long, dry story of a scout traveling day and night. Saw no Indians. Made prisoners of four soldiers he found, thinking they were deserters, turned them loose the next day when he discovered they mail guards from another company.

Pages 272-274: March 19, 1864 - Report of 1st Lt. J. P. Hackett, Co. "G", 6th Inf. Left with 35 men and 10 days rations at 8:30 a.m. on the 9th. Secretly met Lt. Geer's group after a dark to confuse the Indians. Spent days scouting and found only old Indian sign. Brought back four hogs they found to Fort Gaston.

Pages 275-276: May 20, 1864 - Report of 1st Lt. J. R. Hackett, Co. "G", 6th Inf., Camp Iaqua. Sent 10 men and a mountaineer guide out on scout on the 10th, Segeant Holt passed Fort Baker at 10 a.m. on the 11th and it was o.k.. Writer left Iaqua at 6 a.m., on the 12th and passing Fort Baker, every building was burned. Looked for Indians but could only find where three squaws had crossed the River. That night sent spies up on a ridge to watch for Indian fires, saw Indians fishing by torchlight but the fog closed in. Next day they found Indians on Mad River wearing citizens and soldiers clothes, all armed well and having target practice. Estimate 200-300 Indians. Said too many Indians, packed up and left. Weather very bad.

Page 279-280: May 7, 1864 - Report of Sergeant Francis Bellon, Co. "G", 6th Inf., C.V. Fort Iaqua. Left camp with 10 privates, 1 sergeant, and 2 corporals for a scout. Came across Berry, shot in hand 2 1/2 days before, at Browns Ranch. Ran across Lt. Oaks and commanf but no Indians. Shot a bear and found three or fout graves buried with squaws in them. Returned to Iaqua with no Indians.

Pages 280-281: May 18, 1864 - Major Thomas F. Wright from 1st Sgt. Francis Bellon, Camp Iaqua. May 13, Received a complaint from Harris' Ranch that they saw a few Indians in the area where they were grabbing their cattle. They said, (the citizens) that the Indians were also to have a big dance over a dead cow 7 miles away from Harris' Farm. The army spent four days looking for sites where the Indians may have camped out, no traces at all of Indians or the dead cow anywhere. Army scouted a total of 52 miles during this time.

Page 281: May 6, 1864 - Reports of Lt. Col. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Bat. Ca., Mtn. Says that Seranaltin John and tribe checked in last night. Feels that all will be quiet on the Trinity now. Says he's building up a supply of tools, nails and medicine for them.

Pages 281-282: May 6, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple. Fort Gaston. May 5 - Seranaltin John and band gave up and came into camp voluntarily. Citizens now feel secure on Trinity, Klamath and Salmon Rivers "Jim's Indians" est. six still are lose up the Trinity. Indians are earning money through the government by building.

Page 282: May 19, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, Fort Gaston. Capt. Miller and Lt. Middleton had a meeting with a member of Jim's Band. First Indians had no intentions of giving up their rights. Finally they gave in and came to camp "On last Sunday." Wanted to return to get their famalies and others, Big Jim went with them. Feels that they are up to something since many of them do not have very good reputations with the whites. Wants to get all the Indians in the valley to settle - must be watched at all times. Old Man Jim (Weitchpec) was killed by members of his tribe. The two reasons were because of past grievences

and the arrest of two Indians confined in a guard house. Not worried about the killing. It is the Indian's business.

Capt. Miller, on a scout, was hailed on the Trinity River by the Indian known as Frank who wanted to talk about coming in. He's the mean one. However, he went back for his family, said he would behave and is bringing Big Jim with him. Says they are scoundrels and will have to watch them. Old Man Jim, of Weitchpec, was killed by his own tribe. Now expects Jim's friends to kill the killers.

Pages 282-284: May 19, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Captain Abraham Miller, Camp at Burnt Ranch, Trinity County. May 13th - South Fork Trinity River. Found 4 male and 2 female Indians. Asked Indians for a meeting - agreed upon it and went to Thomas' house for the place of meeting. Only 3 Indians would be present for the talk. Lt. Middleton and Sgt. Eastman went to the meeting. Indian Frank was afraid to talk with whites because he had killed so many but said that he knew nothing about peace with the Hoopas. While talking three more Indians came out of the brush with their guns cocked. - Indian "Bob" head of tribe ordered whites to go back to Hoopa - ordered that whites do not come near Burnt Ranch. Indians became very hostile. Soldiers tried to go into area only to be caught. The Indians made threats. Said they wanted to look some situations over and may ask permission to live on Willow creek. May 18th - Lt. Middleton and 20 men attacked Indians found by scouts. Found 2 ranches by South Fork, Indians had let earlier were informed in the troops movements.

Page 284: June 1, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Capt. Abraham Miller, Camp at Burnt Ranch, Trinity CO. May 18th, Indians allowed four days to bring families to Hoopa Reservation. May 20th, Went after an escaped P. O. W. named Heath- escaped from Ft. Gaston. Told he was located on New River 16 miles from Camp Quimby's house. When arrived at the house, told that Heath went to Pony Creek. Unable to find Heath. May 28th, Went to Trinity River and found a camp of Indians. Army was discovered 150 yards outside of camp. 3 men and one woman killed and 1 or 2 wounded. Took cover under bushes or hide behind boulders. "Frank's" band appeared from other side of the River about 15-20 Indians. 2 Indians wounded. Shots exchanged until night. Whites returned to camp at night fall. Place of action: near Thomas' house on Trinity three miles above mouth of S. Fork and 8 miles from Burnt Ranch.

Page 285: June 12, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Captain Abraham Miller. Camp at Burnt Ranch, Trinity Co. June 5th, Lt. Middleton and 14 men to go against Indians at Burnt Ranch Canyon, 4 miles from the Ranch. Indians warned of approach by Indian women, all escaped but the women. The Ranch and provisions were destroyed. Woman sent as P.O.W. to Fort Gaston.

Page 287: March 8, 1864 - Report of Lt. Knyphausen Geer, 1st Bat., Ca., Mtn. Left with 30 men of Co. "A", reached Albee's Ranch and no sign of Indians. Started up Weaverville Trail and scouts reported Indians ahead. At 5:30 a.m. they jumped the Indians. Killed three and wounded others. Had one man wounded in the leg. One man, William Sharp, was killed by Indians while deer hunting. Discovered a camp with 80-100 Indians in it, by the Hyampom trail. Says he had eight men sick so he returned to Iaqua.

Page 289: April 7, 1864 - Report of 1st Lt. K. Geer, Co. A., Mountaineers. Left with 25 men of Co. "A", five Indians and ten days rations. Lt. Middleton, Co. "C", with 25 men and two Indians along. Lots of rain and snow, tried to cross the Trinity but too high. Sent out Lt. Middleton and 19 men. He camped and cooked three day food supply. Still rainy. Found a boat and crossed over four men where they found Indian log house and four brush houses. Lt. Middleton returned, saying he had found Indian sign where they had killed cattle. Found an old Indian who had a note saying he was protecting the property of Thomas and Ouimbis. When they got back Private Samuel Overlander was missing. Only reported to commanding officer.

Page 290: May 2, 1864 - Major T. F. Wright from 1st Lt. K. Greer, Camp Iaqua. Surrounded Indians camp by Kneeland's Prairie, opened fire at dawn. Indians attacked back, killed three men

and three women and took one man prisoners with a broken arm, two women and two children. After fight found Indians had left with out taking their belongings. Found alot of army belongings, afraid that a pack train had been attacked, also found quilts, a shotgun, and clothing which was believed to belong to Mr. Hagan on Elk River. Tried to find the pack train and learned from Sgt. Holt of the death of Private Mills, and Private Berry missing.

Pages 292-293: May 25, 1864 - 1st Lt. Jacob P. Hackett from 1st Lt. Greer, Camp Iaqua. Scouted with 23 men north and east of Mad River. Always 1-2 days behind the Indian trails. Took 8 days and never found any Indians.

Page 294: May 25, 1864 - Major Thomas F. Wright from 1st Lt. K. Geer, Camp Iaqua. May 21, Fleming's Camp, Pilot Creek. May 23, Hunted Indians, saw some smoke and started after it. Found a camp after a long haed hike, got there before dawn. Found a horse tied to bushes with a white aand Indian, then women started to wake up. Charged immediately. Killed five men and three women; "they would not stop when they were halted." Took two women and two children P.O.W.'s took coffee, from the camp, left ten men in camp to wait for the return to bury Indians. They came back an hour later in a different direction. Killed one man and got his rifle. Found Mill's Rifle, two hunting rifles, a horse and a saddle and bridle. Arrested Corporal Perry and Private Davis, on accounts of desertion, in civilian's clothing. 20 miles from camp. Wounded alot of Indians, Cannot find them and do not know how many.

Page 295: June 15, 1864 - 1st Lt. Jacob P. Hackett from 1st Lt. K. Geer, Camp Iaqua. From June 6th to June 11th Co. "A,G" went out scouting for Indians unsuccessfully. They had three friendly Indians working with them: Bij Jim, and Seranaltin John. They used the Indians as a way to talk them into getting a Hoopa Reservation (plus another unknown.) On June 2th at Bloody Camp three hostile Indians came to talk. They want to stop fighting. There are 18 warriors plus their families. 12 of them were at there camp at the time of the talk. Two were sent out to find the others and assuerd the army they would come in and soon as possible. They made arrangements to meet on the trail between Redwood and Willow Creek the next day and then would go to Hoopa. On June 14th returned to Camp Iaqua.

Pages 295-296: March 1, 1864 - Reports of Lt. William W. Frazier, Co. "E" 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. Detachment Upper Mattole. From the 1st to 25th went scouting at all different areas around Mattole and Bear Harbor. On the 25th they came upon a camp at the head of Bull Creek - they found a ranch within 400 yards. From where they camped. They were able to escape before the troops could get them. They did capture a woman and a small child. They found 100 pounds of beef and articles of clothing (thought to have been robbed from Russ' house.) They found out through an interpreter that the Indians had left a gun party and had killed horses and cattle on Bear River. Indians are to have had three guns, and one revolver. Only four men but many women.

Pages 297-298: April 14, 1864 - Reports of Lt. William W. Frazier Co. "E", 1st bat. Mtn., C.V. Detachment Upper Mattole. Found and tracked an Indian in the direction of Taylor's Ranch. Within four miles from the Ranch they found a mare and two colts. The property of Taylor's (they had been stolen one month before.)

Page 298: May 15, 1864 - Reports of Lt. William W. Frazier, Co. "E", 1st bat. Mtn. C.V. Company detachment Upper Mattole. Had a scouting party of eight men around the areas of Bear River, Bull Creek, Lower Valley Mattole River, Shinanigan Mountain, Taylor's Mountain, Finding no traces of Indians.

Page 298-299: May 15, 1864 - Reports of Lt. William W. Frazier Co. "E", 1st Bat. Mtn. C.V. Company detached upper Mattole. May 17 - Party of three men found Indians at the mouth of Bull Run (mouth of the Gulch), but a grizzly bear ran into the camp and scared the Indians away. Found them again but they were able to get away... traveling towards the coast. May 22 - Still

after the same Indians. Indians realized it and set the grass on fire to hide their tracks. Did not stop the soldiers because they knew they were headed to the coast. When the soldiers got headed to the beach but they were still unable to get close because they Indians had a 24 hour guard to alert if anyone came near. May 28 - 5 a.m. came upon the camp. Indians were unable to alert the rest. "...But they did not last very long, for a well directed ball from our rifles at each one of them sent them to their happy hunting ground and made good Indians of them." Ten in number: four men and six women, two men and six women were able to escape. These Indians are to be the ones that have been causing a lot of trouble in the county. All are armed with guns.

Page 300: June 7, 1864 - Captain Abraham Miller from 2d Lt. Thomas Middleton. Camp at Burnt Ranch, Trinity Co. Went up and down Grouse Creek, S. Fork of Trinity River, Middle and N. Forks Trinity River, found no Indians and a few old Indian signs that led to nothing.

Page 301: June 15, 1864 - Lt. James Ulloa from 2d Lt. Beckwith. Fort Gaston.

June 2 - Order to induce Redwood and Grouse Creek Indians to give themselves up. June 3 - Left camp and went to three creeks and camped. Has 8 Privates and 3 Indian guides, Big Jim, Seranaltin Jim, and Dick. June 5 - Sent out Indians Jim and John to seek Indians on Redwood Creek. Found traces of the day before but no Indians. June 6 - Went to Mad River, no sign, returned to Thief Camp. June 7 - Indian John went to Hoopa Valley for a Redwood Indian. Indian Jim and a private went to Boulder Creek. Found no traces. June 8 - Sent out scouts. One to Maple Creek, to Mad River, one down Boulder Creek, no traces. June 9 - Indian John returned from Hoopa with Indian Ceazer from Redwood. June 10 - John and Billy to scout Redwood came back saying they met and talked to some. They were to guide them to camp next day. June 11 - Camped at Purdee's Ranch. 6 p.m. Indians came to camp. Anxious to quit fighting and live on Hoopa. Went to Redwood Mountain and found the camp. Nine men and eleven women and children. Took them back to Fort Gaston and turned them over to Hoopa.

Page 303: May 25, 1864 - Major W. S. R. Taylor from 1st Sgt. John S. Hughes, Camp Anderson. May 18, Camped in timber in vicinity of Oak Camp, on Klamath trail. Found fresh signs near Coyote Camp towards direction of Elk Camp. May 19, Moved to Neal Hill's Ranch at daylight found 6 Indians traveling on a trail that went through camp. Circled around the Indians. Could not escape the army. Got a pass from Lt. Col Whipple - give permission to visit Redwood Indians to be peaceable. Watched them with binoculars in a distance. Probably warning Indians or Army's Camp. Useless to hunt them gave up soliciting for a time.

Pages 303-306: June 2, 1864 - Report of 1st Sergeant Richard B. Harris, Co. "E." Camp Grant. Long report of a scout, came upon Indian camp who had a white man in uniform on guard, attacked the camp and killed Indians and captured two squaws and two children. Next day captured 2 deserters and turned them over to Lieutenant Hackett.

Pages 306-307: June 15, 1864 - Major Thomas F. Wright from 1st Lt. J.P. Hackett, Camp Iaqua. After reading R.B. Harris' report Hackett felt as though there were actions not reported such as: May 13, Saw 5 Indians examining tracks on Mad River low gap. Reported that they did not move due to the rain. May 15, Reported that it was their party that discovered Indians on trail South Fork of Trinity when it was really at Van Dusen on Mad River, 30 miles away from the area reported. Also it was Hackett's party that discovered them. May 20, Did not turn over the property the Indians held and he did not capture any except a German Rifle nor did he turn over any deserters as reported... "Although he might have been." [This letter is in response to the Report of Sergeant Richard B. Harris, June 2, 1864 - Pages 303, 304, 305, 306.]

Page 385: August 13, 1864 - Report of Sgt. William C. Hillis, Comp "B" 1st Bat. Camp Anderson. August 8: Nine men and four days rations to Bald Mtn. August 9: Camped at Angel's Ranch and Mrs. Bremer's found a beef killed three days before by Indians. August 10: Went to Bark Shanty prairie and found remains of beef and the remains of them picking hazel nuts about three days before. August 12: Found signs leading to a river and followed them within two miles of Camp Anderson but the tracks turned off to timber area towards Hoopa Valley.

Pages 391-392: October 1, 1864 - Report of Captain John P. Simpson, 1st Bat. C.V. Mountaineers. Went on scout, met pack train from Round Valley with provisions for Indian prisoners. Found Indian rancheria on the Eel River, hard to get to but managed to surround them and they did not fight. Found lots of cattle and sheep, both dead and alive. 88 Indians in camp and they are willing to go to a reservation.

Page 392: September 15, 1864 - Report of Captain Abraham Miller, 1st Bat. Ca, Mountaineers. Camp near Burnt Creek, Trinity Co. Sept. 1, Received information that Indians raided Hyampon Valley. Sept. 5, Found that all men were gone during the raid. One Indian woman saw them said they came from direction of Hay Fork and left the same way. Numbered no more than 18. Took no more than \$50 worth of valueables. Sept. 9, Sent Sgt. Leonard and 16 men to Hyampon to remain until further orders. Sept. 14, Lt. Middleton left for Weaverville to find position of several ranches near the area. Would like to bring them back under Military control.

Page 393: October 16, 1864 - 1st Lt. A. W. Hanna from Cpt. Abraham Miller. Camp near Burnt Ranch, Trinity Co. September 23, Sent Lt. Herrick to mouth of Rush Creek on Trinity River capturing all Indians living in the area, and in the vicinity of Douglas City. Sept. 24, Lt. Middleton reported to Miller with 8 P.O.W. Sept. 25, Returned to hay fork with Lt. Herrick and 38 prisoners. Middleton reported 41 P.O.W., 7 of whom due to sickness had to leave behind. Sept. 28, Left for Fort Humboldt with the prisoners.

Page 408: April 24, 1865 - Report of Captain James C. Dougty, 2nd Cav., on expedition from Camp Bidwell to Antelope Creek. Camp Bidwell, CA. Report to Gen. Comgd. District of California. On 5 inst. left camp with 35 men Co.I., 2nd Cavalry, California volunteer enroute for Pine, Deer, Mill and Antelope Creeks to arrest Indians that have been committing depredations in vicinity of those creeks. After arrival at Deer Creek, I sent detachment of ten men under command of a sergeant to scout neighborhood of Deer and Mill creeks, employed Hi Good (citizen) as guide to accompany them. At same time I continued on to Antelope Creek with ten men, leaving ten men on Deer Creek to be sent to either party if required and to guard horses of first named party at Antelope Creek. Employed Mr. William Morgan (citizen) as guide on mountain near Antelope and Dry Creeks, Some 35 miels north of the post. After remaining in that section, scouting country over night and day up to 15inst., when I received notice of assassination of Lt. Levergood, at this post, I ret. to this camp, leaving the men as I had distributed them, with sergeant in command of each detachment until 18th., when I called them in. I found great many food of different kinds, but country being very mountainout and covered with underbrush I was not able to see them; at same time they could observe every move that I made from their hiding places. I traveled several nights trying to find them by their fires, without success, except once they were discovered about 8p.m. at night by the guide and one man, who immediately returned to the detachment and gave the information, but before they got the Indians surrounded they had evacuated their position. On 15th one of detachment secured a horse the Indians had left in hurried flight and brought same to camp, which was turned over to the Quartermaster. No doubt animal stolen from a settler in neighborhood. Convinced Indians had scattered until the Indians would collect together, when I would send a detachment out after them again.

Page 428: December 1860 - Abstract and returns of Dept.of CA. Commanded by Col. Geo. Wright for month of Dec. 1860 and Org. of troops in Dept. of Ca. commanded by Lt. Col. Benjamin L. Beall. Officers present for duty in Dec. 1860: 72; Men present for duty: 1050; Aggregate present: 1537; Aggregate present and absent: 1711. At Fort Crook: Captain John Adams, 1st U.S. Dragoons, Co. "F", 6th U.S. Inf., Co. "E"; Fort Ter-waw: Lt. Geo. Crook, 4th U.S. Inf., Co. "D"; Fort Humboldt: Capt. Chalres S. Lovell, 6th U.S. Inf., Co. "B"; Fort Gaston: Capt. Edmund Underwood, 4th Inf., Co. "B"; Fort Bragg: Lt. Edward Dillon, 6th Inf., Co. "D."

Page 459: March 28, 1861 - Capt. C. S. Lovell from W.W. MacKall, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific. Would like to have 18 men from Fort Gaston and 59 men from Fort Bragg go into the country