Indian-White Relationships in Northern California
Letters

1. 4 October 1852.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 5.
Reported October 4, 1852, 10:30 a.m.. Proceeded to examine 86 bbl. pork are of opinion it not cornfed and is not of quality request by regulations to be issued to U.S. troops. Found that 19 1/2 pound said pork boiled for 1 1/2 hour (time necessary to cook it thoroughly) lost 12 1/2 lb. weight, or nearly 61 1/2%; Similar experience with said pork are said to have given by Subsistence Regulations. The Board finds all of the pork more or less musty(?) and a small quantity of it wholly spoiled and unfit for use, probably in consequence of its being unavoidably exposed to the sun covered only with canvas and not being turned sufficiently often.
Board rec. that the Acting Asst. Commissary of Subsistence be required to have the said pork immediately assorted and re-packed by an experienced and competent packers, which will probably preserve for use some 3/4 of the quantity or hand. Board rec. that the extraordinary loss by cooking be made us to the soldiers by an increase in the amount of the ration.
Board examined 177 1/2 lb. sugar which was found to be intermixed with oats and often substances, thereby rendering it unfit for use. They recommend that the sugar be sold.
Brevet Col. Wright approved the assorting and repacking of the pork and the increase in the pork ration and respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Comdg., Gen. of the Division.

2. 8 February 1857.
Abstract: HQ, Fort Jones, Orders No. 4. Undersigned (Judah) will leave this post tomorrow for Benicia on official business connected with Indian outbreak on Pitt River. During his absence the senior officer of the line present for duty will exercise the duties of comdg. officer.

3. 22 November 1870.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-643
Abstract: General Orders No. 43, Hq., Department of California, November 22, 1870. Following describes of Res. at Camp Bidwell, CA, as declared by President under date of October 4, 1870, is announced for informin and guidance of all concerned: Commencing at post no. 1, marking a point of southern boundary of the reservation, situated 138 chains west of road leading to Susanville; thence var. 17 deg. 45 min E., East 45.25 chains to post no. 1, on east live of section 20, Twp 46, N.R. 16E; thence dut north 17.50 chains to post no. 3; thence N. 42 degree, 6 min., W, 4.35 chains to post No. 4; thence N. 0 degrees, 5 min, W, 14 chains to post no. 5; thence N. 18 deg., 52 min., W., 44.80 chains to post no. 6; thence due north 28.50 chains to post no. 7; thence due W 23.00 chains to post no. 8; thence dur W 198.13 chains to post no. 9, at or near the summit of the Warner Range S. 14 deg. 3 min, 25 sec. W., 108.86 chains, a little more or less to post of commencement. Sais boundaries containing 2,561.45 acres, a little more or less.
An addition res. for wood has been surveyed for Camp Bidwell.
All unauthorized persons are prohibited from occupying or using any portion of these Reservation for any purpose whatever, and post comdr are required to enforce this order in accordance with following extract from General Order No. 74, series of 1869 from the HQ of the Army:
"Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter or reside upon a military reservation unless he be in the employment of the Government, or permitted by the Department Comdr., in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged, or the permission withdrawn. Department Comdrs will exercise a gen. supervision of all military reservation within the limits of their commands, and will use force to remove squatters or trespassers, when, in then judgement, it becomes necessary. Where parties are already in possession, with valuable
improvements, the Department Comdr. will cause an investigation to be made, and submit each case separately for the decision and order of the Secretary of War." By command of Brig. General Ord.

4. 30 March 1871.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-77
   Abstract: General Orders No. 7, HQ., Department of California. In accordance with order from President, dated February 7, 1871, following Wood Reservation for the post of Camp Bidwell, California is announced:
   Commencing at a point on west line of twp 46 north, Range 16E, 20 chains north of corner between sections 7 and 18 where it intersects the northern boundary of military reservation of Camp Bidwell; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80.00 chains, thence south 80.25 chains; thence east 80.00 chains to the point of commencement - said boundaries containing 640 acres, more or less.

5. 6 December 1885.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars. February 1885 to May 1890. #20. December 6, 1885. 4-264.
   Abstract: Circular, No. 20, Fort Bidwell, December 6, 1885. The old granery having been converted into a shooting gallery. Co., commander will encourage gallery practice as recreation in "Instruction in rifle and carbine firing" by Blunt.

6. 19 March 1886.
   Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster. September 1887. Page 184. 4-430.
   Abstract: Letter from Post Quartermaster to Bidwell Saw Mill Co. Please furnish the following lumber for use of Hay Shed this post.
   8 pieces 6 x 6... 16 feet long
   12 pieces 6x6... 12 feet long
   45 pieces 2x6... 18 feet long
   12 pieces, 3x6... 16 feet long
   16 pieces 2x6... 16 feet long
   10,000 feet common lumber

7. 26 July 1887.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-103.
   Abstract: Official extract of letter from R.C. Drum, Adjunct General, Army, to Commanding General, District of California. For construction and repairs to barracks and quarters, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. Fort Bidwell - Repairs, $1800; Tools, $229.04; Construction, $378.29. Totals to $2407.33.
   Endorsement by C. McKeever, AAG, Department of California, August 3, 1887. Respectfully ref. to Co., Fort Bidwell, who will report to these headquarters the particular repairs that should be made with amount allotted to his post.

8. 9 August 1887.
   Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster. September 1884 - September 1887. Page 353. 4-433.
   Abstract: Letter from AAQM to Chief Quartermaster. Recommend that amount of approp. for repair at this post be expended in following manner:
   1. Reconstruction and repairing hayshed... $314.68
   2. Extension of QM storehouse... 740.04
   3. Extension of one room, company quarters... 101.74
   4. Painting Guard house... 22.90
   5. Extension of servant's room, officers quarters #7... 215.10
   6. Extension of woodshed, officers quarters #7... 39.13
   7. Enlarging and repairing ice house... 54.21
   8. Putting fence in front of officer quarters... 54.68
   Urgently rec. additional amounts be allotted:
   For construction post carpenter and blacksmith shop... 507.84
   For construction of granery... 330.21
9. 25 April 1891.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 17. #46. 3-562.
   Abstract: 5th Endorsement on L.R. #61-1891. Respif. returned. All work required to be done for
   their post can be done at shops in vic-or neighboring blacksmiths, but within many repairs
   necessary to put the transportation and tools at post in good condition. Water pipes need attention.
   Many of these things put off time to time awaiting decision as to whether post would be abandoned
   or hiring of post blacksmith be authorized. Expenditures made for repairs etc. since blacksmith was
   discharged. Do not in my opinion give proper data as to probability of future expenses os same to
   kind after post garrisoned. I do not think things can be kept in proper repair other than by paying for
   services and undivided time of the post blacksmith.

10. 17 August 1891.
    Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Sent. 17 #97. 3-566.
    Abstract: Letter. Name of officer not present; possibly 1st Lt. Strother to Chief Quartermaster,
    Department of California (thru military channels.) In estimate for repairs this Post and in
    recommendation of the expenditures of funds appropriated for this post FY 1891-1892 it was stated
    that the labor would be performed by troops. This was done under supposition that post would be
    regarrisoned in time to have some of repairs done before rainy season which comm. about
    November 1. Necessary that repairs be made for preservation of buildings #2 and 4, officers
    quarters, and building #6 (Barracks #1) before rains come. Troops will doubtless not arrive in time
    to do this. Hence, I request that Chief QM authorize additional repairs to amount of $200 under par.
    206, AR 1889. (This is a fragment. Remainder of letter not on microfilm)

11. 22 September 1893.
    Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 18 #223 (2nd seq). pages 131-132. 3-594
    Abstract: 1st Endorsement on letter of Post Quartermaster requesting information what course to
    pursue in case of articles to be sold at auction should bring far below value. Respectfully forward to
    AAG, Department of California. Decision also requested re disposal of certain medical property
    under similar circumstances. Large amount of property here which can be replaced for less than
    cost of shipping to Dept. Also property which if should for far less than actual value can be
    replaced for less than cost of shipping or depot. Also certain property which if sold for far less than
    actual value, can be replaced by cost of freight increased by trifle it may bring at auction when
    condition taken into account. Should no bids be received on such articles I recommend accountable
    officer be authorized to destroy rather than ship. there are some articles which may be unsalable or
    which may bring trifling prices but which may prof. be bid in and shipped if reasonable prices not
    realyzed.

    Abstract: Reports funeral of above (Sergeant Frank Lewis) Greater patron of citizens this vicinity
    and some from neighboring towns attended. Lewis was a member of Masonic Order but we are
    unaware that any notice was taken by the Lodge to whom he belonged or that ant apart from his
    immediate friends belonging to that order attended. Impressed us as different from customs we have
    been accustomed to in other places.

    A handsome tombstone, purchased by his comrades of Co A, 1st Cavalry, as a slight testimonial of
    their affection and warm esteem for Sergeant Frank Lewis, and of which mention was made in the
    Herald some weeks ago, was erected at his grave last week. It presents a neat appearance and is
    appropriately dedicated to the memory of 'one who was a universal favorite.'

    Notes: 517.
    Abstract: An eastern paper announces the death of General Henry M. Judah. He was for some time
    a resident of California, and his death will be mourned by large group friends. Died Sunday January
    28 at Slattsburg, NY. Born in MD 1822 entered West Point cadet in 1822 and graduate Brevet 2nd
Lt. at Battle of El Molino del Rey, Mexico and on September 8, 1847 was but'd 1st Lt. for gallant and meritorious conduct that engagement. On 13th same MO. was but'd Captain for gallant conduct at Chepultepec. Wks made Brig. Gen of Vols. March 21, 1862, and rendered effective service at the west, comdg. a division in several battles in Tenn. At times of death hold commission of Major in 4th U.S. Inf., and bvt. ranks of Lt. Col. and Col. General Judah ... one of columns of Calvary which pursued, defeated and captured John Morgan in her great ... into Ohio in July 1863. His force made forced march from Oak Hall to Centerville, Obiro - 9 miles in 1.5, which resulted in interception of Morgan at Buffington and his subsequent capture.

   Notes: vol 11, no 38
   Abstract: The lyceum met and argued. "Resolved that the Indian posses a right to the soil." Argued well into the night, pros and cons. Negative was decided.

   Notes: 2/3.
   Abstract: General William C. Kibbe has been in town several days and is ill. When he recovers he may raise a company of volunteers to catch Indians because the regulars at Antelope Mills have proven totally inefficient under present orders.

   Abstract: Letter from Alden, 4th Inf., to "Dear Major". Arrived here yesterday from Rogue River Valley, rather improved by the journey. When I left Jacksonville the Rogue River Indians seemed well pleased with their treaty. Gen. Lane was very active in endeavoring to bring the Applegate Indians into a treaty, along with a band of 25 warriors under a pilfering Chief called Tipsytrive(?). The General was very sure of success. It is all important that a military post should be established in Rogue River Valley to defend this imported treaty of General Lane. Colonel Wright marched from here yesterday with 60 men, for Rogue River. He has ordered Lt. Radford to bring squadron in form the emigrant trail to take post in Rogue River Valley. In raising volunteers for the defense of Rogue River Valley, I informed them distinctly that I had no special authority to enroll volunteers and that a special appropriation of Congress would be necessary before they could receive any compensation. At the same time I assured them that I would strongly recommend the necessity of such a appropriation, and I declared that I believed the appropriation would be made. My assurances and declarations were well understood. I write today this semi-official comunicative with much inconvenience. Therefore pardon its mystifications. I write in hast to meet an extra express of which I have just heard. While I dictated I am suffering from temporary weakness produced by medicine. I fear that my right arm may be disabled for many months. I may find it necessary to resign or go home on sick leave. Will you please send the enclosed letter by the Nicaragua line. I have sent a letter to my wife by regular mail also.

17. Aleshire, Lieutenant J. B. 2 September 1881.
   Notes: Letters sent by Post Quartermaster. September 1874 to April 1882. Page 385-386.
   Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Aleshire, AAQM to Chief QM, MDP, Department of California. Have honor to forward plan. Estimate of material and labor for erection of building for school and reading rooms. Dimensions 16' by 50' by 11'.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. L.S. 1:441.. 2-214. Page 441. 0/0.
   Abstract: Letter from R. Allen, Brevet major, AQM, Sonoma to Lt. N. H. Davis, Comdg. Cantonment Far West, December 30, 1851. Your command 9th Inst. was forwarded to Chief QM of the Division, who returned it to this office with full remark endorsed upon it. The box of medicine mentioned was forwarded on 7th inst. The clothing, lanterns, files, etc. were shipped same day they
were ordered. Lt. Paine who was here a few days since make no mention of non-receipt of the property. I will fill again the requisition for clothing and forward it this evening.

Abstract: Captain Andrews to Brevet Lt. Col. J.H. Hooker, AAG, March 31, 1850. Requests assent of Comdg. Gen., for trip to Nicolaus to separate and sell off such of the provisions as may become injured before they can be used. States that he is responsible for all of the stores in that depot.

20. ———. Letter to Hooker, Lieutenant Colonel J., 19 October 1850.  
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Captain George B. Andrews to Brevet Lt. Col. J. Hooker, October 19, 1850. Relating to provisions sent to Camp Far West. In reply to Hooker's letter of 80 ct. states that he caused every barrel of provisions sent to Camp Far West to be opened and examined in order that the best of those on hand should be furnished. No pains were spared in endeavor to deliver them in good condition. These provisions were shipped from New York in 1848. Therefore, they are 2 1/2years old.

Abstract: Near Massacre - Col. Applegate and five others were scouts under Canby in 1873. Went out to rescue an emigrant wagon train surrounded by Indians. Did it by charging down a kill, making a lot of noise and called "come on boys" as if there were a lot of them and frightened the Indians off.

22. Applegate, Lindsay B. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 2 January 1873, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding ending hostilities of Modoc Indians.

23. Arnold, Mary E. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 9 April 1908, California Historical Society Library.  
Abstract: A letter introducing an enclosed report and describing the reaction to some books and magazines which had been sent to them. Report: Indians scattered but held together by dances, which means drinking, fines for misbehavior, also means the "rankest physical immorality;" closing of the saloons has been a blessing, before the Indians would lay around drunk all day; Sunday schools in the area; educating them, children sent to Hoopa but the adults need to learn also; Indians work in mines, money goes for whiskey; hunting is restricted, saved for white man's sport.

24. ———. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 11 April 1908, California Historical Society Library.  
Abstract: Charming letter about the eagerness with which Indians thirst for learning and how they willingly walk many miles daily to get instruction.

25. ———. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 20 May 1908, California Historical Society Library.  
Abstract: Letter includes a complaint about a teacher, Mr. Frank Smythe, in the Indian school. He drinks and is considered a generally "bad" person and "he was not a safe man to be trusted alone with the little girls in his school." Writer asks if it is true that an Indian can't testify in court. Wants to do something about this man but the Indians "are so markedly in fear of the white man's law..."

Notes: see also Dorothy Hill's "Indians of Chico Rancheria" Thesis E 99 M18 H5, pages 79-80  
Abstract: Mrs. Asbill states she is sorry Maggie is sick, and that she has been sick also.
   Notes: see also Dorothy Hill's "Indians of Chico Rancheria" Thesis E 99 M18 H5, pages 79-80
   Abstract: (Indian?) lady tells Mrs. Bidwell the work she is doing for a Mrs. Jasper

28. Augur, Captain Colin. 1 April 1888.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-118.
   Abstract: Letter from Augur, Commanding Troop C, 2nd Cavalry to Post Adjuntant. School for
   non-commissioned officers, in Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, has been held under supervision of 1st Lt.
   L.M. Brett, 2nd Cavalry, and the progress has been very satisfactory in every respect. Lessons have
   extended to paragraph 515, School of the Platoon.

29. Bailey, C. M. 31 July 1880.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9:90. 3-368.
   Abstract: Letter from Bailey to AAG, MDP. Report that I have made this day an examination of
   Subsistence Stores on hand at this post and find nothing that is liable to accumulate.

30. Bailey, Captain C. M. 25 September 1878.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 8:87-88. 3-336.
   Abstract: Letter from Bailey, 8th Infantry, Comdg., to AQM and ACS. Authorization having been
   received from Division HQ, for erection of storehouse for use of QM, and Subsistence departments
   of this post, you are hereby directed to contract for and have constructed a frame building with
   suitable stone foundation. 175 feet in length and 25 feet in width, 12 feet high divided in center by
   office 25x25. Cellar 40 feet in length will be dug under that portion designed for use of the C.S.
   Department. Cost of erection of this and two other buildings (cottages) to come within amount for
   the purpose - $7000. Work will be commenced at once.

31. ———. 31 December 1878.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 8:#119. 3-343.
   Abstract: Letter from Bailey to AAG, MDP. Following drills took place this post during present
   month. Co. D, 8th Infantry, 1 target practice, 6 Co. drills
   Co. C, 1st Cavalry, 1 target practice, 6 Co. drills, mtd. and 3 signal drills.

32. ———. Letter to Kelton, Lieutenant Colonel J. C., 9 April 1880.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9:61-62
   Abstract: Letter from Bailey, Comdg., to Kelton, San Francisco. Ever since my arrival at this point
   in 1878, I have heard rumors of different parties claiming portions of the military reservation - two
   men: messengers Batty and Holcomb - now come and say that they own about three acres a piece
   enclosed in the pasturage that they bought this ground from a Mrs. Ross, she acquiring her title
   from I. Saunders - the present postmaster. As nearly every corner stone made when the reservation
   was surveyed, has been in some way destroyed. I would recommend that an Engineer Officer be
   sent here to re-survey this place under provisions of the G.O. bg. issued from your office. This, I
   think, would forever end the matter and parties now living in this vicinity and future post
   commander would alike know just where the lines were.

33. ———. July 1880.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9: #80. 3-364.
   Abstract: Letter from Bailey to AAG, U.S.A. In reply to your favor of 30th inst. I have honor to
   state that on 21st, 22nd,and 23rd of June I has fifteen men of this command fire at 200, 500 and
   600 yards, ten rounds at each distance. These men were detailed from those making the best score
   during past year. From this number I selected four who made the highest score - to go into special
   training. It was their score that I sent you as requested in your letter of 23rd ult. I enclosed ex. from
   Order No. 41,48, C.S.

34. ———. 31 July 1880.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9: #90. 3-367.
Abstract: Letter from Bailey to AAG, MDP. Following drills took place during month: Company D, 8th Infantry: 9 company drills, 7 target practice, 4 signal drills Company C, 1st Cavalry: 2 company drills, mounted. 7 target practice, 4 signal drills, two company drills, mounted. 7 company drills, dismounted. 7 target practices, 4 signal drills.

35. ———. 19 March 1881.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9:138-139. 3-372.
Abstract: Letter from Bailey to Commissioner of Public Lands, Washington D.C. Will you kindly answer the following questions.
Is any of the land embraced in this military reservation still on the books of the Land Office? If so, how much, where, and is it open to entry?
By what law are citizens permitted to enter land set aside at military reservation and do so five years after said land has been so declared?
My reasons for asking these questions are as follows: Certain parties claim portion of this reservation, having acquired title either by entry or purchases and since the reservation was surveyed and declared.
Mr. H.O. Jopp claims west half, S.E., quarter and north half of S.W. quarter, Section 8, Twp. 46 N and Range 16 E Mt. Diablo Meridian - 160 acres, 40 of which are on the reservation. Patent signed by U.S. Grant and dated October 7.
J.M. Sanders entered lots 4 of Section 8 and lots No. 1,2,3,4 of Section 17, Twp. 46 N and Range 16E, Mt. Diablo Meridian cont. 108 acres, patent signed August 1875 by U.S. Grant.
The reservation was declared by President on ... 1865 and again on October 4, 1870 and contains about 2,561.45 acres.

36. Bailey, Mr. Letter to Kelton, Mr., 15 September 1878.
Notes: 3-708
Abstract: Telegram from Bailey, Comdg., to Kelton, AAG, San Francisco. I learn that the plan for Quartermasters and company storehouse is two buildings, 125 feet each. This is my opinion is in excess of the requirements of the post. I would recommend one building 175 feet, divided by an office, 25 feet. I will commence digging cellar and hauling stone while waiting plan and answer to this. Kelton, HQ., MDP and Department of California, referred telegram to Chief QM, MDP an Department of California for his remarks and recommend to be ret. with plan if they are in his office.
1st endorsement, Chief QM's office, MDP and Department of California, Septembr 19, 1878. Records of the office show that the Subsistence storehouse is to be 100 feet long by 35 feet wide, 12 feet high, with cellar under 40 feet of building. The QM storehouse is to be 125'x35'x12'. Latter considered much larger than necessary. A reduction proposed is recommended. No plans of the building in this office. Signed by Samuel B. Holabird, Deputy QM General.
2nd endorsement. Kelton to Comdg., Off., Camp Bidwell. September 19, 1878. Approved as rec. by Chief QM, MDP, Department of California. Plans of building are not here but are understood to be according to drawing published by QM General. Septembr 14, 1872, and issued to all Post QMs. By command of Major General McDowell.

Abstract: Letter from Captin Baird, Co.F, 1st Battalion Mountainers to Wright. Fort Jones. On receiving your dispatch this morning I could not answer as fully as I wished by telegraph. First imitation I had of this Indian trouble I dispatched 2nd Lt. H.B. Masterson to scene of action as I thorugh the story very much exaggerated, with instructino to send out an express immediately if he found them true. He returned yesterday after absence of four days. States that 17 Indians crossed mountains from New River to South Fork Salmon River drove off the inhabitants meeting little or not resistance until they reached the forks, killing on way 5 or 6 white men and some Chinamen, number not known, where 24 or 25 men well armed, arrived and started in pursuit. The Lt. waited one day on Sawyer's Bar up to the time of his departure they had not overtaken them. The Indian was making their way for the Red Woods. The trail over the mountains could be crossed with pack
mules by 40 or 50 men with shovels working for two days shoveling snow out of trial in advance of
them, but my men, as you are doubtless aware are indestitute circumstance. Many without boots or
shoes, some without coats, others with but a pair of comon cotton overhalls and no arms. 1st Lt.
H.W. Randall and myself have been over six months recruiting those men without any assistance
from either General or State governments and have been compelled to subsist the men all the time
at our own expense. Consequences is that we are out of money and almost out of credit and if
ordered to move some arrangements should be made to subsist the men and pay transportation. We
this moment received telegraph from AAG Drum ordering Lt. randall to move to Trinity Center
with the men, which is 56 that have been mustered in. We answered telegraph by stating our
situation to him. Furthermore there is not a farmer or Hold keeper on the road that would give us a
mouthful of food or credit us with sime, and at Trinity Center there is not enough food to subsist us
for two days.

Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Regarding the campaign against the Modoc Indians.

Notes: From Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian
Abstract: Modoc War Claims: "letter from Secretary of War, transmitting claims of the states of
California and Oregon and citizens there of, on account of the Modoc War."

Notes: From 43rd Congress, 2nd Session, H. Ex. Doc. 131. 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 263.
Abstract: Letter from Secretary of War, transmitting report of Quartermaster - Gen and Commissary
- Gen of subsistences. "Giving in detail the costs of those departments of the Modoc War."

41. Bennett, Horace. Letter to McDowell, General, 10 May 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 29. 2-166. B108.
Abstract: Letter from Bennett to McDowell. Woodland. Reports having heard that a petition had
been forwarded for release of James A. Douglas, now in confinement for rejoicing at news of the
assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Reports that he is a traitor and to suspend action on the
same etc.

42. Bernard, Captain R. F. 27 May 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #28. 3-134.
each of Certificates of Disability in the cases of the following enlisted men of G Troop, 1st Cavalry,
who have this day been discharged the service of NS Army upon Surgeon's Certificate of Disability,
viz., Blacksmith Thomas Sullivan, Privates John Horn, John W. Sequins, John Callahan, Thomas
Riley, John Blank, Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Madden, General D. Rodney.

43. ———. Letter to Breck, Major R. F., 1 June 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #35. 3-137.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to from Breck, AAG, Department of California. Requests that Private
Phillip Scholebo, G Troop, 8th Cavalry, now prisoner at this post awaiting trial for desertion, be
returned to duty without trial and transfer to G Troop, 1st Cavalry for following reasons, viz: The
man reports (I believe with truth) that he enlisted when he understood but little, or none of the
English Language (he being a German) and that his commerades so annoyed him that he deserted to
escape them persecuting him, or as he says "to get away so that they could not devil him." The man
has appearance of being a good and honest man and I believe will make him a good soldier. Captain Thomas McGregor gave him a splendid character.

44. ———. Letter to Breck, Major Samuel, 2 June 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4:#41. 3-138.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to Breck, AAG, Department of California. Transmit herewith report of Target practice this post for May 1871.

45. ———. July 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1.

46. ———. Letter to Breck, Major Samuel, 6 July 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent 4: #60. 3-141.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to Breck, AAG, Department of California. About 100 Paiutes Indians under Chief O-che-ho have left vicinity this post enroute west and that while here they committed several depredations. A citizen's house near the post was broken into and robbed of 20 halters, 5 saddle blankets, 12 knives, and some cups, camp kettles and saddle trimmings. The fact being made known to me, I spoke to an Indian who could talk some English about it. He said he had some of the articles himself and showed one of the knives to the man who lost the property, who recognized them as his. I placed the Indian in confinement, telling him he would be retained until the stolen property was returned. An Indian was started for their camp and soon appeared with some of the stolen articles, saying, the remainder was taken by a Sprague River Indian, who has gone home. I released the Indian, he leaving in my possession his horse and some buck skins to be returned until the stolen property was returned. A few weeks since a citizen living near the Post drove 13 head of cattle to Cow Head Lake near where the Indians were camped. The cattle had been driven a long ways and were very footsore. In about a week he went to look for his herd, and up to date has neither found it or any trace of it. Everybody here suspects the Indians of stealing it. A few days after the cattlemen left at the lake, it rained heavily, which would obliterate all tracks made by stock on dry grounds and the owner gives this as his reason for not being able to follow them. These Indians belong to the Truckee and Klamath Reservations. Their going west causes some alarm, citizens fearing they intend joining the Indians farther west. I will send Lt. Kyle and twenty men to Big and Fall River valleys to remain a week or so during harvest time. Enclosed please find petition from Citizens of Fall River Valley.

47. ———. 1 September 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent 4:#83. 3-149.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. This morning I found two men on this military reservation within few hundred yards of post who had located themselves as squatters on public lands, saying they had been reliably informed at Land Office at Susanville that this Reservation had been thrown open for settlers. The men had brought with them some furniture and lumber to put up a house and take regular possession. This was during the night of August 31. As soon as I saw what was going on I gave the parties notice to leave, which they did. One of the men, I learn owned or was living on their land and had made some improvements on it, before military authorities took possession of it. This was the claim he made for taking possession at present. I learn that parties at Susanville have sent men here to take possession of this land.

48. ———. 1 September 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #89. 3-150.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. In accordance with General
Order No. 53, Hqs., Department of California, I have honor to report that drills in the Manual of Signals have been had at the post each Wednesday during the month.

49. ———. 29 September 1871.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4 #102. 3-153.
   Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Transmit herewith copy of Post Orders No. 34, September 28, 1871 and respectfully request its approval. Many of the roofs are badly out of repair, especially on the Cavalry stables and Laundress's quarters. The expenditure of money in purchasing the shakes will not exceed $50.

50. ———. 2 November 1871.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #125. 3-160.
   Abstract: Letter from Bernard to Comdg., Officer, Camp Warner, OR. At request of Lt. Parnell I send to your post Private Timothy Sullivan, H Troop, 1st Cavalry, a deserter from Lt. Parnelle's detachment. The prisoner is in charge of some of my men who go on pass to your post. Enclosed please find charges and specifications. The man tells the doctor that he has committed self abuse until he is almost crazy. He acts very strange at times and is a great nuisance, as you will soon learn. The citizen that brought Sullivan to this post complains of having been put to considerable trouble in bringing him here and claimed the thirty dollars reward for his apprehension, which was paid. I will forward a copy of the charges to HQs., Department of California, with an explanation.

51. ———. 1 December 1871.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #136. 3-163.
   Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Have honor to transmit herewith copy of the map of this military reservation (corrected.) The red lines show the fence made by the troops since my arrival at this post. That portion at South and East not enclosed by a red line is enclosed on South by a rancheria fence and on East by a very poor brush fence along the creek. The only buildings erected by me are the privy near the corral and the house marked "hot water bath house." Building marked "Sutter's Stone" was erected this fall by the Post Trader as a private dwelling. There are buildings marked stables and out houses on this map, that are not shown on the original. These were built before my arrival and are made of slabs from the sawmill close by.

52. ———. 24 December 1871.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4 #144. 3-165.
   Abstract: Letter from Captain Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Transmits plan of troop quarters with estimate of cost for erecting same, in accordance with instruction from your office of October 23, 1871. Material for constructing quarters in this vicinity would be saved lumber and accomp. estimate is for sufficient quantities for making framework, outside of which would be covered with boards over which would be weather boarding. Inside the quarters would be ceiled and floored. The amount for constructing the quarters as per estimate is in currency and it is believed that a set of commodious and substantial quarters of good material can be constructed for sum named. Estimate does not provide for cost of windows, locks, glass, nails, paint, etc. which articles are furnished in the quartermaster department. In the plan the quarters are divided in to four squad rooms for twenty men each, believing it to be better than one general squad room. The library or reading room, Tailor's shop, and kitched store rooms are, I consider, necessary additions for a set of quarters. The four bathrooms and four waterclosets (on for each squad room) are also important. The water closets would have boxes of earth so as to be easily removed for cleaning them. At the post the bath rooms could be consistently supplied with both warm and cold water from springs which are in the garrison. For heating, a large size box stove, as shown in center of each squad room, and dining hall. The open square in the rear of the quarters should be enclosed with a fence about eight feet high
with gate large enough to admit a wagon.
The two circles in each squad room are to represent circular gun racks to contain seventy carbines
each, made with locks, the keys to be kept in possession of non-commissioned officers in charge.
Guns could only be taken out with his permission.
A porch extends along front of the quarters.
Floor of the quarters should be raised at least two feet above the ground for ventilation. Foundation
to rest upon stone pillars place ten feet apart.
Quarters inside should be painted white, outside yellow orche.
The four squad rooms will comfortably accomodate fifty men and there are usually about ten men
sleeping outside quarters.
Amount of lumber required to complete the quarters, barrack, lockers, gunracks:
150,000 feet @ $19 per M = $2850.00
55,000 shingles @ $18 per M = $440.00
1 carpenter four months @ $124 = $500.00
1 mason, two months @ $150 = $300.00
extra duty men, four carpenters @ $10.50 per month for four months = $68.00
four months at $6.00 per month = $96.00
TOTAL $4354.00

53. ———. 27 January 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #153. 3-168.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Submit herewith plan and
estimate for erection of cavalry stables, this post. Lumber required will be about 48,000 feet,
costing $875.
Above estimate includes covering the stables with plank as clapboards, as shingles are hard to get
and are quite expensive.
Lumber used in building this stable could be sold within a few years for half it original cost should
the post be abandoned.
Present stables and corral are entirely unfit to keep stock in and are fast rotting down. The logs
used in building the corral were put up with bark on, causing them to decay very rapidly. Corral
also located in low wet ground, causing the mud during rainyweather to be from six to a foot deep.
Should authority be given to build the stables the labor can be done during coming summer by the
troop.

54. ———. 21 February 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #163. 3-169.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. In reply to your communication
February 9, 1872, in regard to erection of stables at this post I have honor to enclose herewith
agreement signed by parties owning .. Mill near this post, relating to furnishing lumbered waiting for
their pay until money is furnished for that purpose.
Should work of erection stables be delayed until July or August. I am apprehensive that winter
would be upon us before work could be completed by labor of troop alone.
As the great expense is the lumber, and the parties agreeing to wait for their pay until money can be
set aside for that purpose, I respectfully request that authorization be given to commence the work
at as early a day as weather will permit.
Since the estimate accompanying the plan for the stables was made, the sawmill from which lumber
can be had has changed hands, the present owners agreeing to furnish lumber for $15 per thousand
feet instead of $17.50 as heretofore.
Should authority be granted the necessey requisition for the lumber and authority to build will be
made after July 1, 1872.

55. ———. Letter to Breck, Major Samuel, 21 February 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 1. 3-656.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard, Comdg., to Breck, AAG, Department of California. In reply to your
communication on February 9, 1872 reerecting the stables at this post I enclosed agreement signed
by parties owning sawmill near post, relating to furnishing lumber and waiting for their way until
money furnished for that purpose.

Should work of erecting stables be delayed until July or August? I am apprehensive that winter
would be upon us before the work could be completed by labor of troops alone.

As the great expense is lumber and the parties agreeing to wait for their pay until money can be set
aside for that purpose, I respectfully request that authority be given to begin work at as early a day
as weather will permit.

Present (and new) owners of sawmill agree to furnish lumber for $15 per thousand feet instead of
$17.50 as heretofore.

Endorsement of Chief QM, Department of California, March 4, 1872. In view of prohibitians
contained in section of Act of Congress, Approved July 12, 1870. I do not recommend making any
agreement for further payment of money not yet appropriated by Congress.

Endorsement - S. Breck, AAG, Department of California to Co., Fort Bidwell, March 5, 1872.
Invites attention to foregoing endorsement.

56. ———. Letter to Breck, Major Samuel, 19 June 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4:unn. 3-184.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to Breck, AAG, Department of California. In reply to your letter of
June 11, 1872. I report as follows: Signed drills could not be had in consequence of two of the
telescope having been stolen by a deserter (Adj.'s clerk) target practice was not in ineq. scarcity of
ammunition. No scouts have been made from post, except one made by men, reprot of which dated
April 28, 1872 and duly forwarded to your Hqs. as there has been nothing to scout after. Many, if
not majority, of Indians this section of the country having been in immediate vicinity of post for
long time past and are ere at present.

Does not Special Order No. 85, Hqs., Quarters, Military Division of the Pacific, prohibit scouts
from this post except under orders from Hqs., District of Lakes or Superior Hqs.,?

57. ———. Letter to Breck, Samuel, 7 July 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter sent. 4. 3-185.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to Breck, AAG, Department of California. Have honor to renew
application made by me January 27, 1872, for erection of cavalry stables this post, when proposed
plan was submitted for action of Department Commander.

Amount lumber including covering of stables with plant as clapboards as shingles are hard to get
and expensive.

Lumber used in building stables could be sold in few years for half of original cost, should post be
abandoned.

Present stables or corrall are entirely unfit to keep stock in and are fast rotting down. Logs used in
building corrall were put up with bark on, causing very rapid decay.

Corrall also located in low wet ground, causing mud during rainy weahter to be from six inches to a
foot deep.

Should authority be given to build stables, two citizen carpenters will have to be employed. So as
to complete the work before winter. Carpenters can be employed for $110, currency per month with
one ration.

Will cost half above amount to put present stables in proper condition for the winter.

58. ———. 30 September 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5: #16. 3-193.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Reports that no signal drills have
been had at this post during month of September, on account of fatigue duty in building stables,
etc., being as heavy because of numerical weakness of the command.

59. ———. 1 June 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5: unn. 3-215.
Abstract: Letter form Bernard to AAG, Department of California. No target practice at this Post
during Month of May 1873, the troop with exception of small detachment having been in the Modoc Country during the month.

60. ———. 1 June 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5:unn. 3-216.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Report in compliance with General Orders No. 53., Hqs., Department of California, that no Signals Drills have been had at this post during the month of May 1873, the Troop with the exception of a small detachment having been in the Modoc Country during the month.

61. ———. 11 June 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent 5. 3-222.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Reports that this entire garrison requires repairing or making anew at present, but one good building in the post, the Cavalry stable. Quarters occupied by troop G were repaired last summer and are now habitable. Hospital now being repaired, but will not be a proper building for a hospital when the work is done. Officers quarters are all miserable construction, having been put up (all but one set) of sinhewn logs, the rooms are so low that in hot weather one can hardly remain in them, while in cold weather persons might as well, if not better, be in tents. Should another company come here they might as well camp in tents as to occupy any of the old dilapidated buildings now used as graneries, etc. A proper granary should at once be put up in order that the grain can be properly stored and cared for. Post should be put in habitable condition this summer and fall or steps taken to abandon it and station the troops at a post where they will have proper quarters. Location of the post regarding protection of country is a good one. A good post can be put up and troops supplied cheaper here than at any other point in northern California. Any portion of country with 200 miles of here can be reached at any season of year by cavalry and pack mules. Enclosed please find plan for proposed granery which will cost about $635.

62. ———. 29 June 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5:unn. 3-224 [ RG 98. Department of California. Letters Received. Box 28. 3-14]
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Forward herewith. Copy of Special Orders No. (blank) from Hqs., Department of the Columbia, in the field, Fort Klamath, OR, June 25, 1873.
The troops of Camp Bidwell will be in this post today or tomorrow. Order above referred to comes from Commander of different department than the one troops of this post are serving under. The order gives no authority showing why it is issued and gives no cause why it becomes necessary for issue of such orders. I do not feel that I should take responsibility of complying with this order without authority for HQ of the Division or Department in which I am serving. I enclosed herewith the only authority I have ever had for sending my troop away form the post and this communication comes from a HQ authority to give it. CO of Department of California will please instruct me as to whether I shall comply with orders of CO, Department of Columbia or not. I will forward a copy of this letter to Col. Davis at Camp Warner, OR with information that should his orders be confirmed I will pin the Cavalry column and report to its commander at once. Did I know of or could find any authority for Co., of Department of Columbia to give ordres to troosp in Department of California I should obey them at once. The march contempl. is on I should like very much to make, but feel I should be subject to trial under 50th article of war if I left my post without order from proper authority.

HQS., Military Division of the Pacific. Special Order No. 85, May 18, 1872. II. Until further orders, the Comdg., Officer, District of the Lakes, will, for the purpose of controlling necessary military operations, exercise command over the post of Camp Bidwell and surrounding country. But the usual reports and returns from that post will continue to be forwarded to Hqs, Department of
California. By order of Major General Schofield. [3-11]

HQS., Department of Columbia, in the field, Fort Klamath, Oregon. June 25, 1873. Special Orders No. 78. 1st Lt. W.H. Winters, 1st Cavalry, will proceed with Troop G, 1st Cavalry, to Camp Bidwell, CA, and assume command of that post. Upon the arrival of Lt. W.H. Winters at Camp Bidwell, Captain R.F. Bernard, 1st Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that post, and with his troop will at once proceed via Camp Warner, Oregon, and report for duty to Commanding office, Cavalry command (en route to Columbia River.) [3-12]

Letter from Bernard to Department of the Columbia, Camp Warner, Oregon. June 29, 1873. I enclosed copy of my letter to C.O. Department of California, which will leave this post on 30th inst., and answer will be received here in about 12 or 14 days, when, if I receive orders from my Department Commander to do so, I will join the column at once, but should you deem it admissible for me to wait for orders from my Department Commander please notify me and I will move at once to comply with your orders.

63. ———. 9 July 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5:unn. 3-229.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. (appears twice on the microfilm)
Forwards copy of Orders No. ___ from HQ., Department of Columbia, in the field, Camp Warner, Oregon and Orders No. 11, Hq., Cavalry Command, Department of the Columbia, Camp, South Fork of Sprague River, Oregon, July 4, 1873. The orders were received this post July 8, 1873 about 9 P.M.

64. ———. 9 July 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent. 5:unn. 3-230.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. (appeared twice in microfilm)
As nearly all deserters during past winter, Troop G, 1st Cavalry, (that took their horses with them) passed thru Pit River Country towards Red Bluffs and in that general direction, disposing of their horses in and about town of Arden, I will start in a few days with ten or twelve men for that section of country for purpose of recovering horses, as they were best horses in the troop. I deem it necessary to try and regain them.

65. ———. 26 July 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5:unn. 3-232.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. I beg leave to submit the following as my views regarding connection of Troops at this post with Department of the Columbia. While CO, Department of Columbia and Commanding District of the Lakes, have authority to order troops from this post into the field for active operations in District of the Lakes, and should movements of Indians call for it, I consider, they have authority to order the troops far beyond the limits of the District, but should Department or District Commanders either order troops from this post to Fort Colville without gaining authority or cause for issuing such an order, I would not execute it without first hearing form my immediate Department Commander while if either the Department or District Commander should give orders directing troops from this post to proceed to any point, no difference how remote, and give Indian hostilities or other good reasons as cause for issuing such an order I would obey at once and report my action to my Department Commander. While I would exercise my judgement in these cases, I would consider when operating fields or on battle field an officer has no right to question legality of order given by his General, but that it is his duty to obey the order should it cost the life of him and his command and do it with a spirit that would show that only success was intended. I am well aware that when an officer questions legality of an order he is taking a step that if proven to be wrong will cost him his commission. In the case with General Davis I did not disobey his orders, but got ready to move as soon as he would advise me that it ws his intentions that the order would be obeyed or as soon and should hear from HQs., Department of California while I say that General Wheaton's order ordering me into Modoc Country came from proper Hqs., I did not mean to convey idea that Department
Commander could not have given the same orders. I am willing and anxious to receive advise upon any subject and should I be wrong in any of my ideas concerning relations of troops at this post to Department of the Columbia advice would be thankfully received.

66. ———. 10 August 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5. 3-234.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Call attention of Department Commander to fact that there is now but 53 men in Co G, 1st Cavalry, present and absent, of this number one is confined at Alcatraz Island, one absent on DS at Benicia Barracks, one absent with Col. J.C. Davis's command to Columbia River, leaving but 50 men present, on this number CD has been forwarded for one man, which if discharged will leave but 49 men present. Of mechanics there is one carpenter, one baker, and one clerk at the post.
Number of recruits required is 31. If these men could be forwarded from St. Louis Depot to Reno, where an office with transportation could meet them and conduct them to post with but little delay. Recruits enlisted on this coast and assigned to Co. G, 1st Cavalry, has as a class proven utterly worthless as soldiers, if they do not desert or be discharged for disability they are worthless drunkards and thieves with few exceptions the records show this to be the case with men assigned to Co G. The issuing of rations to Indians this vicinity has been stopped. The manner is how they continue to beg for food shows they must either steal or suffer for food. Should an outbreak take place the few troops now here would have to remain in the garrison to protect public property here.

67. ———. 18 August 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5. 3-236.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Forwards plans for new buildings and bill of lumber and shakes, etc, for improvements and repairs at this post as recommended by Col. James A. Hardie, Inspector General (in compliance with instruction from Headquarters, Department of California, July 7, 1873)
Clear lumber, 76,170 feet @ $20 per thousand totals $1522.40. Common lumber 86280 feet @ $14 per thousand totals $1207.92.
For shakes to cover all new buildings, porches, and repairing roofs, 27936 @ $10 per M totals $279.36.
Total for lumber and shakes, $2980.75. For two carpenters @ $110 per month for six months $1320. For one carpenter @ $130 per month for six months is $780. Total for lumber, shakes, and citizen's labor, $5109.68.
The lumber can be obtained from Bidwell Mill Company two miles from post at above prices. Owners of mill are responsible men and will furnish lumber according to the agreement. They sell .. at $25 per M for clear and $15 for common to their customers, but have agreed to make the above reductions in furnishings this bill. No other rawmill within 17 miles of post. Shakes may be had at $8 ro $9 per M. They can be purchased on open market at lowest prices possible.
Lumber delivered at mill at foregoing prices and will have to be hauled by the Government. Inspector General gives opinoin that $8000 will be sufficient to put post in habitable conditions for one company of Cavalry.
Money to be expended in excess of above estimate will be for extra duty labor, oils, paints, nails, door hinges, window glass, etc. unless these articles be furnished by Quartermaster in San Francisco (which I recommend be done)
AAQM will make special requisitions for everything required that can be purchased in San Francisco at more advantageous price than here.
Work should be commenced as soon as possible.

68. ———. 8 March 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6. 3-251
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Some public lands East and South of the reservation are not patented or sold to any person and according to the following law should not be occupied by citizens without consent of military authorities and should properly be included in the lives of the reservation as it comes within the meaning of the law.
Am act to provide for the survey of the public lands of California, the granting of preemption rights therein and for other purposes. Approved March 3, 1853. Section 7 of this act provides that "and no person shall make a settlement or location upon any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post or within one mile of said post.

The land on south very good for grazing and most of it enclosed by garrison fenced land on east is gravelly and will produce little of any thing without irrigation. This land is but a few steps from the post and should be included in the reservation for purpose of preventing persons settling so near the post. Whiskey saloons are springing up around the post in prospect of its being increased. If a survey of the reservation could be made and take in the land allowed by law it would be of great benefit to the garrison. While I would re-survey the Reservation and take in all lands within lawful limits of the post, I would make provisions that no farmer owning land should be disturbed, but that the military exercise their rights and cause men that sell whiskey to soldiers keep at least a mile from post and not allow them as they now do to put up their saloons almost in the garrison.

I ask that a reservation be set aside that will place the garrison as near the center as possible without disturbing good citizens that have patents for their land.

69. ———. 8 March 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6 unn. 3-252.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Since 1st day of December last weather has been so cold and so much snow that the garrison has as it were been housed up for over three months unable to have any drills, winter has been and is yet so severe that much stock will be lost, especially in Goose Lake, and Pit River Valleys. Nearly all horned cattle that was able to travel has been driven from Goose Lake to this valley, many of them dying to cross the mountains. Loss of stock will be very heavy should severe weather continue a few weeks longer.

70. ———. 22 March 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6 unn. 3-253.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to District Attorney, Siskiyou County, Yreka. Bring to your notice fact that a murder was committed at this post on or about February 24, 1874, the deceased being one Edward Conlin, a member of CO G, 1st Cavalry. William B. Byram, member of same company is now in custody charged with having committed the homicide.

It is decided that the military authorities have no jurisdiction over crime of murder but that the offense is against the laws of the State of California and for purpose of trial only cognizale by state authorities and in order than at offense of such magnitude may not go unpunished I am instructed by Comdg., General, Department of California to request the civil authorities to take action in this matter.
Prisoner will be held in confinement awaiting his arrest by the process of civil authority, steps for which it is hoped will be taken at an early day.

71. ———. 25 March 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6 unn. 3-257
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. In compliance with instructions from Hq, Department of California, I communicated with Justice of the Peace in regard to Private William B. Byram, CO. G, 1st Cavalry, who murdered Private Edward Conlin of same company. A warrant was at once issued and this day the constable served the warrant and Byram was taken before the Justice where he was committed and ordered to be turned over to sheriff to await action of Grand Jury.
Enclosed please find application and affidavit from the constable requesting the military to assist him in safely keeping the murderer until he can travel to Yreka, county seat of Siskiyou County.
The man is now in guard house at this post.

72. ———. 3 May 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent 6. 3-264
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Unfortunately plat could not be located. Transmit herewith enclosed plat of Reservation marked Charles Venning and J. Foster are
the lands referred to in my letter of March 8, 1874. Jennings land was fired upon as Homestead April 1873, improvements a shanty and land partly fenced. Fosters land occupy this spring under what law not known improvements only a shanty. Lands east referred to in may letter March 8, 1874, are as follows. Sanders filed on as homestead May 21, 1873 living on it since 1868 as land claimed by a Mr. Seebeck, November 1871. Seebeck's claim as a homestead is claimed by Sanders to have been invalidated by Seebeck's having sold portion of the land. Improvements on this land are as follows. Sanders has home, stable, and garden. Calderwood has a house, stable and garden. Nelson has a house, saloon, stable and other out house with garden. Seebeck, one of the claimants of the land, lives with Nelson but owns none of buildings or improvements on the land. A Mr. Lieberman has a house, a shoemakers shop. A widown woman has a house. All have their garden lands fenced and cultivated. Seebeck forty acres school land located in 1870, paid for in 1873. Garden fenced. This is only improvement of Seebeck's on the land. A Mr. Bigem and Winner have saloon on this land. Joseph Rabory and J. Rabory's land. No title, no improvements other than some lumber hauled on the land. These and lands marked vacant are the lands east of the post that I have requested be included in the lives of the reservations. Sanders and Calderwood are the only persons of any respectability living on this land. Nelson who owns all the valuable property on the land is a great nuisance to the post and in fact, the person that will get drunk is robbed of what he has. Any thing a soldier would offer for sale is bough by him and paid for in whiskey. Saloon has lately been put up on the land marked Seebeck. All the horses, stables, shops, fences on the lands are not worth $3000. The other lands east of the reservation are as follows: Mrs. Ross School lands paid for improvements, horse and stable, land fenced and cultivated. Mrs. Ross pre-emption proved up and paid for land fenced and cultivated. Mark McConnaughy. School land located in 1864. Paid for November 1870. Improvements lay of fenced and used for grazing. Peter Peterson, forty acres of school land paid for in 1873 improvements. Fenced used for pasture. Peter Peterson. School lands located in 1864. Paid for in 1870, improvements house and barn lands fenced and cultivated. Robert McConnaughy. School lands paid for in 1871. Improvements land fenced and cultivated. J. Lee. Lien lands paid for improvements. House and stable. Land fenced and cultivated. Connelly homestead occupied September 1871. Improvements house and stable. Garden fenced and cultivated. J. Dagnell. House and stable. Garden fenced and cultivated. Robert Batey, pre-emption filed on March 1874, improvements, house. Jopp north of reservation filed on, proved up and paid for improvements partially fenced these lands occupied by good citizens who work and make honest living. Vacant hillside. Wood reserv. on mountain side 18 and 21. West of the flag are on mountain side. Reservation extends west to top mountain.

It will be observed that Seebeck's forty acres of school land is only portion of the land recommended to be taken that is paid for and that according to the law never should have been sold, as it is within one mile of post. It is understood between Seebeck and Sanders that which ever of them gets a title to the land marked Sanders will give and other a deed for half of the land and neither of the claimants are complying with spirit of the homestead law. Mrs. Ross's, Lee's and Peterson's are the only lands within one mile of the post that was occupied before post established.

73. 3 May 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6 unn. 3-359.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. No scouting party was sent from post during April in consequence of fatigue duties at post during month and for same reason no target practice or signal drills for same period.

74. 20 May 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6 unn. 3-268.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. In reply to yours of 15th inst., in regard to my duties as to the keeping of the command in proper condition for military duty, and
respectfully state that my letter should have read that owing to the constant drills, foot and mounted, and police duties, there have been no signal duties or target practice during the month.

75. ———. 7 June 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Sent 6. 3-270.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. To repair post for a one company garrison will cost almost as much as to make new building, that is to replace it properly. As there are orders to abandon post at Camp Warner and company there to come to this post and go in camp for the summer. Should repairs of this post be made so as to provide quarters for officers of company from Warner, there being old quarters for officers that can be repaired and with some additions be made habitable for a time. Quarters now occupied by Captain Bernard and Lt. Winters have been by these officers repaired at own expense so as to make them fit to live in for a time. All quarters in garrison we old and rotten and unfit to expend money on. About year ago estimates for the repairs of post were made and expenditures of $8000 recommended by Inspector General Hardie for repairs to post. Money not furnished and reparis never ordered to be made. So another year with very wet winter has passed, which has added greatly to the rotting of already decayed logs. An estimate in compliance with your instructions will be made as early as possible, though it will take some time to do it properly. Assistant QM in Cavalry stables for QM's animals. Granery also very much needed to prevent waste of grain.

76. Bernard, Captain R. F. 10 September 1874.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6. 3-272.
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Encloses Post Orders No. 23. The men are detailed to work upon new buildings now being constructed under direction of Lt. Winters. These men not being on duty under direction of Post Quartermaster and being employed as artifices, laborers, etc., in erection of buildings that is paid for from the appropriation of barracks and quarters. I have directed that they be paid form that appropriation. Should this not be correct please specify the appropriation from which the men will be paid.

77. Bernard, Captain R. F. 12 February 1875.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6. 3-277
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG, Department of California. Acknowledges receipt of copy of letter to Comdg., General, Military Division of the Pacific, dated War Department, Washington D.C. January 23, 1875, approving requisition for $2500, for completion of quarters at Camp Bidwell, and directing that comdg., Officer be required to see that the amount not exceed in completing buildings. In reply, beg leave to state it impossible to complete buildings now in course of erection for this amount. They comprise of two double buildings for officer quarters and two sets of company quarters and for sum named can be put in following condition.
One of double buildings for officer quarters and two sets company quarters can be made habitable, other double buildings for officers and set of company quarters will be enclosed and covered, flooring in officers quarters, chimneys completed and nearly all material purchased to make bath the latter habitable. Windows temporarily in both building as protect from weather.
The new building were commenced and carried on in completion with following instructions viz. War Department, Quartermater General's office, Washington D.C., July 20, 1874. It is observed that plans submitted differ somewhat from those recommended by Board on Revision of Regulations. Unless good and sufficient reasons can be given for differing therefrom, I recommend in case the new buildings are authorized that published plans he followed. Signed. M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General.
Following endorsement are made upon letter of 1st Lt. W.H. Winters, 1st Cavalry, addressed to Lt. Col. A.R. Eddy, Quartermaster General and Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, August 24, 1874. 1st Endorsement. HQ, Department of California, Office, Chief Quartermaster, August 27, 1874. Resp. transmitted to AAG, Department of California with following remarks, after consulting with Major General Comdg., I recommend that the new post be commenced, probable that further money can be had in future, not forgetting that money already furnished is from the appn. for construction and not for repairs. Post at Camp Warner should at once be dismantled.
It is further recommended that Lt. Winters have charge of the work. 
Lt. Winter's recommendation is concurred in. Signed A.R. Eddy, Quartermaster General, 3rd 
Endorsement. Hq., Military Division Pacific, August 13, 1874. Approved and referred to Chief 
Quartermaster, Military Division Pacific, for his information. To be returned to Chief 
Quartermaster, Department of California. Signed J.C. Kelton, Lt. Col., AAG. 

Foregoing contains authorized under which Lt. Winters commenced the work. His letter to Col. 
Eddy set forth opinion that two sets officers quarters and two sets barracks could be made habitable 
with $15,000 and could work have been commenced July 1, 1874 instead of following September 
the amounts allowed would have brought them much nearer completion than can now be done. 
In addition to the work having to be performed in fall and winter, the original estimate did not call 
for sufficient materials to complete the buildings in accordance with approved plan. Exclusive of 
the $15,000 first allowed, Lt. Winters made application for $1500 to repair or replace that amount 
necessarily expended in repairing damage done to the new buildings by horses and expenses 
incurred in rebuilding a cavalry stables, a section of which was blown down while removing. 
Instead of the $5100 used for repairs as above stated, the Secretary of War directs that the Comdg., 
Officer at Camp Bidwell be required to see that this amount, $1500, is not exceeded in completing 
the buildings. 

When the amount is expended I shall immediately direct the discharge of the citizen workmen and 
cause the AAQM to make a complete estimate of unfinished work on the buildings and transmit it 
for information Department Commander. 
To complete for occupation the two unfinished buildings I shall have nearly all materials on hand 
and paid for, two enlisted men carpenters to do the work, the mason portion of which can be 
completed after a fashion by enlisted men and as regards painting, I have to add that there is not a 
painter among the enlisted men at post. 
My opinion that no officer could have done the work at same season of year and in same climate for 
less money than Lt. Winter has and with the view of having the whole matter thoroughly 
understood, I request that an inspector be sent here to make a thorough inspection and report upon 
the new buildings and also on expediency of erecting others, as follows: 1 building for office, 1 
small stable, 1 guard house, 1 adjutant's office.

78. ———. Letter to Breck, Samuel, 20 June 1875. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6. 3-283. 
Abstract: Letter from Bernard to AAG Breck, Department of California. Upon arrival of Co. A, 1st 
Cavalry, 2nd ret. barracks will be sufficient advanced to permit company going into quarters upon 
arriving. Soon after arrival Co. A another set of officers quarters will be competed. 
I request Department Commander visit post this year. If he should, I can have conveyances meet 
him and staff at Reno. From there four days to post. More than usual accommodate where his party 
can stay every night without camping out.

Abstract: The letter is written to the Senator about a Bill for the Indians to receive land. Annie 
Bidwell felt that the Governor should give land to the Indians for numerous reasons. She used 
many examples for the Senator, such as: The need for land so that the Indians may erect a school 
for their children. She wrote of the need for schooling since there was such injustice done in white 
schools. She also wrote how responsible and dependable laborers the Indians were. She felt that 
the California Indians deserved the opportunity to have their own land with the rights included so 
that they may become a hardworking class and landowners of California.

80. ———. Letter to Mr. Shell, 28 January 1903. 
Abstract: This letter explains to Mr. Shell, Supt. of Greenville Indian School, that there are no 
'Indian tribes' in California, that Indians name themselves by the name of their village. Mrs. 
Bidwell gives the example of the Mechoopda in Chico, Ca.

Abstract: Page 25: Lt. Livergood (self) January 16, 1865. 1 Bottle pepper $.75
Page 45: Lt. D.W. Livergood January 16, 1865 "self" 1 bottle peppers $.75.
Page 49: January 12, 1864, Captain A. Starr
Page 51: Captain Doughty (self) January 31, 1865. 1 pair calf ladies shoes $2.00
Page 52: Camp Bidwell January 19, 1865 16 carriage bolts @ 20 = $3.20; 1 1/3 dozen carriage washers $1.07; 13” screw pulley $.80. Total $5.07.
Page 55: Captain J.C. Doughty 1 pair calf shoes returned February 2, 1865, $2.00
Page 69: Lt. Livergood February 9, 1865 1 can lard $2.50
Page 81: Lt. Livergood (self) February 14, 1865, 1 pair calf gloves $2.25
Page 87: February 1, 1864, Captain A. Starr
Page 88: Captain J.C. Doughty January 3, 1865 self 1 pair ladies calf shoes $2.00. Chico Light Infantry Co. much better customer than Camp Bidwell.
Page 90: February 3, 1865, Cambridge Soldier
Page 103: February 10, 1864, O.H. Cambridge
Page 107: February 12, 1864, O.H. Cambridge
Page 112: February 15, 1864, O.H. Cambridge
Page 135: February 27, 1864, O.H. Cambridge
Page 166: Captain J.C. Doughty March 23, 1865, 1 buggy whip $2.00
Page 202: Captain J.C. Doughty by McCall April 8, 1865, 1 pair pillows $4.50. May 1, 1865 - October 3, 1865. nothing pertinent.
Page 214: April 11, 1864, O.H. Cambridge
Page 474: Lbs. Spuds $14.22
Page 508: Lbs. Spuds $15.24. Tobacco $1.00; letter paper $.25; 1 dozen eggs $1.50; 1 bottle brandy $1.50; 1 pair gloves $1.75; 1 razor $1.50; 3 plugs tobacco $1.00; tobacco $1.00; 1 plug tobacco $.50.

82. Letter to Stanford, Governor Leland, 19 July 1862, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Regarding Indian depredations in Butte and Tehama Counties.

83. Letter to Evans, General L., 16 August 1864, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
84. ———. Letter to Evans, General L., 22 October 1864, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento  
Abstract: Regarding "arms for Honey Lake guards."

85. ———. Letter to McDowell, General, 1 November 1864, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento  
Abstract: Regarding Rebel and Yankee differences in Honey Lake area - need of arms in the area.

86. ———. Letter to McDowell, General, 7 November 1864, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento  
Abstract: Telegram reporting rebel flags being flown in Honey Lake Valley.

87. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 23 January 1865.  
Abstract: Letter from Bidwell to Drum. Chico. By laws of U.S. as laid down in Revised Regulations for the Army, no member of Congress can be admitted to any share or part in any contract or derive any benefit therefrom. In month of August last, I took contract to furnish troops stationed at Chico with beef. This occurred before I had even an idea of running for Congress. Nevertheless, the prohibition will attack as soon as I am legally considered a member of Congress, which I presume will be from and after 3rd of March. I would therefore respectfully ask to be relieved from said contract by date named or sooner if the disability be understood to apply to my case now. No thing could induce me to violate or infringe any law or regulations. Department Hq. referred matter to District Attorney for opinion. Delas Lake, District Att., who replied by letter to General McDowell. SF, January 31, 1865. In substance he ruled that the contract when made was valid and cannot be rendered invalid by an event which happened subsequently. Mr. B. is unquestionably bound to fulfill his contract.

88. ———. Letter to McDowell, General, 6 May 1865.  
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 29. 2-157. B017.  
Abstract: Letter from Bidwell to McDowell. Chico. Printed in War Records. Judge C.C. Bush, Shasta Co., has written me representing necessity for military aid to suppress Indian troubles in that county and advising me of a memorial in circ. to be forwarded to HQ. As I am on point of leaving home to be absent over a week, I have written Judge Bush to transmit the petition direct to you or General Wright. The Indians who are authorized of the trouble alluded to are in my judgement, the same hostile tribe which have for years been the scourge of the Sacramento Valley from vicinity of this place to Pitt River, a distance of 80 or 90 miles. They are generally known by name of "Mill Creek Indians" The number is small but they are from peculiarly of region they inhabit, capable of gr. mischief from nature of the country exposed to their ravages, the white settlements are spares and isolated. My knowledge of the Indians leads me to believe that no such thing as treaty or pacification is possible, and the only effectual remedy will be their capture and removal to some reservation on the coast or some island where their return would be impossible. But they must first be caught. The rocky and abrupt places they inhabit are such that the very paucity of their number is what renders it difficult to find them. They are never seen but as enemies, and never approach habitations but to steal and murder. They are peculiarly relentless in their hospitality. The aged and the young alike meet with same fate at their hands. A temporary campaign could do but little good. I think a force of 40 men with suitable guides, would be sufficient. But they could enter upon the task with instruction to continue as long as necessary, and even till snow drives the Indians towards the valley if they cannot be captured before. Enclosed in letter, Judge C.C. Bush to John Bidwell. Shasta, May 2, 1865. I now write to you about a matter of serious importance to our citizens and no doubt to citizens of your own county. You are well aware that numerous depredations have been committed by Indians ranging form near your place to Copper City in our country. In view of these facts I have drawn up a petition to General
Wright based upon representations of the sufferers and which I fully believe to have a company of from 30-40 men stationed as a scouting party at Black Rock on Mill Creek, who, working in unison with troops at Fort Crook, Fort Bidwell, [prob. Comp. B] and the new Ft. to beat Goose Lake, will be able to reach and punish these depredations. General, the citizens on east side Sacramento River have suffered much, and we fear will have to abandon many fine farms unless something of this kind can be done till our officers and business men will or have signed the same and citizens in the suffering districts will do so en mass, I wish you to use your influence with General Wright to accede to our wishes. Farmers have to take their families with them into the fields for safety and houses are plundered almost daily. I understand there is good feed at the spot and plenty, but most necessarily thing is men used to such life and who will go about it with spirit and the sooner the better. I hope you will answer favorably, and if not contrary for your wishes, and shall have the letter published to show our people they voted for one who had their interest at heart.

89. ———. Letter to Miss. Miller, 29 December 1894, California State Library, Sacramento. Abstract: A letter explaining that there is no such tribe as the "Diggers." He explains the origin of the term and also gives a bit of information on the tribes and tribal areas of California Indians.

90. Bidwell, John and Co. Letter to Pratt, O. C., 11 June 1864. Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 27. 2-139. P29. Abstract: Letter from John Bidwell and Co., to Pratt. Chico, June 11, 1864. Our community again threatened with Indian hostilities, which seem to have become peridoxical complaint. Parties came here two days since, report that Indians above Cherokee Flat have been committing depredations, killed one man, destroyed three houses of value $2000. Reports come from several parties taht men in that section are threatening to organize as last year, come into valley and "clean out" as they term it, all Ranch Indians. We do not fear Indian raids but do fear coming of such a gang of reckless drunken men, armed to teeth, as came here last year, threatening to burn the town, etc. Any such movement is mainly aimed at General Bidwell, and the main actos are irresponsible, reckless creatures, who, when plied with liquor are ready for anything and become far more dangerous than 10 times their number of Indians. You will pardon me for addressing you this letter and my object is this. Presuming you have influence with General Wright, I am induced to ask you, in absense of General Bidwell to ascertain if arrangements cannot be made to station a small body of Cavalry here, who would be likely to secure peace and protect both citizens and Indians from such danger as threatened us last year. Without some protection especially in absence of General Bidwell I much fear such an organized gang, as came upon us last year, would be likely to execute the threat, often repeated then and now to "kill or run off every valley Indian." The rabble committed disgraceful acts last season in shooting, in day light, in view of many families, several Indians, against whom no crime was charged. We wish to guard against repetition of such scenes and as well protect the quiet Ranch Indians here. I much doubt if these Indian disturbances will permanently cease until the valley Indians shall be removed; but when they are removed, let it be done by the Government agents in a way that shall not so alarm our wives and children and endanger the peace and safety of the community. If you will consent to use your influence with the Commanding General to secure return of Captain Starr's Co., or some other body that may be stationed a while in the region and take the steps to insure quiet, you will confer a favor on our citizens and much oblige your obt. servants J. Bidwell and Co.

the other tribes - the Cottonwood, Trinity, Klamath and Shasta Indians, have in turn been hostile since first settlement by whites. Within last months appears to have been a hostile combination of them. From our personal knowledge of from information from reliable sources we offer following statement of losses of life and property: Shasta Co., -- number of whites murdered, 40; ain't property destroyed or stolen, $100,000; Trinity County, 20 whites murdered $50,000 property destroyed or stolen; Klamath, 50 whites murdered; $40,000 prop. dest. or stolen. These losses by people of a small portion of state, have occurred within a very few months. Indians attacks becoming more bold and reckless. They enter and set fire to buildings in towns at night or they steal there. They set fire to cabins of miners while the latter are at work. They steal from the same cabins. Has been said that these acts are in retaliation for white injustice. We know from our own knowledge that such not the case. It emanates from known character of the Indians - a mischievous disposition and desire for plunder. Few first offenses by whites. Animals of miners, on which they defend for their provisions are either killed or roasted and eaten by Indians. People required to travel in companies. State of affairs can not continue. Whites must unite to exterminate Indians or withdraw. Call on Governor to demand prot. by U.S. forces. If not that, call on the military. 80-100 men, in addition to those proposed to be located at Cow Creek, properly distributed in bands of 10 or 20, along the Trinity and Klamath rivers, and always ready to serve, would probably be sufficient, for Indian usually act in small parties. When miner attempt to follow the raiders, they return to find their habitations deploiled of all valuables. Request action on pact of Governor.

Bigler to Hitchcock, April 8, 1852. Submits a letter for Hitchcock's examination from Sens. and Reps. from Trinity, Klamath, Shasta, and Siskiyou. Resumption of hostilities in north. Our fellow citizens suffering hours of predatory war, with statistics re: ruthless murder of some of them, plus value of property destroyed. Some atrocities are worthy of the cannibals of the south. They seem to cherish instinctive hatred of white men. Their hatred is transferred father to son. They have no respect for treaty stipulations. Demostrates that whites and Indians cannot live in close proximity in peace. Ult., evac. of northern counties by either whites or Indians will be unavoidable. Simple but imperative duty of Governor is to place the state in hands of Gen. Govt and the demand from it the aid and protection which the quantities of Fed. Constitution assure us we are entitled to receive. If gen. government neglects to do this our alternative will be to fight our own battles. Adequate protection has not been afforded us by the Gen. Government. Number of troops assigned for service in California has not been commens. with demands made upon them. The mountain Indians, "whose activity, sagacity, and courage has never been surpassed on the continent of America, are untamed and unconquered. Number of citizens sacrificing hours of predatory war, with statistics re: ruthless murder of some of them, plus value of property destroyed. Some atrocities are worthy of the cannibals of the south. They seem to cherish instinctive hatred of white men. Their hatred is transferred father to son. They have no respect for treaty stipulations. Demostrates that whites and Indians cannot live in close proximity in peace. Ult., evac. of northern counties by either whites or Indians will be unavoidable. Simple but imperative duty of Governor is to place the state in hands of Gen. Govt and the demand from it the aid and protection which the quantities of Fed. Constitution assure us we are entitled to receive. If gen. government neglects to do this our alternative will be to fight our own battles. Adequate protection has not been afforded us by the Gen. Government. Number of troops assigned for service in California has not been commens. with demands made upon them. The mountain Indians, "whose activity, sagacity, and courage has never been surpassed on the continent of America, are untamed and unconquered. Number of citizens sacrifice to the neglect of the Gen. Government is being augmented everyday. Decisive interposition of that Government is now being asked..." Asks Hitchcock as repres. of gen. government in California to arrest hostilities and to secure to us the blessings of a permanent peace. If Hitchcock has not the troops to do this, but will assure Bigler that the gen. Government will pay their expense. Bigler will call for volunteers to do it. Bigler to Hitchcock, July 3, 1852. Encloses letter from Walter Van Dyke, Dist. Atly. Klamath Co., Orleans Bar, June 23, 1850. Mr. Palmer, miner, murdered by Indians, and people Klamath Co., have been compelled to defend themselves. Measures to defend these people should be speedily devised and promptly carried out. Bigler urges upon Hitchcock necessity of protecting people of the north. Leaves to Hitchcock the selection of points of Klamath and Trinity rivers where troops should be stationed. Points to heavy debt of state, incurred in defense because gen. government failed to furnish the forces needed to do so. Asks Hitchcock's immediate attention to problems in the north.

Letter from Bigler to Hitchcock, Vallejo, July 31, 1852. Have received several communication from citizen of Siskiyou Co. urging in strong terms sending force sufficient to protect them against Indian aggressions which they affirm occur almost everyday. Hope you will order Major Fitzgerald with the Dragoon to proceed to Yreka with as little delay as possible.

92. ———. Letter to Coates, Thomas H. and 58 others Citizens of Siskiyou County, 24 July 1852, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.

Notes: Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
Abstract: Governor says is sending troops for protection against Indians as requested (see letter from Citizens of Siskiyou County "to His Excellency Governor Bigler, Sir," Letters 1852 NE Cal).

93. ———. Letter to Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen, 31 July 1852.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 4. 1-63. C-36
Abstract: Letter from Bigler, Governor of CA, to Gen. Hitchcock, Vallejo. Has received several communications for Siskiyou County urging in strong terms necessity of pending to their relief force sufficient, to protect them against Indian aggressions which they affirm occur almost every day. Trusts it will order Major Fitzgerald and the Dragoon to proceed to Yreka City with little delay as possible. Re disturb. in vicinity of Fort Miller will address him in a few days.

94. ———. Letter to Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen, 21 March 1853.
Abstract: Letter from Gov. Bigler, to Brig. General Hitchcock. Copy sent to Col. Wright. Yours of March 17 has just been received. Indians have assembled at various points on the trail from Shasta City to Yreka to attack and plunder trains passing over that route. An escort, as suggested in your letter, I have no doubt, is necessary and if prop. organized so as to pursue and chastise them in their fastnesses, if required, would render travel over that route perfectly secure and in short time free the country from their depredations. Hopes this plan will be carried out without unnecessary delay.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Regarding arms for citizens for their protection from hostile Indians.

Abstract: Indian properly inhabit Scott Valley, have since death of their old chief, more than a year ago, been divided into several small bands under separate chiefs and are so scattered in the valley and surround mountains as to render it impractible to obtain their use number without much delay. No warriors in Scott Valley, 60; women, 20; children about 40. There is small band on Klamath River, under petty chief called Bill and 60 warriors of Jack's band, who live in vicinity of Shasta Butte. Whole number of warriors in vicinity Fort Jones, I conclude to about 150. The Pit River, Cloud River and Modoc Indian these numerous and warlike are within easy distance of Scott's Valley and have, I understand, threatened to attack the settlers, who hold them in great fear, so much so, that during the temporary absence of the troops at this post in January last, preparation for defense in the event of attack were made. I have no reason to believe there are any grounds for this fear.

The disposition of the Indian of this valley, belonging to the Shasta tribe, I regard as remarkably peaceful, and if protected from outrage in part of ill-disposed whites, by kind treatment, any presents, they can be kept quiet. I deem the speedy removal of these Indians to a reservation quite practicable and desirable. During past winter they have suffered hunger. The valey is thickly settled and is being cultivated. Game has been so hunted whites as to render it wild, so that Indian unable to kill much with arrows, and it difficult for them to secure powder and ball. I have given them temporary relief at the fort, but there being an Indian agent in the valley I have not regarded it my province to afford them as much assistance and should otherwise have. They are anxious for ground to cultivate and tell me they would go anywhere if assured of being cared for. Warriors of Shasta tribe are almost all armed with good rifles which they keep in fine order and use with much skill. This fact, their courage, the mountain terrain, lead me to think war with them would be "tedious and expensive."

Disposition of settlers vicinity of the Fort Jones good, but as everywhere in California scoundrals are glad for opportunity to fire upon an Indian, when it can be done safely to themselves. Animosity towards Indians is fostered by a trifling little paper, printed in Yreka, which has repeatedly advocated extermination of Indians, except that Indians receive prot. hands of the troops, and I
think there will be a war during coming summer, in which I think it highly probable that the Indian of Pit River, Cloud River, Rogue River and Klamath River will combine, if care can be taken to protect them from white aggression, no difficult need occurs. Having received intimidation from Indians on Klamath River, against whom we were employed in June last, that they are anxious to place themselves under my protection, I shall start for their ... with an interpreter next Tuesday. If I find them willing to move I shall bring them here, where by hunting and slight assistance from Subsistence Department I shall maintain them until I received instructino sfrom you as to dispose to be made of them. If they remain where they are the citizens of Cottonwood are almost certain to get into difficulties with them. If Mr. Beale can visit this section of California at this time, his presence would be of much service. I would respectfully request that the General inform him that the Shasta Indians can be moved now with more ease than at a future time.

97. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 18 March 1854.
Abstract: Reporting on state on command, number of buildings, etc. Fort Jones garrisoned by Co. E, 4th Inf., incl. present and absent, 4 offices, 7 nco, and 24 privates, plus pardoned deserter of Co. K, 4th Inf., the Captain and 1 subaltern on DS, one private sick and absent. Present condition of health of command good, but many are liable to return of chill and fever contr. last summer. Four privates sick this morning. Discipline good; clothing, arms, accoutraments, good and in good order. Supply of clothing good and ample. Arms sufficient for present strength, but would ned augment if recruits to be received did not bring their own arms. 19 muskets returned from Jacksonville, where issued last summer to vols., have been ret'd. These I issued to citizens of Cottonwood who fear attack and say they are otherwise defensless. I can retrieve thm but no doubt whether they are good enough to be issued.
All buildings on post, nine in number are all public, of which seven are of unhewn logs and two of rough boards. Two of the log buildings, two rooms each, are occupied by officers. One log building as company quarters and messroom, a fourth log building as lawndress quarters and guardhouse, fifth as hospital. The other two are kitchens to officers quarters. The two frame buildings are Subsistence and Quartermaster storehouses, stabled granery. The log houses, daubed with mud, good roofs and floors, except the one in which the guardhouse it, which has not floor and a bad roof, are quite comfortable. With present force at the post, are barely sufficient in size and number. The frame buildings are much the best at the post.
Public property at post include one springs and rammer for howitzer, two mountain howitzer, one tar bucket, one gunner's hoversack, 13 mountain howitzer spherical case shot, 100 friction nubs, t colt's revolving pistorls, 8 pistol powder flasks.
Supplies: unspecified amount barley and hay, paper, envelopes, quills, lead pencils, red and black ink, sealing wax, steel pens, clipboards, 1500; 300 boxes, feet of; 684 ft. mixed lumber; 52 window sashes; 2 adzes, 1 anvil, 24 augers; 10 auger handles; 12 awls; 2 broadaxes; 21 chopping axes; 7 axe handles; 3 hand axes; 4 pickaxes; 91 saddle blankets; 41 horse blankets. 2 breast straps; 5 riding bridles; 3 blind bridles; 1 Dragoon bit; 3 blind bridles; 1 smith's bellows; 2 water buckets; 2 horse brushes; assorted blacksmith tools; 1 compass; carpenter tools; nails; 15 lb. putty; cordage; saddler's tools; 4 riding saddles; shovels and spades; 2 wagons; 9 water hogs; assorted drugs; 3200 lb. pork; 173 lbs. ham; 62 lbs. of bacon; 13400 lbs. flour; 40 lb meal; 183 lb. hard bread; 21 bu. beans, 17 lb. rice; 40 lb. coffee; 350 lb. sugar; 42 gal. vinegar; 42 lb. candles; 130 lb. soap; 2.5 bu. salt; 120 lbs. apples; 60 gal. pickles.

98. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 27 April 1854.
Abstract: Requests supply Indian presents, if post is not to be broken up coming summer. Presents are for quiet and well-disposed Indian in vicinity. Blankets, shirts, axes, or hatchets to be given to the chief men among them. I think the confidence they now have in the troops can be so strenghtened as to give us much beneficial influence. For past month nearly all of the Shasta tribe, nearly 200 of them, encamped at this fort. By kind treatment I have made some progress in gaining their confidence and have receieved voluntary promises from all of the bands to refrain from molesting the whites I have told them that you have directed that so long as they behave well they
shall be protected an kindly treated but that they shall be punished for any depredations they may commit. I told them I expected you here this summer. They expressed themselves as very anxious to see you and assure you of their friendly disposition. They made me promise I would inform them of your arrival here. I think your visit would be productive of much good, should you cause some of the best class of Indians presents to be sent here and distributed before your arrival, and to be distributed by you on your arrival. The Chief "Bill" against whom Captain Smith, 1st Dragoon was operating last January, has come in with portions of his band twice to see me and says he is anxious to be at peace with the whites. In his case, as in most Indian difficulties in this country he was outraged by the whites in the first instance. I am sure all Indians in this section of country will remain quiet unless some white men make a wanton attack on them, in which case they have promised to inform us before taken any steps to avenge themselves and have already done so in one instance, when on e of them had been captures and taken to Cottonwood, from which place he was returned to his people by the prompt interventino of Mr. Rosborough, the Indian Agent, he having committed no offense. Would like to known whether Supt. Indian Affairs proposed to move them to lower California I could prepare them to go. One or two of the chiefs should accompany the agent to the Tejon Pass. A favorable recomm. by a chief would move the whole, despite the fact that they are not generally willing to leave this part of the country.


Abstract: Lt. Bonnycastle to Wool. Fort Jones. Reports murder of Mt. Shasta Indians by whites. On about 12 inst. I was informed by an Indian encamped here that outrage had been attempted on a white women living between Yreka and Klamath River during absence of husband by Indian called "Joe" of the Shasta tribe. The Indians had been prevented from accomplishing purpose by arrival of some white men, on whose approach he fled. I immediately send Lt. Good to inform Bill, Shasta chief, that I require unconditional surrender of Joe, so that he might be punished. Lt. Hood, with Indian agent Rosborough, made my demand known to the chief. Bill tried to extract promise that Joe not be hung and expressed anger that this offense had been committed. I had directed Lt. Hood to req. Uncondiditonal surrender for two reasons. I wished to test the protestations of friendship I had from these Indians, and intendeing as I did to hand him over to e tried by civil authorities, I could not answer for his being punished strictly according to law. Aftr some hesitations, Bill promised Joe would be deliverered to fort in two days. When tow days had passed without hearing from Bill I started from Fort with all force at my disposal to compel Joe's surrender. On reaching Yreka my camp was visited by wo of the principal Indians of the Scott's Valley band, who expressed themselves very anxious that Joe be given up and tried to obtain promise from us he would not be hung. I refused. But if Joe should be surr. before I reached Klamath River, I would return to Fort Jones satisfied. Cros the river to get him. I said to them that I would hold the tribe responsible for the misconduct and that I should engage the warriors of a large band of De Chute (Oregon) Indian to aid me in catching and punishing them. Early next day I resumed my march without further communication with there Indian before having marched ten miles I was overtaken by an old Indian, former Shasta Chief, and three other Indians, all mounted.Old Chief wanted me to go with him to see that women had not been hurt. It was difficult to make thim understand that the intention was culpable whether successful or not. The Indians could not see why I spoke of the offense as being such magnitude when their squaws are rundown, sometimes by men on horseback, trapped. Having ascerted where I intended to camp that night, Getting me to promise I would wait there for his return the next day the old man and other Indians pushed on for the Shasta camp in the mountains, promising before he left that Joe would be given up the next day. I encamped at willow Spring a few miles form the klamath, where I proposed to remain until next evening in orer to give Bill every chance of rem. at peace with us, but just at dark messangers from Cottonwood arrived with the information that at noon that day a pack train had been attacked on the Siskiyou mountains, one man having been killed, the other having barely escaped.

The Siskiyou range being the country thru which Tipsee Tyee and his Rogue River band roam, I at once conceded that he had attacked the train and this being a place at the intersection of almost all citizens of this section of country. I decided to follow him in hope I would be able to catch and punish those Indians guilty of the murder.

My promise to await the Shasta Indian and the nec. prep. for quick movement, previous my leaving
until mid-day, when the Shastas not having arrived, we started for the Siskiyou, having our pack animals under guard and every man carrying ten days rations of bread and pork, that night we reached nearly the top of the mountain. From Willows Spring I sent Lt. Hood back to Yreka to inform Sem-tis-tis, Chief of the De Chutes of my being called off in another direction and early morning of 18th we overtook him at point where the murder had been committed, accompanied by some 98 of the De Chutes, well mounted and anxious to aid in capture of Tipsha. These Indians having made a long march contrary to my wish, I had to remain that day on the mountain with them that their horses might rest and graze. Daylight on 19th took the trail of Tipsha, we marched more than 25 miles, mostly over very rough country. The de Chutes, being well mounted and riding with practiced eye, detected signs of the retreating Indians where but few whites could have. By the signs, the De Chutes asserted that six Indians were engaged in the murder. By late afternoon we reached point where signs indicated that the Indians had recently encamped, and halting, spies were sent out, who on return reported that two Indians had gone off in direction of the cave on Klamath and that one Indian, afoot, had been traced going up the valley. Quite recently, after the Indian with the mules, this Indian, they believed, to be one of some adjunct trive, who having come to us at which we had halted and finding it deserted was returning home. The direction taken by the Indians with horses, inducintg us to believe that the Shasta tribe had participated in the murder. I determined to pursue them and to inflict severe punishment. Following their trail we encamped that night and moved on toward the cave at daylight. About 10 a.m. the De Chutes scouts discovered Shasta camp. We hurried forward, expecting to engage them before they could gain their stronghold. On reaching the brink of a tall bluff, opposite another on top of which was Shasta camp, we were hailed by an American who called out that Captain Goodall was with the Shastas and wished to see me. Supposing he was there to inform us that Joe and that he knew nothing of my having tracked the murders of the packer to their camp, I told Captain Goodall to come over to me. However, on reaching me he informed me that Tipsha had come into Shasta camp about 36 hours before and had proposed, after telling of the murder he had just committed, that they should join him in waging war on the whites, and that instead of agreeing to this, the Shasta had killed Tipsha, his son and his son-in-law, the 4th Inf., with him escaping, being doubtless the Indians whose tracks the De Chutes had seen that evening before. Captain G. further stated that these Indians were anxious to remain at peace, that the Indians, Joe, had been brought in about two hours after I left my camp at the willow Springs, where I had promised to wait, and had then gone to Yreka where he remained two days, when he had returne with him to the Shasta camp, that immediatedly on Tissha, two Shasta Indians had brought his scalp, with that of his son to Yreka. To prevent my attacking them when Tipsha's trail should have led me to their camp, when by authority of the Indian Agent he had come in. Sending my compmany and the De Chute Indians to find a camp, accompanied by Lt. Hood, the Chief Sim-Tis-Tis and one or two others, I passed onto the Shasta camp where I was received by the Indian with every demonstration of confidence and friendship. With expressing my approbation of their course in killing Tipsha, I demanded that the horses takn from him and they boy Joe should be given up to me, to which they gave prompt assent, and Captain Goodall volunteered to bring Joe in with him the very day, to which under the circumstances I agreed. Having talked with them for some time, assuming them of my friendship as long as they behaved and advising them to come in, and have to work, so I told them to catch up the horses taken from Tipsha, as I wished to take them with me, this was done at once, and, afer, at their request, giving them a paper requesting that they might not be molested by the whites, and mounted and informed my company in camp, from which we moved that night to the Klamath and on the next day camping beyond Yreka. I rode into town to make an arrival with Mr. R., as to disposition of the Indians, Joe, when he should be brought in by Captain Godall. On reaching Mr. R.'s home I found Captain G had just arrived ther and to my astonishment and regret, he had neglected to bring in Joe. He gave several excusses for his mission, but deeming none of them sufficient, I spoke very plainly to him of his violation of a voluntary promise and tol dhim that having started out to get Joe, I was determined to have him, even tho I was compelled to retrace my steps and Captain G, who had omitted to bring the Indian in with him, not thinking of the importance attaking to his voluntary surrender, admitted his error and told me he would start back that night and get him. The Indian agent, having given to Captain G. authority him to bring in Joe, he started the same night with Chief Bill, who was in Yreka, for the Shasta camp, I returned with my command to Fort Jones. Captain G.
knowing that both the agent and I desired the Shasta Indian to come into Scott's Valley, determined
without my knowledge to induce the whole band to come in at once. On his way to camp he
unguardedly stated his intention in conversation with several white men. When he reached the
Shasta camp the band readily agreed to accompany him to Fort Jones, and on morning of 24th they
all started, some 60 men, women and children. Reaching the Klamath ferry on the same afternoon
they camped some 200 yards above ferry. On arrival opposite the ferry, they saw four white men
with the Da Chutes Chief Sem-Tis-tis, the latter of whom had that same day promised me dolemly
not to molest the Shastas, advancing to the water's edge on the opposite shore with rifles, Captian
G. at once seeing that the Indians were to be attacked, told them to run and called to the whites not
to fire, that he was acting by authority. Five of the Indians with him ran; the Chief, Bill, being lame,
was unable to do so. They were all fire into, both by the whites on the opposite shore and by others
on the same side of the Indians. They were completely
surrounded by whites of the De Chutes who had been hired to engage in this villainous affair. Chief
Bill was severely wounded at the first fire, two other Indians were killed and two escaped, very
badly wounded. A white man named M.C. Stuart went up to Bill to scalp him, while yet alive, but
Bill struggled with him and took his knife. Then this man, after having beat him about the head with
his pistol, shot him several times, after which he was scalped by a man named Brickey, I
understand; when not yet dead he was thrown into the river. Most of the Indians having escaped
into the adjacent Chapperal, where they lay concealed. The whites begun a search for them, during
which an Indian from behind a bush fortunately shot and killed a white man named McKarrey. The
De Chutes, who had not done much toward killing the Shastas, plundered their camp, stealing four
children, six or seven horses and several guns. One of them I am informed, at the instigation of
Brickey, indecently mutilated. One of the murdered Shastas. Afterwards the band started with their
plunder, for Rogue River. Before dark some evening the Shastas who had escaped, came opposite
the ferry house and calling the Cottonwood men cowards dared them out to fight and invited with
these men declined, preferring the shelter of a heavy log house on which the Indians, fired repeatedly
for more than an our. Captain G. came to Fort Jones at once to inform me of this cowardly and
brutal murder on Port of Whites. With Lt. H., I started for Cottonwood for purpose of obtaining such
information as might enable me to bring the whites to punishment and by sending Lt. H., on to Fort
Lane to recover the children stolen by the De Chutes for the Shastas. I ascertained particulars of
these murders to those already stated, but could obtain the names of only three whites involved.
They are Brickey, McStuart and E. M. Geiger. Mr. R. accompanied me and made every effort to
obtain information for purpose of bringing the murders to trial. We should have obtained writs for
the three men named, and Judge Peters of the district court, who took a warm interest in the matter,
would have caused a grand jury to be summond that they might be indicted, had Mr. R. and myself
not been perfectly well aware that in this section of the country action of this nature would only
result in the escape of the guilty parties, the greater number of the populace regretting, not that they
have among them such scoundrels, but that since the assassination of the Shastas was attempted, it
had not been completely successful. The Shastas vowed vengence against all the whites, and I
feared that innocent persons living on farms within thier reach might be made to suffer for the acts
of those who sought immediately in town of Cottonwood. I have explained matter to the Indians
camped here during the winter and told them that I had sent to recover their stolen children and
that I would make every effort to have the guilty whites punished. I told them that the soldiers and
many white citizens were friends to them.
That if I had known they were coming in I would have been at the ferry with a party of soldiers to
protect them, and that I wished them to retaliate only on those men who participated in the murder
of thier chief, that if they killed no other whites I would have nothing to say. From this act of
treachery I feared that any influence might have with those Indians, any confidence which my
treatement of them might have inspired, was all lost, but much to my surprise and gratification, the
night before last, just after my return from Cottonwood, two of the Shastas, one a boy, brother to
the murdered chief, came to Yreka and send word to Mr. R. and myself, that they wished to talk to
us. We had a long talk with them. They stated that they knew the men who had attacked them, that
they were satisfied that all whites were not treacherous and finally promised to endeavor to induce
the remainder of the band to come to Fort Jones. Mr. R. fed them, made them some presents and
took them under his protection, as in Yreka there are white men who would murder there two
unarmed Indians, if they could do so with safety. The Shastas are to send him word if they will come here, and in care they wish to do so, I shall have a party of soldiers protect them on their way, as I should have done before that they intended coming in. Captain Goodall deserves the highest praise for his constant and humane efforts in behalf of these Indians, by which he has lost much time and money, and he has rendered himself unpopular with the vagabond mass of the community. It was important that the attempted to bring the Indian in just when he did, or that intending to do so, he should have avowed to whites, but he had not arrived at the same just opinion of the character of the mining populace as that which had already in me some months since, when with the same object in view, I took care to have a party of Indians at the ferry, Mr. Geiger proposes leaving for the Atlantic states on one of the steamers leaving San Francisco on the 15th of June, and I would respectfully suggest that if possible he be arrested in SF, to be tried there before the U.S. Court. I shall endeavor to send an affidavit with reference to his participation in the murder by the next express. This is the course to be preferred by Mr. R. with reference to the other men engaged in the matter so soon as he can get their names. I would respectfully call attention to guarantee their safety while Mr. Goodall was acting with the written authority of the Indian agent, and by that the most severe measures may be taken against the murderers. In conclusion, I feel called upon to express my admiration of the firmness and energy of Mr. R., the Indian Agent, with reference to this murder and to express a hope that he may be promptly supported by the Supt. of Indian Affairs in his efforts to bring the murderers to justice. With reference to the first portion of this communication, the pursuit of Tipsha Tyee over a rough mountainous country, making long and fatiguing marches, the energy and zeal of Asst. Surg. Sorrel, Lts. Crook and Hood, and of the men of Co. E, 4th Infantry is gratefully reported for the information of the Commanding General.

100. ———. 15 July 1854.
Abstract: Enclosed charges against men of Co. E, 4th Inf., and requests courtmartial for desertion.

101. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 3 March 1856.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:422. 2-270. 422/423
Abstract: Letter from Bonnycastle, AAC, HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia to Brevet Major Wyse, Comdg. Fort Reading. Comdg. General directs me to say he has received your communication relating to removal your Co. to some more healthy position that Fort reading. The order which you have probably received directs you to take the Field Against Rogue River Indians will render selection of another position unnecessary until next year. By time you have finished the campaign it will be too late in the season to commence building winter quarters. Therefore it is expected that you will return to Fort Reading.
In meantime the Gen-desires me to say that measures will be taken to protect the buildings and public property at that post, and that either an officer or agent will be sent to receive it.

102. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 17 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 "troops against the Modocs."

103. Box, Reuben P. Letter to Mrs. Gertrude A. Steger, 19 June 1944.
Notes: File Number 101-06.2 U.S. Department of the Interior, Lassen Park
Abstract: A treaty between the Hat Creek Indians and the U.S. Government - was it ratified or recorded. Author relates a story of the meeting between a troop of calvary and Sharehead at Government Well when informant was small child.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: "I take the liberty..." Reports burning of homes and killing of settlers by Indians near Red Bluff and asks for assistance.

105. Breck, Major Sameul. 5 October 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-651.
Abstract: Letter from Breck, AAG, Department of California to CO, Camp Bidwell. Informs CO that Department Commander directs that no grain will be transferred to Camp Warner "unless the exigencies of the service render it necessary, except in accordance with instructions from these Headquarters or from the Chief QM of the Department."
States that funds for supply of Camp Warner are furnished to Comdg., Gen of Department of the Columbia and not to this Department.

106. Breck, Major Samuel. 15 October 1870.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-632.
Abstract: Letter from Breck, AAG, Department of California to Co., Camp Bidwell. General Comdg., Department directs that you cause to be surveyed and mapped as well as means at your disposal will penit a tract of timber land, amounting to one square mile from the unoccupied and unentered land of that description most convenient to your post, with view to obtain therefrom the supply of fuel for post. Plat of this will be forwarded to Washington soon as received there HQs., with rec. that it be declared as a reserv.

107. ———. 20 September 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-650.
Abstract: Letter from Breck, AAG, Department of California, to CO., Camp Bidwell. Report that the action of the Co., Camp Bidwell in regard to a recent attempt of citizens to settle on the military reservation has been approved by the Department Commander.

108. ———. 17 July 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-662.
Abstract: Letter from Breck, AAG, Department of California to CO, Camp Bidwell. Authorizes stabling for cavalry horses and employment of citizen carpenters at wage not to exceed $110 per month, currency, for three months. Cost of 48,500 feet of lumber not to exceed $750. Shop for blacksmith and farrier will be a detached building and will be at sufficient distance from stables and other buildings so as not to commumerate fire.

109. ———. 31 October 1872.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-665.
Abstract: Letter from Breck, AAG, Department of California to CO, Camp Bidwell. Authorizes purchases of 3000 feet lumber and 25,000 shakes at cost not to exceed $270 for the whole completion of stables.

110. ———. Letter to Bernard, Captain R. F., 16 July 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-681.
Abstract: Letter from Breck, AAG, Department of California to Bernard, Commanding Camp Bidwell. In reply to your letter of June 29, enclosed copy of Special Order No. ___ Department of the Columbia, "in the field." directing you to proceed at once, via Camp Warner, with Troop G, 1st Cavalry to report to Commanding Officer, Cavalry command en route to the Columbia River, asking instructions in regard thereto. Major General Commanding me to say that you appear to be under a misunderstanding of the military principles governing in the case, it being entirely inconsistent with military subordination, to suppose that a District Commander could have authority to order movements of troops, which his Department Commander did not at the same time possess, in the case however, neither the District Commander, nor the Commanding General, Department of the Columbia, was authorized to issue the order referred to, General Davis probably from not having copies of the orders, misunderstood the relations in which your command stood to Department of the Columbia. It would however, be better in such a case to obey the order received
from Commanding General of the Department of the Columbia, and report your departure to there 
HQs, leaving the Commander of the Division to rectify matters; the instructions have however, 
since been modified of which you were daily advised.

111. ———. 20 July 1875. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-691. 
Abstract: Letter from Breck, AAG, Department of California, CO, Camp Bidwell. With reference to 
your letter 4th inst. requesting to be informed if under General Order No. 3, of 1874, these HQs it 
will be necessary to obtain authorization of Department Commander before making details of extra 
duty men in present fiscal year the commanding General directed me to inform you that such details 
can only be made when authorized from these HQs.

112. ———. 13 November 1875. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-693. 
Abstract: 1st Endorsement, Breck, AAG, Department of California. Respectfully reffered to CO, 
Camp Bidwell. Rolls have been prepared and founded to Captain Twen? 12th Infantry as soon as 
they are returned properly signed, steps will be taken for payment of his claim for ten months extra 
duty pay in 1874. The papers in regard to the claim for four months extra duty pay in 1873, it is 
understood, were forwarded to the Treasury through Hqs., Department of the Platte, and it is 
presumed will be paid in due course. If it should not be paid in a reasonable time, it would be 
proper for Private Smith to call attention to the matter. 
Extract from Inspectors Report of Lt. Col. Roger Jones, AGG, of Camp Bidwell, dated October 25, 
1875. 
The only complaint made to me by the enlisted men of the command was made by Private Charles 
Smith, Co., G, 12th Infantry, who thinks extra duty pay covering a period of fourteen months is due 
him for carrying the mail from Ross Fork to Fort Hall, from March 1 to June 30, 1873, four months, 
and from September 1, 1874 to June 20, 1875, ten months. 
He says he has several times signed receipt rolls for the first four months, but has never been paid. 
Lt. King and Von Schrader were in QMs of the post during the time referred to.

Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster. September 1887 - August 1893. Page 38. 4-435. 
Maximum number of enlisted men that each barrack building will comfortably accommodate 
allowing 500 cubic feet air space for each man, 57 men; allowing 800 cubic feet per man, 35 men. 
Height of dormotory ceilings, 10 feet.

114. ———. 13 January 1890. 
Notes: Letter sent by the Quartermaster. September 1889 to August 1893. Page 45. 1-436. 
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Brett, 2nd Cavalry, AAQM, to Chief Quartermaster, Department of 
California. Guard house took fire and was consumed morning of 9th inst., Defective flue 
ascertained by bodies of officers. No building at post suitable for guard house.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4-176 
Abstract: Letter from Browne to Gale. Receipt of your letter tendering me position of custodian of 
post and military res. is duly acknowledged. 
I accept the position subject to the terms and conditions contained therein.

Abstract: Letter from Buell, AAG, HQ, Department of the Pacific, to Bohrer, William Ritchie, and 
others, Yreka, Siskiyou County. The Gen. Comdg. Department has received your communication 
requesting establishment of a military post in your vicinity. He directs me to reply to you that the
necessary employment of troops at other points will render it impossible to comply with your request at this time.

   Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
   Abstract: Burl reports to Henley that talk with General Kibbe leads him to believe an attack on Hoopa Valley eminent. Went to valley and told Indians of danger if gave shelter to hostile Indians or strayed from valley. Fears general war if Hoopas attacked.

118. Burt, Major A. S. 29 February 1884.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #293. Yes #29. 3-429.
   Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. This day I made an examination of subsistence stores on hand this post and find nothing that is liable to accumulate.

119. ———. 31 March 1884.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #38. 3-430.
   Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Troops have been employed performing usual garrison duties during month. Inclemency of weather - no target practice or drill. One non-commissioned officer and two privates armed and equipped proceeded by stage to Alturas on 12th and return to post 14th inst. as escort to Major Creary, Paymaster, U.S.A. One of the escort was necessary delayed day and a night owing to condition of roads between Alturas and Cedarville and the meager transportation furnished. One four mule ambulance furnished Paymaster to Cedarville on 16th and returned to post on 17th inst., Captain Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Infantry, escorted by two non-commissioned officers proceeded to Alcatraz Island on 24th inst., having in charge two general prisoners, sentenced by GCM Orders No. 23, Department of California, CS. Under authority from Hqs. Department of California, March 6, 1884 one four mule ambulance and one four mule spring wagon left post 20th inst., to proceed to Reno to report to 1st Lt. R.P.P. Wainright, 1st Cavalry, returning from leave.

120. ———. 31 May 1884.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #62. 3-433.
   Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Troops of the post have been employed in the usual garrison duties and particular attention has been given to drills, Co. and battalion. The companies were organized into four companies by dividing into platoons, Sergeant acting as Captains, Lt. Wainwright and Scott, 1st Cavalry, acting field officers, thw whole under post Commander. Drills were held 15 to 20 min. at retreat and all enlisted men req. to be present, especially a few specifically excused. Result highly satisfactory. Cavalry and infantry held target practice on alternate days, twice a week. As a rule the mornings have been given up to strictly military practices with but two or three exceptions the general fatigues has been for from one hour and a half to two hours, in the afternoon the men have had from five to seven "nights" in.. only one patrol post at night, and sentinels only in charge of prisoners during the day, and the non commissioned of the guard. Fatigue and police has been reduced to the least practicable limit for general comfort and maintenance of the garrison. Food of the enlisted men has been generally excellent for winter fare. On morning of 27th inst. while Co. F, 8th infantry was at target practice. Private Mahn Re was wounded under following circumstances: The Co. was divided into two squads, firing at two targets numbered respectfultly three and six. Sergeant Boyles and Private Nahmke being marker of the latter. Squad at number three having completed firing. Markers at that target were signalled by trumpet call to retire, but Private Nahmke understood the call for "retire" to include all the markers, and although distinctly ordered by Sergeant Boylan to hold on, "the signal was for number three" stopped outside his mantlet in order to pull in his target, when Corporal Stewart fired, striking Nahmke in right foot. Orders to markers are not to expose themselves under any consideration but when targets are signalled to "recall" sounded the targets are to be towards the mantlets, the danger
signal being displayed above them.

2nd Lt. W.S. Scott and one Private from Troop A, 1st Cavalry, armed and equipped proceeded by stage to Alturas on 13th and returned to Post on 15th inst. as to escort to Major John S. Witcher, Paymaster USA. Captain Thomas McGregor and one private, Troop A, 1st Cavalry left post May 9, 1884 enroute to Alcatraz Island, having in charge one general prisoner sentenced by General Court Martial Orders No. 53, CS, Department of California returned to post May 24, 1884.

Two non-commissioned officers proceeded on 19th by stage in direction of Reno in search of three deserters from Co. F, 8th Infantry and returned to post on 23rd inst. 2nd Lt. W.S. Scott, one NCO, and one private armed, equipped and mounted, left post for same purposes during night of the 19th and returned to post on 22nd inst. Lt. R.P. Page Wainwright, 1st Sergeant and 1 NCO, Troop A, 1st Cavalry left post morning of 20th and proceeded in direction of Goose Lake, CA, in search of the deserters returned to comdg., officer on 22nd inst. Attention invited to fact that as yet no has succeeded in escaping pursuit from this garrison.

Lt. Edward Lynch, 8th Infantry left post May 31, 1884 enroute to Presidio of San Francisco, having in charge musician Stubbins, Co. F, 8th Infantry, ordered to that post for medical treatment and examination.

121. ———. 1 September 1884.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #104. 3-436
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Report that troops have been employed during month performing usual garrison duties. Cavalry and infantry held target practice on alternate days twice a week. One Non commissioned officer mounted and one four-mule team left on 17th inst. for Reno to conduct detachment of recruits for this post for Troop C, 2nd Cavalry in compliance with telegram, Hqs., Division of the Pacific, August 13, 1884. 1st Lt. H.D. Huntington, 2nd cavalry, two NCO's and eight privates, mounted and one six-mule team left post 12th inst., for purpose of removing fishermen trespassers at Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in compliance with endorsement, dated Hqs., Department of California, July 29, 1884. Captain Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Infantry and one private, Co. F, 8th infantry left post on 15th inst. enroute to Alcatraz Island having in charge one general prisoner sentenced by GCM Orders, No. 65, C.S., Department of California, per orders No. 91, C.S. Fort Bidwell. Department Comdtrs. attention in invited to remarks in the matter of pack train made on inspection report. With 20 mules the post would be fully equipped for an emergency. I state this a matter of professional pride. So that my command on any occassion and hour may be able to mine as promptly as a battalion turning out to drill.

122. ———. 30 September 1884.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #109. 3-437.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. In compliance with General Order No. 6, C.S. Department of California report that range facilities for instruction in firing this post are as follows: 1. Range is 1000 yards and an excellent one; 2. Five butts, two with revolving target not used, being cumbersome heavy and difficult to handle and keep in repair. Remaining butts are two for midrange and one for long range. These are the Burt Matt double automatic horizontal sliding targets. This plan of targets is economical, requiring a carpenter and two fatigue men about three days and at cost of 14 dollars, including material and extra duty pay in its construction. Safety to markers is perfect. Shooting can practice in half the time usually occupied with firing. Officers and enlisted men pronounce it best they have seen used. A Board of officers is asked to ecom. and report upon adoption for the Army of this system of target butts; 3. Thre are no facilities for aiming and indoor practice; 4. Facilities for reloading cartridges are good. The Burt multiplying reloader is used at the post. It is simple in construction, cheep. Can be made by average carpenter. Any soldier can operate it at once without instruction. 1st Sergeant Davis Co. F, 8th infantry reloaded 100 cartridges in 8 minutes, taking empty shells lying loose in a box, inserting them in the multiplier, charging the powder and bullet, setting the bullet, and finally delivering the loaded cartridges per
load and set of the bullet. A board to report upon this multiplier for its use in the Army is requested. I rec. that lowest limit of trigger pull reduced to three pounds.

123. 2 November 1884.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #127. 3-438.

Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. In reply to endorsement dated October 23, Hqs., Department of California on Captain Spaulding's letter transmitting report report of three hours, I have honor to state as follows:

Captain S report I had with me three troop horses. An account lameness of one of my private horses I used two of them in harness, to a light cart. Other was ridden by a trooper.

One of the horses was entered on inventory for inspection on an account of chronic sore back. Sore having yielded to treatment I decided not to present the horse to Inspector. This horse not included in the three on inventory returned to me. As to the trip made by Captain S. and transportation furnished him, I have to state as follows:

Captain S. is but lately arrived here. He is senior cavalry officer and should be best informed topographically of all officers in my command.

On this trip Captain S. went to Alturas down this valley by way of Cedarville, but returned thru upper Pitt River, Goose Lake and Fandango Valley, crossing Surprise Range twice.

In the matter I acted by general orders directed that officer shall e encouraged in hunting and scouting, to inform themselves about country surrounded station. I take meaning of this order to be that certain amount pleasure shall be partial objecti to these trips.

I offer this in no sense in an argumentative way, ... that General Commanding may be assured of my good faith, and that if wrong, I may be better informed.

As this inquiry seems to point to a dereliction on my part, and in view of recent inspection of my post, I appeal to justice and good judgement of General Commanding to permit me to say a few words in explain, not in controversy.

Inspection officer has had long service and varied experience. That so many errors were found here was owning to his thoroughness. But still there are some facts about the command worthy of weight, which I wish to state, but of my respect for the good opinion of my Commanding Officer and injustice to my military pride. I

In matter of drill I hold that to drill continuously is tedious to the men and non-effective. It interferes with target practice which, as I understood present aim and policy, is made a most important military duty.

Is my plan of government I have laid off spring and fall for drilling; winter for schools and summer for target practice. I had command begin last winter with school for NCO's. By spring they were ready for outdoor drilling. Companies were drilled from Squadron to Co, inclusive. I then personally took command thru btm. movements, drilling every day weather permitting, except Sat. and Sun., April to June, when Captain McGregor Co. left post for another station. After that came target your active. Brevet Captain Spaulding reached here after the drill team and during target practice which was more than half through with.

Record will show how assiudiously the command must have worked to have made the advancement it did over previous years I speak particularly of Co. F, 8th Infantry. I made myself a sharpshooter. I cite my case, as I am supt. of rifle practice of this post and labored to be an example; and I have reason to know had its effect, also to show that I have been industrious, not careless and indifferent.

The command has built a system of rifle butts pronounced by Officers and enlisted men cheapest and bets they have ever seen.

Taking broad view, with eruptions of Captain Spaulding's horses being short in number acquired to mount his troop and that we have to depend on citizen transportation, the command can march out of this garrison in effective condition in a few hours notice.

These companeis are an well fed as any and ever saw.

Of all deserters from this post but two out of ten have not been captured I know they are well disciplined. There have been few court martials here.

Paymaster who pay here have repeatedly expressed surprise about absence of fines on the rolls. Must be remembered in this connection that a town is within stone's throw of the reservation and
men have freest access to saloons.
There are no dissensions among officers, which has not by any means been the history of the Post.
As said before, the foregoing is not intended as controversial but as a plea for the respect and
goodwill of my Commanding officer.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 2. 4-67.
Abstract: Letter from Burt, 8th Infantry Commanding, to AAG, Department of California. I have
honor to state that citizens of Bidwell have challenged, including the military, for a shooting
tournament of teams and individual matches.
The command have shown great desire to compete, officers and enlisted men, the Cavalry troops
and Infantry company wish to enter in both matches.
I respectfully request authorization to expend 975 rounds of ammunition for each company in
practice and in the matches.
1st Endorsement. J.C. Kelton, AAG, Department of California, December 19, 1884. Approved,
provided authority ammunition allowance of the companies is not exceeded.

125. Burt, Major A. S. 31 December 1884.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #4. 3-441.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. During month of December troops
this command have been employed in usual guard, police, and other garrison duties.
Recruits of Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, which joined in September 1884 were drilled in the "School of
the Soldiers Mounted," weather permitting, daily, except, Saturdays and Sundays.
2nd Lt. T.V. King, 8th Infantry, recently appointed 2nd Lt., joined his co. December 11, 1884.
Lt. King recited tactics to 1st Lt. H.D. Huntington, 2nd Cavalry and Army Regulations of 1st Lt. E.
Lynch, 8th Infantry one hour each day 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 8th Infantry drilled Lt. King in Manual
of Armies, and the setting up drill. A sergent of C Troop., 2nd Cavalry instructed Lt. King in
horsemanship.
Captain Thomas Wilhelm and Corporal John Ferris, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, left post for Alcatraz
Island December 7 in charge of a General Prisoner. After completion of this duty, Captain Wilhelm
availed himself of his leave of absence.
Corporal Ferris returned December 20.
Major Milton B. Adams, Corps of Engineers USA, arrived this post December 19 in compliance
with Special Order No. 146, C.S., Hqs., Department of California and surveyed military reservation
of this post. Major Adams left December 21.
A notable affair occurred on Christmas Day in a military point of view, contrasting the comparative
shooting merit of soldiers, citizens, Indians. Citizens of Bidwell offered a purse of $100, divided
into $75 and $25 for 1st and 2nd prizes to be shot for by teams of six.
The conditions were 200 yards, excepting any rifle, any trigger. Match was shot on Fort Bidwell
range. Teams entered were Co. F, 8th Infantry, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, two citizen teams from
Bidwell and a team of Paiute Indians. Scores were Co. F, 224; Troop C, 215; Citizens 1st, 223;
Citizens 2nd, 221; Indians, 180.
The match was shot in drenching rain and a gale of wind blowing.

126. Burt, Major A. S. 28 February 1885.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. During month of February troops of
post have been employed in Det. Services, Guard, Fatigue, and other duties. 2nd Lt. Francis G.
Irwin, Jr. transferred from Troop D to Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, per Special Order No. 30, AGO, c.s.
joined post February 2, 1885.
Has been no general target practice; a few of the better shooters have trying for Sharpshooter scores.
Corporal Ford and two privates, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, accompanying telegraph Operator this post,
proceeded on February 9 to point between this post and Lakeview, OR, to repair U.S. Military
Telegraph line, having completed this duty, party ret. February 15.
Target ground being handsomely refitted; that is, in sense of convenience. By contempl. plan each
Company will have four butts (eight targets) one butt each for 200,300, 600, and long range. By these the necessarily tiresome waits for shooters will be avoided. It is intended to lay off conventator walks to the scoring points, build benches and therin make the practice speedy and attractive.

In this connection it is asked if CO can properly institute a system of reward and penalty by some such order that poorest shooting to fill fatigue roster, always providing a just handicapping by points between shooters be made.

Present drill practice will include exhaustive skirmish movements and mounted drills with view to confident and useful horsemanship in actual conflict should occasion arise. A riding hall has been laid off for this purpose. In this connection it is as well to record fact that there is apprehensive fear of Indian trouble this season, not amongst irresponsible citizens or greedy speculators in supplies, but others of weight. I do not wish to be sensationed or appear stampeded in saying I believe there are good grounds for at least taking proper steps of preparation. Of the two I frankly confess a preference to being scared white than than one of those persons who never believe there are Indians within a thousand miles until some unfortunates under him are lost. I speak freely knowing the Department Commanders long experience will bear me out in my preference.

Transportation of this post is unfit for sudden call. The contract system has driven off the road the small freighters. We are at mercy of some one or two parties. It is as well to remember that if the contractors should be called it will be most likely at a time when the farmers are at work on their crops.

There are no facts of our surroundngs of which the Indians are unaware. All this should be well thought over.

I would like very much to have a Gatlin Gun. I have a small howitzer. I know this is likely to provoke a smile. I can stand that to gain my object - that is, readiness for Sudden and effective action what harm is done should htere never be occasion for use of those implements, but onthe contrary, if needed I can pitch out from here fitted to accomplish something. I have advocated using artillery against Indians since 1866. Captain Shurly, 27th infantry in Big Horn Country saved his command of 28 men and large train from capture (by same band that massacred Col. Fetterman) with use of piece of artillery which was kept on the road with trainer between Lt. C.J. Smith and Lt. Phil Kearny. As an ornamental representation of the Artillery Corps it lack[sic] beauty, the gunbeing drawn by two old mules driven by an infantry man, but its usefulness uwas never questioned by the command.
Court Martial and Prisoners. Unusual number of confinements and cases tried. Has been matter of considerable anxiety to me, holding that discipline of a garrison is indic. in great measure by its guardhouse.

I cannot entirely account for epidemic of military desertions. In matter of courts I differ somewhat from several of my officers and as some company commanders hold to the ... could not depart from one of my principals of Government that it is sound policy to sustain them in their commanding. After years of observations I have thought it worthwhile to try a more humane code of control; otherwise differ with me by records this post will show the experience was great measure of success. All last winter we had a most peaceful and contented garrison and creditable alike to officers and men. In two instances of D.S., Captain Spaulding and troop to Burns, OR and same officer and detachment of troops to Reno, the men behaved in manner to attract praiseworthy comment of citizens. Can be no better test of men's behavior than det. serv. However, guard house is nearly cleared and I hope I man by judicious control restrain not only military derelictions but what in my opinion are too harsh measures. Two special points I wish to make. First, I have no complaint to make about my officers, in them I am very fortunate. 2nd, do not wish Department Commander to think I exaggerated case of so small an affair as a 2nd Co. post. If I particularize the monthly history of the port it is in my sincerity of purpose. I am not bound down or weighted with responsibility.

Application for Alcatraz Prisoners. Decision on my request for two prisoners to be sent here is received. Department Commanders are sound and I can see how that perhaps my application was not judiciously considerate. I did not anticipate that I would have enough prisoners of my own, having had almost empty guard house for several months.

Target Practice. Has not been as successful as I had hoped. I am not prepared to say exactly why: perch'd expected too great results.

129. _______. 14 July 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #83. 3-451.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Troops employed in performance of D.S. guard, fatigue, and other garrison duties. 2nd Lt. F.W. King proceeded June 3 to camp of telegraph repairing party and relieved 1st Lt. H.D. Huntington, 2nd Cavalry of duties connection therewith. Repair of line being completed to Yainax. OR, Lt. King returned to this post June 30. This command went to Cedarville to participate in 4th of July celebration. Behavior of command was commendable and unusually commended by citizens. I believe I am fair in saying this is result of fine state of discipline in garrison.

The one mishap was in shooting match for purse, by score of 219-214, favor Cedarville. Six men, each shooting ten rounds at 200 yards. We had some consolation next day. 241-227 in our favor. Target practice for shooters desirous of qualif. as sharpshooters is prac. at standstill waiting Lt. Gen's considering my request for funds. Nearly a month has been lost and candidates for the team from Cavalry has had no practice at 800-1000 yards.

130. _______. September 1885?
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11: #118. 3-452.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. (this appears twice on microfilm.) In compliance with General Orders No. 6, Department of California, series of 1883, I report as to same facilities for instance in firing, etc. this post. 1. Range is 1000 yards, this exc. one; 2. There are eight butts, four for short range, two for mid and two for long range. These are Burt Mott double automatic horizontal sliding target, and prom. by officer and enlisted men best they have been used. They are and can be at all posts "home made." Can be built for less than $10 each; 3. No facilities for aiming and indoor practice; 4. Facilities for reloading cartridges are good. Burt multiplying reloader is used. It is simple in construction. Can be made by any carpenter. Any soldier can operate at once without instruction, reloading 100 cartridges in 9 to 15 minutes, according to practice with the machine. Loads are more uniform and the bullets are set more by pressure than striking; 5. Time of year most suitable for target practice is May 1, to September 30; 6. No long range rifles at post. Enough to be placed in hands of 55 are earnestly requested; 7. Kind of arm used in practice is both Springfield rifle and carbine, calibre 45. A place for gallery practice
is most earnestly recommended in conn. with a gym and bowling alley for the men. Gallery practice is most valuable both for recruits and advanced shooters: it is essentially a house of amusement for men in monotonous winter months. The expense not very large affair. I infer from expressions on the subject that the men would gladly perform the unskilled work on it. Money intended for the ranger (authority for which was received after target season closed) might very advant. be used for this purpose.

131. ———. 30 September 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11 - 120. Follows #126. 3-453.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Report that I have made this day an examination of Subsistence Stores on hand and find nothing that is liable to accumulate.

132. ———. Letter to Bingham, General, 23 November 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11 #144. 3-455.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to Bingham, QMD, Presidio, San Francisco. Permit me to lay matter before you personally and ask your assistance with it. This may save valuable time. I wish to build at post a recreation hall for use of the garrison this winter and if you will approve expenditures of $150 I can accomplish it in fairly good manner. The men are enthused and will give all the labor in and out of fatigue hours. The carpenters will volunteer their skills and time. We can construct a hall which will include shooting gallery, gym, and dancing room. Result will not be first class, but time will be saved. Will benefit morals of enlisted men. Will provide shooting gallery which is absolutely essential for all classes of riflemen - recruit to sharpshooter. If you will notify me, I can at once begin to take down the old granary. Can have new hall ready for Christmas. Desirable for enlisted men. $150 figure is low. If more money available, can install nice flooring, gymnastic apparatus, and possibly, a bowling alley. If this has to go to the War Department, wire me so I can forward the application at once.

133. ———. 28 December 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 11 #159. 3-457.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Forward herewith estimate a plan for shooting gallery to be built here if approved by proper authority. Not necessary to enumerate various advantages in morale and efficiency of the men to be gained by such a building. Plan submitted contemplating granary of post to this use. This old building has been commented upon by several inspectors for its dilapidated condition oand its material can well be used for this purpose; i.e., such of it as still serviceable. This and foundation accounts somewhat for seeming large size in floor plan for gallery. Besides, by making it commodious, the building can be used as gym, bowling alley, theatre, and dance hall. My idea not to do this all at once, but to erect building floor for it, start shooting gallery and some few pieces for gymnastics. Several carpenters of garrison have significant willingness to donate their skilled labor in the work. Extra duty pay omitted in estimate.

134. ———. 27 February 1886.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. letters Sent. 12: #64. 3-459.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Respectfully request that charges against Private Henry S. Webb, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, be withdrawn. This application based upon his good character, except intoxication, and his promise to me of reformation in the future. Believe to be in interest of service.

Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. During mon. troops of command employed in perf. of D.S., Guard, Fatigues, drill and garrison duties. Corporal Truasc and two privates of Troop C, 2nd Cavalry proceeded April 9 to Reno with two spring wagons, which had been ordered shipped from that point to Captain D.D. Wheeler, AQM, Presidio, San Francisco. Detachment returned April 28.
Corporal Segar and two privates of Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, mounted and with one pack horse proceeded to Yainax, OR, to make temporary repairs on US Military Telegraph line. Returned April 30.

Drills daily except Sat. and Sun. Cavalry troops drilled mounted from 1:30-3 P.M. Infantry company drilled 1:30-2:15 P.M. In addition, first part of month, three drills daily, with additional parades and inspections and reviews. Drills temporarily suspended ensuing month to devote entire time to target practice.

As change of station Co. F, 8th Infantry is postponed and arrival of Major Wilhelm expected, I will not send telegram detail until his arrival as there will then be two officers available to that Company. Party sent under Corporal Segar has repaired telegram line very fairly and it will answer for present.

Attention directed to small number desertions from this post, also few court martial cases. The Cavalrymen are given mounted passes freely. I believe I have lost but one horse stole by deerter since I have been in command here. Men are allowed to visit adjacent town freely. No pass required. All this in evidence of fine discipline amongst enlisted men and is much to their credit.


Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 12 #180. pages 63-64. 3-464.

Abstract: Letter from Burt to Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington D.C. In reply to communication of April 27 asking for necessity and propriety of giving commutation of rations to Private Edward F. Nolan, have honor to state that permission having been received from Department Commander to send baggage of Lt. Huntington to Reno by Post Transportation, this man, a teamster in Quartermaster department was chosen for the duty and ordered to drive team, that he had to proceed alone in charge of four mule team and distance of 200 miles over barren country inhabited only at about eight road stations, that he had to stop at these stations to feed and water the mules, get his meals and do duties required of him. The duties he could not have attended to properly if he had been compelled to cook his meals, while to have sent him with canned goods would have been a hardship which I did not think could be the intention or correct interpretation of the law.

It my opinion that if ever commutation of rations should ever be given a man travel by himself on p.s. ship was a proper case for the issue.

137. ———. Letter to Shadler, Henry, 21 May 1886.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 12 # 203. 3-465.

Abstract: Letter from Burt to Shadler, Fort Bidwell, CA. In reply to your letter 20th inst., in which you apply for permission to use surplus water running thru this military reservation.

I hereby give you the desired privilage for such period as is conformable to views of CO this post, but is no way surrender Government rights to said water.


Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 12#232. Pages 79-81. 3-467.

Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Troops engaged during month in D.S., guard, fatigues, and other garrison duties. On May 1 drills were discontinued, and target practice resumed and held daily. Post Commander being also range officers, he supervised practice of advanced marksman shooting for qualification of sharpshooter. Result was that Co. and five enlisted men made scores required for sharpshooter. May 6, one non commissioned officer and one private were sent to Cedarville as Paymaster escort. They returned May 7. Major D.R. Larned, Paymaster, USA arrived May 7, paid troops on 8th and left May 9.

One NCO and one private, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, mounted and with one pack mule proceeded on May 11 to repair US Military Telegr. line between here and Lakewood. Returned May 15.

1st Sergeant Edward David and Corporal Patrick McMahon, CO. F, 8th Infantry, in charge of general prisoner Edward F. Nolan, late Troop C, 2nd Cavalry proceeded to Alcatraz Island May 20. Being about to be relieved I feel it incumbent on me to make this monthly report fuller than usul. Respectfully call attention to reports forwarded of pursuitof deserter La Dow, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry and ask that Comdg., General's attention be called to them.
In view of recent application of Troop Comdg. here to have his company ordered away because of certain accounts of CO, making deduction that evil consequences would follow, I have honor to state that after the following payment of the garrison there was but one deserter: Private La Dow, who proved himself a thief and was in no wise affected to desert by my acts. Moreover, said La Dow was on daily duty with Captain Spaulding and further for some days subsequent to payment there was no one in confinement belonging to C Troop.

At present excepting La Dow, there is but one man in comp. and he is inebriate.

In matter of target practice showing will be better than last year difficult to make brilliant record in sharpshooters... None of my officers, particularly the cavalry, evince any enthusiasm and alone I find it a burden but have patiently labored on as range officer and instructor. All the sharpshooters reported are qualified under my personal supervision alone. I qualified with them at head of clas.

Last season I spent five months, so to speak, on the range. Result not very gratifying, except that I placed my self at head of Army list, which in light of recent refusal of commanding General to go to Angel Island, is not of much moment. I say this not in spirit of complaint, but to acknowledge error of misdirected effort. I believe my success for fine moral of this garrison is due in large measure to giving soldiers respectable status amongst citizens of this community, I have always maintained that officers paid too little attention to this and by inadvertency have inculcated in many instances belief among citizens that enlisted men were a much inferior being. Without reflecting in slightest degree in methods of any my predecessors when I first took command here I was impressed with contemptions opinon the citizens had for a soldier. By example, and by respectedly and persistently combatting this idea, men of my command have respectable status in this valley such as never existed. I aser this on my own observation and common assurance of men of standing here about.

It is in evidence that balls and parties used to be given and flat was issued that soldiers would not be admitted or invited, and they were black balled in masonic lodge and compelled to take back seats at church. Today no public creditable to us all.

Best citizens attend frequent parties given by men at their hall on post. Served men - six, I believe, have been accepted into masonic Lodge here, and at church gatherings garrison furnishes most of choir and large part of attendance. It is first to day that citizens Bidwell, Warner Valley, Cedarville, Alturas and Lake City have thru a committee of representative men in a public document credited myself and command with averting Indian war last year. It is right that comdg. General should know this, not so much on my account that of the command.

And in conclusion I wish to say that in my judgement this garrison for respectable and orderly conduct and efficacy is second to none in the Division.

139. Burt, Major A. S. 1 June 1886.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 12: #221. page 78. 3-466.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. Enclosed herewith report of D.S. in pursuit of deserter performed by two detachment from post.
I deem these reports of interest to Comdg. General as example of efficiency of my command. Wish to call attention to fact that during my tour at this station I have arrested large percentage of deserters from here, very few having escaped. Have been intervals of several pay days without a desertion a number of times since my taking command in April 1883. I attribute this in large measure to humane treatment of the men, known activity in making arrests. I can modestly point with pride to testimony of every Paymaster, who has paid here. The small number of fines on our rolls has been to them a matter of surprise.

140. ———. February 1928.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 12 #83. 3-460.
Abstract: Letter from Burt to AAG, Department of California. During month troops of post perf. guard, fatigue and other garrison duties.
The hall, combining shooting gallery, Gym, and soldier's club room or canteen is completed as far as funds allowed will permit. Makes great addition to resources of garrison.
   Notes: 393. Pacific Divison. Letter Received. Box 29. 2-158. B113.

Abstract:

The Indians are very numerous here some days are 15 will visit our camp. (Rios De La Plumes; Middlefork; Probably Feather River near Feather Falls.) They are very friendly towards the whites, but at war with other tribes continually. A short time ago they had a great battle a few miles from my camp. They fight with bows and arrows. The arrows pass through the air so swift that a white man cannot see them, yet the practiced eye of the Indian discovers them in time to dodge them. Often times they would bound in the air six or seven feet while the arrow would pass under them, then again they would spring off to one side with the rapidity of lightning and from the fact that there was only 5 or 6 killed and wounded on a side during a 2 hour fight amply proves their dexterity in dodging.

   Notes: Part of a 5 letter portfolio

Abstract: The Indians are very numerous here some days are 15 will visit our camp. (Rios De La Plumes; Middlefork; Probably Feather River near Feather Falls.) They are very friendly towards the whites, but at war with other tribes continually. A short time ago they had a great battle a few miles from my camp. They fight with bows and arrows. The arrows pass through the air so swift that a white man cannot see them, yet the practiced eye of the Indian discovers them in time to dodge them. Often times they would bound in the air six or seven feet while the arrow would pass under them, then again they would spring off to one side with the rapidity of lightning and from the fact that there was only 5 or 6 killed and wounded on a side during a 2 hour fight amply proves their dexterity in dodging.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 29. 2-158.B 113.

Abstract: Letter from Bush to Wright. Shasta. Am in receipt of your letter of 17th. The suggestion of Ft. Redding was discussed quite fully before Black Rock was decided upon by quite of number of citizens of the eastern side of the mountains. Fort Redding, you are aware, is immediately within the settlements, while Black Rock is I am told, in immediate vicinity of the mountain hiding places of these depredations and where they always flee to escape their pursuers it is believed that were soldiers stationed there they would necessarily have to route the Indians out of those mountains for self protection. The citizens say if they would only keep any where only in there hiding places about Mule Creek [probably Mill Creek] and Antelope they would not ask governemtn for assistance. But their means and time will not allow them sufficient to continue the pursuit to the desired effect. Major Redding with whom you are undoubtedly acquainted told me that he believed the point well chosen and the means asked just the thing... Congressmann Bidwell also wrote me to the same effect - that he would write to General McDowell urging the measure as he had long been cognizant of the acts. He is probably as good authority as I could suggest. From all info. I can obtain, if you think best to change the point of station I would suggest near the Antelope Mills, as that will be near the offensive vicinity, also accesible for stores and I am informed good feed is plenty. In that event if the Indians are driven north the citizens of the Creeks and valley will see that they do not escape. The principal object is to reach them in their mountain fastnesses.

Endorsements. Wright submitted to Department HQ with possibilities of placing the Co. at Antelope Mills, as suggested by Judge Bush. General McDowell returned letters to General Wright who will use his own discretion in the matter. The Major General Comdg. has thought that a company might, by expeditions from Fort Redding accomplish all the objects which could be properly or reasonably be asked of the military department. If a station is made elsewhere than at Fort R. it must be a field station and no buildings of any kind allowed. Please, patience with action. Wright returned to Department HQ, stating that he has ordered Captain Knight from Camp Union on Monday next to take post at or near Antelope Mills, on Antelope Creek, Tehama Co., establishing temporary camp under authority from HQ above endoresed. Special instructions will be given Captain K for vigorous and prompt action in order to settle the Indian disturbances in that quarter as soon as possible, so that his co. may be available for other terrain.

144. Bussard, M. M. Letter to Smith, General Persifor F., 1849?
   Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 1

Abstract: Letter from M.M. Bussard and others to Gen. P. Smith, Commander in Chief in California, or any of his officers. Undersigned emigrants represent that on night of 19th October. Indians drove off nearly all our stock. oxen and horses, which places us in almost a hopeless condition, as we were obliged to throw away nearly all our provisions and clothing to enable us to make some progress towards our destination. Season so far advanced and danger of being caught in snowstorm. Able bodied men feel obliged to remain with train to render assistance to helpless
women and children, 25 in number. Another robbery was committed near Goose Lake, near head of Pitt River on Lawson's route. We therefore solicit earliest help be sent up from the settlements in teams, and provisions, as otherwise we consider it impossible to reach the settlements. Bussard signs himself for Captain of St. Louis Co. 27 signers, some Indians and families.

145. ———. Letter to Smith, General Persifor F., October 1849.
Notes: RG 98.
Abstract: Letter from M.M Bussard and others to General Persifor Smith, commanding in chief in California, or any of his officers, undated, but probably late October 1849. We, the undersigned emigrants beg leave to represent that on night of October 19, the Indians drove off nearly all of our oxen and horses, which places us in an almost hopeless condition, as we had to throw away most of our provisions and clothing to enable us to make some progress towards our destination. The season is for advanced, there being danger of our being caught in a snowstorm. We are obliged to remain with our train to render all possible assistance to our women and children, of which there are 25. The above robbery was committed near Goose Lake near head of Pitt River on Lawson's Routes. We therefore solicit early help from the settlements. 8 managed themselves "and family". 13 signed individuals, 14 signed with Bussard.

146. Campbell, Dr. John. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 1 December 1853.
Abstract: Letter from Asst. Surg. Campbell to Townsend. Refusal of Col. Wright to transmit the within communication and of accompanying paper drives me to necessity of transmitting them directly to HQ, Pacific Division, and request that you will forward same thru HQ of the Army to the Sec. of War.
Letter from Nelson H. Davis to Dr. J. Campbell, Asst. Surg. November 24, 1853. Davis of opinion that General Orders No. 20, April 20, 1851, does not apply to the QM employees this post, either in spirit or letter. Its intent was to furnish medicine to medical attendance to citizen employees in situation which excluded the practicability of employing other than surgeons and asst. surg. of the Army. This is a different situation. we are in a well settler communith with readily obtainable medical service. Employees here are paid highest rates of wages, in this section of country. We have not reduced their pay to compensate for free medical attention. When hired, the QM employees did not expect free medical service, and they have cheerfully paid for such service. They get medical service from you more cheaply and more conviently than by employeing an outside physician.
Letter from Campbell to Wright, November 29, 1853. Acknowledge receipt thru you of General Hitchcock's approval of your decision concerning medical attendance upon QM employees. I do not look upon it as a final settlement of question. As the regulation question emanated from Sec. Of War I demand that the case be laid before him for his interpretation and adjudic. Gen. Hitchcock says the request refers to vicinity of post and not to 15 or 20 miles from physician. This may make it harder to employ citizens at a post. The regulations cover only posts where other medical aid cannot be obtained. It requires only that they be obtainable, not that they be obtainable readily or without difficulty. A physician lives at Cottonwood, not more than 12 miles distant. Route is by fire road and government ferry. In California farming or mining districts that is not too far for a physician to travel. Post not in middle of howling wilderness which makes travel dangerous without escort. Numerous farming population about us. We are within two or three hours travel of the large and busy town of Shasta. A highway traversed by two lines of stages is within four miles of us. On this road numerous wagons carry supplies to Shasta for a large part of northern California. As for Indians, only a few peaceable diggers remain. Roads in all directions are as safe to travel as streets of Washington. A mail rider goes to Cottonwood every morning. He can get mediciane or summon physician. To Cottonwood involves a ferry, but except when the river is swollen this is no barrier. There are both the government feffry and a private ferry. Not difficult to employ citizens here.
Captain Miller has been overrun with applicants. His employees were hired before subject of gratuitions medical care came up. They paid me my moderate fee without complaint, appreciating the convenience. Says Captain Miller did not raise the issue while he and Campbell were friendly. Campbell says Miller's employees are better paid at $75 per month than people working outside at $50 or $60, who must pay for medical care. Campbell says Miller pays contractors more than justified for services. Gives but brief notice for bids. Lays in large stock of hay without a deq. mo... it. 50 tons already ruined by rain. Says Miller employs useless hands. He employees three men to man the QM storehouse, while one suffices for the Commissary storehouse. He built an unwieldy ferry at twice the cost of a good boat running 100 yards from it and hires two men to take charge of it when on is sufficient for every other boat on the river. He pays these men $75 and a ration, amounting to $1800 per year, when the private boat proprietor would be willing to do the Government ferrying for $1000 per year. At that much government freight does not pass over on the government ferry. All of it should. He has a large number of government mules and wagons, yet every pound of public freight is drawn by private wagons from point of debarkation on the river. He pays three men $75 per month each and rations to cook for his employees. He has about his house a man paid as messenger whose chief duty consists of blacking boots and other menial work for Miller and his employees. He is either willfully wasing public funds or is incompetent. Miller asserts that free medical care is necessary for econ. hiring of civilian employees, but his own actions disprove his words.

Paragraph 177 of the regulations restricts to company officers the right of taking soldiers for servant. Says Wright retains as personal servant a soldier of a company now at Humboldt Bay. Regulations nowhere says you are entitled to use a public horse, one purchased for your use by Captain Miller. Yet you have drawn commutation for the commutation for all the horse allowed you by law. You could scarcely have been motivated by jealousy of a fellow officer earning a little more than his salary by practicing his profession. You may have forgotten that last winter you made a handsome sum out of these very employees. You may return for rations, some of which occurred before you returned to this post. You ordered your commissary to issue them. Then, when the river had risen and the roads were impossible, the time arrival when the employees would have been entitled to rations from the commissary, you issued an order that the employees had been furnished with rations from the commissary. As provisions could not be obtained elsewhere, your rations were in demand. The QM then purchases your rations. He carries them on his rolls as drawing one dollar per day more than their former pay. The additional dollar is paid over to you by the QM. Thus you received one dollar per rations instead of the 20 cents allowed you on your pay accounts. The Government pays this dollar. After having drawn your own rations you soon after refused to sign returns for officer's rations, tho before that mountaining they are entitled by law to draw them. Having disposed of your about 900 rations to the employees you again permit them to draw from the commissary. By bringing your authority as CO to bear in most unheard manner upon your private interests you realized twice as much from the employee as I did in practicing my profession. I cite this to show you may sometimes be mistaken in your interpretation of regulations and what justice is. Asks ruling by Sec. of War. Had Lt. Davis been in command, the ruling would have been different. See Davis' letter. His opinion is that of every other officer at the post except your and Captain Miller.

Letter from Wright to Townsend, AAG, HQ, Pacific Division, November 26, 1853. Encloses charges against Asst. Surg. John Campbell and requests that General court martial be assembled for his trial. Sens copy of last communication to Wright, dated November 25. On receipt Wright placed him on arrest I should have most willingly complied with recommendats contained in No. 209, of the General Regulations of 1841, but the matter of the case but such was such that I could not for a moment consent that the officer should wear his sword.

I shall be compelled in meantime to his civilian physician until an Army surg. can be sent here. Campbell's letter to Wright, November 25, 1853. Has just received by mouth of your Adjut. order to proceed to hospital to prescribe for an employee of Captain Miller. Said employee has already presented himself to me with a book in which his name was written, and I declined to prescribe for him without request in writing by Captain Miller. Declines to prescribe for any employee without such request in writing. Campbell does not look upon opinion of General Hitchcock in matter of medical attendance upon employees as a final decision. In a few days I will transmit to you an
appeal to Sec. of War for decision in matter. From him eman. the regulation in question. Convinced of justice of his portion as he is, C will not attend Captain Miller's employees, unless by his request to do so he renders himself responsible for payment of my bills in case matter decided in my favor. As for issuing medicine for these men, I have your order so to do, and will issue whatever medicines they ask for. As for personal services, until Sec. of War decides and I will give them only on terms above stated. Has tried to avoid clash with Wright. Yielded to Captain Miller demands, but now will yield no farther justice to self. Miller trying to make him and his steward attend. of QM Department. He brags about triumphs over Campbell. Wright fails to reprimand him. Agitation of this matter due to personal ill feeling to to myself. Will obey only decision of Sec. of War.

147. Canby, Major E. R. S. Letter to Kingsbury, Major J. J. B., 5 May 1845.
Abstract: Letter from Canby to Major J.J.B. Kingsbury, May 5, 1845, AAG, HQ, 10th Military Department. Instruction for establishment of military post in vicinity of Sutter's Fort. Primary objective "...will be the prevention of difficulties between the Americans and the Indians of that neighborhood. These difficulties resulting from maligned outrages by the Indians have been followed by serious aggressions on the part of the whites, which if not prevented by the speedy interposition of some controlling force will result in the most serious consequences." Requests that Kingsbury invested with full discretionary power to act as the best interests of the service and the country may acquire. He is to prevent, as far as possible, unauthorized interference with the Indians, by the whites. He is to advise Indians to remain quiet in "pursuit of their ordinary occupations and when aggrieved to make their complaints through their agent to the proper authorities; that any attempt to revenge themselves for any real or fancied injury will not be permitted and that offenders in every instance will be sought out and severely punished." If Indians to commit outrages, he is to require the Indian to deliver up the offenders. If not done promptly, the tribe or the rancheria will be held responsible. Site for camp to be selected with reference to health, wood, water, and convenience to the landing place for supplies. Is to report on possible positions for military post in vicinity of Sutter's or higher up on the Sacramento River. It to grant furloughs as soon as command is established along with any other reasonable indulgence that may in your estimation have a tendency to prevent desertions."

148. Letter to Kingsbury, Major J. J. B., 5 May 1849.
Notes: D-18/K-2.1-6.
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Major E.R.S. Canby, AAG, HQ, 10 Military Department, to Major J.J.B. Kingsbury. Primary objective in establishing your cr. wic. Sutter's Fort will be prev. difficult resulting from alleged outrages by Indians, which have been followed by serious aggressions on part of whites, which if not previous by interposition of controlling force will result in most serious consequence. Nature of these difficulties more fully expl. by reports of Indian Agent that Dist., copies herewith from you. Comdg., Gen. direct you use all measures under your control to affect this objecting and consider yourself vested with full discretionary power to act as best interest of service and country may require. Unauthorized interference with Indian by whites, must if possible be prevented. Indians thru agent will receive assurances of protection if then conduct merits it. Will be advised to remain quiet in pursuit of ordindence occupation and when aggrement to make complaints thru Agent to proper authority. No attempt to avenge themselves for real or fancied injury will be permitted. Offenders in every instance will be sought and severely punished. If any outrages be committed, you will require that offenders be delivered up, if not done promptly, you will hold entire tribe or rancheria responsible. Position you may occupy for your camp should be careful sch. for health, wood, water, and conven. to landing place for supplies. Gen. desires that you collect report info useful in selecting position for military post at Sutter's or higher up on the Sacramento. It to grant furloughs as soon as command is established along with any other reasonable indulgence that may in your estimation have a tendency to prevent desertions."

Indian-White Relationships in No. Cal. Letters
indulgences that may in your estimation tend to prevent desertion. 
Endeavor to secure public property for loss by paying liberally under provisions of Division Orders
No. 5, the Non-commissioned men in charge of it.
Your command will be reinforced on arrival of transports Mary and Adeline by another company.

149. Letter to Kingsbury, Major J. J. B., 3 September 1849.

Notes: RG 98. Records of the Department of the Army. Pacific Division. Letters Received,
occupy at once the position assigned him and report his reasons for not having done so sooner.
Kingsbury was still encamped at Sutterville. Says the Commanding General will hold Kingsbury
responsible for failure to comply promptly, and for any consequence that may result therefrom.
Directs immediately acknowledge receipt of this communication and report reasons for failure this
far to comply. Says Major Allen is authorized to turn over to Kingsbury four wagons sent to
Sacramento City for transportation of supplies to emigrants on overland route.

150. Letter to Allen, Major R., 3 September 1849.

Received 1849-1865. Box 1. D-47. 1-8.
Quartermaster. Benicia, September 3, 1849. Commanding General has directed that 8 wagons,
teams, and harness, completer as soon as possible to Sacramento City for removal of Major
Kingsbury's command to his new stations "on or near the Feather River." Four of the wagons will
be turned over to him. Remainder at disposal of Major Allen for forwarding supplies to meet the
emigrants coming by the overland route. Directs Major Allen to fill any requisitions for supplies
Major Kingsbury might need at his new station. Kingsbury was verbally instructed by General
Riley to make immediately requisitions for any supplies he might need at his new station. General
direction that you forward them with as little delay as possible.

151. Letter to Derby, Lieutenant George Horatio, 5 September 1849.

Notes: RG 395 Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-1853. Box 1.
Abstract: Letter from E. R. S. Canby to Lt. George H. Derby, Topography Engineers. Headquarters
10 Military Depot, Monterey. Far West.Major Kingsbury, 2d Inf., was instructed from Division
Headquarters on 10 July last, to establish his command at Johnson's Rancho on Bear Creek and to
"lay of [sic] a reservation of one mile square dc." You will accordingly, after joining Major K.
proceed to survey and mark out this Reservation and are authorized to call on Major K. for any
assistance you may require for this purpose. 2 copies of map of reservation will be made, one for
the post, the other transm. to Department Headquarters.
Comanding General has learned unofficially that Major K. has been authorized by General Smith to
set any point on or near the Feather River that for may deem preferable to that Indian in his instr.
above referred to. You are directed to give assistance and enable him to make this selection. You are
to make sketch of country you examine for this purpose and submit information with regard to
resources, means of communication, number of Indians, distinghish between tame of Ranchos and
wild Indians of Sierra, comp. adv. of different functions for military posts with portions refered to
healthy locations. Resources useful to military, such as forage, building materials, grazing, etc.
After completing duties with Major K. make exam of valley of Sacramento mouth of Feather to
about 39 degrees, 20 ", or mouth of Butter River. Not detailed report, but re gen. and military
resources of the area.
Supposed you can obtain necessary instruments at Benicia, but if not you are authorized to
purchase. If without funds, make early estimate so Comdg. General can make arrangements to
supply you.
You authorize for employ 3 assistants at average wage of country and to purchase necessary houses
and pack animals.
152. ———. Letter to Kingsbury, Major J. J. B., 20 September 1849.
Abstract: Letter Canby to Major J.J.B. Kingsbury, September 20, 1849. Directs him to consider himself in a state of arrest and to proceed to San Francisco. He is to turn over immediately his command to Captain Day command of your "K" battalion, and to Captain Westcott command of his company. Is to repair immediately to Presidio of San Francisco, and to report arrival at that place by letters.

Notes: RG 393 Pacific Division, Letters Received 1849-1853. Box 1. 1-10. D-61-1.
Abstract: Letter from Major E. R. S. Canby to Major J. McKinstry, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. G., Monterey. Directions for furnishing quarters and supplies for post on upper Sacramento River. Your most important as connected with your assignment to command of 2d Infantry. Now on upper Sacramento will be provision of temporary quarters to shelter that command during ensuing winter. Comdg. General intends that arrangements made for this purpose be of "the most temporary character" limited to cover absolutely essential for health of troops during rainy season. It supposed that platforms on which tents can be pitched, elevated 2 or 3 feet above ground, covered and enclosed with rough boards, or waterproof canvas, properly ventilated and warmed, furnish the most economic and suitable based upon these. Building materials, except adobe for chimneys, must be furnished almost entirely for depots on the coast. If you require anything which for supplying from other points. The present delay you are authorized to make 1st estimate to Major Allen. All subreq. estimate to this office.

154. ———. Letter to Day, Captain Hannibal, 23 September 1849.
Notes: RG 393. Records of the Army Continental Commands. Letters Received 1849-1865. D63-1
Abstract: Canby to Captain H. Day, Letter request suggestions with regard to health of his men and frequent reports. Letter dated September 23, 1849. Enclose copy of intructions to Major McKinstry also asks that Day report on occurances of interest that may have traspired in neighborhood of post.

155. ———. Letter to Seawall, Major W., 24 September 1849.
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Major E.R.S. Canby to Major W. Seawall, 2nd Inf., September 24, 1849. Directs Seawall to give attention at once to establishment of weekly express form Benicia to San Jose. It will be under command of your Regimental Post Quartermaster. the General desires that the QM of the command of the 2nd Inf., now on upper Sacramento River be supplied by Regimental QM, with any supplies which cannot be furnished by the Department QM.

156. ———. Letter to Smith, Captain Andrew J., 25 October 1849.
Abstract: Canby to Captain A.J. Smith, 1st Dragoons, October 25, 1849. Directing him to proceed with his troops to scene of murder of Captain Warner, T.E., for purpose of apprehending and chastising the perpetrator. Smith is to take his troop and those men recently transferred to Co. E, if they are still with Smith. Comdg. General will instruct Lt. Sturgis and his troops of 1st Dragoon to meet Smith at Captain Day's camp on Bear Creek. If individual murderers cannot be secured, "hold the tribe or band to which they belonged responsible and implicit upon it such punishment as will not readily be forgotten. Smith was Comdg. Officer at Sonoma.

See attached map of Sacramento Valley from the American river to Butte Creek. [By Lt. George H. Derby] This map should be reproduced to appear as part of the Far West Story.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 1. 2-3. C-110.
Abstract: Letter from Carr to MacKall, AAG, Fort Crook. Letter accompanied charges of desertion
against Private Charles D. Stiles, Henry A. Williams, and Michael Cunningham of "A" company, 1st Dragoon. Requests General court martial be ordered to commence at this post. There are now six deserters discipline unless deserters are punished by General court martial. Encloses charges and specifications against the three men. Private Henry A. Williams, deserted August 14 and absent until apprehended and returned August 17, 1858. Private Michael Cunningham.

    Abstract: Letter from Brevet Lt. Col. S. Casey to Brevet Lt. Col. J. Hooker, AAG, 3d Division, Sonoma, California. Camp near Lawson's [i.e., Lassen's] Deer Creek Ranch, August 25, 1849. After much delay occasioned by various causes. I arrived here yesterday. Captain Warner arrived two days earlier and was having meat prepared for crossing the mountains. Lateness of season has made it advisable that he proceed in advance. Accordingly, I directed Lt. Gardner with sufficient party, to accompany him. The escort will be mounted and provided with 60 days subsistence on pack mules. His party will start in two or three days. I shall very soon follow with rest of party of the supplies. We are about six miles from base of mountains. I have had to send back 26 sick men and have lost three by desertions since leaving Sutter. After taking from the remainder Captain W's escort and the multeers, it leaves 15-20 men for my party for duty. Though small, I consider this number sufficient, I shall push forward some, 100 miles into the mountains. No exertion has been spaced on my part in forwarding the objects of the expedition. There are five prospects for its success. After establish my party in the mountains, awaiting these Captain W's return, I respectfully request that the Gen. Comdg. will give me the option of returning or not. P.S. August 30 Captain W's a party left yesterday for the mountains and encamped two miles from here. I shall follow tomorrow with 60 of best animals in my camp, which has no cripples. I shall probably be obliged to send back for part of my supplies, which I shall leave at Lawson's. Lt. Gardner and 14 men picked men, all mounted, accompanied Captain W.

159. ———. Letter to Hooker, Lieutenant Colonel J., 27 October 1849.
    Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 1.
    Abstract: Letter from Casey to Lt. Col. J. Hooker, AAG, 3d Division, Sonoma, October 27, 1849. Re: Exploring expedition in which Captain Warner lost his life. Though still feeble from sickness I shall, for the information of Gen. Comdg. endeavors to give an account of the late exploration party as far as I was concerned. On 30 July I received orders to take command of Captain Warner's escort. 2 August I left for Sacramento, which was designated the fitting out place. I found the transportation provided to be inadequate, but resolved to take it as it was, for other transportation couldn't have been provided in time. Unfortunately, the Mexican Muleteers ran off thirty citizens then hired as Muleteers also cleared out. I could not replace them expect at exhorbant wages. I then directed that an equivalent number of soldiers be employed as packers. After reaching Lawson's (Lassen's) on August 2 on upper Sacramento River. I had to send back 23 men because of sickness. By then three men had deserted. Captain W. had reached Lawson's a day or two earlier and was busy drying meat. It being late in the season, both of us thought it best to organize a light party to proceed at once. Captain W. then questionned me for men and animals. I granted all for which he applied. I left Lawson's on 31 August, the day after Captain W.. I went into the mountains with the supplies, going as far as possible in order to furnish him supplies as needed. On arriving at head of Deer Creek, 53 miles from valley, Lt. Gardner and 14 men of Captain W's escort were taken with fevers and remained there. Captain W. replaced tham with emigrants and proceeded. Meanwhile I proceeded slowly into the mountains, my men being constantly sick. On arrival at Deer Creek, I became sick my self with violent fever. All the officers and all but two or three men were also sick. I lay ill 24 days. In meantime news of Captain W's death reached me along with news that Mr. Williamson was returning by same route. On October 8, I began slowly to return to the valley, having engaged emigrants to transport the sick. At Lawson's I left the subsistence stores on hand for Lt. Williamson's use. I arrived at Benicia 25 October 25 (a perfect moving hospital) I learned that Lt. W. had already reached Benicia. From about 85 officers and men for left Sacramento City, only two escaped sickness. Contains clearing from Alta California re: Warner death.
Notes: Letters sent by the Post Quartermaster. September 1889 - August 1893. Page 289-290. 4-447.
Abstract: 3rd Endorsement, J.G. Chandler, Deputy QM Gen., U.S.A., Chief QM., Department of California. Respectfully ret. to Post QM thru Co., Fort Bidwell. Communicate of September 15, 1891, from this office required that number of groves on plat should correspond with number reported on lists of interment required by Par. 593, AR.
It is presumed that the plat enclosed is of the Post Cemetery maintained by the U.S.
Explain is requested as to why three of the four sections of the cemetery are apparently reserved for citizens and as to number interments therein. Is entire cemetery surrounded by picket fence.
5th Endorsement, 2nd Lt. N.F. McClure, AAQM, Fort Bidwell, November 9, 1891. From information obtained from old residents of this place it is learned that a portion of Section I on enclosed plat comprised original post cemetery that citizens in vicinity buried their desceasetherein, that in 1882 cemetery enlarged to present capacity and entire cemetery was surrounded by picket fence constructed as indic. on enclosed plat. Section 1 AB by Government. Sections 2,3,4 BCDE by citizens and when fence was completed all citizens with relatives in original post cemetery (section 1) removed them to sections 2,3,4, authorized for so doing not known. Records this office exhibit that an expenditure of $103.77 was authorized for repairs of cemetery fence per letter, Department of California, June 20, 1882.
Number of citizens intered in sections 2,3,4 are as follows:
Section 2 - 22
Section 3- 10
Section 4 - 15
Total 47

Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. A.B. Chapman to Major W.W. MacKall, Honey Lake Valley, May 16, 1860. Acknowledge receipt of letter in reference to his movement, etc. I ahve first arrived here 3 1 2 o'clock B.M. and have first received your dispatch. I have 30 men with men, and six with my wagons, which I left this morning and made a forced march to this place in consequence of hearing some reports of Indians. Will be almost impossible to get my wagons here. I had before leaving abandoned half the loads, yet was as much as my column could do to advance on account of the mud. I will send an express to Captain Adams tonight with your communication and ask more men.

Abstract: A description of the Hoopa life on the reservation, their industriousness in farming but also condemns the practice of same to sell them liquor and change their hard earned money into broken bones from accidents they have while driving home drunk.

163. ———. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 12 February 1907, California Historical Society Library.
Abstract: Describes baskets made by the Indians in his area, and a dance they held.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Answer to Hasting’s request for disposition of troops in California.

165. Citizens of Bishop Creek. Letter to Irwin, Governor William, 8 September 1877, 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 white inhabitants of Bishop Creek and Round Valley in Inyo County being threatened by hostile Indians.
166. Citizens of Eden Valley. 11 July 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Asking for assistance to protect them from hostile Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: "Petition for arms and munitions of war for purposes of defense against raids of Indians."

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Petition signed by 136 Humboldt County citizens, urging the governor to keep the volunteers active in Indian control.

170. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., January 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: Petition signed by 19 Humboldt County citizens urging the governor to keep the volunteers active in Indian control.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Committee of nine citizens sending a letter/petition to the governor in relation to Indian difficulties in Klamath County. In May of 1852, a miner was killed by Indians on the Salmon River. White dealings with Indians after the killing are related. Indians were told to surrender the Indians who had killed the miner. Indians said they would do so but instead hid them. Indian villages attacked and destroyed, one Indian killed and two wounded. Whites wish for government assistance.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Petition of Klamath County citizens for arms and an order from the governor for the same.

173. ———. 8 March 1854, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Affidavit from four citizens concerning Indian hostilities in Klamath County. Necessary to hire men for protection.

174. ———. 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: 24 names of Klamath citizens and company's on voucher for payment for 1856 Expedition expenses.

175. ——. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 10 January 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: Petition to the governor to call out a volunteer company for the protection of Crescent City area from Indian hostilities.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Petition for calling up one company of volunteers for protection of citizens from warring Indians.

177. ——. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 24 September 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Petition to the governor by 54 citizens that aid be sent to deal with hostile Indians and that the governor listen to the county's representative, Captain D. H. Snyder.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: 28 Long Valley citizens petition the governor for additional volunteers under Jarboe to protect their valley from escaping Indians.

179. Citizens of Mendocino and Napa Counties. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 8 October 1861, 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 depredations committed by Indians in Long Valley. Asking for assistance.

180. Citizens of Nome Cult Valley. Letter to "Sir" (Governor Weller), 10 June 1859.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the States Archives, Sacramento.
Abstract: Petition of citizens of Nome Cult Valley asking to organize a volunteer army to protect them from Indians. The citizens state that the U.S. troops there only incite further depredations by the Indians.

Abstract: Petition to Comdg. Officer, Department of the Pacific, to have a company of Dragoons stationed at that place. From the Citizens of Red Bluff, addressed to General Clarke.
Mountains northeast portion of our country is the locality from which its inhabitants are principally supplied with lumber. Lumbering gives employment to numerous laboreres, many of whom are permanent residents with families. The valley east of the Sacramento River and at foot these mountains settled by many of our most enterprising and wealthy citizens, farmers and stock raisers. For several years these mountain have been infested with tribes of hostile Indians whose barbarous depredations upon our citizens have been so frequent that we have but two alternatives: either drive them from their fastnesses, or abandon a valuable and productive portion of our country. Citizens have been murdered and property pillaged. Within past two weeks one citizen ruthlessly murdered in our dwelling and two others shot at while engaged in sawing at the mill. Our houses, barns, and mills have to be guarded every night to prevent their destruction. All the efforts of our citizens to bring the indians to peace terms have been unsuccessful, despite our sacrifice of
time and money, which we can no longer afford. These tribes have become more formidable because of their acquisition of firearms and knowledge of use of them. This locality is more than 40 miles from the Indian Reservation. Our citizens need protection of the U.S. Army. We now look to the troops under your command for protection which the nature of the case requires and humanity and duty command. We respectfully but earnestly ask that a company of Dragoons be ordered to Red Bluff, with whom the citizens of this town will gladly cooperate in subduing our enemy. Signed by approx. 225 citizens.

Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Petition for the raising of a volunteer company to protect the valley residents from hostile Azuker Indians. 20 whites reportedly killed, $40,000.00 property damage. Postscript by Thomas Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, as to the truth of the petition.

Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Nine residents of Round Valley petition the governor for the removal of W. S. Jarboe as captain of the volunteer company (state established) for protection of settlers against Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Citizens complaining of hostile attitude and robberies and Shasta and Klamath Indians. Miner named Woodmen murdered. Deputy Sheriff Wipple severely wounded. Posse attacked and two Indians killed, several wounded. Indians have fled to the mountains. Cattle herds have been driven off by the Indians. Citizens desire reimbursement of money expended fighting Indians and appearance of troops promised.

185. ———. Letter to Bigler, Governor John, 22 July 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: Five men signed a letter to the governor on Indian troubles in Siskiyou County. Particular Indian-white incidents mentioned. Letter very difficult to read.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Petition asking for military protection against hostile Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Reports Indians burning homes and killing settlers near Red Bluff and asks for assistance with the problem.

188. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 15 May 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: Reports Indians of the eastern border of the county making depredations on the settlers, burning homes, etc. Also asks for state protection.
189. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 29 May 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: This letter describes in good detail the Indian-white difficulties on the eastern border of Tehama County in 1859. The letter asks that the governor not send troops to protect them but authorize money to organize and arm a volunteer army.

190. Citizens of Trinity County. Letter to Bigler, Governor John, 18 April 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: Regarding arms for protection against the Indians.

191. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 26 August 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department.  Adjutant General.  Indian War Papers.  File #3753)
Abstract: 72 citizens of Trinity petition Governor Weller for extermination or removal of Redwood Indians who in past five years have killed some 15-20 whites.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department.  Adjutant General.  Indian War Papers.  File #3753)
Abstract: Representatives of Union City wish Governor Weller to give General Kibbe the go-ahead on taking local friendly Mad River Indians to a reservation.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department.  Adjutant General.  Indian War Papers.  File #3753)
Abstract: Indians of Mad River (friendly to Union City) suspected of helping hostile Indians. Union City citizens desire Henley to bring them to a reservation.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department.  Adjutant General.  Indian War Papers.  File #3753)
Abstract: Wright's letter dated September 2, 1852, and resolutions dated September 5, 1852, enclosed. 15 citizens killed in 20 days. Wish government support for company of volunteers.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department.  Adjutant General.  Indian War Papers.  File #3753); published by the Headquarters Depot of California
Abstract: Clarke desires the governor to read a letter by Lt. Dillon (see Dillon, Edward "Major Sir" March 23, 1859) discussing state of affairs in Round Valley in need of redress.

196. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 13 May 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: States numbers and locations of troops in Mendocino County, to protect settlers from Indians.

197. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 20 January 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: Refutes Governor Downey's belief that there are Indian hostilities in Round Valley.
198. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 5 February 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: The general does not see the need to send troops to Round Valley.

199. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 14 February 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: Reports a band of settlers led by Col. Henley killing 11 Indians.

Abstract: Regarding the "Indian Board in securing from Congress... adequate appropriations for...
Indians in California.

201. ———. Letter to Hearst, Phoebe Apperson, 20 February 1917.
Abstract: Thanking Mrs. Hearst for a $60 donation to the Indian Board of Cooperation. Enclosed is
a copy of the receipt.

202. ———. Letter to Hearst, Phoebe Apperson, 19 April 1917.
Abstract: This letter advises Mrs. Hearst of the efforts of the Indian Board of Cooperation in
securing proper care and aid for indigent Indians in Lake County, to which Mrs. Hearst had donated
some financial assistance. Mr. Collett asks for further financial assistance.

203. ———. 31 January 1919.
Abstract: Letter addressed "Dear Friend." Letter outlining the four goals of the Indian Board of
Cooperation for the Indians of California.

204. ———. Letter to Hearst, Phoebe Apperson, 20 February 1919.
Abstract: Acknowledging $250 that was sent to the Indian Board of Cooperation by Mrs. Hearst.
Explains that some of the money was used to get congressional approval for funds for the California
Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Scotts River Guards send plea to General Kibbe for arms to be used against Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: This deposition reports Indian depredations on the Eel River.

207. Cooper, General S. Letter to Gardiner, Captain J. W. T., 31 March 1853.
Abstract: Has been decided not to send recruits to your regiment overland to California, and you
will, accordingly proceed, without delay to join your co., now at Fort Jones, northern California.

208. Cooper, S. Letter to Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen, 4 May 1853.
Abstract: Letter from S. Cooper, AG, to Brig. General Hitchcock, May 4, 1853, Copy to Wright.
Secretary of War directs that escort of 3 NCO of 25 men be furnished. Lt. Williamson,
Topographical Engineer, who has been placed in charge of survey of one of railroad routes to the
pacific, from Companies of 1st Dragoon serving in your Division.
The escort will be ordered to assemble at Benicia, to which place Lt. Williamson is about to
proceed.
209. Cooper, S. Letter to Alden, Captain Bradford R., 30 September 1853.
Abstract: Letter from S. Cooper, Washington, to Captain B.R. Alden, 4th Inf., Fort Jones. Your resignation has been accepted by Pres., U.S. to take effect on 29th Sept. 1853.

Abstract: Letter from S. Cooper, AG, Washington to CD, Department of the West, Jefferson Barracks, MO. Copy to CO, Department of the Pacific, December 24, 1853. Department of the Pacific. Sent copies to each post in the departments. Directs that attention of Comdr. of post on the frontiers be called to subject illegal trading will Indians on part of sutlers and other persons in military service.
All traffic with the Indians except under a license from an officer of the Department of the Interior is expressly forbidden.

211. ———. Letter to Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen, 23 March 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Cooper, Adj. Gen., to Brig. Gen. Hitchcock. Have received your letter reporting arrest of Asst. Surg. John Campbell for refusing to attend gratuitously the employees of Qm Department at Fort Reading, requesting decision of War Department whether condition of these men is such as to bring them within prov. of Gen. Orders No. 20, 1851, requiring such attendance at remote posts and on marches, where other medical aid cannot be obtained. Companies expected to exercise "sound discretion in determining the cases to which it is applicable." Fort Reading has not "made a proper discrimination in the present instance." It appears from evidence submitted that several private physicians could be called to attend QM employees who are ill. Two of them, at least, travel ten to twenty miles to see patients. Brevet Col. Wright has emploeed Dr. Slach of Cottonwood, at a "heavy rate of compensation" to attend troops at Fort Reading at the high note of compensation of QM employees at Fort Reading they can meet their own medical expenses on same footing as other citizen of California. Sec. War says that in placing Campbell under arrest and by throwing heavy expense on the medical department by having a civilian physician to perform his duties. Col. W. did not pursue the course recommended in paragraph 299 of Gen. Regulations. "Dr. Campbell will be released from arrest and, with a view to the harmony of the service, ordered from Fort Reading to some other station."

212. Cortelyou, George B. Letter to United States Congress, 3 December 1907.
Abstract: Estimate of Reapportion for drainage of Round Valley Reservation. "Letter from Secretary of Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from acting Secretary of Interior, submitting estimate.

Abstract: Letter from James M. Crane to General Clarke, Comdg. Pacific Division, dated October 27, 1857, at San Francisco. Report on Indian Affairs Honey Lake Valley. War Indians have been and are still making our settlers HLV appears to me to require most prompt consideration on part of those whose vocation and whose duty is to protect and defend the people against foreign and unable to defend selves against the many thousand hostile and well armed Indians now in open war with them. Inhabitants HLV can expect no aid from Comdg. office at Salt Lake , 800 miles away. Under these circumstances they appeal to you for aid.

214. Crescent City Committee. Letter to To the citizens of Crescent City, 1856, California State Archives - Sacramento.
Notes: The Indians War Files in the State Archives - Sacramento
Abstract: Report of 3 member committee on Indian white hostilities of area. Committee members and interpreter met with Indians and exchanged grievances, gift, and finally agreements to live peacefully.

Abstract: Letter from Crook, 2nd Lt., 4th Inf., to 1st Lt. Bonnycastle, Comdg. Fort Jones. Forwarded by Bonnycastle. Agreeable to requirements of Order No. 6, SF, June 5, 1854. I report that I have no civilians in my employ and that there are three horses and 14 mules at the post. The horses are used to pursue deserters and for riding on quartermaster duties. Mules used in hauling wood and water for the post and for transportation of provisions and ammunition and for troops when on Indian expedition.

Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Crook to MacKall, AAG, Benicia. In consideration of his previous good conduct and uncertainty of having him tried by a court martial previous to our march across the plains, I have honor to recommend that Private John Kelly, Co. D, 4th Inf., now in confinement at this post for desertion, be restored to duty without trial. Endorsement states: Approved, H.M. Judah, Captain, 4th Inf, Comdg.

Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Crook to Major MacKall, Fort Jones. Informs Major that I leave this post 29th inst., enroute to Crescent City, where I expect to arrive about 6th next month. Rainy season will soon set in, that part of coast, I most respectfully request to be furnished with implements and material necessary to erect shelter immediately, as soon as practicable, also instr. as to what kind of quarters to build, and should the Indians assist me, whether I am to ration them or allows wages, as I do not wish to place myself under obligation to the Indian Department.

Abstract: Letter from Major Cross, Chief QM, San Francisco, to Townsend. Encloses for inspection and approval of Comdg. Gen. an abstract of bids for transportation subsistence stores to Fort Reading. Captain Miller's letter of April 18 states that Harper and Co. have given up their business at Tehama and season of low water so near, that I deem it inexpedient hereafter above Colusa. Here quests that consgments hereafter be sent thru Van Wie and Co. at Colusa. Since this information was received steamers have gone to Red Bluff, within 25 miles of this post. The stores should be sent there again if I could be in formed that proper care of themwould be taken upon their arrival. Mr. Redington, owner of the Gazelle informed me the other day they could stored, but my instructions were to land them at Colusa. Last year a shipment was made to Colusa at Capain Miller's request and before they reached Fort Reading they cost the Government nearly 14 cents per pound from Colusa to Fort Reading, whereas if my instructions had been following they could have been shipped to Tehama for 5 cents each, probably less. The Daniel Moor, I believe, is now at Sacramento. I do not know her capacity, but have heard she is quite small, carrying between 25 and 30 tons. Subject submitted to Comdg., General to decide. Endorsement of General E.A.H. the stores will be shipped to Colusa as requested by Captain Miller, who will be instructed to use best means of forwarding to Fort Reading.

219. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 13 March 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Cross, QM, to Townsend, AAG, Department of the Pacific. Include plan of
fort. Chief QM's Office, Department of the Pacific, S.F., March 12, 1854.
I have honor to lay before the Comdg. Gen. for his inspection a list of stores on hand at Fort Reading, also a plan of the buildings and a letter, of Captain Morris S. Miller, QM, March 16, 1854, explaining for what purpose they are intended. Buildings. 1) Comdg. Officer's quarters and office - cont. six rooms. Built of lumber. 2) Officer's quarters six rooms - built of adobe. 3) Counterpart of No. 2. 4) Hospital - three rooms, adobe. 5) Co. messroom and kitchen. Built of lumber. 6) Officer's kitchen - two rooms built of lumber. 7) Officer's sink. Lumber 8) Do Do-adobe. 9) The three buildings for Officer's quarters are each partitioned in the middle, making two sets of quarters in each building, each set having three rooms. 9) Subsistence storehouse, one room, lumber. 10) Soldier's quarters, two rooms, adobe. 11) Counterpart No. 10, adobe. 12) soldiers kitchens and messrooms, two rooms, adobe. 13) Soldier's sink, adobe. 14) bakehouse, one room, rough logs. 15) Guardhouse, 2 rooms, rough logs. 16) Magazine, one room, adobe. 17) Hospital sink, lumber. 18) Mechanics mess, one room, hewn logs. 19) Quartermaster's office and quarters, for master and clerks, one and one half stories, three rooms below, four above, built of lumber. 20) QM storehouse, one room, of lumber. 21) Carpenter's shop, 1.5 stories, one room above, one below, upper room and as lumber loft. 22) Saddler's shop, two rooms, one used as a cook room for employees (now vacant) hewn logs. 23) wheelwright shop, one room, lumber. 24) Blacksmith's shop, two rooms, one being for charcoal, lumber. 25) Torage house, one room, lumber. 26) Stable and hay loft, one room above, one below, lumber. 27) Employees Mess House, one room, rough logs. 28) Employees sleeping house, one room, lumber. 29) Corral. All buildings new in good condition. Signed by Captain Morris S. Miller, QM. Most of those called rooms in speaking of officers quarters are sleeping rooms about 10' by 13.'

Notes: 32 Congress, 2 Session. U.S. Serial Set 659, page 88. Box 34.
Abstract: Reports Fort Reading is on Cow Creek and Sacramento River. Garrisoned by one company and supplied by steamer from Benicia. Says troops have erected own buildings and forage is cheaper than sending it from Benicia. Says they intend 4th Infantry to occupy posts on Trinity and Klamath Rivers this fall.

221. Cunningham, J. S. Letter to McDowell, General, 12 May 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 29. 2-164. D61.
Abstract: Letter from Cunningham to Gen. McDowell. Woodland. "He [Douglas] is as vile a rebel as ever went unhung and nine tenths of the Union men of Yolo County utterly condemn any interference of kind above. We will "spot" every signer of that petition, and see that they are not reelected to so grossly misrepresent us again. We believe you are the best rebel tamer that has ever struck this coast and believe in your doing just as you please with them." "Yolo County is loyal and believes in your treatment of rebels."

Notes: 31st Congress, Senate Executive Document 52, Serial No. 561
Page 64-66: I receieved information on 25th last month from Mr. Benjamin Kelsey that his ... Andrew and young man named Stone had been murdered by Indians on former's farm on shore of Clear Lake about 70 miles from Sonoma. I started morning of 26th taking with me Lt. Wilson, 1 dragoon and detachment of 22 men for scene. After 1st day's march I set out with small party with Mr. Carson as guide so as to reach scene same time as Mr. Kelsey. On way met Mr. Anderson, who lives 15 miles below Kelsey, driving in their stock of every descrip. and abandoned their farm for fear Indian attack. Reached Kelsey's at 12o'clock third day out. Kelsey there with 15 armed citizens, things were as reported. Stone's body found in vat covered in hides and "shockingly mangled." House robbed of everything it contained and the rancheria abandoned. Gave Stone's body as decent
a burial as circumstances permitted. While so engaged, party of 12 Indians of Isla 65 tribe were
captain by us and would undoubtedly have been put to death by Kelsey's party. Kelsey's party put
itself under my command, taking with me the Indians. They said they had nothing to do with the
murder but knew that two chiefs of the tribe that lived on Kelsey's farm were on island in the lake
and they could tell us about it. Told three of them must go to island and bring the two chiefs to me.
Retained nine as hostages, until they returned either the chiefs or good reason for not bringing
them. The three set off, lurked among the chemical hills, when supp. all quiet, they gave signal,
when the nine started to run. Fired into by dragoon and citizen sentinals. Three fell, dying next day.
During night Lt. Wilson arrived with command at the house. Followed trails we found Indians had
eluded us by getting on island three hundred yards from shore. Cond. of our horses, want of tools
and lack of timber that was a float for building rafts, pier. Rafting to island. They refused all
intercourses with us. Told them they must not look for chastisement they deserved. Said, "it was
good if we could catch them." Ret. to farm, found and buried Kelsey's body. B. Kelsey coll. stock
which could be driven and accompanied him to the settlements. In information I have, the Indians
upon the lake are more or less concerned in this atrocious murder." Wilson I submit following
plan. Two parties of thirty men each, on NE, other on SW shore of lake, acting conjointly by signal,
can drive them to these islands. If then, two or three boats, carrying ten men each, are put on lake
secretly at night, can suprise them and cut them to pieces. B... can be transported on running
gearwagons from Sonoma. Another party of fifty coming up Russian River can help hem them in
from retreat on Russian River. 400-600 warriors on lake and much more on Russian River. Moses
Carson offer services as guide for free.

Abstract: Letter from Davis, Secretary of War, to Crook, 4th Inf., Fort Humboldt, Ca. Pres. has
promoted Crook to 2nd Lt., 4th Inf., effective July 7, 1853, vice Collins, promoted. Should Senate,
at next session, advise and consent thereto, you will be comm'd accordingly. You will report, by
letter, to the Comdr. your regiment and proceed without delay to join your Co. E at Fort Jones.

Abstract: Letter from Davis to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. Hooker, Asst. Adj. Gen., 3d Division,
September 21, 1850. Davis knows of now citizens physician in this vicinity who is suitable. Asks
for instruction as to what course to follow if a doctor is required for the sick. "Dr. Overstreet, now
in the company of Major Allen at Benicia, who can be employed at $200 or $250 per month, is
probably as good an arrangement as could be made."

225. ———. Letter to Smith, General Persifor F., 13 October 1850.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-1853. Box 2. 1-41. D-84.
Abstract: Lt. N. H. Davis to Brevet Major General Persifor F. Smith. Private John Shuster, Co. E,
being on sick report, went to the "Ranch," a public house in town of Kearney kept by Bustis Pledge
and CO., to see his wife, working there as a cook. In a room where they slept, where Bustis and a
clerk usually slept, there was a trunk containing considerable money belonging to various peoples.
The trunk was broken open and robbed. This morning Davis caused inquiries to be made that Suster
had been flogged and would be again. Davis wanted to know by what authority Shuster was being
held and unless by the civil authority, he demanded Shuster's release. If by the civil authority Davis
said he would cooperate in obtaining justice. Lt. Gardner and Davis went to Kearney to investigate.
Circumstances are of suspicious character against Mrs. Shuster, but very slightly against Private
Shuster. It was acknowledged that Shuster was believed innocent. He was whipped on slight
suspicion. Davis informed them that lynch actions against a soldiers "would be resisted at the point
of bayonet." Shuster was delivered over to Davis and was hospitalized complaining of pain about
the loins. Is badly cut from neck to below the hips. The J.P. is one of the partners, having borne a
good share of the loss of money. The deputized constable was one fo those who whipped Shuster.
The J.P. said he could not release Shuster but permitted him to go to camp in Davis' custody. Davis
to J.P. if the procedding were legal he would release Shuster for trial. If not, he would refuse.
Appears there has been illegality and cruelty in the proceedings thus far. Much excitement among the soldiers. Soldiers have to look for officers for protection of their rights. Officers feel that justice cannot be obtained from Justice of the Peace, Geldell. Davis solicits offers, instructions and advice from General Smith.

Abstract: Letter from Davis to Brevet Lt. Col. J. Hooker, AAG, Pacific Division, Letter enclosing post return for July, 1851. Cantonment Far West, July 31, 1851. Would respectfully call attention of Comdg. Gen. to fact that on the 5th inst. a requisition for subsistence stores for this post for present quarter was forwarded to Department HQ, and as yet seems not to have been filled. Supplies at this post are already exhausted of several of the component parts of the ration. Interests of service requires arr. for better protection of supplies of this post against the inclemency of the approaching wet season than afforded by present storehouses, it being canvas of long use. States that if present command also should garrison this post during coming winter the quarters heretofore occupied by Co. F would make a safe and good building as commissary store house.

227. ______. Letter to Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen, 12 August 1851.
Abstract: Letter from Davis to General E. H. Hitchcock, Comdg., Pacific Division, Cantonment Far West, August 12, 1851. Respectfully suggests that enclosed requisition be substituted for the one submitted July 5, unless former one filled. Makes this suggestion because pres. qtr. so far gone and season is so late that it advisable supplies for winter be sent up with first that come. Several component parts of rations already exhausted. Begs to be excused because of informality of this letter, but form some cause, much delay and injury to the service is occasioned by communicating through the ordinary channel." P.S. also is enclosed requisition for forage.

228. ______. Letter to Hooker, Lieutenant Colonel J., 3 September 1851.
Abstract: Letter, Davis to Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel Hooker, AAG, Pacific Department, Canton. Far West, September 3, 1851. Report that man calling himself Robert Reynolds surr. this day as deserter from Co. "E", 2d Dragoon, at Los Angeles, his Co. being now in this country.

229. ______. 18 September 1851.
Abstract: Report by Lt. Davis on Persons Employed at Cantonment Far West, as of December 31, 1850. Report dated September 18, 1851. No civilians employed. 1 soldier as Commissary Sgt. by authority Captain H. Day, at 18 cents per day including 3 cents per diem allowd soldiers for whiskey. Employed as such since December 1, 1850. 4 soldiers employed as carpenters at 18 cents per diem as above. 4 soldiers employed as teamsters at 18 cents per diem as above. Necessity for the above was found in the wants and good of the service.

230. ______. Letter to Steele, Captain F., 9 December 1851.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received 1849-1853. Box 3. 1-52. D-37
Abstract: Letter from Lt. Davis to Bvt. Captain F. Steele, Acting Adjunct General, Pacific Division. Encloses herewith request for Quartermaster property required for present use. Clothing request for immediate. All woolen overcoats at post are small size and therefore unservicable as issue to a part of command. Request for medicines forwarded between 1st and 3d of October. Have not yet been received. Notice received that they were turned over to Quartermaster department for transportation. Assisant Surgeon has been obliged to purchase medicines to some considerable extent for the use of the Post." He also reports several other medicines "entirely exhausted." Notation on corner of fold: "I will fill again the request for clothing and forward it this evening."

231. ______. Letter to Steele, Captain F., 26 December 1851.
Abstract: Letter from Davis to Brevet Captain F. Steele, Acting AAG, Pacific Division, Far West, December 26, 1851. A known receipt of Circular from HQ, Pacific Division, and submit report req. by Government order, No. 40, AGO, Washington, July 21, 1851. No citizen employed this post as of September 30, 1850. He understands that GO No. 40 does not req. report of enlisted men on daily duty and receiving on only the compensation allowed by Army Reg. respectfully asks whether he has wrongly construed GO No. 40.

232. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 18 February 1852.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received 1849-1852. Box 4
Abstract: Letter from Davis, to Captain E.D. Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division, Benicia. Labeled unofficial. P.S. In letter of January 31st, Davis referred to a 2 cent requisition for medicine made January 1, 1852. 1st requisition made September 30, 1851.

233. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 18 February 1852.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-1853. Box 4. 1-67, D-11. Abstract: Letter from Davis to Captain E.D. Townsend, February 18, 1852, AAG Pacific Division, Benicia, unofficial. The 60 day leave for which I applied on December 26 last was for visit to Sandwich Islands, and which was being offered men, if desired, as per your letter of February 9, am I to understand it to grant this privilege? And if so, the time being limited to seven days. With unexpected delays in the voyage to and from the islands, would an extension of a few days be indulged? He does not wish to appear to have abused the indulgence. Please answer with any information you think proper to be given. P.S. In letter of January 31, Davis referred to a 2nd requisition for medicine made January 1, 1852. 1st Requisition made September 30, 1851. Your communication with Major Allen's remarks is received. The major's remarks are in part irrelevant, as investigations would show.

234. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 31 May 1852.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 4. 1-70. D-23. Abstract: Letter from Davis to Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division, Fort Reading. Transmits Post Return for May. Fort Reading 2.5 miles from mouth of Cow Creek. Has not yet surveyed and marked boundaries of reserve. Proposes to take 2 square miles, including both sides of creek, but principal on west side. Much delay and dissatisfaction while enroute, including failure in forwarding supplies from Benicia. As yet no suitable rope for working the ferry boat. Could not find any in this country. Benicia failed to send any. By splicing ropes he was able to scrounge, he has established the ferry sufficient to move his command here, but I consider it unsafe. Blocks sent were not proper kind, was necessary to alter them. They remain unsatisfactorily, wearing the rope too fast. The tents sent were old, work and rotten. Bottoms of some were gone. Strings were missing. Not for rainy or windy weather. The new ones were badly damaged by rats. Proposes to move ferry 3/4 miles below mouth of Cow Creek. Has found practical road to that point. Will shorten hauling distance 5 miles. Many of the men are on sick report. Communications for Fort Reading addressed to Cottonwood P.O. come quiet direct.

235. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 11 August 1852.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 4. 1-71. D-31. Abstract: Letter from Davis to Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division. States that a new road, Nobles Cutoff, has been opened this year. Leaves the old trail on the Humboldt about 80 miles above where the river sinks. Passes thru Honey Lake Valley and Lassen's Butte, passes this post and goes on to Shasta. More than 60 passed here recently, all destitute of provisions, and asking for them. Davis has issued then sufficient for immediate needs, but if the number coming on this road is as large as reported, and all are in need of food, it will result in too great a drain on our stocks. Asks what his course should be. To deny all, or exercise discretion. Notation on cover fold: The General does not see how particular instructions can be given. Claims of humanity are everywhere paramount, and Co. of H.R. must judge of them. If supplies are necessary to prevent suffering, let evidence of it be retained by the statements of other officers. Only necessary supplies to be furnished. If the emigrants can pay, he should. As far as possible, supply what can be obtained in the country, e.g.
beef. If increased supplies are needed, notice should be given in time. Will be 100 Dragoon in vicinity Fort Reading, during three or four months. For them the supplies were originally intended.

236. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 15 September 1852.
Abstract: Letter from Davis to Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division. One building, Officers quarters nearly complete as far as means at hand will permit. Another one has been contemplated and is needed. There are shingles on hand, except for 3000, suffic. to cover it, but boards suffic. for boarding only a small portion of the roof. Asks for permission to purchase 3000 shingles and 1000 feet of lumber. Singles can be purchased at Shasta for $20-$25 per month. Lumber for $100 per month, about cost of the material below, he presumes. Wants to purchase with as little delay as possible. The canvas on hand will be needed to cover stores rather than roofs. None of the buildings yet erected have doors, floors or partitions. Sickness of the command has much retarded the work at the post. Major Fitzgerald's command has not yet arrived.

237. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 30 December 1852.
Abstract: Letter from Davis to Brevet Col. Wright, 4th Infantry, Commanding Fort Reading. Encloses certificate of Asst. Surg. John Campbell concerning "present and past ill-state of my health and requests to be ordered home to the Atlantic States for the purpose of improving the same." Illness is long standing and requires some months of relaxation from my ordinary routine of duties. Since entering service as an officer in 1846 has served with his company except for short time at Monterey as post and depot commissary. Have been in this country since April 17, 1849. Has never had a leave of absence, save for an occasional few days. Wright recommends granting the leave, that Davis be ordered to the Atlantic States. Ina P.S. Davis says a leave of absence was granted last winter, "...but which from circumstance and request of the General, I availed myself not of." Says that he cannot well afford to defray his expenses home.
Statement of Asst. Surg. John Campbell that Lt. Nelson H. Davis has been suffering for some time chronic and painful affection of stomach and liver. Has been treated by Campbell, from which treatment he has derived only temporary relief. For perm. restoration to health he needs to be relieved of his official duties, to travel, have change of scene and climate, and if possible, a sea voyage.

238. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 5 April 1853.
Abstract: Letter from Davis to Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division. Include map, Camp Far West. Reports on his exam. in compl. with instruction of March 4, re: site for military post near Reading's. Took into consid. regarding a site along Cow Creek, and its three principal branches, means of supply, including wood, water, defense, healthness of locality, faculties nor operating in various directions which good of service my require, its central locality, the good influence which a post would exert. Recommends a point on Cow Creek, between its forks and mouth, whether 2-3 miles or 6-8 miles from mouth to be determined at the time of established post. Plenty of good oak and sound pine timber. Quality of water unsurpassed, and of ample quantity. On west side of Creek Valley is .5 to .75 wide. Soil good and affords good grazing. On east side higher bluffs, then abrupt hills, then basin shaped valleys covered with oak and some pine. Examined main branch for 15 miles above fork. Also the middle and west fork were examined. There is practicable route up Cow Creek and its pine branches. From west one not more than 20 to 25 miles to Pit River. Route down east side Sac. R. prac. for wagons only a few miles, say 20-25, when interspersed by hills and a canon. From Potter's Ferry the road is good. But free access to and from the point selected requires a ferry (a flat) over the Sac. River, near and above mouth of Cow Creek. Otherwise it will be necessary to cross the Sac. River at Hunt's Ferry. 17 miles above Reading's; the mouth of Cow Creek is only four or five miles above. The three forks of Cow Creek,
come together within the distance of 1/2 mile. Indians most hostile and who have done most damage are the "Pit Fork" Indians, who, from all reports, never miss an opportunity to attack small parties of whites and steal their stock. Next, a tribe on east side Sac. River above Battle Creek. 3rd. The so called Cottonwood Indians, west of Sac. River and to hills of Coast Range on west. People have differing opinions regarding having ability of Sac. River, but Davis believes boats can go as far as Tehama, seven miles above Lassen's. Davis saw a boat up as far as Red Bluffs. Head of navigation in low water in Monroe, 38 miles above Colusa, if a few snags be removed. Colusa can be reached by boat at in all seasons. Freight from Sac. city to Tehama is 3 cents. Take supplies to post by water as far as possible. Thinks Major Reading, owner of the Comanche, would haul supplies at a reasonable rate. Transport req. to establish post of Cow Creek, Co. property, hospital stores, officers baggage, QM property, etc.. Eight six-mule teams with teamsters, four six-mule teams and teamsters for supplies. Quarters should be of logs or adobe. If logs, two or three carpenters, four wood cutters and heiners. If adobe, 4 masons, and 5 of 6 people acquainted with adobe construction, possibly Indians. Two carpenters to make a flat on arriving at Cow Creek. Lumber is $100 per month at Shasta City. Need $5000 for contingencies. Best time to est. dist. post would be early may. Roads good then. Weather not too hot, and there would be enough time to complete the construction before the next wet season.

239. Day, Captain Hannibal. 1 April 1850.
   Abstract: Letter from Day to AAG, HQ, 10th Military Department, April 1, 1850. Forwards herewith Monthly Post Returns, Monthly Summary Statement Property Lists of QM and Subsistence Departments. Monthly report of casualties in Co. E and F, and copies of Post Orders issued since last transmittal of such. day states that he should like to be notified beforehand of any actions by the Commanding General on the report recently submitted by Asst. Surgeon Murray. Prior notification could enable Day to save trouble to expense in relation to transportation. Says "we are just now beginning to bring up from Nicolaus the supplies which have long been awaiting the practicability of the roads."

240. ———. 1 August 1850.
   Abstract: Day to AAG, 10th Military Department. Forwards monthly Post Return and requests that communication be sent via Sacramento City, for he is satisfied that no dependence can be placed "in a mail or Post Office at Vernon..."

   Abstract: Report from Day to Brevet Lt. Col. J. Hooker, Asst. Adj. Gen, 3d Division, HQ, Sonoma, August 20, 1850. States that no medical attendance can be procured for the command short of Sacramento City, at which place a contract could be made for no less than $500. As the sick list is small and no critical case exists here, it may be presumed that Asst. Surgeon Abbott will have joined the command before any such contract could be made or before any way urgent necessity for medical advice.

   Abstract: Letter relating to relief of Indians in Shasta Co., California. "Pitt River, Fall River and Hot Creek Indians."

   Abstract: Letter from Denver, Sen. from Shasta and Trinity Cos., to Brevet Brig. Gen. Hitchcock,
Shasta City. Established post mouth Cow Creek would be folly. It should be high up on that stream or on the Trinity. What benefit from established post at rear of largest settlement in this part of the country. True, subsistence more easily procured in vicinity of Reading, than high up on Cow Creek or on Pit River, where the post ought to be. Nothing accomp. by removing from Far West to mouth of Cow Creek. Indians are chiefly on Pitt River, upper Trinity, south Fork of Trinity and at head of Cottonwood Creek. Hopes the General upon examination the subject will agree.


Notes: RG 393 Records of the Department of the Army. Pacific Division, Letters Received, 1849-1853. Box 1.

Abstract: Letter from Derby to Major E. R. S. Canby, Adj. Gen. 10th Military Department. Report of Lt. George H. Derby, 1st Lt. T.E., on the Sacramento Valley - Report on the Sacramento Valley. Topographic Memoir accompanying map of Sacramento Valley. Report dated Monterey December 1, 1949. Derby's report include Canby's letters giving him orders. Derby's report states that he was ordered to proceed with Major Kingsbury's command to Johnson's Rancho on Bear Creek to mark out a one square mile reservation for the new military post; at a site selected by Major Kingsbury. He was to make a topographical sketch of the country, report on numbers of tame and wild Indians, comparative advantages of different positions for military posts, including their healthfulness, forage, building materials, etc. Following this he was to examine the Sacramento Valley up to Latitude 39 degrees, 30', or the mouth of the Butte River, reporting on numbers of Indians, military resources. Derby was authorized to employ 3 assistants at average wage of the country and to purchase necessary horses and pack animals. Derby says he immediately reported to Captain N. day who had relieved Major Kingsbury in command of the Batt. of 2d Inf. Designated to garrison the new post. Finding Captain Day about to depart from Camp Anderson, and D's services being required in selection of the site of the new post, D. purchased on credit such instruments, animals and at her indispensable. He also engaged services of an assistant, three rodmen and a teamster, and his own servant. A gentleman named Kemy, volunteered to accompany them as far as Bear Creek. Wagon drawn by his six miles for transportation of instruments, subsistence stores, forage, etc. Also necessary riding animals for the party. Wagon and mules experience because of scarcity created in Sacramento City by Major Rucker purchased for his expedition to relieve the emigrants. Party left Sacramento at 2p.m. on September 22 in advance of the Inf., to try out our mules who had never before worked together in harness. Arrived at lower ford of the American at 5 p.m. Broke wagon, tongue repaired with ropes. By night times Captain Day's command arrived at camp. Enroute they stopped at Ranch of Nicolaus Altgeier at junction of Bear Creek and Feather River. Has been proved as Nicolas Ranch." Has a 1/4 of a mile field enclosed. Two story adobe house quite imposing in the country of log huts and Indian rancherias. About 100 wretched Indians, playfully termed Christian lived in vicinity of bank of Feather, subsisting on acorns, baked into cake with roasted grasshoppers. Also eat salmon. The more intelligent and docile of these creatures are brought up on the farm, where they eventually become excellent vaqueros or herdsmen. Are paid in food and clothing. The right hand main road is the "Truckee Route" or emigrant trail from Salt Lake via the Truckee and Johnson's or Gillespie's Ranch. The left is Lawson's Ranch or the emigrant trail entering at head of Sacramento River at headwaters of Feather River. Ten miles up Bear Creek, from the Nicholas house we encamped. Derby and Day examined the country on September 25. Arrived at Johnson's Ranch, a small one story adobe building. Were received by Mr. Gillespie, who accompanied them on a rcome. of ten or twelve square miles in vicinity. On September 26 examined banks of Yuba River and adjoining countrys where they found a company of 100 miners busily engaged, they having partially exposed its bed by building an oblique dam nearly across the river, each underdual averaging 2 or 3 oz. per day. Site for post selected was about half a mile about the house at Johnson's Ranch. The reserve could include ground high enough to be out of flood plain. Rich bottom land on either side of creek would afford excellent opportunity for gardening. Hills in vicinity afford wood for fires and logs for houses. A species of sandstone nearby is suitable for construction of chimneys and foundations of buildings. The proximity to the ranchs assure a supply of fresh meat, water of creek healthy, cool, and pleasant. Central position of site selected is its greatest advantage. Truckee Emigrant Route average
100 wagons and 200 emigrants per diem; wagon road to Rose's Rancho on the Yuba; stuccing Lawson's route at a distance of 20 miles; and the path to the Bear Creek diggings - all intersect at this point. Post is within a few hours ride of all the principal ranches and Indian rancherias in this part of the valley. Other possible sites were deemed unhealthful, inquiry indicated little sickness on Bear Creek during summer. Periodical fever at Sutter's Farm, on Feather River and at ranches on the Yuba. Within three or four miles of site small quantities of gold are to be found in the ravines running towards the creek. When not on duty soldiers can mine, a healthy and profitable recreation for them. Will prevent many desertions which would otherwise occur. Morning of 27th discovered that servant Manuel Montano had deserted, cutting a hole in back of D's tent and removed box containing $35 in public funds, gold pencil, gold watch and chain, and a pistol. He cleaned out his roommates and stole best horse we had along with best saddle and tack. On the 29th Derby began to survey the new reserve one miles square on northwest bank of Bear Creek. Strip 200 yards wide on other bank to prevent people from squatting or settling in immediate vicinity of the post. For gardens and pasturage Captain Day included 1/4 mile on Southeast bank of the Creek. Erected stake every furlong having mailed to board, each legibly marked "U.S. Reserve." On October 7 and 8th, Derby examined Bear Creek for about 25 miles from encampment. 9th and 10th heavy rain. Made map of post, which he left with Captain Day. On 15th Derby marched north to examine the portion of valley in his instructions. First night out camped on east bank of Feather opposite Sutter's Hock Farm. Neat adobe house building and out building corrals, all surr. by wall, most ... crops of wheat with very little labor. River filled with salmon. About 200 yards above farmhouse a rancheria of Indians, some 300. About 20 mud ovens, partly above and partly below ground (small holes on side for egress.) Mostly naked. Indians suffered from prevalent fever as were occupants of farm house. Two of D's men caught the fever. Prodigious doses of quinine administered. Returning from exploration of Sacramento Valley far as Butte River, they found Captain Day's command comfortably established at Camp Far West, with preparations being made for building. Two sawmills in open, about 4 miles above the new post; from them sufficient supplies of pine timber are available. There are one Indian rancherias on the Sacramento, one on Butte Creek, three on Feather, one on Bear Creek, 10 miles above post. Something under, 10,000 people in these taken together. Was told there are some 2 or 3 thousand in hills on upper Feather and Yuba rivers. Does not know whether all are of same tribes as those of valley. All appear equally ugly, harmless, and in offensive but being perfectly brabarous and acting as I imagine more from instinct than reason, they are liable to commit at any moment some unexpected outrage, for which neither themselves nor any one else can assign a reason." Derby anticipates that the Feather River area will soon be thickly settled by whites who can take care of themselves. Then it might be advisable to establish a station either farther north in the valley "or in advance upon the Truckee road, according as either became finally the main route for emigration...." Derby encloses map of Sacramento Valley from American River to Butte Creek and a map of the new post.

245. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 25 January 1852.
Abstract: Report of George H. Derby, Lt., Topographic Engineer, on the military posts and stations of the Pacific Division. Benicia, January 25, 1852, addressed to Captain E. D. Townsend, AAG.

Camp Far West situated northern bank of Bear Creek, on mile above Johnson's Rancho, 12 miles above Nicolaus, a village at junction of Bear Creek and Feather River. Bout 42 miles from Sacramento City. Good wagon road, by which post is supplied, leads to Nicolaus and Sacramento City, and from Nicolaus to at junction of Feather and Sacramento River. Reservation 1 by 1.5 miles surveyed and marked, include both banks fo the creek. Established by General Perforisor F. Smith, Fall of 1849. Country now thickly settled around it! Its importance as a military post, if it ever possessed any, is not entirely lost. Garrison at present consists of one Company of 2d Infantry under Lt. N. H. Davis. Camp Far West has 3 officers and 19 enlisted men.

Abstract: Letter from Deshler to Townsend. Nome Lackee. Was suppl. with medicines when left Benicia to use with Detachment in case of sickness. This was on suppos. there would be a physician in reach of post. Finds that a physician is stationed on post to attend the employee and Indians. Please inform whether would be justified in employ this dr. in case of sickness among men. Has medicines in profus., but no skill in use. I should dislike resp. of administering them in case of sickness.

Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. letters Received. Box 9. 1-157. D-1.
Abstract: Letter from Deshler to Wool, Comdg. Department of the Pacific. Reports arr. of himself and detachment at Nome Lackee Reservation on 4th Inst. One sergeant and 9 privates, Co. B, 3d Artillery. All men in good health. Were delayed two days at Sacramento City, owing to failure of the lighter running between Sacramento and Colusa to make its regular trip on 28th ultimo. Upon reaching this place I found that thru some mistake in Quartermaster Department no tents had been shipped from Benicia. But thru kindness of Ford, Indian Agent here, my men comfortably lodged. Ford has now in process of erect temporary buildings to be used as storehouses and he has kindly offered me its use until the temporary buildings mentioned in your order 26 ultimo can be ererected. Now about 1100 Indians here - 200 Trinity Indians having arrived on 5th Inst. All of them seem very quiet and peaceful.

248. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 11 May 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Deshler to Townsend. Nome Lackee Reservation. In obediance to Special Orders No. 114, HQ, Department of the Pacific, December 26, 1854, requiring me to report direct to those HQ all matters of interest that may occur within my command, I have honor to report incr. of my detachment by additional from Co. D, 3d Artillery, of one cpl and 12 privates and one laundress. Private Benjamin Jones, Co. B, 3rd Artillery deserted on the 10th inst.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the States Archives, Sacramento, CA.
Abstract: Lieutenant reports to Major 1. Incident at Eel River forks. Followed trail of Indians who stole hog to cabin. Women surrendered, men refused. Soldier shot with arrow, thought dead. Cabin fired, Indians killed. Lieutenant did not blame Indians who were deceived so many times, "expected to be killed anyhow." 2. Tells of group of whites who tried to enlist his help in Indian round up. Lieutenant says he will take part if it is a round up and not a hunt and kill expedition. Lieutenant does not take part. Hears who Indians killed, later reported 240 Indians killed in Eden Valley over two week period. 3. Mr. Battles saw a man named Murphey escaping from Indian Rancheria after attacking a 12 or younger Indian girl at knife point. Lieutenant is not empowered to do anything. 4. Repors Thomas Henley went over to Eel River (Last Sunday) and captured four Indians. Shot lame Indians took three to reservation. Indians were too close to Henley, reason for action. 5. April 4, 40 Indians from Eden Valley coming into Reservation. Effort being made to hunt Indians to extermination.

250. ———. Letter to Jarboe, Captain William S., 8 October 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: Reports he does not have evidence of Mr. Bland being killed by Indians or 200 cattle being stolen by Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Dosh's question on requisition. Governor Weller's reply.
252. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 16 October 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant 
General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Surgeon needed for Humboldt Volunteers.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 29. 2-165. D39.  
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite. Camp Bidwell. I here with have honor to transmit affidavit 
of Mr. Erastus Butler against L.W. Thomas one of political prisoners sent from this post and turned 
to ver to Comdg. Office, Camp Union. Affidavit was misplaced at time I sent the prisoners down.  
Affidavit of Erastus Butler. At Mr. N.F. Todd residence, Butte Creek, Butte County, May 14, 1865.  
On or about 20th April 1865 I being at house of L.W. Thomas on Butte Creek I heard him say that  
Sec. Seward was dead, the d-d old S. of a B. and his soul was roasting in hell and he wished that  
Old Lincoln was roasting in hell with him, and that his only fear was that it was not true. He also  
said that he thought that the man who shot Lincoln ought to have a right hand Siege in the highest  
heavens.  
Affidavit of Sameul Butler in the case of W.L. Thomas at Todd Residence, Butte Creek, May 14,  
1865.  
On 13th of May 1865, I being in conversation with said L.W. Thomas I remarked to him that they  
had taken Booth's head and heart and taken them to the Museum in Washington. He replied that  
Booth was one of the most pratriotic men in the US for murder of Lincoln and that history would  
hold or proce it out and I told him it would be rebel history and then he said if there was some fifty  
or sixty more of them executed that the South would have a chance ot get her rights.

254.  Doughty, Captain James C. 20 July 1864.  
Abstract: Letter from Doughty, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers to Medical Director,  
Department of the Pacific. Camp Bidwell. Transmit herewith triplicate contract for approval of  
Surg. General, between me on part of U.S. and J.D. Morris, M.D., also duplicate oaths and  
respectful requests they be approved and one copy returned to me for the Surgeon.

255. ———. Letter to "Sir", 31 July 1864.  
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to "Sir". Camp Bidwell. Reports condition cavalry horses at this  
post, for month of July 1864. Company I, 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers arrived this post with  
64 horses from Camp Union on 18th inst., The horses are in serviceable condition for cavalry use  
and 21 have been used on scouts since they arrived here. They received regulation allowance of hay  
and half allowance of oats, which is not sufficient to keep them in serviceable condition while they  
are in active use. Forage is of inferior quality, but probably as good as can be purchased in the  
market.

256. ———. Letter to Thomas, S., 31 July 1864.  
Transmits monthly post return of Dat. of 2nd Cavalry, C.V. dated July 31, 1864.

257. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 10 August 1864.  
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Drum, AAG, Department of the Pacific, S.F. Camp Bidwell.  
Since arriving here, I have made two expeditions in mountins in vicinity this post for purpose of  
gaining information regarding nature and number of Indians this section of country. I left post on  
July 26 with 21 men and marched to Cherokee Flat, 25 miles, passing thru section of country  
Indians have committed their depredations heretofore. On making inquiries of the citizens in  
vicinity of Chico what Indians is was that usually committed the depedations they invariably say  
they are the Deer Creek Indians, composed of renegades from all other tribes in this section of
country and number about 20 or 25 warriors. They have roving disposition but are generally on Deer and Mill and Battle Creeks, an era[sic] of 50 miles square which is mountainous country covered with brush and traveled by ravines and lays about 50 miles from this post. However, on making inquiries concerning them of people of Macilla Valley and Cherokee Flat. The Indians refered above number about 300 all told and are located between here and Middle fork of Feather River in vicinity of Bald Rock and Berry Creek, about 50 miles east of here from Cherokee Flat I marched 20 miles northwest in vicinity of and parallel[sic] with West branch of Feather River thru Dogtown to Nimishoe which is near Forks of Butte Creek and Helltown. From Nimishoe I marched down Butte Creek to Centerville and Diamondville, from there to this camp, arriving on 29 July, having marched 65 miles.

On 1st day of August I had a detail of 21 men and proceeded up the Chico and Humboldt[sic] Road in northeast direction between Butte Creek on south and Chico Creek on north to Butte Creek, 60 miles from here; in a mountainous country. A splendid road. At Butte Creek I let the Chico and Humboldt Road and marched to Deer Creek meadows on head of Deer Creek with intention of procuring services of Captain High Good, who is well known here as one of best Indian hunters this part of Country in which Deer Creek Indians range and to take old Lawson Road down to valley between Deer and Mill Creeks for purpose of finding the Deer Creek Indians. But when I arrived at Meadows I found that Captain Highgood had left for the valley. And the lawson Road was about obliterated. I gave up that scout for the present and returned to Butte Creek and from there I went to Lawson or Big Meadows some 12 miles northeast of Butte Creek. From there I returned, taking what I know as the Dogtown Road, passing thru Humbug Valley, between Butte Creek on north and West branch of Feather River on the south to Inskip where I took 14 men and crossed West bridge of Feather River, sending 7 men with my team down Dogtown Road to Pence's Ranch and proceed down that stream and north Fork of Feather River on south in southwest direction some 30 miles, passing Balsom Hill, Crain Valley, Kimshoe, Flea Valley, and Concord Valley to Gravelly Hill. From there I crossed West Bridge to Pence's Ranch in Mesilla Valley and from there to this post, where I am now on 9th inst, having marched 160 miles. I have not gained enough evidence to know what Indians ti is that have committed the depredations. I will send out another expedition when i am in hopes of gaining more knowledge of the Indians.


259. Letter to Simmons, Hary, 17 August 1864.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Simmons, Constable, Oroville Twp. Mr. Mandevill informs me that you know of two deserters in or around Oroville. If such be the case will you be kind enough to inform me who they are and how long they have been in your section of the country - at your earliest convinience.


261. 18 August 1864.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Supt. State Prison, San Quentin, California. Camp Bidwell, near Chico. I have in confinement an escaped convict by name of Albert Casco and who escaped from the Prison about eight months ago. He was sentenced for one year for grand larceny.
You will confer favor upon me if you will let me know if such is the case and who I can turn him over to that the end of justice may be met.

262. ———. Letter to Rankin, Captain Thomas, 26 August 1864.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Rankin, 2nd Cavalry, California volunteer, Camp Union. Reports that Uriel Lynch, deserter from your company was apprehended at Oroville, 24th inst., and delivered up at this camp on 25th inst. by Lt. Livergood, 2nd Cavalry. You will please forward his descriptive roll at your early convenience.

263. ———. Letter to Waite, Lieutenant E. D., 27 August 1864.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, AAAG, Department of California, Sacramento. Camp Bidwell. Report that I have in confinement at this post five deserters. Four of them were apprehended at Oroville. One was taken from the civil authorities by Lt. Livergood making formal demand for him before the District Court. Court decided in favor of Lt. Livergood's demands. Man so obtained was arrested by civil authorities for highway robbery. Now as there is likely to be many conflicting points of law similar to the above between civil and military authorities and to prevent any confusion on my part, I request the Gen. Comdg., to give me the necessary instructions in the above and similar cases.
Lt. Livergood also arrested a citizen at the same time for aiding and abetting a deserter so this deserter would be able to avoid Lt. Livergood, who at that time was in pursuit of him, but the evidence I had against the citizen was for words spoken and not overt act. Conseq. I released him from confinement.

264. ———. Letter to Waite, Lieutenant E. D., 28 August 1864.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, District of California, Sacramento. Camp Bidwell. Yours of 22 inst., conveying directions of Gen. Comdg., District of California for me to explain reason for me giving $140 per ton for hay, when $90 per ton was paid by Simpson in charge of Gov't teams at same time and places and to same person, has been received. In reply I would respond with a plain statement.
At Camp no. 2 after leaving Camp Union, which was at Nicolaus - and at which place I purchased the first hay. And doing so I found that I had to pay 2.5 cent per pounds for it in coin and knowing that Lt. Williamson had calculated for me to purchase hay at one cent per pound, or for twenty dollars a ton. I concluded there was so much deficiency between the price offered and the price allowed that I would take regular Quartermaster's receipt all tho Lt. Williamson had told me before I left Camp Union that he did not want any receipts for his use. And in taking them I done so for to show to Lt. Williamson that hay had cost no more than he had calculated and for him to use them if he wanted to. Also in taking the receipt I connected the price in legal tender, 65 per, which I understand was the SF quotation at that time. I also took receipt from those that I purchased of afterwards as the price was the same, but when the voucher was returned they were destroyed or mislaid. And I have forgotten their name with exception of P.R. Moor of Nicolaus, who I most respectfully refer to as to price paid at that place, but I will if I have the opportunity of seeing the other parties or learn their P.O.Address will refer to them also.
And as Mr. Simpson hay at $90 per ton from same parties. I would respectfully suggest that I be furnished with names and P.O. address of parties furnishing, for if they have charged me with more than they did others I will certainly make them refund to me the amount overcharged for, I will testify and also find others that will testify that I have paid 2.5 cents for hay in coin. And if the Gen. deems it necessary for me to sustain my assertion by the sworn testimony I will procure it. I have written to P.R. Moor in regard to the matter and expect an answer from him before now, but I have not received any, which had caused the delay in sending this.

265. ———. Letter to Griffith, John, 3 September 1864.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty to John S (or L.) Griffith, Esq., Chico, Camp Bidwell. I have been informed that you aided and abetted Private Enoch Hale of Company D, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers - a deserter from the U.S. Service to leave this section of the country so that he would not be apprehended by the Military authorities of this post, by advising and furnished him a horse and taking him away out of my reach. Now I demand of you in the name of the U.S. a written statement directed to the Commanding Officer of this post in full concerning above subject matter that I may lay it before the proper authorities. Your earliest attention is required.

266. ———. Letter to Waite, Lieutenant E. D., 14 October 1864.
   Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, AAAG, District of California. Camp Bidwell. I have honor to inform Gen. Comdg., District that I have seven recruits that has not been regularly mustered with the service and respectfully request that a mustering of them be sent to this post on or before the 30th inst., for purpose of mustering them... that they may draw pay as soon as possible.

   Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Redding, Secretary of State. Camp Bidwell. Have honor to transmit herewith returns of election held at Camp Bidwell on 8th November 1864.

268. ———. Letter to Waite, Lieutenant E. D., 10 November 1864.

269. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 10 November 1864.

270. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 10 January 1865.
   Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Drum, AAG Department of the Pacific. Camp Bidwell. Requests forwarding to him supply of blank company monthly returns and also blank post returns.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. letters Received. Box 29. 2-161. D5.
   Abstract: Letter from Doughty, 2nd Cavalry to Waite, AAAG, District of California. Chico. Requests copy of orders granting increased bounty by US to volunteers. I understand their [sic] is $300 bounty granted to volunteers since some time in July last, but I have no orders to that effect. Wright referred to Department HQ.

   Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, AAAG, District of California. Camp Bidwell. I wish to inquire what disposition has been made of Lt. D.W. Livergood, 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers by Court of Inquiry convened in Special Order No. 243, dated Hq., Department of the Pacific, November 9, 1864. As I have not received any order concerning it I deem it necessary to make this inquiry.

   Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, AAAG, Sacramento. Camp Bidwell. After consulting with General Bidwell upon his return and gaining all information concerning road to Suprise Valley that I can, I am of opinion that the road is impassable at present for teams will be for some time to come.
However, General Bidwell has several men and animals employed on the road for purpose of opening and keeping it open, but present storm will prevent traveling on the road for some six weeks yet, but should it be deemed necessary I could go over the mountains in ten days after the storm ceases by building sledges and carrying everything (wagons and all) on them across the snow, but in making the trip. I would be compelled to leave all co. property that I did not require for immediate use at this camp and then I would require four six mule teams to carry subsistence stores for the Company for thirty days.

It would require ten days to cross the mountains, that is, from Chico to Susanville. Forage would be purchased here and distributed on the road to the Summit (seven days). The remaining could be purchased along the road on east side of the mountains. Would be difficult to give you description of the road on the condition that it is in at present, for I understand the snow is on the mountains within thirty miles of here, however not in any great quantity. Neither will it remain long after the storm ceases. Road is in good condition this side of the snow.

Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, AAAG, Sacramento, CA. Camp Bidwell. Your telegram of this date has been received and I would most respectfully state that from what information I can procure snow is 18 inches deep at base of summit and I think or would judge that snow would be about 3 feet on the summit, which I think would prevent teams from traveling with any load. I however wish to inform you that General Bidwell is now on the road and will go to Susanville if he can and will return by Wednesday next, when I see him I will report his opinion in regard to it, but I believe from what I can hear that the road is impracticable for troops to pass over not only on account of snow but of forage, which is very scarce and in fact there is none to be had. I will report by Thursday next.

Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, AAAG, District of California, Sacramento. Camp Bidwell. I have honor to inform General Commanding District of CA that I have arrested two citizens, Charles Carlton, alias Chicps U. Ysh(?) Davis for inducing a soldier to desert a smuggling away the soldiers clothing.

The facts are there are far as I can find out about the matter. On evening of 23rd inst. I gave ten or twelve men permission to go into Chico and fire a salute in honor of emancipation of Charlestown, recruit Smith being one of the number, but Carlton, an old acquaintance who came to this county with him and Davis in a saloon, the[sic] remained together the most of the time till about 11 o'clock when the three left the saloon together and remained absent for some two hours when Carlton and Davis returned, Carlton having the soldier's pants and Great coat on. The soldier did not return with them and I suppose he deserted about that time as their was nothing heard of him after that. And not being present at Revielee, I sent three detachments in search of him, one detachment overtaking Carlton and Davis, who left Chico that morning, thought there was something wrong with them as they saw Carlton throw behind a log as they came close to him and became very much excited and also ran thirty or forty yards. The Sergeant arrested them and upon examining the package thrown away they fond it contained the soldier's pants and coat. Consequently he brought them to camp where I now have them confined. Upon questioning the[sic] about the manner they procured the clothes, Carlton states that he does not know, that the first he knew about them was in the morning. He then had them on his person but did not keep them there long. He also acknowledges that he had no money to pay for them, which leads me to think he was taking them away for the deserters. Davis states he knew nothing about them. He denies knowing that Carlton had them with him, but he being in company with Carlton in the morning led me to think that they were both interested in getting the soldiers away and also in the clothing. But I have received of his doing anything in the matter and will release him, but I would respectfully ask for instructions in Carlton's case and deem it necessary to set an example that will be headed by others in such cases. However, Carlton is no force and amounts to nothing more than a low bummer and I feel satisfied
that he knows where the soldier is and that he was going to desert but I cannot prove any thing
against him but having the clothing in his possession.

Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, AAAG, District of California. Camp Bidwell. Have honor
to enclose few extracts for private letters received by General Bidwell from a Mr. J.N. Epperson,
who formerly resided at this place but now at Callahan's Ranch, Siskiyou County it has reference to
K.C. or Columbian Knights with this explanations I hope you will understand it at once. He is the
same man that gave me the pass words, Signs and Grips of the Order last August and which was
confirmed by the Expos that was published in the American Flag some three or four months ago. I
am satisfied that he writes with a perfect understanding of the subject he is writing about, as he is
one of the Order.

Abstract: Letter from Doughty to Waite, Camp Bidwell. I have honor to report to Gen. Comdg.
District of California that on 27 inst., I ordered Lt. Livergood

278. Doughty, Captain James C. Letter to Waite, Lieutenant E. D., 10 March 1865.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty, to Waite, AAAG Distric of California. Camp Bidwell. Informs
Gen. Comdg., that the two citizens that I arrested for inducing a soldier to desert and smuggling
away his clothing of which I wrote to you on 25th February last has been released, one
conditionally upon taking the oath, the other unconditionally, being satisfied that there was no
doubt of his innocence.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 26. 2-134. D125.
Abstract: Letter from Doughty, 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers, to Wait, AAG, Sacramento.
Camp Bidwell, near Chico, November 30, 1864. After advising with General Bidwell and leading
men of Chico I find they are about equally divided in opinions in regard to propriety of abandoning
this post. General Bidwell does not see any necessity of troops remaining here if required
elsewhere. I do not deem it necessary that troops remain here this winter for there has not been any
depredations committed by Indians since I have been here and I do not think they will commit any
by next spring if they do then.

280. Downey, Governor John. Letter to Clarke, Brig. General Neuman S., 18 January 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 Indians "murdering and robbing the settlers" in Round Valley. Asking for
military assistance.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: The governor requests immediate aid for settlers in Mendocino County to protect them
from Indians.

282. Dreibelbis, John J. Letter to "Sir" (To his Excellency John Bigler), 13 April 1854.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento
Abstract: Details of Indian difficulties on Pitt River during February and March. 2/ attached on 3rd
day of February. Asked for help from Col. Wright at Fort Reading. 13 and 7 men said killed. Indian
stole cattle, whites pursued, 17 Indians killed. Volunteers wish reimbursement for monies expended.
   Abstract: Letter from Drum to Starr, Chico, Department of the Pacific, S.F. Copied War Record. Captain Julian McAllister has been directed to forward the ammo requested in your telegraph. The Gen. desires you to use all possible measures to apprehend the Indians who committed the murder and otherwise depredated in Butte and adjacent counties. For this purpose you are authorized to employ the necessary guides.

284. Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd. Letter to Starr, Captain Augustus W., 1 August 1863.
   Abstract: Letter from Drum to Starr, 2nd Cav., California volunteers, Chico, CA. HQ, Department of the Pacific, S.F. Copied in War Records. Your telegram of yesterday reporting your arrival at Chico has been received. It is General's desire that you remain in vicinity of Chico, giving all needful protection to whites from incursions of hostile Indians and to friendly Indians, partic. those residing on ranches of citizens, against brutish assults of bad white men. Gen. desires you to consult frequently with Major Bidwell, both on account his large experience in these difficulties and also from fact that he is the representative of the Indian Department, in that portion of the state. You will find the major reliable and truly loyal.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 7:320-321. 2-334. Page 320. Copied in War Records Abstract: Letter from Drum to Hooker, 6th Infantry, California Volunteer, Camp Bidwell, Chico. HQ, Department of the Pacific, S.F. An arrangement has been entered into between Mr. Hanson, Supt. Indain Affairs, for Northern District and Judge Wells, Special Agent fort he Citizens of Butte County, by which the citizens of Butte and adjoining counties agree to bring in the Indians to Chico where they will be taken charge of by you and sent in detachments to Round Valley Reservation and there turned over to the Agent of the Indian Department. As the Supt. represents that he has no means at his disposal to supply their wants, the Gen. Comdg. desires you to subsist the Indians brought in until turned over at Round Valley; the issue will consist simply of flour and meat (either fresh or salt as is most convenient) and potatoes, if the latter can be had at reasonable cost. You will be at no expense in transporting the Indians, the transportation for that purpose being furnished by the citizens. All issues of subsistence will be entered on a seperate abstract and the money value of same stated, so that the amount can be passed to the audit of the War Department at Washington. It is understood that no violence is to be used in bringing in the Indians and if any should be resorted to the General desires you to protect the unoffending Indians to extent of your power. You will send the Indians to Round Valley in small parties, not to exceeding 20 or 30 in each party, directing the detachment of troops accompanying them to return immediately to your camp.

286. ———. Letter to Starr, Captain Augustus W., 5 January 1864.
   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 7:448-449. 2-340. 392/351. Copied in War Record. Abstract: Letter from Drum, Hq, Department of the Pacific to Starr, 2nd Cavalry, C.V. Comdg., Camp Bidwell, Chico. It is apprehended that an attack may be made by Indians living on Mill Creek in Tehama County and as there are the most troublesome Indians in the country controlled by your troops, the Gen. Comdg., desires you if possible to get hold of the leading men among them and send them to Alcatraz Island for confinement.

287. ———. Letter to Wright, General George F., 6 December 1864.
   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letter Sent. 8:118. 2-351. 113/119.
   Abstract: Letter from Drum, Hq., Department of the Pacific to Brig. General George Wright, Comdg., District of California. S.F. I am instructed to inform you that Major Gen. Comdg., the Department approves the views expressed in you endorsement on Captain Doughty's letter fo 30th ultimo, relating to reduction of troops at Camp Bidwell. No quarters will be built.
288. ———. Letter to Bidwell, John, 4 February 1865.
   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:179-180. 2-352.
   Abstract: Letter from Drum to Bidwell, Chico. Your letter 23 ultimo was referred by General
   Comdg., to the US District Attorney with following endorsement: Will the DA please iform me if
   the election of a government contractor to Congress renders the Contract void and if so, at what
   point? Please see laws forbidding a member of Congress from having any interest in any contract.
   Enclosed herewith I send you a copy of reply of Judge Lake and am instructed to say that the
   General will adopt the views of the district attorney until otherwise directed by the Secretary of
   War, to whom to case will be referred.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:258. 2-356. /283.
   Abstract: Letter from Drum to Wainwright, Ordnance Department, Comdg., Benicia Arsenal. S.F.
   Major General Comdg., instructs me to inform you, in reply to your communications of 23rd inst.,
   that no further withdrawal of Sharps cabines will be made from 2nd Cavalry until receipt and issue
   of the Maynard carbines and ammunition.
   The Gen. desires the mounted troops stationed in southern portion of this state and territory of
   Arizona armed with Sharps carbines and those 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers in northern part
   of state to be supplied with Maynards. This does not authorize the issuing of carbines to such of the
   Native Cavalry companies to such of the

290. ———. Letter to Wright, General George F., 28 March 1865.
   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:261-262. 2-357. Pages 260 to 261. See War of the
   Rebellion, Ser. I, L, part II.
   Abstract: Letter from Drum to Wright, Comdg. District of California, SF. Your communication
   23rd inst. in relation to proposed movement of troops to Owyhee county having been submitted to
   Major General Crook, the Department I am instructed to say, in reply, that it is not deigned to keep
   up the military camp near Chico (camp Bidwell) beyond period for commencing the movement
   referred to in your letter.
   The troops will operate, in the direction indicated, in one or two columns as you may determine
   and the force available for this purpose will be three of the companies at Camp Union, the one at
   Camp Bidwell, and as you suggest, a part of that at Fort Crook.

291. ———. Letter to Wright, General George F., 5 April 1865.
   Abstract: Telegram from Drum to Wright. A salute of 100 guns
   will be fired at Meridian tomorrow in honor of the capture of Richmond, VA.

292. ———. Letter to Wright, General George F., 18 April 1865.
   Abstract: Telegram from Drum to Wright. By direction of the Pres. labor at all military posts will be
   suspended on Wednesday next, nineteenth, the flags will be at half mast during the day and
   twenty-one minute guns will be fired at twelve o'clock meridian.

293. ———. Letter to Wright, General George F., 24 April 1865.
   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:299. 2-364. 444.
   Abstract: Telegram from Drum to Wright. If the troops arrest the Colusa traitors send the latter to
   this city for confinement at Alcatraz.

294. ———. Letter to Rudd, Mrs. Susan A., 27 April 1865.
   Abstract: Letter from Drum to Mrs. Rudd, Princeton, California. Hq, Department of the Pacific, S.F.
   I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter inquiring about your husband who was
   arrested by Captain Rogers on 2nd Inst.
   Am instructed to inform you that your husband is at present in confinementes at Alcatraz. You can
write to him and receive his answer, but I would suggest that nothing but which relates to yourselves and family should be mentioned by either. Letters sent to my care will be sent to Mr. Rudd.

295. ———. Letter to Drefendorff, Mrs. C. J., 5 May 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:319. 2-366. 504.
Abstract: Letter from Drum to Mrs. C. J. Drefendorff and others. Colusa, CA. Hq, Department of the Pacific, S.F. Your petition requesting that a company of troops be stationed at Colusa for the protection of lives and property of loyal citizens has been referred to Brig. Gen. Wright, who informs the Major Gen. Comdg., that he intends to send an officer and 20 men to Colusa to remain there so long as it may be necessary.

296. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 26 May 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:352. 2-368. 346/?
Abstract: Letter from Drum to Wright, Comdg., District of California, SF. Acknowledges receipt your letter of 17th returning the communication of Honor C.C. Bush, asking for military protection against Indians depredations in Shasta and Tehama Counties in this state.
Major General Comdg. instructs me to say that a company will be sent temporarily to Fort Reading as suggested in your letter.

297. ———. Letter to Wright, General George F., 26 May 1865.
Abstract: Letter from Drum to Wright, District of California, Sacramento. Hq., Department of the Pacific. Major General desires you to caution the Comdg., Office of the troops at Colusa not to make any expeditions thru other than what is necessary to provide his command with what is authorized in regulations, such as fuel and forage.

298. ———. 10 November 1882.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 2. 4-29.
Abstract: Letter from Drum, Adj. Gen., Hqs. of the Army to Comdg., Gen., MDP. Informs Comdg., General, MDP, that the maximum enlisted strength of the 8th Infantry will be reduced from 500 to 400 men - 38 men to a Co. You will please see that no more recruits are assigned to that regiment, or enlistments made for it, until its enlisted strength is reduced below 400. November 18, 1882. Kelton refers letter to Fort Bidwell.

299. ———. 2 April 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 2. 4-80.
Abstract: Letter from Drum, AG, Hqs Army to Comdg., Gen. Department of California. Referring to your endorsement of January 23, 1885 forwarding report of Board of Officers on the Burt- Mott target and the Burt Multiplying Reloader, I have honor to inform you by direction of Lt. Gen. Comdg., Army that no action looking to a change in the methods or material now used in target instructions will be taken at present, as "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing," recently adopted and distributed for guidance of Army, is held to contain everything in regard to these subjects now necessary.

300. ———. 27 September 1887.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-108.
Abstract: Letter from Drum, AG to Comdg., General, Department of California. Acting Secretary of War authorizes expenditures of $692.40 for construction of new quarters for Commissary Sergeant at Fort Bidwell, as recommended. On October 4, 1887 C. McKeever, AAG, Department of California, furnished official copy to Co., Fort Bidwell.

301. Drum, Richard Cloyd. Letter to Akey, Captain David B., 18 July 1862.
Abstract: Letter from Drum, AAG, HQ Department of the Pacific to Captain Akey, 2nd Calvary,
California Volunteers, Red Bluff, CA. San Francisco. Immediately on your arrival at Red Bluff department command desires you to inform Captain Mellen, 2nd Calvary, Fort Crook. Latter has been instructed to co-op with your force in, if possible, discovering and chastising band of Indians which recently committed murders in Tehama County. When ready, you will move with your Co. in direction of Lassen's Peak, unless you have received reliable information at Red Bluff of Indians having retreated and in some other direction. No improbable that party committing murders may belong to Hat Creek band of Indians. Supplies will be forwarded to Red Bluff.

302. ———. Letter to Hooker, Lieutenant Colonel, 3 September 1863.
Abstract: Letter from Drum to Hooker, Comdg., Camp Bidwell. Copied in War Record. In reply to your letter 28th ultimo I am instructed to inform you that the Gen. Comdg., authorizes you to him such transportation as may be absolutely necessary.
The General desires you to render the Supt. of Indian Affairs all the assistance in your power in removing the Indians. In this matter much is necessarily left to your discretion.
Asst. Surg. Hays has been ordered to report to you immediately.

Abstract: Letter from Drum to Stathorn, Chief Quartermaster, Department Pacific, San Francisco. Major General Comdg. desires you to instruct Government Agent at Fort Jones to retain possession of the fence alluded to in Mr. Fairchild's letter and all other property belonging to the Government in that place. The orders of the late Department Comdr. are hereby renewed.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent by the Quartermaster. April 1882 - September 1884. Pages 6-7.
4-402.
Abstract: Letter from Lt. Earnest, Post QM, to Chief QM, MDP, Department of California. Re. estimate of material and labor for construction of school and reading room at post, dated September 2, 1881, and allotments of $496.33 granted per letter.
Ch. QM's office, MDP, and Department of California, November 9, 1881, I have honor to say estimate original skilled labor, other than enlisted men, carpenter, 60 days, $240 and painter, 15 days, $60, total $300.
Owing to length and severity of winter nothing has been accomplished toward erection this building and on account of sawmill unable to run, delivery of the lumber has been delayed and may be larger as we at present in height of another storm.
Only carpenter at post capable of superintending that pray will be discharged next month and will no reenlist. The other two are capable helpers but not able to take responsibility of erecting building in workmanlike manner. Will require civilian carpenter capable of supervised erection of building. 40 days at $4 per day.

305. ———. 20 April 1882.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter sent by the Quartermaster. April 1882 - September 1884. Pages 8-16.
4-403.
I. Company quarters. Condition good, single building, one story, 38x 37 outside, front piazza, 7 x 38. Four rooms 15x16, hallway 6x36 and extension 22x26, dining room and kitchen. Material required to make warm enough in winter, for double floors throughout the inside blinds for windows and main building outside blinds in extension and for addition of bathroom and tub anf for painting outside.
II. Officer quarters No. 2 and 3. Good condition. Double building. 1.5 stories, 47x38 outside, front piazza 8x38. Either side consists of hall 6x36, stairway. Four rooms, 15x18 and bedroom over hall 7x12 and extension, dining room and kitchen 15x25. Material required for double floor throughout inside, blinds for windows main building and outside in extension. For bath rooms and tub for both
sets and kalsomining upper rooms, never finished for renewal of floor of piazza. Also for painting entire building.

III. Officers quarters No. 4 and 5. - same advice.

IV. Officers quarters No. 6. Condition good. Single building 37 x 38 outside and front piazza 7x28. Four rooms 15x16, hall 6x36, and extension - dining room and kitchen 22x36, covered porch 6x36. Material required to make enough windows and comfortable all season, for double floors inside blinds main building, outside blinds extension and for bathroom and tub also for painting entire outside of building.

V. Barracks No. 1. 25x135 outside two stories. One hall and stairway. Below: kitchen and dining room one end. Day room, 1st sgt's and storeroom and other enclosure above dormitories and squad rooms. Double porch 8x135 front and rear. During year painted inside and out. New sinks in washrooms. Material requested to renew back porch above and below and easing beneath lower porch and steps front and rear. Also for dining room table

VI. Barracks, No. 2. Condition fair. 25x135 outside. Same as above.

VII. Adjutant's office (or headquarters building) condition good. 24x60, extension 12x16. Four rooms: office, library, clerk's room, dormitory. Repairs during year painted inside office and living room ceiled and lined, office double floored. Whole building covered with rustic and walk with new steps added outside. Material request for new roof and for painting center.

VIII. Quartermaster and Subsistence Building. Condition good. 25x175 outside. Central side entrance into vestibule 5x25, opening forward into office for QM with commissary 18x25, right to sales and subsistence staterooms 25x75 with cellar under later 20x40, left into QM store and clothing rooms 25x75. Material required for painting office, ... sale room and for closing opening between wall of cellar and lower sill of building above.

IX. Guard house. Condition fair. 40x30 outside. Front porch 8x40. Two rooms, 14x15 and hallway 7x14 in front, prison room 14x21, four cells and passageway 8x18 in rear. Two front rooms and hallway were painted during year. Material for painting prison room and passages and entire interior of building, new steps a floor of porch and new roof.

X. Bake house (old) delapidated and ecayed beyond point where repair justified. 16x32 with 8x12 extension. Material needed at once for construction of new building, 20x28.

XI. Non-Commissioned Officers quarters (and married soldiers quarters). Four buildings (officer quarters old post) condition fair. 31x41 outside. Four rooms 13x15 and hallway 4x31. Repairs during year No. 1, four rooms ceiled and lined, and one room double floored, rough boards. No. 2, four rooms ceiled and lined. No. 3, two rooms ceiled and lined. No. 4., two rooms ceiled and lined and one room double floored, rough boards. Material required for ceiling and lining to completely cover all extensions with rusted kalsomining them inside and painting outside as recommended by Inspector General.

XII. Granery (old) delapidated and ecayed beyond repair. 8x30x100 outside, material for construction of new granery 10x30x100.

XIII. Schoolhouse. Not yet built. 16x50. $496.33 for same granted. Will be constructing with detailed mechanics soon as larger ... can be obtained from mill.

XIV: Cavalry stables. Condition fair. 32x320 outside. Equipment room one side exit 10x18. Material required 10,000 shingles in addition to 30,000 now on hand to reroof entire building and for repair of stalls, mangers, and repl. boards outside main building.

XV. QM stables. Condition fair. 30x100. Small room either side of entrance, 10x10, with drivers lodge in front 10x24. Material required for replacing broken beams and timbers, repairing stalls and mangers.

XVI. Shops. Consist of guardhouse 24x34 and two sets company quarters, each 25x100, old post, log buildings within 25 feet. QM and Subsistence buildings and guard houses. Much decayed and delapidated used for carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and store rooms for lumber, tool, oil, and ammunition. Your estimate is made for oil house or magazine to store oil and ammunition at district from other buildings. Material to reroof these buildings in order still utilize them for shops.

XVII. Oil House or magazine. See above. These now kept in dangerous proximity to QM and Subsistence storehouse. Material required for construction of building. 8x12x18 of hewn stone or of wood.

XVIII. Sleds, Bridges, Fences, Walks. Eight bridges need to be rebuilt, having become too short by
washing away of banks of stream. Wooded fence around pasture decayed condition 13000 feet. Fence around officer quarters generally bad condition. Material for enclosed additional area for cemetery needed. No vacant burial space. Walks need to be repaired.

XIX. Bathhouse (old.) Important that water from hot spring be used for bathing, especially during long winter and so such building may be made compulsory in necessary.

XX. Reservoir. Construction interrupted by long severe winter. Should be completed during this...

your needs...

306. ———. 15 July 1882.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent by the Quartermaster. April 1882, to September 1884. Pages94-98. 4-410.
Abstract: Letter from Earnest, Post QM to QM General, Washington D.C. But one building, school house has been erection under my administration or Post QM. Consists of Reading Room 16 x 20, school room 16x 30, at aggrg. cost of $752.12

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 2. 4-27.
Abstract: Letter from Earnest, 8th Infantry, Post Quartermaster to Post Adjutant. I submit for information CO and for file at Post Headquarters the following as the designation and numbering respectively of the public buildings at the post as they will be recorded in the book of expenditures. (Barracks and quarters) required by General Order No. 113, e.s. AGO.
I. Commanding Officer's Quarters, No. 1.
II. Officers Quarters, No. 2.3.
III. Officers Quarters, No 4,5.
IV. Officers Quarters, No. 6.
V. Hospital
VI. Barracks, No. 1, cavalry
VII. Barracks, No. 2, cavalry
VIII. Adjutant's Office , of headquarter building.
IX. School house
X. Quartermaster's and Subsistence building
XI. Guard house
XII. Bake House
XIII. Granery
XIV. Non-commissioned Officers (and married Soldiers Quarters) (Five buildings, No. 1-4, west to east) officers quarters of old post and No. 5 cottage east of hospital.
XV. Bath House
XVI. See house
XVII. Cavalry stables
XVIII. Quartermaster's stables
XIX. Shops (guard house and barracks of old post)
XX. Water closets, sheds, fences, and walks

308. Earnest, Lieutenant C. A. 6 March 1883.
Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster. April 1882- September 1884. Pages 275-276. 4-420
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Earnest, Post Quartermaster, to Chief QM, Department of California. Special requisition for material for hayshed or barn to protect hay. Needed for next years supply large enough for nine month supply of bailed hay. Larger base would be needed to store same amount of loose hay - $1000- 1200. Labor by troops. Throughout Suprise Valley hay stored in ricks rather than in stacks.

309. ———. 6 July 1883.
Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster - April 1882 - September 1884. Pages 378-379. 4-422.
Abstract: Letter from Lt. Earnest, Post Quartermaster to Chief QM, Department of California. Request that Mr. Rideouts's offer to erect first class flagpole be accepted for $175. Enlisted men
busy with other construction and repair. Extra duty men have had to take their turn on guard. Post without flag pole for three years.

310. ———. 14 July 1883.

Notes: Letters sent by the Quartermaster. April 1882 - September 1884. Page 382. 4-423.
Abstract: Letter from Lt. Earnest to Chief QM, Department of California. Requests $80 to employ competent person to clean six vaults (used as water closets) connected with officers quarters this post. Now so full that in wet weather water runs over them and into the yards attacked to the quarters. Ordinary disinfectant has little effect to remedy or improve the stench.

311. ———. 31 July 1883.

Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster April 1882 - September 1884. Pages 389-390. 4-424.
Abstract: Letter from Earnest, Post Quartermaster to Chief Quatermaster, MDP. Refer to letter dated O.C.Q.M., 24 inst. that but $1300 had been allotted for repairs to Barracks and quarters and nothing for construction for current fiscal year. It is utmost importance that a bakery be built at once in connection with new over under construction by Subsistance Department. All building cannot be made to answer, being long since beyond repair and too small cover the new over, which will remain useless without cover.

312. Eaton, Major E. B. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 21 April 1852.

Abstract: Letter from E. B. Eaton, Commissary of Subsistence, San Francisco, to Captain E. D. Townsend, April 21, 1852
Has given necessary intruction for disposition of subsistence stores now at Canton. Far West, viz., to sell at public aution all supllies not pperfectly good, and also a surplus of hard bread, about 16 pounds of old pork, 3293 pounds., old vcon; 311 pounds band hams, 50 bush dried apples, 60 gallons lime juice, and 5000 pounds of hard bread. Says he is furnishing the years supplies for Fort Reading, called for by Lt. Davis, viz., 20000 complete reations with extra quarterly of a few articles, as follows:
From Subsistence department at Benicia:
Pork - 14400 rations
Salt Beef - 800 rations
Flour - 11022 rations
Beans - 9600 rations
Rice - 5000 rations
Coffee - 3416 rations
Sugar - 14808
Salt - 11200
Molasses - 2 bbl.
Pickles - 20 kegs
Kraut - 24 Kegs
Dried Peaches - 3 bbls.
Dried Apples - 6 bb;s.

From Cantonment Far West
Flour - 4029
Hard Bread - 5000
Beans - 5400
Coffee - 16583
Sugar - 9358
Salt - 8800

Total
Meat - 15200
Bread stuffs - 20051
Rations - 20000
Coffee - 19999
Sugar - 24162
Salt - 20000

2/7 meat ration omitted. Fresh beef to be obtained at Fort Reading.

313. ———. Letter to Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen, 12 October 1852.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 4. 1-75. E35.
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Major Eaton, Commissary of Subsistence to Hitchcock, Comdg.,
Pacific Division. Remarks on proceedings of Board of Survey on Commissary stores at Fort
Reading.

Notes: RG 98
Abstract: Has lived in Yreka, Shasta Valley and at Cottonwood for past three years and "has
become intimately acquainted with most of the Indians belonging to the Shasta tribe... that he
speaks both the Chinook and Shasta Indian language, the latter not very well, and hence has
frequently been called upon to interpret that for some time past Shasta Indian have manifested a
disposition of reserve and hostility towards the whites; that he is well acquainted with the localities
of the cave, the place of their present retreat, it being about sixteen miles from any white settlement
on the north side of Klamath River above the ferry that he known of stock being in their possession,
that often the fatal encounters in which the Indian fell upon party of the citizens of Cottonwood
who want there for the purpose of recovering their stolen stock and murdered and robed four of
their number, wounding six others, and taking and holding possession of their horses, blankets,
provisions and guns..." Deponent accompanied Captain Judah and his small command as a
guide. Finding that the Indian could not be drawn out from the cave, he dispatched messengers to
Fort Jone to procure a mountain howitzer. Captain Smith brought the howitzer, 12 soldiers and
Indian guide named Sivil, whose wife was in the cave. Sivil is said to have tried to betray Captain
Wright and his party at Klamath Lake in fall of 1852. Captain Smith tried the howitzer without
much effect, firing on both sides with small arms without much effect, except for our loss of
Captain Geiger. After dark three squaws came to camp and said Indian were willing to have a talk
next morning. Next morning Captain Smith and deponent approached the cave. When within
gunshot range of Cave, Captain Smith wanted to turn back. Deponent said they would be in more
danger if they were to turn back. At mouth of cave they found Sivil. Captain Smith told Indian he
had been sent to see and provide for them. He wished to protect them, no fight them. He said he
would have a treaty made. Indian replied they would make treaty when warm weather arrived.
Smith told them he heard they had taken some stock. They neither denied or acknowledged this. He
then told them he would go home and not fight them anymore. The Indians seemed mad and ha not
much to say. Captain S. and deponent then came away, leaving Sivil still there. Deponent says that
before Sivil left he succeeded in trading U.S. Calvary musketoon in good order, with cartridges, for
an old broken rifle, wholly useless.

Abstract: Letter from Edwards, 3rd Artillery to Townsend. Nome Lackee Reservation. Requests
incr. of Detachment to 20 men. Present strength of command is 16, deduct one sgt. one cpl. and two
acting cpl's there remain 12 privates for guard duty. Services of at least two privates will be required
or extra duty and in exigency of sickness, which not improb. will occur during summer, the
necessary guard can hardly be maintained.

316. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 21 June 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Edwards to Townsend. Enclosed requisitions for ordinance stores for
approval Comdg. Gen. of this Department. The rockets, for which I have required, I design making
use of on 4th July in presence of the many Indians in vicinity. Effect, upon these tribes, of such a display, will prove salutary.

317. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 6 June 1856.
Notes: Rg 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 10. 1-201. E-2.
Abstract: Letter from Edwards, 1st Lt., 3rd Artillery to Captain D.R. Jones, AAG, Department of the Pacific, Nome Lackee Reserve. Application for change of station - for placement on active service with my company. Having been on detachment service here past year "with but little occupation and incomparable solitude, I am reduced to make this application for a change of service, if even for a limited period." Situation here more diagreeable from fact that no land has been set aside for a military establishment. In consequence, the troops are looked upon as an incumbance rather than as a useful addition to the reserve.

318. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 14 July 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Edwards to MacKall, HQ, Department of the Pacific, July 14, 1856. Encloses abstract of the Quartermaster property received; Acct. of Quartermaster Funds received and disbursed; Acc't of Commissary Funds Received; Annual Estimate of Quartermaster Funds. Bill unpaid $55.80 for fresh beef.

319. Elwolf, Marion. Letter to Gilchrist, Mrs., 13 January 1910, California Historical Society Library.
Abstract: A letter thanking Mrs. Gilchrist for her gift of trim for a Christmas tree for the Indians - detailing the problem the writer had in gettin the stuff from Alturas.

320. ———. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 17 January 1910, California Historical Society Library.
Abstract: A letter of thanks for the many things his Indian got in their Christmas barrel and describing his Christmas program for them. Also tells of an Indian named Jack who went out of his way many times to help him out of genuine concern.

Notes: Petition from employees of Carlisle Indian School relating to the granting of land to the landless Indians of Northern California

322. Evans, A. Grant. Letter to Bidwell, Annie, 24 October 1913.
Abstract: Meeting held 1913 to discuss Pacific Coast Indians, especially their housing (home ownership), educational conditions, and religious conditions. Churches and other agencies will work among the Indians of California. Northern California Indian Association had done excellent work for Indians, individual and correlating work of other agencies. A representative council is hoped to form to organize Indian betterment movements. Personal invitation to conference also enclosed to Mrs. Bidwell from A. Grant Evans.

323. ———. Letter to Bidwell, Annie, 11 November 1913.
Abstract: Discussing using Guinda (?) for a site for an Indian orphanage and living area to give education and Indians a good chance.

324. Evans, George S. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 27 April 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 29. 2-167. CH2.
Abstract: Letter from Evans to Drum. Written on AG, State of California, Sacramento, letterhead. Permit me to introduce to you Mr. John A. Rush, Democratic Senator from Colusa and Tehama counties who visit your city for purpose of exlaing if permitted character as well as pecuny interest as they now exist, of one Scroggins, one of parties recently arrested in Colusa by order of Department Comdr. for disloyalty and to urge, if possible, the reasons why he should have a speedy trial. I know nothing of charges against Mr.S., but so far as I am posted see no inpropiety in introducing Mr. Rush, who although a democrat of the modern school, a truthful and reliable man,
to the end that he may be able to set forth the reasons why, in order to further the ends of justice, Mr. S., should have as speedy a trial as possible.

Notes: Pages 3-33
Abstract: Others had found search for Gold Lake - mythical above Downieville. "Thus I was left alone on Bear River. I thought, as the gold I was accumulating daily was so much more than ever before, and of itself would soon amount to a respectable 'pile,' that to leave such diggings for untried parts would be an unwise move; therefore I wrought on alone. But oh, how awfully lonesome it was for a while, for the locality was off the line of general travel, and about the only white man I saw was an occasional straggling soldier deserting Camp Far West, a military post situated on the plain at the debouchure of Bear River into the great valley of the Sacramento."

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: "Requesting permission to raise one hundred volunteers to assist to put down the Modoc Indians."

327. First, Harman. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 1873, Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento.
Abstract: Goose Lake Valley residents concerned about Modoc Hostilities

Abstract: Letter from Brevet Major Fitzgerald, to Major Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division. Request approved by Comdg. Gen. Pacific Division, and that it be forwarded to office of Adj. Gen. Application of Major Fitzgerald that he be ordere to Washington to settle his accounts. Approved January 5, 1853 by G. Wright, Comdg. Northern District of California, with headquarters at Fort Reading. In the December 20, 1852 request to Col. S. Cooper, AG, US Army requests that he be ordered to Washington in ensuing spring, to settle his accounts as asst. quartermaster and treasurer of the Civil Fund of California. Says his liabilities reach near $1,000,000 and some of them were created as far back as 1849. Has served 13.5 years, during which time has been absent from regiment or station but ten months. Left Atlantic states for California in 1848 and have served four years here, principally in the field. On March 15, 1853, P. Clayton, 2nd Auditor of the Treasury stated that Captain Fitzgerald's presence not necessary for settlement of his accounts in this office. But Jesup, Qingen through Fitzgerald should be permitted to settle his accounts in person. March 18, 1853, Brig. General Comdg., Pacific Division authorized by Gen-in-chief to grant Major Fitzgerald leave of absence for purpose of settling his accounts.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. DC. Letters Received. Box 15. 2-45. F-9.
Abstract: Letter from Captain F. F. Flint, 6th Infantry to Major MacKall. Camp on Pitt River, near Fort Crook, September 17, 1857. Reports arrival of his Co. on Pitt River on 16th. Sickness of his men. Requests that he be ordered to Benicia for the winter. In obed. to Special Order No. 94, current Ser. My company moved from, Camp Cass on 7th inst. and arrived on Pitt River on 16th. After consultation with Captain Adams, who met me at the River. Have located my Company in vicinity ferry, about one miles above ferry, on east side of river. Will post small detachment at the bridge, which will be sufficient to protect that crossing. Little or no travel upon lower road, this being deemed best for loaded teams. Regret to report extensive sickness in command. During August were 49 cases, mostly fevers. The men were feeble when we commenced the march and the number of cases increased daily. Day of our arrival have 20 on sick report. Nearly every man has been sick and all are in a feeble condition for taking the field or for laboring. I have not well men enough for a small guard and prospect for improvement is not very encouraging as this is a chill and fever country. I am sick with fever and confined to my tent. I shall employ all men fit for detached
service in examining the country with parties from Fort Crook, for hostile Indians. Captain Adams
informs me that he considers his command amply sufficient for protection of roads etc. in this
section of country and that he sees no necessity for presence of my company and
especially for quarters wintering here, when no opes. can be carried on until late in spring. In view
of this and the condition of my men I would respectfully request that the Co. may be permitted to
return to Benicia Barracks before winter sets in, where it can be comfortably quartered in a more
healthy location and regularly drilled. Several men will be discharged in course of a few weeks,
including the Hospital Steward and I shall not have men enough for detachment service, and
building too. One or other must unavoidably be neglected.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. D.C. Letters Received. Box 15. 2-44. F-5.
Abstract: Letter from Flint to MacKall. Camp on Antelope Creek near RBs May 27, 1859. Report
on operations of his command since leaving Benicia. Indian affairs in vicinity of Antelope. Asks for
further instructions. In compl. with Department Order No. 19. Left Benicia Barracks with my Co.
evening 23rd inst. abandoned on left bank Sacramento River oppos. town of RBs on morning 26
inst. and same day encamped at their place about 5 or 6 miles from the town and very near foot of
the hills. Fuel and good cold water in abundance. One man was missing on morning of 25th who is
supposed to have fallen overboard during the night and drowned.
A meeting of some of the prominent citizens this county was held today at RBs relatives to Indian
troubles among the settlements. I was requested to meet with them and did so, explaining obj. of
the meeting, the chrm. desired me to inform them what instructions I had received and whether I felt
authorized to move out against the Indians ready to wage a war of extermination, etc. In reply I
simply stated that as they had been furnished with a copy of my orders (which were read to the
meeting) they were in possession of all the instructions I had received and that I did not consider
myself authorized by orders to commence active hostilities against the Indians, or to wage a war of
extermination against them. It is evident my orders do not meet that expectation. In fact, regular
troops are not the kind of force they want. And in petitioning the Governor they expected him to
respond by sending volunteers, acting against the Indians to kill them. And it appears that nothing
less will satisfy them. I believe they determined before the meeting, adjourning to call again upon the
Governor for another company of Volunteers, claiming that under present instructions inadequate
for effecting the object they have in view. There is much excitement among the citizens, and with
what reason I am not yet fully prepared to judge. Doubtless there is some exaggeration but, berth it
as it May, extermination of the Indians is the cry and apparently their serious determination. Such
being the condition of affairs, I respectfully request that I may be furnished with full and explicit
instructions for my guidance while engaged in this unpleasant duty.
I deem it proper to state that just before my arrival a domesticated Indian was shot and killed by
some white man while said Indian was herding the cattle of the settlers in this vicinity. I have also
been informed by many intelligent citizens in this neighborhood that it is not believed among those
best informed that he Indians were in any manner concerned in the burning of Stevenson's house.
The Indian boy was recently hung. I have not yet learned that any families have been driven from
thier houses. It is generally believed there are, while men among the Indians or lurking about the
hills and settlements engaged in the reported depredations. So it appears that meanwhile, are
engaged in the reported depredations. So it appears that meanwhile, are engaged in killing
domesticated and other Indians, while others are supposed to be operating against the settlements.
The total of my command presently is 60 men.

331. ———, Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 June 1859.
Abstract: Letter from Flint to MacKall, Camp Cass, near RB. Enclosed return of command for May.
No depredations have been committed in this vicinity since my arrival here. I keep parties scouting
thru the hills and in neighborhood of the settlements. No Indians or signs have yet been discerned.
Depredations that have been committed are supposed to have been done by Indians. There is little
or no positive proof against them as far as I can learn. Doubtless their operations have been great
by exaggerated, yet their extermination is the only result that will be satisfactory to the citizens.
332. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 24 September 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. D.C. Letters Received. Box 15. V-46. F-10
Abstract: Letter from Captain Flint to Major MacKall. Camp Taylor, near Fort Crook, September 24, 1859. Suffering of his command from sickness. Again requests that he may be ordered to Benicia Barracks. We have now been at this place one week and I cannot perceive any improvement in health of the command. Men are every day being taken down with chills and fever. No competent medical attendant in the valley. Nights cold. Hot sun thru the day. At all times a cool mountain air which soon chills one. Nearly every man in feeble condition. On 20th I sent all men fit for duty, ten in number - on detach service with party from Lt. and on 22nd one NCO and 5 men, including one of the musicians, to take post at the "bridge", thus leaving a camp of invalids, brough which I find it difficult to mount guard of four men. Yesterday three out of four on guard were taken sick with fever and had to be relieved by others not much better off. They have undoubtedly brought the disease in their systems, which is rapidly developed by exposure in this mountainous region. The sick report does not exhibit the amount of sickness, for many men are unwilling to go to the acting Steward, who is a private, and have no confidence in his medical regimen, refuse to take his prescriptions and endeavoring to perform their duties tho' sick, trusting nature for a cure. Acting steward will be discharged on 4th October, next, and there is no one in the Co. to take his place. Available for what, I would respectfully inquire, are men required to expose themselves, sacrificing health and comfort, and at this sesaseon of year to build themselves winter quarters? Is there any necessity for it? It appears not. When I met Captain Adams, on my arrival at the River I asked, "What is the trouble up here and why is my company ordered to occupy a position so near your Post." He replied that no trouble require presence of any more troops and that there had been at no time since his arrival that he did not the troops under his command fully able to protect all the roads in the neighborhood, and to punish any bands of hostile Indians in or about the valley and that no report of his could have caused the movement of my company, for he had never thought more troops necessary. There is constant hand on the roads without molestation, and so far as Indian are concerned all appears quiet and peaceful throughout the valley and its vicinity. Citizens do not hesitate to travel about wherever business or inclination calls them, alone or with one or two companions. Thru winter and until late spring, in consequence of heavy snows, and from nature of soil, I am informed that roads are for weeks at a time impassable for vehicles or animals. Thus, after winter sets in my command is liable to be completely cut off from Fort Crook for some time, where I am directed to obtain "small supplies at short intervals." Most respectfully, submit foregoing facts for consideration of Comdg. General. Have just received report - three of five men (sent to bridge have taken sick.)

333. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 6 October 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. D.C., Letter Received. Box 15. 2-47. F-12.
Abstract: Letter from Captain F.F. Flint, to Major W.W. MacKall. Camp Taylor, near Fort Crook, October 6, 1859. In accordance with instructions in your letter of 26 ultimatums, received yesterday, will commence march with my company to Benicia about middle this month. Captain Adams and myself believe his command sufficient for prat. roads this sections of country. I only wait for return of public teams now on road and expected back in few days. No improvements in health of my company all of the men posted at the bridge have been brought in sick and nearly every man sent out with Lt. Carr has returned sick. Men are daily relieved the disease and the return. Not a single man well and hearty. Some of worst cases have been sent to hospital at Fort Crook. Would have been impossible for me to have comfortably housed my command before coming of heavy rains and snows. Besides, Captain Adams unable to furnish the necessary tools, etc., not having them at post. Dr. Vallum had just visited my camp before receipt of your letter and at once determined to represent condition my Co. and necessity of its going into comfortable quarters immediately. He urges me to leave as soon as possible.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Regarding funds to pay Mr. Sloneker for services in the Modoc Wars.
335. Fowler, Captain J. L. 17 October 1887.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-108.
Abstract: Letter from Fowler, Comdg., Troop M, 2nd Cavalry, to AAG, Department of California. Thru military channels. In compliance with GO # 48, AGO, 1887 I respectfully request authority to issue enlisted men my troop gauntlets, fur; fur caps and mittens, canvas thermometer winter season at this post ranges ten and fifteen degrees below zero, rendering above named article almost indispensable.

3rd Endorsement ret. to CO, Fort Bidwell, issue of fur caps and gauntlets, and canvas mittens being necessary in this case, Div. Comdg., authorizes their issue.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4-175.
Abstract: Letter from Fulton, Master of Transportation, NCO to Colonel Chandler, USA, SF. Make following proposition to you. Will haul horses or mules form Arnedee to Reno for $1 per head - no charge for harness or saddles will transport off and enlisted men for $1 each, no charge for camp equipment, baggage or for families of officers or men. Will haul wagons for $5 each.
In case of accident valuation of horses or mules shall not exceed $100 each. Troops to assist in loading and unleading.

1st Endorsement. J.G. Chandler, Chief Quartermaster, Department of California, October 10, 1893. Respectfully forward to AAG, Department of California for consideration of Comdg., General.

2nd Endorsement. Greene, AAG, Department of California. October 12, 1893. It is intended troop march to Reno as before ordered, prowled the roads shall not become too difficult because of the weather. If roads in bad condition railroad may be called upon for transportation for Amedee to Reno under conditions offered, except as to fixed value of animals stated in case of accident, to which Department Comdr. has no authority to accede.

337. Gale, Captain. 11 November 1892.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 18: #222. Pages 52-55. 3-577
Abstract: Letter from Gale to AAG, Department of California. Report at following: Instruction of troop during practice season was strictly in accordance with G.O. #9, c.s., Department of California, except that during September and October, the course was varied by authorities Department Commander so as to have in each week two drills in extended order, two in the school of the trooper and instruction in the school of the squadron. I hink it highly desireable to introduce more variety in the drills than contempl. in G.O.#9. Continual repetiton of same drill day after day is monotonous for both officers and men and results in lack of interest and attention. My theory as regards practice season is that there should be no definite season for drills specified but that instructions, both theoretical and practical should be held whenever circumstances permit. Drill should be held whenever weather favorable should be as much a matter of course as any other routine duty. During target practice drills should be suspended.

Regarding theoretical instruction - may well be done in winter, when weather precludes outdoor practice. Regarding the new drill regulations for cavalry I would state that since their adoption it has been my misfortune to serve at posts garrison by only one troop and that difficulties offered by obscure wording of drill book have been almost insurmountable. As far as I have been able to gather from the text the ideas embodied in the book are generally excellent, but in large number of instances I have been unable to comprehend exactly the intention of certain passengers and in consequence it has not been possible to instruct with certainty. The obvious intention to condense and abridge instructions contained in the book has, I think been carried too far with effect that officers denied the privilege with discussion and companion of views are apt to interpret same passage in different ways and this fail to instruct as was intended by the tactical board. As War Department has declined to make decisions on obscure points, this leaves officers of isolated troops entirely to themselves and no matter how good their intentions are apt to be from
uniform. This objection is particularly noticeable in the extended order drill. Drill book would be more satisfactory if its wording were more explicit. Suggest that words "about" and "nearly" be stricken out of teh book wherever they occur.

In conn. with ceremonies, I believe the changes from Upton's Tactics are for the worse... The part where the change occur are not so pretty or effective as in the old way and nothing has been gained. My idea of "ceremonies" is that conveyed by the word itself and that they should be conveyed by the word itself that they should be conducted with all the pomp and formality possible or if the utilitarian spirit is to be fostered, done away with altogether. I will say that as regards zeal and intention there has been nothing to complain on part of officers and enlisted men and whenever it has been possible to instruct with certainty good progress has been made.

338. ———. 3 March 1893.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 18: #68. 2nd Seq. pages 82-83. 3-584.
Abstract: Letter from Gale to AAG, Department of California. Ref. to your letter 25ult. I state that it is not considered that any allotment other than $2.00 for flour for paste will be needed for target range they post for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

339. Gale, Captain G. G. 5 January 1892.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 19 #15 2nd Seq. Page 65. 3-578.
Abstract: 1st Endorsement. Captain Gale, forward thru the AAG, Department of California. The graves referred to in accompanying requisitions are all without permanent marks, and same with no marks at all. I would urgently request that this issue be made so that the Post Cemetery can be put in proper condition next spring and those graves saved from being lost, as have been those of a large number of individuals shown by the register of interments to have been buried there.

340. ———. 22 September 1893.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 18. #222 2nd seq. Page 131. 3-593
Abstract: Letter from Gale, Comdg., to AAG, Department of California. No prof. auctioneers this vicinity. Should Department Commander not think it advisable to send one here for auction beginning October 10, I request authority to employ an enlisted man that capacity at reasonable compensation to be deducted from proceeds of sale. 1% of proceeds would be reasonable and suggest it applicable to all classes of property to be sold.

341. ———. 22 September 1893.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4-172.
Abstract: Letter from Gale, Comdg., to AAG, Department of California. No prof. auctioneer this vicinity. Should Department Comdr. not think it advisable to send an auctioneer here for sale beginning October 10, I req. authority to employ some enlisted men in that capacity at a reasonable fee - I think 1% of proceeds would be fair and reasonable. 3rd Endorsement, Greene, AAG, Department of California to Co, Fort Bidwell. San Francisco, September 29, 1893. View of Chief Quartermaster that a civilian be employed concurred in, and that he be employed by the day and not a percentage. There is no authority for employing an enlisted man in that capacity in sale of Government property.

342. ———. 3 October 1893.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received., Box 3. 4-174.
Abstract: Letter from Gale to AAG, Department of California. It is contempl. to relieve this comand from duty at Fort Bidwell by Department order, or it is considered that part. 2, Special Order No. 83, c.s., Department of California is sufficient authority for issuance of post order to that effect? Reason for asking is that season is late and if necessary to wait for authority to leave after notification of completion of sale has reached San Francisco, there will be delay of six days in getting away even if notification and authority are sent by telegram, as only telegram office within reach which can be depended upon is at Reno and no time is saved by making use of it. Members of command living in discomfort, which will be materially increasing after property is all
disposed of. My desire is to get them to new station as soon as practicable.  
1st Endorsement by Greene, AAG, Department of California, October 6, 1893. Department 
Commander intends to leave date of departure of the command at Fort Bidwell to discretion and 
good judgement of Post Commander. So soon as property disposed of, troops shouls be put enroute 
to new station without delay.

343. ———. 5 October 1893.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 18. #235. 2nd seq. pages 136-137. 3-596  
Abstract: Letter from Gale to AAG, Department of California. As to matter of a custodian for this 
military res. after its abandonment, I do not know of reliable person willing to assume care of it 
without other compensation than use of it. Uncertain tenure of position coupled with fact that 
beyond the house rent and grazing few head of cattle until snow falls, there is no other inducement. 
Very difficult therefore to secure honest and reliable man on terms proposed. 
Shoul it be deemed proper to offer reasonable compensation futher than those mentioned, I 
recommend Daniel P. Browne, Fort Bidwell, who is fit in every way to represent Government and 
who has vested interest in the country and its welfare. 
In this connection I would state that Indians vicinity Fort Bidwell, have for years looked to military 
for protection from encroachment of whites and for adjustment of difficulties among themselves. 
Several have expressed to me their fears that when post abandoned they would be crowded out and 
maltreated. Thus, seems to me Interior Department should be represented here by agent who will 
look after interests of Indians and to whom they may look for protection and counsel. If deemed 
expedient to appoint Mr. Browne in this capacity I am satisfied that by tact and business 
qualifications he can and will perform the duty in satisfactory manner.

344. ———. 19 October 1893.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 18 #249, 2nd seq. Page 149. 3-598.  
Abstract: Telegram from Captain Gale to AAG, Department of California. Sales completed today. 
Will abandon post on Saturday.

345. ———. 19 October 1893.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Sent. 18 #243, 2nd seq. Page 139-147. 3-597.  
Abstract: Letter from Gale to AAG, Department of California. Pages 139-147 of volume of letters 
sent from post. Consists of plan plus key to bulidings and description of buildings as they existed in 
1893. Comments on water supply, water rights, and fences of the reservation included. The entire 
letter may well be reproduced as an appendix to the essay on Fort Bidwell. Secure good copy from 
National Archives and Records Service.

M., 3rd Artillery, at Fort Jones and gives information, re: Sacramento Trail. Arrived yesterday one 
officer and 58 rank and file. 1st Lt. M.A. Morgan, preceeded the command and arriveed 10th inst. 
The route along Sacramento River, over which I brought the command, was found in every respect 
practicable and in every way better than the Trinity River route, over which I travelled in 1855. 
Understanding that there was a shorter trail leading from Shasta into Scott's Valley, than the one 
which leaves the main trail near Yreka, I left the command at Willow Creek and came by it to Fort 
Jones. I found it in fact longer and more difficult than represented. Mention this so that officers sent 
with troops to this valley may not be deceived by representations of inhabitants along the 
Sacramento Trail.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant 
General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Telling governor of troop movements and arrangements made with troop commander.
348. ———. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 18 March 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: Governor's agent reports from Crescent City that a company of volunteers not yet needed, though Indians escaping from Oregon may cause havoc in this area in the future.

349. ———. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 31 March 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: Gilmore reports to the governor that (unless U. S. troops whipped in Oregon) should be no need for calling out a company.

350. ———. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 5 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: Governor's agent is reporting to the governor problems with General Wool and authorization for troops to guard the roadway. At Port Orford agent's discovery that Indians burned two houses in Smith River Valley. Thirty volunteers raised for thirty days - if no action will disband company in ten. On May 5, 1856, a scout killed an Indian. Gilmore needs more money (trip longer than planned). The governor's agent reports that he has sent out M. Rosborough to ascertain if Hoopas (with 12-1500 warriors) are rising up. Has no word from troops under Col. Buchanan. Met with General Wool.

351. ———. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 26 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: A summary by agent Gilmore to the governor covering his activities in Klamath County to ascertain the difficulties the Indians were causing in the area. Explains his arrangement with General Wool to ensure the protection of the trail between Crescent City and the rest of the world. Tells of Indian burnings in Smith River Valley and troops raised to keep the situation in control. Klamath Indian difficulties related to purchase of fishing rights.

352.  
Abstract: A letter from Pliny Earle Goddard in regards to the work he was doing with Dr. Kroeber of California Indians. The letter is actually an outline of the work he completed, and other projects projected for the next year. Among the tribes studied were the Hupa, Wailakki, & Cahto. Also studied were Humboldt & Mendocino counties. and the Siletz reservation in Oregon.

353.  
Good, Harmon. 8 August 1862, 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 "Dir Sir," possible to the governor. Asking what to do with Indian prisoners he has captured. Also gives descriptions of raids he has made in Butte and Tehama Counties.

354.  
Goodall, James S. Letter to Bonycastle, Lieutenant John C., 25 May 1854.  
Abstract: Letter from Goodall to Bonycastle. In obed. from A. M. Rosborough, Special Indian Agent for northern California, I proceed to camp of Chief Bill's band of Shasta Indians, taking with me as a guide the boy Jim who had brought in the scalped of Tipsha Tyee and his son. Was recieved with greatest kindness and assured of their friendship to the whites which was evidenced by their having killed Tipsha Tyee and two of this band, who had so recently murdered a white man on Siskiyou Mountain. At my request the Indians opened his grave that I might identify him, but decomposition had set into such a great content that it was impossible to do so. But I am assured, from a variety of circumstance, that it can be no other than himself and his party, three of whose bodies were in the
grave.
After having furnished my examination and as the Indian were all about to close the grave, the
Indians scouts reported approach of your command, which was following the hostile Indian trial.
According to inst. from Mr. Rosborough, I at once went to you and related all facts I have gained.
On morning of 22nd it returned to Yreka with the boy, Jim, and at your request and that of the agent
I agains started for the Indian camp, taking with me the Chief, Bill, who has been near Yreka for
some days with part of his band.
Informing the Chief, Bill and his people that you required the unconditional surrender. He expressed
himself ready to submit to any punishment the whites should choose to inflict with character Indian
stoicism.
Finding your wishes submitted to, I expressed your and the agents willingness to permit them and
their families to come to Scott's Valley for purpose of fishing and hunting. If they chose to come, I
said I would escort them to Fort Jones. They acceded with alacrity, expressing friendship with the
white and fear that if they removed in the mountains they would come into collision with the band
of the Typhsa Tyee, whom they had just killed, for having come to their camp after having
murdered a white man on Siskiyou mountain, on road from Jacksonville to Yreka. We started
morning of May 24, with Chief Bill, and his band of about 65, and women and children, for Fort
Jones. Reached Klamath Ferry, 4 p.m. on same day, on camping about 400 yards above the ferry.
Short time later Chief Bill expressed wish to go to the ferry and bathe. With him and five or six of
his warriors I went down to the ferry for the purpose. There we were fired upon by four or five
white men. Chief Bill was first severely wounded and afterwards shot to death despite the strongest
remonstiance. The other Indian, by my order, escaped with the brush and have possibly have
escaped. I think one or two was conductor, the Indian to Scott Valley by your orders. I had no way
of checking the murderous purpose of the whites. I noticed that the Chief of Des Chutes Indians took
party in this officer against the Shasta Indians. The Shasta Indians, on the first alarm, cried
treachery and fled. I fear more will escape as it was a clear case of ambuscade for the purpose of
cold blooded butchery.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 16 #72. Page 85. 3-543.
Abstract: Letter from Lt. Col. Gordon to AAG, Department of California. In reply to your
communication of 1st inst., stating that information requested in your endorsement of 9th ultimo
had not been received, I have honor to state the following report in reference there to was mailed
from this office January 22, 1890.
This post will accommodate two field and six company officers and two companies. Maximum
number of enlisted men that each barrack building will comfortably accommodate, allowing 800
 cubic feet of air space for each man is 35 men, 130 horses, and 30 mules can be stabled at this post.
General condition of the buildings - fair. Aggreg. approximate value of the buildings - $45,300.

356. Gordon, Major. 2 September 1886.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 12 #344. 3-469.
Abstract: Letter from Gordon, Comdg., to Post Quartermaster. Attention is invited to enclosed
letters and specifications authorizing improvements and repair of Barracks and quarters for the
fiscal year, also to construct new Cavalry stable in accordance with enclosed plans and estimates.
You are directed to let proposals at once for the within mentioned work.

357. ———. 26 February 1887.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 12 #120. page 243. 3-479.
Abstract: Letter from Gordon to AAG, Department of California. Request thirty office chairs for
use in post chapel. There is a good chapel here but it is not provided with either pews, benches, or
chairs, and in consequence services cannot be held therein without much trouble and inconvenience
in supplying seats for those who would be glad to attend.
No material on hand for construction of even the rudest benches. Consequently, the garrison must
depend upon the action of the AAG for assistance.
358. ———. 12 May 1887.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 13 #300. page 45. 3-483.
Abstract: Letter from Gordon to AAG, Department of California. Request authority to detail a
soldier as herder to keep stray cattle off the reservation until the fence is completed.

Abstract: Letter from Gordon to Commissary General Of Subsistence, U.S. Army. In reply to your
letter of February 26 to July 7, 1887, I  have honor to say that although the practicability of carrying
rations may have been conceded in my endorsement of February 12, 1887, Order No. 88, series of
1886, of post, attached to voucher in case of Private James H. Mooney, Troops C, 2nd cavalry, set
forth impracticality of carrying rations of any kind meaning, a matter of course that it were
impracticable for the man, traveling alone with four mules to care for, and other duties induct to
such a trip to perform, to cook coffee, and prepare his meals, and at same time, attend to his other
duties properly, and I deemed it to be in the interest of the service to commute his rations to the end
that the public service might be best served. Had this man been accompanied by another the travel
ration could very well have been carried, but it has been generally conceded that one man traveling
alone with the care of animals and other property, is rendered unavailable for the preparations of his
meals, and is usual to commute his rations in such cases. Order was issued in belief that
Government would be best served in this manner than any other practicable at this post at that time,
and in consequence of which, I  have honor to request that this commutation be allowed to pass,
and that I be not charged wtih amount of same.

360. ———. 9 August 1887.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent 13 #514. 3-492.
Abstract: 1st Endorsement, Major Gordon, respectfully forwarded to Chief Quartermaster,
Department of California. The items carpenter's and blacksmith's shop (one building) and the
granery, recommended by Post Quartermaster, in within statement, are most urgently needed.
Building now used as shop is an old delapidated log structure, entirely unfit for anything, and there
is absolutely no building at post in which grain can be stored and protected from weather. I have
honor, therefore, to most urgently recommend an approp. for construction of these two buildings.

361. ———. 3 March 1888.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 14 #92. 3-507.
Abstract: Letter from Gordon to AAG, Department of California. Request authority to erect mess
hall for use of officers and families at this post, as room now used for this purpose is in cottage No.
7, and as Asst. Surgeon H.J. Raymond has sel. said cottage for himself and family, he will
necessarily receive the mess room for living purposes.
Therefore I request that the money $254.23, set aside to build an extension on said cottage No. 7 be
transfered and used for erection of new mess hall. Will accommodate Surgeon Raymond and be
great convenience for officers and their families.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter sent. 15: #263. Page 129. 3-529
Abstract: Letter from Gordon, Comdg., to AAG, Division of the Pacific. In reply to your request of
May 23, 1889 I have honor to submit following: Months of May and June are for most part devoted
exclusively to target practice in compliance with General Order No. 4, C.S., Department of
California and suggestions for Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small arms.
For April aiming and sitting drills in conformity with above regulations and school of the soldier
dismounted.
May and June instruction in packing and use of ... and school of soldiers mounted.
July and August school of the company mounted and dismounted and school of the battalion
dismounted. For remaining months, September and October, which permit of outside excercises,
school of the battalion mounted, skirmish drills, and those exercises most suitable to field
operations in an enemy's country.
Winter months to recitations by Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and theoretical instruction.

363. Gordon, Major. 9 June 1889.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 15 #300. Page 146. 3-530.
   Abstract: Letter from Gordon to AAG, Department of California. Respectfully ret. to AAG, Department of California with report as required in 11th Endorsement. As to ventilation of post chapel and reading rooms the chapel is a building of about 55 by 18 and contains nine windows and two doors. All can be adjusted in a few moments to admit any amount of air. Estimate have been forwarded for material for an upper ventilator. Troop reading rooms have each three windows and two doors. Further ventilation is impossible without reconstruction of the barracks. As to excessive flushing of barrack floors orders have been given to remedy it. Bogs near bakery have been filled up.

   Abstract: Letter from Gordon, 1st Endorsement, Respectfully forward to Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of California. I have examined the methods of conducting practice and am marking and scoring followed in this Company and believe this report to be correct. No skirmish firing was held during the month, as no paper silhouettes are on hand. Timely requisition was made for some, but as yet none have been received. Under date of May 21, 1887, CO, Benicia Arsenal, sent notification that no paper silhouettes are on hand at that Arsenal, but that they would be forwarded as soon as received.

   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-104.
   Abstract: Letter from Major Gordon, 2nd Cavalry, Commanding to AAG, Department of California. Reports the particular repairs that should be made with amount allotted to this post: 1. Reconstructing and repairing hay shed... $374.68 2. Extension to Quartermaster storehouse... 740.04 3. Extension of one room to Company's quarters... 101.74 4. Painting guardhouse... 22.90 5. Extension of servants room to officer quarter #7... 215.10 6. Extension of woodshed to officer quarter #7... 39.13 7. Enlarging and repairing ice house... 54.21 8. Painting fence in front of officer quarters... 47.68

366. ———. 30 October 1889.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-132.
   Abstract: Letter from Gordon, Comdg., to AAG, Department of California. Report for your information that Recruit Charles Davis, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, arrived this post this morning and states that he endured great suffering in stage trip from Liegan. Weather past week has been severe, and this recruit was clothed in a light suit with no overcoat or blankets for his protection. The practice of sending men from SF to this climate at this season of year without furnishing them with suitable clothing and blankets for their protection is cruel and the men and dangerous to his health. 3rd Endorsement by 1st Lt. John Pope, 1st artillery, Recruiting officer, Presidio, San Francisco, November 15, 1889. Within named man was told by Rec. Officer that the trip would be a cold one but said he was prepared for it; otherwise overcoat and blanket would have been issued to him. 4th Endorsement by Col. Louis L. Langdon, 1st artillery, Comdg., Presidio, San Francisco, November 15, 1889. So far as I can learn be investigating this matter it is not practice to send men at this season of year northwest without proper clothing. Have been told it was to practice two or three years ago but since Lt. Pope has been Recr. Officer matters have changed.
367. Greene, O. D. 28 September 1892.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-159.
Abstract: Letter from Greene, AAG, Department of California to CO, Fort Bidwell. Ref. to communication from CO, Troop C, 4th Cavalry, 24th inst., requesting authority to leave post about 10th proximo, with last of his troop, for practice march of about 30 days duration, etc. Department Commander authorize this practice march, providing that no expense for transportation is increased.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-167.
Abstract: Letter from Greene, AAG, Department of California to Co., Fort Bidwell. "The Department directs that contractors for supplies for your post will only be called on for what may be needed from month to month, until further orders from those headquarters."

369. ———. 1 September 1893.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4. 170.
Abstract: Letter from Greene, AAG, Department of California to Co., Fort Bidwell. Under provisions of General Order No. 69, c.s., HQ., of the Army, directing abandonment of post of Fort Bidwell, Department of Comdr. directs on follows:
The schedule request by order quoted, showing in detail the descr. and conditions of the public buildings and improvements left on the grounds, etc., will be prepared by the co and sent to these HQs, in dup.
All serviceable signal property will be properly packed and shipped to Presidio of San Francisco, invoiced to the acting signal officers that post.
The post property - par. 314 Army Regs - will be inspected by Co.and books pertaining to the post library and other property worth transportation will be shipped to the Presidio of San Francisco, report of actions and return of property being made to Department Headquarters.
The post records, after being properly packed, will be forwarded to the AG of the Army, under provisions of par. 209 A.R.
Heavy baggage pert. to Troop C, 4th Cavalry, should be shipped to Presidio of San Francisco in advance of movement of the troops.
Instructions as to dispose of other servicable property will be sent you as soon as results of inspection recently made by IG of the Department shall have been determined. Upon receipt of such instructions, you will take as prompt action as practicable to carry them out.
It is intention that the post shall be abandoned and all property shipped or otherwise disposed of before October 10th next.

370. ———. 14 September 1893.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-171.
Abstract: Letter from Greene, AAG, Department of California to Co., Fort Bidwell. Sale of property consequent upon abandoning your post, has been fixed to begin on October 10. Due advert. of sale will be made under direction of Chiefs of the several departments at these headquarters and posters will be sent for posting. In addition, it is desirable that you give publicity in vicinity of post to the sale of property.
Can reliable auctioneer be hired in vicinity to assist at the sale and at reasonable fee.

Abstract: Letter from Grosevnor to Wright, Oroville. Calls attention to treasonable speech made by L.C. Granger a very prominent Democrat (alias Seccessionist)delivered by him at Demo. Convention in Oroville on April 30 in which he said he would hold Lincoln personally responsible for all arbitrary arrests and as far as Valandingham [sic] is concered he would be carried over the shoulders of 10,000 Democrats and not allowed to touch the desecrated ground of his arbitrary arrest. In short he did everything in his power to clog the wheels of government at can be proved the following good and loyal citizens of Oroville: Hon. F.M. Smith, Judge J.M. Barker, Hon. F.W. Printy, Judge W.S. Safford, John D. Keating, J.W. Brock, and others and they will all testify that he
said in relation to arbitrary arrests it must be stoped[sic], peacably if we can, forcibly if we must
and that it was war to the knife and knife to the hilt, for the day had gone by for those arbitrary
arrests. They said Granger would be in S.F. at the State Convention on May 10, at which time under
signed with other will be most happy to learn of said Granger being brought to condign
punishment commensurate with his offense.
Gen. Wright's endorsement: This letter is hardly sufficient to arrest a man.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. DL. Letters Received. Box 16. 2-55. H22
Abstract: Letter from Lt. John Hamilton to Major MacKall. Dragoon Budge, Honey Lake. 3rd
Arrived the 5 inst. and wrote you that night. Letter not taken by Mr. Tregaskis on leaving early
morning of 6th. Our facilities for communication are very bad here. By last express I received three
private letters and six newspapers, the express charges on which were $4.25. Quincy, the post office
from which they are brought is last but little over 40 miles from here. I have a mules here purchase
for the 2 MD, and with soldier detailed twice a week I can get my letters from Richmond once a
week. On Saturdays will take up my mail to Richmond (15.5 miles) and on Tuesdays will bring it
down, up and down referring to course of Susan River for each half ounce will then pay 25 cents.
Hard to state full length of HLV. Its general course is from east to west, its width over eight miles.
Its western end well defined by mountains, but eastern end is terminated in passes. The topography is
so complicated that cannot say wheter the backbone of the Sceiner lils, east or west for us.
Elevation of valley is 4400 feet (uncorrected for temperature) barometric measurement.
My men trade their pork for more fresh beef. We are well covered. Susan River is about 15 feet
wide and six feet deep, very tortous. Contains some alkali at this low point, steep boggy banks and
bordered with innumerable miry sloughs till late summer. There is fish - a small chub - some say
tROUT, for which I have no name, will weigh say five pounds. No wood near camp except small
willows frenzying the stream. However, mountains are plentifully covered with pine and cedar.
Small game is abundant in order, hare and grouse or sage hens, snipe and duck, a few large geese
and bats (bull bats) magpies are as thick as parroquets in Mexico and quite as garrulous - many birds
of nauseous worms, bugs and insects.
I have never seen snakes as plentiful (water and smal grey rattle) and have killed two snakes and
three scorpions in my tent. The snakes were harmless ones. Antelope are said to be in the hills, but I
have seen none yet. I suppose Comdg. Gen. will expect an opinion from me as to necessity of
occupying this position, and as to length of time. I feel unable to say much on this at present. Mr.
Dodge, Indian Agent, does not appear to have done much that would affect this valley. Everything
is unsettled and we are ignorant of locals on intentions of the enemy. I think it would be easy and
cheap to drive them into a demonstration with ten mules and 50 men can make scout of, say, 75
miles and back to this point. With 20 mules a scout of 125 miles and back. The first in ten days, last
in 13 or 14 days. By supplying farther forward on points previously secured the distance could be
much extended. If command on the Truckee would start at same time by operating in parallel lives
under good guides in six weeks we could scour Indians away from the territory 45 miles wide and
150 long. At present I do good here by restoring confidence to the inhabitants but I do not know
that a Pah-Ute knows I am here except thru reprot of the Diggers thru whom we have passed.
Would like to be relieved as soon as possible if it is not intention to form a permanent post, but at
present do not consider it politic to remove the force on mere negative proofs of absence of a foe.
People here are full of guguries of hostilities to the Emigration along the Humboldt this year. If the
Utah forces, as it is reported, be thrown across that line, it may check this. I hope the Gen. will not
consider me bold and gratuitous in pushing immediately forward my opinion, but this it certainly is
that cheapest way of getting a place is by whipping it out of them. The expense might not exceed
%5000 and certainly would not pass $10,000 in transportation following method above indicated,
I.e., pursuing at same time two or three parallel lines. Post on the Truckee might they be reduced or
diverted east in its operations and this point altogether abandoned. Captain Nightingill's company of
23 men strong have started through to Black Rock, a point about halfway between Humboldt Sink
and Pyramid Lake. Colonel Lander's party are at Mud Springs at work on Emigrant Road 20 miles
from here. Cannot inform you how large a sheet of water Honey Lake is. But a large tract is
covered with water, while others say 64 square miles. Some difference? Disparity of estimate results partly from its having a low, marshy tule, covered waters sunk away in 1858, and now don't fill in again, or if so, slowly.

Itinerary - Marysville to Honey Lake Valley distance estimated by timing an rate of march\[note: no remarks on wood and water as whole county is well supplied. none on grass as transporters feed barley.\] Left Marysville at 4 p.m., 23 June. Camped at Zebrishies, a hotel of some pretensions. 5.5 miles. Direction east. June 24, traveled east six miles (five miles to Eleven mile House) then east, northeast seven miles one mile beyond Yuba County House, distance 13 miles. Good level road so far, but terribly dusty. June 25, traveled a severe mountain trail by Brownsville and N.Y. Flat. Northeast course to Woodville, Distance 21.25 miles. Have ascended today 5,000 feet nearly. June 26, passed Madison Hotel, Strawberry Valley, Diamond Springs, and halted at American House. General course still northeast. Still ascending. Diamond Springs has coldest spring water I have ever tasted. Distance 16.5 miles. June 27, traveled to Grass Valley. General course northeast. Here I saw marks of deepest snow met on the road. Saw limbs, or rather their stumps (cut in winter by man standing on the snow) full 15 feet from the ground. Distance 5.5 miles. June 28. Laid over today in camp to let provisions come up that had been forwarded by wagon to Laporte, which is three miles from Grass Valley. It is no Rabbit Creek, tributary of the Yuba. Grass Valley contributes to south fork of Feather. June 29 marched over divide between south and middle forks of Feather and arrived at Onion Valley, highest inhabited valley in the state. People travel in winter altogether on Norwegian snowshoes, men and women, named for immense mat of wild onions covering the valley, distance ten miles, 8,000 feet above sea level. Pilot Peak close at hand. June 30 passed Nelson's Point and reached Illinois Rancho, American Valley. We are now descending Distance 13 miles. Quincy about three miles from this point but we leave it to the left. July 1 Pack mules were lost yesterday and started for Indian Valley, intending to lay over there till they were brought up. Distance is to Taylor's Mill, Indian Valley, 18 miles. July 2 Laid over to let lost packs come up. July 3, left Indian U. travel NNE slow marching, crossing creek on small logs as often as ten times, ascending. Halted at Presby's Rancho. Distance marched 17 miles. July 4, traveled north by west, crossed a divide two miles from Presby's marched on a summit several miles and descended into Honey Lake Valley on Gold Run, distance 11 miles. Halted 1.75 miles from Richmond. July 5, passed thru Richmond and traveled down valley parallel to Susan River to Dragoon Br., own present. Encampments. Distance 17.5 miles. 148 miles total distance from Marysville. Has map of Honey Lake valley showing Dragoon Bredge at crossing of Emigrant Road over Susan River, about 2/3 of distance from Susanville to Honey Lake.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. DL. Letters Received. Box 1. V-54. H20 1/2
Abstract: Letter from John Hamilton, 1st Lt, 3d Artillery, Dragoon Bridge, Honey Lake, CA. July 16, 1860. Transmits proceedings of Council of Administration appointing Joseph W. Poole, sutler. Respectfully referred to Comdg. Office of the Department of War's direction that Lt. Hamilton be reminded of the regulations which govern military correspondence (see par 441) and admonished not to violate them again.

And so subject matter he is requested to dispose of it as of right authorized to do. AGO. S. Cooper, AAJ General.

Hamilton's letter was addressed to Honor J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, I would, said Hamilton, request for Mr. Poole at your earliest convenience, a warrant of sutlership.

Post Orders (no number) Dragoon bridge, Honey Lake, July 15, 1860. Hamilton the only officer who was present at the council of Administration.

374. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 10 August 1860.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. D.C. Box 16. 2-56. H25
Abstract: Letter, 1st Lt. John Hamilton to Major MacKall, Dragoon Bridge, August 10, 1860. I dispise writing semi-official letter, but as I am entirely ignorant of vies formed on my report to your office and as I would be forced to write you on my domestic affairs at all events, concerned - I have determined to write you this. I have understood to be relived from here - officially I do not; privately, if I did not, I would be a renegade husband and father.
I certainly could not, for sake of relief tell a falsehood that my services were not needed here. They are needed, and if affairs stand as at present, will continue to be needed from my knowledge of the distribution of troops in the Department I feel that the Gen. could not relieve me by other troops, and I have not slightest shadow of acclaim to ask to be so relieved.

But my report was intended to point out a way that relief would come to me. I knew that the Gen. did not intend to occupy this point longer than absolutely necessary.

The scattered tribes on detachments, the severity of the marching country, the fact that now the major of Indians are mounted, their consistent evading of any force of any number of armed men - say over ten - shows me that I could not force a fight out of them did I go against them alone. Were I completed successful, it would only be over a small detachment, which in they are present state of mind, locality and numbers would not conquer a peace. I am not strong enough to attack them in force at Goose Lake where they are probably 500 warriors. Certainly they are all there that were driven from Pyramid and their numbers still increased by renegades from the Modoc, Pit River and some Snake Indians, the latter - probably - I would fight them with 700 men and two more officers besides myself. Your orders to me might justify me in an expedition there, but I would carry but about 45 muskets, and I might drive every thing before me up to that point by care, yet it would beat great risk to give battle when there, myself being the only officer. There things all considered, I have felt it my duty to remain here as long as no Indians near enough to mar travel, or in such numbers as to make the game pay for the candle. I doubt if there be any Indian within 70 miles of this point and probably there are not ten warriors of them between here and Carson. I doubt if there be a single Pah-Ute. As the troops have been removed from the Truckee. They may begin to come in on Pyramid Lake again. If so, they will soon march Emigration on this (Lander's Honey Lake) route. These Indians should be whipped. The battle on Pyramid was nothing but a slight discomfort to them. Hays might have rendered it more efficacious by an energetic following up on thei retreat, but they were let have a day and two nights to scatter in, have done it effectually.

Any opers - should start from this point. Two companies or for fear of accident, three should move, one as directly north as possible, which would be the centeral branch. Another by Willow Lake Valley west of north and another out on Lander's Emigrant road till it reached the desert and then strike north towards Goose Lake. The first two companies would pass thru portion of Modoc and Pitt River Indians and then bear east to join 3d Company, concentrating before attacking at Goose Lake. Neither could make a mistake in killing every Indian they should meet. The Expedition would occupy a month in the round trip. Transportation would be supplied by the trains of packs found between Marysville and all mining points to northwest of it, and now packing at its cheapest rate. When winter comes wagons have to be laid up and packing rises. I consider the proposal expedition as far more immediately and ultimate benefit than Hays and Stewarts. There is protected Carson and its Washoe interests but has thrown the Indians with more virulence than ever on the valleys and northern Emigrant route. Removal of Stewart's command is said by people here to be caused by Carson interests wishing to divert Emigration from this more northernt route, thus topping the Humboldt.

My opinion is that the post should have been built on Mud Lake, northeast of Pyramid Lake. I fear that all Indians that they can get into Reservation on the Big Bend of Carson are a few miserable Diggers and worthless renegades Pah-Utes, half provisioned by their tribe. I make these remarks, not in spirit of criticism but to call your attention to fact that center of hostilities is far to North. Is all of Stewart's force necessary on the Reservation? If not, there is one company besides my own for preposted Expedition. If none else can be supplied to this Point, a Company to pass one. From Klamath over headwaters of Pitt River, and thru Lassen's Pass, leaving Goose Lake to their left and East would do good work, and join us before a general attack. Difficulty attending this would be that of concentrating at proper time and place as the details would have to be supplied from your office. Now, Major, I have laid the siete of the country and the remedy before you as fairly and possibly can, and I hope that in it you will see no pusillain in our desire to evade out post duty or neglect it. But, if different policy seems better to the Gen., then my say here thru winter is fixed fact - at least so far as my lights enable me to say at present. In this event I want my family with me. My camp women should join me at once. I swould make estimates and get transportation for all my winter supplies and they should be here by mid October to waid risks of snow. I should know it ast once to build wattle and daub bivouacs for my men. I should be allowed lumber for roofing them.
would like to be ordered to SF to carry out these views. I have men there that I would like to bring up. Tho not absolutely necessary, I would be glad if a young officer could be sent to relieve me while absent. I think I need the service of Mr. Warner more than needed on the Carson; also of my eleven men there. If I cannot be ordered..., I want one months leave of absence. I think it not an immodest request to be ordered. I was sent here when it ws supposed that the Indians were on eve of a treaty. My men and myself came badly provided for winter in mountains. They have left ill dress clothing behind them and now if whole thing be changed, I think it would be but fair to be ordered down to arrange these unforeseen neglects and keeping me form too great a sacrifice for that which I could not have divined. The proper time to determine there matters is at once, for before I can get back I would want my bivonacks to be forward and have a short time to make them comfortable before winter sets in. Very cold here by Mid-October. Good strong frost by last of August. When I spoke if young officer to take my place here for month I did not mean Mr. Weaver, I mean of one can be spared from "below" at once. If none can be spared I have full combid. in my 1st Sgt. Words "at once" used often but not preemtorily, but I really feel necessary prompt action in the matters so strongly that I can not indite withou using some phrase of like character. Could you write me anote by the Wxpress of next Thursday or Friday, hinting to me what I may expect. Give my regards to Mrs. MacKall and leave to the children.

375. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 18 August 1860.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. D.C. Letters Received . Box 16. 2-57. H26

Abstract: Letter from Hamilton to MacKall, Dragoon Br., August 18, 1860. Contains map. Enclosed letter from Col. Lander on subject of Indian affairs on the Humboldt Route sketch of the country and his views on the subject.

Yesterday I received per Col. Sander's express this note from that gentleman that I transmit herewith. I have no additional information of importance to add. I would simply say that repts have come to my ears which may affect in some manner the action of the General, but I do not vouch for their truthfulness. First, Mr. Fuller, trader and ranchero of standing in this valley, Rabbit Creek (Laporte) and upper ferry of the Truckee says that where he left Carson about ten days ago that Major Dodge, Indian Agent, had come in from trip to Pyramid Lake and had reported presence of over 300 Indians on said lake. Comment: This is impossible on the Humboldt from lassen's (pron. Lawson's) Meadow which is at bend of where the Humboldt turns to south and where a portion Emigration turns down towards Carson, on to Emigrant crossing of the Truckee, which route bears nearly due east over Long Valley and into Beckwourth's Pass thence to American Valley. There are Indians no doubtl from Lassen's Meadows to sink of the Humboldt and probably southeast end of Pyramid Lake where troops were removed from. But these Indians must be scouting parties and I suspect the 50 that Colonel S's men saw were about the whole of them. I still consider that my report of last Saturday was correct in the main, i.e., no Indians, have taken up their quarters for plunder on this side of Lake. Secondly a newspaper report that the Shoshones wish to go to war with Pah-Utes with assistance of whites to recover two white women and a child that the Shoshones claim as their proper captives. As to the cause I know nothing, but desire for war between these tribes appears to be confirmed by conversations I had with Expressman that brought Colonel S's note. He says that the Col's Pah-Ute captive say that the Shoshones want to fight them. Pah-Ute territory or range extends about 60 miles up the Humboldt from Rabbit Hole Springs where Col's letter is dated. It is with some modesty that I send you sketch of this country entirely derived from conversations, consequently erroneous necessarily. But I suspect you have little better at command, so I have determined to send it. If I receive any commands by Express from your office I shall determine between the policy dictated there in, and present state of affairs before I act, and will probably have to await your reply to this, which I expect to recieve by Tuesday, 28th. This I can do if it expressed to me even as late as Friday, 24th, but Thursdays Express would be much safer. I will immediatly transmit you result of Col. S's interview with Winnemucca. It is to take place, each with an attendant standing on opposite banks of a stream. Col. S; I consider a gentlemen in everyway entitled to confidence. Emigrant is swarming just now, tonight there will encamp, probably 100 wagons in this valley. Lt. Chapman in this valley tonight encamped about 12 miles from here enroute to Lt. Churchill. I suppose I will try and meet him tomorrow as he crosses the valley and will communicate with him freely on the subject so that Command at Lt. Churchill shall
learn our information wth regard to the Indians north and also that I may discover from him if his
duty is to be along the Humboldt as suggested in Col. S's note.
Enclosed Letter from Col. Sander to Lt. Hamilton, Rabbit Hole Springs, August 11, 1860. By
arrival of Chief Engineer Wagner at my stock camp on the Humboldt from scouting party of six
days on mountains north that river I am enabled to afford you valuable information of movements
of the Pah-Utes. Winnemucca and his principal band are in mountains north of the Humboldt Smoke
Creek Sam and his band are scouting for Truckee or to a point north of Humboldt sink. Fifty Indians
were seen between the sink and Lassen's Meadow by my men and about 100 at different points
north of the river, large force being probably in vicinity the latter.
My men took five Pah-Utes prisoner when the latter were visiting Emigrant Train, which they
repeatedly do to purchase ammunition. Thse Indian informed us of all details of my brush with
them in dir. Goose Lake and described every post which has been in the field for last four weeks.
They must have excel, orgn, and effective scouts, Very necessary that effective mounted troops
should be on Humboldt River as the emigrant ration is very large and poorly armed. Much of it is
long way behind and these of weakest of emigrants with many women and hcildren. Indian pay as
high as 50 cents for a percussion cap. Some emigrants acknoledge having furnushe dthem
ammunition, revolvers, and rifles, their excuse being that they were not aware of the war. Traders
on the river are undoubtly doing same thing. No excuse for the latter as they are lately from Carson
City, but I have not yet sufficient proof and shall leave with one of them tomorrow to visit. War
Chief Winnemucca to endeavor to ascertain causes of this war, I trust you will see propriety of
dispatching this letter to General Clark, as I am only instructed to build the overland Wagon Road
and explore the country. I am constantly called upon to exceed the line of my duty, wear out my
stock and expose my man under the circumstance of this Indian war. In about two weeks our work
will be completed and the horses, mules, wagons, pack saddles, arms, etc. would in my vie be of
great service in mounting and transporting your company to the Pah-Ute line or in equipping
volunteers. As the emigrants stop in large numbers near Honey Lake to recruit their stock those
settlements can no longer be regarded in danger. I make these observations because, when my party
comes in, their line of road will be entirely unprotected. We have had scouting parties up the
Humboldt to the Pay-Ute line and have discovered mounted and well armed Indians all the way. I
take but one man with me to visit Winnemucca, as there are the terms upon which I procure an
interview. If I should not return, the chief points to be noted in this letter are the necessity of troops
on the Humboldt, the presence of the regular Indian Agent to in quire into practices of traders to
enforce law regarding sale of ammunition to Indians and fact that if I make no arrangements with
Winnemucca, the last result of the conference upon the return. Since departure of Col. Lander I
have heard that Old Chief Winnemucca is in mountains near High Rock Canyon back of Buffalo
Springs in desert between here a Honey Lakes. John C. Burck.
it been later than Wednesday noon, I remained for it. It did not come on Wednesday I stayed overnight again. On Thursday at 12o'clock I receieved by express half of my mail. At 1o'clock my expressman, Pvt. Morris came to me from camp with lettes from Sgt. Murphy, copy of which I enclose. With this letter he sent another from Col. lander informing me of his treaty and dated Antelope Springs, August 16. The letter had it appears been delivered on Tuesday night after I left on Wednesday morning. Expressions delivering it did not say anything to the Sgt. of its importantce or impost. The Sgt. therefore, was ignorant of any treaty and as he was expecting me back every moment, did not feel like hiring a horse to express the letter to me. In fact considered it of little importance as the Expressman passed on to within two miles of Richmond without offering to take it to me.

Upon reading the two letters I saw at once the state of the case: that the Indians had come in under Lander's treaty. As I expected the reset of my mail hourly, I merely told Private Morris to say to Sgt. Murphy that he had done right, but to treat the Indians well as I intended to turn them loose as soon as I could get them to understand that they were not to be hurt, and requiring them to keep near my camp to protect them till some of the violent whites should cool down.

My mail did not come till 11o'clock on Thursday night and started for my camp on Friday. Col. Lander had come into the valley off his wagon road Expedition and had come to my camp in person. Sgt. Murphy and he had a ... over the matter and Col. L was much excited for one cause and very sorry for another. His excitement was caused by having heard that it had been with difficulty that a few Judis' our white men had succeeded in preventing some drum per rowdies from killing the Indians and sorry that violence had had to be used in removing them from Lathrop's Rancho. Sergeant Murphy, on the Col's request, turned them over to him, who took them back to his camp, then at Lathrop's.

When I arrived in camp the Sergeant reported to me what he had done; I pronounced it correct; but I supposed that on Sat. morning the Col. would bring them up the valley to me, as he had expressed desire to have long talk with me on Indian affairs. But soon as the Indians got to his camp, the white men began threatening them again and Col. L. had to place them under strong guard with orders to shoot down first man who horned hostile disposition against them. I regret to say that under these circumstances the Col. thought it best to send them away before daybreak, advising them not to come in for three or four week till the white men were quieted in the valley.

Now with reference to their being taken, Sgt. Poe makes following reports. That under orders of Murphy he repaired to the rancho and saw one of the Indians standing there. He told him that he would have to go with him. The Indian was very frightened at seeing armed soldiers and also at citizen who was brandishing a knife round him threatening to kill him. This the Sgt. stopped Sgt. Poe then asked for the other Indian. He was told that he was in bushes down the river hunting. Leaving Private Tully in charge of the Indians, the rest started in search of the other. Then the first Indian asked permission of Tully to water his horses before going. Tully, thinking the Indian knew that Tully was for his protections granted the request, but Sgt. Poe had ordered Tully to prevent escape at all extreme. When the Indian reached the horses he stooped down and began to strip T, knowing that this was preparatory to running, tried to prevent it, when the Indian clinched him and twisting his hand in T's cravet, choked him till his tongue stuck out. Tully in self defense was forced to knock him down with his musket. Indian soon recovered and rushed for the tules. Then raised his gun to shoot him, but in scuffle camp had been knocked out of his gun and he had to recap. Then he fired, the ball passing between the Indians legs. By this time rest of the men, having heard the alarm, came running up, but what with the chase's unsteadying their nerves and the long range - 450 yards - four shots luckily did not strike the Indian. But Tully pursed more closely and succeeded with assist once of some headers -off, citizens, is overhauling the Indian in tules. Indian seized him again and the T is a very stout man, it was with utmost difficulty he could keep the Indian from drawing his bayonet. Then they tied the Indian. The other Indian was found and taken without difficulty.

I consider that Sgt. Murphy acted with high dignity in managing some violent and insulting citizens who following prisoners into camp and who came near being shot down by the guard. Sgt. Poe acted very energetically prudently as far as knowledge of affairs extended. Private T certainly distinguished himself for bravery, coolness, self control, and forbearance, when he might have beaten the Indians brains out.
August 25, 1860: Col. F.W. Lander to Major Dodge, Indian Agent Pah Utah Tribe. Important for
you to receive following information I have had interview with War Chief Winnemucca. He desires
cessation of hostilities and has promised to keep his tribe quite [sic] for one year. At end of that tie
of Pau-Utahs have committed no acts of aggression I have agreed to do all in my power to procure
payment by Government for those portions of their lands now occupied by white settlers. This arr.,
concurred in by all Indian relieves overland Emigration from their depredations and is absolutly
necessary one, for large bands of Pau-Utah's have collected on the Humboldt and since departure of
my train will be entirely unprotected. Will enable you to go into any part of Indian territory and
learn as I have already done, exact causes of htis war, to hold interview with Winnemucca, war
Chief, and also with old Winnemucca. The medicine man now with Pitt River Indians, but expected
by his tribe to arrive within two weeks at Big Meadows on the Humboldt. Will allow time for
procuring action of Congress, which will undoubtedly pass an approp. for lasting peace.
Winnemucca tells me his sole wish is to have his tribe taught to farm and live on good terms with
whites. And it is said, that the war is not being conducted with that sort of energy and efficiency
which will alone ensure the fear and consequent good behavior of the Indians. There appear no
existing reason why it shold not be closed. The Chief told me that the whites might chose peace or
war and that he desired peace, for the squaws and papooses were tired of hiding in the rocks and
were very hungry. Overland travellers, especially, and majority of citizens of HLV concur in
propriety of this arrangement. I have however heard some express opinions to contrary. Two
Pah-Utahs, who were informed by a Humboldt River Indian sent out by me that armistice had been
declared and that they might talk with the whites, came into this valley prior to my arrival and were
at once arrested by soldiers stationed here. One was knocked down with musket and shot at several
times while trying to escape. on my arrival, Captain Hamilton, excellent and energetic officer in
command at once concurred in propriety of setting the Indians free. They afterwards came to my
camp and had much to say on subject of their being taken prisoners. I had already sent two
messenagers to the valley to apprise the citizens of a cessation of hostilities, but appears that htey
information had not been made sufficiently general. While the two Pah-Utah's were in my camp
information reached me that a few citizens of the valley, who were very indignent against the
hostilities, had stated that they would kill the Pah-Utahs on sight. Therefore because necessary for
me to send Indians back to their tribe; I was also compelled to put armed guard in charge of them
with instructions to shoot any individuals who endeavor to molest them. They are now asfe, but I
am extremely fearful that this little evetnt may have prejudice effect on terms of my arrangement
iwth Winnemmucca and destroy faith of that celebrated chief in reliability of any arrangement made
with whites. It remains with you in furure interviews, which can readily be obtained, to set matter
right. No risk in your venturing among the Indians you can find their war bands on the Humboldt
very easily and such as will be approved of by the Department. The Indians have been prepared to
expect you and await your arrival
I have some reason to believe that citizens of this valley will hold a public meeting, pass
resolutions and appoint committee to restrain the actions of such Indians as may be disposed to
reopen the war.
This letter will remain open that it may be shown by Expressman to principal citizens of Long
Valley and those exposed localities where Indian aggressions may again be easily provoked. A true
copy J. Hamilton. Lt. 3d Artillery. Signed by F.W. Lander, Supt. U.S. Overland Wagon Road and
Official Agent to tribes along the route.
A traveler arrived this morning and reported that two Pah-Utah Indians were at Lathrop's Rancho.
As soon as I was certain they were there i sent Sgt. Poe and two men with orders to make prisoners
of them. Shortly after I learned that htey were mounted, I sent two more men. They succeeded in
making prisoners of them. They ahve two horses and a rifle. They are now under charge of the
guard. Hope the actions I have taken may meet with your approval. Copy of original. It it be
determined that 20 men and one officer are to stay here during winter, I would be glad to know it by
first mail as the quarters intended will have to undergo some repairs which proprietors will not
make without they are to be occupied. No time should be lost as work moves very slow in this
valley. Could you express me by the next mail, i.e. Friday? - J.H.

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Letters


377. Hammond, Dr. J. F. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 4 April 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Asst. Surg. Hammond to Townsend. Fort Reading. A sense of duty induces me to send to the Gen. Comdg., the enclosed copy of a communication to Col. Wright, dated Fort Reading, April 3, 1855. Request to remove the troops to avoid the sickly season. Says facts that for much of the year ground is saturated with moisture, and other half of the year subjected to high degree of solar heat and little or no rain. All of this appears particularly adapted to produce malaria fever. From June 1, 1852 to April 1, 1855, 1458 cases of sick report here, of which 978 were cases of fever. During that time the mean aggregate strength of command over 64.73. Request moving the command to the mountains, perhaps thirty miles to east when rainy season ends in May and remaining encampment there until rains commence in November. refers to expedition to Northern part of the state in Fall of 1853, when it was necessary, from effects of previous sickness here, the third day out, to halt and leave behind only company from this post. They remained encamped for 26 days - September 11, to October 6, including -- and then retired to quarters here. Since early in December a plan of treatment has been preceded for protection of intermittent fever, which occurs 7, 14, 21 days for last return of fevers. The prophylactic means employed were "the very best practicable at any similar military post anywhere at all." There were 23 cases treated in this manner. Of the 23, 7 had recurrence of the fever; 13 have not. The medicine was given with intervals of seven days and as general rule the interval after a few time was grad. extended so as to discontinue the medicine by degrees. In every case, it was during extenu. of interval that the recurrence of fever took place. Recurring of fever occurred on average of eight days after medicine was last taken. I know how deeply the disease has seized upon the systems of those whom it has attacked.

Abstract: Letter from Hammond, Ads. Surg., Fort Reading to Townsend. Letter relates to hospital supplies, esp. of quinine, which 3300 grains were on hand 30 June. During July treated 66 cases of intermittent fever. In addition there were cases treated who were not on sick report. 3300 grains divided by 66 produces about 50 grains. On the night of July 23 the last grain of quinine was expended here.

379. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 19 September 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Hammond to Townsend, Fort Reading. Having learned that medical officers, Fort Jones has been ordered to Carlisle Barracks, I hereby apply to be stationed at Fort Jones. Within last few days my constitution seems to evince (?) all the injuries it has sustained from repeated attacks of illness during last nine months and the derangement of my nervous system, especially, is so distressing that I think it proper to remove, if practicable to a more healthy atmosphere. Letter from Hammond to Townsend, September 22, 1855. Asks to be stationed at San Diego because his health has suffered. Medical Director has informed him that Asst. Surg. Keeney will be sent to Fort Jones. Hammond's application to be sent to San Diego approved by the Surg. and Medical Director of Department and by General Wool.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: The commander of the 6th division California militia read of an Indian attack at Gold Beach near Rogue River, and offers his services to Governor Johnson.

Abstract: Telegram from Hansen, Agent of Indian Affairs in the Northern District to Wright, Chico. Great excitement here. White man killed by Indians. Volunteers in arms and threats of Indians Requests troops be sent to Bidwell Landing immediately to aid me in protecting, collecting and disarming the Indians. Answers Immediately.

Printed version has endorsement July 27, 1863, signed by G. Wright, I ordered Captain Starr with his platoon to Bidwell with one wagon, to consult with superintendent, his supplies to go to Chico by water.

382. Hanson, George M. Letter to Drum, Colonel Richard Cloyd, 29 July 1863.

Abstract: Telegram from Hanson to Drum. Can Captain Starr's company remain over tomorrow. Necessity. Address answer immediately to D.R. Sample.


Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. G. Harrington, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, to Lt. Col. Hillyer, Acting Judge Advocate, HQ, Department of the Pacific, Colusa. In obedience to instructions I have honor to make following report relating to case of Mr. John Gaver. I was present at the time Mr. Gaver was searched and saw some sixty odd dollars taken from him and given to the Adjutant on Alcatraz Island, and I further saw the Adjutant only give him credit for some 24 or 25 dollars, which was about one third of what he had actually given up.

Above is all that I know about the case but I think it can be proved correct.


Alcatraz Island, July 28, 1865. Lt. Col. Charles O. Wood to Department of the Pacific, HQ., Respectfully returned to Department HQ with "charges" as directed.

Letter from 2nd Lt., H.A. Raymond to Lt. Col. Charles O. Wood, Comdr., Alcatraz Island. June 15, 1865 On May 5 last in obedience to your orders to take charge of all money, valuables, knives, and papers found on the persons of prisoners placed in confinement on the Island charge with violations of General Order No. 27, C.S., from Department HQ. I received in presence of Captain L.S. Turner, 8th Infantry, California volunteers, Officer of the Day, and Lt., J.S. Hillyer, 8th Infantry, C.V., Officer of the Guard, $24.25, taken from person of a prisoner named Gaver. On 10th day same month I received orders to return all money and property to the owners and obtain their receipt for same. All of said prisoners received said amounts as taken from them and signed receipts for them, with exception of prisoner Gaver, who refused to do so, alleging that he had more money in his possession on his placing in confinement than was stated on my memorandum as received by him.

The money, $24.25, has been in my hands since and is enclosed herewith, togethter, with copy of the memo taken at the searching of the prisoners.

Letter from 2nd Lt. George Harrington, 2nd Cavalry, C.V. to Lt. Col. E.W. Hillyer. Letter Lewis Farrer to Lt. Col. C.O. Wood, Comdg., Alcatraz Island. June 15, 1865. Reports that he was officer on the day when prisoner Gaver was committed at this post. Was present when Lt. Raymond received money from Gaver, and that the amount was $24.25.

Letter from O.L. Henderson to Lt. Col. Charles O. Wood. Alcatraz Island, June 15, 1865. I was officer of the guard on May 10, 1865 when Lt. Raymond turned over to the prisoners the several amounts of money, etc. taken from them when confined at this post. Prisoner Gaver refused the amount offered him, stating that he had more money when imprisoned and attempted to corroborate his statement by two other prisoners, who on being questioned by me, stated that they could not tell the amount of money Prisoner had when searched, that they saw gold and silver on the table, but could not tell what amount was taken from any prisoner.

Lt. John S. Myers, 2nd Lt., 8th Division, California Volunteers to Lt. Charles O. Wood, Alcatraz Island, June 15, 1865. Reports that he was officer of the guard on day prisoner Gaver was confined at this post, and that the amount of money received by Raymond from said Gaver was $24.25.
384. Harvey, J. 19 June 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: Request for troops to protect settlers in Lassen County from hostile Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Indians guerrilla tactics made it difficult for military to deal with on large scale. Request for governor to send 15-20 men for volunteer force against Azukass.

386. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 4 May 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: Reports Indian depredations in Eden Valley. Hastings reports Indians attacked and killed two horses and two colts. Wishes quicker government help.

387. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 2 February 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 depredations committed by Indians in Mendocino County.

388. ———. not listed, 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 military operations near Ukiah.

Abstract: A collection of primary documents which provides detailed evidence of the destruction of California Indians between 1847-1865. The documents are two types: 1. letters written by U.S. Army or government officials in California to their superiors and 2. early California newspaper accounts which give reports on conditions of Indian life, and various actions taken against the Indians during the first two decades of American California.

Pages 19-21: (To Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, From Wilham McDaniel and Special Deputy William McQueen, October 4, 1854) From report on conditions in Clear Lake area made by two special agents in 1854. Recommended the area immediately in the Clear Lake area as being very suitable for an Indian reservation. They found 800 Indians already living in the area "...whom we found cultivating the soil and living in abundance, contented and happy... The country is eminently adapted to their wants, abounding in fish, grass, and game." At Bariessa Valley, on Penta [Putah] Creek he found about 150 "Indians whose condition is that of slavery." "...a valley situated fifty miles north of Bariessa valley on Peuta Creek which has been mentioned as a suitable place for an Indian Reservation, and from whence the Bariessa's and their confederates drive in the Indians when they want them to harvest their grain, build their fences, and their homes, or for other purposes. This valley, from the best information we can procure, is not of sufficient body of good land to warrent a reservation. Found 150 Indians in slavery. Found the "Bariesia" family in possession of a numerous gang of Indians at work on their Ranch of different tribes, all of whom had been driven in from the valley and mountains of Stoney Creek by violence and they and certain Sonora mexicans living with them are constantly in the practice of selling the young Indians, both male and female to whomsoever will purchase them. And we have ascertained to whom they have sold several of them, which testimony can be had to prosecute to conviction of the crime..."

Pages 24-25: (Letter from Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to G. W.)
Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, December 8, 1854) Letter details the lack of game and salmon to the Trinity Indians, which has left them starving. Also "the warriors of the Shasta tribe are almost exterminated, leaving a large number of women and children, some old men and women, some blind and crippled, and all in a helpless condition." He furnished them with about 2000 lbs of beef at 17 cents per pound.

Pages 25-27: (quotes from Letter of M. C. Dougherty to Thomas J. Henley; U. S. National Archives OIA RG75; letters received in California in 1854, doc. no H776) Dougherty - Indian Agent brought 300-400 Indians from Russian River and Ukiah, Sanel, and Massatankia Valleys down to work on the settlers ranches. Worked from September to November 1854. "They returned home perfectly satisfied, all having received clothing such as they required consistint principally of blankets, pantaloons, shirts, etc. And in addition they took home with them hoes, picks, shovels, hatchets, axes, and other articles of necessity. Under my management, they earned between three and four thousand dollars, every cent expended upon themselves." On arriving there, the Indians freely distributed among their friends the proceeds of their labor. There are about 4000 Indians in the above mentioned locations.

Pages 27-29: (Letter, 1855) Discusses the need to make provisions available to the Indians Cow Creeek area- they were starving rather than steal from the whites yet as the situation was becoming more desperate some had stolen to feed families "... and for every offense one must be hung or even a whole Ranch surprised and shot" Letter ask power to establish 2 reservations for the Indians one in Pitt River section.

Pages 35-36: (from the newspaper editorials, Sacramento, 1855. Indian War (of extermination)) The editorial treats Indians with sympathy and understanding and indites the white population and the State for inadequate provisions for the Indians survival.

Page 39: (Newspaper article, Sacramento Union; August 29, 1859) Describes the situation of the Clear Lake Indians who have cultivated their lands and more or less adopted white customs of dress and disrespect of the old members of their community. The Clear Lake tribe has dwindled from 10,000 in 1849 to about 500 in all.

Pages 42-44: An important function of the troops of Captain Day's command was to quiet the unrest among the many foothill Indians which resulted in the april on 1850 in an Indian raid on the Holt Brothers sawmill in the Wolf Creek section of Nevada County. Samuel Holt was killed in the raid and his brother George was severely wounded. The mill and their cabin were looted and burned. Captain Day's account of the murders and Far West's role inquieting the Indians may be found in his report to the Assistant Adjunct General, HQ, 10th Military Department, May 16, 1850. See also Kinyon, Edmund, "Editorial Correspondence." Grass Valley Morning Union, April 22, 1939, page 1/2; pg. 5/3 and Morse, Edwin Franklin

Page 50: [From copy of newspaper clipping referred to in preceeding letter.] Decrying the cost of housing the Indians until civil authorities could come to try them. Commends its citizens for thier law abiding conduct but "In the absence of a court house and a secure jail as is the case in the county, there exists a recessity for the organization of a committee of citizens to aid our officers in the arrest and safe keeping of criminals."

Pages 53-54: [Letter J.C. Bonycastle, 1st Lt, 4th Inf,. Comdg. Fort Jones to Col. G. Wright Comdg. North Military District California at Fort Reading, March 26, 1854. USNA, RWD, RG98, letter received, Department of Pacific, 1854, Box. 4, Doc. no. W32.]From letter march 26, 1854 - detailing action taken in response to a request from a band of Indians living in a cave near the Klamath River for protection from the whites of Cottonwood. After a personal interview with the Chief Bill who sais his people were too sick to go to Fort Jones with the officer informed him that there was party of soldiers at Klamath Ferry there for protection of Indians from whites. Indian Bill promised that his people would molest the whites in no way. Officer found in reaching Klamath...
ferry that party of low whites were there on the way to attack Indians but military presence stopped.

Pages 69-71: Letter written by F. Sorrel, Asst. Surgeon, Comdg. Fort Jones in absence of Captain Judah to Brecey Major E.D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of Pacific, August 2, 1855. USNA, RWD, RG98, Letters received, Department of the Pacific, 1855, Box 3, Doc. No. J16. Whites were becoming very hostile and murdering Indians. Sorrel went to Scott Valley Indians and persuaded them to come with him to the Military reservation around F.E. Jones - for their protection. He was undertaking to feed them with beef and flour as supplies allowed as it was dangerous to think to hunt their own food. Requests an Indian agent "with full power and means to make suitable provisions for the well disposed Indians here." Says Scott Valley Indians have long lived in peaceful continuity to the whites.

Pages 73-74: Letter to Henry M. Judah, Captain 4th Inf., Comdg., Fort Jones to Major E.D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. Gen. Department of Pacific, August 23, 1855. Letters Received, Department of the Pacific. Box 3. Doc. J18. Letter from Fort Jones discussing the whites in the area which continuously attempt to harass the Indian living under the protection of the fort and how a guard of soldiers must be set over their camp at night to keep whites from slaughtering innocent, peaceable and disarmed Indians.

Page 79-84: Commander Fort Jones wrote two letters. November 1, 1855 and December 15, 1855 detailing the desperate condition of the Scott's Valley Indians camped roused theft and requesting their removal to reservation for their protection and adequate shelter as they had none and he could not provide them with any. 3rd letter from Indian agent answering him (December 29) he had ordered their removal and expected it done sometime in the fall but General Wool failed to do it, then the 2nd request was not forwarded to him until th 29th of December and has now taken action to remedy the situation by removing them to a reservation.

Pages 84-86: Letter January 31, 1856 small band of Shastas holed up in a cave near Cottonwood Army there to get them out as men of the area claim them to be dangerous hostiles in fact they had taken shelter there from attacks made upon them by rosdies from Cottonwood Army used howitzer to blast them out of the cave. Chief wanted peace but his women were illtuated when he camped near whites. Told chief to remain in cave for the presence "feeling assured that the ill - disposed portion of the community would massacre indiscriminately men, women and children if brought out.

Pages 95-97: Memorandum on the Pit River War and General Kibbe, Pit River Valley, January 15, 1860, from San Francisco Bulletin, January 21, 1860. From newspaper article addressed to the editor of the "Bulletin" corrects several inaccuracies it found in a recent publication about Pit River "War". Reason McElroy was killed, he killed one Indian, a squaw and wounded a third. Callahan was killed becau he had lived with a man to whom the Indian had attributed many murders. McElroy's body was not mutilated as the "B's" witness said. Mr. Kibbe, the "B's" witness said they had killed women and children in a rancheria in the excitement. The truth is the Indians were on Rob's ranch during the sneak attack. Nine men were killed, the rest escaped, but the women trusting they would not be killed stayed. Kibbe et all spent the day seeking out the children as they killed and butchered them in this way. Over 40 women and children were murdered. Correspondent leaves very unfavorable impression of General Kibbe.

Page 106: Semi-monthly report from Nome Lackee Reserve on September 1, 1857. Stock of wheat is sufficient for winter. Yuba Indians not happy - run away in squads. Reasons for this discontent: were used to having money they earned, were furnished with flour and clothes (no meat, must hunt for that), a lack of water for accustomed recreation, no inducement to work no pay for the work they do. Sickness in the reservation and amongst the white community.

Page 108: Semi-monthly report from Nome Lackee Reserve on September 15, 1857. 150 Yuba Indians returned from Oroville by the foreman of the reservation - it was necessary to hire wagons and white guards (to protect them from worthless whites) to get them here. A great number of
Indians in mountains gathering acorns for the winter. Sickness: the Trinity Indians moved to Thorn's Creek in hopes of reducing their mortality rate.

Page 109: December 25, 1857 - letter - a party of bad whites about Crescent City and vicinity, who have been living with squaws and subsisting off the Indians. They, with a few head men of the Smith River tribe, have been telling the Indians that they will be ill treated on a reservation. Predicts these white men will cause a war if they aren't controlled. "The Indians now number in Smith River between 6 and 700. They have not as here before laid up their winter supply of food, and without it they must either steal or starve."

Page 111: Letter from H.D. Heintzelman Sub Indian agent. His opinion in the Smith Reiner Indian problem of getting them back on the reservation, "To state that in my opinion the only method that will ever have the least tendency towards effecting that object will be to follow them to their old haunts and severely punish them.

Page 137: Letter from Tehama County citizens to the Secretary of the Interior complaining about the location of the Nome Lackee Reservation. (1) Indians in reservation peaceful but kill hogs and calves. (2) Lands of reservation are the best in the state and could be used by white settlers. (3) Indians would be able to support themselves if they were allowed to work for wages. (4) Object to the nature of the way the reservation is spread out over large area. (5) Whites can't settle within one mile of reservation, causing much land to be wasted. (6) Under the present management, the place has become a "disgrace and a nuisance." (7) That the present manager is living with a prostitute and his men are forcing Indian squaws in the presence of their husbands, the reservation has earned the name "the Government's Whore House." Ask for his immediate removal.

Pages 154-157: April 30, 1862 - Letter to Hon. Thomas P. Hendricks, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from G[abriel] J[ones] Raines, Major 4th Inf., Commanding Fort Humboldt. Reports that Indian agent D.E. Buell, contrary to Laws of State of California, forcibly removed Indians from homes on lower Mad River. Made it necessary for Raines to induce Indians in vicinity of Fort Humboldt and on Eel River to migrate to Klamath Reservation. goes on to comment upon activities of the volunteers mustered into state service who shipped some 350 Indians to Mendocino Reservation. Some Indians stealing cattle for subsistence. Reported on massacre of Indians on February 25, 1860, on Indian Island. Raines says that Indians were the most inoffensive he had ever seen.

Pages 164-166: From newspaper article in 1861 reporting on condition in northern California reservations. Mr. Hanson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Northern California toured the reservations. Finds: reservations poorly managed; in charge of persons who don't appreciate the humane designs of the government; agents used government for personal gain; misuse of the Indian women. Hansen proposes that married men should be hired to do the work; their wives and daughters will be encouraged to teach the more "tractable" Indians in the household arts. Finds that the Indians' desertion of the reservations is due to neglect or unkindness. Presence of soldiers is demoralizing; all troops will be removed except where they are needed to prevent depredations. Also, Hanson thinks more reservations are needed.

Page 176-183: Letter written by Captain H. Day - giving reasons why he opposed a treaty just signed with several Indian tribes in the Sierra Foothills - one of the provisions is to annually pay money to the tribes. Whites opposed it because they do not understand money - and suggest rather that an agreement be made to supply them semi annually with clothing, blankets and provisions. Discusses also - eye-for-an-eye-concept and says that he has not heard of trouble between Indians and whites that could not be ultimately traced back to some hasty action by the whites - given examples.

Page 183: Letter from S. Woodbridge Jr. to President taylor "Memorial in Behalf of the Indians of California." Briefly details some of the wrongs being done to the Sierra Nevada Indians. Then asks
that "tere most esposed in California [be collected], into ranches of their own, seperate from the
presence of the white community. That goodmen, farmers, teachers, etc. be placed at the head of
these ranches, ... that... missionary societies be encouraged to assist in carrying out this project."
Woodbridge was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Benicia at the time of this letter.

Pages 185-188: Letter from Peter Campbell- To Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 1, 1851.
Letter is the writers general observations of the Indians he has through his work been associated
with- a general condemnation of the m as being lazy, liers, chaters, etc. but he says they are docisle
and willing to be educated and taught such things as husbandry and things which would in general
be of a civilizing nature to their behavior.

Page 197: Letter from J.A. Dreibelbis requesting care for the Indians of his area from the
Superintendent of Indian Affairs Henley (n.d.) but it is included in Henley's letter of 1854.
Complains of the depredations made on them and their stock by Indians inhabiting the Pitt River
area. Thirteen people have been murdered for their provisions - he believes that they are doing this
because are hungry details loss of of natural game. He says within a 90 miles circumference some
15,000 Indians live - suggests that 2 bushells of barley or wheat should be issued to each individual
soon and he feels that they having their needs supplied would more off and leave the settlers alone.
"It is certain should they get no help from the settlers, that from starvations and punishment for
theft one half of their present numbers will have perished by next spring."
Letter from Henely, Supt. Indian Affairs, to Com. of Indian affairs December 22, 1854. Re: Feeding
Indians in their locations rather than on reservation. He says in answer to a request for him to do so
from a white citizen of the North state that it is not in his power to do so. "Though it must be
admitted that the Indian suffer immensely, and hundred dies every winter from actual starvation, I
am still of the opinion that any attempt to feed them in their rancherias would be attended with a
heavy expense and would result in little benefit. to them."

Pages 208-209: From San Francisco Newspaper article 1858. Tells of letter by G.W. Taylor to the
Yreka Union and publisher part of the letter. The complaint is that the remnant of the Shasta Indians
and Scott Indians were collected at Fort Jones for their protection - they turned over their weapons
and were fed and cared for by the Army - then the Army abandoned the fort making no provisions
for the Indians and did not return their weapons, they now have no means of providing for
themselves.

Page 210: San Francisco newspaper article "Calaveras Asking that its Indians be Slaughtered, no
Fed!", 1860. "Senator Bradely of Calaveras county, presented a petition from some of his
constituents, complaining of annoyances from a feble remnant of the Alveno tirbe of Indianas
remaning in the neighborhood of Clay's Bar. The memorial did not ask for a company of
volunteers, nor for Kibbe, no Jasboe nor a war; but asked that the Indians might be fed! All houn to
the men of Calaveras. This is said to be the first ray of humanity, in respect to the Native
Americans of this State, which ever illuminated a California Legislature."

Pages 211-215: A San Francisco Newspaper article "The Expatriation of Guiltless Indian at
Humboldt Bay Eureka, California," April 23, 1860. A letter to the editor, "The friendly
aborigines, in number of 450 , have been removed from Humboldt County. Thre on Mad River,
about 120 in number, were first forcibly expelled from their residences, herded like cattle, and all,
under the fear of death, had to leave their homes, as dead to them, as ours are to us." Moving letter
in defense of these people and pointing out the violation of state laws for the protection of the
Indians. Says the claim they had "beef" is false since it was seal which in its smoked state
resembles beef. Disprove other arguments used to justify their removal.

Pages 213-215: A San Francisco Newspaper article "The Case of our Northern Indians" 1861.
Discussing a letter published on the same day as this editorial: Letter contains a description of the
troubles the Indians are giving Humboldt county. Because of these troubles a feeling is rising
among the people for the extermination of all Indians is the only safety for the whites. The only
remedy as seen by the editor is for the Government to do something for the protection of these Indians.

Page 240: San Francisco. 1861. Newspaper article. "Apprenticing Indians" quoted in full. "This law works beautifully. A few days ago U.E. Geiger, formerly Indian agent, had some 80 apprenticed to him, and proposed to emigrate to Washoe with them as soon as he can cross the mountains. We hera of many other who are having them bound in numbers to suit. What a pity the provisions of the law are not extended to Jreaser, Kanakax, and Ariatics. It would be so convient to carry on a farm or mine, when all the hard and dirty work is performed by apprentices.

Page 241: From San Francisco Newspaper article "Kidnapping Indian Children in Mendoino County", 1861. G. H. Woodman accused - says he did it at the request and consent of their relatives. He took a headman of the tribe down to see that they were going to a good place. Reasoning that more children taken from the tribes the less stock will be killed to feed them.

Pages 246-247: Statement by Thomas Knight (original in Bancroft Library). Kelseys would get 50-60 or a hundred Indians to work for them - they treated them bad and didn't feed them well. So they occasionally killed a steer to eat. Kelsey would take any Indian and punish him by hanging him by his thumbs for 2-3 days, sometimes would kill and Indian "for some small offence." Also in bringing them down to work they would kill any old or infirm and leave them on the road. Kelsey drove 80 Indians to Red Bluff to work mines then abandoned them there in hostile country with no way to get home and nothing to eat; only some 8-10 made it back. The Indians then killed Andy Kelsey - the troops come and killed a large number of Indians and the two other Kelsey brothers were arrested for their inhumane treatment of the Indians, but they escaped punishment through "some flaw in the law."

Pages 271-284: This is the chapter dealing with disease, liquor, and sexual exploitation of Indian women. Contains letters and newspaper articles on these subjects.

Pages 274-275: A brief newspaper article from Sacramento. In 1851 sickness prevailed among the Indians in the Upper Sacramento area. In 1853 there was small pox among the Indians.

Pages 275-278: Newspaper articles on drinking and the Indians. Butte 1856 - "A villainous Outrage" and "Good." San Francisco 1858 - "Digger Killed in a Drunken Brawl, Verdict by an Indian Jury." San Joaquin Valley 1858 - "Indian Fight."

Pages 278-279: Two newspaper articles. A 1856 San Francisco article on prostitution of Indian squaws in reservations. A 1857 San Francisco article "Looking after the Squaws" about incident on Butte Creek concerning Indian squaws captured by General Kibbe's command - a miner with a mob came to claim one of the squaws as his own. "l am of the opinion that the only motive of the mob was to secure the squaws and keep them on the creek."

Page 280: Nevada City Newspaper article, 1858, regarding squaws as observed by the Shasta "Courier." It says the squaws are forced to prostitute themselves to obtain their bread and clothing.

Pages 288-289: San Joaquin Valley article in 1858 - Article a Digger... Chinese working men. Also tells of their having bottles of brandy.

Pages 304-305: Sacramento Valley Union 1865. Article about the punishment given an Indian slave by his owner.

Page 310-313: This passage contains a series of newspaper articles about Indians used as the butts of jokes.
Abstract: On Indian affairs in Scott's Valley and Humboldt Bay. Received yours of 10th inst. The suggestion to send a special agent to vicinity of Fort Jones cannot be adopted. My instructions of May 17 last, prohibits employing Special Agents, nor have I authority to provide for the Indians in manner suggested. Law provides only for colonizing and subsisting Indian on three military reservations and the approp. cannot be diverted to any other end. Accounts of Captain Judah and Jones for prov. furn. Indian allies and prisoners, I have no authority to pay. but if those gentlemen will forward their bills to me, I will send them to Comm. Indian Affairs for his decision. I regret Comdg. Gen. is of opinion cannot allow assistance of military to convey Indians to the reservation. I respect the military but know very little of civil authority. In several instances the small escort of soldiers would enable some to take large numbers to the reserves, in many instances, prevent those conflicts of such frequent occurrence in mining districts. Indian establish those with hostile intentions will not leave their old haunts with out some coercion, but when once removed they immediately become satisfied and contented. One instance I have twice had Trinity Indians collected together for removal to Nome Lackee. They are anxious to come. Portion of tribe now there. Those remaining are destitute and suffering, and there is constant danger of outbreak. Some of their squaws are kept by white men. They will not remain if the tribe leaves and the white men will prevent tribe from going to keep their squaws. Our force of white men is necessary small. In last instance in Trinity Country there were but two white men. When removal party was ready to move, those owning squaws came into camp with revolvers and drove the women away. Then a considerable portion of Indians refused to go and removal was defeated. Will leave on Friday on steamer Columbia for Humboldt, Klamath and Yreka. The Gen. may see proper to send officers in command in that region in regard to their company with me in whatever may be necessary for restoring peace to that quarter.

Abstract: Letter from Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs, to Wool. Acknowledge receipt of Major Townsend communication enclosed your order detailing a 2nd Lt. and ten men to Nome Lackee Reservation. Necessary instruction have been given to the Sub-agent at that place. I am greatly obliged to you for this order.

392. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 20 April 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Henley, Supt. Indian Office, SF, to Wool. Captain E. D. Keyes, having once visited and reported to you his views regarding Nome Lackee Military Reservation, it is my desire that he may be ordered to make second exam and report for purpose of showing him the place in the spring season when it makes much better appearance, and for purpose also of showing him many important advantages we have discovered it to possess. These were not apparent at time of his visit. My intention is to go myself to the reserve in about ten days. If it meets your approbation to send Captain Keyes there, I would be pleased to have him go at that time. Could you not be one of the party. We go by steamboat to Tehama, only 20 miles distant from the post.

393. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 31 May 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Henley to Wool. Experience has taught me there are few persons, either civil or military life, well adapted in every way to be connected with management of Indians on military reservations. When I am fortunate enough to meet one in every way suited to this business, I deem it matter of great importance to retain him. Lt. Deshler, now in command at Nome Lackee is, in my judgement; so well adapted to this position, is so agreeable to all association with him, and shows such commendable zeal, in interests of colonizing and subsisting Indian by own labor, that I should regard it a misfortune, should he be removed, now, from his position. I deem it my duty to request, of you, that he be retained in his present position, if in your power to subject to the Department at
Washington. I write this because I have been informed that Lt. Deshler would probably be ordered to some other post.

394. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 11 July 1855.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 0. 1-170. I-9.
Abstract: Letter from Henley to Wool. Requests that troops ordered to be stationed near to and to protect Indian Reserves be Dragoon. Part of necessity of troops there is to pursue Indians who attempt to escape to the mountains. Men not mounted are useless for this purpose. At present makes the requests only for Nome Lackee. The officers at Fort Miller having plenty of animals are able to furnish us every faculty we need.

Notes: RG 98.
Abstract: Enclosed is letter from Henley to Captain Judah. Though I have not visited Lt. J. I am not ignorant of condition of those Indians. Enclosed correspondence will acquaint you with fact that I had already made provision for them as met the approb. the comdg. Gen., an arrangement entirely consistent with plan to colonize the Indians on reservations, within scope of my powers. Gen. Wool said last September that he had dispatched an officer to Fort Jones to remove them to Nome Lackee in conformity with this arrangement. For some time I daily expected their arrival. Only recently was I informed they were not to be sent. Obvious to you that I could not have been expected to proved for their subsistence at Fort Jones when I was daily expecting their arrival at Nome Lackee. I have been informed by General Wool that these Indians were not sent to Nome Lackee because they were unwilling to leave their present location. I understand my duty to provide as speedily as possible for reception of all suffering Indians on the reservations. This I have done and will do. If they have with advise of acting Agent declined relief and protection afforded them at the reservation, it is doubtful whether they are entitled to any other. I do not doubt the meritorious character these Indians but regard policy of feeding those who refuse to go to reservation as injurious to the policy of colonization as contemplated by the system now in operation.

396. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 13 August 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs to General Wool. Acknowledges receipt of letter from AAG MacKall, 8th Inst. informing that whole detachment was withdrawn from Nome Lackee, because the metes and bounds of that reserve had not been made known to you, and that question of sending detachment to new reserve south of Mendocino will be decided when you are furnished with authenticated evidence of the President's action in the case and the survey of the reserve and until then the troops cannot be furnished.
In regard to survey of Nome Lackee I have only to say that no survey has ever been ordered. It was, therefore, utterly out of my power to furnish you with any description of the metes and bounds, other than what you possessed at time the troops were first ordered there. If the troops could be ordered there with the information you then had, it would seem somewhat strange that they could not remain under influence of same lights. Regrets he was not advised of necessity of this description of metes and bounds so caused have have opportunity to furnish it before withdrawal of the troops.
Number of Indians at these received will be greatly increased the ensuing fall. Fears for the safety of public property there and the lives of persons in charge.

397. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 7 January 1857.
Abstract: Letter from Henley, supt. of Indian Affairs to Wool, Comdg. Pacific Divison, Benicia. The reservation for colonizing and subsisting Indians, located at Nome Lackee, Klamath and Mendocino have been perfected according to law. Information to that effect has already been communicated to you. Question as to whether they have been perfected "according to the instructions heretofore conveyed to the Commander of the Department of the Pacific", would be as you can readily perceive, a very difficult one for me to answer, as that would depend entirely upon
you understanding, and not mine, of their meaning and intention. I shall be happy to furnish any 
information in my office or within my reach immediately, as I regard the lives of the employees and 
the public property at the reserves in great danger.

398. ———. 29 October 1857.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-238. I-16.
Abstract: Letter from Thomas J. Henley to General A or N? S. Clarke, Comdg., Pacific Division, 
San Francisco. October 29, 1857. Has investigated carefully information received regarding Indian 
depredation at Honey Lake Valley. Am convinced of necessity of relief being extended to settlers 
there. Am aware that effective force at your command so limited as to render it inconvenient for 
you to furnish required aid. Suggests small force of say 25 men stationed in valley during winter 
would, with strength of the settlers, enable them to protect their lives and property until additional 
aid could be sent them. The force would operate as nucleus around which citizens would rally in 
emergencies. Subsistence for men and horses can be had at little expense, according to Mr. 
Milleson, the bearer of this. I have appointed special agents and have given them blankets, clothing 
etc. to be given to Indians who give sufficient assurances of peaceable intentions.

399. ———. Letter to Clarke, Brig. General Neuman S., 15 1858.
Abstract: Letters from Henley to Clarke. Extract for agent Geiger, Nome Lackee Reservation in 
relation to Lt. Comdg. troops at that place. Henely says he has no doubt good conduct of Lt. 
Morgan as contributed very materially to successful management and prosperous condition of 
Nome Lackee. Geiger says he under many obligations for favors and assistance rendered on various 
occasions when the interests of the Reserve required them. Related between employees of this 
place and men of his command were of the most friendly characters and go far towards maintaining 
the peace and tranquility of the reservation.

400. ———. Letter to General Clarke, 23 April 1858.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 13. 2-10. 4-16.
Abstract: Letter from Henley, Supt. Indians Affairs to General Clarke, April 23, 1858. Information 
answer to letter of General Clarke to Supt. of April 22. Yours of yesterday in reference to Indian 
depredations on Antelope, Payne's and Mill Creeks is received I will cheerfully coop. with you in 
whatever you deem necessary to carry out your views in inflicting proper chastisement on these Indians If necessary to preserve peace, I will direct agent at Nome Lackee to take charge of 
them if brought in by comdr. of the expedition. Plenty of food at the reservation and we are 
prepared to receive any predatory tribes that may become trouble some to the settlements, if 
comulsory removal is considered necessary.

401. ———. Letter to Clarke, Brigadier General Neuman S., 10 May 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Henley to General Clarke. Encloses letter from Hon. Charles Westmoreland, 
late a Sen. in Legis. of California from Plumas County in regard to Indian and Honey Lake Valley.
From every information I have been able to gather I am quite certain that permanent place will not 
be restored in any other manner than by presence of U.S. Troops.
Encloses letter Charles Westmoreland to T.J. Henely, April 27, 1858. Calls Henley's attention to 
conduct of Indians in this section of state, about which our citizens at Honey Lake Valley and 
Indian Valley feel greatest apprehension. During last month or two they have been growing more 
turbulent and insulting and deliberately avowing their intention of exterminating all whites at places 
named. In addition they have from time to time driven off stock of settlers on frequent and common 
impulse to congregation from this and all surrounding country in HLV, whither they are now 
congregating in great numbers with hostile intentions towards whites. No doubt a collision is 
entertained at that place.
At Indian Valley a block house has been thrown up at which the families of that vicinage may 
congregate. This being planting season in our mountain valleys great loss will necessarily result. In 
addition to this various embarrassing circumstances our population is nearly destitute of weapons of
defense. So you will see that if the Indians are determined on hostile intentions our position is to say least very unpleasant.
Do not know how far you may be able to give relief, but am satisfied you will do all you can when you learn of this correct and faithful narration of facts. I have written to General Clarke, but an effort on your part to induce him yo station a few troops at HLV would be most effectual means in your power to help. We have a few muskets but no suitable camps. On the above statements you can rely.


403. ———. Letter to Burl, D. E., 19 October 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library. Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753) Abstract: Henley's letter to Indian Agent Burl to be ready for Indians coming the the Klamath Reservation from Humboldt.


405. Henry E. Robinson. Letter to Bidwell, John, 19 November 1853. Notes: John Bidwell Manuscript Collections California Library. Folder 57, Box 133. Abstract: "Friend Bidwell, In the case of Johnson's Ranch, Howard whom I have employed tells me that the proof in reference to the bounds is not sufficiently definate; in fact, from the decisions of the present commissioners, it must be rejected alone on the point I have referred to. As you surveyed the ranch, you must of course know its bounds. The map or plan states the starting point at the juncture of Dry Creek and Bear Creek, thence three miles due north, thence due east until it strikes near the fort hills just north of Camp Far West thence north in the form of a parallelogram, thence down along the bend of the River to the place of beginning. Are the plans show this; yet from the known ways of the commissioners, that is not deemed enough. My case has been submitted, but an affidavit that new emdeny can be had, I can get the case apened. I cannot make the required affidavit, as the case is presented in the name of Mr. Johnson who is not in the county. I have talked with Howard on the subject. You can make a statement before a notary and swear to it, that you can testify as to th ebounds on motion open the case your affidavit can be presented, which Howard thinks will be favorably received and thus enable me to get in this testimony. Will you do me the favor to do this at once, forward it to me here and I will sent it to San Francisco..."


Report that military post "Cantonment Far West" was broken up May 4. Garrison, consisting of Co. F, 2nd Inf., commanded by 1st Lt., N.H. Davis, arrived at site of new post to be called Fort Reading, 26th May. New post is on Cow Creek, about 2.5 miles from its mouth, a little west from Readings Ranch. Communications for the post should be directed to Cottonwood Post Office. This post is to north of and in advance of all settlements on Sacramento and its tributaries and some thirty of forty miles south of the Shasta settlements: I have determined to stop short of those settlements to avoid immense cost of transporting supplies over ranges of hills which occur between them and the post, and shall be enabled to control the Indians who have heretofore been troublesome in that neighborhood, almost as completely from Fort Reading as if its site were further north.

Abstract: Letter from Hitchcock, 2nd Infantry, BBG, Comdg., Pacific Division to AG Jones, U.S.A., Washington D.C. S.F., August 14, 1852. Lt. Nelson H. Davis, 2nd Infantry, Comdg., Fort Reading on Cow Creek, reports that new route of Emigration, called Nobles Cutoff, has been opened this year, leaving old trail on Humboldt about 80 miles above where that river sinks, thence passing near Lassen's Butte, thru Honey Lake Valley, and by Fort Reading to Shasta. Many of the emigration who have already passed were destitute of provisions and applied at the post for them. It is said a large number will pursue that route and there may be considerable amount of supplies required to prevent acutal suffering. In reply to Lt. D's for instructions upon the subject, I have informed him that claims of humanity are everywhere paramount, and he must use his discretion, issuing only such provisions, preferably such as can be obtained in that vicinity, wuch as fresh beef, as are absolutely necessary to prevent suffering. That for these he should receive payment where practicable and ret. evidence of the necessity for issue in such cases.
On sending up stores for the establishment of Fort Reading. I made use of the transport to convey rations to that post for a hundred Dragoons for four months, in anticipation of a proposed expedition thence northwardly to Yreka, Which has since been ordered.
As the case presented by the information in regard to Emigrants is new, I think proper to report above facts that instructions may be given from Gen. HQs as to propriety of furnishing them supplies, or the manner of it, if deemed necessary.

410. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 21 October 1853.
Abstract: Letter from BBG and Hitchcock, HQ, Pacific Division to Brevet Col. Wright, Fort Reading. An open letter. Bearer, Mr. Rosenborough, has been appointed an Agent, Indian Department with instructions from Mr. Beale, Supt. Indian Affairs, indication duties for him in Northern Dist. Object of the open letter is to introduce Mr. Rosenborough to the officers of the Army in his official charachter and to say that it is desireable that there should be "cooperation of the military with Indian Department inefforts for proper protection of the Indians of this country and execution of existing laws in respect to them. All officers of the Army are therefore requested to give their attention to this subject and furnish all the information and assistance in their power to enable Rosenborough to discharge the duty committed to him.

Abstract: In lieu of certain described lands and for other purposes. Letter from Secretary of Interior, transmitting from Commissioner of Indian Affairs bill to grant state of California right to select indemnity...
412. ———. Letter to United States Congress, 28 February 1906.  
Abstract: Transmitting copy of communication from Secretary of Interior submitting estimate for appropriation for improvement of Channel of Mill Creek in Round Valley Indian Reservation, CA.

413. Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen. Letter to Bigler, Governor John, 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: Military communication to the governor on the distribution of noth state duties of troops.

414. ———. Letter to Bigler, Governor John., 20 September 1852, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Col. George Wright assigned with four companies to north state.

Abstract: Letter from B.B. Gen. Hitchcock to Bigler. HQ, Pacific Division, Benicia. I have pleasure to inform your excellency that the arrangements I had honor to intimate a few days since, as in contemplation for further defense of the northern counties of the state have been completed. Col. George Wright, 4th Infantry, has been assigned to the command in the Northern Dist., where he will have four companies of U.S. troops under his command, including two companies of Dragoons. I regret the lateness of the season, which may make it difficult to accomplish much before the rains set it, but the troops will remain in the country and take advantage of every means for executing the objects for which they are sent.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Military telling Governor troops on way to Yreka to punish hostiles.

Notes: Washington D.C. Letters Received. Box 2. 4-7  
Abstract: Letter from Holcomb, Acting Commissioner, General Land Office, to Captain C.M. Bailey, Co., Fort Bidwell. Am in receipt of your letter of 10th inst., making certain inquiries relating to the lands which lie within the Fort Bidwell Military Reservation and more particular in reference to the claims of H.O. Jopp and J.M. Sanders to described lands which you state are partly within the limits of said reservation. In reply I have to state that forty acres of land embraced in the Susanville (ask Entry No. 545 of Hudson O. Jopp - viz. the SW SE 4, Section 8, Twp 46 N, Range 16 E, MDM lies within said reservation as established by President Orders of October 4, 1870. The entry covering said tract and other tracts, was patented October 1, 1875 and the patent is now outstanding. Pre-emption law strictly prohibits the entry of such lands as you will see by reference to Section 2258. Revised statues and the issue of a patent to Mr. Jopp for said tract was an inadvertance. If the military authorizes desire that this patent be set aside on account of its illegality suit for that purpose may be instituted in the proper court. It does not appear that J.M. Sanders has a claim under any law for any land within the boundaries of said reservation as laid down on the plat on file in this office.

Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Hood, 2nd Cavalry, to Townsend, dated Fort Reading. Having received appointment in 2nd Reg. Cavalry, with orders to report without delay to HQ my regiment, I deem it necessary to inform you of the fact and beg to be informed if it not possible for me to be relieved from duty in this department. Should difficulty arise owing to scarcity of officers, I would respect suggestion Lt. Scribner, 1st Engrs. is anxious to accompany the expedition and will have time to report at this post for duty, as Comdr. the escort expects to be here two weeks longer.


420. ———, Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 18 October 1863. Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 24.2-105. H93. Abstract: Letter from Hooker to Drum. Camp Bidwell. Wishes to be informed whether he will be authorized to purchase lumber for construction of temporary buildings or sheds to be used as stables for forage for same and bake/houses, cook houses or company kitchens, mess room for offices and also for floors for tents. All of which he considers necessary to be done at once, as I am informed that most severe storm of the season frequently comes about last of October or first of November.


In accordance with Special Order No. 195 and of order No. 96, HQ., Benicia barracks I proceeded on board of the Sacramento boat evening of 24th, with Co.A., 6th Infantry, Lt. Davis commanding to Sacramento where we reembarked on "up river Boat" morning of 25th and arrived Chico Landing evening of 26th and marched from there to this camp, six miles from the Landing and nearly one mile from Town of Chico.

On my arrival here I found in camp two companies, one of Cavalry and one of Infantry under command of Captain Morton, 2nd Infantry C.V., and finding much excitement here about a large force of Guerillas, said to be organizing for purpose of driving out the peaceable Indians and bidding defiance of the troops stationed here, I immediately assumed command and proceeded to relocate the camp in position better calculated for offensive and defensive operations and more desireable in point of health. I found it necessary to locate the camp, with a view to some permanence, as we have but one team wagon for transpotation and seven wagons as a corresp. number of pack animals, would be required to move the command with entire amount of subsistence stores together with ordinary amount of baggage and camp equipment. And I presume it will not be necessary to detach but one company at a time in removing the Indians.

Am informed that the party of men threatening to make raid upon the Indians here are to hold meeting today at Pence's Ranch 16 miles from here for purpose of taking further action in regard to the matter. As they are principally if not all Copper heads and anti-war men, it is generally thought they will attend a "Grand Barbecue" to be held here tomorrow by the Democracy.

Citizens here seem to be very much alarmed, I think unnecessarily so and don't apprehend any serious trouble, but shall take all necessary precautions in my power.

If commanding General shall deem it necessary or advisable to send additional troops here, I recommend cavalry force equal to full company, with two or more officers, as cavalry detachments will be much more efficient in collecting and removing the peaceable Indians.

Will be necessary to employ a physician for this command unless it deemed advisable to send a surgeon here; as a quite a number of men are sick with prevailing disease. Fever and auge or chill fever.

Please favor me immediately with general instructions as to course I am to pursue in reagard to...
violent and disloyal citizens. To what extent am I to be guided by requests and instructions of the Supt. Indian Affairs and his agents. And how far from this point will I be authorized to go or send detachment in collecting and removing Indians at request of that officer or in compliance with his wishes. To what extent I will be authorized in hiring or procuring transportation for detachments so employed.

422. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 1 October 1863.


Abstract: Letter from Hooer to Drum, Hq., Camp Bidwell. Transmits official report of Captain Starr, Comdg., escort to assist Sub- Indian Agent Eddy in removing the Indians collected at Chico from adjoining country to Round Valley about 100 W., a part of route over almost impossible mountain trails.

Means of transportation provided by Indian Department was entirely inadequate for the demand. It became necessary for Captain Starr's command to dismount and pack their horses over great portion of route, with those too old, too young, or sick to march. The 150 Indian left at "Mountain House" were all sick, except for a few able bodied bucks left to supply the sick with water and to care for them. These will go to reservation in small parties as fast as they can move. From best information I can get there is not more than sufficient subsistence, if enough, in Round Valley, to subsist the Indians now there. It is said to be impossible to transport provisions into the valley during rainy season, now fast approaching. Would be with greatest difficulty that detachments with small parties of Indians could cross the mountains during that season.

Indians remaining in valley are all peaceable and quiet who are owned or employed by the ranchers on whose land they live and who prefer to have them remain where they are, and who from interest motives, is not other, will feed, clothe, and take good care of them. As to the mountain Indians, this vicinity, this number and character has been greatly exaggerated, their number not exceeding 15 able bodied "bucks," who with their families, are much scattered and not disposed to be hostile, if properly treated by whites. I consider the reports of alarmists and those interested in keeping up an excitement and keeping troops here to contrary notwithstanding. No serious trouble to be anticipated or feared from them, even were there no troops stationed this vicinity. On making diligent inquiries and have satisfied myself beyond doubt that all alarming reports about Indian trouble in this valley that have been circulated past few weeks have not shadow of foundation in truth in any one instance.

In view of above facts, as well as fact that neither the Indians Agents nor citizens of the valley are making least effort to collect and remove the Indians, I feel it is my duty to respectfully inform Commanding General of the Department that it is my firm conviction that this command can be of no further service here, except to quiet the imaginary fears of a few timid citizens who anticipate more trouble from lawless whites than from savage Indians. Latter service could be as well performed by detachment of 20 cavalry during coming winter or rainy season as by large force. I think quarters and stables could be rented in Chico for detachment of that number.

Would also beg to inform you that the Judge Wells, referred to in your letter of instruction of 12 September as "Special Agent of the Citizens of Butte County" was appointed by meeting composed principally of disloyal citizens and sympathizers. The few Union men who participated are alarmists. Am reliably informed that less than a dozen men took active part in proceedings. The rest, 30 or 40, were present more from curiosity than otherwise. The ringleaders in the movement, some 4 or 5 desperate characters having taken great pains to circulate over the county reports that there would be an immense meeting or gathering of citizens and that about 500 men were perfectly organized and armed to teeth, prepared to exterminate all Indians in the valley and drive out the troops put here to protect them, if they interfered. All of which proved to have as little foundation in fact as all the other reports of disturbances in the vicinity. I cannot learn that Judge Wells or citizens, who he pretends to represent, are making such preparation whatever to collect and bring in the Indians.

Orders 6 and 7 fulfilled. Left Chico September 4 with 14 citizen wagons, 461 Indians enroute to Round Valley Reservation, having under my command 23 men and horses, Co. F, 2nd Cavalry, C.V., also one government wagon with six mules travel to Colby's Ferry, Sacramento River, Butte County and camped. Round Valley good. Wood, water, forage abundant. September 5 crossed
Sacramento River and travelled in westerly direction across barren plain destitute of water to Stony Creek. Indians suffered very much for want of water. At Stony Creek found plenty of water but very brakish and disagreeable. Crossed Stony Creek and traveled up it five miles and encamped. Kirkpatrick's Ranch, Colusi County. Plenty of wood, water and forage. 6 September, Left Kirkpatrick's Ranch and traveled northwest course five miles and crossed Stony Creek, then traveled westerly course seven miles to James Ranch, Thom's creek, Tehama County and encamped. Thom's Creek at camp found Lt. Noyes and one man from Fort Wright. The 14 citizens wagons returned to Chico. Remained at camp four days waiting for pack train from Round Valley Reservation and drying beef to subsist the Indians over the mountains. 12 September, left Lacrock's Ranch and traveled south of west three miles to Mountain House and encamped. Forage, wood, water abundant. Remained here until the 14th. Pack train arrived on 13th. 14 September, left Mountain House, leaving in camp 150 Indians unable to travel. Left them four weeks provisions. Traveled westerly seven miles up the mountains and encamped Cedar Springs. No forage. Wood and water, abundant but little grass. 15 September, left Cedar Springs and traveled westerly six miles to Log Springs and encamped. Water, wood abundant. Grass scarce. Road from Mountain House steep and difficult to travel with wagon. 16 September, left Log Spring, wagon remaining, and travel westerly ten miles to Log Cabin and encamped. Wood, water and grass abundant. Some water 2.5 miles south of road at a cabin. 17 September, left Log Cabin and traveled westerly thirteen miles, and encamped between south and middle forks Eel River. First three miles was ascending. Next ten miles steep and descending. Some water about half way down the mountains, northside of road. Wood, water, and grass at camp. 18 September, left Forks of Eel River, and traveled eight miles westerly course to Round Valley Reservation where we arrived with 277 Indians, 32 dying enroute and 2 escaping. Sub- Supt., Dr. Malenda absent. Found at reservation no more than sufficient food for the Indians. Now there to subsist them the coming winter; 3000 bushels grain having been destroyed by fire short time ago. Affairs of Reservation in bad condition. No one knows number of Indians there. No means of grinding grain. Indians pound it in rude mortar. Building bad condition and poorly constructed. Indians have no houses, but live in brush huts, and removing them often on account of accumulation of filth of camp. We encamped 1.5 miles from Reservation buildings at Fort Wright, situated in westerly part of Round Valley. 100 miles from Chico. Location healthy. Fort in good condition. Men engaged in building quarters. Remained here 19 and 20th September. 21st left Fort Wright for Chico, where we arrived at 12 o'clock midnight. 24th September, men and horses in good condition.


Abstract: Letters from J. Hooker, AAG, Pacific Division, Sonoma, to Brevet Captain W.H. Warner, Topographic Engineers, I have been directed by Major General Comanding, Pacific Division to state that you will take charge of an exploration from the Upper Sacramento, across Sierra Nevada to Humboldt River, main objective this exploration to discover a railroad route thru that section of country and all your efforts will be directed to accomplishment of that government work. You will call upon Quartermaster to furnish necessary transportation of services of Lt. Williamson will be of assistance, you will please direct him to accompany you. From best information the General has been able to collect of your route, you should ascend Cow Creek, thence cross to source of Sacramento River and from there proceed on easterly direct on over the mountains to Humboldt River, not much is known about the country over which you are to pass. Hence you may digress from their instruction of expedition or necessary. You will be able to find good on the upper Sacramento and one of the name of Ignacio on Cow Creek in esp. recommend you. Four commis. officers and 80 men have been directed to rendezvous at Benicia before first proximo to compose your escort, and to move from there 1st July with supplies for four months. As the officers to command the escort as not been named it is not known whether he will be your senior or junior, nor as it needs to know for in either case your duties will be separate and distinct. You are sent out to collect information the escort to aid and protect you in performance of service. It will be your duty to determine the live of direction, the time for moving upon it, and the assistance and protection you may require, and that of the Chief of the Escort to tb egeverened
accordingly and at same time to allow no interference in the government, police and discipline of his command.
You will report the result of your examination as easily as practicable.

424. 30 June 1849.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. L.S. 1:82-83. 2-205.
Abstract: Letter from J. Hooker, AAG, Pacific Division to Officer Comdg. Warner's Escort, Major Gen. Comdg., directs that you report to Captain Warner as soon as your command is in readiness to move as season is already advanced for attainment of the goal object of discovery of rail road route over the mountains. Gen. desires that you lose no time in putting your command in readiness to march earliest possible moment. HQ, Pacific Division, Sonoma, June 30, 1849.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. LS v.1 p. 82. 2-204. 78/83.
Abstract: Letter from J. Hooker, AAG, Pacific Division, Sonoma, to Brevet Captain W.H. Warner, Top. Engineer. June 30, 1849. Major General Commanding Division authorize you at any time to call upon the officers charged with exec. of duties of the Staff Department of the Army for such funds, instruments, transportation, subsistence and other assistance as will facilitate the departure and successful prosecution of the exploration upon which you are ordered and it will be the duty of those officers to furnish the same without delay on your requisition. Be pleased to present this letter for the government of those whose did you may require.

426. Letter to Kingsbury, Major J. J. B., 10 July 1849.
Notes: 393. Division of Pacific. Letters Received. 1:83. 2-206/0.0.
Abstract: Letter to AAG, Pacific Divisons, to Bvt. Major J. J. B. Kingsbury, Comdg. Sutterville. Pacific Division Headquarters, Yuba River, July 10, 1849. Direction by Major General Comdg. the Division, to instruct you to proceed without delay with your command and establish at Bear Creek without delay with your command a post at a poing between yet. of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and known as Johnson's Rancho distant about 25 miles from Vernon. From a personal reconn. of that district the General is satisfied that several points maybe solicited which are not liable to overflow and voh. afford great advantages for location of your camp. As soon as you have determined the site you will please have 640 acres laid off to include it as a Reserve for the Government. Should a claimant appear with any show of a title you will please inform him that an equal number of acres will be secured to him elsewhere should his claim be valid so soon as the lands are up for entry.

427. Letter to Warner, Captain William H., 1 August 1849.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. LS 1:83-84. 2-207. 82/0.
Abstract: Letter from Hooker, J., AAG to Brevet Captain W.H. Warner, HQ, Pacific Division, Stockton, August 1, 1849. Am directed by Major General Comdg. the Division to state in reply to your communication of 27th Ult. received the morning, that he feels extremely anxious to have its exploration upon which you are ordered, successfully ..., and he expects that you will make every effort to remove such difficulties or may present themselves and its early completion. He has and will continue to assist you with all available means at his command as it regards men and money, and I am directed by him to further authorize you to promise to the escort as an additional endorsement every indulgence which is in his power to grant, in the way of furlough to enable them to take advantage of the present high prices of labor in California o for working at the mines. In event your escort should he reduced to a lesser number than was originally intended., the Gen. desires that you will proceed and accomplish as much of your work as you can with safety yourself and Escort. If in your opinion you should become too much reduced to proceed, the General will strenghthen your party by employing persons from chief life. Be pleased to keep the General advised of your progress by express or otherwise.

428. Letter to Day, Captain Hannibal, 26 May 1850.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Recieved 1:213. 2-208. 0/256.
Abstract: Letter from J. Hooker, AAG to Captain Hannibal Day. HQs, 3d Division, Sonoma, May 26, 1850. I have to acknowledge your letter, 1st April with surgeon Murray's report of the health of your post, and recommending that it be removed from valley during sickly season. Am instructed by General Comdg the Division to reply that it will be inexpedient to remove your command in the direction of the coast at present, for the necessity which required establishment of a small military post force in valley of the Sacramento still exists. When moved it must be to some healthy position up the slope of the Sierra Nevada as suggested by Asst. Surgeon Murray, but this contemplated change in position should not be permitted to suspend the transportation of supplies as far as your present camp.

429. ———. Letter to Day, Captain Hannibal, 6 August 1850.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1:256-7. 2-211. page 256. 313/0.
Abstract: Letter from Hooker, AAG to Captain Hannibal Day, Comdg. Fort Far West, HQ, 3d Division, August 6, 1850. Am directed by Gen. Comdg., to enclose extract from Special Order No. 17 directing Asst. Surgeon Robert Murray to proceed to Washington and to be relieved from duty at your post without delay. There being no medical officer in the Division for assignment at this time it may be necessary to employ citizen physician temporarily. Am directed by the Gen. to request you to report if one can be employed at your post at what compensation. If exhorbant amount the Gen. will authorize Surg. Turner to provide medical attention for your command.

Abstract: Telegram from Hopping, Sheriff, Shasta Co. to McDowell. Shall I arrest secessionist sympathizers for saying rel. to murder of Lincoln. "He did not know but he shold have done the same thing had he been there." Endorsements. Drum refers to Brig. Gen. Wright. Wright returns to Department Hq., with copy of my letter to Sheriff, Shasta Co., showing my action in matter.

431. Howard, Major General O. O. 17 September 1886.
Page 142: "Facts do not support the statement that sobriety is promoted by supplying wine and beer to the enlisted men." 4/5 of our court martialed cases, with their attendant expense to the government, have their origin at the post trader's bar.

432. Hubert, Lieutenant Edgar. Letter to Wagner, Captain Henry.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9:#148-150. 3-377.
Abstract: Letter from Hubert to Wagner. Am directed by CO to say that explanation of Lt. Garvey, 1st Cavalry as explained in his endorsemenet and as referred to by you in your letter 9th inst., is not sustained by facts in the case as known at this office. Post Orders No. 88, series 1878, establishing drills require Co. Commanders to report all absentees from said drill to this office. The several commanders Co. C, 1st Cavalry have never made any reports of this character. Co can, therefore, but suppose that during period mentioned up to last December there have been no absentees. Word "absentee" means Cos as well as enlisted men. The law requires every oficer on duty to be present with is company at all drills, inspectinos, reviews and at least seven officers at roll calls and stable duty. In addition to orders published in regard to drills I am directed by CO to invite your special attention to Orders No. 32, CS from this office. The organization of the Army as defined by the Rev. Statues and G.O. No. 6, Hqs of the Army, July 17, 1873. I am also directed to say that in future you will be governed by orders and regulations upon all matters, and not allow what you or other consider the custom of this post to influence your actions. Am also directed to inform you that absence of Lt. Garvey from drill on 7th inst. was not the object of Co's letter, but intention of it was to discover why permission had not been obtained from Post Commander to cover such absence. Post Commander the officer in command who have authority to give orders to all other serving in

Indian-White Relationships in No. Cal. 116 Letters
same Department, Post or Camp. I am also directed to say that though your explanation is not considered satisfactory it will be accepted and placed on file.

433. ———. Letter to Wagner, Captain Henry, 9 April 1881.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9: #146-147. 3-373.  
Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Hubert, Post Adj. to Captain Wagner. Am directed by Co. to say that existing orders designate the hours of drills, roll calls, etc. The tactics prescribe the different positions of officers present for duty with a company and in absence of any order to contrary officers are expected and required by law to be present and take their proper places on all occasions.

434. ———. Letter to Wagner, Captain Henry, 9 April 1881.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent 9: #147. 3-374.  
Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Edgar, Post Adj. to Captain Wagner. Am directed by Co. to state that he wishes you to report why, when Lt. Garvey applied for permission to be absent from drill on 7th inst. You did not comply with last clause Paragraph 451, Rev. Req of the Army.

435. ———. Letter to Wagner, Captain Henry, 9 April 1881.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9: #147. 3-315.  
Abstract: Letter from Hubert to Wagner. I am directed by C.O. to inquire of you by what authority you presume to excuse an officer from performance of a post duty.

436. ———. Letter to Garvey, Lieutenant Thomas, 10 April 1881.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent 9: #148. 3-376  
Abstract: Letter from Hubert to Garvey, 1st Cavalry. Am directed by CO to call your attention to your endorsement of 8th Inst., on a communication addressed to CO, Co. C, 1st Cavalry. As this endorsement contains so many inaccuracies and is highly disrespectful in tone, an opportunity is hereby offered you to withhold same and apologize for your language. This paper is to be returned.

437. Hughes, John G. Letter to Bigler, Governor John, 6 April 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: Sawyers Bar citizen writes saying they have raised an authorized company of volunteers and are waiting for needed arms and munitions.

Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster. September 1884 - September 1887. Pages 113-114. 4-427.  
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Huntington for 1st Lt. Lynch, AAQM to Chief QM, Department of California. Have received authority expenditures $498.80 to provide bathroom and water closets for Officers quarters at this post.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 29. 2-162. D-58.  
Abstract: Letter from Hutton, County Judge, Yolo County and others, to Gen. McDowell. Undersigned citizens of Yolo County respectfully beg leave to memorialize yo on subject of arrest and detention by military authorities of J.A. Douglas, citizens of our county beg to refer you to accomp. affidavits Mr. Davidson and C. Hadley and respectfully ask your attention to and consideration of same. Persons making said affidavits are gentlemen of respectable character and reliability in this community and were cordial supporters of the administration of our late lamented Chief Magistrate. Respectfully represent further that Mr. James A. Douglas has character in this community of being good neighbor and honorable gentleman and has heretofore been a quiet citizen. Further there is general and universal wish among among all classes of the community that charges profered against Mr. Douglas should be speedily investigated and if not in compatible with public interest that he be released on bond to answer charges at some future time.  
County Clerk J.E. Giddings of Yolo County certifies that he is well acquainted with signers of above and each is suppoerter of the Government and also of the present administration and that the
signatures are genuine.
Thursday morning C. James to General McDowell. I know the bearers of the application of Mr. Douglas. They are reliable men. I cannot come up to see you this morning. Too much to do.
Affidavit of Charles W. Hadley of Cacheville, Yolo County May 9, 1865, In conversation with Douglas regarding the assassination, he stated that it was a stain of the American name and American institutions. He said he particularly regretted the assassination because he thought Lincoln favored consiliatory measures to restore harmony and brotherhood, which he feared was lost.

   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent by Post Quartermaster. September 1874 to April 1882. Page 400. 4-394.
   Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Hutton, Post QM to Chief QM, MDP and Department of California. Request authority to hire civilian painter to paint portions of Barracks needing painting, inside and out. 28 days for one man, inside, $112.00, same cost for outside. Inside of barracks never painted. Outside probably not painted since erection of building. Col. J.C. Kelton, AAG, in report on inspection of post November 1880 said barracks and guardhouse need painting inside and outside to preserve them and in order that they may have a proper influence upon the men by presenting a cheeful appereance. No enlisted men now at post qualified painters. Building of shelter for bay, construction dam for reserve, laying water pipe for supply of post, putting grain stonehouses in proper repair with necessary fatigue and military duty of garrison will more than employ all of labor of troops for three months.

   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 10: #15. 3-387
   Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Hutton, Comdg., to AAG, MDP, and Department of California. On account inclemency of weather only four target practices could be had at this post during month. For same reason no drills.

442. Ira. Letter to Ira's Father, 1 July 1875.
   Notes: From California Historical Society
   Abstract: Son living in Covelo writes father July 1st 1875.  Reports 1200 Indians in Valley and 6-800 to come in Fall military post been there since Reservation established but Indians peaceful for over 2 years under present agent and military post abandoned last week. Indians could kill every white person in Valley if so disposed, but we don't expect to get scalped. Indians and settlers jubilant over splendid crops. Old Indians still eat roasted grasshoppers, yellow jackets, etc. Young Indian men dress better then author "making" money working shearing sheep and herding for valley settlers.

443. Irwin, Lieutenant F. G. 9 April 1888.
   Notes: Letters sent by the Quartermaster. September 1884 to September 1887. Pages 380-387. 4-434.
   Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Irwin, Jr., 2nd Cavalry, AAQM, to QM General, U.S.A. annual inspection of public buildings.
   I. Company quarters. Bathrooms adjoining. Material on hand for construction and painting. Extension to dining room. Reshingling needed. Chimneys should be rebuilt because of defective flues which are causing smoke and are a fire hazard.
   II. Officer quarters No. 2,3. Four rooms 15x18 and bathroom. Material required for repairing roof. Chimney should be replaced by new ones.
   III.Officer quarters No 3,4. Roof needs repairing. Chimneys should be rebuilt.
   IV. Officer quarters No. 6. Material for repairs to roof and for additional bathroom as two families occupy this building.
   V. Officer quarters No 7., Single story, 15x30 w/t 14x16. Four rooms and a bathroom. Need material for servants quarters and woodshed.
   VI. Barracks. Material required for repairing floors and roof and painting exterior.
VII. Has not been painted for four years. Material required for repairing floors and roof.
VIII. Headquarter building four rooms, office, library, clerks room, telegraph office.
IX. School house. No repair required next fiscal year.
X. QM and Commissary. 25x175 outside w/1 25x50. An addition 25x50 forming a camp and garrison room and ordnance storeroom has been constructed during fiscal year cost $728.83. Material required for reshingling and painting exterior of main building.
XII. Bake house. 24x49. Two rooms, on cont. back oven. No repairs during this fiscal year. Material required for printing building.
XIII. Gymnasium. Recent fire destroyed part of roof. 30x100 with additional 8x100.
XIV. Married enlisted men's quarters. Four log buildings, each 31x40. Not worth repairing.
XV. Bath house. Construction about six years ago from lumber left from other building. Dilapidated condition. Should be torn down.
XVI. Ice house. Timbered cellar with only roof above ground. 8x14x30. Enclosed and rep. current fiscal year. Amount expended $53.87
XVII. Cavalry stables #1. Bad condition. 32x250 outside. Has been patched and repaired to such extent that further attempts that directin would be useless waste of materials. Unsafe to keep public animals. New building needed.
XVIII. QM stables. Bad condition. 30x100 outside. Unsafe for public animals.
XIX. Hay shed. 54x107. Enlarged and extended the fiscal year. $314.68 expended.
XX. Oil house. 15x32. Used as paint shop. No repairs required this or next fiscal year.
XXI. Shops. (old log building) several log buildings. No longer needed. Should be torn down.
XXIII. Cavalry stables #2. Good condition. 30x215. Material for repairs to floor of stable will be needed.
XXVI. Magazine. 15x15 outside. New. Construction present fiscal year. Cost $152.05
XXVIII. Proposed post mess hall. Material on hand for construction and painting. Fences. Material required for repairs to fence around officers quarters and post and Co. gardens. One double set officer quarters required. Nine officers at present with seven sets quarters. QM Sergeant Quarters. at present occupy old log building of old post when new building built this one should have become bathhouse for enlisted men. Suitable and convenient for that purpose. Sheds. Need shed for field piece and carriage recently sent to this post.

444. Irwin, Lieutenant F. G Jr. 28 May 1888.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. 14: #267. Page 101. 3-514.
Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Irwin, Jr., Post Adjut. to Range Officer. CO directs that on all occasions when skirmish firing is held by the companies of the post, you will be present and see that the requirements of Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing are strictly complied with. Company Commanders will be instructed to notify you when their skirmish firing will be held.

Notes: 3-163.
Abstract: Letter from C. James to Gen. McDowell. Thursday morning. I know the bearers of an application of Mr. Douglas. They are reliable men. I cannot come up to see you this morning. Too much to do.
Affidavit of Charles W. Hadley of Cacheville, Yolo County I had a conversation with James A. Douglas on subject of assassination on Wednesday 19th of April. In course of that conversation
Douglas denounced the assassination in unmeasured terms, stating that it was a strain upon the American name and American institutions, that tho he had been opposed to the administration he was the last man to contemn the assassination, that he particularly regretted the assassination of President Lincoln, as he thought Lincoln was favorable to conservative, conciliatory measures and there was in his opinion, a promising prospect of peace which would restore the greatest amount of harmony and brotherhood to the country, which he feared was all lost and destroyed by the unfortunate assassination. He further said that he had no sort of patience with wretches who exhausted shamelessly and indecently in the assassination of the head of the nation - that such persons hardly merited a particle of mercy - they should be shot down - It may be proper for me here to state that subsequent to General Lee's surrender and before the assassination, Douglas in talk with me remarked that President Lincoln, he thought, was more conciliatory than he had taken him to be, far less radical, that he was about to bring the war to a close in the best shape - the union would be preserved, and what was better, the attachment of the people to the union, north and south, he thought, successfully secured by the course of President Lincoln.


452. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 28 October 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: Reports battle with Indians 9 miles north of Round Valley. 9 killed, 30 prisoners. Had stolen a cow.

453. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 3 December 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: This report gives details of attacks on Indians in Round Valley and on the Eel River. Indians were killed or taken prisoner because they stole cattle. The letter gives three such accounts. Mr. Jarboe also states that the best way to end Indian hostilities is to exterminate the Indians.

454. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 5 December 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: Reports killing seven "bucks" and taking 3 Indian prisoners for stealing cattle. Also reports one of his men getting wounded with an arrow.

455. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 20 December 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: Jarboe warns Lt. Dillon to keep the Indians in Round Valley Reservation close to home or his company will kill them.

456. ———. Letter to Dillon, Lieutenant Edward, 21 December 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: Jarboe warns Lt. Dillon to keep the Indians in Round Valley Reservation close to home or his company will kill them.

457. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 18 February 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: Request for funds to support Captain Jarboe's Indian raids in Eden Valley.

Abstract: Letter of sympathy in death of Maggie, Mrs. Bidwell's daughter. Mrs. Jennett also is sending a man from back East to possibly work at the Normal School in Chico.

Abstract: About her pupils - their progress and their delasing home life - mentions the sentiment there to be much against the Indians - their are numbers of whiskey peddling whites.

Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Presents to the houses the petitions from the north state for raising of company of volunteers. The governor requests that the houses take action. Preceding this the governor had orders for a company of 30 to be sent north.

461. ———. 18 January 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Listings of arms requisition for Mountain Coast Riflemen, 2nd Brigade, 6th Division.

462. ———. Letter to California State Legislature, 5 March 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
Abstract: Tells of discussing north state Indian hostilities with General Wool and more troops to be ordered to the north.

463. ———. Letter to Gilmore, Daniel W., 7 March 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: The governor gives instructions to Agent Gilmore to see if the north state is in need of authorized arms and volunteers.

464. ———. Letter to Sutherland, Daniel, 10 April 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Order to organize volunteers is countermanded by the governor.

Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding military protection for settlers against the Indians.

466. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 17 June 1856.  
Abstract: Letter from Governor Johnson of California to Wool. Encloses copy of letter from Major General Cosby, 6th Division, CA. Militia as to Indian difficulties in northern part of state and desiring to know what U.S. Military aid can be given. Cosby also a senator from that district "and a reliable gentleman." Assures Wool that General Cosby no alarmist, nor one who desires to precipitate conflict between white and Indian during his prolonged residence in that part of the state he had sued his influence to prevent such results. Has no desire to invoke aid of state troops unless regulars are insufficient for that purpose, but will do so if Army cannot furnish aid.  
Enclosed is letter from J.D. Cosby, Gen. Comdg., HQ, 8th Division, CA, Militia, Yreka, June 12, 1856 to Governor J. Neely Johnson. Fears I have expressed to you in person, the opening of Indian hostilities, are now fully realized. Parties of Indians have for some time been hovering upon our frontier driving off stock, pillaging the ranches and killing the defenseless owners. Isolated parties of miners and herdsmen have been robbed and murdered. The Indians committing these crimes are supposed to be those known as the "Modock" and Klamath Lake tribes. Both are numerous and powerful tribes, who inhabit a country northeast of us and the Klamath Rivers and Applegate tribes on the north. I have deeded it expedient to dispatch a company of 30 mounted men on a scouting expedition to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy and for immediate protection of threatened country. Expedition commanded by Major R.E. Wood. When he returns by marauding of the tribes before mention, the present expedition may suffice to check and punish them, but if, as I anticipate, there is a coalition between the Rogue River tribes and these, we shall require more extended operations to subdue them. Have very great need of arms at present. The forty stand possible by Captain William Martin's Co. are all there in the country. General Kibbe assured me that should I desire that he do so as soon as practicable.

467. ———. Letter to Cosby, John D., 20 August 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.  
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Regarding protecting settlers in northern California from hostile Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Reports the military assistance available in California.
469. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 29 March 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 the expedition out against the Indians in Siskiyou County and papers related.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)  
Abstract: Lt. Dillon sent to gather Indians to the reservation. Unable to find any. Citizens of Eden and Round Valley have formed a company of men headed by Jarboe. 12 Indian rancherias attacked - 50 Indians killed. War of extermination in progress. Reservation has high death rate, little food, Indians reluctant to come in. Six men, four women, and four children killed in one attack by Jarboe. Col. Henley (late Superintendent of Indian Affairs) with his three sons and others killed 11 Indians on suspicions that they had killed stock. Citizen who reported hogs killed - stolen by Indians later after incident investigated, admitted may have miscounted. (Copies of letter sent to Governor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.)

471. Johnson, Marie. Letter to Miss Taber, 2 October 1907, California Historical Society Library.  
Abstract: Drunkenness and immorality white writer was away. They have improved in the care of the sick- learned to watch for symptoms to administer simple remedies - if white man's treatment fails to give results they go to the doctor women. Relates a specific example of medicine women treatment which did more harm than good. Saloon keepers furnish liquor to the Indians the need for a man to gather the evidence to correct them.

472. ———. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 31 October 1907, California Historical Society Library.  
Abstract: Need for song books with simply old standards. People have been sick - had to get them to take anything "unpalatable." Offended Oregon Charlie - didn't buy his huckleberries because she already had enough. "It is Indian law that no friend refuses another friend a favor, and he has evidently considered me in that light heretofore." The death of a baby.

473. ———. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 6 December 1907, California Historical Society Library.  
Abstract: Letter about Christmas preparations. Apology that the baskets which were requested could not be sent since the acorns and huckleberries were in abundance and the Indian women didn't have time to work on baskets.

474. ———. Letter to Taber, Cornelia, 3 February 1908, California Historical Society Library.  
Abstract: Indian who was married by license - whites make fun of Indians who keep white's marriage laws. Indians being sold whiskey. Got 15 Indian children in school in Crescent City who had "lived in the shadow of the school house" but had not been admitted before. Work with the Indians.

475. Johnson, Robert L.  
Abstract: Camped on Courthouse grounds approb. temp. first two weeks then moved to area between Levee Street and Sacramento River, which was known as the "Reserve." Does not exist anymore. River changed its course. Robert. L. Johnson

Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 32. 0038-0044. Lettes Received by the Office of Indian Affairs.  
Abstract: Camp Far West, on Bear River, at Wolf Creek. Tells of several white men killed and property destroyed by Fire. Wants an Indian Agent, Captain Sutter declined the job. Mit. Gen. Thomas I. Green in Sacto, who had just returned from Camp Far West. Said he chastised the Indians and signed treaty with them.  
Left S.F., on June 3, 1850 - arrived Camp Far West June 7, Under command on Captain H. Day of 2nd Infantry. Names the tribes as: Yubas, O-lep-as, Boga, Erskins, Ma-chuc-na. Says the "like"
Indians, west of the Sierras are not warlike, only weapons are bows and arrows. 
Speaks of depredations by Indians and whites moving in on them. Also depredations by whites.

477. Jones, Captain D. R. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 30 March 1856.
Notes: 393. Pacific Divison. letters Sent. 3:434. 2-273.
Abstract: Letter from Jones, AAG, to Brevet Major Wyse, 3rd Artillery, Fort Reading. General Commanding Department directs that instead of complying with Department Special Orders N. 30 of the 34th inst. directs you to move south with you Co., you will proceed without delay to Fort Jones and take command of that Post, and give such protection to inhabitants that vic. as circumstances may require. As soon as you arrive at Fort Jones, the General wishes you to transmit to him a detailed report of state of affairs in that region by most expeditious routes.

478. ———. 26 May 1857.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:90. 2-283.
Abstract: Letter from Jones, AAG to Comdg. Office, Detachment, 3rd Artillery at Nome Lackee Reservation. HQ, Department of the Pacific, San Fransisco. Brig. General Comdg. Department desires you to make requisitions on the different staff departments at Benicia as early as practicable for such supplies as may be necessary for your command, including tents, camp and garrison equipage, tools for building, ammunition, subsistence stores, etc. On your arrival at the reservation you will report to these HQ what conveniences there are for gathering your command; whether the buildings are sufficient and comfortable. You will also state the probable number Indians on the Reservation and their means of subsistence; whether the different bands are friendly or hostile towards each other and such other information as you may deem of sufficient importance to communicate. The General further directs that you make a report Semi-monthly (on 1st and 15th) and oftener should any emergency arise to render it necessary, It will be your constant duty to afford prat. to the agent and employees of the Indian department and to present, as far as possible as may be in your power, any difficulties between the whites and Indians.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:268. 2-292. 265/292.
Abstract: Letter from Jones, AAG, HQ, Department of the Pacific to Judah, Fort Jones. Brig. General Clarke directs me again to return the proceedings of the Garrison Court Martial, which convened at post on 30th September. The regulations (Par. 877) require that you shall state at end of the proceedings in each case, your decision and orders thereon. The proceedings of the Garrison Court Martial, which met on 19th ultimo, are returned likewise from your signature. Your attention is called to the proceedings in cases of Privates James Laughnaw and Edward Byron, charged with drunkeness on duty. Under 45th Artillery of War for offense with which they were charged they can be punished only with corporal punishment. General Clarke directs that execution by your order or until the proceedings can be sent to President of the U.S. and his orders had thereon.

480. Jones, Captain William A. 3 September 1880.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-605
Abstract: Letter from Jones, Engineer, U.S.A., to AAAG, Hqs., Military Division Pacific and Department of California. Report upon re-survey of Military Reservation at Fort Bidwell, CA. In exam. of record appears that a reservation was first declared by president, October 19, 1886. Its eastern boundary was the creek called Big Creek, its western, summit of Warner mountains; while its northern and southern were east and west line marked by any permanent mark whatever. On November 1868, Post Comdg., Camp Bidwell made request of Department commander that reservation be extended on half mile further north, in response to which latter authority employed of William Minto, County Survey or, for making survey in accordance with proposed change. September 5, 1870, Engineer Officers, Department of California submitted map made up from field notes of this survey.
According to this survey the reservation not only was not extended full half mile to north but whole eastern boundary was changed. This change cut off from western side of reservation on irregular strip along creek, of considerable dimensions on south and took in triangular piece across creek on north end of line.

October 14, 1870 enlargement of reservation at Camp Bidwell was declared by President, the new reservation to be "as described in accompanying plat and papers," said plat being the one just referred to and involving the changes described.

Now in my judgement it does not come within the legal powers of the President to release any portion of the public domain that has once been properly reserved for "public purposes." The res. of October 19, 1866 was made in strict conformity to the law, and I think it doubtful whether either the whole or any part of it can be given up except by authority of Congress. The triangular piece across creek on the north is now clearly part of the reservation.

There seems to have been continuous impression on minds of Officer commanding Post that creek was boundary line, as a fence has been maintained subst. along that line, and, until recently, no one has been allowed to come within it. But G.L. Office has been selling portions of this strip along western side of creek in accordance with reservation of 1870 and the purchases have become clamorous for their rights under said sales. Some of them are now in actual occupancy. None are within lines of the reservation of 1870.

I reestablished these lines and had large holes in the ground made at the corners which Comdg. Officer is to fill up with masses of largest stones that can conveniently be handled with means at his disposal.

Work for initial station of the reservation was completely obliterated as well as those for all other stations. Fort, the positions of stations No. 2 and 7 were shown me by several people and their accuracy was verified by care across the parade ground and it will be marked by the large stones. I also constructed a sundial just within south window of the Adj. office, where it will not be exposed to effects of weather. I also furnished post with table showing the time to the nearest minuted when dial marks noon.

I did not survey western boundary of the reservation - summit line of Warner mountains. This would have been long and difficult operation and I did not consider that the questions included required it. I made, however, a reconnaissance of the line, a very arduous task. In this, it appears that the line of definite length and location which is called the western boundary and summit of Warner Mountains, is not summit at all. The summit line is one of very good flexure and lies at least three miles further to the westward than is laid down.

A plat of the reservation is submitted herewith. [Unfortunately not located in NA, 1st Endorsement HQ, Military Division of the Pacific and Department CA, October 11, 1880 to Co., Fort Bidwell. Line on reservation on eastern side as deter. by the two orders of President is shown by red shaded tint. Land set aside by President for public purposes may not be disposed of except by act of long. The second order, therefore, must be accepted only so far as it adds to quant. set apart.

481. Jones, General R. Letter to Gibson, Major General, 22 June 1849.
Abstract: Letter from R. Jones, AG to Brevet Major General Gibson. Copy to Brevet Major General P.F. Smith. Washington D.C., June 22, 1849. Secretary of War directs that you supply such officers of the army serving in California and Oregon as may require them, with rations to be formalized at price at which they are usually issued to the troops in convey of the Atlantic States.

482. ———. Letter to Hitchcock, General E. A., 22 May 1852.
Abstract: Letter from AAG, R. Jones, to Brig. General E.A. Hitchcock, dated May 22, 1852 at Washington D.C. Encloses copy of General Orders No. 19, instit. Court of Inquiry to investigating conduct of Captain H. Day, 2nd Inf., as Comdg. Officer of Detachment of recruits recently sent to California, and annex a list of officers who accompanied the detachment who will probably be required as principal witness in the case.
483. Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M.
Abstract: HQ, Department of the Pacific to Captain Henry M. Judah, Fort Jones, Benicia, April 24, 1857. Colonel Fauntleroy directs you to resume your preparations for the Pitt River Expedition and carry out the orders heretofore given in reference thereto.

484. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 6 January 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division, Fort Jones. Brevet Colonel Wright approves and transmits. Recommends that four privates, Co. E, 4th Infantry, charged with desertion, he pardoned and restored the duty. Also rec. that Private Edward Ryan of Major Alvard's Co. of 4th Infantry, who surrendered here as a deserter be pardoned and transfer to Judah's company. Relacing Ryan, in his former company would be Private John Broderick, who was left sick at Fort Vancouver. Judah's rec. actuated by difficulty assembling court martial at post as isolation at Fort Jones and the reduction of my company by discharge and desertions to a number scarcely sufficient for the ordinary police duties of the garrison.

485. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 29 March 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Judah, 4th Infantry, to Major Townsend. Requests leave of 60 days to enable him to attend to business of urgent character which requires his presence in San Francisco. Wright appears under the circumstances of the case, but says Judah's services will be indispensably necessary at the end of 60 days.

486. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major, 10 June 1855.
Abstract: Reports Lt. Underwood, 4th Inf., went yesterday to Shasta, returning this morning and reports that an express would go today from Rogue River with news of outbreak involving Indian in vicinity Fort Lane and that Lt. Crook had gone to that point with his command, virtually evacuating the post under supposition that, if Captain North at Fort Lane needed the assistance of the small garrison at Fort Jones the disturbance must be a serious one. It unlikely that I shall find Lt. Crook at his post, for which I start on the 12th, day after tomorrow, having arrived here yesterday; should this be the case I am compelled to remain with the recruits at Fort Jones. Lt. Hood with the Dragoon detachment that he may fullfill the duties of Special Orders No. 40, or those of any subsequent one demanded by a change of circumstances.
The movement of my detachment to this point has been of a very disagreeable character, from crowded transportation, intense heat, and troublesome character of many of hte men. With use of every possible precaution I have lost 12 men by desertion but do not anticipate but few if any more.

487. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 18 June 1855.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-173. J-10
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend, Fort Jones. Reports arrival at Fort Jones with recruits this morning, shall send Lt. Hood alone with detachment at Fort Lane. Want of musicians. Want of quarters necessiity to relieving Lt. Crook in duties of AQQM, and of recepting for a zonoid. Amount of public property approximately to the post and Co. E, 4th Inf. and 2 K. Post Assistant Commissary, make it impossible for me to accompany the Dragoon Recuirts to Fort Lane and propose the detachment from this post under Lt. Crook to join that from Lt. Crook under Lt. Hood on its route to Fort Reading. I have therefore an order to as AAQM and AACS for the escort of Lt. Williamson's party is necessary at Fort Reading. Concluded to remain at my post. I have ordered Lt. Hood to conduct the Dragoon recruits to Fort Lane and upon his arrival at that post to report to Captain A J. Smith, 1st Dragoon for duty with detachment from that post, specified in Special Orders No. 40. I have alson honor to report that his command is destitute of field music and to report that Private Vance of Co. C, 1st Dragoon, who is a good musician, may be transfered to my company. Private Lenning voluntarily requested it. In view of necessity for the calls I have retained Private Dinken until the musician of the Comdg General can be received upon my application for
his transfer. I find that quarters for healthy accomodations of no more than 25 men. They consist of
two rough log rooms, each 20 by 16 feet and ar now occup. by 32 men. About 2/3 of command are
and must remain in camp unless necessary shelter can be provided for them. Rendered more so
from the heat of the valley in summer. The prevalence of chills and fever a cold winters. These
quarters can be economaly erected with service of the command, in connection with present low
rate of lumber.
I also deem it my duty to call the attention of the General Comdg to the uncomfortable and
insufficient char. of the officers quarters at this post, consisting "intoto" of but four rooms,
originally intended for kitchens, built of rough logs, unboarded and unfortunately cold in the
winter. No repairs have been made ion them since their erection by the Dragoons in 1850s. There is
but one space of shelter which can be used as a kitchen by the officers, compelling but a single
mess when circumstances might render it necessary for the commanding officers to mess alone. For
$2500 I can make both men and officers comfortable and trust that in view of the "present destitute
condition of the post" due to its hitherto temporary char., the frequent changes of commander and
the small sum required that the authority to do so may be immediately conferred that work may be
finished before the approaching winter. I have also frequent that in view of the large number of
recruits to be drilled, the amount of labor to be performed, that if possible Lt. Crook may be
relieved for his detail with escort of Fort Wright's expedition.

488. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 28 June 1855.
Notes: RG 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-174. S-11
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend, Fort Jones. I have honor to recommend that Private
George McFarland of Co. E, 4th Inf., against whom there is a charge of desertion be restored to
duty without trial. Althoug opposed to the extension of such clemency in undeserving cases, the
long confinement of Private McFarland, since July 1, 1854 and the detail upon the escort of Lt.
Williamson, the expectation that nearly all the old soldiers of this command would seem to
recommend it in this case as peculiarly appropriate.

489. ———. Letter to Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel S., 27 July 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Thomas, Asst. Adj. General, HQ, Army, NY. Request that Private
William H. Drum, Co. C, 1st Dragoon, be transferred to Co. E, 4th Inf., at his own voluntary
request. Private Drum has served but two previous enlistments in the Artillery and Infantry and is
an excellent drummer. Fort Jones is and has been desilute of field music for nearly two years. The
beating of the regular calls is promotive of discipline, which is rendered necessary by the large
number of recruits.

490. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 28 July 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Judah informs Townsend that he received information,
this afternoon that Indian had murdered nine white men above the Klamath River, about 18 miles
from Yreka, and if the circumstances reported to me are correct, without provovation. There are
about 25 citizens aremed and asking for my assistance, either with troops or arms and ammunition.
With very limited amount of instruction imparted to the recruits who comprise nearly 6/7 of my
command. I fear to take the filed with them as a body. I have therefore selected seven of the best
drilled and most capable of the recruits, and with five old soldiers shall leave post early in morning
with detachment of 12 men. I also take with me 30 Government rifle with 40 rounds of ammo for
each, for issued temporary use od such citizens as are anxious.
Should I upon learning the facts in the case decide upon the immediate pursuit and chastisement of
the Indian. Since writing the above the enclosed statement has been handed me by three citizens of
Scotts Bar. I shall most probably acquire sufficient information at Yreka tomorrow morning to
decide whether to proceed up or down the Klamath River. From all the circumstances attending the
reported outbreakk they are true indicators of an organized plan of hostilities by the Indian. They
would have perptuated so such inormities without providing against the consequences for operation
by the whites the season is highly favorable.
The objection to taking the field way command, at least at present are equally strong against ... without the presence of a commissioned officer. I have, therefore, in view of the peculiar circumstances officially invested asst. Surg. Sorrel with command of the post during my absence, wth outliers to report to me by express any extra ordering occurance or emergency requiring my presence at the post.

This course, althoug conflicting with the inability to command attached to rank of Asst. Surg. has a precedent in the case of Asst. Surg. J. Frazier Head, officially recognized by Major General Persifor Smith (on a communication to HQ of the Army and appended to the report of Secretary of War of December 3, 1854) as Comdg. Officer of Fort Eranel(?)

Assistant Surgeon Sorrel will not forward any papers over his signature as Comdg. Officer without special instructions from Department HQ.

Circumastances may determine me to send for the remainder of the command, which with any further occurrence of unrest will be immediately reported to Department HQ.

Citizens of Scotts Bar to Comdg. Officer, Fort Jones, July 28, 1855.

Has been outbreak on Klamath River among Indians above Scott River. Have already killed 12 white and as there is scarcity of arms of every kind, citizens of Scott River pray that you will take immediately, action on it and send over plenty of Arms and soldiers to quell the disturbances.

Signed by H.S. Williams and many other men.

491. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 13 August 1855.


Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Fort Jones. Enclosed herewith report my operations against Indian concerned in the late murders near Klamath River, CA. Enclosed: I left post July 29 inaccorance with my letter to you of July 28 with 13 men of my company. I took with me 30 S. rifles and necessary ammunition for issue to citizens (unnecessary.) The State Adj. General had already supplied this section with arms and I was informed the number was insufficient for effectual protection of the scattered population. Upon the streams, passed thru Yreka and halted seven miles, beyond on Humbug Creek. Found the chastisment universally sustained by all classes of citizens, accompanied by a supposedly uneasiness and unreleltin purpose to kill without discrimination every male Indian wherever he may be found, and I am sorry to say that many squaws and children were not excepted from the general decimation of Indian outlawry. On the 30th I crossed over to Buckeye Bar on the Klamath, the scene of the murders, where I found quite a number of volunteers, but with whom, from their outrageous sentiments towards the Indians I could have nothing to do the number white men killed was ten. On was afterwards wounded.

One small company volunteers alone having preceeded me in that direction. I was determined to take this route in preference to one up or down the Klamath. From fact that when last seen the Indians (23 in number, including 5 from Rogue River) were seen passing in that direction, and would naturally seek concealment in the broken country upon the summit which I reached werly on the succeeding morning, the 1st. Found it a perferable labyrinth of precipitous rocky defiles separated by numerous ridges. Generally disconnected. The greater portion of it inaccessible and impassable. I discovered numerous moccasin tracks as well as those of animals during this scout. Shortly before evening three of the stolen animals were discovered short distance from the camp. By this time over 300 volunteers had upon the mountains. I send for their captain with views to consult with them so as to ascertain the intended their parties operations, and with following result. It was believed that the Indians had separated into small parties of three or four and taken different little streams heading in the Siskiyou range and running into Rogue River Valley . Although it was impossible to make more than a surmise as to route they had taken as all tracks and sign were last in the summit. Talks ascertained what I considered to be of greater importance that main purpose which brought in the volunteers. A particular company of seventy from Scott Bar was a descent into Rogue River Valley and an attack upon its Indians - a course to be justified solely by the complicity of five of their number in the murders upon the Klamath. I ascertained every point connected with their alleged participation to be as follows: They visited the Klamath on pass signed by a farmer in Rogue River Valley, four of them at a distance brought their rifles to bear upon some endeavoring to assist the Indians who killed Judge Peters. They were in vicinity when the murders were
committed and carried with them to their homes horses and equipment belonging to some of the murdered men. I represented to the volunteers injustice of their course not only towards the innocent Indians but its deplorable effect upon entire population of the valley. The crops having just been stocked in the fields with the certainty that fire applied in but a few places, from the combustable char. of the stubble and contiguity of the fields, weep entire valley and bring ruin upon entire population. I could not succeed in changing their determination to visit the valley and determine to start early hour succeed morning with command for Fort Lane. Striking headwaters Applegate Creek in my descent and scouting down it then proceeding in advance in person to acquaint Captain Smith in command of that post with state of affairs in time to avert it possible the deplorable consequences which would certain result from presence of so large a number of irresponsible armed men in this vicinity. In completion with my determination I made descent following day and near base met Major Fitzgerald with detachment 50 Dragoon. We encamped together I proceeded early following morning with two Dragoons to Fort Lane on succeed day with that of Major Fitzgerald. I remained at Fort Lane awaiting further development until 6th, when having hear that crops in Scott Valley had been destroyed I determine upon immediately return. My presence as only live officer present being especially necessary at close of mouth. At Klamath Ferry I ascertained from its prop. that two days provisions he had been three times shot at by Indians from opposite side of river and that man named Cotton (or Colton) three miles beyond, had been severly wounded. These facts determined me upon no longer, stay at post than sufficient scout in vicinity of cave near Cottonwood. When I think, hostile Indians if not those actually engaged int he recent murders may possibly be encountered, although broken char. of this country is especially favorable for their concealment. I reached Fort Jones 7th inst. The occurrences during my absence have been stated in report of Asst. Surg. Sorrel, whose energetic and judicious action is entitled to highest commendation.

His cause immediately protected the Scott's Valley Indians, from being forced into hostile attitude with exasperated whites to the ruin of settlers in this valley whose crops are in some precarious situation as those in Rogue River Valley. Upon day after my return I was seriously attacked by intermittent fever by the extremes of temperature upon the mountains and in the valley to which my party was freely exposed having no tent. My health is not yet recovered, which must be my apology for the possible absence of clearness in my communication. Since my arrival I have called other Indians, which will make the number on the issue amount to about 100. I heed them with flour and beef and until further instruction must do so as a Commissioner of Subsistence to whom I believe the Indian department should be responsible for the amount issued. The office of Special Agent having been abolished, I am acting in that capacity and beg that the Supt. Indian Affairs in this district may be made acquainted with condition of affairs this vicinity and take such action as will believe me of such of my responsibility as properly belong to his jurisdiction. The Scott's Valley Indians are brave generally, young and united, make troublesome foes. At same time they are easily controlled if not interfere with by the whites. The course pursued by the late agent and the military service succeeded in securing their confidence in them. This confidence it is my endeavors to retain and can do so if the settlers and runners could be made answerable to any law for their cruel barbarities and unhuman treatment of them. The acts of atrocity they have in some instances surpassed the savage himself and until things can be checked, or the Indians removed from all intercourse with them so long must these ensure. I received new from Rogue River Valley last evening of the effect the volunteers are still lying about Jacksonville endeavouring to obtain possible of the five of that tribe. I have advised as having been engaged in the recent murders. They are utterly regardless of any injury which might be inflicted upon the people of that valley by their injudicious course, entertaining towards them feelings of the bitterest prejudice. In conclusion, I feel compelled to state to the General Comdg., that the duties with which I am charged are too onerous, at least for the exact fulfillment of them. The details of the staff departments requiring all the labor of those of a larger post which I have but one NCO to assist me in the management and disciplining of the command. Favors as it is of the privilege of association with the old soldiers of the company. I trust that, if possible, an officer may be immediately detailed to assist me if that is unnecessary. I can leave the post in his charge while absent.
Letter to Townsean, Major E. D., 23 August 1855.


Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Transmitting affidavit relating to Indian murder by white men for action of U.S. authorities. Affidavit and explanatory letter for Judge Hoffman of U.S. District Court for Northern California. Since last commencement I have been annoyed by white men too lazy or cowardly to scout in mountains, who seem determined to create trouble among the peaceable (disarmed) Indians collected upon the reserve. Found necessary to keep strong guard over the Indians at night on several occasions with entire command held ready to carry out my intentions, which are to meet force by force to keep promise to protect these Indians and the dignity of the service seems to me to demand the actions. I have determined against any armed irresponsible band of men who contemplated such outrages that of coming for protection against such attacks. I have openly and freely told the citizens that the reserve should be held inviolate and if they attempt to interfere as they have threatened it will be with full knowledge of the reception prepared for them. At same time I have made arrangements to be sufficiently apprised of approach of any armed party at night to enable me to formally warn them off before coming into collision with them. Appears to me that such forebearance is all that could be demanded of me under the circumstances. An express reached me at late hour evening before last with particulars of outrage contained in my affidavit. I proceeded early hour yesterday morning to Yreka, returning late in evening. Found considerable alarm in the Siskiyou camp from report that large body men were coming down to take by force two Indians, N. John and John, Chief of Scott Valley Indians. I was forced under existing state of things to make again my usual preparations to repel any such attempt. Although I do not believe the men can be found actually doing enough to attempt what is frequently threatened. Still the same measures were necessary on my part tho the contrary were the case, thus rendering my position on of intensive and annoyance. My earnest hope that you will approve my course in the case of recent outrages and that they may be brought under cogniz. of the U.S. authorities.

Letter from Judah to Honor Ogden Hoffman, Judge, U.S. District Court for Northern California, San Francisco, August 23, 1855. Accompanying complaint and affidavit, have been enclosed to Major General Wool., Comdg., Department of Pacific for transmission to you. Should my course in matter involved be approved by him, and in reference to which I have honor to submit following explanations. Incident to recent murder of white men upon Klamath River in this vicinity has been assemblage of large number citizens organized into companies ostensibly for purpose of chastising the hostile Indians. Among such assemblage in many men who do not fail to develop qualities and propensities which would disgrace the savage himself and envinced by acts of barbarity with the circumstances of which I am familiar (too shocking for report.) During the excitement incident to Indian operations these acts have overlooked when justice should have been demanded the interference of legal authority on the Indian's behalf. Many such outrages have been recently committed in this vicinity, which have been thus necessarily overlooked, but the excitement I have alluded to here subsided and outrages similar to that detailed in my affidavit are perpetuated by men for whose enomities there is not palliation who would "appropriately ornament the gallows." Is a positive actual necessity for at least one connection similar to that I am anxious to effect, and I believe should present future outrages upon Indian and the consequences murder of white men than presence of any military force, however large that could be placed in this section of the states. In belief expressed last paragr. my affidavit. I am supported by Judge Peters and the citizens generally of Yreka. Indeed I have been told by volunteers themselves that if pushed so to do I could not find a jury that would convict one of their number for killing an Indian under any circumstances. In view of these facts and of that that the Indians title to this portion of California has never been formally existing. I thus lay the matter before you in hope that you may adjudge the case as within the jurisdiction your count. Since reading a section of an act of Congress I found in the Digest of the U.S. Laws (relating to Indians) upon page 422. I have perhaps allowed myself to be more anguine as to your decision in the matter than I should be, although I am satisfied to know that should it be adverse to my wishes every effort will be made by the authorities of Yreka to secure the
The sheriff of this country left Yreka yesterday with warrant for arrest of the prisoners who will be returned in custody do long as possible without an examination. At any rate in effort be made to avoid any action by the State District Court until your action on the case can be known.

Affidavit of Charles L. Thursman. Thursman, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on August 21, 1855, he saw William Maul, personally known to him, go up to house at which the Indian boy, Billy (Indian name Emmashewy Ra) was staying and take the boy by the arm, and pointing as if for the boy to run, which he did, and that when the boy got about ten steps from him, he saw him raise his rifle and fire, arming in the way the boy went and upon going up deponent found the boy shot in the back, ball having passed into left breast, and still breathing. And that he believed the boy died in about half an hour. Deponent further days he say one George Usery, also known personally to him, and two other men by names of McClave and Gillespie, as he is informed, going up with William Maul towards the place where he shot the Indian boy and afterwards saw them go off with said Maul and that from their actions, he verily believes they were accompanying and encouraging said Maul in perpetrating the murder and depon. further says that he has known the Indian boy since last march and that as far has he knows he has been harmless and inoffensive, and that he thinks the boys was about 14 years of age and further, deponent says not. Subscribed to and before me this 22nd day of August 1855. J. Montgomery Peters, Judge, 8th Judicial District.

State of California, Country of Siskiyou. Before Honorable J. Montgomery Peters, Judge of 8th Judicial District. Personally appeared before me. J. Montgomery Peters, Judge of the 8th Judicial District of California. Henry M. Judah, Captain in U.S. Army and Acting Indian Agent for Northern California, who being first by me daily sworn deposes and says that he is informed and believes that an Indian was shot at in Scott's Valley in said vicinity and state on or about August 20th 1855, by party of men consisting of William Maul, George Merry as he is informed one McClane and antoher as he is informed by the name of Gillespie, that these men were seen by him upon day previous to the attack on the Indians, armed with rifles and that they were seen on day before by Captain McClary and John Bateman and one Martin prowling around or near the Indian Rancheria on lower end of said valley and said deponent further aver as the tribe to which the Indian belonged was peaceable toward whites and depon. further says that he is informed and believes that on following day, August 21, above named William Maul, being accompanied and encouraged by the others above named, unlawfully killed with malice aforethought an Indian boy named Billy by the whites at Hamburg Bar on Klamath River, by deliberate and without cause or provocation, shooting him with a rifle from effects of which shot boy died in almost half an hour and that mother and sister of boy were at the time with others of same tribe in Scott's Valley under protection of said deponent, the boy Billy having been left at Hamburg Bar when the others were removed, on account of sickness, with his mother to attend him in the charge of Mr. White at that place and said deponent farther says that he verily believes under existing circumstances in this country that it would not be possible to have these parties connected and punished under the laws of California and therefore wishes this complaint, together with accompanied affidavit of Charles L. Thurman to be used under the laws of the U.S. And further deponent saith not. Subservient and sworn to then 22nd day of August 1855.

493. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 28 August 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Report in reference to the Indians in Scott Valley. Since the recent disturbances upon the Klamath it appears to be the unanimous decision of the miners in the section of the state that no male Indian will hereafter be permitted to reside among them or frequent their vicinity under the penalty of being shot down. Even were this not the case it is evident that the future of the difficulties between the white men (particularly the miners) and then Indians can only be presented by the complete isolation of the latter. Having learned of the existence of a small valley running parallel to Scott's Valley and separated from it throughout its entire length (of from eight to ten miles by only two or three miles) by a high range of hills or mountains. I determined to make an inspection of it with a view to its eligibility as a temporary if
not a permanent location for the Scott’s Valley and Shasta Indians who are on a state of outlawry and for whom in the absence of any legislation on their behalf justice seemed to demand some resting place that they may deem their own and ... which they may be exempt from white miers outrages.

I rode through the valley on the day before yesterday and found its position and dimensions as reported to me. It becomes at its upper end, rather what is termed a canon or defile but from the presence of a running stream throughout its entire length, abundance of trees and low bushes (used by the Indians in constructing their huts) an abundance of berries and acorns and in its vicinity of game, including deer, elk and bear. I was very much inclined in its favor for the purpose adverted to. There is in the valley but little arable land, not enough to have tempted any settlers, and still under proper management and sufficient quantity might be found and cultivated at a small expense to subsist bountiful by the few Indians who need such a location, this entirely out of the range of white men and could always be reached from Fort Jones in a few hours, thus placing the Indian under the close supervision of its Comdg. Officer. This valley is not being used by a settler on Scott's Valley named near a grazing ground for cattle if which he owns a large number Mr. H. has no right to do so, having the possession of one section under the Preemption Act, which he resides within a few miles from the fort. In sum of these recommendations of the necessity for some favorable action toward the Indians and of the fact that the right of one settler - would be interfered with by the appropriation of this valley in question to the purposes and needs of the Indians. I respectfully request, if deemed expedient that I may authorized to locate the Indians upon it, offering them such inducements as may prevail upon them to remain there and suggest it as their permanent home. The Indians have had but little opportunity thus far of laying in provisions for the winter and will probably have to be subsisted by government. Large numbers of them are sick and weary for the want of proper medicines and attendance, which I am unable to offer to them. A portion of those collected upon the reserve are now in the valley. I have spoken of the remainder, many of them are too sick to be moved, I am obliged to subsist upon flour and fresh beef. Should it be decided to locate the Indians as I have recommended, some provision should be made for their partial support during the approaching winter and preparations made for the cultivation of whatever arable land the valley contains.

These Indians have never to my knowledge received presents or been at all encouraged to cultivate friendly relations with the whites. Their good behavior under the most trying circumstances would seem to render at this time acknowledgment of this fact particularly appropriate.

494. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 27 September 1855.
Notes: Rg 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letter Received. Box 9. 1-180. J21. Writing was extremely difficult to decipher.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Encloses letter and proceedings of meeting held by citizens of Cottonwood. He leaves post with detachment of 21 the country being almost inaccessible. Has not received any order relieving Asst. Surgeon Sorrel from duty at this post. Enclosed: Meeting of Cottonwood citizens, evening September 26, 1855 for purpose of considering means to take to arrest the Indian depredations. Esq. G. A. N. Norton appointed Chrm(?) and D. Grosse, Secretary of Committee aptd. to proceed to Fort Jones with petition to procure aid, arms, and ammunition. Dr. James McCoy and William Goodrich were appointed to that committee. Comm. was instructed to consult proper authorities at Yreka and to act with them in concert. Encloses: Citizens of Cottonwood to Captain Judah, September 26, 1855 signed by D. Grosse, James Warner, Elisha Brotherton and 25 others. Yesterday and today Indians fresh murders on the Siskiyou mountains, within 8 miles, this place, "one of the dead bodies [sic] whas [sic] brought to this place a few hours ago..." Citizens held meeting and resolved to call on you for aid, and for arms and ammunition. Hope you will do all in your power to assist us.

495. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 10 October 1855.
Notes: Rg 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letter Received. Box 9. 1-182. J23.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Report on expedition against Indians in the Siskiyous. The scout was negative. Judah says approaching winter will drive the Indians into the valleys. P.S. On letter states that information received since yesterday of the white men near Happy Camp
on the Klamath. The attack upon the Indians on the reserve at Fort Lane by volunteers and the present feeling of hostility against the Indians has determined me to bring back today upon their reserve all the Scott Valley Indians fearful that they may, by an injudicious course on part of the whites they may be driven into the mountains in a hostile attack.

496. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 12 October 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Since my report of yesterday, word has reached me of a general outbreak of Indians in Rogue River Valley. A large number of white men and women, and children have been killed. I leave this post tomorrow morning with 30 men for scene of hostilities. The Indians are reported to be in large bodies and perfectly armed with rifles and rancherias. I may find it necessary to associate volunteers with my command. I shall not do so unless absolutely so.

497. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 29 October 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Reports having left post with 30 men on 14th inst. arrived at Fort Lane, morning of 16th. Started upon scout thru the Siskiyou Mountains, with force of 130 men on 18th. Returned on 25th, and made report to Captain A.J. Smith, Comdg., Fort Lane. On day before my departure from Fort Lane, Lt. Gibson, 3rd Artillery arrived at that post with that portion of my company which formed part of the escort of Lt. Williamson's party, as also with the men from Fort Reading, Lt. W., accompanied by Lt. Crook and Dragoons having gave on to Fort Vancouver.

Upon evening of return, I accidentally sprained my ankle badly. Remaining unfit for duty in opinion of the Surgeon for two or three weeks. In view of that fact, I concluded it best to employ that time at Fort Jones in company with my staff a company papers. I also decided it proper to take with me the men who returned with Lt. Gibson, they being considerably worn out and destitute of clothing. I accordingly started in an ambulance on morning og 27th. Accompanied by detachment referred to and arrived this post yesterday. One day preceeding my start from Fort Lane to my post a letter was received by Captain Smith from Lt. Kautz 4th Inf., addressed to Major Fitzgerald, who was with a command about 40 miles (below Fort Lane on Rogue River) to the effect that a few miles beyond Major Fitzgerald's position, Lt. with a detachment of ten men commanded by him, a large body of Indians, who forced upon him wouhnding two of his party, to such extent that he lost all his animals. The force accompanied Lt. K belong to Lt. Gibson's company and I trust Lt. K may be immediately returned to my company until the services of my new aubalterns can be secured. Unless Lt. K's orders are to return to SF or elsewhere or Captain Smith will retain him at Fort Lane attached to the detachment which I took from here and left at that post until the order I desired can be received. The present unsettled condition of affairs with reference to the Indians in this vicinity, irrespective of any other consideration by me in previous communications, reders it unnecessary for me to state the necessity for the presence of another officer with my command.

498. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 2 November 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. (Almost illegible) Attached letter of December 13, which is part of J-27 is readable.
Reports he left post with 50 men of his command for Yreka to take part in an attack with Captain North's command and the volunteers upon the Rogue River Indians position, which was unsuccessful on the 7th of last month. It was ascertained though that the Indians had left their position. I left Fort Lane with my command and the volunteers from...
On the next day upon a report that Indian John with his party were upon Applegate Creek, I marched there with one company of volunteers. We sent out scouts at night, who found some when (or where) they were reported to have been... when we returned to Creek upon the... We resolved to pursue the large party without which the first demonstration adverted to was unsuccessful. I was accompanied by two batallions of volunteers under Martin and Bruce. We took down Rogue River over the worst mountains I have ever crossed in California or before. And my scouts for the past two years have included the Klamath and Salmon ranges. On the third day we reached a
position upon the river called the steilam. It is a high mountain. The descent of the mountain being very steepened three miles in length. ...timbered and covered with valuable grass. The Indians were found plainly visable three miles above us on the opposite side of the river upon a flat or bar. They were protected by a precipitous and by a wide cascade or canon or timbered cliff covered with brush. A very sharp and precipitous ridge ran from our position to a point opposite to theirs. Ending in a precipitous precipice from which we could see the Indians. I was alarmed that the talk of the volunteers should cross a river by a raft immediately below our camp while I with my command and 80 volunteers assaulted the front of the Indian position if possible. A... was to assure me that the volunteers upon the other side of the river were in position here, I waited with the howitzer. And the Indians closed with in descending to the river and coming, if possible, for opening a fire with small ... from my side.

I started with my command and after proceeding by a circuitous route gained the ledge, which I found to be almost as previously represented impassable. Its sides were almost precipitous, one side for over a mile perfectly so. Its top so sharp that one person can not stand upon it, it being necessary to hold on to it and work along the side at several places. There was no water upon it and none could be obtained. At dusk I halted and sent on my forces to make a path for my mules at a point half a mile in. Intending to push on upon it. Holding back the animals for snow, which we left a mile on rear.

The party had hardly started when an express reached me from Major Smith(?) to the effect that the volunteers had been opposed on crossing and requesting me to return with the howitzer to protect his passage. I immediately started back with my command and the howitzer reaching camp after midnight. When I ascertained that the crossing for volunteers was impossible. The opposite side of the river had been broken into canons and covered with the densest timber and brush I have ever met, with a thousand Indians might occupy the face of the mountain and nothing seen of them but the smoke of their guns: it being in the shade and so high that at this season of the year, the sun never reaches it. The ground upon our side of the river being on the contrary perfectly open and afforded no cover. The loss of the volunteers was one killed and seven wounded. That it was not more was due to the amimity of our Indian whose [sic] before he arrived opposite their position, had warned them to get out of rifle shot (?) The offices of the volunters frankly expressed to me their want of confidence in their men under any circumstances which required steadiness and obedience to orders. The use of the howitzer against Indians protected by large timber seems preposterous besides it would disclose its presence, of which they were previously unaware, it having been upon the march carefully concealed. My provisions were now exhausted and I was supplied out of rather a scarcity supply still held by the volunteers. An express was started to the settlements upon the ... by volunteers, for provisions and by me to Captain Smith at Fort Lane, requesting for him to join me immediately with all the regular forces at his disposal, which (as Lt. Underwood from Fort Reading had reached Fort Lane with 75 men) I supposed would amount to 120 men and also to bring 15 days provisions on the fourth day. I was disappointed on receiving a note from Captin Smith (who has halted 20 miles distant with 36 men and a few days provisions) to effet that he found the trail impassable. The entire command had been living on wheat for the past days. And we had barely enough (including a small train which arrived on the evening) to reach the settlements with. During the night the meadows were covered with snow to the depth of 8 inches, and with the command of any provisions being on the way to us, or of the possibility of being able to reach us, if they were added to the certainty of losing every animal by one day's delay. We were forced to start back upon the succeeding morning. It was with great difficulty that we reached the settlements, many of the animals dying form exhaustion on the trail and others too weak to remain on it rolling down the mountainside with their packs. Assisted by the volunteers we succeeded in packing back the howitzer.

The storms in those mountins are excessively severe and neither man nor beast can sustain exposure to them for any length of time. Under the most favorable suspiences and int he summer. Th reduction of a determined band of Indians in a position as strong as that they hold would be an undertaking of no ordinary character. At this season of the year I promise it absolutely impossible for food cannot be packed to sustain any command able to sustain the fatigue and incident to the undertaking. I cannot close this communication without advertising to the disagreeable position in which officer of the regular army is placed while operation with a force like the volunteers. From my own
observation upon the efficiency and state of discipline of the two companies who accompanied one by me the detachment of which I was obliged to use to hold, commanding power. In my recent I demanded, I am inclined to believe that my command would have been more than half sacrificed in returning, for as I afterwards learned forty Indians were attempting to both from my front and rear, and had not the volunteers been.

My position below possible that three or four Indians could safely hold against a large force - would have been a critical one. The winter has set in with unusual severity, an unusually severe one is anticipated. No offensive movement is entertained or can be prosecuted by the volunteers until spring. As Captain Smith could afford my command and no quarters, and they were very much worn out with fatigue and exposure, having been almost continuously in the mountains since July, I returne to my post, where my presence was much needed, I arrived at Fort Jones on 10th Inst. Captain Smith with my command will commence operations as soon as the reduction of snow will permit us to travel in the mountains.

I enclose a second letter to Colonel Henley, Supt. of Indian Affairs in this state, which is approved by Lt. General. I wish forwarded to him. I am powerless, either in my capacity as Commanding Officer or Active Indian Agent to alleviate suffering of the Scott Valley Indians encamped at my post. Their neglect under the severity of the weather amounts to cruelty.

499. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 6 November 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Reports that Lt. Crook arrived at Fort Jones and that Captain Judah intends to repair to scene of Indian difficulties. Crook arrived with information that the troops at Fort Lane in conj. with the volunteers had engaged the Indians.

500. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 21 January 1856.
Notes: RG 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 10. 1-204. J-1.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Major Townsend, Supt. Indian Affairs as to his powers for the removal of Indians and relative to the position of the Scott's Valley Indian. Is surprised to hear from Henley that his powers extend only to Indian on establish reserves. Supposed that the necessary preliminaries to removal of Indians to a reservation, including their preparation for so serious a change was one of the most delicate, if not the most difficult, portion of the duties appertaining to the Indians Department appears from Henley's letter that such is not the case and that the Indian Department passively awaits upon their reserves the reception of the Indians who may be pleased to claim the privileges they are said to afford. His silence in reference to these details is appropriate if as he states is at least plainly indicates that his wishes are restricted to the reception of Indians who may present themselves for admission upon the reserves.

I beg to be excused for having been thus explicit in making the above deductions from the communication of Colonel Henley for a correct understanding of his views and intention particularly in reference to the Scott's Valley Indians is necessarily preliminary to any steps which may be taken towards their permanent disposition.

A small abd of the Scott's Valley Indians under a sub-chief warned Jack has for some time post evinced a disposition if not actually hostile, by no means pacific. With a view to prevent, if possible, any communication with hostile Indians. I have insisted upon their close and continued residence upon the military reserve to change their existing friendly relations toward the whites. Some two weeks since, Jack with his small party six, without my knowledge or consent, moved from the Indian camp upon the reserve to the hills some four miles distant. Upon sending after him, he left the rancheria and appeared upon the hills with his men, all armed with rifles which hitherto had been kept concealed while I was led to believe that all of the guns had been given up to me. Without entering into tedious details, I will merely state that I succeeded without making any promises of pardon, in getting his party to deliver to me their guns. I confiscated three of them for a few days but released them aware that without the influence of Jack they are powerless. Jack has ever been a bad Indian, and but for the absence of cooperations would see this man take up arms against whites. I am perfectly satisfied that as soon as spring opened he intended to commence
his depredations, indeed he has since his confinement confessed to me that during my absence in Rogue River Valley he was visited by hostile Indians leaving in the vicinity of the cave. This as above stated was made with a view to have frequent and intercourse of the same description preparatory to a descent upon the whites in this valley in the spring. Under these circumstances I have been with another one-eyed Indian equally as bad ironed and in close confinement and shall never feel justified in releasing him, his previous intention being now confined and strengthened by revengful feeling induced by his confinement.

The public interest demand that some permanant and safe disposition should be made of the Scott Valley Indians before the opening of spring. Although if unmolested by whites and while actually present among them. I will be answerable for their good conduct. They may under other circumstances become infected with the hostile feelings which seem to a general among the entire race and inducements will, no doubt as they have been, he offered them to join their hostile brethren. I cannot safely allow them the usual range, while it would at the same time be curel to withdraw the supply of food. I have been obliged to furnish them without restoring their guns in which to supply themselves. End this two cannot under any circumstances do. I therefore respectfully request some specific instructions as to what steps I may take with a view to their location upon one of the reserves and advise that two of their number be allowed to visit with the Nome Lackee Reservation and that upon the Klamath under charge of an officer and that they be led to believe that a choice between the two is imperative. Otherwise their strong attachment to the land of their birth will under their survival except by force impossible. I have no doubt but that hostilities will be resumed in the mountains in the spring with renewed vigor and should not beat all suprised at the occurrence of depredations in Scott's Valley, a contigency which will seriously compromise the safety of the Scott's Valley Indians, let alone relations towards the whites be of ever so peaceful and character.

501. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 21 January 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Yesterday received communication from Captain Smith, Fort Lane, that said he wished I would come up with detachment of my command, as, if favorable, weather continued, he would resume operations early February. Though opposed this experience and for sound reasons to operations in a country so cold and mountainous as that in vicinity of Rogue River even during winter months when variations in temperature are sudden and severe. I assured Captain Smith that I wold have portion of my command in readiness under Lt. Crook to operate with him as soon as he decided to take the field. Did not immediately dispatch Lt. Crook because did not believe operations likely to be successful nor likely to be attempted before March or April and if such was the case I was opposed to any portion of my command lying in inactivity at Fort Lane when they could be more comfortable at their own post, where their services are really required. At same time upon notification from Smith that an expedition has been organized, I will, upon three days notice have a detachment at his post to move with him. I regret to state that since my return from my late scout on the 12th ult. I have not been able, except upon occassion to walk s far as my company quarters and that for past three weeks have been confined to my room, an invalid and almost a cripple from inflamed rheumatism, from expoer to cold and rain. Asst. Surgeon opinion is that fatigue and exposure of a scout would be fated to me even tho partially recovered. Under these circumstances Lt Crook must assume command of any detachment ordered upon Indian duty.

Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend. Requests for Lt. Crook the withdrawl of his command action of November 30, 1855, containing reflection upon my official course in retaining him at this post. Asks that a record of same be cancelled approve Crook's request "based upon considerations for Lt. C."

503. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 15 February 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Townsend, Fort Jones. Enclosed Captain Smith's letter requesting
detachment of 50 men to escort friendly Indians to coast reservation. Has sent Lt. Crook with
detachment, sickness preventing his commanding in person. Detachment of 45 men to start for Fort
Lane tomorrow. Attack by Tyee John and his party at Rogue River, who is now lingering on the
Klamath my, in event of withdrawl of majority of my command, may be at any time anticipated.
Compliance with Captain Smith's request seems necessary, but fears that paucity of force at this
post may invite hostile aggression. Enclosed letter of Captin Smith, dated Fort Lane, February 13,
1856.

504. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 6 March 1856.

Abstract: Letter from Judah to Jones, AAG, Department of the Pacific. Reports that he has
requested Captain Smith, Comdg. Fort Lane to order Lt. Cook and his detachment back to this post.
Have been infl. to this step from apperance three day since quite a number of hostile (Modock)
Indians within eight miles of this post. The Indians say there are 100. They killed two Indians from
this valley while hunting and threaten before long with a portion of the northern Oregon Indians to
make descent upon the inhabitants this vicinity. I am apprehensive the Rogue River Indians, or
portions of them, can at any time depopulate the settlements on the Klamath River with scarcely any
opposition.
I can, by a route known to myself go from this post to the headwaters of Applegate Creek on the
north side of Siskiyou in one day. There are hostile Indians lurking in the neighborhood, and I
continually expect to hear of their descent upon the Klamath and the unprotected localities in its
vicinity. Under these circumstances I have deemed it proper that my entire command though small
should beat my disposal, particularly as the force at Fort Lane, including volunteers would seem to
be equal in numbers to any undertaking or emergency.

505. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 8 March 1856.

Abstract: Letter from Judah to Jones, AAG, Fort Jones. Statement concerning the Scotts Valley
Indians at Fort Jones. Three weeks ago Mr. Steele, prominent citizen of this valley, called upon me
and exhibited letter from Colonel Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs, to take with him two of most
prominent of Indians with him to Nome Lackee in order that they might become favorable
impressed with its advantage as future home from the tribe. Steele was accompanied by Mr. Weeks,
who is connersant with Shasta language, and who returned a few days since with John and jack, the
two Indians. Weeks informs me that he and Mr. Steele were very coldly and impolitely, if not
rudely, treated by the residing agent, a Mr. Stevens who informed them that Col. Henley had gone
to Washington and that he had not been informed of their intended visit. Mr. Stevens offered no
facilities for carrying out the purpose of the visit and finally envinced his utter ignorance in his
intentional display from the most ordinary politeness by leaving his office with his friends for a
social purpose, expressed in the presence of Mr. Steele and Mr. Weeks who were left to carry out
the purposes of their visit as they best could.
They shortly after left the office walked with the Indians for a couple of hours upon the res.,
returning to Tehama without further notice for Mr. Stevens.
Enough information was gleaned during their short visit to warrant the conclusion that the Indians
upon the reservation are grossly neglected and that the Government is imposed upon in the
condition of the affairs of the Reservation. This information, with exception of one item afforded
me by Mr. Weeks was obtained by Tyee John from converstaoin with the Indians themselves. Item
referred to is the following: "Some few days before their arrival a man living in vicinity of the
reservation came upon the same and deliberately killed twelve Indians, from one rancheria, for
killing or the suspicion of having killed some hogs belonging to him. Weeks states that the
occurrence seemed to excite little comment and was not attended to by Mr. Stevens. If such acts are
really permitted upon that reservation Indians had better take their chances as outlaws in the
mountains. Tyee John informs me that the Indians with whom he conversed assured him that they
were uncomfortable, unhappy and that their numbers were being reduced by death, that they had no
fires in the winter, were not supplied with clothing, and issued neither flour nor beef, their sole food
being wheat. John also informed me that both he and his tribe preferred to be killed and buried upon
the soil of their fathers to being removed to Nome Lackee. Although the officers on the reserve would probably deny the existence of such a state of affairs as above represented I am convinced that it exists and that no arrangement pertaining to Indian affairs in this state will bear investigation. I am led to this belief thru personal observation made during the past two years.

In view of fact that visit of the Indians to Nome Lackee was reduced to a farce and that no further action in reference to the Scott Valley Indians may be expected from the Indian Department in this state. I respect fully request more specific instructins in refrence to them than any I am acting under. They are entirely disarmed as far as firearms are concerned and cannot possibly subsist themselves with bows and arrows. They are daily supplied with beef and flour by the AACS at this post and have been since collected upon the Military reservation for protection against the whites, which is still necessary. As a continued source of annoyance to the post as well as to the people of Scotts Valley in view of the prob. of a descent by hostile Indians upon the sparsely settled portions of the state during the summer, in which case the Indians would, through innocent, suffer through revenge of their uniformly good conduct and through consideration of humantiy they should be removed as soon as possible. I would therefore recommend that Lt. Crook or some other officers be permitted to take two of the most prominent of their number to the reservation upon the lower Klamath for purpose of inspections that upon their return I be authorized to remove them to that place.

The Indians have within the past two days assumed their bows and arrows which they constantly have upon their persons, undoubtedly with view to escape in event of forcible attempt to remove them to Nome Lackee Reservation.

A P.S. is added, in which Judah wishes to withdraw the paragraphs unfavorably characterizing the administration of Indian Affairs in this state as irrelevant.

506. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain, 21 March 1856.

Abstract: Letter from Judah to Jones, AAG, Department of the Pacific, Fort Jones. Encloses herewith copy of letter addressed to Comdg. Office, Fort Lane and also petition from sundry citizens claiming protection from Indians. Requests that his company be ordered back to Fort Jones. Encloses letter Judah to Comdg. Officer, Fort Lane, March 20, 1856. Says he addressed letter to same on 2nd inst. req. return of Lt. Crook and deatchment to Fort Jones. Has received no reply. Reiterates above request "in compliance with my apparent duty to the unprotected settlements in vicinity of post. Is in daily fear of attack upon isloated settlers this valley from Modock Indians. Such an attack could be safely and easily made. Results would be deplorable, protection from anticipated attack by same Indians. I cannot but entertain apprehenition that Tyee John or a portion of the Rogue River Indians will attack settlements on the Klamath in vicinity of Buckeye Bar, a point so easily reached by various trails over the Siskiyou Mountains from any portion of Rogue River.

This section of California, surrounded as it is by Indians, is lible to attack from those who heretofore peaceable may be very reasonably supposed prepared to any time to adopt the pervading hostile attitude of their brethen. People this vicinity are entitled to that protection which from absence of Lt. Crook and majority of my command I am unable to affort them. My health since returning from you post has been unequal to slightest physical exertion and withdrawal from this climate should no improvement occur may be necessary, although I am the only line officer at this post.

Petition for Little Shasta vicinity, March 16, 1856. Dangerous proximity with Indian tribes around us and our defenceless position liable at any time with wives and children, to be massacred by mericles low. We therefore petition Brig. General D.D. Colton, Brig. Gen, 6th Division, CA Militia, and Captain Judah for such forces of men and mutinous of war to be temporarily stationed in this vicinity to guard the passes at Sheep Rock and at the head water of the Little Shasta River. We doubt not that our position will be fully appreciated and you will act promptly to save the lives and property of our citizens. Further, we petition Captain Judah for 25 arms for own use. 31 signatures. Daniel B. Cassedy, Chairman, Thomas D. Sterling, Secretary.
507. ——. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 6 May 1856.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 10. 1-211. J11.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Wool. Relates to aggression by whites against Indains. Southern Oregon from Yenoual know. Cannot say from personal knowledge that such was the case, this from the officer premanent stationed there. Attack of Major Suptons (or Lupton) party is outrageous in all its details. It precpitates the hostilities. Heavy loss of Indian women and children in the attack. Indian hostilities in response to it, these responses being barbarous in character. These disturbances form an exception in character from any and have experience upon this coast. In no instance am I aware of the Indians having assumed the initiative in disturbances between them and the settlers. In the northern section of the state the Indians have been outlaws. The perfection of outrages upon the Indians is so confined to an inconsiderable number of the most degraded among the white population, Indian retal. visited upon first available white, whether guilty or innocent. In this state such has been palliated by a more active, and effecient course of action on the part of the Indian Department. In southern Oregon, termination of existing conflict has been postponed rather than accelerated by the operations of the volunteers. Material of which the volunteer companies composed is of unusually low standards and without discipline. Their disconfiture by the Indians in every instance when a collision has occurred has added to the confidence of the Indians and invested their ultimate subjugation with increased difficulties, already sufficient as they are, in view of the almost impenet character of the country they occupy.

508. ——. 7 August 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to Sir (probably Major MacKall) Fort Jones. Command of post relinquished to me by Brevet Major Wyse, 3rd Artillery, this morning. Shortly there after I received copy of Yreka Union of the date, extract from which I enclose. Cannot believe it to be relied upon, its inconsistencies being too prominent to require notice, particularly that which makes large body of Indians flushed with victory and three  whch 23  volunteers are forced to cut theri way for several miles, retreat before CGeneral Cosby and ten men. Teh statement that the volunteers pursue and endeavored to attack the first body of Indians they encountered is significant and entirely sustains me in my opinion of the character of entire expedition. I communicated to Col. coffee while in his recent official went to this post my views upon the objects of and necessity for the military movement of General Cosby and would respectfully refer to him should General Comdg. desire it for information inappropriate to an official communication. That the expedition was unauthroized by the circumstances upon which necessity for it was based is opinion of every honest citizen with which I have talked upon the subject. It was possible thru exercise of a proper deduction and judgement to have ascertained the perpertrators of the murders upon the Siskiyou Mountains (two white men) as of that in Shasta Valley (one white man) the more exactly so thru assistance of Chief of Klamath Lake Indians, Alek, who has always evinced a most friendly disposition towards the whities, and anxious desire to maintain peaceful relations with them. When last in Yreka he stated to Mr. Rosborough (late Indian Agent) that among so many Indians as he attempted to control there are necessary some maliciously disposed. Indian or I was informe ecinved desire to assist in bringing them to justice should they ever be guilty of outrages against whites. From information I possesed, it apparent to me that voluntary force under General Cosby had no intention of discrimination between Indians neither would it have been possible in view of its character, had its commander been so disposed. Indians in vicinity Klamath lakes are numerous and if forced into permanent hostile position towards whites will be ... difficult to subject them the vast extent of marsh or tide, in which they can hide, and which are almost unapproachable. Desired as the volunteers are to meet with Modocs, or at least with inconsiderable success, it is possible that they may wish (or with) any further prosecution of hostilities. Should this not occur then prompt recall or at least a temporary cessation of these operations with view to peaceful settlement of existing difficulties which I believe to be practicable and can be made satisfactory is necessary to avert an Indian war of serious charater. I have resolved to take no action in reference to the disturbances referred to without instruction s from the General Commanding, believing that in this stage of hostilities a satisfactory and peaceable termination is possible, could the volunteer force be rendered moot? at least until an attempt at negotiations has been fairly made.
The detachment my company recently operating under Lt. Co. Buchanan, 4th Inf., in Oregon has not yet returned but is daily expected.

Should it be decided to attempt settlement of difficulties referred to by peaceful means I would respectfully suggest that Judge Rosborough of Yreka, formerly Indian Agent, be empowered to undertake this duty, should he be willing to cooperate with commander of 45 troops. His assistance would be invaluable and go far to ensure success. (No complimentary close) Copies were sent to HQ to General Wool and Supt. Henley.

509. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major, 28 August 1856.


Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. Fort Jones. Announcing departure with his company to Pitt River upon Indian Service. Reports that information reached him yesterday of attack by Indians upon State of California Stage Co., plying between Yreka and Red Bluff. Unable to learn of any provocation given for so bold an interference with travel upon a public thoroughfare. Will leave today for scene with detachment 36 men. My company will take such action as security of the settlers and circumstances may justify. Have been unable to learn of further encounter between the volunteers under General Cosby and the Indians, although infamy is hardly necessary as the public press of Yreka is caused to give publicity to any occurrence whatever of a hostile nature. The presence of General C and Staff in Yreka for the past five days would seem to imply no very great necessity for his presence in the field. Under any circumstances I desire that his force will remain in the field for three months, the period for which they were mustered into the service of the state.

510. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major, 9 September 1856.


Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. Reports a scout to the Pitt River Indians. Left post morning August 28 marched north 14 miles. On 29th crossed into Shasta Valley making 22 miles, southeast course on the wagon road from Yreka to Red Bluff. On 30th on same course 25 miles. On 30th mustered the company and marched northeast course 28 miles.

On 2nd September by same course I reached the lower ferry on Pitt River, distance 26 miles, arrived by a Mr. Lockhart, who is perfectly conversant with the state of Indian affairs in that vicinity. Upon my arrival I sent out after a friendly chief of a Pitt River tribe whom I asked to accompany me as guide but was unsuccessful in finding him. Excepting this small tribe all Indians in Pitt River Valley and its vicinity have recently developed hostile feelings towards the whites, particularly those on what is called Hat Creek, once generally known as Cause Creek. And a tribe inhabiting a valley about 20 miles east of the wagon road. These two have operated in concert and were guilty of the attack upon the stage and of capturing a six mule team, killing two men who accompanied it and of an attempt to burn the house at the lower ferry under these circumstances I determined to chastise them if possible. On morning of 2nd inst. I left the ferry and by a westerly course in a rocky country struck the mouth of Hat Creek, distant about ten miles I then started up the Creek ten miles further. I surprised Indians at a distance but was unable to come up with them. On east side of the creek is a mass of pedrigal in which Indians can secrete themselves with scarcely a possibility of discovery by any force. I made every exertion to take them without success and encamped at an ... the Indains had fired what I guess was at one time, mysteriously obliterating every track and present. I encamped at the junction of the creek and wagon road. Within 15 miles ... north. On 4th inst. I was led(?) 30 miles [on a] northeast course to the ferry. On the 5th inst. I sent agents(?) for teh howitzwe I had referred to and with sum at a zenith started on the 6th day an eastern for the valley referred to lying east of the wagon road. By the exercise of unusual precaution i was enabled to capture a party of Indians before they could all escaped and succeeded in killing six and certainly wounding one, but among these killed was the chief Jim(?). Known to the friendly chief who accompanied us and recognized by him. Certain that further pursuit and the disinclination of the Indian to make a stand I returned my steps, encamping seven miles from the ferry, distance 30 miles from the Indains who met the fire of my men with arrows but ineffectively. The Indain are so exceedingly wild, evidently on the look out for the approach of white men and upon discovery are enabled to take themselves to localities where it is impossible to pursue them with any chance of success. I trust that their pursuit by troops thru a country where they should
have been seen before. In connection with what punishment I was enabled to inflict upon them a
very thorough fire of a second visit influence them to relinquish their attempt at plunder upon those
who travel upon the road. Before leaving the ferry on the 7th I dispatched a note thru a teamster to
the Comdg. Officer at Fort Reading with a statement of existing affairs relating to Indians in the
vicinity of Pit River Valley. The rations being exhausted on the 6th and other being no flour in the
valley, I left it with the command on 7th by the same route which will be in tomorrow morning. Lt.
Crook leaving this afternoon to escort at .. in from Shasta River seven miles beyond Yreka. The
country inhabited by the Indians is not more than 70 miles from Fort Reading, while from this post
the transportation of supplies over an unusually heavy and rocky road is attended with considerable
difficulty and delay. As pertinent to my report I would state that the temperature of Pitt River
Valley and its vicinity is in my opinion of less than 10 or 15 degrees below that of this valley, ice
having formed upon two nights while I was upon Hat Creek and which in comparison with the
exposure to the sun during the day produced several calls of dysentery and intermittent fever among
the men of my detachment.

511.  Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 8 February 1857.
Abstract: Report that was my intention to have left this post for San Francisco or Benicia on seven
days leave for the purpose of bringing up my wife who has been awaiting me since December last. I
am confirmed in my intention by the reception of few

Abstract: HQ, Department of the Pacific to Judah, Fort Jones, Benicia, March 30, 1857. Colonel
Fauntleroy directs that you abandon the expedition to Pitt River. Call in your detachment if it has
marched. Get everything in readiness and move with your whole command to Fort Dallas so soon
as troops from this place relieve you.
Take with you all the mules now at the post fit for service and such other transportation as will add
to the comfort and expedition of your march.

Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall, AAG, Department of the Pacific, Benicia. Report that I
will leave this post tomorrow morning with detachment fo 65 men for scene of late murders in Pitt
River Valley in obedience to instructions from Department HQ.

Abstract: Instructions from Judah to Crook. Dated from camp on Pitt River. Details Crook to
remain at this camp with 25 men your company to protect travel upon road between Shasta and
Yreka as well as ferry at this point. You will make occasional scouts between Bear River and the
Hat Creek Station, or make other points as you find conditions may dictate, or necessity require,
taking care to leave during your absence a small force for the protection of the ferry. You will hold
yourself bound under this order, until countermanded by further orders until received from the HQ
of the Department of myself.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-244. J12.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall, Fort Jones. Report of an expedition against Pitt River
Indians by Captain Judah and 65 men from Fort Jones, CA, from 18th to 30th May 1857. Men from
Co. E and R, 4th Inf., assisted by Lts. Crvoh and MacKall, 4th Inf., 18th incamped on Shasta River,
distance 24 miles. 19th reached Snelling Ranch, Shasta Valley. Distance 11 miles, 20th encamped
on White Creek, crossing road summit on Shasta Butte, where for eight miles traversed show two to
five feel in depths over road intersected by fallen trees, breaking several wagons. 24 miles. 21st at
Pilgram's Camp four miles from preceeding day's camp. Cached 1000 pounds oats within half hour
thereafter. Express from Fort Jones with letter from Captain Gardiner, 1st Dragoon announcing his intention to be in Pitt River Valley on 20th and 21st inst. and enclosed copy of his instructions from Department HQ with reference to selection of site for military post. Encamped on Bear River, 32 miles. 22nd noon reached site of single ferry (for which the two previously occupants were abandoned) below the falls and yet of Fall or Main Pit River, and its south fork. The ferry not having been established my command crossed on a log raft (10 feet by 8 feet.) During that operations a fractious mule fell overboard and was drowned. During the march I discovered a few Indians among the hills skirting the valleys and deploying my command for purposes of interception made pursuit for a couple of hours but unsuccessfully. District covered 17 miles. On 23rd left six men to guard the camp and at 2:30 marched six miles up south bank of south fork Pitt River to accustomed ford, which was found at this time impracticable. In anticipaion of which I had sent up a ... and upon which I ... the animals and crossed the river for the purpose of operating between the two rivers and particularly against a band of Indians of a lake a mile in width and surrounded by a tub marsh upon three sides scarcely a miles in depth, the remaining side being bordered by rocks and the whole intersected by infordable bayous and sloughs. I concealed my command by navigating down the river under the steep and highest bank of which borders it until around at the nearest point to the supposed locality of the Indians. When I dispatched M. Lockhart (who had kindly volunteered his services) and a soldier to recounter and if possible to change out the Indians sufficiently so as to if possible my position, the distance being about 2.5 miles from the point... level prairie. In the course of the half an hour the soldier was sent back by Mr. L with word to me that he had driven out from 20 to 30 Indians and the express that would drive by his direction so expeditiously as possible, which I did not in time to intercept the Indians in their escape into the tule swamp. Upon finding further pursuit with animals impossible I dismounted. Lt. Crook and 25 men pursued them to the lake, out of which they escaped in canoes. Lt. Croon was enabled to destroy most of their rancherias and a quantity of provisions, baskets, etc. and then withdrew my command to the river. On 24th I returned to scene of operations of preceding day. Searching into the swamp a command of 34 men who found the only remaining rancherias and from there Lt. Crook in command of the party reported the locality deserted and signs that the Indians had left the lake upon the rocky side, rendering the difficulty of tracking them so great if not impossible that I determined to return to my first swamp from which I could operate in one of the other two localities resorted to by the Indians and from which it was expediant to repel them. I recrossed the river asbefore without accident and reached my first camp. On 25th marched mainly to east about 20 miles, crossing an ordinary divide into a large valley then (so called) Pitt River Valley, the former equally entitled to the Appleation, since Pitt River runs thru it. Making a deflectio nof 180 degrees from a south to a northerly course in order to do so. The valley has, in the summer season, been a favorite resort of Indians, a portion of which attacked the stage during last summer and was also enaged in the massacre of the whites duringthe past winter. Arriving near the valley at 12 o'clock p.m. I concealed my command during remainder of day. I regretted to find the entire valley nearly submerged and apparently impassable to men or animals through the miry condition of the ground and the numerous sloughs formed by the overflow of the river. After dark I moved my command into the valley upon or near the river, making preliminary preparations for the construction of a raft with which to cross it. Personal inspection rendered it immediately apparent that I was reuctantly compelled to abandon the operation. The approach to the river at every point examined being thru its soft and miry conditoin being impracticable, while over the breadth of the valley I wished to cross over sloughs, especially so as the river with bluff banks and next to impossible to cross with animals at all point out danger of spoiling arms and rations. On 26th I scouted along the west side of the valley for 5 or 6 miles, and far enough with a small glass to satisfy myself that the Indians had abandoned it and their usual fishing operations and determined to return to my first camp, preparatory to a scout in the only rendering locality frequented by Indians who deserved punishment, which I did, crossing as before in safety. On 27th I dispatched an express to Captain Gardiner at Fort Reading, with a letter containing my orders upon locations of site for military post in the valley and dissenting from the selection I was informed by Mr. Lockhart that he had made. I also starte the command at 2 o'clock at night for the former location of a rancheria upon my scouts to Hat Creek and found it deserted. I continued on to Hat Creek, from which the Indians... fled before me. I tracked them into th eperdigral, where from it, character and extent further pursuit was
useless during that already made. I burned two of their canoes, fishing nets, etc. and returned to camp. Distance travelled 40 miles. Convinced that further pursuit of the Indians would be a useless expenditure of time and labor (they thru a superstition the soldiers can kill them at any distance, being determined to keep out of my reach) and the most important practical results of the expedition having been accomplished, the road being now travelled with impunity by even solitary individuals, while thousands of heads of cattle are grazing in safety over the entire valley. I determined to abandon further offensive operations and permanently to secure the advantage gained by leaving a detachment of 25 men under Lt. Crook, 4th Inf., with instructions which are herewith enclosed.

In arriving at this determination I felt less disappointment at my failure to inflict further chastisement upon the Indians upon a consideration of the outrages perviously inflicted upon them at the hands of some of the settlers of the valley. And of the slaughter (reported) of over 40 of them early in the spring by a party of volunteers including 19 women and children, a number of the latter having an addition of having been transported to Yreka, and then from there sold at prices varying from $24 to 75. The command left for Fort Jones on the morning of the 28th, reaching here on the 30th.

516. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 13 June 1857.
Abstract: Letter Judah to MacKall, June 14, 1857. Encloses copy of post orders No. 24 a copy of communication from Lt. Crook which was received yesterday, June 13 at 1 p.m. to Post Orders No. 24. Dyer's detachment was accompanied by Asst. Surgeon Kenney. Regarding collision with Indians by portion of force under Crook as quite accidental and anticipating nothing further of serious nature from that quarter, I did not regard my personal presence there necessary, and particularly as Captain Gardiner is expected to arrive at Pitt River with a force from his command between 20th and the latter part of the month.
Post Orders No. 24, HQ, Fort Jones.
1. Orders Lt. Dyer, 4th Inf., to proceed forthwith to Pitt River Valley with detachment of 25 men. There he will assume command of entire detachment from this post and use all means at his disposal for punishment of the Indians recently engaged with force under Lt. Crook.
2. Any intentions from Captain Gardiner that services of the detachment are rendered unnecessary by presence of his own command in Pitt River Valley will be a sufficient authorization for Lt. Dyer to withdraw and conduct to their post the entire Infantry detachment.
Crook's report is illegible.

Notes: Rg 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-246. J16.
Abstract: Transmitting report of Lt. Dyer. Says taht Asst. Surgeon C.C. Keeney returned to this Post on June 25. His services were no longer needed. Lt. Crook word "was ascertained to be a triffling character." Upon information derived from Asst. Surg. Keeney, I determined L. Dyer's and a portion of his detachment, leaving Lt. Crook acting under my orders with 40 men, amply sufficient to protect entire country and travel thru it. For particulars of Lt. Dyer's expedition, I respectfully refer you to his report, herewith enclosed.
P.S. since returning here Lt. Dyer has been quite unwell. He will be unable to complete his report in time for tomorrow morning's mail. He will do so for the main of morning of 8th.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12.
Lt. Crook being nearly recovered, there being no sickness among men of the detachment, and it being larger than required, and the rations for the command being very much reduced, I feel it is my duty to relieve Asst. Surg. Keeney from duty and send him with detachment, 13 men to Fort Jones tomorrow. I moved camp from the ferry yesterday and will leave tomorrow night for a scout on the head waters of the River to Warm Springs and to the lake, I shall probably be absent from camp
four or five days. Should Captain Gardiner not arrive in the valley during my absence, I fear that I will be obliged to send another detachment to Fort Jones as I have only 8 days rations from tomorrow morning for remaining detachment of 43 men. Should you deem it necessary for whole command to remain out here and conclude to send out rations from Fort Jones you will oblige me by sending an express immediately to escort Dr. Keeney.

P.S. Have news of arrivals of Captain Gardiner, Dr. K will give you all the particulars as to what has been done and our future prospects for doing anything in the way of killing Indians. Remember me kindly to Mrs. Judah.


Abstract: I transmit herewith three communications marked A,B,C which explain themselves and which are submitted for such action as the Gen. Comdg the Department may deem necessary. Enclosed A: Letter from Crook to Judah, July 11, 1857. I have just returned from 10 days of scouting. Had a most satisfactory engagement with the Lake Indians, on 2nd inst. killing some 18 and wounding as many more, most of the latter mortally. Captain Gardiner is here building quarters on site selection by you. He had orders from HQ to take command of my detachment and sent it back to Fort Jones when he can dispense with it. So he ordered me to remain until further orders. The Indians are getting very bad. They killed old Dikeman a couple of days ago. Captain Gardiner is going to recommend stationing another company at this post. I feel quite confident I will be stationed here if they get your recommendation to that effect at HQ. I have sent my wagon in for clothing, etc. I wish you would have the kindness to send me a box of musket cartridges and also box of rifle cartridges. Requests to Mrs. Judah. Enclosed B: Letter from Judah to Crook, Fort Jones, July 11, 1857. Your communication 8th inst. received today. Inasmuch as my orders to you are based upon those received direct from HQ of this department and which have not been countermanded or modified, you are, Lt. ordered to join this post without further delay. Believing as I do that presence of any other force in Pitt River Valley renders presence you detachment unnecessary and is a contingency not contemplated when the Department Orders were sent to me. In absence of further instructions in the premises, I am constrained to add that any failure upon you part to obey the order above given will subject you to the process intended in Gen. Regulations for enforcing the accountability of officers to orders from superiors. Enclosed C: Letter from Judah to Captain J.W.T. Gardiner, 1st dragoon, Comdg. Post, Pitt River Valley dated Fort Jones, July 11, 1857. I have received today semi-official notification from Lt. Crook and which as far as you are concerned and cannot regard as official that you are ordered to retain him and his detachment in Pitt River Valley until their services are no longer necessary. Regret to be obliged to remind you that the ordinary rules of official courtesy should have influenced you to communicate with me any orders affecting a portion of my permanent command and to express to you the belief in which you cannot but share, that any force beyond your own is purely surplus. I am aware of Lt. Crook's desire to be stationed under your command in Pitt River Valley. If consulted upon the subject I am prepared to prove to satisfaction Department HQ that a detachment of from 12 to 20 men is entirely adequate to the purpose for which the post garrisoned by your company was established.


Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. Fort Jones. Have today received from Captain Gardiner copy of certain charges preferred by him against me. I have honor to submit following statement. Lt. Crook's letter to me had few, if any, characteristics of an official communication, as a notification of withdrawal of portion of my command, was in my opinion, and can but think it would be in that of any other officer far from legitimate, parties as I am and have been acting under orders from the Department Comdr. That portion of the charges referred to based upon the position Captain Gardiner has so surprisingly and unjustifiably assumed as my superior or regulations seems to me from entire absence any basis of prosecution as beyond the pale of consideration. Term "superior officer" invariably implies right
of and power to command, neither of which in our respective positions can Captain Gardiner enjoy. My action was based entirely upon a desire to do my duty as far as I understand it.

521. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 October 1857.
Notes: Rg 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-250. J29.
Abstract: I acknowledged your letter of 16th, acquainting me with determination of General Comdg., the Department not to order an investigation of charges preferred against me by Captain Gardiner, having been influenced to this decision by my declaration to effect that no disrespect was intended by me towards that officer.
While it is ... to my inclination to reopen a subject which I resume from the action of the General Comdg. is closed, in justice to myself and my corps itself will not permit me to occupy the offensive position of one charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" without an effort at relief from the disability it imposes. The charge was based upon my letter to Lt. Crook. If any disrespect can be inferred from that letter, it is towards Lt. Crook and no Captain Gardiner. The charge referred to is one of most disgraceful to which an officer can be subjected when unsupported by evidence of moral delinquency ... the subject of them for intercourse and companion and ... of gentlemen. I respectfully request that Captain Gardiner may be ordered to withdraw against me the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer an a gentleman." I beg to be considered as not seeking to avoid any kind of investigation thru a court of inquiry.

522. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 17 April 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. Red Bluff. I arrived here with my detachment last evening. Have satisfactorily ascertained that should I march beyond this point a determination to take field against the troublesome Indians will necessitate a return to this place. I shall therefore encamp in its vicinity for the present.
Upon inquiry I learn that the wagon road between this place and Fort Crook will probably be in fit condition for loaded wagons by 10th next month. Anything more decisive I will communicate should I be able to ascertain it.

523. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 8 May 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. I have honor to report that 1st Lt. H. Thayer, 4th Infantry left with his detachment this morning agreeably with Post Orders No. 10, from me to Lt. Thayer. I have also notified Col. Henley that Lt. Dryer will be at Antelope Mills on or before 20th Inst. to coop. with any Agent he may see fit to a point. In an effort towards protection of the inhabitants of the locality and its vicinity from further Indian depredations upon their lives and property. Enclosed is letter of instructions, Judah to Lt. Hiram Dryer, 4th Infantry, May 7 1858. March with set. to Antelope Mills, 30 miles east of Red Bluff at which point I have notified Supt. Indian Affairs for Cal. you will be found, prepared to coop. with agent aptd. by him in measures est calculated to secure settlers that vicinity immunity in future from alleg. Indian aggressions upon lives and property.
To be sure this end you will endeavor th effect communication with Nosey band of Indians (with whose number of county, etc. you are acquainted with by perusal of my report in reference to them) professing them your protection and such additional inducements as the Indian Agent my be empowered to offer with view to more detailed negotiations for their reservation. To this paramount end your first efforts (assisted as you will doubtless be by the Indian Department) will be directed emergency and persistently.
Should your exertion of a peaceful character prove fruitless, you will then promptly undertake the chastisement of such armed bands of hostile Indians as you may be enabled to discover in vicinity of Antelope, Mill and Payne's Creeks, killing them wherever found and destroying their property. Prelim. to adoption of this latter course you will perceive propriety of securing yourself from the mischievous results of the secret coop. of Indians belonging to ostensibly friendly ranches with their hostile brethren, and insist upon an effort by the Indian Agent towards securing their neutrality by removal or other means at his disposal. Keep daily record of your operations from date of arrival
at Red Bluff and forward them to me once a week or after should anything of unusual importance transpire. You will keep the field until relieved by orders from me or HQ of the Military Department. I wish you success. I have great confidence in you judgement and ability. Post ORDers No. 10, May 7, 1858. Dryer's detachment consists of 21 enlisted men including, Hospital Steward. U.S. rifles will be issued in lieu of muskets. Rations for 12 days. After that to be rationed from Benicia depot.

Transmits copy of report from Lt. Dryer, 4th Infantry in command of detachment operating in vicinity of Antelope and Mill Creeks, also clippings from Red Bluff Beacon in consideration of which I have through it proper to issue further instruction to him, copy which is enclosed. I have determined to await a further report from HQ before making such modifications in his instruction as the failure of promised coop. on part of Indians. Department would seem to render admissable. You may, if you desire, communication with Lt. Dyer by addressing him care of miner and Jaynes, Red Bluff.

Lt. Dryer to Judah, Antelope Mills, May 28, 1858. Reporting to Captain Judah the operations of his detachment for eleven days to date. In camp eleven days but have not seen or heard from any person representing the Indian Department. On morning 21st inst. I tok small party of men and started with double purpose of hunting and familiarizing myself with country on or near heads of Payne and Battle Creeks. Had not proceeded for met two white men who said five head of cattle were shot and stolen by Indians the previous night from ranch on Battle Creek and that a party of white men were in pursuit. The two men seemed to think the Indians had taken the beef to head of Battle Creek or across Payne's to Antelope Creek. Continued our hunt and had not far to go to arrive at Battle Creek. Traveled up its bank to head of the stream, about 12 miles east of my camp without seeing signs of Indians. Returned to camp next day. On 25th inst. there being a good deal of excitement among settlers in this vicinity I determined to see for myself whether or not there were Indians in canon of the Antelope. Took 18 men and marched them its entire length from the mill to Sacramento Valley without discovering anything to indicate there had been an Indian encamped in it for many months. Men of the detachment in fine health. Several will be of little service to me should scouting be necessary unless I can get shoes for them, as they are nearly bare-footed.

Letter from Judah to Dryer, Fort Jones, June 1, 1858. Report of May 28 received yesterday. Should whites in your vicinity contrary to your expressed wishes and protect, persist in attempting to carry out resolves adopted in public meeting (a published account of which you enclosed) to visit a summary and indisc. vengeance upon any and all Indians. They may be able to encounter and this compromise successful attainment of the objects of your expedition. You will thereupon express your disaccountenance of such barbarity by prompt withdrawl of your detachment and return to this post.

524. ———. Letter to Mackall, Major W. W., 1 June 1858.
Notes: J-15. card 2.
Abstract: Newspaper clipping from Red Bluff Beacon, enclosure in above. We, citizens of Antelope District, Tehama County, have had number of stock stolen by Indians and considering that agent at Nome Lackee ha been remiss in his duty; we unite to protect our property do hereby notify him and all persons who live north of Butte Creek on east side Sacramento River and all north of Stony Creek on west side and as for into Shasta Co. as agricultural country extends, who may have Indians on or about their premises, that unless they are soon removed to the Reservation, we are determined to remove them from the country even in we should have to exterminate them in doing so. An Indian shot and taken prisoner on 15th inst. implicated all Indians in this section of country as accomplices in stock stealing. We further notify all person who may have Indian boys and girls about their houses they wish to keep, that they must give bond and security for their behavior. Give notice too squaw men that they and their better halves have to be parted under, or both must leave the country. Otherwise they will be treated as Indians.

525. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 17 June 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. Acknowledges receipt of Special Orders No. 102.
Absence of portion of my command, sale of public property and its transfer to an agent, in addition
to preparation of transportation entire amount of which at the post I deem it of interest to the service to take with me will detain me until probably 21st or 22nd inst.

526. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 17 June 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. Fort Jones. Transmits report of Lt. Dryer. Extract he refers to must have been inadvertently omitted. I am, however, aware of the character of the information sought to be conveyed, "of an active organization by the citizens for the purpose of fulfilling their threats adopted at a previous meeting of exterminating all Indians. They might be able to carry out their barbarous policy upon." Under these circumstances Lt. Dryer was simply acting in accordance with my instructions on withdrawing his detachment.
The department order to Lt. Dryer to rejoin his post he will probably not receive until his arrival here. I open my communication to announce arrival of Lt. Dryer and Detachment which occurred a few minutes ago. Col. Henley up to date of Lt. Dryer's departure from Red Bluff had entirely failed to comply with his promised coop. thru an agent to be deported for that purpose.
Letter from Dryer to Judah, Antelope Mills, June 9, 1858. Having on several occasions while in conversation with messangers, Dye, Hoag, and others (leading men in getting up the recent public meetings) especially my disapprobation of and protested against the summary manner on which the whites in this section of country persisted in treating the Indians. Have in obedience to your instructions determined to withdraw my detachment and march to Fort Jones. I enclose an extract from today's Beacon giving account of late meeting of citizens in Antelope district. I shall commence my march for Fort Jones over the Sacramento trail tomorrow morning and I will arrive on 19th.

527. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 22 June 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Judah to MacKall. Announcing abandonment of Fort Jones with return of its garrison. In obedience to Special Orders No. 102 od 9th inst., HQ the Department. This post will be abandoned and its garrison (as per accompanying return) will commence to march under my command on tomorrow for Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Regarding request to take 2,000 men against Modoc Indians.

529. Keever, C. M. 1 February 1886.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-89.
Abstract: Letter from Keever, AAG, Department of California, to CO, Fort Bidwell. Refers to Order No. 10, CO, Fort Bidwell, directing Lt. Lynch to proceed in charge of general prisoner to Alcatraz Island. Department Commander does not see necessity of sending an officer in charge of general prisoner. Such practice to be discontinued. Only a suitable guard is required.

Notes: RG 98. Department of California. Letters Received. Box 28. 3-13.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, HQ., Military District of the Pacific, to Davis, Comdg., Department of the Columbia. In reference to question raised by Captain R.F. Bernard, Co. G., 1st Cavalry, Camp Bidwell, Department of California, in complying with your order to accompany an expedition into Oregon and as to the relations of that company to your command, the General Commanding desires me to say that Co. G has by his orders (S.O. No. 85, May 18, 1872) been placed under control of the Commanding Officer, Department of the Columbia, only in respect to military operations in the District of the Lakes. He quite understands how, absent from records of your HQs, and in connection with immediate command you have recently exercised over this and other companies from the Department of California that the exact relations of this company to your command may have been lost sight of.
531. ———. 2 March 1878.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-701.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, Military Division of the Pacific, to CO, Camp Bidwell. Has been suggested that five or six Cos. of 1st Cavalry might be concentrated at your post at favorable season of your drill and instruction.
Please inform these HQs. when the roads from Klamath, Harney and Winnemucca are in good condition; when the grazing is best; what supply of forage the neighborhood will afford.
Considering all circumstances what two months of year should be selected to form a camp of instruction at your post.

532. ———. 23 May 1878.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-703.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, Military Division of the Pacific, to CO, Camp Bidwell.
Referring to Special Requisition for certain articles required at your post, forwarded by letter of AAQM, Camp Bidwell, 12th instruction, you are respectfully informed that the bailer(boiler) .. for targets is disapproved.
Targets used at posts in this Divison and prescribed by the U.S. system of Target Practice issued in 1862, are canvas (condemned tents, wagon covers, bedsacks, or cotton cloth purchases by QM's Department) stretched on frames. By pasting paper over the bullet holes and occasionally pasting a piece of cloth over the bull's eyes, the prove very durable, and inexpensive. Some paper, flour paste, lampblack, whitewash and a few brushes are all the materials required to keep these targets in good order.
Not only is an iron target expensive both in first cost and in its transportation, but it causes the lead to spatter and be lost and endangers the markers, whereas ramp of earth behind the canvas target catches the bullets and when they accumulate sufficiently may be dug out and run over.
Division Commander desires you to be goverened accordingly.

533. ———. 5 June 1878.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-704.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, MDP to CO, Camp Bidwell. In looking over proc. of General and Garrison Courts Martial Division Commander sees that there is a class of incorrigible drunkards at posts that neither admonition nor punishment appear to reform. He desires me to say that if there be any such in the companies at your post they will, on the application of the company commanders with your approval be attached for duty and discipline to one of the companies at Alcatraz Island and not allowed to leave the Island till their bad habits are broken up.

534. ———. 18 January 1879.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-714.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, MDP, Department of California, to Comdg., Officer, Camp Bidwell.
Division Commander regrets to observe on examination reports of target practice of Co., c, 1st Cavalry the very poor scouts made by John T. Walker, Isaiah Dill, James Burns, Camille Roberge, Charles Arents, and John M. Darby for month of October.
He desires you to ascertain without delay what the difficulty in which these men have to contend with and give such instructions as will enable them to improve in marksmanship.
Following treaties contain valuable suggestions upon rifle practice:
U.S. Target Practice, war Department; The Rifle and how to use it, by Hans Busk; Hand book for Hythe, by Hans Busk; Manual for Rifle Practice, adopted by the U.S. Rifle association, by Wingate.
The last three books can be obtained from publishers of Army and Navy Journal.

535. ———. 29 November 1879.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-729.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, MDP, and Department of California to CO, Fort Bidwell. As neither Cavalry tactics now Laidley's rifle practice contain anything on subject of pistol practice, dismounted or mounted nor of carbine practice mounted. The Division Comdg., directs that Co. C,
1st Cavalry, stationed at your post be required to have pistol practices dismounted in presence of the horses, whenever weather permits, using the Creedmoor targets and a good marksman has no difficulties in making score of 80 percent. Those making this score dismounted should then be directed to practice at distances from ten up to sixty yards, mounted at the gallop, the only at gait at which good practice with firearms can be made. At first the cavalryman shooting forty yards from the target should fire when crossing the ten yard range; his horse well in hand, halting it at the target to see the effect of the shot and have it recorded by the marker.

To whatever distance the range is increased the starting point should be thirty yards beyond. So soon as good practice is made firing from the thirty yard range, effort should then be made to fire twice before arriving within ten yards of the target; when firing from the forty yard range three shots can be fired before target is reached from the sixty yard range four shots, for a horse charging passed over ten yards in two seconds and four shots can be fired from the pistol very deliberately in twelve seconds.

When the practice is satisfactory, firing should be then commenced galloping from the target, wheeling half right and firing at each distance of ten yards up to 100 yards. After this, firing with carbine mounted can be undertaken, just range being 30 yards, increasing distances by twenty yards up to ninety yards.

Firing from ninety yard range, the carbine should be reloaded and fired again from about the thirty yard range. In firing in retreat commencing at thirty yards from target the horse should only be half wheeled to left but pulled up short; firing in retreat should be continued up to 200 yards.

For mounted practice there should be ten butts and targets at intervals of fifteen yards and the butts effectively screen the markers should break to the rear thus: Targets should slide both ways, for with the pistol the cavalry require the target to left of butt; with carbine to right.

Practice with pistol dismounted or mounted should take place on days when there is no carbine practice dismounted, for with this nothing should interfere.

The reports of the practice will be made at first till February 30th and forwarded to these Hqs. After March 1 reports will be sent bi-monthly with regular rifle and carbine practice reports. Usual blank target report will be used to record this practice.

Not more than 48 pistol and thirty carbine cartridges will be expended per month in mounted practice.

536. ———. 11 March 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4--73
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, Department of California to CO, Fort Bidwell. In reply to your communication 28th ultimo, Department Commander directs me to say that he does not approve of adoption of any system of rewards and certainly not of any system of penalties, in the attempt to promote skill in target practice. He thinks that rivalry among men to be good shots and a mild encouraging manner of instruction must be relied upon to bring men up to highest standard of skill they are capable of attaining. Reward system of exceeding men from certain duties was tried a few years ago in Department of the Columbia and utterly failed, producing as much dissatisfied among the good shots as among the poor shots.

537. ———. Letter to Burt, Major A. S., 13 June 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-86
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, Department of California to Burt, Comdg., Fort Bidwell. In reply to your communication of 9th inst., I have to state that my letters of May 8 was written under impression that target season at Fort Bidwell was during months of April, May, July and August, as announced in General Orders No. 1, C.S., these HQs., but on receipt of the target reports of Troop C, 2nd Cavalry, for April, the Inspector of Rifle Practice called the attention of the Department Commander to fact that the target season had, at request of Post Commander been changed to May, June, July, and August at Fort Bidwell and that under paragraphs 11 and 535 Blunt's "Rifle and
Carbine Firing. April scores could not be considered. Dept. Comdg., having no authority to change any of the rules and regulations of the War Department, approved this endorsement made to this rule.

538. ———, 18 February 1890.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-134.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AAG, USA, to Comdg. General, Division of the Pacific. Referring to petit. of officers compr. mess at Presidio relative to sale of liquor by the mess I am directed by Secretary of War to communicate his views on the subject.
Paragraph 351 AR, is emphatic in prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquors at Military posts. This regulation was based upon General Orders No. 24, of 1881 and applied to all persons at military posts and stations and messes of officers are not excepted.
Under GO's No 75 of 1889 officers can purchase light beer and wine in unbroken packages for their own use and such articles can be sold at a military post by the mess the same as the canteen to extent authorized by paragraph 329 of the regulations.
Secretary of War especially observes that what the mess composed of the representative military class at the post does, is a conspicuous example to the garrison and commutative. What the trader is prohibited from doing and the canteen is restrained from doing; indicates clearly what the mess should not do, without any special instructions being given on the subject to grant special prives in sale of liquors by the mess denied by the regulations to others sewing at the post would be a bad example and subjitive of military discipline.
[Official Copy from CO, Fort Bidwell for his information and guidance]

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-149.
Abstract: Letter from Kelton, AG, USA, to Commanding General. Department of California. [Copy of Original] With reference to General Orders No. 105, series 1888, HQ, of the Army, AGO, and in view of operations and changes of troops during post winter Indian troubles, and after due considerations by Secretary of War and Major General Command., I inform you "that the latter directs that the concentration of troops for practical marches, encampments, etc. simulate operations of actual war, will be omitted for pres. year and that instead respective department commanders arrange for troops at the respective posts to engage in such field operations as can be had thru post transportation and supplies, without increased expense."
S.F., May 22, 1891
LA Lovering, Aide-de-Camp submits to Co, Fort Bidwell, "for his remarks and recommendations."

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 1. 3-707.
Abstract: Letter from Lt. Col. Kelton, AAG, MDP and SC to Co, Camp Bidwell. AG telegram that Secretary of War has revised the authority of April 30 last for erection of two cottages for offices, to be.
Division commander directs that you proceed at once to have these buildings put up in accordance with plans and estimate retained at your post, modified only to such extent as will bring entire expenditure within amount here named $7000.
Work must be done so far as practicable by labor of Enlisted men at the post. A competent builder to oversee the work will be employed. If none can be agreed with by you, competent for the work and on reasonable terms, one will be sent from here by Chief QM of Division on your application. Such citizen mechanic, artisans and laborers as you find indispensable will be employed, but not until their work is ready for them. Material should be purchased in cheapest market all things considered. For example, doors, window sash [glazed and primed] the hardware, paints, oils to should be sent from here and will be supplied by QM Department on your estimates. Lumber should be obtained from nearest mill. If not nearer than Central Pacific Railroad it can be forwarded by the post and Contractor's terms.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Kibbe reports to the governor on massacre of Pitt River Indians. Says killing of Indian women and children result of revenge by man whose brother killed by Indians. Gives summary of general situation.

542. ———. 31 January 1854, 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 "To the County Judge of Klamath County." Letter saying arms requested being sent. Arms are to be kept in good condition and returned when ordered.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento
Abstract: A paper to the governor dealing with supplies issued to Siskiyou County volunteers fighting Indians of north state.

544. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Kibbe reports to the governor that Redwood Indians are hostile. Tells of incident where two whites killed. Hoopa and Trinity Indians suspected of aiding Redwood Indians. 300-400 warriors. Would have raised troops but troops sent by General Clarke eliminated the necessity.

545. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 2 September 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: General Kibbe reports to the governor of troops requested for Humboldt. None likely available. Company could be raised for purpose.

546. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 14 September 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: General Kibbe spent $125.00 on trip to Humboldt. Action unnecessary for Federal troops assigned already.

547. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 11 October 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Adjunct General Kibbe reports to Governor Weller that Indians Mad River, Hoopa, and Trinity have had war-like gatherings. Kibbe's second visit. Indian difficulties have worsened.

548. ———. Letter to Underwood, Captain E., 18 October 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Kibbe instructs Underwood that he is to round up and "severely chastise" Indians. Take them to Humboldt Bay, then to Reservation.

549. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 29 October 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Kibbe reports to the governor on readiness of troops, supply costs, and difficulties with Hoopa Valley Indians and citizens.
550. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 21 December 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjudant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Report on progress of Indian (Redwood) roundup. Indians living on best grazing land in area and do not permit whites to travel through. 84 Indians captured without guns fired. 150-200 Indians at Humboldt Bay for Indian agent to deal with.

551. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., 11 July 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjudant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Reports his intention to visit the Tehama County area to determine amount of protection needed against the Indians.

552. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 30 July 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjudant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Kibbe reports in detail the numbers of hostile Indians and Indian-settler difficulties in Tehama and Mendocino Counties, and suggests protection for the settlers in these areas.

553. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 29 November 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjudant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Reports capturing all Indians between Butte Creek and the head of the Pitt River, and placed on the Mendocino Reservation or Nome Lackee.

Abstract: Letter from William C. Kibbe, quarter master and AG, State of California, to Major General John E. Wool. Representations are being made to Maj. Department concerning the alarming Indian depredations in number Cal, chiefly in Klamath and Siskiyou Counties. Our citizens are anxious to organize military companies for their protection and call upon the state to furnish them and supply of arms, accounts and ammunition which the state has not ability to do. Is charge and magnitude this emergency sufficiently important to authorize you to direct issue of additional supply, arms, accounts and ammunition to State of California to be charged to and deducted from our next annual quota due from the General Government. If you deem this can be done with out incurring too great a responsibility upon yourself, you would greatly facilitate wishes of State authorities and affort us means to protect lives and property of many of our most estimable citizens.

555. Kirkman, Lieutenant George W. 15 August 1851.
Notes: Letters sent by the Quartermaster. September 1889 - August 1892. Pages 255-256. 4-445.
Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. Kirkman, 1st Infantry, AAQM, to Chief QM, Department of California. Eight officers and 125 enlisted men can be comfortably accommodated at post. Field officer quarters needs repair to roof. Company officer quarters need reshingling and minor repairs to floors, porches, and steps. Non commissioned officers quarters condition good, except one set needs reflooring barracks needs reflooring repairs to porches, steps and stairs. Roof of barracks number one caught fire on January 12, 1891 from defective flue but has since been temporarly repaired by labor of enlisted men and with material on hand. Flues in these buildings are unsafe to use, and should be torn down and re constructed to prevent future conflagration.

556. Knight, Captain W. L. Letter to Waite, Lieutenant E. D., 10 July 1865.
Abstract: Letter from Knight, 2nd Calvary to Waite, AAAG, Sacramento. Field Report arrived this station with my Co. at 3 p.m. today. Have camped near quarters formerly occupied by troops when
at stationed here and owned by Kinsgbury and Co. They are only large enough to accommodate 35 men and the stable will accommodate 30 horses. They will not accommodate more than half my command. But when I get my men distribute along road between here and Pueblo the quarters will accommodate what will remain here. If intended that I shall hire the quarters, I have nothing but shelter tents an winds blow so hard every afternoon that they are of but little use. There isnot a tree or stock of timber fit for building purposes nearer than Susanville and that is 50 miles. Sage brush is all the wood and these are to be gotten for cooking purposes, nearer than 15 miles. There is some scrub cactus about 15 miles from here on the head of Smoke Creek but before it can be gotten, considering work will have to be done making roads. I have several men sick and there is no medicines no doctor nearer than Susanville.

Detachment of A Co, Calvary stationed at Deep Hole, 30 miles from here is camped here tonight on their way back to Churchill. The men living at Deep Hole came with them and think the Indians will make a raid on him as soon as they learn that the detachment is gone. The Sgt. in charge of the detachment reported to me that he saw Indian signs near the station the day before be left I shall send a detachment thru to Pueblo with first stage which will leave here on 13th inst. and when the stage stations are established I will leave a detachment at Granite Creek of another at one of the stations between Granite Creek to Pueblo. If I am to guard the route from here to Pueblo the distance is 130 miles and the detachment can be spared from Antelope Creek I would like to have them here, and think they would be of more use here and of more where they are. This is a hard country for men and they should be well provided for and not be kept out in detachments "with out an officer" too long a time. If they are expected to be kept under discipline. I will keep them out two or three weeks, and then relieve and bring them in here.

557. Kober, Dr. George M. 2 August 1880.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 1. 3-604.

558. Laine, T. H. Letter to Booth, Governor Newton, 6 July 1874, 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 land claims of the Indians of the Modoc War.

Notes: 393. pacific Division. Letters Received. Box29. 2-160.
Abstract: Letter from Lake, US District Attorney, S.F., to McDowell. Mr. Bidwell at time he entered into the contract to supply army with beef was not member of long. and possibly not even a candidate. Contact when made was valid and cannot be rendered invalid by any event which happened subsequently. Statute applies only to contracts entered into by persons who are at the time members of Congress. Mr. Bidwell is unquestionably bound to fulfill his contract.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento
Abstract: Governor informed by military that Oregon Indian uprising likely to spread to northern California. Indian Chief Old John has an estimated 200-300 warriors and is heading toward Klamath. Same Indians who committed murders on Klamath last August. In two weeks troops have fought Indians three times. Oregon volunteers will follow into California.

561. LaMotte, Henry Didier. 18 March 1850, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: Letter to his father. Telling of his plans to settle town north in Trinidad Bay with help of friends, discussing scouting trip. We will go provided with beads, trinkets, etc., to trade with and conciliate the Indians, and will be armed in case of hostilities. In our party we have one man who
has hunted over almost the whole of North America and understands several Indian languages, so he is quite an acquisition.

562. ———. 28 July 1850, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: Letter to his mother. While out on a hunting trip on the prairie. The Indians set fire to the dry grass, which was about three feet high, and came near to burning us out and burning our blankets, but we fired against it and by that means I saved our things.

In Trinidad Bay. It is strange what cunning means the Indians here make use of to get beads. Last evening they came and stole our boat and hid it. We needed it to take letters to the schooner. After a while up comes the old chief and said he saw some Indians from over the bay come and take the boat. He would bring it back if we would give him two fathoms of beads. He did bring it back.

563. ———. 11 September 1850, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: The letter is addressed to his mother. All the Indians but one family has left the bay and removed to the Elk River.

564. ———. 20 October 1850, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: Letter to Annie. For the last week we have been living on fresh salmon of which the Indians spear great numbers. Every morning they would bring us a fresh one weighing about fifteen pounds. About five in the morning a redskin would come to the cabin with the fish and one of us would go out and give him some little thing and get the fish.

565. ———. Letter to LaMotte, Dan, 29 December 1850, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: The letter is addressed to his brother. Indians have given us no further trouble having all moved from the bay.

566. ———. Letter to LaMotte, Dan, 31 January 1851, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: A letter to the author's brother. Col. Barbour, one of the Indian commissioners, is intending on going to Humboldt to attend to the Indians there as soon as he returns from the Mariposa Mines. He wants Harry (Henry) to go along as an interpreter.

567. LaMotte, Robert Smith. 23 June 1850, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: Letter to his mother. In Trinidad Bay he bought bows and arrows and baskets from the Indians to send home. The baskets were made of very stiff, tough grass and could hold water. There is a remnant of a tribe living near our camp. They settled to be under our protection against a stronger tribe which threatened to exterminate them because the chief of our tribe made some of them restore some stolen property to us. The other evening the chief told us that his enemies intended attacking them and he wanted our help. We patrolled a while and told the chief to send out a party of his young scouts and if trouble arose, to get us. Nothing came about because a vessel entered the harbor that evening and set of fireworks and their cannon, which probably scared the hostile copperheads. For protection we have our proteges the Indians and redskin hating bloodhounds to warn us of any attack.

568. ———. Letter to LaMotte, Dan, 26 July 1850, UC Berkeley - Bancroft Library.
Abstract: Describing the encounter with Indians while making road to Trinity Mines (Big Bar on Trinity River) from Trinidad Bay.

We had visits from the Indians too, and as they have been very troublesome to the miners and others passing through this country I was in daily expectations of difficulty with them but by constant vigilence we kept clear of them. About 12 of them came into camp one night fully armed but by making them some small presents, smoking with them and keeping watch all night we were not annoyed by them. Indeed one warrior for and in consideration of an old shirt, an old black pipe and some tobacco piloted us across one of the most difficult passes of the mountains.
Abstract: The letter is addressed to his father. "There are many Indians about us but all the hostile or warlike ones are at a considerable distance and in mortal terror of the white man. Those around us are peaceful and do little jobs of work and errands, dig clams, etc., for a few beads. They are more over dreadfully afraid of the mountain Indians, and those on the Klamath and Shasta Rivers and keep constant watch for them, but though there is no danger. We keep our arms in readiness. There are now three towns on this bay and several hundred people, nearly as many whites as Indians and one of the former is a fit antagonist for any 4 or 6 of the latter."

Abstract: The letter is addressed to his mother. "I remember once during the month of June some of our party had been robbed and as they went to search some of the Indian "ranches" the inhabitants numbering some twenty-five or thirty saluted them with a flight of arrows as they entered the edge of the thicket where the huts were. As our party was armed, thought they were only six in number, they returned the fire. They killed some six or eight Indians and wounded as many more. Only one of our men got shot, through the leg with an arrow. The squaws would come out during the fight and pick up arrows (which numbered in the 200s). They would hit with the squirrel shot and cause the Indians to leave. One night my dog got shot and I think the arrow was intended for me. I shot at the redskin and might have hit him. We always keep the weapons in good order and in a good place for quick acquisition. The woods always have prowling redskins in them. But those times are past and the Indians have moved off almost entirely from the bay, except for the few that are partially domesticated, doing little jobs for food."

Letters: Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 6 June 1857.
Abstract: Letter from Landman to Jones. Nome Lackee. I report arr. at this Reservation with detachment Co. G, 3d Artillery, on 4th inst. Quarters not sufficient for the detachment and may require repairing to make them comfortable. They consist of three small frame buildings, being badly situated as regards defense. The number of Indians on reservation is 3750, comprised of the following tribes; Nome Lackee, 2400; Doernucka, 350; Yilackias, 300; Yuba City Indians, including Empire Ranch, Parks Bar and Hunkuts, 700; Feather River Indians, 135; They are depended principally upon the agent for subsistence; regular issues of bread, wheat, and meat being made to them. They also eat large quantities of herbs and roots and gather wild oats. They are friendly and are to be perfectly contented and happy and work industriously and willingly. The Agent has at this time six or seven hundred at work building roads and harvesting grain. All labor on the reservation is done by Indians, whites acting as chief overseers and the chiefs are assistants. I most respectfully suggest that on account of the important position of the building, it be applied for, for the use of the troops.

Abstract: Regarding Indian depredations in Butte County.

Letters: Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 6 October 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Abstract: Regarding Indian depredations, stealing cattle, in Long Valley.

Abstract: Letter from Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General to Hon. C.M. Conrad, Secretary of War. February 24, 1852. Express belief that troops are too dispersed over the miles of Texas, New Mexico Territory, etc. to be very efficient either in offensive or defensive operations. Impossible for troops scattered in squads all over the land can prevent the Indians from making inroads into the
country, even in sight of the stations, for at some posts there are scarcely enough men to maintain their positions and defend the public property. If this state of affairs continues discipline as well as knowledge of military tactics may be lost. Recruits will serve an entire enlistment without having been embodied even in a battalion and its drill. Moreover, dispersion requires more staff officers, particularly physicians. The endorsement of the Secretary of War questioned whether it was within the promise of the Surgeon General to make suggestions regarding the dispositions of the troops. He, however, referred the letter to the Comdg. General. General Scott's endorsement noted that the Surgeon General "clearly stepped beyond his circle of duties." Scott said the suggestion was new, but he did order that copies of the letter be sent to the commanders of the 8, 9, 10th Military Departments.

575. Lee, Major R. B. Letter to Smith, Major General Persifor F., 1 February 1850.
Abstract: Letter from Major R.B. Lee to Major General Persifor F. Smith, Pacific Division, U.S. Army, dated San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1850. Acknowledge Smith's communication. Regrets to learn that his order to forward 60,000 rations to Camp Far West to meet provisions returns of officers withholding to draw rations there was founded upon misapprehension of Smith's views on the matter. Was suggested by me as an exped. mutually beneficial to the Goat, and to the officers. The rations can't cost less than the legal communication of 20 cents. There being a large surplus at the General Depot, particularly of flour and pork and damaged condition, and which must be sold upon arrival of the supplies expected in March, doubtless at a heavy loss. I considered the arrangement advisable, particularly as I was led to believe without material inconvenience and cost to the government. I used your name in instruction to Captain Andrews because I felt it would be gratifying to the officers to know that you had taken favorable consideration of their wishes and interests in the matter. As some of the officers have probably availed themselves of the occasion to dispose of their rations. I suggest for your consideration the propriety of permitting the arrangements to continue until the last of this month, by which time they can be notified that the convenience of the service will no longer permit their provisions returns to be met at that post.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Description of attack on emigrants killing three white scouts. Wright's troops come to aid. Siskiyou citizens expected to withdraw state tax payments to defray expenses unless state lends aid.

Notes: RG 98 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received 1849-1853. Box 4. D-9

578. Lincoln, Robert Todd. 25 January 1884.
Abstract: Letter from Secretary of War, transmitting report of auditor of treasury. "... Transmitting report of auditor of treasury upon bill to indemnify state of California for balances paid and remaining due on acct. of indebtedness incurred in Indian wars."

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 26. 2-135. L41

Abstract: Letter from Livergood, 2nd Cavalry, C.V. AAQM to Babbitt, Department of QM, General dated Camp Bidwell, November 11, 1864. Captain Doughty has requested me to ask your permission to build temporary quarters at the camp, as it will be almost impossible to get lumber after wet weather sets in.

Babbitt endorsement states that he is under the impression that Camp is to be abandoned. Drum's endorsement refers matter to Col. Babbitt with the information that no quarters will be built.

Lloyd, James V. Letter to National Archives, 12 October 1944.

Notes: File Number: 101-06.2 U.S. Department of the Interior, Lassen Park

Abstract: Hat Creek Indians - information derived from a local historian - and treaty made at Government Well.


Abstract: The tribes of Indians on the Hoopa Reservation are Hoopas, which tribes have formerly ranged in this valley (Hoopa), Klamath County. And on the adjacent mountains also a small tribe of Eel Rivers, they having ranged on a stream of that name in Humboldt County. Many of the Klamath Indians often visit the reservation but they are not permanent residents there. The reservation Indians number about 800. The Klamaths living on a stream of the name, running through Klamath and Humboldt Counties, number about 2000.

Lynch, Lieutenant Edward. 14 September 1885.

Notes: Letters sent by the quartermaster. September 1884- September 1887. Page 123. 4-428.

Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Lynch, AAQM to Chief Quartermaster, Department of California. I request that sum of $648.50 be placed to my credit for barracks and quarters improvements authorized at this post as follows. Construction of bathrooms and water closets, $498.50 and construction of flagstaff, $150.00. Total of $648.50.

MacKall, Major W. W. Letter to Henley, T. J., 8 August 1856.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:56. 2-276. 54/57.

Abstract: Letter from MacKall, AAG, HQ Department of the Pacific, Benicia. to T.J. Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs. Your two letters, both on August 7 have been received by Major General Wood in answer to one of them he says "the whole detachment has been withdrawn from Nome Lackee because the meets and bounds of that Reserve were not made known to him." And in answer to the 2nd "that the question of sending a detachment to the New reserve, south of Mendocino, will be decided when he is furnished with authenticated evidence of the President's action in the case and the survey of the Reserve and until this is done troops cannot be sent to any newly delared reserve."


Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:58.2-277. 0/74.

Abstract: Letter from MacKall, AAG, HQ Department of the Pacific, Benicia, August 15, 1856 to Judah, Comdg., Fort Jones. Major General Wool directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter 7th inst. to thank you for the information it contains, to approve our conduct and to deire you to pursue the same course and to take no part in hostilities thus brought on by the volunteers until you have his orders.

———. 30 September 1856.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:79. 2-228. 74/79.

Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Comdg. Officer, Fort Jones, HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia.

Major General John E. Wool directs you to furnish a guard, consisting of one subalterrn, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 18 men to protect the party about to engage in the survey of the public lands in the Klamath Lake District.

The officer detailed will ascertain from Mr. Tracy, changed with the survey, the probable time the
guard will be required and provisions be made for transportation and provisions accordingly. The supplies and transportation for the guard will be furnished from your post.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:89. 2-290. 79/148.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall, AAG to Captain Judah, 4th Infantry, Comdg., Fort Jones. HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia.
Major General Wool, finding that you have 199 animals at your post and this being more than can be necessary at that post directs that retaining as many as you think necessary for the wants of your post, the rest to the Quarter master at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. He desires you put them enroute with as little delay as possible. Soldiers will be employed to take charge of the animals under direction of a subaltern.

Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Judah, Fort Jones, Benicia, February 17, 1857. Major General Wool directs that as soon as it can be done, you will send to the chief or chiefs of the Pitt River Indians and demand the murderers of the five men killed in their country. If surrendered, deliver the criminals to the civil authorities. If the chiefs refuse to deliver up the murderers, you will fit out an expedition and chastise those Indians and destroy their huts. During the summer and until the fall, you will keep a detachment at the Pitt River country for the protection of travellers and residents. Except in extraordinary cases, and then with authority of Comdr. of the Department Volunteers will not be recognized; when recognized, they must be regularly mustered into the service of the U.S.

588. 1 June 1857.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall, AAG, HQ Department Pacific, San Francisco to Comdg. Office of the Mendocino and Nome Lackee Indian Reservations. Following are Brig. General Clarke's instructions to office station on the military reservations for Indian purposes in state of California, viz: To afford constant protection to Agents of Indian Department and do all in their power to protect the Indians and prevent difficulty between whites and Indians. As the boundaries of these Reservations are not established, the office must exercise great prudence and remember that where they interfere with the whites, their own judgements must be their guides as on them will fall the responsibility to preserve strict disciplines in their commands, and take all proper means to prevent the soldiers form giving any cause of complaint to the Indian agents or the Indians, to endeavor to impress on the men that they are there for protection of both, and that inquiry or insult to the defenseless Indians or his family is disgraceful to soldiers. Strictest attention must be given to instruction of the men, the guards required to be vigilant and whole detachment prepared to exert all its force at any moment of day or night, They are reminded that hey are surrounded by large numbers of Indians frequently discontented and liable at any moment to resort to arms for redress. The officers will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the reservations, the resources in fish and game and other food for the Indians, their fitness for agriculture and extent of arable land, and amount now cultivated, the system pursued by the Agents, actual number and condition of the Indians, tribes to which they belong, and other useful facts. This information will be communicated in confidential reports made semi-weekly or more frequently if necessary.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letter Sent. 4:199. 2-285. 196/211
Abstract: Letter from MacKall, HQ, Department of the Pacific, SF to Gardiner. Fort Reading.
Brigadier General Clarke desiers you to send the infantry detachment left on the Pitt River back to Fort Jones so soon as its services can be dispensed with.
In meantime this will be your warrant for assuming the command of it.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:212. 2-286. 179/234.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Judah, Fort Jones. HQ, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco.
Brig. General Clarke, Comdg. received your letter on July 11, 1857 enclosing your correspondence
with Captain Gardiner, 1st Dragoon, also the charges against you founded thereon by the latter
officer.
To submit the case to the judgement of a Court seemed at first the necessary means of maintaining
discipline.
But surprised that the harmony of his command should be disturbed by the act of an officer, whose
conduct up to that time had been equally marked by efficiency and by propriety. He was led by that
antecedent conduct to hope that equal good might be effected, by showing wherein you are wrong
and appealing to your better judgement.
If official discourtesy could be justified by initiation, the General, yet finds nothing in the acts of
Captain Gardiner, at stated by yourself, to give the slightest cause of offense.
On reflection, your letter to Captain Gardiner of July 11, 1857 will appear uncalled for by any act
of that officer, and to your calmer judgement it will present itself as disrespectful and injurious to
him, and so impressed, you will surely be prompt to atone to the service, and to a brother officer, as
you were quick to take offense.
He postpone all reply to Captain Gardiner hoping your action will make it unnecessary that your
candor will sufficiently vindicate discipline and leave nothing for Captain Gardiner to regret.

Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Judah, Fort Jones, HQ, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco.
I am directed to inform you that Brig. General Clarke has decided under the circumstances that he
will not order an investigation of charges preferred against you by Captain Gardiner, 1st Dragoon.
Your declaration that no disrespect that officer was intended, permits the General to adopt this
course, but it would have been more in accordance with his views of propriety had you withdrawn
the official letter, on which that officer was in justice to his position obliged to prefer charges.

Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Judah, Comdg. Fort Jones. Brig. General Clarke, Comdg. directs
me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 1 and he replies "the Court of Inquiry asked for
cannot be granted, the facts are before me and not disputed, my judgement is formed. The charge of
'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen' preferred against Captain Judah, would not have
been tried. I disapproved of the conduct of Captain Gardiner at to the nature of the offense. Captain
Judah is as fully relieved from the odium of the charge by my present judgement as if it were given
on the report of a Court of Inquiry. Communicate this to both the officers. I think a further
prosecution of the affair is not demanded by the interests of the service or necessary to the honor of
the officer."

593.  ———. Letter to Judah, Captain, 6 April 1858.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 4:328. 2-293. 292/224.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Judah, 4th Inf., San Francisco. HQ, Department of the Pacific.
General directs we place in your hands memorial from certain citizen, this state and directs that you
proceed as far as Fort Reading with detachment recruits for your co., there halt the detachment and
proceed to localities mentioned as seat of Indian outrages. Make inquiry necessary to ascertain all
the facts. Should you find use of troops against these Indians necessary for their punishment and for
protection of inhabitants, and are satisfied that small force now placed at your command will be
sufficient for the purpose, you will do what may be necessary in either event. Report fully all facts
for information the General. Return enclosed papers. If some other point be found more convenient
than Fort Reading you are at liberty to take it.
594. ———. Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M., 21 April 1858.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Judah, San Francisco, HQ, Department of the Pacific. After report has been submitted to General Clarke, and course you pursued is approved. You will now rejoin your post with your detachment. Your journey from Red Bluff to this city without special orders in this case, on account of urgency of the public service is approved.

595. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 6 September 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: General Clarke notified of Humboldt County disturbances. Sent troops at his disposal to area, will send more troops as soon as available.

596. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 16 October 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: General Clarke says one company landed and another is on its way to Humboldt.

597. ———. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 22 October 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Company at Klamath and Company at Humboldt and one dispatch sent to Hoopa Valley.

598. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., January 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 5:104. 2-309. Page 104.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Flint, Camp Cass, California, HQ, Department of California, SF. I enclosed order for your march to Pitt River and these are the Generals orders. Two wagons have been sent from Benicia to RBs. You will call on messengers. Hines and Layens, Agents for the quartermaster at the latter place for them and use them for the transportation of your co. Should the wagons referred to have passed RBS. Before you receive this,

599. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., 3 June 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 5:68. 2-299. 68/87. Page 68.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Flint, of Red Bluff. HQ, Department of California, SF. Brig. Gen. Clarke directs me to say that should you ascertain that outrages to life or property have been done by any particular Indians, you will take energetic measures to secure them and as before instructed, deliver them up to the civil authority.

600. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., 3 June 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 5:68. 2-298.66/68. Pg. 68.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Flint, of Red Bluff, CA. SF, Department of California. Brig. General Clarke directs you to order Private James Powers of your command, to Benicia Barracks to report to Fort Corley, 6th Inf. TA of General Court Martial by 14th day of present month.

601. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., 3 June 1859.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Flint, 6th Inf., Red Bluff. Your letter May 27 has been submitted to Brig. General Clarke. Your instructions are considered sufficiently full for the present.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 5:73. 2-303. Page 73.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall, AAG, Department of California, SF to John H. Neal, Honey Lake Valley. June 23, 1859. Your letter has been received by Brevet General Clarke. He directs me to inform you that your valley is in his Department.
He has ordered to your protection a Co. Drag. and they will remain as long as their services may be
needed by you or until necessary to remove them for other reasons.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 5:87. 2-305. 6/184. pg. 87.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to McDuffie, Supt. Indian Affairs, SF (sent to Sacramento) furnished
Agent at Nome Lackee. SF, Your letter has been received narrating the escape of the Nevada
Indians and asking for thier arrest.
From Nome Cult Farm pursuit would be useless, but as these Indians are supposed to be making
their way to Nevada it not impossible that they may be intercepted on the Sacramento.
If you will send orders to your Agent at Nome Lackee to take means to ascertain their position and
commincate it to Captain Flint near Red Bluff, he will have received instructions to make the arrest
and retain them to the reservation.

604. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., 23 July 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 5:87. 2-306.68/123. pg.87.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Flint, 6th Inf., Red Bluff, HQ, Department of California. San
Francisco. It has been reported to Brig. General Clarke that party of Nevada Indians have left Nome
Cult Farm and are probably making way back to Nevada. He has notified Supt. Indian Affairs that,
if agent at Nome Lackee would ascertain their position and point out the party, you would make the
arrest, this the General now directs you to do and send them back to Nome Lackee under escort.

605. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., 29 August 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 5:103. 2-308.87/104.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Flint, 6th Inf., Red Bluff. HQ, Department of California. Brig.
General Clarke directs you to hold up Co. in readiness to march to Fort Crook. Orders may be
expeted by every mail.

606. ———. Letter to Flint, Captain F. F., 1 September 1859.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent.5:104. 2-309.p-104.
Abstract: Letter from MacKall to Flint, Camp Cass, California. HQ, Department of California, San
Francisco. I enclosed order for your march to Pitt River and these are the General's orders. Two
wagons have been sent from Benicia to Red Bluff. You will call on messengers Hines and Layens,
Agents for the Quarter Master at the latter place for them and use them for the transportation of
your co. Should the wagons referred to have passed RB's before you receive this, I have the
necessary transportation. Arrived on Pitt River you will find that river crossed at two points, at the
upper by a ferry, at the lower, by a bridge. You will post your company on the River so as to give
protection to both if practable. If not practable to defend both, after consultation with Captain
Adams, 1st Dragoon, Comdg. Fort Crook, give your protection to the most important. You will,
after the selection of your location, put up temporary buildings by exclusive labor of the troops, to
secure their health and comfort during the winter. Tools for this purpose will be procured at Fort
Crook.
The object had in mid by the General in sending you to Pitt River is to give protection to the RBs
and Yreka Road against the Indians. ...far as the General is informed the principal danger lies on the
forty miles of the road from the River westward.
The course prescribe to Captain Adams and yourself is as follows: The Indians upon whom the late
or any future outrages may be fixed must be instantly and severely punished by your joint forces. If
the nature of the country requires Infantry, you will take your command and a detachment from
Crook will hold your post in its absence and the reverse, should all the Dragoon forces be required.
It is not deemed proper to make war in descr. on all the Pitt River Indians, but to make every effort
to discover and punish the guilty tribes. The Dragoon force should be in constant activity upon the
road.
Captain Adams should be fully acquainted with habits and dispositions of the Indians. The General
hopes that by taking counsel together you will be able to hit on best plan of operations.
It will not be necessary for you to build store houses. The vicinity of Fort Crook will enable you to get supplies in small quantities at short intervals.

Abstract: [of his visit to Fort Reading, July 18-21, 1855] Fort Jones established October 16, 1852, as winter quarters for Cos., A and E, 1st Dragoons. Abandoned June 23, 1858, special order no. 102. Department of the Pacific. Garrison, Co.E, 4th Infantry, transferred to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory. The above information on Fort Jones is to be found on a typewritten leaf from the U.S. National Archives, dated November 5, 1941, which is affixed to the California State Library's negatative photostatic copy of Mansfield's Report.
[Also contains one typewritten leaf of information for each fort: Bidwell, Crook, Jones]

Fort Reading established September 1852. Brevet Lt. Col. George Wright in command since September 1852. Mansfield's report says the fort seems an area over northern California and Southern Oregon. 200 miles north-south, east-west, an Indian country of not one but 1000 scattered Indian warriors. Assistant Quartermaster, Captain M.S. Miller. Asst. Surg. P.G.S. TenBroeck. Co. D. Commanded by Lt. Edmund Underwood. Discipline good. Post in unhealthfull location and should be further into Indian Country. Co. D, 3rd artillery, Brevet. Major. F.O. Wyse. 2nd Lt. F.N. Bates. Brevet 2nd Lt., W.N. Dye, Co. D, 4th Infantry. 2-12 mt. howitzers with 200 rounds ammunition. 15000 rounds of small arms ammunition. Dispensary and wardroom too limited for number of men at the post: Troops generally afflicted with intermittent fever. Col. Wright takes quinine when he feels an attack coming on. Speaks of high temp. in summer 107 degrees and overflow of parade ground during winter. Most supplies come in by pack mule from Red Bluff or Colusa according to stage of water in Sacramento River. Quartermaster employs eight civilians: 1 clerk @ $50; 1 forage master $100 and rations; 3 herders, 2 ostlers, 1 storekeeper, each at $75 per month and rations. Quartermaster has on hand $4628.05, kept in safe in quarters. Should be supplied via fort Lane. Post operates ferry over Sacramento river, eight miles northward. It has very properly been offered for sale. Subsistence Department operated by Lt.Underwood. 1853-54, 392 pounds flour, 1 bbl pork, 15 bushels beans, 2 half bbls corn meal and 25 pounds peaches condemned. Good garden. Fine stream (Cow Creek) for bathing. Too ba so much labor hasbeen expended on this post, situated in unhealthy spot which is not well located as to military position for defense against the Indians. Sketch of post attached. Last inspected by Col. McCall in 1852.

Notes: Published as “Unpublished Letters” in Overland Monthly (vol. 15, 2nd serives, no. 87), in February 1890
Abstract: Talks of beautys of California, encourages settlement there. Estimates upper California population at 5,000 Spanish, 20,000 Indians wrong. Population truly approximately 7000 Spaniards, 10,000 domesticated Indians, 700 Americans, 200 Europeans (1,000,000 Indians from 42nd degree to Colorado). Marsh describes Indians. Says they eat grass like cattle. Good fishermen but poor hunters. Easily domesticated, particularly children. Take whipping better than blacks. Indian will punish another Indian for white.

Notes: Letters sent by the Quartermaster. August 1892 - October 90. Page 11. 4-451.
Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. McClure, 4th Cavalry, AAQM to Post Adjut. Fort Bidwell. Following amounts have already been expended during current fiscal year:
Barracks and quarters... $146.30
Hospitals. 6.45
Materials above referred to are now at Amedee awaiting shipment. AAG, Department of California
has been requested by letter, from this office, dated August 31, 1893, to prevent shipment from Amadee of all store destined for this post.

610. ———. 8 September 1893.
Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster. August 1893 to October 1893. Pges 11-12. 4-452.
Abstract: Letter from McClure, AAQM, to Chief QM, Department of California. I submit herewith estimate of labor and materials req. for disinterring and boxing remains of 18 soldiers and 6 family of officers and soldiers at this post.
At present military portions of cemetery is also included in that for civilians. In 1886 when Col. (then Major) A.S. Burt commanded post, a bill, approved by him was presented by the people of Bidwell to Congress asking that they be allowed to use Post Cemetery for interring their dead, the condition being that when the post was abandoned, the people of Bidwell would take care of the military portion of the cemetery. Bill failed to pass before sudden adjournment of Congress and was never again presented. However, cemetery has since been divided into four parts - one for Freemasons, one for SOOF, one for general use of civilians and one for the use of military. All in same enclosure.
It is believed that bodies of military persons buried here will be well taken care of if left as there are groves of civilians among them. Would take as much fence to exclude military portion as to include it.
If it is decided to disinter bodies of military persons I received only bodies of soldiers and member of families of officers and enlisted men be removed and that unknown and civilians be left behind.
Would be less trouble to invite proposals for remains to be delivered, boxed to freight contracts than to have boxes made by the Government.

611. ———. Letter to Long, A. H., 6 October 1893.
Notes: Letter sent by the Quartermaster August 1893 - October 1893. Page 23. 4-453.
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. McClure, AAQM, to Long, Cedowille. Your offer accepted to sell [aution] the property here at rate of $20 first day and $10 per day for each succeeding day. I may not be able to pay you until after my arrival in San Francisco about October 24. Please let me know if these terms acceptable.

612. ———. 19 October 1893.
Notes: Letter sent by the Quartermaster. August 1893- October 1893. Page 28. 4-454.
Abstract: Letter from 2nd Lt. McClure, AAGM to U.S. Assistant Treasurer, SF. Enclosed herein dup. B. of L covering shipment of $1200.00 public funds turned over this day to Wells Fargo and Co. Express agent this place for transportation to your address.
Please forward usual certification to deposit to me at San Francisco.

613. Letter to McClurg, John, 21 October 1885.
Notes: Letter sent by Quartermaster. September 1884- September 1887. Pages 148-149. 4-439.
Abstract: Letter from AAQM, Fort Bidwell, to Mr. John McClurg, Fort Bidwell, California. Your bid for carpenter work post hospital for $220.00 has been accepted. Work to be done is as follows: Constructing "L" to main building, two rooms, porch outside same, shingling kitched and portion of rear shed, facing unfinished portion of reaer shed with rustic, laying new floor in kitchen, fence work, etc. post holes to be dug by labor of troops, including labor of digging required for setting frame of "L."

614. McDonald, Walter. Letter to Low, Governor Frederick, 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Recommendations for head personnel for expedition against the Klamath and Trinity Indians.

615. ———. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 11 May 1856, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
Abstract: Gentlemen from North State writes of house burning in Smith River Valley of activities of Gilman, Gen. Wool, and others in coping with citizens upset over the threat of Indian attack. Waiting for troops.


617. McDowell, Major General Irwin. Letter to Lake, Delos, 10 June 1865.
Abstract: Letter from McDowell to Hon. Lake, U.S. District Attorney, San Francisco. I enclosed herewith the names of persons arrested for disloyal practices now in military confinement within your judicial district.
The present state of the country now happily admits of these cases being disposed of by the civil instead of the military authority and they are therefore presented to you for such action as the Grand Jury or his Honor the U.S. District Judge may take thereon.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 1. 3-622.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor, 1st Cavalry, Comdg., to Sherburne, AAG, Department of California. Enclosed herewith Special Requisition for thirty horses for Co. A, 1st Cavalry. 98 men belong to company, 75 present and 23 absent and only 49 horses. Can get enough serviceable horses from Quartermaster at post to increase number to about sixty.
I think that if QM was authorized to purchase horses and to offer a certain sum, say about $100 in coin, good serviceable ones could be obtained this vicinity. If this plan is adopted I respectfully request that I be one of the officers detailed to inspect them before they are accepted.
Endorsement: Brevet Brig. Gen. C.G. Sawtelle, QM, Department of California, San Francisco, November 22, 1869. Respectfully forward Department HQ with rec. that authorization be given for Post QM, Camp Bidwell to turn over to Captain McGregor such horses as are on hand at that post and to advertise for sufficient number of horses to fill up Co. A, 1st Cavalry, horses to be delivered at post and inspected by Board of three officers, Company Commander, and Post QM to the members of the Board.
Endorsement by John P. Sherburne, AAG, Department California November 23, 1869. Respectfully returned to General Sawtelle, Chief QM, Department of California Horses no required during winter at Camp Bidwell and it prob. the post will be broken up upon spring.
Endorsement, Brig. Gen. Sawtelle, Chief QM, Department of California, to Captain McGregor, SF, November 24, 1869. Respectfully ret. to Captain McGregor, whose attention is invited to above endorsement.

619. McGregor, Captain Thomas A. 31 March 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #8. 3-128.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor to AAG, Department of California. In obed. to General Order No. 12, Ser. of 1869, HQ., Department of California, I have honor to make following report of Inspection of Subsistence Supplies and of Storehouse of this post. Stores longest on hand are issued first. Enlisted men are allowed to purchase liberally of Articles furnished for sale. Balance on hand is found to be correct. The Commissary is well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, being built on elevated ground and perfectly dry. Separate room inside storehouse is used for storage of articles for sale to Officers and troops. Barrells and buckets filled with water are kept in storehouse in case of fire.
Storekeeper sleeps in the building and a sentinel is posted over it during the night.
620. ———. 27 April 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4:#14. 3-130.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor to Post Adjunct, Camp Warner, Oregon. Camp Bidwell. April 27, 1871. I call your attention to fact that two teams and two enlisted men from your post arrived here this morning and have nothing to show for what purpose they are here on whether they have been furnished forage or rations for the trip. Such cases having frequently occurred and respectfully request that hereafter when detached parties arrive here, I be furnished the above information.

621. ———. 30 April 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 4: #20. 3-132.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor to AAG, Department of California. In accordance with General Order No. 53, series of 1869, from Hqs., Department of Cal., I have honor to report that Drills in the Manual of Signals were had on Wednesday of each week during the month.

622. ———. 21 October 1875.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6 unn. 3-289.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor, Comdg., to AAG, Department of California. Respectfully request that GO, No. 1, current series, from Department Hqs. be so far modified as regards this post so that I be permitted to change to hours for drill to suit elements and duties to be performed. The number of hours drill each week being the same, I find it impossible to take care of horses properly, give the men time to get their breakfast, and have drill at 7 A.M. Besides the drill, schools have been established in both companies for instruction and recitation in tactics and Army regulations.

623. ———. 17 December 1876.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 7unn. 3-302.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor to AAG, Military Division and Department of California. On 13 inst. four recruits for CO A, 1st Cavalry arrived this post from Presidio, S.F. Order shows that they left S.F. on 6th Conseq. were eight days enroute and as their rations were committed for three days their detention on the road caused them to incur considerable expenses. In order to avoid detention of men while enroute to this post, I would suggest that instructions be issued that the men leave San Francisco Tuesday morning, when they can connect with stage at Reno, reaching Susanville Wednesday night and connecting with stage for Bidwell. Thursday morning, reaching the latter Saturday, thus making the trip in five days, the shortest possible time. Stage leaves Reno for Susanville daily, Sundays excepted. Stages for Bidwell only leaves Susanville on Monday and Thursday. To arrive here on a Wednesday it is necessary to leave San Francisco on a Friday morning, which makes trip occupy six days, as passengers have to lay over at Susanville on Sunday. Rations for men ordered here should be commuted for at least eight days, as it costs them between Reno and Bidwell $1.50 per day coin.

624. ———. 1 January 1877.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 7 unn. 3-308.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor to AAG, Military Division Pacific and Department of California. Report that during the last month there has been one target practice each week at this post. On account of inclementy of season no other drills or exercise were practicable.

625. McGregor, Mr. 18 November 1875.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 6. 3-293.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor to AAG, Department of California. In reply to your communication of 8th inst., desiring to know if either boards or old canvas cannot be put up so as to divide quarters occupied by Co. G, 12 Inf., into two rooms, so as one of them can be warmed by the authorized allowance of fuel, I beg to state it very simple to divide quarters into two rooms provided we had the material that there is neither old canvas or baords at post. Requisition for 15,000 feet of lumber for use of posts for year ending June 30, 1876, was approved at Department Headquarters September 7, 1875, "purchase to be made when funds are available" if
this money or any part was available Department Headquarters need not be troubled with any such small matters as the above. The expense of the partition would be about $7.00.

626. ———. 9 August 1877.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 7. 3-315.
Abstract: Letter from McGregor to AAG, M.D.P. and Department of California. In accordance with communication from your office, 1st inst., I make following report regarding changes, scouts, manners in which quartered, etc. of troops at this post during past fiscal year. Garrisoned during year by Co. A, 1st Cavalry and G, 12th Infantry. No permanent changes have taken place. Captain John M. Norvell, 12th Infantry and ten men were absent scouting easterly direction from May 5 to May 15. Lieutenant F. A. Edwards, 1st Cavalry, with ten men scouted June 10-20th. Northeasterly direction. Nothing unusual observed on either scout. Lieutenants Max Wesendorff and Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cavalry, with 55 men Co. A, 1st Cavalry. Left post June 30, 1877 for TDY at Camp Harvey, Oregon. They are still absent. Condition of troops past year excellent. They have been regularly drilled daily during good weather and instructed in military duties. Their efficiency and discipline good. Troops quartered in two substantial frame buildings erected in 1875, 134' and 26', elevated on stone foundations, built on plan furnished from Quartermaster General office, well ventilated and comfortable. Single iron bunks. Officer quarters are two double frame buildings, 46' by 28' built on quartermaster General plan. Are very comfortable in excellent condition. Troops enjoyed good health during year. With exception of fresh beef, flour, forage and fuel the post supplied from San Francisco by C.P.R.R. to Reno and from there by contractors wagons. Present contract Reno to post in $2.4 per cwt. Supplies furnished generally good quality. Beef, flour, grain, hay, and wood furnished by contract. Prior to July 1, 1877. Beef $5.70; flour, $6.60; Barley, $2.50; oats, $2.60 per cwt.; Hay, $11.00 per ton; wold, $6. a cord; Since July 1, 1877, beef, $4.47; flour, $3.20; barley, $1.29; oats, $1.70 per cwt.; Hay $8.00 per ton; wood, $3.98 per cord. Troops have good gardens and are at all time supplied with vegetables. With exception of furnishing new guard house last summer and erection of bath houses and sinks for the command no improvements have been made at post past year.

Abstract: Letter from McKee to Hitchcock. Enclosed copy of letter from him to Governor of California requesting that small garrisons be established on Trinity and Klamath River. Describes outrage committed by white men upon the generally harmless and inoffensive Indian on Humboldt Bay, Eel River, and on the Klamath. There offensive will continue to occur until the strong arm of the Government is interposed.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 24. 2-107. 1-10.
Abstract: Letter from McKee, Clerk, Office of Indian Affairs, Northern District of California to Drum. Acknowledges receipt of your letter of 11th inst., encl. Col. Whipple's to you with reference to Indian affairs, on which I have sent copies to Mr. Hanson, who has gone to Round Valley reservation. Also Captain Starr's letter and resolutions of the mass meeting at Pence's Ranch. Have sent copy of the letter and return original as per request. Mr. Hanson was at the meeting when the Resolutions were passed and therefore knows all about them, He is making arrangements to have the Indians moved and that as soon as possible.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4-122.
Abstract: Letter from McKeever, AAG, Department of California, to Co., Fort Bidwell. Following amounts for barracks and quarters repair and improvement at year past for current fiscal year have been authorized by the Secretary of War:
For repairs... $850.00
For construction:
Quartermaster Sergeant's quarters... $692.40
Cavalry Stables... $3000.00
Directs that you report what repairs should be made, in order of their necessity, with amount authorized for repair.

Abstract: Letter from McMillan, member of assembly for Trinity County to Hitchcock. Has been resident of Trinity Co. for some 20 months. Seldom has a week passed without a murder by Indians. Has been unsafe to travel alone five miles from a settlement. Has been advised of murders in the Eel River Valley. Suggests a company of troops, port stationed on the Trinity and part on Humboldt Bay will prevent further depredations and afford protection to the citizens.

Notes: CSUC copy of this letter was made from a copy in Col. L.A. Darrington's Files, Box #6, Folder marked "Hoopa," Western Branch, National Archives, San Bruno, California
Abstract: Letter addressed to "All Hoopa and Klamath Indians." Regarding the Indians gambling at their games.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Petitions the governor for 100 arms and 100 rounds of ammunition for their protection from Indians, and authority to organize a company of volunteers.

633. Miller, Captain Morris S. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 29 June 1854.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-123. M-19.
Abstract: Letter from Miller, AQM, to Townsend, AAG, Department of the Pacific. Fort Reading, June 29, 1854. Has been informed that Major Donaldson, AQM, was ordered to relieve him. Asks if it is to be.

634. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 19 August 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Miller to Wright. Relative to furnishing Indian sub-agent with a mule. Miller says that under regulations he prevented from furnishing any article of QM stores to any branch of the staff of the army except they may requisition for it in advance and pay for it on delivery. Lately he has been required to call upon the Subs. Department here to refund the money value of hay originally issued to the ACS to feed the public's cattle. Lt. Beckwith paid for articles issued to him from the Pacific Railroad approp. However, the Indian Department expects to receive gratuitously each articles as it may need from the QM. He could, if ordered to supply the sub-agent gratis, do so under protest. Then the officer ordering him to supply gratit. would be liable. Wright's endors. says that Captain Miller is correct in his position. Although he will order Captain Miller to supply the agent, he does their under inst. from Gen. Wool. Wright submits the subject to further consideration of the General. The sub-agent has not yet officially requested the mule.

Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-263. M-89.
Abstract: Letter from M. Milleson to General Clarke, Marysville, December 1, 1857. Encloses petition from Honey Lake Valley requesting assistance. Also encloses copy of Plumas Argus, in which citizens of Honey Lake Valley are listed as delinquent tax payers. To me this is evidence that they should be protected by the state which taxes them. P.S. I will be receiving news from above place continually, and shall convey to you any news of importance. Enclose petition adressed to General Clarke. We are greatly in need of protection to be obtained by pressure of "a quantity of soldiers, our request in only temporary. The Washo Indians are led by band of desperate white men
eight or ten of the grandest villains that our state contains." They are preparing to renew
hostilities. During present autumn they have supplied Indians with 75 guns and a great many pistols
and nearly 9500 worth of ammunition, primarily from Sacramento City, Marysville, and LaPorter,
all of which the Washo's have in their possession. They are making unmistakable signs to use them,
probably at a time when snow will preclude our getting army assistance from the adjacent valley of
the interior.
It can be conjectured whether the Pah-Utes are for or against us. Prevailing thought is that they
would not be with us in open war with the Washos. Though the two are averse to each other now,
there is no room for doubt that they would form an alliance rather than see us victorious in a
conflict with either of them. They realize that a white victory over one would be followed by attack
upon the other. They are now more or less together and eating in arms and ammunition. The
Pah-Utes are very inquisitive about the arms possessed by the whites. They are acting as spies for
teh Washos, that is the conviction of most whites. A Washo killed in our late encounter had on his
person four pounds of buckshot, many percussion caps, and many charges of powder. That kind of
bullet had never been observed before.
The Pitt River Indians to the north, having been chastised from time to time by Fort Crook are
pressed toward our valley. The Pitt River Indians have already committed several depredations
against our stock. If they on the north, the Washos on the south, the Pah-Utes on the east, and the
cowardly but treacherous Diggers on the West be disposed to avenge the death of their companions,
we could not hold off a simultaneous attack made during the coming winter, especially since we
must protect our women and children. We have lands to improve, families to maintain, an endless
succession of jobs to perform. We also need goods from the lower cities, all of which must be done.
We really do not have time to fight Indians or pursue them in retreat, for they would be retreating
while we were organizing pursuit.
We take great pleasure in the satisfactory information received by our deputation who visited you in
San Francisco short time ago, we know you are anxious to render us all possible assistance. We
realize that there is a scarcity of troops. We know that there is not a satisfactory knowledge
available concerning mountain trails, and we are mindful of the great distance we are from San
Francisco.
Winter is fast approaching. Our only hope for assistance is that of the division of the troops at Fort
Crook, from which there is a good wagon road to Honey Lake Valley. It can be traveled any time a
storm is not raging and for a short time after. We proposed that 25 of the 50 troops at Fort Crook
be sent here. Distance is 70 miles, which can be covered in three days, and suitable winter weather
can be selected for the journey. Abundance of all kinds of provisions here except flour, which can
readily be obtained from Indian Valley. Supplies for soldiers can more easily be obtained here than
Fort Crook. As soon as you say that soldiers will be sent we shall erect such a fortification for them
as may be deemed necessary. Our houses will be open to the troops until they are substantially
quartered. Abundant supply of hay here and extensive pasturage carrying. 10,000 cattle and horses.
At present we are reduced in number because of Indian troubles, but we have 60 men, 25 women
and nearly 50 children. Women and children must be protected in case of war. When they will be an
encumbrance. From what we have been able to learn with regard to Fort Crook we are led to
conclude that there cannot be near the necessity that all remain there during the present winter. If
you could see this beautiful valley - as large as R.I. and with a healthy climate. It commands the
eastern frontier of the state. You would readily agree to send troops. This valley also extends into
Western Utah Territory. Moreover, 2/3 of the overland migration passes thru this valley. Many
emigrants would remain here to cultivate the soil were there no Indians menace, such as they
experienced on their overland journey. At present they pass on to the lower valleys, where these are
already too many people to thrive. Signed by Issac Roop of Honey Lake Valley, M. Milleson of
Indian Valley, Johnathan Williams, Peter Lassen, and about 110 other men. E.T. Hogan, Co.
Judge, John Harbison, Country Clerk, P.J. Barnett, District Attorney and to other citizens of
Quincy, county seat "...are of opinion that there is great necessity of a military post at Honey Lake
Valley.
636. Letter to Miss Tabor, 21 July 1906, California Historical Society Library.
   Abstract: Long discussion of the Indian girl Maggie, her education and Chico Normal School, her
   faith and activities. Also the baptism of an Indian girl and the Indian band at Rancho Creek.

   Notes: File number 101-06.2 U.S. Department of the Interior, Lassen Park. Letter to Steiger,
   President of Shasta Historical Society, Bella Vista, California.
   Abstract: Treaty with the Hat Creek Indians with a statement from National Archives. No copy in
   their files but reference to it in letter of July 6, 1850 from second Agent Adam Johnson to an
   agreement made by Major General Thomas J. Green.

   Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall,

   Semi-Monthly Report. Different bands of Indians "are perfectly quiet." Have so little friendship for
   each other that there is no danger of their organizing against the whites. Their different language
   and petty jealousies ensure this, more apt to attack each other than whites, whom they fear. Besides,
   they know that they will suffer if they trouble the whites. Light took place 29th ultimo between the
   Wy-Lackee and the Yubas, fought with arrows and stones. None seriously injured. Two white
   employees entered fight on side of Wy-Lackee firing upon their opponents but doing no damage.
   Created considerable excitement among the different bands, but soon quieted down. I heard the
   firing, but did not suspect anything was amiss, as the employees are constantly firing in the
   neighborhood and a portion of the Indians have guns which they are allowed to use. By time I
   learned of the trouble it was over. The agent was absent. I thought it best to pass it over. The lower
   class of employees should be changed once again, lest they form ties with one tribe or another,
   which will cause them to do injustice to the remainder. After they have been sent away they should
   never be allowed to return. Doubts whether the agents heard of the fight. There is about to be a
   change in agents, which I hope will cause a complete change. "I find that many of my men are
   drunkards, who are more apt to create trouble than to prevent it. A guard house is needed here very
   much."

   to state actual number of Indians, but as near as can be found out there are about 1800, more than
   half of whom are children. In immediate vicinity about 1,000 or 1,100. Remainder are off at
   distance of five or six miles. Some 42 of Yuba tribe were taken to Nome Cult Reservation, which is
   about 65 miles from have on road to Mendocino. They seemed perfectly satisfied at leaving.
   Although the place is exceedingly disagreeable it is said that the Yuba Tribe is the least harmless of
   the tribes here and when they are gone, if they do go, there will be no cause for the most timid to
   fear danger.
   Agents of Indian Department seem anxious to get off all that will go to Nome Cult, because there
   they will have less opportunity for running off than here.
   Indians seem contented. Are furnished flour and bread by the Department and when they work they
   have meat in addition. The Department does not always have work for them. The Indians pick
   berries and gather seeds and prepare them for use. Climate here seems to be good. The men of the
   Detachment are in good health and give me but little trouble.

641. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 August 1857.
exceed 1,000. Many are in mountains and will be absent until the winter sets in. All those considered "not harmless" have run away or been taken away. These Indians, the Yubas, has lived a long time among the whites on the Antelope Ranch, Yuba Co. so far as I can learn, they lived comfortably. Had firearms for hunting and conducted themselves peacefully towards whites when brought here they found things different from what they expected. Many ran away, some succeeded. Others were brought back and taken to Nome Cult. The last were taken there 21st ultimo.

Detachment healthy since arrival, yet from great changes in temperature I judge it would not be healthy as perm. location.

Indians suffer great deal from lung complaints are subject to great changes in temp. in 24 hours: four his about 60 degrees. During day in sun temp goes as high as 130 degrees upward. Towards morning 65-70 degrees. New agent has arrived, M. Geiger, who seems interested in welfare and happiness of the Indians under this guardians hip. I do not doubt that things will go well and smoothly under him.

Water in vicinity has all dried up and now we have to resort to water from wells. That water is not very good. Not many vegetables will be grown here due to scarcity of water. Indians cut weeds, of which there is an abundance. Also called roots, elderberries, harvest wheat, and oats, flour, which with a little meat, at times, constitute their diet.

Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. I do not know amount of wheat grown on the reservation this past year, but all seem confident will be sufficient to feed Indians here and at Nome Cult, after taking out sufficient for seed. About 1,000 acres under cultivation this year. Cannot say how much arable land here, as boundaries not yet fixed. Mostly wheat, but some corn, onions, and tomatoes. No potatoes - vegetable do not thrive here, because of scarcity of water. To produce them, extensive irrigation would be necessary. Nome Cult Farm a dependency of this Reservation, some 50-60 distant. After a year the farm has produced only some corn and some vegetables. Provisions are taken from here on pack mules over the mountains. About 1,500 Indians there, Nome Cults, Nevadas, Yubas. Persons employed there say it is very fertile valley, far more so than this. The products of the place do not prove the tenth of what they say. They have an interest in keeping the farm up, for if all the Indians were brought here or to Mendocino many of them would be turned out of employment. I expect to visit the farm in about a month.

The Indians are now treated with the utmost kindness by the new agent and his employees. They work well and willingly. Whenever any extra work is to be done the agent gives those employed a shirt, a handkerchief or a pair of pantaloons, of which articles, when new, they are very fond, and to obtain which they will perform a great deal of labor.

Younger women clad very much like white women and are very lazy. But they make their own clothes. A white woman is employed to teach them to sew. Old women clad as were custom and it is impossible to change some of them. They work just as hard now as when they had to support. Their cabins are well stored with wheat for winter. Thus they need not do as the Department supplies all necessaries.

Mortality was so great among the Wy-Lackee, or Trinity Indians that the agent had them removed to the farm on Thom's Creek, about six miles from here. It is supposed that they were accustomed to abundance of water when they lived on the Trinity. Here in summer there is scarcely any. It is supposed the change was so great that they sickened and died. Surely they are now better off than here. Mortality among the Indians necessarily much greater than among same number of whites. No flow to keep them when sick. Physician gives them medicines, but some still believe in Indian doctors and have no confidence in the white physician. If there were a hospital tended by a white man and women assisted by Indian boys and girls great deal could be done to arrest disease now carrying them off. Three cases of ague and fever in the detachment since my last report.

643. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 September 1857.
Notes: RG. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-256. M-54.
of wheat gathered and started on the Reservation this year. In addition, Indians have great quantities in their cabings, which was gathered by the old women. Ample supply for winter. While water in the creeks mill kept busy grinding wheat for Indians and making flow for employees. Agent has contract with miller near Tehama to each one bushel wheat furnished by Indian department. This arrangement makes it possible to supply flour to the Indians when there is not sufficient water in creek to turn the mill.

Indians from Yuba County not satisfied. Some run away. Some caught and returned. Others escape to their old homes. Reason not far to seek. In neighborhood of Oroville on Feather River they worked for farmers or in the mines. Got money and found its uses. Also had abundance of fish and other things not available here. At this time they are furnished flour and clothes. If they want more to eat, they must go out and hunt for it as they did years ago. Lack of water in creeks deprives them of necessary recreation. Some work hard and live. Others keep out of the war and they live too.

Morgan thinks it would be better to pay them for their labor in money, for they have learned its value. If the reservation were suitably located there would be a surplus of grain and hay which could be sold. Thou the Indians could be paid. About 800 Indians on reservation at present. Sickness in every rancheria and in every cabin. Sickness among whites too, including the physician. Farmers are leaving the area for more healthful climate. Detachment suffers great deal from chills and fevers. Reservation now being surveyed. In June I requested rifles, ammo, six Colt revolvers. None has arrived. I regard the requisition reasonable and needed.

644. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 8 September 1857.
Notes: RG. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-257. M-60.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall, Nome Lackee. James Berry, deserter from Co. D, 3rd Artillery, was apprehended and brought to this station this day. Usual reward will be paid when I receive the prisoner's description. Have two deserters now at this place, in charge of the guard.

Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. On 16th inst. foreman of reservation ret. from Oroville with 150 Yubas. Some had been on the reservation but had run away. Others never had been here before. I do not know that they came unwillingly. It was necessary to employ wagons for them and to hire 12 or more white men. To bring them here. This may have been necessary to keep off the worthless whites who are always found in some way connected with Indians when in neighborhood of our center and towns. Many Indians now in mountains gathering acorns for winter. The Wy-Lackee (Trinity) Indians are dying just as fast as they aid here now that they are at the farm by Thom's Creek. Of the 22 men I have now, 14 have been sick. At present two are sick with intermittent fever. Have two deserters here, both from Ft. Jones. The constitution of one is broken from sickness. The other is a drunkard Elijah R. Moore, Co. D, 4th Inf., deserted last June. James Barry, Co. D, 3rd Art., deserted May or June, 1856. Barry - apperance of a drunkard.

Abstract: Letters from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. Nothing new. Some Indians have run away. Some have been caught and brought back. I do not think the Indians last brought here are contented tho they receive more care than a month since. I presume that as the weather gets cooler, the fever will entirely disappear. Present agent is evidence anxious for the welfare of the Indians under his charge.

647. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 15 October 1857.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. Col. Henley, Supt. Indian Affairs, and Geiger have gone to inspect the Nome Cult branch of the reservation. I should have gone too if a combination of circumstances had not prevented me from going. I have heard that Nome Cult is about as easy of access from Mendocino as from here. It is situated in a valley
surrounded by almost impassable mountains. During four months of the year it is shut off from the rest of the world, the valley being filled and the mountains covered in many feet of snow. Visited by hunters and herdsmen. Nome Cult Indians mostly wild, the civilized Indians being mostly taken from this place. Here they have just begun to sow wheat, the Indians performing greater part of the work. Indians not working are supposed to be out gathering acorns, which they dry, hull, pound, and form into bread. Working Indians receive a kind of flour called "shorts" which they make into bread. If any Indians fail short of gathered food during winter, they are issued wheat or flour from the storehouse.

Working hands are mostly from the Nome Lackee tribe. They labor well and cheerfully. They dig, plough, bake, cook, reap, drive teams and do almost everything a white laborer can do and nearly as well. When treated properly they give no trouble.

If white men beat them, shoot them down as they do wild beasts, we must not wonder why an occasional white is killed by Indians in the mountains. It is to be deplored that the innocent suffer for the guilty. This place now becoming less unhealthy than it has been. Still, some members of my command are sick.

Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. All quiet. Plowing has begun, consider quantity of wheat in the ground. States that he is in error concerning his statement in his last report that Nome Cult was equidistant from both Nome Lackee and Mendocino reservation. Trail between Nome Cult to Mendocino transect rugged mountains, making elapsed time by pack mule to Mendocino from Nome Cult about a week's duration, whereas that from Nome Lackee to the latter can be covered in two days. But little sickness among the Indians.

Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Number of Indian on this reservation unknown, but the agent will soon take steps to count them. The Wy-Lackees or Trinity Indians now very few in number, great many having died during the summer and autumn. In the mountains where they formerly lived they had plenty of water, but here in summer there is none. Want of water to my mind is insuperable objection to any such place for an Indian reservation. With all deference I say to the California Indians water is food, medicine, and health, while absence of it is death. A great deal written or spoken about this reservation is untrue. About 8,000 bushels of wheat raised here past year, but I see it stated in the papers that the wheat crop consisted of 30-40 thousand bushels. Present position of quarters for troops had here, we should have the location where buildings of the reservation stand in front and rear of us is a creek which is dry in the summer. About 100 yards, distant from us are hills covered by the Indian rancherias. If there is any need for troops here, our quarters are badly situated. The buildings of the reservation are in front of ours and situated on a hill. The officer (which would answer for soldiers quarters) and storeroom are surrounded by high adobe walls 18" thick. Agent willing to give up these buildings after he has built others up for himself. I suppose the Indian Department would give them up if the Quartermaster Department paid them for the expense of erecting new ones. This expense would be small, as the greater part of the labor would be performed by Indians.

650. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 December 1857.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. About 800 acres of wheat have been sown. Abundance of rain and present fine weather makes almost certain that next years crop will exceed those at the post. Indians are quiet and all goes well.

Notes: Rg. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 12. 1-265. M-91.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-Monthly report. Very heavy rains have precluded the accomplishing of much useful work. Trail to Nome Cult closed by snow a will
probably remain closed until next spring. About 800 Indians on this reservation. Indians nearly all housed for the winter. Health of my command good.

652. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 January 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Farm work going on well at reservation. Wheat is the principal and almost only grain sown. About 100 acres has been sown, with barley for feed for the animals. About 30 acres rye being tried as experiment. Some potatoes have been planted, but hitherto that vegetable has not thrived here. Almost every variety of vegetables is or will be tried here this year. Everything goes on well. Indians are quiet as usually and seem to be tolerably healthy. Health of my detachment good, with exception one man afflicted with intermittent fever almost constantly since his arrival at the station. Almost every man in the command has suffered more or less from this fever. Indians are about as comfortable, I suppose, as they ever were. From appearances they have made no improvement in mode of building their houses, nor would it be easy to make much improvements in manner of arranging the materials which they have. But they do not seem to wish for better, but seem very well satisfied to live as their fathers did. When the agent considers as Indian in need of a blanket he issues him one; they seem to be pretty well supplied. Some have furs. Others seem as insensible to the cold of winter as they did to the intense heat of summer. They have fires, some, in their lodges, and others outside in dry weather. Wood is carried in huge baskets from the neighboring woods by the old women who are never idle. They are all well supplied with wild food, and when they need more it is furnished from the reservation storehouse. None are allowed to be in want of food when their necessities are known. And they all know how to ask.

653. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 4 January 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. One member of my detachment has been sick almost constantly since arrival here. Physician thinks only way to effect cure is to place him where he will have to comply with directions of his physician. Here it is impossible to do this as I have no hospital. The man is the baker of the detachment. He cannot work. I wish to have a man in his place.
Another member of the detachment had his arm amputated above wrist. He is of no use here. I am waiting until the wound is thoroughly healed before recommending his discharge. I would like to have a man in his place who is good teamster. I have had a prisoner here awaiting trial since August 28. About 1/2 the time he seems sick. He seems nearly worn out. This is poor place for sick or sickly person.
Request authority to take prisoner and the sick man to Benicia and bring back a baker, a teamsters, and a man to take the place of him who is about to be discharged for disability. I do not think my temporary absence will have any bad effect.

Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. All goes on quietly at this place. Sowing of grain is completed for this year. About 1,000 acres sown to wheat. Amount of other small grain and reported previously.

655. ———. Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 February 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. All is quiet and prosperous. Still more sickness here. This it is which has prevented me, until now, from complying with Special Orders No. 4, current series, HQ of the Department. Good feeling exists between men of my command and the employees of the Indian Department. I am indebted to Mr. Geiger, Agent, for many kindnesses and courtesies have made my position far more agreeable than I expected it would be.
Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 March 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. Being absent on 15th Ult. I was unable to make usual semi-monthly report. Since my last report nothing of importance has occurred. High waters which have done so much injury along the Sacramento have produced no bad result here. All seems prosperous. The number of Indians, excluding those at Nome Cult on this reservation does not exceed 700. They seem to have abundance of Indian food. Location of this one is bad when viewed in sanitary light for this reason I would respectfully receive that troops here be changed once a year. Heat in summer at Fort Yuma and Miller may be greater but I believe it generally acknowledge that in no part of California it is so unhealthy as in Sacramento Valley and in no part of the valley have I heard of intermittent fever being so prevalent as in my vicinity. Many of my men have had the fever and if here next summer will have it again, at well as those who were so fortunate to escape. Some Indians constantly sick, and if they died as fast as the white man came amongst them as they have in the nine months and been here, they must at one time have been very numerous or the race would have been by this time extinct. Things being as I have stated, I have made the above rec. attending physician coincides with me in my ...

Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 15 March 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-Monthly report. Boundaries of the reservation are fixed. They include 25,000 acres of land, part adap. to agriculture, part land to grazing. A small portion is worthless. Amount of arable land does not exceed 4,000 acres. Part of this is in such small patches that it would not be very profitable to cultivate. It is used for growing hay. Amount of land under cultivation at present is about 1,500 acres, chiefly sown with wheat. Indians eat almost everything they can get: clover, roots, worms, snakes, other things more disgusting. In fact, except that they are not cannibals. In fact, I know of scarcely any thing which are of the animal species considder food that they will not eat.

At commencement of fishing season they visited Sacramento River and caught fish, bad when best, which they brought here in a putrid state, and eat with relish. They are very fond of animal food and as, except during harvest, they get none from the Indian Department. They make every effort to supply themselves. They make traps of twine with which they catch rabbits or hares, sometimes in great numbers. This is their largest game. The Agent cannot furnish them meat, as the appropriation does not allow it. All that can be done for them is, or will be, done in due time. My remarks do not apply to Nome Cult Farm, as of their management I know nothing except what I hear, and the information is not reliable.

With a detachment of 21 men not much instruction can be given. The labor my men have to perform is greater than in many posts garrisoned by full company. They need quite as much wood, which they have to cut and haul. The guard detail is just as large and the sick list very often longer. They must be a cook, baker, teamster, and express rider. When these are all taken out there are very few left for drill. Notwithstanding all of this, my men are in good discipline, which is, probably, owing more to the instruction they had previously received than to anything which I have done.

Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 31 March 1858.
Abstract: Letters from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Applies to be relieved of duty at this place. If I had not expected to be relieved at end of this quarter, I should have applied before. I was detachment for my Company K in May last, after I had been with it about two weeks and sent to this place command of a detachment of another company. When I was sent here there was no officer of the company B to send with detachment, but Lt. Ihrie and he shortly went away on leave of absence. Since that time two subalterns face joined the company from detachment service and LT. Ihrie has returned from leave of absence, so that there are three subalterns with portion of that co., while there is but one with company to which I belong.

I believe it is a harsh to be stationed here as I am, and very fortunate to be stationed at Benicia. I agree with those who think so. If good of service required my further detention here I should very much regret it, but still incomplainingly remain, and if it does not I requested to be relieved.
Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 1 April 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. Since last report nothing has happened which I consider worth reporting. In addition to reasons previously given for relieving this detachment at end of June, I will state that seven of my men will be discharged between July 1 - December 31 next, because of expiration of term of service. My position, at best, is a disagreeable one, and I wish very much to be relieved.

Letter to MacKall, Major W. W., 15 April 1858.
Abstract: Letter from Morgan to MacKall. Nome Lackee. Semi-monthly report. In making my final report at the station, I would most respectfully suggest the property of officers sent in command of small detachments being such as are well acquainted with men from which the detachment it to be taken, and that such officers be empowered to choose their men. A few worthless or bad men among 70-100 are not felt, but when those few form an important part of the whole it is otherwise. The officer should know what the men are best fitted for previous to making his selection. Comdrs. of companions sometimes, on the occassion of a detachment being detailed from thin companies, think only of getting rid of their worst men. This practice is hurtful to the interests of the service and causes pecuniary loss to the government.
I see from the papers that the people of Tehama County are trying to have some regular troops sent to chastise the Indians around Antelope Mills. It is very strange that all intelligence of depredations comes from a Dr. Inskip who lives among them and has never suffered from any of their outrages, the stories of which he has learnt so well to tell. A short times since, a party of 20 citizens of Tehama County went out to fight those Indians. They returned very quickly without having accomplished their avowed object.
I have no reason to believe that there is any truth in Dr. Inskip's stories. Some robberies may have been committed by worthless Mexicans or by white men as bad as they. As my men have not ben paid since October last, I would suggest that they be paid upon their arrival at Benicia that I may finish up my papers, I expect to leave here on the 21st for Tehama.

Murch, M. C. Letter to Weller, Governor John B., 22 September 1858, 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 of introduction of Mr. David Mashon from Union City, Humboldt County, to Governor. Mashon will make personal appeal to governor for more troops. Small company will not be enough.

Murray, Dr. Robert. Letter to Day, Captain Hannibal, 14 May 1850.
Notes: 1-35. D72/Rg 98.
Abstract: Report from Murray to Day. Enclosed in Captain Day's letter to HQ, 90th Military Department April 1, 1850. Report on bad state of health of the command. Recommend that the troops not be kept in the valley during the coming sickly season. Force now consists of 32 men of Co. E, and 26 of Co. F. Of these 6 of Co. E and 5 of Co. F are in tolerably good health, but having suffered severely from fever last fall and summer, they are subject to recurrence of fever after every exposure. 15 of Co. E and 7 of Co. F in feeble health, having scurvy more or less severely, in some of them complicated with dysentery in others, with rheumatism. Evident that men in this state of health, by fevers last summer, exposure to wet and cold last winter, and in entire absence of vegetable food, they are in no condition to withstand the fevers they will inevitably contract in in the valley next summer. Strongly urges removal to some healthy locality from middle of June to middle of September. Considers entire Sac. Valley unhealthful. Cites experience at Camp Anderson, Suttersville, last summer. Is informed by Major Reading that fevers occur as far north as his rancho. Johnson's Rancho, one mile from Far West, is one of most sickly points in whole valley. Some think the mirsmata is carried from the delta by southerly winds which prevail during summers. Murray rejects this cause, as fevers are prevalent at Major Reading's rancho when these winds do not penetrate. Others think the fevers emanate from the extensive plains, thoroughly
soaked by rain during winter, and dried at very high temperature during the summer. This Dr. Ferguson considered to be the cause of the similar fevers of Spain. Recommends placing the command in coastal valley, or some where thirty or forty miles up into the hills.


Abstract: At request of number of citizens of this place ask you for military protection from the Indians. Same state of affairs exists here now as a year ago when a petition was sent to you from her about a year ago. Since then, five men have been killed by Indians and large amount stock stolen. Indian from this section are nearly all over towards R. Br. and we fear that there will be immense amount mischief done when they are driven out of that section by troops. People of this section are kept in continues excitement for fear of general outbreak. A portion of the citizens are opposed to asking for aid as they think the effort would be useless are opposed to asking for aid as they think the effort would be only redound to our disadvantage, preventing settlers from coming in. Such being the case sue have buried out dead of submitted to be plundered of out property in vain hope that we would soon be strong enough to chasise them themselves.
As to our geographic location, we are very near the line of California and Utah, which side we know no. There is a diversity of opinion. Probability is that it runs thru the Valley of Honey Lake. If you can't extend aid please tell us whom we should petition. Also send us a copy of Lt. Carr's report to assist us in getting such aid.

665. Nelson, Anderson D. Letter to Assistant Adjunct General, Dept. of Ca., 22 September 1873.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento
Abstract: Re: The arrest of John Neutee for killing an Indian called Thompson. "It is notorious and I have heard it asserted many times since I have been here, that no white man would be harmed for killing an Indian, and it would certainly be a force to bring such a case before any tribunal in this county, and I am afraid it would be equally so in any of the adjoining counties.... They know they will have no justice, and they rely for protection upon the military."

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 28.
Abstract: Telegram from Nichols to McDowell. General Orders No. 69. By direction of the President of the U.S. the War Department will be closed on Wednesday next the day of the funeral of the late President of the U.S. Labour on that day will be suspended at all military posts and in all public work under direction of the War Department. Flags at all military posts, stations, forts, buildings, and vessels will be kept at half mast during the day at 2 o'clock meridian twenty-one minute guns will be fired from all forts and all posts at the military academy. Signed E.M. Stanton, Secretary of War. You will acknowledge receipt of this order by telegram.

667. Norwell, Captain. 1 September 1878.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 8: 82-84.3-335.
Abstract: Letter from Norwell to AAG, MDP, and Department of California. Gen. condit. troops good with exception of troops sent here from Governor's Island last spring. Of seven assigned to my company, three have deserted. I have learned, incidentally, that of twenty odd assigned to Co. C, 1st Cavalry, at same time and from same place, some ten or eleven have deserted. This whole detachment of recruits was about hardest looking set of men I ever saw enlisted for the Army.

Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant
Abstract: Petition from Mendocino County officers for enlargement of command under Captain Jarboe so all areas of the county are protected. 8-12,000 Indians estimated in the area.

Abstract: I have now to say that the officers of the board will be glad to confer with you upon your coming to New York on the 25th, with regard to the Indian village and the provision which you have made for its perpetuation and management, so thoroughly set forth in your deed of gift.

670. Park, John W. Letter to Johnson, Governor J. Neely, 10 March 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: Indecipherable letter dealing with Park's desire for the governor to form a company of volunteers.

Abstract: Letter from John Peoples to Major Rucker, date September 22, 1849 at Lawson's Ranch. Up to this morning I was unable to obtain services of a single Indian or Mexican vaqueros. In consequence have employed nine Americans. One hour ago I sent off my cattle and half an hour later the pack mules. Craig has been unwell. I have not been able to find out anything about the provisions. There being no army officer or soldier here I was forced to purchase them. The amount was exceedingly high. Although following in the track of Warner's party, I did not have to pay more than $150 per month per man. The surveying party paid $300 per month for them, and I have given drafts for $4500. If I can get a few horses the amount will be severeral hundred dollard higher, tho' I fear I cannot procure them. I have been working for two hours without wild mules and all the skin is off my hands. The gentleman who will hand you this will tell you furnish you information relative to the route. I am well satisfied that the number of families on this route far exceed anything we thought of whilst below. I am almost induced to believe that the only suffering will be on this road, as it is 400 miles further than the other roads. I think, Major, that you had better send more supplies on this road. I will go according to your directions and to the farthest wagon on the road and will do all I can to carry out your orders. P.S. Mr. J.H. Saxton, bearer of this, I have directed to give you all the information he possesses. Promised him twenty dollars for handing you this in three days, including today.

Notes: RG 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 1. 1-25.
Abstract: Letter from John N. Peoples, to Major Rucker. Dated September 25, 1849, near head of Feather River. Thus far I have traveled with considerable difficulty. The road is rough in the extreme, leading for considerable portion of the way over ridge between two deep canons. Would have been difficult to have driven beef cattle along in an ordinary time, but when a hundred wagons with numerous loose cattle are daily ment, it is almost an impossibility, and result up to this time is the complete knocking up of our best riding animals and loss of several cattle. Nevertheless I have kept the best and greater portion of the men with me to drive the cattle. 7 or 8 have been lost by breaking night and left when meeting trains and impossibility of getting them back to the road in conseq. of 3 or 4 all breaking off in different directions. I ran after one more than two miles before I could overtake it, in consequence of the roughness of the ground, and then was forced to shoot it because could not drive it back. Such was the case with several others, footmen or packers, Three or four other cows have given out from their being too fat. Those I had dressed and hung up for the emigrants, telling all I met to cut off one what would do them for a day or two. I have here now but thirteen head. I started with 30, having purchased four gentle oxen having a calf thrown in with 25 head first purchased. If I continue to meet as many trains and I have as much difficulty tomorrow and as I have had, I will kill and jerk every one of them and pack them on the mules and riding horses. In that event I will have the major part of those with me on head of Pitt River and pack the other to the rear of the emigration.
The stories are still so conflicting that it is impossible for me to judge of the number of wagons on the road. Some will say 4000 wagons and others 1500. Some say there will be much suffering, and others that there will be none. With the exception of a few footmen, I have seen none in absolute want. Many have abandoned their wagons and footing in.

I left Craig sick at Lawson's to follow men, but do not think he will be able to come. He has a horse and I requested him to get two others, which stampeded and went down to the ranch from which I bought them. He will bring them down to you. I think, in a few days, if he has not already assumed.

The bearer of this, Robert Martin, I hired on the 18th inst. but have too many men for the number of cattle now on hand. You can either retain him in your service or pay him off up to the day of his arrival in Sacramento City. He is a good and willing boy. I think his salary is $150 per month.

I was so fatigued, worried and excited on the morning I wrote to you from Lawson's that I do not know whether I wrote everything I should have done. I had been driving cattle over the prairies, hunting, up mules and horses and otherwise perplexed so much that I fear an apology is necessary for the hurried and unconnected manner it was prepared. However, I think Craig will give you everything in detail. Colonel Casey has no provisions he will spare until he hears from Captain Warner. At his (Casey's) Camp all the officers and soldiers were down with fever. Major, I will push on and do all I can, and in conclusion let me advise you to send no more live cattle on the route, should you decide that more provisions are necessary. Martin has a mule he will turn over to you. Cabone is a true copy of the original. Signed J. H. Hayes, 2nd artillery.

Notes: RD 393. 98. Pacific Division. Letters Received 1849-53. Box 1. 1-23.
Abstract: Letter from Peoples to Major Rucker, from Camp on Lassen Trail on Pitt River, October 24, 1849. I sent a party yesterday to the St. Louis Train. It was within 20 miles of me last night and will be in tomorrow. I will start back the day after that. A man named White refused to leave with them. He was picking up everything that had been thrown away, and having two years provisions, he will probably stay at foot of the mountains and established a ranch. I shall pay no attention to him. There are now with me ten family wagons, which, with those coming in tomorrow, will be able to make headway against all the combined Indians. The Government party from Fort Leavenworth to Oregon were trying to get volunteers to help recapture their lost animals, but the emigrants preferred moving down. Make yourself easy major; act as though you had the last of the emigrants with you. I keep all the men on guard day and night, and I think the redskins will make nothing off me. [True copy of the original]

Abstract: Letter from John Peoples to Major Rucker, Sacramento City, December 12, 1849. In accordance with your instructions of September 14, 1849, I started with three men and two pack mules for Lawson's Ranch, the extreme northern frontier settlement, where I was ordered to fit out an expedition to relieve the emigrants on the northern or Lawson's route. On reaching ranch of Foster and Co. I learned it advisable to purchase beef cattle there, as I could procure them on them on moderate terms and have them ready handed at the depot at Lawson's. Before reaching there, I succeeded in purchasing a number of pack mules and in hiring several men for the trip, which enabled men to start for the mountains on the 22nd. On that day the party was with large numbers of emigrants on foot, with utmost difficulty we could keep the cattle on the road, unaccustomed as all California stock is to seeing man, except on horseback. 18 miles on the road the bank broke into several parties and in as many directions, and night coming and the jaded state of my animals rendering it impossible to get them all together in the rocky and broken hills over which the road passed. I was forced to gather as many as I could and drive them in a deep canon, hard by, for security. The next day started with 19 head, but killed three which could not be driven along and turned them over to families encamped there. On 25th reached Deer Creek valley, from which point sent back three men. Next morning started for and entered the valley of Feather River, where I issued supplies to a number of destitute families and packers. Up to 30th made good marches and without aught happening worthy of record. On that day myself and three men contracted the mountain fever and I sent two of the men back to the settlement, as they were unable to mount their
horses. Next day at noon descended into valley of Pitt River and traveled seven miles on banks of that stream to good grass. Indian fires blazed up in all directions and being advised of the depredations committed upon stock of emigrants, the guard was doubled. Following day fever raged with such violence that I was forced to halt. Next morning at 10 the guard fired upon some Indians who were amongst our stock and before one could get to them, although distance did not exceed 200 yards, and everyone, sick and well, jumped to their arms at once. The Indians succeeded in driving off six of our best animals. Next morning, the party consisting of four wagons between 400 and 500 Indians and returned to men with news to that effect. I was advised to move to an emigrant train for the security of my stock, but I was too weak to do so. Next morning, however, I made a forward movement, but before night was concerned that I would only delay my party by remaining with them, and having been kindly offered a place in Dr. Austin's wagon and all the necessary attention he could bestow, I started back on morning of 70 ct. with Washington City train, first having turned over command of the party to E. H. Todd, one of the most experienced of men with following instruction. "October 7, 1849, This morning E.H. Todd will take command of the relief party and will proceed on delay, to the rear of the emigration on the northern route. He will at least go as far as Mud Lake, beyond the Sierra Nevada unless he is well advised that all the emigration is on this side of it. He will issue provisions only to such as are in want and will refer to the order of Major Rucker to myself for guidance in other matters. John H. Peoples." In his report to me Mr. Todd uses the following language "I reached the summit of the Nevada the day after I left you and learning from a reliable source that the rear wagons were near me, I kept the horses on this side and took a man over with men to tell the emigrants who were, and to hurry them over. On the 16th, after seeing the alst wagon pass over, and having issued all my supplies and I started down, just having cow towed the emigratns to guard their cattle well and urged them to hurray down to Feather River, where I expected you would have supplies." On the morning of October 15, the mountain fever having been broken on me by the skill of Dr. Austin I started back towards the mountains with party under your immediate command and continent with you until the 20th, when you deemed it advisable to return to Feather River valley with small portion of the provisions, as you had satisfactorily learned where the rear of the emigrations was. I left you with 35 wagons, pack and riding animals, 20 wagons loaded with provisions, and 15 beef cattle. The next day I met Todd's party returning from the mountains with 11 riding valley that evening and being perfectly advised as to the whereabouts of the rear wagons, I issued my supplies less sparingly to the few trains I met. The night of the 21st the Indians, made several attempts to drive off our stock, but we were too strong and too vigilant for them. The next morning, however, when we got ready to start the valley and hillsides were covered with them, and I was forced to send ahead a small party to drive them from the bushes which line the stream to keep them from shooting arrows into my cattle[sic.] At 12 m (23 probably) reached a point on the river which I knew afforded excellent grass and from which it would be difficult for the Indians to drive off our stock. In one day I expected the rear would be down to this point and I could start back, but before dark a company of packers came in from the St. Louis train and brought me a note stating that all their cattle had been stolen by the Indians and that they were in great distress, although progressing slowly towards the settlements. If you recollect I expressed to you my fear that the rear would lost their stock, but I never expected that in a company of 32 able bodied men, a guard would be neglected. Early the nest morning I dispatched five men to hurry them into my camp, advising them by letter that I had a sufficiency of provisions and enought wagon room to take in the women and children. The 24th and 25th passed in waiting for their arrival. Early on morning of the 26th as soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects, a band of Indians charged our camp and although fired upon by the sentenial, the ground I had selected was favorable to us and by mounting our animals without saddles or bridles we recaptured them in less than an hour. About 10 o'clock same morning the St. Louis family train came in and knowing that they were fickle minded I ordered the women, children, and sick men to get into my wagons, with sufficiency of bed clothes and that the heads of families should made three teams out of the 10 they had brought in, and start with meat at 1 p.m. All agreed to it, but the men quarreled and having the women and children with me, I did not care how the men get along, well convinced they would not stay for in rear of their families, and at 2 p.m. I started my teams and made seven miles before night, when I encamped. The emigrants wagons all came in before 11 o'clock and at 12 o'clock at night Indian fires blazed up
simultaneously from every elevated point. Believing that they intended to make a grand and last
effort to drive off our stock and that of the emigrants and seeing them plainly around the nearest fire
to us, I sent out a party to attack and drive them off. The party I placed under command of an
Oregon man named Young, with instructions to proceed to rear of the camp, convinced me that he
had surprised those who were awaiting the setting of the moon to surprise us. Six were killed at the
first fire from the rifles and carbines and a considerable number wounded by the discharge of
holster and revolving pistols. Those who escaped fled to the other fires with news of their disaster,
and soon all the hills were wrapped in a mantle of darkness. The result was that our camp and stock
remained in uninterrupted quiet during the night, and when we left next morning the eye sought is
vain for the form of Indians, who had never failed before to show themselves to the emigrants as he
ascended out of Pitt River Valley. On the 27th I made a march of only 15 miles, disliking, to have
even the men behind me, whilst there was a possibility of the Indians for concentrating. The
morning of 29th, however, after urging the men again to abandon their teams without success, I told
them that I should move on with the women and children as fast as my mules could travel, a few
took my advice and two or three wagons were left behind, but a majority seemed determined to get
in with mining tools, cooking utensils, beds, etc. even with their wagons. On the 30th it clouded up
and snowed ahead and in rear of us. That night it rained and at 4 a.m. on 31st, wind shifted to
north and suddenly back again to south, which latter point it had no sooner regained than the snow
began to fall in heavy flakes. At daylight on the 31st all the grass in the valley was covered with
snow, and the animals being unable to feed, I had them all butchered up and started as soon as
possible. For first time some of the inactive emigrants began to fear and to feel that there was
danger, and the change in their conduct was palatable enough. Two or three abandoned their teams
and others hitched up with an alacrity unprecedented. During day of 31st snow continued to fall and
at times with such fury as almost to blind us. And for fear of heavy storm I kept the men and
provisions in rear of the family wagons. The road getting very heavy towards noon, I was forced to
step earlier than contemplated when rain set in, tho' fortune in good grass. The snow continued to
fall during the night, and on morning of first nov. it was impossible to see a spear of grass. I
burned off as soon as we could see to hitch the mules, and on reaching the East spring of Feather
River, the snow having melted somewhat, I unpacked the mules and drove them off to where I
knew the grass was too high to be covered. It cleared up in the afternoon, and I had hopes that the
storm had passed over, but the next morning, at four it was coming down heavier than ever. Do
soon as we could, we gathered up our animals and reached the wagons, where I found all rear of its
emigration with General Wilson [or Nelson?] family and escort up there. As soon as I could have
the harness cleared of snow the mules were harnessed up and the families started, the drivers having
directions not to stop till they entered Feather River Valley. After starting the wagons I urged the
emigrants to move on, and also General Wilson.
To the General I gave two mules to haul his family carriage and urged the propriety of his
abandoning his wagons, and packing his mules lightly. He did not agree with me, and that night he
lost all his mules in the storm, whilst mine, were safely sheltered in the valley. On the 3d I laid in the
valley to make arrangements away everybody with me, and on morning of 4th, having
dismounted all my party, I had the mules hitched on to four wagons, and all the healthy women
mounted on mules and started.
During the day I made arrangements to take on three other families whom I found at the crossing of
the river, and thus left Feather River Valley with every women, child and sick man. Unfortunately
our wagons were too heavily loaded, and at noon the snow having melted considerably and the
wagon wheels sinking deeply in to the earth, the mules showed evident signs of weakness and
before night one team gave out and with utmost difficulty was driven into camp. At dark the wind
shifted to north, and had not a large fire been built around the animals, few would have survived the
night. Snow fall during the whole night, and next morning I was compelled to abandon a wagon,
put more of the women on mules, and by increasing the other teams, moved our quite lively, tho in
crossing Deer Creek Valley it became so boggy that had not the men of my party worked with the
mules in pushing and pulling the wagons, not one could have crossed the hills. As it was we only
had four miles this side of the valley, where I encamped, I determined that on tomorrow I would
drive the wagons as near the settlements as possible, but when daylight the nest morning I found
that 8 or ten of the bst wagon mules were dead, and that others as they were brought out for the
center of the her, would occasionally drop down with numbness. Under the circumstances I could not think of moving a wagon. So I ordered the men to put all saddles in camp on the animals and called on all who were able to ride to mount and start for the settlements. I left all of my provisions at camp with the sick (and six men to attend on them) with exception of one beef and a sack of bread and few pounds of bacon. After making eight to ten miles towards the settlements the storm increased and the snow became so deep that I was convinced of the impossibility of the women and children standing the trip. Finding a few abandoned tents and empty wagons, I ordered a halt, deposited them and their clothing, took off all provisions from the mules, killed the last beef, built them large fires, and leaving one of the men to attend to them, believed them be of good cheer till I sent back from the settlements. We started them to go in, as soon as possible six young women a accompanying us on mules back, and in three hours were out of all trace of snow, but as night se in, it was accompanied by heavy rain storm which rendered it impossible to keep our miles in the road and we were forced to stop without shelter for the females until daylight, when we again started and continued our march until we reached the settlements. Cold and worn out as the party was, I gave them no reat, but want to work at once to procure provisions and animals to send back. In getting provisions and forage I was very fortunate, but not so with beef cattle, work oxen and mules, for the slough were all so high that the stock could not be driven from the range, and it was not until the evening of the 12th [Nov] that I succeeded in getting any oxen and then only by going after them my self. On the morning of 13th I started. Mr. Todd with five men and a wagon master to bring those I had left in the snow. I gave him four head of oxen, 24 riding and pack mules, and what I thought enough provisions to last this party and the emigrants ten days. I accompanied the party over most difficult part of the road and deeming it impracticable for wagons, ordered him, when he had brought the families out of the region of snow, and within striking distance of the settlements, to kill his oxen for beef, leave it for the emigrants and come in himself with the mules. I also addressed by him a circular to the emigrants in the valley slope of the mountains, who were out of all danger of snow, telling them tht I had only sent back enough supplies to bring those from the snow and that if they were awaiting relief they had better move in at once, as my constructions of General Smith's instructions did not warrant me in assisting them.

From the 13th to 18th, the time was spent in hunting up our miles on Deer Creek and the Sacramento. On evening of Mr. Chadwick, the principal purport of which war to bring the people out of the region of snow. Notwithstanding I was satisfied that what I had sent out by Mr. Todd would accomplish that object, I immediately set to work, purchased a lot of flour, pork, and wheat, and a few head of gentle beef cattle with view of starting out on the 20th, but the streams were so swollen I could not cross them. On morning of 21st, having spent greater part of the provisions [sic] night rafting the supplies over, I again left the settlements with 400 pounds flour, 150 pounds pork, 500 pounds beef on the hoof, 24 bu. wheat, and a pack train of 19 mules and horses. Road so boggy that it took me until night of 23rd to make the 18 miles camp. At that place finding that I was within five or six miles of Todd's party, who had with him all the families and sick men. I left the next morning all of my provisions at the camp with the mules loose drove to the Sheep Hollow, where I found the oxen already hitched up for a start. In a few moments we started and before night reached the point where I left the provisions in the morning. I was surprised to find what a beneficial effect I sent to the emigrants had had upon them. There was scarce a tent on wagon on the rad, which ten days before was literally lined with them. The few persons in the hills had determined to stay until they could get their wagons in, as they were satisfied that no shelter, could be obtained at Lassen's. Game was abundant all around them, and they were probably better off there till the roads dry up. On evening of 25th being within seven miles of the valley with two wagons and it being a matter of doubt whether they could be taken in the next day, man from St. Louis by name of Hara [or Kara] who had been on one horse, with large family, for more than a month, desired me to leave him in the game region, as he occupied a whole wagon with his family and effects, and I left him the wagon for shelter and all provisions on hand. Next day I got into Davis' Ranch with rest of the families, where I was agreeably disappointed in meeting you and from which time my report proper will close. Such are the incidents deemed necessary to furnish you of the operations of my party from 15 September to 27 November, but I must take occasion to remark that had the men of the rear emigrations thought less of their property and more of the lives of their families, I could have brought them all the valley before the storm.
Even the "St. Louis train," the rear of all, could have been out of the region of snow had not the disposition to hold on to every thing taken such absolute possession of them. I am now well convinced that had there been no relief party and some one out of the train, to assume command of men, women and children, the most of them would have finished in the snow. On moving with the first emigrants into the settlements, I purchased provisions and substituted those who were entirely destitute, until I brought the last ones in, other destitute persons I also substituted until your arrival, In conclusion I cannot in justice to the men of my party omit to mention to you their good conduct in our most trying scenes. They did every thing that men could do to facilitate the progress of the family train, and although not one of the party had a dry blanket or dry clothes for half a month, there was no complaint, but the harder the service, the greater the exertion. At every river or slough they stood ready to wade over with the women and children in their army, and ever after reaching the settlements, many of them took the money out of their own purses and gave it to the destitute. In an accompanying paper you will find a list of provisions issued and the persons who received them and also a list of hte animals loaned. Above the correct copy of the original J.H. Haynes, 2nd Lt., Art.

675. Perry, Alex J. 6 September 1887.
Abstract: 1st Endorsement, Alex J. Perry, Chief Quartermaster, Department of California. September 6, 1887. Endorsement on communication of AAG, Department of California, extract of report of inspection of Fort Bidwell made by Lt. Col. R.P. Hughes, Inspector General, July 29, 1887. The repairing of the guard house and construction of Blacksmith shop authorized by the War Department the etimate for the construction of new granery was forwarded to AAG, Department of California, August 29, 1887, recommended for approval and reffered to war Department and on 30th ult. a communication relative to the new commissary Sergeant's quarters was reffered to AAG with rec. that it be forwarded to War department with request that additional allotment of funds for constructing these quarters be made to Fort Bidwell this year.
New Quartermaster Sergeant quarters were included in estimate of building improvements at the post for the current year but this construction was not authorized by the War Department. Estimate for hospital inspection at Fort Bidwell this year did not include construction of Hospital Steward's quarters.
Some of remaining items of repair and construction within recommended were included in amount estimate. It is possible that with exception of the new Cavalry stable they be provided for from savings that may be made in allotment for the post.
Req. may be made for additional chairs required.
It is impractical at present to increase number civilian employees at the post.
2nd Endorsement, AAG (C. McKever) San Francisco, September 6, 1887, to Comdg., Officer, Fort Bidwell. Respectfully referred to C.O. Fort Bidwell for his information. Paper to be returned.
3rd Endorsement, Fort Bidwell, September 11, 1887. Respectfully refer to Post Quartermaster for his information and for completion with 1st endorsement. To be returned.

676. Phelps, A. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 23 February 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 difficulties in Long Valley.

677. Phister, Lieutenant. 3 February 1891.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter sent. 17:4. pg 5-6. 3-557.
Abstract: Letter from Phister, Commanding (this is the 1st Endorsement on letters recieved, #4, 1891)
Respectfully ret'd upon receipt of within letter, I immediately directed Commsissary Sergeant Buckley to report giving information required. My letter of direction with his report endorsed thereon is herewith enclosed. On day robbery was discovered and addressed letter to 1st Lieutenant J. M. Neall, 4th Cavlry, Reno, enquiring reguarding his knowing if duplicate key and enclose his answer herewith1. On morning of January 24, Sergeant McEvoy found upon porch of barracks at
point equally accessible from Post and Town, being on thoroughfare between the two, package
contained all the papers including the 2 checks which had been stolen. Some deeds and other
private papers of Sergeant Buckley were stolen from safe and loss not discovered until after report
was mailed. Every scrap of paper was returned and Sgt. B. informed me that all papers bore
evidence of having been examined and refolded before being returned. There were some marked
bills which could probably be identified and civil officers here have described of them and have
notified the civil officers of all towns in the region.

678. Phister, Lieutenant Nat P. 23 October 1890.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 16 #441. Page 245. 3-552.
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Phister, 1st Infantry, Comdg., Post to AAG, Department of California.
Have heard from credible sources that subject of abandonment this post has been reopened by
authorities at Washington and that there is possibility of post being continued. If true, I request that
I be ordered back to my station at Angel Island. Should post be continued, I do not see my presence
here any longer required, as I was ordered here to make arrangements for abandonment. Should it
be decided to abandon there will probably be considerable delay before decision announced. I
would like to be ordered to my station until then. Longer stay here will put me to expense without
advancing the interest of the Government. My inspection completed and reports of it duly rendered.
Wish to avoid excessive hardship of almost complete idleness.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-145.
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Phister, 1st Infantry, Comdg., to AAG, Department of California. If
post is to be garrisoned, some instructions as to basis upon which estimate for supply shall be
made will be necessary in both Subsist. and Quartermaster Departments. Preparation of estimate at
the regular time would greatly facilitate the business of supply when the troops are sent.
1st Endors. Lt. Col. Oliver D. Greene, AAG, Department of California to Co. Fort Bidwell. "Until
other troops shall be ordered to the post it will no be necessary to make hypothetical arrangements
for their supply.
The present company of the post will confine himself to the proper supply of the present garrison
until otherwise instructed."

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 17: #6. 3-556.
Please furnish be return mail such information as you may possess conc. dup. hey to small
commissary sage here. My reason for req. are that last night someone entered building and opened
small safe with small key made of hoop iron and stole over $500 in money and checks belonging to
Sergentat Buckley; that Sergeant B. spoke to Lt. Wever about duplicate key which had always been
kept by AAQM in the big safe and Lt. Wever says he has never heard of such a key and never until
this morning, and that duplicate key was not to be found in big safe; that last authentic information.
I can obtain about duplicate key is that it was last known to be used by Lt. Brett when he was
AAQM here and that you did not used it all but called upon the Sergeant when you wnated safe
opened. Please tell me all you know about key - whether Lt. Brett turned it over to Lt. Wever and
all circumstances conn. with transfers. Early reply may perhaps aid me in discovering perpetartors
of burglary.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-626.
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Lt. Col. Platt, Judge Advocate, Department of California to Lt. Street,
Comdg., Camp Bidwell. Your application for remittance of unexpired portion of sentence of Private
George Baldry, Troop A, 1st Cavalry approved by Comdg., Gen. and states tht Comdg., Officer
should made applications only with best of reasons, which should be always stated.
682. Letter to Poor, Frank B., 17 August 1887.
Abstract: Letter from Post Adjuntant to Poor, Fort Bidwell, CA. Am directed by Commanding Officer to invite your attention to fact that the steps used to pass over to Government fence for parties going to and from the race - course have not been taken down, and to request you or the parties responsible, to have then taken down. Same request applies also to the booth erected against the fence.

683. Potter, Alvin. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 12 March 1861, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Request for pay for services rendered at Mendocino.

684. Powell, Lieutenant James W.
Abstract: 1st Lt., Powell, AAQM. Estimate of funds required for the service of the QM's Department at Camp Bidwell... for the month of April 1979. Construction of one set of officer quarters. Lumber $700; hardware $200; flues and mason work $150; carpenter work $500. Total $1550.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Klamath citizens asking for state aid. Tells of 15 citizens murdered last summer by Indians, and a company of volunteers pursued the Indians for 20 days. Guns since then have been taken to Oregon for men going to fight. More Indians now and fewer defenders.

Abstract: Letter from Purdy, AAG, to Starr, Comdg., Cavalry, Camp Bidwell. Department of the Pacific, S.F. Gen. Comdg., directs that you engage a building and shelter for your men and horses or buy some lumber and put up temporary shelter, as he intends to keep you at Camp Bidwell a short time, possibly a month or so.

687. ———. Letter to Starr, Captain Augustus W., 13 November 1863.
Abstract: Letter from Purdy, AAG, Department of the Pacific, SF to Starr, Camp Bidwell, Chico. "The Gen. Comdg. directs that you secure some runaway Indians who are in your neighborhood, if possible, and send them back to the Nome Cult Reservation."

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 27. 2-140. R61.
Abstract: Telegram from Randall to Wright. Message received. Will do so.

689. ———. Letter to Wright, Brigadier General George F., 23 January 1864.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 27. 2-141. R64
Abstract: Telegram from Randall, Comdg, to Wright, Fort Jones. Our clothing has not arrived. Impossible to cross mountains with supplies, either direct or from Trinity Center. Lt. H.R. Williamson has just arrived from scene of action. Will send letter with particular.

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 beyong 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.

691. ———. Letter to Hooper, Lieutenant Colonel J., 19 February 1850. 
Notes: RG 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received. Pages 49-53. Box 2.

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 prentice for commencement of a war of extermination.

693. ———. Letter to Freeman, Lieutenant Colonel W. G., 31 January 1850.
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. Disastrous 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 names to three places last mentioned.

694. 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.

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 anything 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, referring 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 at 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 air and many voices united in exulting shouts. 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 orgy with the money, drinking insulting to as to memory of President and success to the rebels.

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.

697. ———. 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.]

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 enought to cut.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. 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.

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 suprised 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.

701. Rudd, Susan A. Letter to McDowell, General, 20 April 1865.  
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.

702. ———. 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.

703. 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.

704. 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.

    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.

    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."

707. ———. 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."

708. 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.

    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.]

710. 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.
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 fears, 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 send military commandant this division, men and
means to establish several small military posts and protect Indians from such attacks.

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 seveveral "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 apperance 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.

713. 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.

714. ———. 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.

715. 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.

716. Slack, Dr. R. N. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 26 February 1856.
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.

717. 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.

718. 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 Captin Judah on recent expredition 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 raiing very had and after first days march we found it impractable 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 shoud 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.

Abstract: Letter from Smith, General Peisifor F. to Captain Irwin McDowell. A vessel, the Charles Cooper is now discharged at Benecia, a large cargo lumber, shipped by G. M. Gereral 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 Benecia over every other point on the coast for a great military depot."

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 7 unn. 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.

721. 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 accumulate.

722. ———. 6 February 1878.
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.

723. ———. 13 July 1878.
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 goodness 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.

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."

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, infeart 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 whites, 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 whites, 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 necessary, 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 protecting hand of the Government. There, together with band I brought in today, consisting of Tyee Jack, the "old man" and his people, will swell 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 necessity for presence of an Agent invested with full power and means to make suitable provision for the well disposed Indian here resident.

726. 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.

727. Stanford, Governor Leland. Letter to Wright, General George, 27 June 1862.
   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.

   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 administratoin 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."
729. Starr, Captain Augustus W. Letter to Drum, Colonel Richard Cloyd, 1 August 1863.
Abstract: Letter from Starr to Drum. Want 3000 carbine ball cartridges old pattern. Requisition by mail.

730. ———. 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.

731. ———. Letter to Purdy, E. Sparrow, 3 December 1863.
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 much 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.

732. ———. 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 on 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.

Indian-White Relationships in No. Cal. 194
as the Mill Creeks. They have large range of country to rone[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.

733. 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.

734. 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 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 Henry 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 Harrick, a preemption claim from land Office at Marysville, and furthermore I was shown telegraph from Mr. Ayres, Registrar of Land Office at 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, built 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.

735. Street, Lieutenant Harlow L. 14 November 1870.
    Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-633.
    Abstract: Letter from 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 frequent 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.

    Notes: Register of Letters and Endorsements Received. 3:Page 14. #13. 3-600.
    Abstract: Letter from 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.
737. 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.

738. Thomas, S. Letter to Scott, Winfield, 10 August 1850.  
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 Persifor Smith was and is entitled to pay and emoluments of his Brevet rank since he assumed command of 3rd Pacific Division.

739. Thomas S. Jessup. 1850.  
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

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 8:83. 82/85.  

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.

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 Secessonist 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 Hutchinton 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 suprise 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 occassion 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.

743. ———. 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 furnished. 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 usually. 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.

744. ———. 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

748. ———. 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.

749. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 27 January 1855.
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 of the officer comdg. detachment there.
750. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 21 April 1855.
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.

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 operation against Indians.

752. ———. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 7 July 1852.
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 antiscorbutics, 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.

753. ———. Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 14 August 1852.
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 everywhere permanent 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.

754. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 18 August 1853.
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 portion 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 obeyance on account of three or four deserters. Forwarding of charges and the application for the Court is however an indispensabel form on your part, but the above considerations are placed on record as the reason for not orering 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 memorandam, 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.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 2:479-80. 2-228. 475/520.
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.

756. ————. 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 seen 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.

757. ————. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 22 October 1853.
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 ot 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 m 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.

758. 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.

759. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 18 November 1853.
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 pass 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.

760. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 5 December 1853.
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.

761. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Campbell, Dr. John, 15 December 1853.
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, emgracing 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.

762. ———. 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 sen it, and having been returnend 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.

763. ———. 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 pursued 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 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 iwth your request.

764. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 2 March 1854.
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.

765. ———. 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 letter 4th inst. enclosed one
from Asst. Surg. Edgar has been submitted to Comdg. Gen., who concurs in your views.

766. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 17 April 1854.
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. apporves the views of Captain Smith and desires you to
secure objective in view by some other arrangement.

767. 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 thinkgs 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 extent 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.

768. ———. 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.

769. ———. 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, Comgd. 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.

770. 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.

771. Townsend, E. D. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 14 September 1854.
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."

772. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 28 December 1854.
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.
Letter to The Benicia Barracks, 4 April 1855.


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.

Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 4 March 1852.


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.

Letter to Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H., 9 April 1852.


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.

Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 17 April 1854.


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 place 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.

Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M., 6 June 1854.


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.

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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 absence 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 Boundary Commission, by orders from Washington.

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779. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 26 September 1854.
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.

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780. 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.

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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.

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782. Letter to Bonneville, Lieutenant Colonel B. L. E., 20 February 1855.
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 run 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.

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783. Letter to Buchanan, Lieutenant Colonel R. C., 31 March 1855.
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.
784. ———. Letter to Wright, Colonel George F., 9 May 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Townsend to Wright, Benicia. Comdg. General desires you to meet Col. Henley, Sup't 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.

785. ———. 1 June 1855.
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.

786. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 4 June 1855.
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.

787. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 11 June 1855.
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 receved. 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.

788. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 19 June 1855.
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 ranmk 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.

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.

790. ———. 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.

791. ———. 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.

792. ———. Letter to Judah, Captain Henry M., 28 December 1855.
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.

793. ———. Letter to Cooper, Colonel S., 2 January 1856.
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 receive 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.

794. ———. 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.

795. 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.

Abstract: Fort Reading was located on Cow Creek about 2.5 miels 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 than. Officially abandoned in 1866. Its buildings were sold in 1870.

797. Underwood, Lieutenant Edmund. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 10 June 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Underwood, Fort Reading, to Townsend. Having learned from Captain Judah that my name mentioned is conn. 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 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, tho greater in amount is, perhaps, far more secure and more easily turned over from the use of good store houses and sytematic 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 considred 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 enerating effects of this climate, as the detail referred to promise to be agreeable to be relinquished without an effort to secure it.

798. United States. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-81.
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.

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.

800. ———. *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.

801. ———. *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.

802. ———. *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.

803. ———. *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.

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 residing within its limits. Signed G. Wright. Brig. Gen. U.S. Army.

805. ———. *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 convenient 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.
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 military post. Found one at Thomas 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.

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.

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 rigourous 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, relevence 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.

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.)

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 mall 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.


812. ———. *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 Affair, 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.

813. ———. *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.


Abstract: August 28, 1855 - From Fort Jones. To Major General Wool. Says miners on the Klamath want no male Indians around. Says he found an isolated valley in Scott Valley 8-10 miles long, 2-3 miles wide and surrounded by mountains. Is considering putting all Shasta and Scott 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.

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 delivereder 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 droves, 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 assult 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 chargrined.

DeChute Indians attacked the Shastas, Shasta Chief Bill mortally wounded on first round Captain Goodall calmed them down and made temporary peace. Shastas vowed vengence against all the whites. The DeChutes stole four children, six or seven horses and several guns. No more about Joe. Signed J.C. Bonncastle, 1st Lt., 4th Infantry, Commanding.


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 deliever 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.

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

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.

822. Letter to United States Congress.
Abstract: Tucker Act. " Letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of claims transmitting copy of findings of court in case of the state of California vs. the U.S.

823. 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.

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;
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.


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 December: 47 service horses. Walker, Et. Phy., Starr, comdg., also acting adj. AAQM and ACS.

August 1864: Last ten days of Aug: Private Albert Writh, 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,


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 unserviced. 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 unserviced. No remarks

December 1864 - Captain James C. Doughty, Co. I, 2nd Cavalry. No record of events. Signed by Doughty. 59 service horses, 6 unserviced. 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, 4 arrest or confinement. Doughty, Livergood, Dr. J.D. Morris, AAS. 51 men for duty, 15 duty or extra duty, 4 sick, 2 confined, 3 officers for duty.

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 sgs. 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. Stewart, 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.

825.  United States War Department 1275, III. *The War of the Rebellion - Official Records of the Union and
Office, 1897.
Notes: Second Half of this section
Page 876: May belong in the second section.
Abstract:
Martin about the pack mules and how to distribute them. The volunteers are to be at Fort Humboldt
by July 17th.

Page 518: June 19, 1861 - E.R. Warner to Major D.C. Buell, Asst. Adj. Gen. I have the honor to
report that the troops evacuate this post today, in accordance with Special Order No. 91, from
department headquarters. Camp Dragoon Bridge, Honey lake Valley.

Page 522: June 21, 1861 - Brig. Gen E. U. Sumner, a petition from citizens, J. P. Haynes, Ben F.
Dorris. An introduction to a petition from the chairman and secretary of the committee to get help
from the army in Crescent City. They worried about the Indians being twice in number as white
people. If the gov. cannot help them they will have to do it through their own expense.
June 24, 1861 - Petitions of Humboldt County citizens protesting withdrawal of troops from
Ter-waw. Loudly. The citizens believe that with the army withdrawing their services from Fort
Ter-waw, the Indians will take advantage of it. They believe that for the protection of lives, and
property there should be government protection to all citizens, protest against removal of troops, the
Commanding Officer be requested back with his co. to Fort Ter-waw, That the government also
supply the citizens with arms and ammunition to defend themselves in case of danger, that a copy
of this petition be sent to the Gen. Sumner commander of pacific division.

inspections done in the Humboldt areas. Estimates that there is about 200 Indians been killed by
different detachments. Has advised all officers to stop the "slaughter and extermination" until other
depredations happen. If any bad problems happen then the army can continue to maintain the peace.

Page 530: July 9, 1861 - Captain Charles S. Lovell from Asst. Adjt. Gen D. C. Buell, Camp of
Larrabee Creek. Advised commanders of detachments in the field to make no attacks unless
depredations actually are committed. Shelter cove Indians have not received any punishment for
murder of Lewis and Oliver (band is probably responsible.) The commanding officer of Fort Bragg is to take measures for punishment of the band. The band is probably in the country east of the coast hills opposite Shelter Cove, Lt. Martin and Lt. Moore are in the areas scouting. Suggests that maybe in 10 days to move against them.

Pages 536-537: July 22, 1863 - Indians still continue war, never have been so bold and defiant. Better armed, more ammunition, mere experiences, success in predatory excursions. Feels that camps Bragg, Wright, Lincoln, Baker, and Fort Gaston are still needed for protection and supplies. Topography of district infested by Indians is favorable to movement of mounted men. Many Indians have horses. Indians make raids into sections remote from military posts.

Page 558: August 8, 1861 - Special Orders No. 142, HQ, Department of the Pacific. "I. Captain Hunt's Co. "C", 4th Inf., will immediately occupy Fort Ter-waw. II. A military post to be known as Fort Seward and garrisoned by Co. "B", 6th Inf., will immediately be established either on Van Dusen or Larabee Creek, not nearer to Fort Humboldt than the camp occupied as late as the 10th Ulomo by the detachment from that post. Asst. Surgeon Shorb is assigned to duty at the new post. The particular site will be selected by Captain Lovell, or under his directions. It must possess the requisits of water, grass, and wood both for fuel and building, and must be unencumbered by an private claim. A reservation equivalent to a square miles in area wll be marked off, and no encroachment on it permitted. The erection of the necessary buildings, to be of rough logs, and put up by the troops, will be commenced immediately and pushed forward as rapidly as possible." By order of Brig. Gen. Sumner.

Page 559: August 8, 1861- Captain Charles S. Lovell from E. U. Sumner, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Buildings at Fort Seward, one company and one medical officer, company of officers, laundresses quarters, hospital, guard house, storehouse, and stable. Logs should be 20,22,25,31,34 feet. When buildings est. abandonment of Fort Humboldt. Supplies at Humboldt to be transferred to new post. Wants Lovell to erect Ft. Seward, gives him instructions at to material, supps, etc. Wants to know immediately its done so he can clos Fort Humboldt.

Page 597: August 31, 1861 - To: Major R. C., Asst. Adjt. Gen. Say on arrival in Crescent City to take over Fort Ter-waw, he discovered Mr. Snider had sold the barely (11,000 lbs.) and two wagons. Has repurchased one wagon and 10,000 lbs. of grain. When Lt. Turner left, he left only 2 stores, 2 pairs, Andirons and a whaleboat. Says he can buy beef on the hoof of .05 cents per pound. No post records left behind. Captain L. C. Hunt, 4th Inf., Comdg. post.

Page 633: September 26, 1861 - Asst. Adjt. Gen. Department of the Pacific from Captain Charles S. Lovell Camp on Eel River (65 miles of Fort Humboldt.) New post - Fort Seward: In heard of Indian country. 15-16 miles farther from Fort Humboldt than was Co. "B", 6th Inf. 22 miles "this side of Fort Humboldt." Difficult to pack supplies from December 1 - April 1. Mountains have 2-5 feet of snow. Would like to have a boat at Hydesville or Humboldt Bay for transporting supplies. Good road from Fort Humboldt to Hydesville. Boating could go down the bay to Myer's landing to land across Table Bluff to Eel River, less than two miles. Trip could take 10-12 days. Needs some experiences carpenters and mechanics.

Page 643: October 8, 1863 - Special Order no. 90, Hq, Humboldt Military District From A. W. Hanna. I. Captain J. P. Simpson, Co. "E", 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V., proceed to Eel River - about 20 miles south of Hydesville. Find a point eligible for a Fort, if not good area, go to Fort Seward and establish camp. II. After choose site, build huts for protection. Expected to give protection to mail route from Hydesville, Long Valley. Prevent depredations south part of Humboldt to north part of Mendocino. III. Stop kidnapping of all Indian children. Parties fund engaging in the act. Arrest and send to HQ, under strict guard.

Page 652: October 9, 1861 - General Orders, No. 25, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific. Each of the following posts will be garrisoned by one company of the 3d regiment of California Vol. Inf.,
Page 735: January 27, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, HQ Humboldt Military District, Fort Gaston. Flouring Mill is most valuable property in area and is almost filled with grain and flour. Few years ago owner had stockade built around the mill for protection against Indians. Settlers are starting to live at the mill for fear they will be killed by Indians at their farms. Although, there has been members of Indians that would visit some homes and take hold possession a few hours and leave without damage or insuring the white people (white men married to Indian women) White men at mill number 15-20 and can defend the mill. Few days ago Big Jim's band visited the mill and found enterance, all were armed but not violence: very free with communications on what they have done to the whites and their intentions for the future. Flour was sold to "quasi" friendly Indians at different times Indians have told that they will take possession of the mill and burn it when no longer useful. Due to this Whipple feels flour should be cut off to the Indians. He stationed Lt. Middleton with his 18 men at the mill to guard it, and to allow no flour to be disposed without permission from HQ. Sell of flour to Indians stopped in other places in the valley. Another big problem is the white men have not tried to be friendly with Indians.

Page 743: November 29, 1861 - To: Major R. C. Drum. Says he arrived to take command of Fort Ter-waw but could not land because of weather. Says it cost him $2, per man to get them ashore and .08 cents per pound for camp equipage to mouth of the Klamath River. Likes his post. Signed John H. May, Comdg.

Pages 755-756: November 30, 1861 - Eureka. Due to alot of neglect from white people the Indians have gotten access to alot of arms and ammunition. 10 armed Indians can do the same damage as 100 warriors did a few years back. "Must be disarmed and removed - the sooner, the better." Two companies needed; One for Mad River and Redwood Creek and the other at Van Dusen's Fork, Eel River. Some Indians gave up and were sent to Klamath Reservation. An Indian agent should send someone to receive Indians that want to give up and take them to the reservation. The expense it has cost the people for the removal is costly. Col. Whipple will act as a special agent in removing Indians. Feels that Whipple is very confident with the dealing of this problem.

December 1, 1861 -Napa. Gov. J. G. Downey from Senators G. H. Woodman and Walter Van Dyke of Humboldt County (Napa and Eureka). A plea for protection. Major McGarry passed through Long Valley on his way to Fort Steward saying he sees the need for troops. Fort Steward 60 miles away from the valley and 100 men stationed there. Plus 60 volunteers and 30 regulars between Long Valley and Humboldt area. Would be satisfied with just a small company. Reports two whites killed since their last meeting (gov. and sent.)

Page 786: December 24, 1861 - To: George M. Hanson, Dsq., Supt. Ind. Affairs. Says Indian disturbances make it necessary to collect them and put them on reservations. Says Col. Lippitt at Fort Humboldt will be instructed "to act promptly and vigourously in removing those Indians." Hopes the Indian department can handle them. Signed G. Wright, Brig, Gen, U.S. Army.

Page 788: December 28, 1861 - Telegram from Brig. General George Wright to General Thomas, AG U.S. Washington. Can I disregard writs of habeus corpus in case of political or State prisoners?

Page 791: December 31, 1861 - Telegram. L.Thomas, AG, to Gen. George Wright, US., S.F.


Pages 803-804: January 12, 1862 - Major Adjt., Gen., R.C. Drum from Col. Francis J. Lippitt, Fort Humboldt. Arrived January 9, rain. Fort has two other companies from Fort Seward. (2d Ca, C.V. and 3d Ca. C.V.) All needing supplies. Could not put his company into tents due to bad weather and had to hire building. Horses of the Cavalry is very poor condition, exhausted from the ride from Fort Seward. 20 or so will be killed, the others need one months rest. May have sent Company out dismounted, everything, roads included, shut down because of bad weather. May take up to 30 days to have roads passable. Thousands of Indinas everywhere, always stealing, killing stock and property, and killing whites. Squaw men furnishing guns and ammunition. Indians do not belong to one tribe but many and live on rancherias and speak all different languages. Be almost impossible to round them up. Big problem with whites always killing them including the women and children. A lot of kidnapping and killing of the parents. Some get as much as hundreds of dollars per child. Neither will be able to live together. Must be removed: Klamath, Nome Cult, and Mendocino Reservations too close, they only return. Maybe Tejon Reservation or Santa Barbara Islands. It would be hard for them to come back. Has not decided how to bring them in. Has an idea that he could block them off is the east with snow making mountains. Impassable and goes into Sacramento Valley, the West is only ocean. So march soldiers southwardly from north. Then another party go from south in Sonoma and Napa Counties. The Indians could not escape, they would be "hemmed" in. A few men would stay and watch the passes on the coast range just in case. With telegraph, would be easy to communicate plans to Trinity County. Only can be done during winter. Will later say how many troops are needed. May be good idea to bring in another officer for southern portion of the district. Make it easier for Lippitt to plan.

Page 805: January 14, 1862 - Major Asst. Adjt. Gen. R. C. Drum, from Captain John H. May, Fort Ter-waw. Post located on Klamath River 6 miles above mouth and 30 miles from Crescent City. Post floods four times so far just in one winter. 17 buildings taken out of 20. Post has to be rebuilt. Number of men, 55, including officers.

Page 807: April 6, 1864 - To J. T. Carey from S. G. Whipple - Fort Gaston. Indians must come out of the mountains with the idea in mind of an unconditional surrender. If they deliver themselves to the Gov. they will be dealt with lightly and will be protected from the hostile and other bands. Cannot promise that none will be punished for the previous outrages... "An early and bona fide submission will secure the pardon for most of them." If the leaders wish they may come to the fort to see the arrangement for their people.

Page 834: January 29, 1862 - Col. F. J. Lippitt from Department J. B. Moore, Fort Bragg. A man named Hamilton sent a party of 7 men from Punta Cuewaz to Shelter Cover for the "ostensible purpose of driving off his stock to a safer locality." Feels that they really went to kill Indians. Mr. Wells reported that on his way up he met a party of 4 people, one Harry Smith and Jackson that told them a stock owner Brisintine (a stock owner in Bear Harbor) was killed by Indians. Attacked at Usal River and 11 killed. (Indians were attacked) Smith's Party also said 2 horses were killed a few days before by Indians but not believed. 2 parties went to help Brisintine only to find him and his partner in perfect health - what actually happened was Brisintine and his partner tried to scare Jackson by shooting at him through bushes so he would leave. Jackson reported them died to start a rumor. Mr. Wells also reported that the Indians have not done any damage to cattle or people for a while. Wells feels he could exterminate the Indians without any problem in a few days. The whites are trying anything possible to make the Indians fight so that they may give reason to kill them. Tells of different activity taken against the Indians and why the Army has its lands wrapped behind its back.

Seward. Says only 20 men at Seward but they have 1,000 lbs. of flour and won't starve. Mutineers at Seward had their court martial on time. Captain Douglas and Hoffernas of Co. "F,K", 2d Inf., C.V. say their troops badly need shoes. Says he can get them in Eureka for 1.65 a pair. Describes terrain, Indian movements and habits. Feels the only way to subdue Indians is by about 600 troops and a mountain howitzer. Make suggestions about moving Indians to Fort Tejon. Signed by Colonel Francis J. Lippitt, 2d Inf., C.V.

Page 876: June 24, 1864 - Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V., commanding Fort Gaston, takes charge of and be held responsible for the good conduct of the Indians east of Redwood Creek (including the Klamaths) to eastern limits of the district, and to facilitate operations of the commanding officers of all posts and camps within these limits will promptly obey any call made by him on them for troops. Camp at Forks of Salmon hereby broken up commanding officer of troops to go to Fort Gaston. ... Camp Gilmore, hereby broken up, troops will proceed without delay to join their respective companies, after which the commanding officer of Camp Curtis, Ca., will be held responsible that active and responsible scouts are kept up, so as to secure peace and quiet in that sections of the district; also in vicinity of Liscombe's Hill. By order of Col. Black.

Page 889: February 24, 1862 - To: Major R.C. Drum, Asst. Adj. General. States that after a 10 day tour of the district, he feels it would be wrong to move the peaceful Indians. Suggests three forts be built at once. Says he is obliged to file general court charges against several of his own troops and Lt. Daley. Speaks of charges of mutiny. Signed Colonel Francis Lippitt, 2d Inf., Comdg. Lippitt has already decided on what company will be sent. They are to capture Indians and sent to Fort Humboldt. Inspected Fort Gaston and found it in good condition. Found no one to complete duty of a hospital steward. Has charges against Lt. Daley, 2d C.V.

Pages 906-910: March 5, 1862 - Major R.C. Drum from Col. Francis. J. Lippitt HQ Humboldt Military District. Made a tour of Mendocino County about to the southwest 15 miles below cape Mendocino. A lot of the area is good for grazing and farming but the Indians ran off the whites. Saw a lot of burnt ranches. Thousand of cattle run wild in the mountains because owners are afraid to get them. Angel camp and its neighborhood are always on alarm - one had been shot the day previously and a lot of them roam the area making the whites uneasy. The principal route from Arcata to Weaverville has been deserted because of all the problems. Indians male, and female or child are shot at the minute they come close to a white settlement. The people's opinion of the massacre on Indian island feel its justified. He finds that the lifestyle of the Indians have come to a point of no return. They are unable to lend a good life so they've had to leave their families and go on expeditions against the whites. The volunteers only are out to slaughter. "A" company under Captain Werk was defeated and driven back. Because of the problems with such small troops Lippitt believes that the only plan to sent 1/2 troops out in the field while the other rests. This way someone would always be out in the field. Each duty would be 15 days. Three sites for posts: Neil's Ranch nine miles eastward of the head of the south fork Yager Creek 28 miles east of Hydesville; Bremer's Ranch north side of Mad River 20 miles east of Arcata; North back of Redwood Creek, about 27 miles northeast of Arcata. Choose these because they are close to each other and the Fort there are also maybe two more posts established at Larabee Creek south of Van Dusen and another on the coast by Shelter Cove. Has to how to keep the Indians at the Fort remains a problem. If they are to keep them at Fort Humboldt they need alot of men to protect them from the whites. Location of Fort Gaston is "most important in district." It has to watch the Hoopa tribes and Klamath tribes in Del Norte and Klamath Counties. Equal to about 1,000 Indians or more. Captain John at this time has 46 warriors.

Page 912: March 6, 1862 - Special Orders #22 Hdqtrs. Humboldt Military District. Fort Humboldt. "Three new military posts will be immediately established in this district, one at Neil's Ranch, on the right bank of Van Dusen's Fork, about 28 miles east of Hydesville; one at Bremer's Ranch on the right bank of Mad River, and the third on the right bank of Redwood Creek, about one mile below Minor's Ranch, subject to the approval of the War Department. The first of the posts will be named Fort Baker, the second Fort Lyon and the third Fort Anderson. Fort Baker will be
garrisoned by Company A, 3d Inf., C.V., under command of Captain Ketchum; Fort Lyon by Company K, 2d Inf., C.V., under command of Capt. Heffernan, and Fort Anderson by Company F, 2d Inf., C.V. commanded by Lt. Flynn. The three commands will proceed to their respective destinations on the 10th of March at an early hour in the morning." By order of Col. F.J. Lippitt.


Page 916: March 8, 1862 - Captain Charles Heffernan from Lt. Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. John Hanna, HQ, Humboldt Military District. To establish Fort Lyon. District is: County lying between Mad River and Redwood Creek. One a month to go out in the field to capture Indian men, women, children. 15 days in the field, then other men to go out for 15 days. It has to rent pack trains its ok, cannot hire citizen packers. Purpose of army is not war or to punish but to bring them in to a reservation to protect them from the whites. You are to do everything possible to make the Indians believe it. If they do not come in voluntarily, must use force. No one is to kill unless absolutely vital and in self defense, if it happens the offender will be immediately court martialed and could be sentences to death. The guides are under this policy as well. When the Indians are captured are totally responsible for their protection and send them under guard to Fort Humboldt with complete protection on the way. Discourage hunting parties and no whites are allowed to go on expeditions. All reports have to be sent within five days.

Page 920: March 11, 1862 - Special Order #26 HQ, Humboldt Military District. "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: Fort Baker, Gaston, Anderson and Lyon." By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Page 924: March 13, 1862 - To: Captain D. B. Akey, Co. "E", 2d Cav., Special Order 33. Is ordered to sent men into the field the 1st and 15th of each month, relieving each other, and not to kill, but capture Indians for the reservation. They are to be taken to Fort Humboldt and protected from outrage. Signed John Hanna, Jr. Acting Asstl. Adj. General.

Page 948: March 22, 1862 - "All officers, guides, and men of this command are strictly prohibited from killing or wounding any Indian unless in self - defense, in action, or by order of a superior officer. Any disobedience of this order will subject the offender to immediate arrest and trail by court-martial at Ft. Humboldt, the penalty being death. All whites resisting in the Fort Anderson military district who shall wantonly kill or maim any Indian will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, military and civil." By order of C.D. Douglas, Capt. Commanding.

Page 952: March 25, 1862 - Captain C.D. Douglas from Acting Asst. Adjt. General John Hanna Jr. Fort Humboldt. To take as many men as possible to Riley's on Liscombe's Hill on the 27th. The reason for the movement is to cooperate with Captain Akey's and Heffernan's commands to capture a band of Indians in the vicinity between Angel Ranch and North Fork of Mad River. To try to take Indians by suprise - have to make every precaution to prevent notice of the approach. Captain Douglas is to take command of the whole operation.

Page 954: March 26, 1862 - Captain D. B. Akey from Asst. Adjt. General - John Hanna Jr. HQ. Humboldt Military District. To march men from Fort Humboldt to Arcata and arrive on the 27th -
To arrive at Angel Ranch at 12m. Captain Douglas to be sent officer and will assume command. If Douglas cannot make it Captain Akey is to be present.

Page 955: March 26, 1862 - A. Javoby ESQ, Arcata from Colonel F. J. Lipitt HQ, Fort Humboldt. Commenting on the attack of teh Indians on Angel Camp. Citizens have to rely on Army for protection. 3 company have been called for duty. Afraid that if the whites get in the way it will cause the Indians to scatter before the troops arrive. Please prevent such movements. Captain Akey will arrive in Arcata on the 27th.

Captain C.D. Douglas of the Office in Command of the detachment under orders for Angel Ranch, HQ, Humboldt District. Due to attacks by the Mad River Indians in the last few days they must want to declare war. "Unfortunately there is no effectual way of teaching these ignorant savages the folly of such conduct but by inflicting upon them a terrible punishment." Colonel Commander directs that the expedition against the Indians shot to kill, except the women and children.

Page 972: March 31, 1862 - To: Captain C.D. Douglas. Directed to send a non-com and 10 men to take post at Riley's and furnish escorts from Mad River to Minors, as far as needed they are to take sufficient ammunition and ten days rations, and be relieved every ten days. By order of Colonel Lipitt.

Page 977: April 1, 1862 - Captain D. B. Akey from Acting Asst. Adj. John Hanna Jr. HQ, Humboldt Military District. Because the Indians of Humboldt County are involved in "destructive warfare" the policy of March 13, 1862 is abandoned. The new ruling is that unless they voluntarily give up they will receive no quarters (except for women and kids.) Are only to protect the ones that give up voluntarily.

Page 982: April 3, 1862 - Lieut. John Hanna from Capt. Thomas E. Ketchum, Fort Baker. It has been report to Ketchum there is a party of whites hunting Indians on the Eel River. 17 men killed, the women and children turned loose. Also found out they are intending to sell women and children into slavery for a business. The business is by Fort Steward and then taking them to Long Valley and selling to certain parties for 37.50 per head can make alot of money. For 10 women and 20 children can cost $1,125. To keep watch of all Hoopa Valley Indians if any problem report immediately, if needing re-enforcements telegraph by Weaverville, CA.

Page 984: September 22, 1864 - Special Orders No. 204, HQ, Department of the Pacific. The Quartermaster's Department will make arrangements to bring troops from Camp Lincoln, Fort Humboldt, and Fort Bragg, to pick up troops on a steamer leaving that area. All but Captain Douglas' Company "F", at Round Valley will be transfered to Benecia Barracks and the Presidio.

Page 992: April 7, 1862 - To: Colonel F.J. Lippitt, 2d Inf. This told Lieutenant Colonel Oleny to break camp at Santa Barbara and with his two companies, Join Lippitt. He wants Lippitt to bear down and hang every male Indian unless he comes in to surrender. No citizens to accompany troops in the field. Medical Staff will also serve in the field. By G. Wright, Brig. General U.S. Army, Comdg.

Page 994: April 9, 1862 - Order no. 4. Every Indian captured during the present war who has engaged in hostilities against the whites, present or absent, will be hanged on the spot, women and children spared. By order of Colonel Lippitt.
Page 1001: April 11, 1862 - Hoopa Indians want to help the army capture the Mad River Indians. They know where to find the Mad Rivers. Would like 5-6 Hoopas to the post. Would furnish rations.


Page 1003: Answering to Lt. request to exam Simmon's Ranch. Doesn't recommend it, there's just too many downfalls, plus it would be costly to the army. Talked to people passing through about the land. Learned that the trail running pass the land doesn't shorten the distance to Weaverville more than 10 miles. It wasn't abandoned because of Indians, but because it was so short of accommodations. "The trail leading via Liscombe's kill, Minor's, and Hoopa Valley, is the one that can be travelled by freights, trains and passages between Humboldt Bay, Hoopa Valley, Salmon River Mines, New River... With the exception of being 10 miles longer."

Page 1006: April 9, 1862 - Major R.C. Drum from Colonel Francis J. Lippitt. HQ, Humboldt Military District. April 9, Women problems with the Indians. Three or four have been killed by troops. Forty have been taken prisoners, mostly women and children. Have organized regular system of escorts and daily expresses between different posts. Everywhere is being scoured. This makes it is easier for communication and protection to settlements. Had to use most of mounted comp. Leaving only a few to guard Indian prisoners. Shall send letter Col. Olney and Command to Fort Gaston. An Indian killed on April 6, by Captain Douglas is one of Hoopa's Chiefs. April 17, Indians have possession of country up to a few miles before the bay. No men travel in the area unless heavily escorted. A lot of the settlers had to leave their land, much of it destroyed. Need more forces, at least three. One to guard the post, and two for the field.

April 16, 1862 - No new Indian depredations since the 9th, two of the deserters of Co. "K", 2d Inf., have been caught at Fort Gaston and Lt. Anderson and party caught six more by "marching for 36 hours without rest or sleep in a severe storm over one of the worst trails in the country." Says he can use any additional force sent. Says Indians have virtual possession of the whole country.


Page 1093: Hon. Geo. M. Hanson from Willam Bryson (supervisor to Hanson) office of Indian Affairs N. district of Ca. Looking at the whole situation Bryson feels that bringing in troops could stop the whites from becoming so nervous. The whites are convinced the Smith River and Klamaths are going to join forces and have as uprising. Due to the mining the women and children are open p

Page 1008: April 16, 1862 - 1st Lt. John Hanna Jr. From Captain Thomas E. Ketchum. Fort Baker, CA. 53 miles S.E. of Fort Humboldt. 23 miles to Hydesville. Goes (a trail) through Redwood Mountains. 12 miles then 6 miles S.E. head of Yager Creek. Camp on a small flat from 1 1/2 - 2 miles long and 1/2 miles wide. Camp kind of marshy - has signs of being flooded. Good grass, good timber, and stream that goes through camp, fish are abundant.

Page 1013: April 18, 1862 - Special Orders No. 65, HQ, Department of the Pacific. "Lieutenant Colonel James N. Olney, 2d Inf., C.V. with two company of his regiment now on Alcatraz Island, will proceed to Fort Humboldt and report to Colonel Lippitt.
April 19, 1862 - C.A. Murdock ESQ. Arcata, Humboldt County from Brig. General George Wright, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Assuring Murdock that the District of Humboldt is being watched. Wright is sending Lt. Colonel James N. Olney with 150 of his men. Lippitts regiment. Has instructions to find Indians and those that were involved in hostilities should be jung. Wants to know what to do with Indians after capturing the. A reservation close to their home could cause problems. Feels that maybe if they had a reservation on an island off the coast would be the answer.


April 21, 1862 - Special Orders No. 66, HQ, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco. "The two companies of the 2d Inf., C.V. now at Fort Vancouver, will be relieved from duty at the post and proceed to Fort Humboldt, and report to Colonel Lippitt, District Commander. The means of transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department." By order of Brig. General Wright.


April 21, 1862 - Special Orders No. 66, HQ, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco. "The two companies of the 2d Inf., C.V. now at Fort Vancouver, will be relieved from duty at the post and proceed to Fort Humboldt, and report to Colonel Lippitt, District Commander. The means of transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department." By order of Brig. General Wright.
the use of two companies. Although he would like a whole regiment. Due to the increase of prisoners and general prisoners. Captain Akey has only 15 soldiers (privates) for duty and they are needed in the field. Would like to have another company to garrison the post. The detachment at Liscombe's Hill for escortment is 1/2 of what is needed. Because of this the horses are breaking down due to being overworked. They needed 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 unchanged. These 27 men are doing the work of the two companies. Afraid that if the Hoopa and Klamath rise there would be a long and terrible warfare. Feels the first place they would attack is 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. Colonel Olney's command to the post. Captain Johns now can have the liberty to place detachment 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 least it will be known if it is true or not. If it is true the next step would be to put pressure on the leading men of the tribe.

Page 1028: April 11, 1862 - To: Colonel F. J. Lippitt: Public meeting held in Trinidad to censor Lt. Flynn for killing an old Indian in Klamath County. Wants him to stay in Humboldt. Does not want an Indian war. Wants a committee to call on Lt. Flynn. Says he cannot subjugate 3,000 armed Indians with 25 soldiers and he should learn it. Signed Clinton Woodford, Chairman of Meeting.

Pages 1029-1030: April 23, 1862 - Clinton Woodford from Colonel F. J. Lippitt, HQ, Humboldt Military District. After reviewing Lt. Flynn's report, he had done no more than his duty. Flynn had heard that a band of 200 Indians crossed southerly side of Redwood Creek. He entered the area to find three Indians going in that direction looking as through they wanted to warn others. He took them prisoners and they tried to escape and he had to shoot them: I killed the others wounded. Although they were in Klamath Co. this does not constitute a barrier for pursuing Indians.

Page 1034: April 27, 1862 - Captain Douglas from John Hanna Jr., HQ, Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt. "In consequence of the weakening of the office at Fort Lyon and the withdrawing of the troops at Riley's, you are expected to extend your operations so as to include the district lying between Redwood Creek and Mad River." By order of Col. Lippitt.

Pages 1061-1063: May 10, 1862 - Col. Francis J. Lippitt from Captain Willaim W. Stuart, Fort Ter-waw, Humboldt District. Sent 2d Lt. Shepheard, 1 Sergeant, three corporal, 16 privats to Elk Camp. Elk Camp: 50 miles from Fort Ter-waw. Had to be ferried across Klamath by Indians, depend on Indians for water transportation. To get provisions must: fort Ter-waw or Crescent City to mouth of Redwood Creek then ferried again to coast within about 18 miles of Trinidad. To Elk Camp. Crossing again at Redwood by raft. No way for mules except from Crescent City then swim at mouth of Klamath. Elk Creek to Fort Ter-waw starignt, line 25 miles, bad route, Indians will not take it. Have to pay Indians for all work done. Charge 4 cents across river each way. All travel done by canoes. Command is very weak and has no men to send out for scouting. Only been able to sleep one night in bed. Crescent City and Smith River unprotected. Has no means to get there except by canoe down to mouth of Klamath. Then 26 miles of bad trails along coast and through Redwoods. In case of problems difficult to get to them. Now has only 2 sergeants, 5 corporals, 17 privats and 5 generals. Prisoners to guard. 4 men deserted, 2 captured. The rest are sick or on duty. Going to try to cut a trail to Fort Ter-waw if possible. People of Crescent City scared if troops are withdrawn. 2/3 male population gone to mine. 150 families left behind mostly women and children. Only 30 men to protect everyone, 30 guns, and many are flintlocks. Only post for people to depend on in Del Norte County. There about 800 Klamath Indians in south and as many more on Smith River and Humboldt. They could start a war at any minute. Hoopa coming down river in "scores to fish and trade on the coast." A rumor that Indians have 400 arms concealed, and whites at Humboldt Bay stealing and selling ammunition. Try to save all bullets left from target practice. Indian agent has abandoned area. Indians went and dug out all lead pipes and iron they could find. When Stuart came to post Quartermaster's Department without money and small amount of provisions. But are able to pay Indians with clothing at the Sutter's store giving voucher on
government. No will only do things with cash on hand. Indians threatening Hoopas and others up river will come down and wage war. Would like to have 20 men of Fort Ter-waw be stationed at Elk Camp.

Page 1076: May 16, 1862 - Special Orders No. 61, HQ, Humboldt Military District. "I. On disembarking, company "A", 2d Inf., C.V., will immediately proceed to the crossing of Yager Creek opposite to Simmon's Ranch, where it will take post until further orders. II. Company "E", 2d Inf., C.V. will take post at Fort Humboldt. The Lt. commanding will report to Capt. Akey, in command at this post." By command of Col. Lippitt.

Page 1084: May 20, 1862 - Brig. Gen. George Wright from Supt. Indian Affairs, George M. Hanson. Asking for protection on Round Valley Reservation against the white people. There has been attempts to assassinate the Supervisor and threats to kill all the Indians on the Reservation. With the protection they also need to have orders against the soldiers intermixing with the Indians. Other problems that have to be dealt with is trespassing on the reservation and the justice of peace that lets the trespassers go.

Page 1087: May 19, 1862 - George M. Hanson, ESQ, from E. Mason, Crescent City. Hanson had promised the citizens of Del Norte County that there would be troops in the area if Indians were sent there to be reserved. The Indians came but the troops did not. There is major concern considering that most of the men left to go mining leaving their wives and children. Since this time the Indians have been going to the homes demanding food and clothing, people are also frightened with the thought 200-300 more Indians in Humboldt will be shipped to Del Norte. It used to be that the Humboldt and Del Norte were enemies, but now they are friends. The Klamaths are armed, they have been about 200 guns between the mouth of the Klamath River and 40 miles above. The closest fort is Fort Ter-waw.

Page 1092: May 22, 1862 - George M. Hanson, ESQ from Brig. Gen. George Wright, Hq, Department of the Pacific. Answering the letter that was written on May 21, there has already been orders for Fort Ter-waw to move to the new reservation on Smith River. Only was waiting to find out how many Indians were there and if it was really necessary for troops. Wright would like to know how many Indians are on the reservation and if all the Indians close to Ter-waw have been removed.

Page 1093: May 23, 1862 - Brig. Gen. George Wright from Supt. George Hanson, Office of Indian Affairs, North District of California. Again an answer to Wright's letter Date May 22, 1862. I. Hanson believes that all or almost all Humboldt, Eel River, and a few Klamath Indians are at Smith River. Adding the Smith Rivers there's about 1,000. But there are reports of the Indians running away. II. He does not think there could be more than 200-300 Indians within 3-4 miles of Fort Ter-waw and there are no whites (with the exception of "squaw men.) Within 30 miles in any direction of Fort Ter-waw Could like to see troops located between Crescent City and Smith River. So as not to cross the river into Indian settlements, and no intermixing between troops and Indians. Looking at problem sees it more as the Indians need the protection from the whites like the problem at Nome Cult. Would like to remove the Klamaths and Hoopas as soon as harvest is over if congress appropriates the fund for the reservation.

Page 1094: May 18, 1862 - Hon. George M. Hanson from G. Kingsbury, Crescent City. Del Norte Co. learned from Panama Steamboat that there is 200 more Indians being sent to them from Humboldt. The people are so scared there's rumors of them making a Fort for protection. If the government is not going to buy the land don't send any more Indians. The people believe that the government will not purchase the land.

Page 1105: May 27, 1862 - Captain William W. Stuart from Asst. Adjt. Gen. R. C. Drum, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Captain Stuart's co. is to establish a post on Smith River. To be located north of Crescent City and close to the area where the Indians were located. Any men on detach
to report back to Fort Terwaw. Post is to be located within limits of the reservation but not close to Indian camps. Fort Ter-waw will be a depot for the supplies.

Page 1123: June 6, 1862 - Special Order No. 67, HQ, Humboldt Military District. Fort Humboldt. "I. 2d Lt. Davis, 2d C.V. will proceed immediately to Daby's Ferry with a detachment of 14 men of Co. E., 2d C.V. on a scout in search of the Indians that have committed the depredations at that place. II. The commander at Fort Lyon will immediately furnish any assistance which may be required by Lt. Davis to facilitate him in his operations." By order of Lt. Col. J. N. Olney.

Page 1126: June 7, 1862 - Special Order No. 68, HQ, Humboldt Military District. I. "Captain Douglas, 2d Inf., C.V., will proceed immediately to Fort Lyon, or the vicinity of Mad River and take the General direction and command of the detachment. Herein ordered to cooperate in the murders and depredations at Daby's Ferry. II. Captain Ketchum, 3d Inf., C.V., will immediately march with all the men of his command that can be speedily collected (leaving a sufficient guard at camp) and cross Mad River at or above weaverville trail and scout the country bordering on the river and in a westerly direction toward Fort Lyon, unless otherwise directed by Captain Douglas. III. Lt. Gonnisson, 2d Inf., C.V., will proceed to Ft. Lyon and take command of a detachment consiting of all available force at the post, to be detailed by Captain Hefferman (leaving a sufficient guard at camp) and immediately upon receiving directions from Captain Douglas proceed to Co-op. In the movement herein ordered. IV. Captain Douglas will order all the available force of his own camp (leaving a sufficient camp guard) to unite in the movement. V. Lt. Flynn, 2d Inf., C.V., will immediately with all his available force (leaving a sufficient guard) proceed to co-operate in the movement herein ordered, by scouting along the banks of the Van Dusen in a northeasterly direction, and thence toward Fort Lyon, subject, however, to specific orders from Captain Douglas." by order of Lt. Col. James N. Olney.

Page 1127: June 7, 1862 - Special Orders No. 69, HQ, Humboldt Military District. "I. A re-enforcement being called for by Lt. Davis now engaged in a fight with the Indians on Mad River, 3 miles from Arcata, Capt. Akey, Company "E", 2d C.V., will immediately proceed to the field of action with all available men of his command. II. A detail of 20 men from Co. "E", 2d Inf., C.V., under command of adjunct Hanna, will proceed immedeately to the place of action and report to Captain Akey for orders." By order of Col. J.N. Olney.

Page 1133: June 12, 1862 - Brig. General L. Thomas from Brig. General George Wright, HQ, Department of the Pacific. District of Humboldt, ten companies of infantry and one cavalry. Nearly 300 Indians are at Fort Humboldt waiting to be removed to a reservation. Although, there is still problems with Indians attacking parties and settlements, must be captured to have peace. There are alot of obstacles for the troops due to the conditions of the forests. Need to have more recruits, since alot have been sent to the Civil War the troops have been reduced and could cause alot of problems.

Page 1134: June 12, 1862 - Hon. W. VanDyke from Brig. General George Wright, HQ, Department of the Pacific. The problems in Humboldt County has been seriously watched by the army and has put Colonel Lippitt into command of the district. In the District there are 10 companies of infantry and one cavalry. Feels like this force should be ample for the district. Just recently there has been 300 Indians taken to Fort Klamath waiting to be removed to the reservation. But there are still bands that are committing depredations that need to be halted. The men that left their families for mining only have invited attacks by the Indians. These people will be watched by the cavalry and there is three more companies coming soon from Washington. One company is expected June 25.

Page 1135: June 12, 1862 - Col. Francis J. Lippitt from Asst. Adjt. General Richard C. Drum, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Sending troops to Round Valley its approved. A caution "against the too general distbution of your small force, and particularly the sending out of small detachments. Small parties invite attack...."
Page 1136: June 12, 1862 - Colonel Justus Steinberger from Asst. Adjt. General Richard C. Drum, HQ, Department of the Pacific. (Letter sent to Washington Territory, District of Oregon.) Relieve companies of Lippitt's reg. and order them to Fort Humboldt. Would like them to land directly at the fort direct from Vancouver.

Page 1137: June 13, 1862. Captain R.W. Ketcham from Captain George F. Price. Camp Nye, Washoe Valley. A lot of complaints about Indians at Susanville. Sent a scouting party to Willow Creek Valley and another towards the direction of Pitt River. Several states threatened if a treaty was signed they would kill the first Indian they saw. But there are citizens that fully back up the army. A lot of stealing happens among the Pah-Utes, Pitts, Bannocks, Modocs, and Shoshones. North of Susanville isn't settled so this area allow the Indians to escape. Eleven white men killed by Indians in the last four years. Suggests a post by set up at valley. Also feels the calvary would be better than the infantry. Willow Creek Valley is miles north of Susanville be a good location for post. Also the post would be in the middle of location of several tribes.

Pages 1137-1139: June 13, 1862 - Letter to George F. Price, Captain, Comdg. Co. M, 2nd California Volunteer Calvary, to Captain R.W. Kirkham, Asst. Quartermaster and Acting Adj. General. Enclosure addressed to Price from John S. Ward, H.S. Bonette, M.D., John Neale and 48 others. Left Carson City on 29th and marched to Susanville in seven days. At Susanville much complaint is made by settlers of thefts committed by Indians. Price thinks these complaints are well founded. Day after arrival I sent scouting party to Willow Creek. Following day another party in dir. Pitt River, neither met Indians. Eleven white men have been killed by Indians during the past four years. A military post established in the vicinity of Hone Lake Valley would have a tendency to greatly check these outrages. Calvary better than infantry. Suggests Willow Creek Valley, 15 miles north of Susanville as a site for a military post. Stores would come via Red Bluff, cheaper than any other way. Settlement of valley would soon follow. The enclosure says that in past four years no less than 3,000 head of stock stolen and eleven citizens killed. Renegades are worse than tribal Indians. They want a permanent post, we are loyal citizens and as such are entitled to Government Protection here immediately. Bad feeling among some settlers vicinity of Susanville. Some said if I made treaty with Indians they would kill first Indian they saw, but large and respectable portion said any action by the military authority would be sacredly observed by them. Stealing not done by any particular tribe but by band of renegades gathered from Pitt, Pah-Utes, Bannocks, Modocs, and Shoshones. Country north of Susanville not settled by whites and presents series of beautiful valleys as far as the lakes of Oregon. The band of renegades make forays into the valley, steal stock, run it off over the mountains and into the valleys. Enclosure: These renegades are subject to no treaties made with heads of their different tribes, but are under control of petty chiefs, who rove about the frontier stealing stock and killing small parties of whites. Our northern frontier is by character well adapted to these thievish bands and which will never be settled by whites.

Page 1139: June 13, 1862. To: Capt. William M. John, Comdg. Fort Gaston: Is directed to send an officer and 20 men to relieve Lt. Shepheard and his men at Elk Camp. Is to leave Lts. Schindler and Campbell with their companies, not detach them. The officer will then act against the Indians but not molest the Hoopas or Klamaths. He will report actions to Fort Gaston the 1st and 15th of each month. By order of Col. Lippitt.

June 13, 1862. Captain George F. Price from Citizens of Susan Valley. A petition for armed services. Valley does not belong to one single tribe - a resort of the Pah-Utes, Shoshones, Modocs, Pitts, and Bannocks. The valley gets all the Indians committing depredations. There are no Indian agents in the area. Last four years, eleven men killed and 3,000 head of stock stolen. Want to have protection as soon as possible. Signed John S. Ward, H.S. Bonette, M.D. and John H. Neale and 48 others.

Pages 1139-1140: June 13, 1862 - Captain William M. Johns from Acct. Adjt. Gen. John Hanna Jr., HQ, Humboldt Military District. Co. "G", 2d Inf., C.V. at Fort Ter-waw to go to Smith's River and also there will be a detachment from Elk Camp. Ordered to send 20 men and a officer to that post.
immediately, to relieve Lt. Shepherd's command. Lt. Schindler and Campbell should not be
detached from their Companies if possible. The new officer is to sent men out in the filed to capture
roving and of Indians... "Taking care not to molest the Klamath or Hoopa Indians unless they
should commit or threaten some act of hostility." To report to Fort Gaston 1st and 15th of each
month. To draw supplies from Fort Humboldt.

Page 1143: June 16, 1862 - To: Governor Leland Stanford: Report states that Colonel Lippitt at Fort
Humboldt has ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and three of California Volunteers.
Assures the governor they can hold down the Indians. From Brig. General G. Wright.

Page 1153: June 23, 1862 - Captain D.B. Akey from Asst. Adjt. General John Hanna Jr. Fort
Humboldt. A rumor has been received that there are 200 armed Indians near mouth of Mad River to
attack Arcata. Ordered to go to the area immediately to see if it's true or not. If there is a small party
assembled to arrest them with Lt. Davis' command. If there is more than they can handle report as
fast as possible to Fort Humboldt.

Page 1165: June 28, 1862 - Col. Francis J. Lippitt from Asst. Adjt. Gen. R. C. Drum, HQ,
Department of the Pacific. Gen. wants Captain Stuart's Co. concentrated at Camp Lincoln. All
moveable property at Ter-waw should be taken to the camp. Supplies will be sent to Crescent City
and then transported to Camp Lincoln.

826. United States War Department 1389, III. The War of the Rebellion - Official Records of the Union and
Office, 1897.
Notes: Page 754: (I was unable to find the letter but I presume it was about an attack at a settlement
or at Camp Curtis.)
Abstract: Pages 701-703: December 17-18, 1863 - Four letters explaining in detail the next orders
for Humboldt District. To: Asst. Adj. General, U.S. Army, No force is required at Camp Bragg
other than to protect public property, Captain Hull is to direct a winter campaign against hostile
convenient point for principal operations against Indians. Make district HQ. There ask for authority
to postpone General court martial, should one be soon convened at Fort Humboldt. Signed S.G.
Whipple. Indorsement "Colonel Whipple can go to any part where his services are deemed
necessary" 12/18/63. To: Captain Hull, Need 25 men for field service. Confine Indians to district
along coast on the north by Bear River, Humboldt County, on east by U.S. mail route between Long
Valley, Hydesville, and south by Mendocino Indian Reservation. Be able to stop hostilities in
probably three months. Signed A.W. Hanna, 12/18/63. To: Lieutenant Delany, Camp Gilmore
protects towns Trinidad and Gold Bluffs, also furnish escorts for travelers. Received hostile
Indians. No Indians allowed at Campsite, except on business with yourself. Signed A. W. Hanna,
12/18/63.

Col., 1st Bat. Mtn., Comdg. HQ of Humboldt at Mil. District are temporarily established at Fort
Gaston. ... Reports that Gaston will temporarily by the headquarters of Humboldt Military District
finds affairs are very threatening. Two bad Indians. Seranaltin John and Big Jim are in the
mountain leading many Valley Indians. It is known they have about 100 bucks armed with rifles,
pistols, and abundance of ammunition. Settlers have abandoned their farms and came to the fort,
four families now occupy officers quarters. Affairs at this place have assumed a threatening aspect.
Large numbers of valley Indians have left their villages and re in mts. under leadership of
Seranaltin John and Big Jim, who have with them nearly 100 well armed warriors. Settlers have
abandoned their farms and are congregated together for mutal protection.

Page 709: December 26, 1863 - Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple from R. C. Drum. Frequent complaint of
depredations committed by bands of Indians on Klamath River north of Fort Gaston to protect
settlers in that area and punish offenders. General desired you to give affairs in the section - your
personal attention, as will prevent a recurrence of troubles.
Special Order No. 286: As soon as the quartermaster department can procure the necessary transportation, Captain J. R. Pico's Co. of Native California Cavalry will proceed to Fort Humboldt for duty in district of Humboldt. By order of Brig. Gen. Wright.

District of California (General George Wright, Command): Officers, 77; Men, 1549; Aggregate Present, 2110; Aggregate Present and absent, 2335; Pieces of Artillery - Heavy, 174; Field, 10. Fort Crook, CA, Captain B. Mellen, 2d Cavalry, Co. C. Camp; Union, CA, Lt. Col. Oscar M. Brown, 1st Ca, (3 companies); Camp Bidwell, Cpt. Augustus Starr, 2nd Cav., Co. F.

Page 717: January 5, 1864 - Officer Commanding Camp Wright, Round Valley from Richard C. Drum. Sup. of Indian Affairs for N. Dist. of California, had an interview with the Gen. Commanding about the difficulties with military and Indian authorities at Round Valley. Harmony must prevail between military and Indian department, every Asst. should be available to the agent in retaining the Indians on a reservation.

Page 723: January 12, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum, AAG from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple Comdg. Humboldt Military District. Gives the Col. a historical review of the Hoopas going back to 1855. Feels that if they can round up the 100-125 Indians now under arms before April 15th there may be no uprising. Evidence points to the Klamaths joining the Hoopas in the spring. Topography of the country makes it tough to control the tribes.

Page 727: January 13, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, HQ Humboldt Military District, Fort Gaston. Will require a larger force at certain times. Fort Gaston and other posts in area except Camp Wright, Fort Bragg, and Camp Lincoln will be supplied by Fort Humboldt. Suggests all Quartermasters and Commissary stores of the district be sent to Fort Humboldt upon the requisitions of Battalion Quartermaster. This will allow sufficient supply at a convenient point and forwarded at any time.

Page 731: January 21, 1864 - Lt. Col. R.C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, HQ Humboldt Military District, Fort Gaston. A band of Trinity Indians were on South Fork of Salmon River, Klamath Co. About 45 miles from the post - committing depredations. Information not clear by but seems Indians killed 2 men and robbed a store. Sent an officer and 20 men to the area to see about the problem. Another detachment of 30 men and officer are to "intercept" the Indians on return to Trinity.

Page 732: January 23, 1864 - Lt. Edward Hale from Lt. A. W. Hanna, HQ Humboldt Military District. Fort Gaston. Post Orders #18 - proceed on 24th with 1 sgt. and 12 privates and 20 days rations to Orleans Bar. First duty is to guard town of Orleans Bar from attack of Indians. Not expected to scout mountains. Just the town and guard against the attack. Do all possible to keep Indians with peace with the white people. Hale is also to talk with "reliable citizens" about disposition of Indians and danger of them joining other hostile bands.
January 28, 1864 - Lt. R.C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, HQ, Humboldt Military District. The Companies sent to Orleans Bar to guard the town have arrived. As of now the town is protected but if the Klamaths were to attack it would be inadequate. Should be one full company on Klamath River, one on south fork of Salmon River and one on Trinity near Big Flat.

January 30, 1864 - Lt. Thomas Middleton from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple. Whipple wants Charley Hustler and another Indian sent to his HQ after dark. If Charley is not home send 2 other Indians from his ranch for scouting. Also take 2 more Indians for scouting and scout on Middleton's side of river for Indians. While on scouting tour men are to be within stockade at mill. 5-6 men should be sufficient to protect the mill. Want the Indians to be reached without being seen - everything is to be secret.

February 4, 1864 - To: Captain Simpson, Co. "E", Camp Grant. Has forwarded by escort under Corporal Samuel B. Wheeler, Twelve Indians to be taken to Fort Humboldt. Signed Captain William E. Hull, 2d Ind., C.V.

Under orders from district to take field and capture or kill all Indians found between north boundary of Mendocino Reservation and Bear River in Humboldt County. Have forwarded 12 P.O.W.'s that Simpson should escort them safely to Fort Humboldt.

February 6, 1864 - Special Order No. 27, HQ, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco. "2. Colonel Henry M. Black, 6th Inf., C.V., with the HQ and three companies of his regiment; will proceed on the next steamer to Fort Humboldt. 3. On his arrival at Fort Humboldt, Colonel Black will assume command of the military district of Humboldt. By order of Brig. Gen. Wright."

February 6, 1864 - I. Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, Bat. of Mount., Comdg., Dist. of Humboldt from R. C. Drum, Asst. Adj., Gen., HQ, Dept. of the Pacific. "The Department commander, having determined to establish a company of troops at Forks of Salmon River, desires you to make the needful preparations for that purpose. You will send to the print designated the most available company in your district. The company being organized at Fort Jones, on the receipts of arms and clothing, will proceed to the Salmon River, where it is understood supplies are abundant." II. Col. H. M. Black from Asst. Adjt. Gen. R.C. Drum, HQ, Dept. of the Pacific. Col. Black and three companies of his regiment will proceed to Dist. of Humboldt and to take over the command. Indian disturbances are such that "decisive measures" should be made. Qtr.masters have been told to sent ample supplies to Fort Humboldt. III. Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple from Asst. Adjt. Gen. R.C. Drum. To establish company of troops at Forks of Salmon River. Ordered to send most available company to the area. The company will be organized at Fort Jones for Arms and clothing then to proceed to Salmon River. IV. Lt. Col. R.C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple. Capt. Ousley, 1st Bat. Mount. CV. Commanding Co. "A", been ordered to Redwood Creek to establish a camp at old site of Fort Anderson.

February 7, 1864 - Have ordered Colonel Black, 6th Inf., with 250 men to proceed to Fort Humboldt. Steamer chartered to convey troops to Humboldt. Find no fault with Colonel Whipple, found him "zealous, and energetic." But since so many of Black's men are going into the field, deem it proper to have black in command. Black has alot of experience.

February 8, 1864 - Adjt. General U.S. Army from Brig. General George Wright, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Because Indians have become such a threat in northwest California had ordered Col. Black and three companies to Fort Humboldt. Will assume command of District and pursue the Indians. Problems with Indians on counties bordering Klamath, Salmon, and Trinity Rivers. All Indians captured sent to Fort Humboldt and held P.O.W.'s until government can decide what to do with them. Seems useless to send them to reservation they just escaped. Could send them to Catalina Island where they would be safe, cannot escape, and expense of maintaining them very little. Feels Black can have an early settlement with them. Colonel Black's regiment numbers about 500 seems ample, six companies fully organized and recruiting for four more.
Page 744: February 9, 1864 - Colonel H. M. Black from AAG, R. C. Drum, HQ department of the Pacific. As soon as arrival at Fort Humboldt, communicate arrival to Whipple. All Indian that are captured sent to Fort Humboldt, held as P.O.W.'s - authorized to have them subsist on supplies at hand - restricted to meat and bread.

Page 753: February 16, 1864 - Lt. Col. R.C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, HQ, Humboldt Military District. There's approx. 200 Indian P.O.W. at Fort Humboldt. Can't give exact number at present time due to captures, deaths, etc... at post 106 Indians at present time- they are obliged to support themselves. Wants them to be removed but knows Smith's River Reservation. It is not the answer. Area is to familiar to them and distance. Inhavited with Indians they are acquainted with. 39 of the 106 are full grown men - should they be taken to the reservation. They will only escape and join other hostile bands. Only answer is to have them removed so far away they cannot find their way removed so far away they cannot find their way home. Mendocino for the Trinity Indians would be better than Smith's River. P.O.W.'s at Fort Humboldt should probably remain at Smith's River - some will escape but there is not such "formidable enemies." "Once captured the Indians may never again be allowed to run at large and war upon citizens." Feels once Caltalina Island is ready they can send the Indians there and it won't be such a problem.

Page 754: February 16, 1864 - Lt. Hale from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, HQ, Humboldt Military District, Fort Humboldt. Would like to increase forces at Orleans Bar later on. Men from the town felt 10 soldiers would be sufficient as long as the Klamaths remain friendly. Not to grant any leaves of absence to anyone in the command. Can be supplied rations from Fort Gaston. Would like the Lt. to purchase some fresh beef it its possible.

Page 758: February 18, 1864: Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, HQ, Humboldt District, Fort Gaston. Have employed 10-15 men (Indians) to use as guides and spies. They are deadly enemies with the hostile band and are doing their best to get all of them. The troops and friendly Indians are working side by side and are having a hard time finding any enemies. A party of citizens from Klamath and Salmon Rivers came to Fort to avenge the deaths of neighbors killed by Indians on January 29. Seem very reasonable and only want to see justice brought to the Indians. Have paid for their own expenses but Whipple feels after three weeks or so they will leave. They have made an offer to join the Army with a few conditions: 30 or more would join is to end the war. Would recommend that they stay in areas of Del Norte, Klamath, Trinity, Humboldt, and Mendocino. Be useful as guards to settlements, the organized troops can deal with the Indians.

Page 760: February 18, 1864 - Col. S. G. Whipple from 1st Lt. A. W. Randall, Camp at Forks of Salmon. Received orders from Gen. Wright commander of Dept. to move men to Salmon and find hostile Indians. Co. has 63 men. Found alot of snow on top of mountains. Which delayed the men. The 17th an Indian was shot - inquired to find it was an Indian accused of kicking and robbing Trinity Center. Will take men out scouting as soon as possible.

Page 764: February 16, 1864 - Capt. G. B. Gibbs from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, Headquarters, Humboldt Military District. A reply to a letter written on Feb. 8. Indinas have hatred toward settlements on the coast especially Arcata. Feels the company at Camp Curtis is ample for the winter. Having to call all the time to keep up scouting parties - that are in the field. Cannon allow any men to go to coast because they are needed at Fort Humboldt. But can increase force by 12 men from Company "D" 1st Bat. Mtn. C. V. would like to be advised of any inclinations of Indian presence in vicinity of Camp Curtis.

Page 767: February 22, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, Fort Gaston. Information received Indians at Redwood Creek, 15-20 miles below Camp Anderson. Lt. Geer and 30 enlisted men went to area with instructions to capture or kill all Indians found. Company will remain for 10 days.

Page 773: February 29, 1864 - Brig. Gen. George Wright from 1st Lt. A. W. Randall, Camp Forks of the Salmon River. Purchased rations from Ft. Jones, 10 days worth. Snow was very deep - took three days crossing, found all types of provisions "high figures" and the county in a state of excitement. Have sent a small party to defend the place - while main part of the company will scout the mountains. Has a force of 63 men and 50 arms.

Page 781: March 6, 1864 - Special Order No. 13. HQ, District of Humboldt, Camp near Fort Gaston. "I. Captain Pico's Co. "A", Native Ca. Cavalry, will proceed tomorrow morning to and take post at Camp Curtis, and report to the commanding officer of the same for duty, acting as escort on the route to train returning to Arcata; also as a guard to such Indian prisoners as the commanding officer of Fort Gaston may have to send to Fort Humboldt, Ca. II. Sergeant Leon and nine privates of Captain Pico's company will remain for the present on detached service at Fort Gaston, CA. III. The commanding officer at Fort Humboldt will receive such Indian prisoners as may be sent from time to time, issuing to same the bread and meat portion of army rations. IV. The acting asst. quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the necessary transportation. By order of Colonel Black."


Page 799: March 24, 1864 - To Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Col. H. M. Black. Black feels that less force than one company to good enough for protection necessary for the vicinity at Orleans Bar. Expense and difficulties of a permanent camp in that area with few people. Can receive protection at Orleans Bar which is only 16-17 miles away. That ordered supplies sent from Fort Gaston and directed commanding officer at Salmon Fork to draw supplies from there.

Page 805: April 4, 1864 - 1st Lt. James Ulio from Captain C.D. Douglas, Fort Wright. Has to protect Indians at Nome Cult Reservation from the white people and from escaping from the reservation. He is also to protect property of the settlers from Indians. All the men he has, has been working every day since may building houses, barns, etc.... Yet they are still not done because of the lack of men. Only 14 men are the average number for duty. This force is to watch the Indians and keep them there, watch out for kidnappers and watch the settlers. Feels the only way to capture Indians is to take more than one troop and surround the area of their territory and move in. Head them off at the creeks and slowly move them south always keeping them alert. Then eventually they would be brought between two parties. This would make them surrender. Feels also this would be a
way to get them out of the upper counties. Needs at least 50-60 enforcement of men to do this plan.

Page 807: April 6, 1864 - To: Hon. J. T. Carey from S. G. Whipple, Comdg. Fort Gaston. Indian Billy arrived with your note. Col. Black and myself want the Indian in the mountains to come in. They will be protected and pardon given to those who come in soon. Active operations are now temporarily suspended.

Page 812: April 11, 1864 - Special Orders No. 77 from HQ, Department of the Pacific."The camp near Chico, CA will, as soon after the receipt of this order as practicable, be broken up and the troops garrisoning the same moved to Camp Union, Sacramento, CA. By order of Brig. Gen. Wright and Richard C. Drum.

Page 816: April 12, 1864 - To Stephen Whipple from James Ulio, HQ, Dist. of Humboldt. Keep scouts all over country to the eastern limits, particularly along Trinity River and its branches. Have the scouts out constantly in all directions protecting the settlers and hunting the Indians and never giving him rest. To make sure everything works out authorized to call upon commanding officer of camp at Forks of Salmon for parts of his force to help.

Page 824: April 21, 1864 - To Lt. James Ulio from S.G. Whipple. Fort Gaston. Has had several Seranaltin John and one occasion with same Indians of Big John's Band. Feels that the Seranaltin party will settle at Hoopa. Their minds are not totally made up but found out that Klamath Indians were averse to have Hoopas settle with them. Whipple is encouraging John to settle with Hoopas. Most Indians feel living with Hoopas will result badly. Two Seranaltin Indians and two Big Jim Indians left to go to Trinity promising to be back in 8 days with Big Jim for peace talks. If not, Seranaltin John will go and get Big Jim. Sent Charley Hostler to Redwood Creek to bring in Indians that left Hoopa out of necessity. Charley came back with 20 Indians, nine were men. Charley reported he saw a band led by Curly-Headed Tom. He was really mad to see Hoopas were negotiating peace. He would never come in or cease fighting the whites or Indians allies. Tom has a force of 30 fighting Indians with him from upper Redwood Grouse, Boulder Creek and some from Mad River. On February 29, this band fought with Lt. Greer, 1st Bat. Mtn. This band infests the road from here to Camp Curtis making it very unsafe for travel.

Page 830: April 25, 1864 - Had interviews with Big Jim on April 27. Tired of living in mountains where he has to move all the time. Told him he was allowed to come to Fort but he must be obedient to Officer Commanding Post; Cannot cause any more depredations. Must live and build where directed; and never leave valley until granted permission, also stipulated all merchandise stolen last winter must be given up, without delay. Guns must be given up in a few days. Both Big Jim and Seranaltin John agreed. Both parties to unite and rebuild ranches, a little above and on opposite side of river. Indians are destitute for food, necessary to ration food, need 1/2 rations of meat and bread. Hard to find work because settlers left area. Suggest that they be allowed to work on a road between post and Camp Anderson. Rations and fair compensation for labor.

Page 843: May 12, 1864 - To Lt. James Ulio from S. G. Whipple. Fort Gaston. Seranaltin John and Big Jim living with their bands at Old Matila Ranch. Serveral of Jim's Party and one of John's has settled. Gave two rifles and a watch that was taken from Salmon Forks. Anxious to build homes and dams. Found out that Jim was trying to buy 50 canteens at $2 each having a white man purchase them. Probably means that they will be going to the mountains. Portion of Jim's party will not go to the reservation, instead they will stay and do what they like. Feels that they talked with Mad River and Redwood Indians, wants to get John and Jim to join them. Found out that Redwoods were on Klamath River near Weitchpec, killed three Indians: two males and one female. Klamaths told white men the Redwoods would kill Indians that were friendly to soldiers. Feels Klamaths will ask to fight the Redwoods. Not very nervous that John and Jim would go to mountains. Cannot depend upon any length of time.

Page 845: May 12, 1864 - To Lt. James Ulio from S. G. Whipple. Capt. Miller, 1st Bat. Mtn., C.
V. commanding Co. "C", with entire command except 1st Lt. Watson and Sgt. Ipson. Ordered to go to Trinity River to Burnt Ranch to fight against Indians of main Trinity, south fork and New Rivers. It was believed Jim's Party was in the vicinity. All the pack animals were used in this move. A citizens pack was hired to take supplies to Forks of Salmon and Orleans Bar. Capt. Miller was given five pack animals for scouting.

Page 847: May 16, 1864 - To Capt. A. Miller from A. W. Hanna. Fort Gaston. Approval of actions with Indians at South Fork. Nothing better could have been done under circumstances. Indians that have been sent are satisfied to live in the valley if they could have their families with them. They are able to do it, and return also with Handsome Billy. After it was accomplished, the Army is to watch and catch all found in the neighborhood.

Page 850: May 18, 1864: To Lieutenant Colonel R.C. Drum, A.A.G. Feels it in best interest of the service to continue to issue rations to Indians here. If Indians are returned to reservation they will just run away. Signed Colonel H. M. Black, 6th Inf. C.V.

Page 852: May 21, 1864 - Lt. E. Hale from S. G. Whipple and T.M. Brown (Sheriff of Klamath Co.) May 21, 1864 - Old Man Jim killed by some Weitchpecs. Must have them arrested without to much excitement. Three Indians had killed him. Feels they are friends of the Klamath Indians, Jim worked for the Government. Indians must be taught they cannot go and molest government servants even if he is an Indian. Consult with the Sheriff before doing anything. Sheriff: Please try and find what to do with the upsetting. Feels that the Weitchpec Indians look upon him as a friend (Sheriff) Must catch the Indians and put a stop on the problem. County need not have a trial, will be disposed of quietly. The position and influence of the Klamaths your assistance is necessary.

Page 853: May 21, 1864 - To: T.M. Brown, Esq., Sheriff, Klamath County. Weitchpec Indians excited about death of Old Man Jim, and look upon you as their friend. Tom and Sosamith wish to consult with you on the matter. Would like you to cooperate with Lt. Hale in catching the three killers. It can be done quietly and your expenses will be reimbursed. From, Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, Comdg, Fort Gaston.

May 24, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from S. G. Whipple, Fort Gaston. Big Jim returned with Handsome Billy and others. Instructions for Capt. Miller and Co. is to hasten movements. Jim says he will assist to take them, he wants peace. Co. "C" on upper Trinity has good effect on Indians. Big Jim says "he is trying to have the Redwoods and all others sue for peace, though like all the rest, he cannot be fully relied on."

Page 854: May 25, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from S. G. Whipple, Fort Gaston. Had interview with three of Curley Tom's party brough by Big Jim. They are tribes of fighting; no home, no safety. Want to be friend with whites and settle at their old haunts. Have only ten men and a few women and children. Want to rebuild old site, 1-2 miles above Camp Anderson, Redwood Creek, known as sweathouse. Do not want to live on reservation. Have no trust in white people after Gen. Kibbe removed them to Mendocino Reservation. Whipple could not promise anything but would try to get permission thru Commanding Col.. Big Jim said that the Grouse Creek, Mad River, and other Indians would soon come to the Fort. The three messengers are to stay with Big Jim until another is received. If the answer is yes, Big Jim and Lt. Beckwith and a few men will go and locate them at the Sweathouse. Indians were afraid that the soldiers at Camp Anderson may do some harm to them. Insisted on giving soldiers instructions on the subject.

Page 859: June 1, 1864 - Capt. A. Miller from A. W. Hanna. Fort Gaston. Continue same course until no Indians are in the region of Burnt Ranch. No Indian from this valley should be allowed in that area. No Indians are allowed at the camp unless its business. Try to get as many scouts in the neighborhood - expected to go as far as lower South Fork. 7-8 men in each party is sufficient. Most Indians are coming to Fort anyway. "Frank" and "Clokyan" and those with them are very important. "Kill the last one until they find it prudent to obey orders."
Page 860: June 2, 1964. Notify Com. Officer at Camp Anderson when sending out Indians to Redwoods to find hostile tribes. Also if the Redwoods decide to live at their old homes inform the officer at Camp Anderson on what condition's they are to live under. It is very important all Indians realize that they live under the control of the military authorities and cannot leave to go anywhere without permission.

Page 874: June 24, 1864 - Col. Drum from Captain Jas. Van Voust, Hq, Provost Guard, S.F. General Wood partner of Bidwell Co. firm wrote a letter to Hon. O.C. Pratt (S.F.) June 18, 1864 about the conditions of Chico. Felt that the letter was correct by exaggerated. Van Voast went to Chico and asked Bidwell and Durham for their opinion on the situation. He felt that after talking to them that alot of the problem came from jealousy of other farmers who could hire the Indians for farm labor work. This is why so many felt they needed the removal of Indians. Also if there are any robberies the finger is always pointed to the Indian and they were the ones to get blamed. 1863 A party of whites came into the valley and killed several Indians thinking they were connected with a party that committed the crime 30-40 miles away from Chico. Reason troops have been asked in is to defend the Indians and farmers and their land from white men. As of now there is a volunteer company of citizens. Van Voast feels that the volunteer company is confident enough not to have an army stationed. There was one killing reported that a white man was killed by Indians but there no proof. Maybe a way to settle problems is to send a troop to go thru the country and to let the people know that they will not be stationed but will be available when the necessity arises.

Page 876: June 24, 1864 - "I. Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, 1st Mount. Bat., CV., Commanding Fort Gaston, CA, take charge of and be held responsible for the good conduct of the Indians east of Redwood Creek (including the Klamaths) to eastern limits of the district, and to facilitate operations of the commanding officers of all posts and camps within these limits. Will promptly obey any call made by him on them for troops. II. Camps at Forks of Salmon hereby broken up commanding officer of troops to go to Fort Gaston. III. Camp Gilmore, hereby broken up, troops will proceed without delay to join their respective companies, after which the commanding officer of Camp Curtis, Ca, will be held responsible that active and responsible scouts are kept up, so as to secure the peace and quiet in that sections of the district, also in the vicinity of Liscombe's Hill. By order of Col. Black."

Page 880: June 24, 1864 - Special Order No. 142. Hq, Department of the Pacific."Captain James C. Doughty's Company (I) 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers, will proceed by land on the 10th proximo to Chico. The Captain will receive special instructions from this office relative to the movement and future operations. The Quartermaster and Commissary Department will furnish the necessary transportation and supplies. By order of Brig. Gen. Wright.

Pages 880-881: June 18, 1864 - Captain J.C. Doughty from R.C. Drum, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Instructions to take Company about July 10 to Chico. Supplies furnished for sixty days after that all supplies will be shipped by water. Areas to protect are: Butte, Plumas, and Tehama County. Object in view is to maintain peace, give protection to the settlers and peaceable Indians residing on ranches. Frequently reports desired. A Chico you will establish a depot from which to draw your supplies. Your operations will be confined primarily to counties of Butte, Plumas and Tehama, unless you find it necessary, for success of your expedition to proceed beyond those limits.

Page 881: June 30, 1864 - Lt James Ulio from S.G. Whipple. Fort Gaston. The last of the Upper Main Trinity River Indians have come into the Valley and want to remain on the same terms as others. Indians say there are no more left in the hills. Feels Capt. Miller's Co. "C" had alot to do with this. Indians said they were tired of fighting and willing to stay at the fort. Curly-headed Tom's band came to the fort three days ago. Had some talks with the leader and believes them. Feels they are the worst in the country and are the terror for people in Humboldt, Klamath and Trinity Co. In three years they had sixty warriors but were left with only fifteen. Even though there is only fifteen they know enough of the area to still commit depredations. Since they are able men
they should be put to work to earn their living. Settlers can hire a few but the rest would have to be hired thru the government. Has them cutting wood - a years supply but jub will end soon. Would like permission to start having them work on trails and roads. A few hundred dollars is all that is needed. $500 towards this project makes alot more sense than $500 against them.

Captain John P. Simpson, 1st Bat., CA. Mountaineers, Co. "E."
Camp Iaqua-Major Thomas F. Wright, 6th Inf., Co. "F.G."
Camp at Boynton's Prairie - Captain Thomas Buckley, 6th Inf, Co. "C."
Camp Grant- Captain John P. Simpson, 1st Batt. Mtn. Co. "E."
Camp at Forks of Salmon River- Captain Robert Baird, 1st Bat., Mtn., Co. "F."
Camp Union - Captain James C. Doughty, 2d C.V. Cavalry (three companies.)
Fort Wright - Captain Charles D. Douglas, 2d Ca, Co. "F"

Page 890: July 2, 1864 - A. Wiley (Supt. of Indain Affairs) from S. G. Whipple and Capt. A. Miller from A. W. Hanna, Fort Gaston. Whipple feels that the Redwood Indians who were removed to the Mendocino Reservation a few years ago, could influence. Has asked Col. H. Black about the plan, he feels that its a good idea. Whipple and Black are anxious for Wiley to come to Humboldt. Trouble with Indians around Hyampom. Its up to Miller whether he wants to stay at Burnt Ranch or move to South Fork. Co. "C" is to protect western borders at Trinity County. Indians that they coming from Humboldt into Trinity Co. will be punished.

Page 914: July 21, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from S. G. Whipple, Fort Gaston. Mail route between Arcata, Humboldt Co., and Weaverville, Trinity Co. It is safe to travel without escorts. Citizens travel and have had no problems with Indians. Supply trains sent to Burnt Ranch (30 miles) on route to Weaverville without an escort. Feels the route can be opened safely.

Page 926: August 1, 1864 - Special Orders No. 27, HQ, District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt. "I. Captain E. R. Theller, 2d Inf. C.V. having relieved by Captain Duane M. Greene 6th Inf. C.V., as assistant commissary of musters, District of Humboldt, will proceed without delay to Light House Point, Humboldt Bay, CA., and assume command of the troops at that place. By order of Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, and James Ulio.

Page 943: August 12, 1864 - Letter from G. Wright Brig - General, Comdg., District of California to Lt. Col. R.C. Drum, AAG, Hq., Department of the Pacific. Have received letter of Lt. Col. Drum, 1st Oregon Cavalry, dated Suprise Valley, July 23, referred to me by your office. I would receive that the Lt. Col. be directed to return to Fort Klamath with his command fortwith, as I desire to have thorough investigating made at early date.

Page 947: August 17, 1864 - Adjt. Gen. of Army War Dept. Washington D.C. from Major Gen Irvin McDowell. HQ. Dept of Pacific. Superintendent of Indian Affairs is trying to establish a reservation on Trinity River at Fort Gaston. Indian Dept. refuses to remove Indians off the Army's ground. Several hundreded prisoners are being fed from Military supplies. Commissary Dept. at Washington refuses to allow officers to issue subsistence to Indians and refuses to permit any regular daily periodical issues. Feels its the duty of the Indian Dept. Indian Dept. cannot feed Indians - Its up to the Army to feed their prisoners, if the Indians are turned over to Reservation. They will be provided, etc... causing alot of problems between two departments. Now have several hundreded, some came, some surrendered. Their country has been scouted, food destroyed and an Indian Agent present. Army has to feed them otherwise they will die. Fears if something doesn't...
happen soon, a war will happen.

Page 950: August 18, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Captain C.D. Douglas, Fort Wright. A disloyal and well organized party are getting ready to attack and capture the post and Indian reservation. The party numbers hundreds, the names are unknown. Two brothers-in-law came to the fort telling Captain Lawon "that if any trouble would arise any where in state between gov. and southern party, gov. would be out of Fort Wright, with their arms, ammunitions and stores..."
Request a new company sent before November elections. Post is near four countries that are all disloyal. A good point for a "redezvouz" for guerillas, a much larger force than command can handle. Hornbrook and Gamble are the brothers-in-law.

Page 954: August 22, 1864 - To: Lt. A. W. Hanna. AAAG. Took six men and seven days rations and scouted. Found plenty of Indian sign and followed their trail until they split their party, lost their trail. Tried to ambush them but they never returned. From Sgt. W. C. Hillis, CO. B, C.V.

Page 956: August 25, 1864 - To: Lt. Col. R. C. Drum, AAG. A. Wiley, Supt. of Indian Affairs, accompanied him to Fort Gaston. Wiley and Whipple induced Indians to bring in most of their guns but feel they have more hidden away. Some small bnds still in mountains, Indians have been deceived so often they are suspicious but thinks Wiley is a good man for his job. From Lt. Col. S.G. Whipple, 1st Bat., Mtn., Comdg.

Page 961: August 30, 1864 - To: Lt. A. W. Hanna, AAAG. Left with eight men and six days rations, on a scout. Saw five-day-old Indian sign but no Indian. One man became ill, left him in camp. From Sgt. W. C. Hillis, Co. B. C.V.

Page 963: August 31, 1864 - 1st Lieutenant A.W. Hanna from Captain John P. Simpson, Camp #12 in the field. Humboldt Military District. Marched from Camp Grant July 19, 1864 and arrived in Mendocino County August 12, 1864. Camp 25 miles northeast of Round Valley. Topography: very rough, alot of mountains, ravines, dense thickets of timber and brush, good for hiding. August 12, captured five Indians. Told them to get as many Indians as possible to come in and surrender. Will be well taken care of, those that refuse will be hunted and killed by troops. So far has 68 Indians that have drifted into camp. Probably 400-500 Indians in the area of 150 miles, especially on the head water of the Eel River. Appear to be in destitute condition, only being able to subsist through summer and fall months. Left camp with one corporal and 13 privates and nine days rations. Sent small scouting parties out and saw only one Indians sign. At Boulder Creek there had been a forest fire. Traveled total of eighty miles on this scout, Signed Sergeant Emory Wing, Co. "C", 6th Inf. C.V.

To: Lt. A. W. Hanna from 1st Lt. K. Geer. Camp Mattole. Took ten men on a scouting tour for 13 days. Went to Mattole Country. Some went to Rosse's Valley, some to Redwood Creek. August 26 went to Usal Creek in which Stephen Shannon was wounded in the leg and had to return to Camp. Troops reported that there were around 15 Indians - men, women and children.

Page 969: September 4, 1864 - Commanding officer at Burnt Ranch from 1st Lt. A. W. Hanna at H.Q. District of Humboldt. Rumors of Indians attacking settlements of Hyampon and vicinity, damage was done. There's no official report of it as yet. If there was an attack would like it to be reported immediately.

Page 970: September 7, 1864 - To: Capt. A. Miller, Co. "C." Says its important to take all Trinity County Indians prisoner and send them to Fort Humboldt. Desire Miller to use all troops to his advantage. Apply at Gaston for number of mules needed. Capt. Long at Fort Gaston will assist.
Best to send prisoners via Hydesville and Trinity Trail. No prisoners are to escape. After the arrest Miller is to report promptly of the number taken and when they will arrive at Fort Humboldt. If needed hire 3-4 settlers as guides but only for a short time. Give description of route to take bringing them in. From Lt. Co. S. G. Whipple, Comdg.

Page 977: September 15, 1864 - To: 1st Lt. A. W. Hanna, Adj., Fort Humboldt. Took detail of nine men on scout. On third day saw four Indians at a distance but could not overtake them. Otherwise, found Indian sign at least a month old. From Sgt. George Creighton, CO. B., 1st Batt, Mountainers.

Page 981: September 19, 1864 - Captain Thomas Buckley from A. W. Hanna, HQ, Humboldt Military District. Captain A. Miller and troops are to capture all Indians found on Trinity River and South Field including Hay Fork. Some Hay Fork Indians are employed as guides by Stephen Fleming, an employee of the government. Ordered to arrest all Indians including guides from Trinity Valley. To send them to Fort Humboldt when they (the Guides) are no longer serviceable.

Page 984: September 22, 1864 - Special Order No. 204, HQ, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco. I. All but Captain Douglas' Co. "F" at Round Valley will be transferred to Benecia Barracks and the Presidio. (all 2d and 6th regiment serving Humboldt district.) II. Quartermaster's department to make arrangements to bring troops from Camp Lincoln, Fort Humboldt, and Fort Bragg to pick up troops on a steamer leaving that area. III. If Captain decides to abandon Camp Lincoln, the property will be sent to Fort Humboldt. Otherwise men should be left at the Camp until the property received. IV. Companies of the 2d and 6th will be marched to Fort Humboldt. V. District Commander to decide how best to make disposition and serve to protect settlements and Indian reservations. VI. Major General commands the job that the troops have done serving Humboldt District. By command of Major General McDowell.

Pages 993-994: September 26, 1864 - E.D. Waite, AAG, HQ, District of California to Captain A.W. Starr, 2nd Cav. thru Co. Camp Union. General comdg., has received information bodies of men are organizing and making preparations for hostile demonstration on the San Joaquin and in part of Mariposa Co. Move with your command, except those whose terms expire in October to Mariposa and camp in vicinity of Bear Valley, keeping vigilant eye on any organizational movement of the disaffected in that quarter, moving your command and sending out detachments to such points as you deem proper. Consult feely with civil officers and leading Union men in Mariposa. "the gen. reposes great confidence in your sound judgement and discretion..."

Page 997: October 1, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Lt. Col. S.G. Whipple, HQ, District of Humboldt. There are over several hundred Indians at Smith's Valley Reservation, 7 miles north of Camp Lincoln. The Klamath flows about an area of 25 miles. Theres alot of Indians that visit this area plus the reservation itself. They also visit Crescent City and Camp Lincoln. All Indians seem to be friendly "but they are not to be depended on." People of Del Norte County are alarmed of the fact that the troops are leaving. For these reasons find it necessary to keep troops in the area.

Page 1001: October 4, 1864 - Special Order No. 48, HQ, District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt. "I. Lt. Thomas Middleton, Co. "C", 1st Battalion Mountainers, Ca. Volunteers, with 20 men of same company will proceed to gather all Indians how have their homes about the settlement in Trinity County and bring them to Fort Humboldt as prisoners of war, using all the dispatch possible with successfull accomplishment of the work." By order of Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple. Prepared to relieve military authorities of the Indian prisoners at Humboldt Bay. Would like the army to help with arrangements for their transportation to two different points because there are two classes of Indians. Can not explain why in letter but needs to have a conference with the Gen. Feels its very important to back up Captain Douglas at Fort Wright with a detachment of cavalry as soon as possible. Says he can't visit the General for some weeks because he was thrown from a horse.

proceed with his camp (except Lieut. Hale and 20 enlisted men who will remain at Camp Anderson) to and take post at Camp Curtis. Lieut. William I. Reed, acting asst. Quartermaster at Fort Humboldt, will furnish the necessary transportation." By order of Lieut. Col. Whipple.

Page 1035: October 24, 1864 - Captain Robert Baird from A.W. Hanna, HQ, District of Humboldt. Most important duty as commanding officer is to preserve peace between the whites and Indians. If there are any problems consult with Indian agent at Smith's River Reservation. Most Indians in the area are pretty much peaceable and friendly. Hope to keep it that way. Captain Baird is expected to keep District Headquarters advised of the condition of Indian affairs in the portion of the district.

Page 1055: November 12, 1864 - Special Orders No. 246, HQ, Department of the Pacific. "Co. "A", Native California C.V., will proceed to take post at Fort Wright, Round Valley. Co. "B", 2d Cavalry C.V. now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to and take post at Camp Union, near Sacramento, CA. The Quartermaster's Department. Furnishes the necessary transportation.

Page 1105: December 23, 1864 - Lt. Col. R. C. Drum from Brig. Gen. George Wright, Sacramento. Captain Hassett in Susanville is unable to leave area due to the road conditions. He is to report to Fort Churchill. He also had one of his detachments join him. Provisions are exhausted and started purchasing on December 1. He will move as soon as its possible. Honey lake area.

Page 1116: March 14, 1865 - Gen. Orders No. 19, Department of the Pacific. "II. Camp Wright, Round Valley, is hereby detached from the District of Humboldt and annexed to that of California. By command of Major General McDowell, and R. C. Drum."

Page 1116: March 18, 1865 - Brig. Gen. G. Wright, Comdg., Brigade Hq., District of California to Lt. Col. R.C. Drum, Asst. Adj. Gen. Hq., Department of the Pacific. Captain Knight, 2nd Cavalry with his campaign will march tomorrow for Amador County and relieve Captain Starr. The latter, with his company, will then march for Camp Union, and thence to Camp Bidwell, relieving Captain Doughty, the latter officer, with his company, then returning to Camp Union."

Page 1138: March 23, 1865 - R.C. Drum from Brig. Gen. G. Wright. Brig. Hqs., District of California, Sacramento. Starr returned last evening with his Co. F, 2nd Cavalry from Amador County. Ammunition for Maynard. Carbines have not arrived from east. I have directed Starr to retain his Sharps carbine and ammunition until they can be replaced by Maynards. General Wright has spoken to a General (does not say which general, but I presume that could be McDowell and almost surely is Bidwell). About the protection of the settlements and movements of troops from Chico and Red Bluff to headwaters of the Owyhee River. It seems that the settlements want military protection during the spring and summer. Distance from Red Bluff to Owyhee mines is about 300 miles via Fort Crook. The road needs work but it can with a little labor be passage for wagons the whole distance. The route to be followed will be by Fort Crook. But there seems to be many of people to take the route from Chico by Susanville and Suprise Valley. The main concern is to get troops sent beyond Honey Lake to protect settlements. The Indians have committed depredations the whole winter and feels they will continue to do so until "chastised." Half of Captain Mellen's company, 2nd cavalry at Fort Crook can be spared during the summer for field day if two more companies are employed there could be ample protection. Whether Captain Doughty and his company should stay at Camp Bidwell for summer movement is submitted to consideration of the General. Captain Starr is retain his sharps carbine and ammunition until they can be replaced by Maynards.

Page 1172: March 28, 1865 - Brig. Gen. George Wright, U.S. Volunteers from Adj. Gen. R.C. Drum, Hqs. of the Pacific. An answer to Wright's letter from March 23 in relation of moving troops to Owyhee County, Drum is instructed to say that the plan is not designed to keep up military camp at Camp Bidwell beyond the period for commencing the movement. Troops are to operate in one or two columns, Force available will be three companies as Camp Union, 1 at Camp Bidwell and a part company at Fort Crook.
Page 1175: March 31, 1865 - Lt. Colonel Drum, AAG, U.S. Army. Says things are generally quiet but Indian prisoners on a nearby peninsula are restless. Seven have managed to escape. Says he will increase guard but it is not too difficult to escape. Would like them moved to Angel Island, San Francisco. Can send them on the next steamer if the general wants him to. Signed Lt.Col. S. G. Whipple.

Pages 1176-1177: April 4, 1865 - Col. R.C. Drum from Brig. Gen. G. Wright, Brig. hqs. District of California. Captain Starr to move Co. F, 2nd Cavalry to Camp Bidwell for preparation for exped. to Honey Lake, Suprise Valley, etc., on line of travel. 60 days subsistence will be sent by water. Probably troops will not be able to cross mountains with supplies before May. One company and half of Mellens at Fort Crook will be ample protection on route via Crook, Goose Lake to mines - two companies will be enough to operate in Honey Lake Valley and protect line of travel to Owyhee mines. As soon as the General can decide on number of troops to be sent north and lines over which they are to move supplies be thrown forwarded, either to Fort Crook or Chico, without delay. Camp Bidwell is effect became a staging area for the movement of troops to protect the line of travel to the Owyhee mines.

Pages 1195-1196: April 14, 1865 - General Order No. 26, HQ, Department of the Pacific. As soon as the roads will permit Brig. Gen. Wright will establish a company of the 2nd Calvary, California Volunteers, in Honey Lake Valley so as to protect the settlements and the road from Susanville to the Humboldt River, Nevada Territory. The company will be considered as in the field. No purchase of lumber or other building material will be allowed. It will be established with regard to wood, water and grass. Temporary shelters for men and horses will be erected by the labor of the troops.

Pages 1201-1202: April 18, 1865 - Col. R.C. Drum from Brig. Gen. Wright. Brigade HQ., District of California, Sacramento. Have ordered for Captain Starr to march from Camp Bidwell to Colusa and arrest people that cheered the assassination of Lincoln. Lieutenant Tillinghast, send by land, is to aid Captain Starr. All these people are to be brought back to Camp Union under strong guard. Two letter from Acting Asst. Adj. General E.D. Waite to Captain Starr. Send those arrested to Camp Union under strong guard. Object in Colusa - to arrest all people discreetly with promptnes and decision. All people to be arrested are ones..."become virtually accessories after the fact, and will at once be arrested by any officer or provost - Marshall,... any paper so offending or expressing any sympathy in any way whatever with the act will be at once seized and supressed."

Pages 1204-1205: April 21, 1865 - Col. R.C. Drum from Brig. Gen. Wright. Brigade HQ., District of California, Sacramento. Letter received by Gen. Bidwell. Have ordered Captain Wells to move over to the country mentioned by Bidwell, operating against Indians in Humboldt Co., Nevada. Captain Starr is still on the west side of the Sacramento, executing my special orders making arrests. Portion of Captain Doughty's company is absent from Camp Bidwell pursuing Indians on Deer Creek.

Incllosure Telegram, J. Bidwell to G. Wright. Chico, April 21, 1865. "News by courier from Smoke Creek says Granite Creek Station burned and every man killed; also taht all staions between Smoke Creek and Humboldt are abandoned. I write by mail."

Pages 1205-1206: April 21, 1865 - John Bidwell to Brig. Gen. George Wright. Present Indian troubles are fifty miles east of the Idaho route, but the Indians are roving and will do anything to infest the traveled roads. Bidwell will do anything in his power to aid troops and baggage in crossing the mountains to scene of probable difficulty. Captain Starr is still at Colusa. Captain Doughty somewhat under the weather from boils. Has inclosure from citizens of Susanville asking for troops to be stationed at Smoke Creek Station, which would make secure Honey Lake Valley, Surprise Valley, travel to the Boise mines and the Humboldt Road.

4th Inf., C.V., having been mustered into service, will proceed on the steamer on the 25th instant to Fort Humboldt and be assigned to some station by the district commander. By command of Major General Irwin McDowell, and R.C. Drum."

Page 1216: April 29, 1965 - Special Order No. 95 HQ, Department of the Pacific. "The two 4th Inf., Company at the Presidio of San Francisco will leave for Fort Humboldt on the steamer sailing for this port on the 1st proximo by command of Major General Irwin McDowell."

Page 1218: May 1, 1865 - In his letter to Colonel R.C. Drum, Assistant Adjunct General, HQ, Department of the Pacific, Brig. General George Wright recommends that supplies for the company to be established at Honey Lake Valley be transported by contract, and delivered wherever the company may be posted.
Wants all disposable wagons and mules from Fort Churchill sent to camp Union. Wants to know where to send the troops asked for in Special Order No. 26 - should one be sent to Fort Crook?
Feels 100 mounted men, 50 dismounted and 50 men at Fort Crook during summer. Ten mounted for escorts, etc... In that case wants supplies sent to Fort Crook for 100 men. Have ordered a general court martial at Camp Bidwell for trial of the murderer of Lt. Levergood. Court should be in session for one week. Expects to get Captain Doughty and company into Honey Lake Valley by 10th or 12th. (For court martial Wright says he has to detail officers from Camp Union to make to ct. up.)

Page 1219: May 3, 1865 - Brig. General George Wright from R.C. Drum. HQ, Department of the Pacific. Answer to Wright's question on May 1, 1865 - One of two company drawn from Camp Union to Point decided on by Major Williamson and the other will operate in country beyond using Camp Union as a base for supply. Major Williamson will direct where supplies will be picked up and same for troops in Honey Lake Valley.

Pages 1221-1223: May 6, 1865 - Letter from John Bidwell to Major General Irwin McDowell. Speaking of the Mill Creek Indians, Bidwells says "the[ir] number is small, but they are, from the peculiarity of the region they inhabit, capable of great mischief." "My knowledge of these Indians leads me to believe that no such thing as treaty or pacification is possible, and the only effectual remedy will be their capture and removal to some reservation on the coast or some island, where their return would be impossible." He suggests placing them, once caught, on some island, where their return would be impossible. Bidwell enclosed a letter from Judge C.C. Bush of Shasta County, dated May 2, 1865, who requests a scouting party of thirty to forty men to be stationed at Black Rock, on Mill Creek, to work in unison with troops at Fort Crook, Fort [i.e. Camp] Bidwell and the new camp to be at Goose Lake to reach and punish these depredators.

Page 1223: May 6, 1865 - Special Orders No. 14, HQ, District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt. "I. Co. "F" 4th Inf. C.V., Captain Ball commanding will relieve Co. "C", 6th Inf. (Captain Buckley's) at this post. II. Upon being relieved, the latter, with his command, will proceed by steamer Del Norte to take post at and assume command of Camp Lincoln. IV. Major Long, 1st bat. Mtn. C.V. will turn over the command of Fort Gaston to Captain Phellan, 4th Inf., C.V. Lt. Scobey, same regiment, will relieve 1st Lt. Watson, Co. "C", 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V., of the duties of Acting Asst. Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of subsistence. By order of Lt. Col. Whipple and A.W. Randall."

Page 1226: May 11, 1865 - Letter from George Wright to Major R.W. Kirkham, Department Quartermaster, San Francisco. Wright is going to put two companies of 2nd cavalry on march via Fort Crook to be near a point near Goose Lake to be selected by major Williamson. The company of the 2nd Calvary now at Camp Bidwell will cross the mountains into Honey Lake Valley and occupy a position at or near Smoke Creek in a few days to be selected by Major Williamson probably 100 miles beyond Fort Crook. Supplies, food for one year for 200 men plus tools that are necessary for erecting cabins for one company. Also, same should be thrown forward immediately. The post at Honey Lake Valley. Should be shelter for horses - no lumber or building materials to be purchased - labor will be done by the enlisted men.
Page 1226: May 11, 1865 - Letter from George Wright to Major R.W. Kirkham, Department Quartermaster, San Francisco. The company of the 2nd Cavalarly now at Camp Bidwell will cross the mountains into Honey Lake Valley and occupy a position at or near Smoke Creek in a few days.

Pages 1226-1227: May 11, 1865 - Special Orders No. 17, Headquarters Dist. of Humboldt. "Upon the muster out of Co. "B," 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. The military post of Camp Curtis will be broken up. Captain Ousley will invoice his ordnance and ordnance stores to Maj. John C. Schmidt, 2d, Inf., C.V. and the Quartermaster's property to Capt. George Lockwood, Asst. Quartermaster, U.S. Vo. who will remove it to this post or leave it in hands of an agent there. By order of Lt. Col. Whipple."

Page 1230: May 13, 1865 - Captain Doughty from AAG E.D. Waite, Camp Bidwell, Hq, District of California, Sacramento. Doughty is to move his company and take post at Smoke Creek station. Captain Starr is to be in area of Goose Lake, he is advised to obtain from Camp Bidwell whatever may pertain to his command. Two 6 mules teams sent to Chico will be sent back to Camp Union upon arrival at Smoke Creek Station. Should you still need the lartiats which were in the requisition returned to you on the 11th instant disapproved, you will make immediate application for them. All of this in conformity with General Order No. 26, HQ, Department of the Pacific, April 14, 1865, on pages 1195-96, ser I, L, part II.

May 14, 1865 - Lieutenant A.W. Randall from Captain Thomas Buckley, Camp Lincoln. Reports his arrival at Crescent City to Camp Lincoln. Camp is in good condition. There is a few repairs needed for the health and comfort of the men. Indians and Smith River Reservation. 6 or 7 miles from camp. 1,100 acres of "very fine farming land." 450 acres cultivated, 300 has grain, 150 has a variety of vegetables. Several gardens and an orchard. All in good condition. Mr. Bryson is resident agent. 700-800 Indians on reservation most are happy except about 200 Humboldt Indians. Some have escaped but were recaptured by Captain Baird. But no other escapes for several years.

Page 1234: May 17, 1865 - Judge C.C. Bush from Brig. Gen. Wright, Brigade HQ, District of California, Sacramento. Received the Judge's letter and a petition and have forwarded papers to General McDowell. Recommend that a company be sent up from Camp Union. Feels since the Indians operate around Cow Creek, Battle Creek, and Clover Creek and Oak Run. Fort Reading - would be a good point to make the depot.

Page 1241: May 25, 1865 - Special Order No. 76, Brigade HQ, Department of California, Sacramento. Company D (Knight's) 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, will march and take post at Colusa, the dismounted men under command of a subaltern, and one month's subsistence being forwarded by water. The Quartermasters department will furnish the necessary transportation. By order of Brig. General Wright.

Page 1245: May 27, 1865 - E.D. Waite, Acting AAG, Brig. Hq., District of California, Sacramento to Captain W.L. Knight, Comdg. Co. D., 2nd Cavalry. Brig. Gen. Comdg desires you to take up a line of march with your volunteers, passing thru Colusa and take post on Antelope Creek (Tehama Co.) near the mills. Site of camp will be selected with reference to wood, water, and grass for your command, which will be considered in the field. Incur no expense enroute, not allowed by regulations. When camp established take necessary measures to prevent depredations which settlers that vic. fear from the Indians. At Colusa the detachment which left this morning will join your command, and after taking what stores you may need for your further march the balance can be forwarded to Red Bluff.

June 10, 1865 - General Order No. 44, Hq, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco. "I. The new fort to be established in north end of Surprize Valley on ground indilated by Major Williamson will be known as Fort Bidwell. II. Troops in Siskiyou and Shasta Counties will constitute the military sub-dist. of Siskiyou, under command of Major Henry B. Mellen, 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers. III. Instead of two companies at Fort Bidwell, the post will be arranged for a full company and a half of the company now at Fort Crook. The horses, except not to exceed five, and
all men but a detachment of 15 or 20 will be withdrawn at the end of the season to Fort Crook. Forage and subsistence will be placed accordingly. By command of Major General R.C. Drum, Asst. Adjt. General.

Page 1261: June 16, 1865 - HQ, Department of the Pacific, S.F. General Order No. 47. "Here after no one not in the military service will be arrested within this department by military authority, except in pursuance of special order in each case from department or district headquarters."

Pages 1263-1264: June 17, 1865 - Letter from George Wright, Brig - General, Brigade HQ, Sacramento. Enclosed herewith a letter from General Bidwell. Twenty-five men, under an active officer, are deemed ample for Tehama County. Special Orders No. 93, Brigade HQ, District of California. June 19, 1865. I. 1st Lt. W.W. Elliott, 2nd California Calvary will proceed forthwith and report for day with Co. D, same regiment, at Big Antelope Creek. II. Captain W.L. Knight, 2nd California Calvary will move with his Co. at once to old station on Smoke Creek, east of Honey Lake Valley, leaving at this present camp Lt. Elliott and 25 men and there establish a depot, under paragraph six, Department of Gen. Order No. 26. III. Captain Knight will range as far as Pueblo, via Granite Creek, and afford protection on the lives leading to the Owyhee Mines. Wright's letter continues still on page 1264, 25 men under active officer, are deemed ample for Tehama County. Supplies for Co. at Smoke Creek can now be send forward via Chico. In Bidwell's enclosed letter: Feels most traveling should be done by: Smoke Creek, Deep Hole, Granite Creek, and Pueblo to the Owyhee: A lot of danger from Indians between Smoke Creek and Pueblo, and Pueblo and Owyhee River. Due to these heavily traveled areas Bidwell thinks a company stationed at Surise Valley range to Pueblob and toward Owyhee and company at Smoke Creek Valley as far as Pueblo via Granite Creek. Has a news item: "...last stage from Susanville say three men were prospecting near Pueblo: one escaped (the other two were killed) toward Pueblo, and when near the place saw it surrounded by a large number of Indians, and he believes all the white people there (seven or eight instead of twenty) must be killed. Now, these freight teams have to pass directly through that region." Travel that was going by Suprise Valley are taking Granite Creek Route.


Page 1272: June 30, 1865 - Organization of troops in the Department of the Pacific

Page 1273: Camp Waite, Colusa County, CA. 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers, Company D., Captain William L. Knight.

Pages 1278-1279: July 10, 1865 - Captain Knight arrived Smoke Creek, Nevada.

Page 1288: December 6, 1865 - Lt. Col. Robert N. Scott from Major General Irvin McDowell, HQ, Department of California, San Francisco. McDowell is answering Scott's letter asking about certain troops. There are a few lines that deal with out areas: "Another of the companies of the 6th Regiment was at Camp Lincoln, near the Indian Reservation on Smith River; a company of the 9th has gone up to relieve it, but the storms were so heavy that the steamer could not bring the volunteers back..." There remains in the district of Humboldt, at Hoopa Valley and at the Indian Reservation at Round Valley, two companies of the 2d and one company of the 4th C.V. Inf. A
A long and expensive Indian war was waged in that section, which required from 2-3 regiments. A large number of the hostile Indians were made prisoners and sent to the Round Valley Reservation, and others have been located on Hoopa Valley Reservation; I do not think it prudent at this time to withdraw the volunteer company from those reservations.


Abstract: Letters, George M. Hanson to Brigadier General George Wright, October 10, 1862; James Short, Supervisor of Round Valley Reservation to G. M. Hanson, August 23, 1862; James Short to G. M. Hanson, September 25, 1862; Anonymous to Major Hanson, September 27, 1862.

Concerns conditions in Round Valley and especially at the reservations. Reports that Concow and Hat Creek Indians have left the reservation. Food supply short. Pit River and Yreka Indians still there. Citizens will sell food to government for Indians if Hanson will assure them that the government will pay for it next winter and will pay for their claims and improvements.

Fort Crook, Wright, Humboldt, Gaston, and adjacent camps in no. Cal. must be maintained for the winter, but by next season some should be dispensed with.


Page 445: May 18, 1863 - Letter to Col. R. C. Drum from Francis J. Lippitt. Fort Baker is a base good for scouting. Fort Bragg is of no use, it should be abandoned. Fort Gaston need to keep check on the Hoopas and Klamaths. Fort Humboldt necessary as a depot for supplies. The fort is in danger of being attacked. Fort Lincoln is useless. Fort Baker useful for scouting operations.


Pages 543-544: July 27, 1863 - Telegram G.M. Hanson, Agent of Indian Affairs, Northern District to Brig. Gen. Wright. Chico.9:45 a.m.. "Great excitement here. White people killed by Indians. Volunteers in arms and threats of Indian extermination. Please order a company to Bidwell's Landing immediately to aid me in protecting, collecting, and removing Indians . Answer Immediately.

Page 546: July 31, 1863 - R.C. Drum, AAG to Gen. George Wright, Sacramento. . San Francisco. "Persons from Chico ask that Starr's company be retained in that region to protect friendly Indians as well as the whites."

Page 550: August 1, 1862 - R.C. Drum, AAG to Captain A.W. Starr, 2nd Cav. Cal. volunteers., Chico, CA. Your telegraph of yesterday reporting your arr. Chico received. Gen's deserve that you remain vic. of Chico, giving all needful protection to whites from incursions of hostile Indians, and to friendly Indians particularly those residing on ranches of citizens, against the brutish assults of bad white men. Gen. desires you consult freq. with Major Bidwell, both on acct. his large experienced in these difficulties. And also from fact he is the repres. of Indian Department in that portion of the state "You will find the major reliable and truly loyal."

Ambrose E. Hooker, 6th Infantry, C.V. Hooker has been directed this day to proceed by water to Chico with two companies of 6th Inf., C.V., supplied with provisions to last until September 30 and necessary equipment. On arrival afford all assistance in your party to Supt. Indian Affairs for Northern Dist. in gathering the Indians and removing them to a reservation, or elsewhere, as he request. Under no circumstances will you permit indiscriminate slaughter of peaceable and quiet Indians. You will select competent officer to discharge duties of quartermaster and commissary to your command.

Pages 608-609: September 7, 1863 - Lt. Col. Drum asst. adj. Gen. Dept. of the Pacific from S. G. Whipple. Fort Humboldt. Recommends that Camp Baker be abandoned and a new camp be estab. 15 miles north west of site of Camp Baker. Indians are at least one day's march away from Camp Baker. New site on middle or north fork of Yager Creek and is known as Iqua Ranch. Recommends that a one-company post be established at there and suggests that it be called Fort Iqua.

Page 620: September 18, 1863 - Governor Stanford to Col. Drum. 1 p.m. "What relief can you furnish to the inhabitants on Trinity River?"

Page 621: September 18, 1863 - Drum to Stanford, S.F. Orders sent to Col. Whipple to give necessary protection; also to Captain Mellen to send detachment from Fort Crook. I cannot reach Whipple by telegram.
R.C. Drum, AAG to Captain Mellen, 2nd Cavalry, Fort Crook, via Red Bluffs. San Francisco. "Indians are murdering on Trinity River, Take 20 men and proceed in that direction to protect person and property."

Page 635-636: Captain Augustus W. Starr, 2nd Cavalry, C.V. to Lt. Col. Ambrose E. Hooker. Left Chico September 4, 1863 with 14 citizen wagon and 461 Indian enroute to Round Valley Reservation, with 23 men of Co. 5 and Cavalry, C.V. one government wagon and six mules. Encamped at Mountain House September 12-14. Left 150 Indian unable to travel. Gave them provisions for four weeks. Arrived at Round Valley Reservation September 18 with 277 Indians. 32 died enroute and 2 escaped. Dr. Malendy, the Sub-Superintendent, was absent. Found at the reservation no more than enough food for Indian now there. Reservation buildings in bad condition and poorly constructed. No means of grinding grain. Indian have no houses but live in brush huts. Camped at Fort Wright 1.5 miles from the reservation. Fort in good condition. The men are building quarters. Left Fort Wright September 21 for Chico, where we arrived September 24, 1863.

Page 701: December 17, 1863 - Asst. Adj. Gen. Dept. of the Pacific from S. J. Whipple, Lt. Col. 1st Bat. Mountaineers, Comdg. Humboldt Mil. Dist. At Camp Bragg, and found everything in good order. Troops well recruited and under good discipline. Garrisoned by Co. D., 2d C. V. Inf., Captain Hull has been directed to take the field for a winter campaign against the hostile Indians. Camp Grant is occupied by Co. "E" 1st Bat., Mount., C.V., Captain J. P. Simpson, Commanding.

Page 702: December 18, 1863 - Captain William E. Hull, 2d Inf., C. V., Ft. Bragg from G. W. Hanna, 1st Lt. adj., 1st Bat. Mountaineers, C. V. Fort Humboldt. Orders Captain Hull to take field with at least 25 men to put end to Indian hostilities in coasted area bounded on north by Bear River in Humboldt Co, on east by U.S/ Mail and Hydesville, Humboldt., between Cahto (Long Valley) Mendocino Co., and Hydesville, Humboldt Co. and on south by the Mendocino Indian Reservation. Fort Gaston may be best located to be HQ for directing principal operations against Indians. Whipple will make it district HQ for the present. Captain Simpson, Co. "E" 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V., Comdg, Camp Grant, will be directed to cooperated with Captain Hull in operation against Indians on coast between Bear River, Humboldt County, on north, on east by U.S. Mail route between Cahto (Long Valley) Mendocino County and Hydesville, Humboldt County, and on south the Mendocino Indian Reservation. And also 2d Lieutenant Frazier, comdg. the detachment at Mattole.

Pages 702-703: Lieutenant Delany, 2d Inf., California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Gilmore from A.
W. Hanna, 1st Lieutenant and Adj. General, 1st Batallion, Mountaineers, C.V. HQ Humboldt Military District. Duty after assuming command of Camp Gilmore to afford protection to citizens in and about town of Trinidad and the Gold Bluffs, also to furnish escorts for travelers and pack trains between these points. Encourage disposition of Indians north of Trinidad to remain friendly.

Page 717: January 5, 1864 - To: Captain Starr, 2nd Cavalry, C.V., Camp Bidwell, Chico, CA. It is apprehended that an attack may be made by the most troublesome Indians in the country controlled by your troops. Indians living on Mill Creek, Tehama County, and as these are the general desires you if possible to get hold of the leading men among them and send them to Alcatraz Island for confinement. Signed R.C. Drum, AAG.

Page 731: January 22, 1864. R.C. Drum, AAG, SF, to Colonel Whipple, Fort Gaston (via Weaverville, CA.) Go to Weaverville and give your personal attention to Indian difficulties on Salmon River. Bring the Indians under sujection, punishing the offenders. Use company at Fort Jones.

Page 732: Drum to Officer commanding Fort Jones (via Yreka, CA) SF., January 23, 1864. "Move your company to Trinity Center and be prepared to operate against Indians on receipt of arms. The latter will meet you at that point."

Page 742: February 6, 1864. Lt. Co. R. C. Drum, asst. adj. Gen. Dept. of the Pacific from S. G. Whipple, Humboldt Mil. District, Fort Gaston. Captain Ousley, 1st Battalion, Mountaineers, has been ordered to Redwood Creek to establish a camp on the old site of Fort Anderson. Department Comdr., having determined to establish a co. of troops at the forks of the Salmon River, deserves you to make needful preps - for that purpose. You will send to that point designated the most available co. in your district. The co. being organized at Fort Jones, on the receipt of arms and clothing, will proceed to the Salmon River, where it is undeserted, supplies are abundant.

Page 760: February 18, 1864 - Letter from A.W. Randall, 1st Lt. Co. F, Battalion Mountaineers, California Volunteers to Col. S.G. Whipple, Comdg., Humboldt Military District. Camp at the Forks of the Salmon. On 10th February I received orders from General Wright to move my men to this place and operating against hostile Indians. My co. consists of 63 able men, in good health and spirits. After three day's march we arrived safe at this place. Snow on the mountain tops delayed us. Passed Indian ranch on 15th which was deserted by the males. Yesterday an Indian was shot, and by making strict inquiries I found that he was a bad Indian, accused of killing and robbing and Trinity Center. An escort of your command arrived here yesterday. No further depredations here lately. Shall take all my men out as scouting party into the mountains. As soon as I have my cartridges and rations prepared.

Page 781: March 6, 1864 - Special Orders No. 13, Headquarters Military District of Humboldt, Camp near Fort Gaston. "Captain Pico's Co. "A", Native California Cav., will proceed tomorrows morning to and take the post at Camp Curtis and report to the commanding officer of the same for duty, acting as escort on the route to train returning to Arcata, also as a guard to such Indian prisoners as the commanding officer of Fort Gaston may have eto senf to Fort Humboldt, CA. Sgt. Leon and nine privates of Capt. Pico's Co. will remain for the present on detached service at Fort Gaston, CA. The commanding officer at Fort Humboldt will receive such Indian prisoners as may be sent from time to time, issuing to the same the bread and meat portion of army rations. The acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Gaston will furnish the neccessary transportation. By order of Col. Black."

Page 854: May 25, 1864 - Lt. James Ulio from S. G. Whipple. Fort Gaston. Had interview with three of Curly Tom's party brought by Big Jim. They are tired of fighting, no home, no saftey. Want to be friends with whites and settle at their old haunts. Have only 10 men, a few women, and children. Want to rebuild old site, 1-2 miles above camp Anderson, Redwood Creek, known as Sweat house. Do not want to live on reservation. Have no trust in white people. After Gen. Kibbe
removed them to Mendocino Reservation. Whipple could not promise anything but would try to get permission thru commanding Col. Big Jim said that the Grouse Creek, Mad River, and other Indians would soon come to the Fort. The three messenger are to stay with Big Jim until answer is received. If the answer is yes, Big Jim and Lt. Beckwith and a few men will go and locate them at the sweat house. Indians were afraid that the soldier at Camp Anderson may do some harm to them - insisted on giving soldiers instructions on the subject.

Page 874-876: June 24, 1864 - Captain Jas. Van Voust, 9th Infantry, Provost Marshall to Col. R.C. Drum, AAG, Department of the Pacific. HQs, Provost Guard, S.F.
In obedience to special order No. 132, dated Hq, Department of the Pacific, June 17, 1864, I proceeded to Chico and examined into causes of rumored and apprehended Indian trouble that section. These apprehensions embodied in letter from George Wood of Bidwell Co. firm, to Hon O.E. Pratt, of S.F., dated June 11, 1864. Have onversed with many parties regarding matter set forth in letter. His statement mainly correct, the perhaps somewhat exaggerated. To throw further light on state of affairs in Chico and surrounding section of country, I add following brief statement of facts and conclusions from my conversations with General Bidwell, Mr. Durham and one or two others have long time employment, subsisted and kept under their control and charge certain number of Indians who assist in cultivation of the land where they have always lived. Valley Indians, distinguished from other of their race, they are to degree civilized and domesticated. Appears that some farmers and other persons who do not make use of Indians in cultivation of the land look with more or less jealousy upon those who employ such labor, believing that it brings such advantages as to make it impossible to compete. This is one reason why some want Valley Indians removed to reservation. As always on border of civilization to greater or lesser extent Indian robberies and depredations occur, caused by a few wandering irresponsible and bad Indians. Some think Valley Indians are cognizant of these matters and are in some way connected with the guilty parties. Spirit of revenge leads to murder of innocent for crime of the guilty. Last year, as stated by Mr. Wood, an organized party of reckless white men came to Chico and killed several Valley Indians, supposing them connected with Indian who had committed depredations in foot hills some 20 or 30 miles from Chico. This year some robberies committed by a few Indians in foot hills and it is feared another party white men will be organizing and that Valley Indians will be driven off or murdered and property destroyed. Troops asked for in Wood's letter for protection Valley Indians and for protection property at Chico. Chico a thriving and prosperous country town. There is organized volunteer company composed of its citizens. Civil law in full force and parties who infringe can be prosecuted and punished. "Of what use is the civil law if the citizens do not learn to look for protection and security?" Soldiers in town like Chico should be last and only resort. Wood's letter states that one man murdered by Indians. This is by no means certain. Opinion of majority is that he was murdered by whites for money he is said to have carried. I dont think there is immediate necessity for troops at Chico. No harm in sending troops on short campaign thru that country. Might result in some good. My opinion is that no party of white men will attempt to destroy property at Chico and Valley Indians can be protected, at least for time, by those who have them in charge. I think I persued Mr. Wood that necessary for troops not immediate. People satisfied if they can rely on troops being sent where necessity arises.

Page 876: June 24, 1864 - Special Orders No. 24, Headquarter District of Humboldt. Camp Gilmore is hereby broken up, and the troops at same will proceed without delay to join their respective companies, after which the comanding officer at Camp Curtis will be held responsible. That active and responsible scouts are kept up so as to secure peace and quiet in that section of the district; also in vicinity of Liscombe's Hill. All public property at said camp that can be transported will be sent to Camp Curtis. I. Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, 1st Bat. Mtn., C.V. Comdg. Fort Gaston, will take charge of and be held responsible for the good conduct of the Indians east of Redwood Creek (including the Klamaths) to the eastern limits of the district, and to facilities operations the comdg. officers of all posts within these limits will promptly obey and call made by him on them for troops. II. The camp at Forks of Salmon is hereby borken up, and the Comdg. Officer of troops at that point will proceed without delay with his command to Fort Gaston, and report to the Comdg. Officer of that post for duty.

Page 926: August 1, 1864: Special Orders No. 27, HQ, District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt. I. Captain E. R. Theller, 2d Inf. C.V. having been relieved by Captain Duane M. Greene, 6th Inf. CA, will proceed without delay to Light House Point, Humboldt Bay, CA., and assume command of the troops at that place. By order of Lt. Col. S. G. Whipple, James Ulio, 1st Lt. and Adgt. 6th Inf., Asst. Adj. Gen.

Pages 932-943: August 10, 1864 - Captain J.C. Doughty, Commanding Camp Bidwell, to Col. R.C. Drum, Adj. General, Department of the Pacific, S.F. Since taking post here July 18 has made two expeditions into mountains to get information on nature and number of Indians in this section of the country. Left post 26 July marched to Cherokee Flat, 25 miles, passing thru country where depredations have occurred, by Deer Creek Indians: he was told. But at Cherokee Flat and between north and south of Feather River fork and Mesilla Valley they blame some 300 Indians in vicinity of Bald Rock and Berry Creek from Cherokee Flat, he moved 20 miles northwest to Dogtown and Nimshew, near forks of Butte and Hilltown, then to Centerville and Diamondville. Then to camp on July 29 marched 65 miles. On August 1, with 21 men marched up Chico and Humboldt Road between Chico and Butte Creeks, then to Deer Creek Meadows, taking Dogtown Road thru Humbug Valley to Inskip's. On to Pence's Ranch then to post. Marched 160 miles. Has not gained enough information to know which Indian committed the depredations. Says Deer Creek Indians composed of renegade from all other tribes this section of country. They have roving disposition but are generally on Deer, Mill and Butte Creek, area 50 square miles, mountainous, brush covered, rocks, ravines. Going to Pence's Ranch sent seven men and my team down Dogtown road to Pence's and proceeded down between west branch Feather River and North Fork on southside, in southwest direction, passing Balsom Hill, Crain Valley, Kimshew, Flea and Concord Valley to Yankee Hill; there I crossed West Brank to Pence's Rank in Mesilla Valley and from there this post. Arrived on 9th inst. Will send out another expedition in a few days, when I am in hopes of gaining more knowledge of the Indians.

Page 933: Major Charles McDermit, Comanding, Fort Churchill, Nevada to District Headquarters, Sacramento, August 8, 1864. Reports that some trouble has recently taken place between whites and Indians of Surprise Valley. To what extent I am presently unable to state but expect report back from Wells in few days. Says Indians inhabiting Surprise Valley are of Bannock and Pitt River tribes and a few renegades from the Pi-Utes. In order to prevent future trouble this section of country, I am of opinion it will be necessary to have some troops stationed in or near Surprise Valley.

Endorsement G. Wright, Commanding Headquarters of California, Sacramento, August 12, 1864. Recommends that infantry company ordered to the Smoke Creek County by General Orders, no. 39, current series, be kept there for present.

Page 943: Brig. General George Wright, writing to Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, August 12, 1864, states that he has received the letter of Lieutenant Colonel Drum, 1st Oregon Cavalry, dated Surprise Valley, July 23. Wright commands that the Lieutenant Colonel be directed return to Klamath with his command. Wright desires a thorough investigation of all of the circumstances connected with the expedition at early date. The letter from John Tool, a citizen, dated San Francisco July 15, 1864. Endorsed by Captain Millen, commander of Fort Crook, Wright has also received. He recommends that Tool be held by military authority at Alcatraz Island for the present.

Page 960: August 30, 1864 - Captain J.C. Doughty from E.D. Waite AAG, Hq. District of California. Take half of your company with wagon and provisions for thirty days, make an
expansion of Surprise Valley. Reason: In case of fort is to be built. Want to know "1. Distance from
there to Susanville, 2. Number of inhabitants, 3. Character and number of Indians living or visiting
valley, 4. Character of country, wood, water, and other resources for subsisting men and animals,
5. Best location for fort if one is established, 6. Type of roads leading to valley." Not expected that
Doughty will be absent beyond September 3, unless there is some urgent necessity for you for
remain longer. Leave Lt. in charge of Camp Bidwell.

Page 994: On September 26, 1864, Wright wrote to Drum to explain that Captain Doughty is now
exploring Surprise Valley and will soon report, thereby is now enabling Wirght to lay before the
general his views concerning the necessity of stationing troops in the valley.

Page 1017: October 19, 1864 - Special Orders No. 58, HQ, District of Humboldt, Fort Humboldt.
Captain Robert Baird of Co. "F", 1st Bat., Mtn., will proceed with his company to Camp Lincoln,
near Crescent City, and take command of that post, recepting for all government property and funds
pertaining to that post now in the hands of 2d Lt. Louis S. Lohse, 2d Inf., C.V.

Page 1129-1130: Enclosed letter, McDowell to J. Bidwell. Headquarters Department of the Pacific
San Francisco, February 7, 1865, states that before Bidwell's letter came, McDowell received
memorial, dated Surprise Valley, California, January 9, and signed by some 148 persons, asking
that company of dragoon be stationed for six to eight months on Old Lassen Trail, near Goose Lake
or head of Pitt River, as in that way better protection could be given them than if stationed in valley
itself. General Wright is instructed to send military force at earliest practicable date in direction.

Pages 1129-1130: The letter of R.C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, to Brigade General George
Wright, dated February 7, 1865, states that McDowell desires that Wright at the earliest practicable
date send a force to the section of the country referred to by Bidwell and the Surprise Valley
memorialists. In his letter to Bidwell, McDowell says the stationing of toops near Goose Lake or at
the head of Pitt River would give better protection than if they were stationed in Surprise Valley
itself.

Page 1130: February 9, 1865. Captain Doughty and a portion of his Company, 60 men, will march
from Camp Chico to Smoke Creek when the weather is better. Proposes to send a detachment from
Captain Mellen's Company, 2nd Cavalry at Camp Crook, to occupy a point on Lassen Trail west of
valley near head waters of Pitt River. 50 to 60 men from Captain Mellen's Company and recruits at
Camp Union could probably get about 100 men.

Page 1136: February 14, 1865 - G. Wright to Lt. Col. R.C. Drum. District of California,
Sacramento. Movement of Captain Doughty from Camp Chico [sic] to Smoke Creek is temporary
defered until road becomes passable. Snow is very deep on summit. General Bidwell has gone over
to Susanville and is expected back in day or two, when I shall learn further on the subject.

Page 1143: February 24, 1865 - General Orders No. 11, HQs, Department of the Pacific. Quotes
telegram to General McDowell from E.D. Townsend, AAG, Washington, February 21, 1865,
ordering salute at noon, February 22, at every fort, arsenal and headquarters in honor of restoration
of flat upon Fort Sumter. Drum states taht delay in receipt does not permit exec. of order on date
named, salute will be fired tomorrow at noon and all forts this dept. When saluted fired, entire
command will be paraded under arms and "give three times three cheers for that noble, glorious,
sacred old flag and of the Union, the Stars and Stripes, now so soon, under God's favor, to be
restored throughout the length and breath of our land."

Drum, AAG, Department of the Pacific. Sacramento. Camp Bidwell. Your telegram of yesterday
received 5 p.m. and Captain Starr ordered to remain in Amador County until further orders.
Telegram from Major McDermitt received last evening, reporting Indian murders near Honey Lake;
g ordered to send detachment of mountain troops, if they can be spared and roads pasable, Capt.
Doughty at Camp Bidwell will cross mountains soon as the road opened.

Page 1164: March 18, 1865 - Wright to Drum, Brig. Hqs., District of California, Sacramento. Captain Knight, 2nd Cavalry with his co., will march tomorrow for Amador Co. and relieve Captain Starr. Latter, with his co., will then march for Camp Union and thence to Camp Bidwell, relieving Captain Doughty; latter with his co., then returning to Camp Union.

Pages 1168-1169: In a letter to J. Comstock, Commanding, Red Bluff, dated March 23m 1865, Wright states that in addition to movable columns of mounted troops a post will be established at Goose Lake to protect settlements as well as the routes to the Owyhee Mines from Red Bluff and Chico.

Pages 1171-1172: John Bidwell, writing to General Wright, March 27, 1865, states that there will be many traveling to Idaho this year and that he does not believe that a post near Goose Lake will protect them adequately it being off the route.

Page 1179: April 5, 1865 - General Order No. 23, Hqs, Department of the Pacific. S.F. Salutes will be fired tomorrow at noon at every battery and fort in the harbor, at Benicia and Sac and at all other forts or batteries in this department. On day next succeeding receipt this order in honor of capture of Richmond, Va. As salute is fired, entire command not otherwise on duty will be paraded under arms and give three times three cheers for their glorious brethren in arms in the east, who by their courage, endurance, and patriotism are now rapidly bringing this war to its proper conclusion.

Page 1182: April 6, 1865 - J.M. Woodworth to Major McDermit, Fort Churchill. Unionville. "Indians are murdering men, women, and children from Granite Creek, Surprise Valley road, to the head of the Humboldt. Send all the troops you can spare immediately."

Page 1193: April 17, 1865 - General Orders No. 27, Hqs, Department of the Pacific. "It has come to the knowledge of Major Gen. Comdg., that there have been found within the department persons so utterly in famous as to extult over the assassination of the President. Such persons become virtually accessories. After the fact, and will at once be arrested by an officer or provost marshal or member of the police having knowledge of the case."

Pages 1205-1206: Again writing to Wright on April 21, 1865. Bidwell urges that troops be sent to protect the Idaho Road, the hostile Indians fifty miles east of the road are roving and are sure to attack travelers. He encloses a petition from citizens of Lassen County which suggests that if troops were stationed at Smoke Creek Station they could protect Honet Lake, Surprise Valley, and the roads to Idaho and to the Humboldt River.

Page 1211: April 21, 1865 - Wright to Drum. I have six men, arrested by Captain Starr at Colusa - a justice of the peace, deputy assessor, district attorney. I shall send them down tomorrow with Captain Ropes and guard to Alcatraz.

Pages 1214-1215: On April 28, 1865, Bidwell wrote to Wright, enclosing a letter of L. M. Foulke, William Grow, A. D. Crooks, and other Siskiyou County officials, recommending that troops be sent to Surprise Valley at least for the summer.

Pages 1226-1227: May 11, 1865 - Special Order No. 17, District of Humboldt. Upon muster out of Co. "B" 1st Bat. Mtn, C.V. the military post of Camp Curtis will be broken up. Captain Ousley will invoice his ordinance and ordinance stores to Maj. John C. Schmidt, 2d Inf., C. V. and the Quartermaster's property to Captain George Lockwood, asst. quartermaster, U.S. Vol, who will remove it to this post or leave it in the hands of an agent there. By order of Lt. Col. Whipple.

Page 1234: May 17, 1865 - Wright, George Comdg., Brigade Hqs., Dist. of California to Col. R.C. Drum, AAG, Hqs., Dist. of California. I enclosed communication from Hon. C.C.Bush, Judge of
Shasta Co. with petition of citizens Shasta and Tehama Counties for military force to be sent there for protection against Indians [petition omitted] Black Rock on Mill Creek is where petitioners want troops stationed, but appears to me that Fort Reading is more central position, as Indians committing these depredations oper. extensively on Cow, Battle, Clover Creeks and Oak Run, all in neighborhood Fort Reading, at which place we have quarters and a fine stable. I was stationed there for three years and we then had but little difficulty with the Indians. If the gen. approves I will send a co. from Camp Union at once to point he may decide upon.

Pages 1235-1236: May 15, 1865- Report from Major R.S. Williamson, U.S. Engineers, Red Bluff. I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the headquarters Department of the Pacific (directing me to proceed to Goose Lake and Surprise Valley, and there or in their vicinity to select the site of a military post and to make my report to the district commander), I have visited the localities indicated in those orders, and with the following result: As I understood the wishes of the general commanding, the point to be selected should be near the junction of the three trails, which, comm g from Oregon via Goose Lake, from Pitt River and Goose Lake, and from the south through Surprise Valley, become one in the northern part of Surprise Valley, provided the requisites for the post are to be found at that locality. With that understanding I have selected and marked out a piece of land in the northeastern corner of Surprise Valley, bounded on the north and south by parallels of latitude one mile apart, on the east by a large stream emptying into the northernmost alkali lake of Surprise Valley, and on the west by the ridge of a high mountain range there called the Sierra Nevada, and which rises in about three miles from the lake to the height of some 2,500 feet above the lake, or some 7,000 feet above the sea, between those two parallels. Of that piece of land about two-thirds of a square mile is valley land, and affords room on good ground for all the buildings usually erected at a cavalry post. The lower part of the mountain land is covered with bunch grass of excellent quality, while in the higher portion of the mountain land pine and other timber abounds. As a general rule Surprise Valley is destitute of timber, except that portion having a greater altitude than 500 feet above the lakes, but in the northwestern corner the caflon of the large stream above mentioned forms an exception. There timber of superior quality is found as far down as the edge of the valley land, and a company of citizens was about to erect a saw-mill, one mile and a half up the caflon and 200 feet higher than the lake, while a road to the mill was nearly completed. The quantity of lumber in that caflon is very large, and as the company for the mill wants the trees too large for those wanted for the use of the post, no conflict between the company and the Government is necessary, though the whole land undoubtedly belongs to the Government. By means of this road the lumber that may be required for the buildings of the post can be conveyed to the site to be selected for the buildings in two miles with little labor. The objection to this site as a military post is that it is claimed by three citizens, who have already occupied the lower portion of it by the erection of log huts on it. I inclose two sealed letters given to me by them, which I presume contain protests to my running my lines over their land. The site I have above described is four miles north of the foot of lassen Pass. All the desirable land in Surprise Valley now occupied by nearly 300 persons, is set apart and occupied by settlers, and I have selected what I consider the best for the Government without regard to the claims of the settlers. It contains the largest plot of level land in the northern part of the valley, is nearest to the t-i-r-ber, is well watered, and has hundant good grazing laud. If it be necessary to select the site for the post on land not claimed, and still in Surprise Valley, such a site can be selected, but it will be away from timber, and will be much less favorably located, and should it be decided to respect the claims of the citizens occupying the site selected, I would recommend a site to be selected in Goose Lake Valley near the west- ern entrance to Lassen Pass. This pass is about seven miles north of the south end of Goose Lake. A small stream enters the lake at the southeast part. Seven miles above another and larger stream called Lassen Creek, flowing northwest, enters it, and above about three miles a parallel stream called Fandango Creek enters it. The Lassen trail crosses Lassen Creek, enters the foot-hills, crosses Fandango Creek and Valley, and then, crossing by a low gap in the sierra, enters Surprise Valley. At the lower sides of Lassen Creek and Fandango Creek, where they emerge from the hills, I have found sites suitable for the fort, where the officer to command the troops can make a selection and reservation. They will be about ten miles from Surprise Valley, the sierra intervening. Timber is abundant. The streams give good water and are full of fish; the soil is however very poor, being the debris of volcanic
rock. Bunch grass is still found, though not in such quantities as in Surprise Valley. As I thought the general would be pleased to have the principal results of my trip as soon as practicable, I have drawn up this hasty report. In a short time I will prepare a sketch of the country in the vicinity of Goose Lake and Surprise Valley, and will indicate on it the points referred to. I have collected materials for the determination of the altitude of many points on the route of the determination of the size of the lake in the northern part of Surprise Valley, and the means of correcting and adding to the topography on my former map of Pitt River. These materials will afford a subsequent report.


Page 1292: December 8, 1865 - Lt. Gen. Grant from Major General H. W. Halleck, HQ, Military District of the Pacific. Forts Crook, Wright, Humboldt, and Gaston and adjacent camps in northern California must be maintained for the winter, but by next season some should be dispensed with. 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 pinned 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 riffle 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 serveral 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 savagees [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 northern side of main Trinity. J. F. Heckman Co. C. and Samuel McCraken Co. B shot. Report of Capt. Abraham Miller. Says proceeded up the Trinity to Taylor's Flat, no forage so returned to Cedar Flat. Found two bucks and three squaws dressing a freshly killed beef from Thomas' Ranch. Killed the buck, squaws got away. Next day at the South Fork, were attacked by Indians while crossing. J. F. Heckman and Samuel McCraken 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 severely 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 Chinenmen, 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 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 several 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 were 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 concealed enemies. Mills was killed and Berry shot through the hand, he escaped losing his gun and ammunition. The mules were stripped of blankets, overcoats, and cooking utensils. Only people to blame was the soldiers for not obeying orders. May 2, Lt. Greer surrounded 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 Iaquia. 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 Iaquia. 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 alof of Indians around it and the settlers have had a hard time traveling that route. Alot 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 Iaquia. 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. Founda 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 William 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 sgts, 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 Agt. 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. Theres 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 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 Iaqu. 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 paties 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 Iaqu. Sent several scouting parties out under various Sergeants and Corporal, no Indians but sign of other scouting parties.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.
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 ws 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 sigh 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. Ouly 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 and 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 assure 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. Detachement 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 298-299: 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 the 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 out 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.

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 Chief 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.

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. Couldn't 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.]

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 prairied 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.

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 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 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 around Eel and Trinity Rivers. The Capt. has all control of the Army in the area. The soldiers are to report directly to the Capt. if there are any problems in their area. All volunteers are on a program
that is experimental.
April 1, 1861 - 2d Lt. E.R. Warner to Major W.W. MacKall, AAG, San Francisco. A band of
Indians, supposed to be under the control of Smoke Creek Sam, has driven stock from this valley at
three different times during the past six weeks - in all about fifteen head. All stock were returned
from the mountains where they were taken. Winnemucca says he cannot control Sam, but he will
punish Sam, whose mother is a Pit. His band is composed of renegade Pah-Utes and Pitt Indians.
Gold and silver discoveries on the Humboldt will cause a large amount of travel between this valley
and that river. Camp Dragoon Bridge, Honey Lake Valley.

Have ordered detachment in Round Valley to take position on Eel River. The Sgt. in command is
directed to "dislodge the Indians" and protect the settlers and their property.

April 8th: Sent for all head Chiefs of ranches in the valley for a meeting. Asked to give up all
firearms and gave them four days. When the day came only a few guns had drained. The Capt. had
to threaten them soon the guns slowly came in. Feels confident that all guns in valley have been
collected. Indians quite anxious because they had to give up their arms. Afraid they may destroy
white property. Whites afraid of Hoopas. Building a block house. Rumor is there is 1500 Indians
living within a circle of 10 miles vs. 30 white men and 3 families. Mowhema as old chief is unable
to control his warriors, does not want to fight.

Page 472: April 28, 1861 - To Major W.W. MacKall. Reports sending a detachment of two
non-coms and 27 troops out on a permanent scout. To go anywhere there might be depredations,
and punish the guilty. Says the eight volunteer guides were late arriving and nearly destitute of
clothing he had to issue them army clothes. Complains because he has only 34 enlisted men at the
post. From Capt. E. Underwood, Comdg. Fort Gaston.
To Major W. W. MacKall, Sent a detachment to be posted at Pardee's Old Ranch via South Fork of
Trinity River. Have also given orders that they must pursue and capture any depredations and if he
can not decide on the guilty ones... "their guilt can be clearly ascertained to punish the whole tribe,
without the guilty ones are surrendered."

Pages 491: May 28, 1861 - Special Order No. 91, HQ, Department of the Pacific. The detachment
now at Honey Lake from Captain Landrum's company (I), 3d Artillery, will be withdrawn and will
join the company at Alcatraz Island, bringing with it the movable property. Camp Dragoon Bridge.

engaged in stealing Indian children. Rumors are that 40-50 children been taken through Long
Valley during April. Sold both in and out of the county. Feels these people are making worse
problems for the Army - they keep the Indians always alert, attacking and chasing them.

Pages 1162-1163: June 27, 1862 - Gov. Leland Stanford to Brig. Gen. George Wright, and
enclosure, letter to Stanford from J.S. Henning, E.B. Pond, George Wist, and other reporting on
meeting of Chico and vicinity citizens June 26, 1862 to adopt measures to stop depredations now
being committed by the mountains Indians on Rock Creek, Butte Creek and adjacent country.
Stanford says as a result of these outrages, Butte Co. people are calling on him for men and means,
ammunition and arms, to assist them in quelling such outrages. One Thomas Allen, a teamster, was
killed and scalped on road from Stratton's Mill to Keefer's. Three children, a boy and two girls were
gathering blackberries on Rock Creek six miles east of the Shasta Road. Indians evid. captured
them.

Page 1165: June 23, 1862 - Colonel Francis J. Lippitt from Asst. Adjt. Gen. R.C. Drum, HQ,
Department of the Pacific, Camp Lincoln. The General wants Captain Stuart's company
concentrated at Camp Lincoln. All moveable property at Ter-waw be taken to camp. The supplies
will be sent to Crescent City and then transferred to Camp Lincoln.
Pages 1171-1172: March 27, 1865. Bidwell writes to the General of the Condition of Affairs in Honey Lake Valley and beyond. Two routes that are very important are being attacked by Indians from Susanville to Idaho through Surprise Valley and the other Humboldt Mines. A man who was keeper for Granite Creek Station was killed by Indians during the winter. Stock stolen and slaughtered. People want troops immediately. Worked on the roads: passable for sleighs. Believes troops can haul baggage over snow belt on sleds along with their wagon or purchase wagons on other side. People are so anxious to have army they are willing to furnish flour and take some quantity back when the roads are better. Passing need protection for Humboldt and Surprise Valley roads for the Idaho mines. A post would be good if stationed at Honey Lake or Willow Creek Valley and another between Surprise and Owyhee River. Doesn't believe Goose Lake troops will answer the purpose, being off the direct route.

Page 1173: March 28, 1865. Acknowledged letter about citizens petitioning for protection from: Red Bluff, Shasta, and other places, asking that the routes leading to Owyhee mines and a post established along the route. Wright is to tell the citizens that the routed will be open and troops will be in the direction as soon as weather is good.

Page 1195: April 14, 1865. I. A camp will be established somewhere in the upper part of Surprise Valley or southern part of Goose Lake Valley, as nearly as may be in the vicinity of the roads from Chico, via Susanville and Surprise Valley, and from Red Bluff, via Fort Crook, to the Owyhee, Idaho, and of the emigrant roads from Humboldt River to the southern part of Oregon. II. The camp will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass for the station of a company of cavalry and a temporary depot for forage and subsistence for an additional company, which will be sent to move over the country beyond. III. Major Robert S. Williamson, Engineers, will repair immediately to Fort Crook, and thence, with Captain Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, and a sufficient escort from the latter’s company, will proceed with as little delay as practicable to select the site for the camp herein directed to be established, He will send his report through Brigadier-General Wright’s headquarters. IV. Brigadier-General Wright will, at the earliest moment the sea- son will permit, order a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers to take post at the point which may be selected as above and establish itself for the year, by erecting such temporary cabins for them- selves and shelter for their horses as the country may afford by the labor of the troops. V. The company will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other building materials will be allowed. VI. As soon as the roads will permit, Brigadier-General Wright will establish a company of the Second Cavalry California Volunteers in Jojuicy Lake Valley, so as to protect the settlements and the road from Susanville to the Humboldt River, Key. The company will be considered as in the field, and no purchases of lumber or other build- ing materials will be allowed. It will be established with regard to wood, water, and grass, and will protect itself and horses by such tem- porary shelters as the country may afford by the labor of the troops. By command of Major-General McDowell: R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant General. 

Page 1218: Letter, General Wright, Brigade General to Colonel R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Department of the Pacific, May 1, recommends that all supplies for the troops at the depot to be selected by Major Williamson be transported by contract to Fort Crook, beyond that post they should be carried by Government means.

Page 1259: June 10, 1865. The new fort to be established in the north end of Surprise Valley on the ground indicated by Major Williamson will be known as Fort Bidwell, and further provided the troops in Siskiyou and Shasta Counties will constitute the Military Sub-District of Siskiyou, under the command of Maj. Henry B. Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers. Instead of two companies at Fort Bidwell, the post will be arranged for a full company and a half of the company now at Fort Crook. The horses, except not to exceed fifteen, and all the men but a detachment of fifteen or twenty, will be withdrawn at the end of the season to Fort Crook.

Notes: Microcopy 234. Roll 33. 207-09.
Abstract: March 1, 1853. Letter to Col. Wright, Comdg., Fort Reading, Ca. Says that whites settling in Indian territory is so delicate a question that an answer will be sought from Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the commanding General says to let them come in. Writer feels it is unfair to Indians, but he is not the boss. From Major E.D. Townsend.


Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Thanks to the governor for troops promised. Miners still afraid to return to Klamath though Indian difficulties subsiding.

830. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 26 November 1861, 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 hostilities in Humboldt County, and requests U.S. troops for assistance. Enclosed are three short articles from the Humboldt Times which report raids by Indian bands.


832. Wagner, Captain Henry. 31 May 1878.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 8:63. 3-326.
Abstract: Letter from Wagner, Comdg., to AAG, Military Division of the Pacific, and Department of California. Report regarding drills of troops at post.

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Commissioned officer and extra and daily duty men attended all company drills, target practices and signal drills.

833. ———. 22 August 1880.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9:170. 3-379.
Abstract: Letter from Captain Wagner, Comdg. Post, to AAG, MDB and Department of California. Request authorization to employ two carpenters on extra duty in Post Quartermaster and dispense for the present with services of the saddler authority by Special Order No. 131, C.S. from your headquarters. The great amount of carpenter work in the repairs of quarters and stables, erection of hay sheds all render this change desirable. Services of a saddler are not at present necessary and the amount of extra duty pay allotted to this post will not be affected by this change.

834. ———. 28 April 1881.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 2. 4-8
Abstract: Letter from Wagner, Comdg., Co. C, 1st Cavalry to Post Adj. Requests, for best interests of the service, that all mounted exercises of the Co. be suspended until the horses have recovered fro the "Epizootic." Webster's Third= equine influenza.
835. ———. 21 May 1881.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 2. 4-10.
   Abstract: Letter from Wagner, Comdg., Co. C, 1st Cavalry to Post Adjut. Blacksmith Robert Rourke of my Co. having this day taken before me a pledge to abstain from use of all intoxicating liquors for six months from date, I request that charges preferred by me and now pending against him, may be suspended subject to fulfillment of his pledge and that he may be returned to duty.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-182. W66.
   Abstract: Letter from Wainwright, Ordinance Department to Drum, Benicia Arsenal. Maynard Carbiners are furnished for this coast by the Ordinance Department and are now arriving at the Arsenal. Is it the desire of the Department Comdr. that they be issued in lieu of Sharpe Carbine called for on the requisitions received.
   Endorsements. Drum returns letter and asks Wright to please state the number Sharpe Carbiners now on hand at Benicia Arsenal.
   Wainwright endorses and says there are nine Sharps Carbiners on hand at this arsenal. 554 carbiners are called for by the 2nd Cavalry, and where reports are made their arms are sated to have been turned in, lost in battle, etc. None have been turned in at this arsenal. In my letter to Department HQ., of February 4, 1865 it was requested that the carbiners not in the hands of troops should be turned in this arsenal for repairs, etc.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-184. W 104.
   Abstract: Letter from Wainwright, Ordnance, to Lt. Col. Drum. Benicia Arsenal. Please inform me if the Department Commander has arrived at decision in relation to substitution of Maynard's Carbiners for Sharps in the issues to be made to twenty Cavalry.
   Would resp. rec. that Sharps Cabines in hands of troops be collected in one or more companies, so that a company shall have either Sharps or Maynards, and not both, as the ammunition and calibre are different.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters received. Box 28. 2-149. W 450.
   Abstract: Telegram from Waite, 9th Infantry, U.S.A. to Drum, Fort Jones. Is not Captain Baird's company infantry and the minimum 64.

   Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
   Abstract: Regarding arms for citizens for their protection from the hostile Indians.

   Abstract: Letter from Captain Wm. H. Warner, Topographic Engineers to Lt. Col. J. Hooker, AAG, San Francisco, will take charge of exploring party. Asks to have Lt. Williamson with him. Could be ready to start in two or three weeks. Camp near Benicia, June 21, 1849

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 18. 2-81. W-68.
   Abstract: Letter from E.R. Warner to Major D.C. Buell, AAG, SF. Dragoon Bridge, June 19, 1861. Troops evacuate this post today, in acc. with special Order No. 19, from Department Headquarters.

   Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Wishes to know the distribution of California federal forces, if sufficient to protect people in the Round Valley area.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 13. 2-2. C-33.
Abstract: Letter from Governor John B. Weller to Brig. General Newman S. Clarke, Comdg. Pacific Division. Sacramento, March 24, 1858. Call your attention to copy of letters copy of letters received at this Department (herewith enclosed) covering petition from large number of citizens of Tehama and Shasta Counties representing the numerous outrages committed by Indians and helpless condition of inhabitants. Senators and Representatives from there Shasta, Teh and Colusa counties have requested that I inform you concerning these facts in order that troops may be sent. A small military force might be sent to quell the disturbances, if you can do so with propriety. Enclosed letter from E. Garten, Sen., 13th District, E.J. Lewis, Assembly, Tehama and Colusa and Charles R. Street, Assembly, Shasta Co., to Governor Weller, Sacramento, March 20, 1858. Call your attention to accomp. petition, which complains about hostilities at heads of Antelope and Paynes Creeks, where during past year number of lives have been lost and large amount of property destroyed. Lives are now daily in deadly peril. The county is sparsely settled and the people are unable to subdue these Indians unless they receive protection from some source these settlements will have to be abandoned. If so, the Indians will from attack neighboring settlements. Request Governor to ask Comdg. Gen to order troops to scene to quell disturbances. Petition of citizens of Shasta, Tehama, and Colusi Counties in relation to Indian hostilities. Signed by many men.
Newspaper clipping. Letter to Editors of Beacon, dated March 6, at Cold Spring Valley, signed by E.W. Inskeep yesterday, March 5, Benjamin Allen and his some were brutally murdered by Indians at head of Payne's Creek, four miles north of Antelope Mill and three miles east of this place. Messengers Allen, William Leadner, and George Armstrong were building bear trap in woods. Nearly noon Armstrong left to the trap to cook dinner for the party. Heard frightful noise in direction of troop, gathered up two guns and started toward trap to aid his companions. After he ran short distance when arrow flew past him. He soon met the boy who told him his father had been killed and boy had been shot in body. Boy fainted. When he revived Armstrong gave him one of the guns and hurried to the trap, where he saw and Indian stripping Mr. Allen. Armstrong raised his gun to shoot the Indian, but being concerned by other Indians he fell to the ground, thereby evading the bullet. Armstrong then carried the boy to the brook and gave him some water. The Armstrong saw four Indians advancing on him, having both guns reloaded, Armstrong gave chase, but the Indians fled to the bushes. Armstrong put boy in thick brush and went to Fergusson and Co. Rancheria for help. Upon return, Armstrong and the men found the boy's mangled body - disembowelment and scalped and throat slit.

844. ———. Letter to Kibbe, General William C., 5 September 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Trinity and Humboldt County citizens are unable to subdue the Indians on the road from Weaverville to Humboldt Bay. The governor orders a company of 80 men to be assigned there to do so. The governor directs General Kibbe to find out the extent of Indian hostilities in Humboldt area, see if the militia is needed.

845. ———. Letter to Kibbe, General William C., 9 September 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: The governor will not order any more troops north until he is satisfied that the present Federal force is insufficient.

846. ———. Letter to Kibbe, General William C., 28 September 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Governor Weller directs General Kibbe to muster 80 men for a volunteer company to open the North State Road (Weaverville to Humboldt Bay) and make the area safe from Indians. Chastize them and make a treaty.

Notes: RG 393. Card 2.
Abstract: Letter from Weller to Clarke. Newspaper clipping - "More Indian thieving on Deer Creek. These Indians have become too troublesome to be endured. On Wednesday last 17 persons from Deer Creek and Missouri Bend went out to chastise the rascals. On Friday messengers Fisher, Gibbs, and Lander discovered rancheria about mile from Deer Creek and 15 from Sacramento Valley. Next morning instead of attacking they found themselves attacked, surrounding the positions of the whites. Whites finally victorious, without a man being killed or wounded. Two to three hundred Indians, including women and children, and they had 20-25 rifles. The party is convinced there were two white men with the Indians.
Petitions to Senate and Assembly. States that the ...mentioned in accompanying clippings from Red Bluff Beacon are only a few of the many acts of murder and cruelty committed by the same Indians at short intervals even since the county has been settled. People are able to wage successful war on these Indians unless througly chasised, we are convinced that life and property will never be safe from attack. Have petitioned the military authority without success and ask appropriate of $5000 from state funds to be set apart and subject to order of S.W. Hooker who shall superintended an expedition against Indians on the headwaters of Payne's, Battle, Antelope and Deer Creek in Tehama County.

848. ———, Letter to Kibbe, General William C., 29 November 1858, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Volunteers to be released from service as soon as a portion of General Clarke's 6th Infantry arrives.

849. ———, Letter to C. Hall and G. Doll, February 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: Regarding a volunteer army in Tehama County.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: The governor is impatient for General Kibbe to disband the troops as Federal forces are available and there is no need for State troops.

851. ———, 2 June 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.
Notes: Indian War Files of the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Addressed to "Sir." Regarding furnishing supplies. Letter difficult to read.

852. ———, Letter to Jarboe, Captain William S., 6 September 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: The governor gives orders to Jarboe to form a 20 man volunteer force to deal with "Reynke's" Indian depredations.

853. ———, Letter to Jarboe, Captain William S., 8 September 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: Orders to Jarboe to punish only the guilty, no indiscriminate warfare.

855. Wells, Captain Daniel T. 13 January 1883. Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 10: page 87-88. 3-405. Abstract: Letter from Wells, Commanding to AAG, Department of California. Asks authority to allow enlisted men on duty by stage or ambulance from post commutation of rations at $1.50 per day. Impossible for men to subsist on travel ration and money for purchasing of liquid coffee. Last escort ordered to Reno (200 miles distant) for Paymaster, received canned corn beef, beans, and hard bread and $1.68 for liquid coffee, this being the allowance for eight days. Result was that each man to spend $8.82 of own money for meal and lodging. Commutation of rations at $1.50 per day would abant cover the expense, provided the stage and time did not require laying over at Cedarville a night each way, and one at Reno.

Impossible for the men to warm up their rations enroute. In winter canned rations become frozen during the night. They are on the stage. In summer they are in such condition that he men will not use them. Station keepers use their kitchen stoves for cooking meals for passengers, while they are not unaccommodating to soldiers they prefer them not to used their stoves. In most cases, they give them coffee rather than take the pittance tendered. Commissary General of Subsistence has informed acting Commissary of Subsistence at this post that the "Secretary of War does not deem it impracticable for enlisted men traveling by wagon, ambulance, horseback or other similar manner to carry rations in kind cooked, uncooked, or travel according to circumstances of cases.” Under this ruling I am restrained from granting commutation at $1.50 per day; therefore I have requested further authority on the subject. I do not think the health of men traveling by stage either in summer or winter will be improved by eating these canned rations, but on contrary will be impaired. Men who have been on this duty and compelled to take travel rations and coffee money think are justly entitled to be re-imbursed for what they have paid out of their own funds, but I have restrained them from making such demand, hoping my request may be granted.

856. Wheaton, Lieutenant Colonel Frank. 7 July 1872. Notes: 393. District of the Lakes. Letters Sent. Pages 76-77. 3-61. Abstract: Letter from Wheaton, 21st Infantry, to AAG, Department of Columbia. Hqs., District of the Lakes, Camp Warner, OR. For information of Major Gen. Comdg., Department I have honor to report that upon assuming command of Dist. of the Lakes and of Camp Warner, I found a supply of two sacks of grain in QM Department. Thru courtesy of Comdg., Officer Camp Bidwell and supply sufficient immediately wants was sent to us. Authority has been furnished the Commanding Officer. Camp Bidwell from Chief QM Department of California to transfer to Camp Warner what grain can be spared over and above the amount needed to supply that post until grain is delivered on new contract. Under this authority I have been informed that 12000 lbs. can be spared from Camp Bidwell.

I have learned from Lt. Ward, 1st Cavalry, Camp Harney, that large supply of grain is on hand at that post over and above what will be required until grain is delivered on contract of this year. Believing that Department Commander would prefer this post supplied and aided in this emergency by post within rather than by post without limits of his Department, I have directed the amount of grain used at Camp Warner to be transferred from Camp Harney, using in effecting the transfer the transportation of both posts, by sending teams from Camp Warner to meet teams from Camp H. at point called Buzzard Canon hallway between leaving the transportation of both posts available for any emergency which might occur. Distance from Camp Warner to Buzzard Canon on the Harney road is about 70 miles, same distance from Warner to Bidwell, but road from here to Buzzard Canon is infinitely the better of the two.

857. Wherry, Captain W. M. 26 September 1872. Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 1. 3-664. Abstract: Letter from Wheery, AAAG, Military Division of the Pacific to CO, Camp Bidwell.
Directs CO, Camp Bidwell to send two wagons to Reno for use of detachment of two officers and about 65 recruits for cos. of 1st Cavalry at Camp Bidwell and directs him to notify HQs., Military Division of the Pacific of probably date of arrival of transportation at Reno.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753) 
Abstract: Letter with petition asking the governor to keep the volunteers under General Kibbe in the field to deal with Indians.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753) 
Abstract: Representing other Humboldt County citizens, the Editor of the Humboldt Times sent the governor a letter summarizing Indian hostilities which have closed the Humboldt-Weaverville road. In one incident a white man was shot on the trail. A posse of 12 was sent to punish the Indians, one white man and ten mules were killed. Another party of 25 went out, were ambushed, and another man killed and one was badly wounded. No troops are available. Citizens of Trinity and Humboldt wish state aid.

860. Wilkins, Lieutenant Colonel. 31 August 1879. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent. 9: #20. 3-358. 
Abstract: Letter from Wilkins to AAG, MDP, and Department of California. Following drills took place at this post during month of August 1879. 
Company D, 8th Infantry: 8 target practices, 8 company drills, 1 signal drill 
Company C, 1st Cavalry: 8 target practices, 8 company drills, dismounted, 4 company drills, mounted, 1 signal drill, 1 saber drill.

861. Wilkins, Lieutenant Colonel. 13 September 1879. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9:24. 3-359. 
Abstract: Letter from Wilkins, to AAG, MDP. In reply to your communication I report that paucity of funds appropriated to the regimental funds has arisen financially from the want of experienced bakers. In fact, I have found it difficult in my short experiences to keep any baker at work. The price of flour is very low and consequently the sale of savings barely pays expenses.

862. Wilkins, Lieutenant Colonel. 23 November 1879. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent. 9: #41. 3-360. 
Abstract: Letter from Wilkins, to AAG, MDP. In reply to your letter 17th inst., requesting me to make special report upon that range at this post, I have honor to answer 1st the target from the firing point is in a westerly direction. 2nd, The range is unlimited. 3rd, bullets are stopped by a natural bank and bluff. 4th, there is one marker butt and three targets - distant from the parade ground about 400 yards. 5th, all but the guards, sick prisoners, attend to get practice.

863. Wilkins, Lieutenant Colonel J. D. 3 June 1874. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 8:172. 3-351. 
Abstract: Letter from Wilkins, Comdg., to C.O. Hq., 14th Infantry, Fort Douglas, U.T. Private L.W. Collins, your co, is a casual at this Post since May 9, 1879. He has been tried and sentenced by G.C.M.D. No. 36, c.s. from MDP and Department of California. He has during last month drawn tobacco for amount of 54 cents.

864. ———–. 3 June 1879. 
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent. 8: 173. 3-352. 
Abstract: Letter from Wilkins, Comdg., to C.O. Co. E, 1st Cavalry, near Yakima River, W.T. Private George Daum of your company, a casual at this post since March 3, 1879 has returned to duty from sick on 20 ult. He has during last month drawn tobacco, amount of 54 cents.
865. Wilkins, Mr. 14 January 1880.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 9:51. 3-361.

Abstract: Letter from Wilkins to AAG, MDP. During a gale of wind, almost a hurricane, lasting all day on the 7th, two chimneys of my quarters were blown down and remainder rendered dangerous. I am now living in one room. One of Captain Wagner's chimneys was blown down and the Hospital and one of the laundresses quarters suffered more or less in the same way. I have authorized employment of citizen mason to repair the damage, as the quarters are unsafe from danger of fire.


Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 13. 2-1. W-77.

Abstract: Letter from Johnathan Williams to General Clarke, Honey Lake, November 7, 1857. You no doubt recall that on 26 October, I upon you to request that a post be established at Honey Lake Valley, for protecting citizens. You requested that I communicate the facts upon which we based our appeal, in writing. The day after seeing you I received word that the Washo Indians had left no doubt finding that we were receiving large reinforcements from Plumas and Sierra Counties. That knowledge made me diffident about asking for your assistance and returned to this place. I have now received appeals from the citizens to renew the request.

Everyone believes we are enjoying only a temporary respite. After engagement of October 17, in which ten Washo Indians were killed and one white man wounded. After that the Indians maintained their position three days and then left. They were pursued nearly to Beckworths Valley, but no more were killed. They now desire to make treaty with us, but we fear a treaty would be trusdy in nature, knowing as we do that they are influenced by unprincipal white men who reside among them.

The Pah-Utes with whom we have heretofore been very friendly, have lately committed some depredations upon us and by threats and unsatisfaction am sure is to our friendly advances. Messengers Berry and Waldon, trader at Deep Springs, 75 miles from our valley, but who now reside here, had 14 head of valuable cattle and four horses stolen by the Pah-Utes. The horses were recovered, but they were unable to get any satisfaction from the Pah-Utes concerning the cattle. One of our citizens who received a horse without rendering an equivalent has been driven from the valley. The horse was returned to the Pah-Utes. For first time since our residence among them, they refuse to reciprocate any friendly act. Some unprincipal whites who lately resided in Carson Valley, no doubt desire our stock to drive to Salt Lake Valley. Reliable sources say this.

Our situation is critical for we are encircled by Pitt River Indians on north, Pay-Utes on the east and Washos on south. In our valley they unite to commit depredations. During last five weeks no labor done in valley. We have been busy fitting out expeditions to fight Indians. This is drain on time and pockets, we cannot maintain our position without your help. Muskets granted by the Governor have not yet arrived. Many citizens have left for the winter, leaving small numbers to defend place. There is yet time to get troops here via Tehama and communication can be kept open all winter between here and Fort Crook. A Dragoon force would be most effective here. Hay and rats available reasonable rates. Beef and vegetables also plentiful. Answer may be directed to Quincy.


Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 30. 2-178. T47.

Abstract: Letter from Williamson, AAG, U.S. Volunteer to Harrington [probably] Brigade HQ, District of Ca. "You have been selected by the Col. Comdg., to proceed to Fort Redding [sic] to take charge of that post and the public property thereat. "The Colonel Comdg., desires you make strict inquiry into the conduct and proceedings of one Frederick Smith, who is... occupation of the post, requiring him to replace lumber or other materials taken from the Fort; and repair with the troops (as far as practicable, the Government Buildings. "You will incur no expense whatever without first receiving authority so to do; reporting your action by letter to these HQ."

Special Orders No. 115. HQ, District of California, Sacramento, August 5, 1865.

I. 1st Lt., William W. Elliott, 2nd Ca Cavalry with detachment under his command will proceed without delay from Camp Waite (near Red Bluff) California to Camp on Big Antelope Creek five
miles from the Humboldt road. The position indicates in his letters to these Head Indians, date August 3, 1865. The sick of his command unable to accompany the movement will be sent to Camp Union by steamers.

II. Lt. Harrington, 2d California Cavalry with detachment under his command dismounted, will proceed by steamer to Red Bluff, CA and thence by wagon to Fort Redding. The sick unable to accompany the movement will be sent to Camp Union, CA. The QM department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Abstract: Letter from Williamson to Townsend. Report concerning the site of a military post near Readings. Road from Benicia to Reading's excellent during dry season. From these within radius of 20 miles in every direction, the country is undulating, but presents no obstruction to passage of wagons. On any one of the several branches of Cow Creek are numerous little valleys which would probably afford healthier location and be more easily supplied than a position on the Sacramento. There are however, several islands in the river near Reading's, which are timbered and have frequently been spoken of as eligible positions for a post.

869. Williamson, Lieutenant Robert S.
Notes: RG 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 2. Iclude map of Captain Warner's exploration party by Williamson.
Abstract: Letter from R.S. Williamson. Report of the Examination of the Northern Bank of Bear Creek, dated Sonoma, September 20, 1850. Location of Far West too near Sacramento Valley for health. Located on north bank of Bear Creek 16.5 miles above Nicolaus, at base of the low foothills of the Sierra Nevada. W. left Far West August 28, going up Bear Creek as far as easily accessible by wagon and to return by a more northern route. First 4 or 5 miles kept in sight of creek, but after that, an account of ravines or rough ground near stream traveled 8 or 9 miles before again seeing creek. 37 miles from Far West he reached a steep hollow, where are 3 or 4 trading tents on Steep Hollow Creek, a tribess of Bear Creek. These tents are located where the emigrants trail crosses, there emigrants and miners can purchase supplies. Emigrant trail (of last season) is good here. Five miles beyond Steep Hollow, the hills are so steep that it is almost impossible that teams of the emigrants can surround them. Leaving Steep Hollow, he returned on the Emigrant Trail for five miles where the new and old trails separate, the old following near Bear Creek, the new one going more northward thru the diggings on and near Deer Creek, a branch of the Yuba, thence to Marysville. Nicolaus and Sacramento City. He diverged slightly to visit Walsh, who had a sawmill in "Grass Valley" Walsh, from whom W. hoped to gain much information. Walsh indeed W. to remain a day. Together they rode thru the surrounding country. Walsh is on Wolf Creek, a branch of Bear Creek, three miles from Deer Creek. A series of valleys 1/4 - 1/2 a mile in length commence at the one occupying by Walsh, go under name "Grass Valley," tho the one where Walsh's sawmill is located, in in more frequent so designated. All have abundance of grass and have many springs. Much hay was vut there this summer about 2000 feet above Sacramento Valley. Grass Valley, a very rich mining district, City of Nevada, four miles distant, has more wooded houses than Benicia, and has four times as many inhabitants. Rough and ready has 30-50 houses. Hardy a ravine not claimed and worked by miners. Very little sickness, although very little at the same time in Sacramento Valley. Grass Valley has... requests too site of post - timber, grass, water, pleasant temperature, and position on Emigrant Trail. Perhaps more healthful locations than site of Far West. The Walsh mill 24.25 miles form Far West, by good mountain road. Beyond Grass Valley rugged mountainous. Perhaps temporary camp here during fever season would be good for the Far West Garrison.

870. ———. Letter to Fitzgerald, Major Edward H., 12 October 1852.
Notes: RG 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 5. 1-90. W-60.
Abstract: Submits to Fitzgerald for his information and that of the Col. commanding the northern District of California the following notes of route followed by the Dragoon between Fort Reading and this place. From Fort Reading following west bank of Sacramento eight miles, which was
forded just above mouth of Clear Creek. Continued up the river four miles farther to a ferry at which the pack train was crossed. Road here leaves river, taking westerly course over low hills, and eight miles farther passes thru mining town of Shasta. Here no grass and water only in tanks in the town. Twelve miles from Shasta is the "Free Bridge House," kept by Mr. Towe, who is building bridge over Clear Creek near his house, whence its name. No good grass in vicinity. From here four miles to French Gulch, mining settlements and fourteen more to Trinity River before reaching which, we had to pass over a mountain known as the Trinity Mountain, less difficult than represented. Trinity easily fordable at the season. Having crossed it, followed it for six miles, when we left main stream to follow one of its branches, crossed a long but gentle hill and arrived at rancho, known as Verry's, where forage can be purchased at the usual exorbitant prices of this section. Five miles beyond Verry's we found a fine grassy bottom. For ten miles more road tolerably good, but afterward is very rocky. Not which divides waters of Scott's River from those of Trinity has to be crossed. No steep but difficult because rocky. Descending, followed bank of Scott's river. Entering valley, we marched for 12 miles to point where we now are. Total distance 116 miles. Latitude, 41 degrees, 26'16", approx. long, 122 degrees, 53'. Fort Reading lat. 40 degrees, 28'22", approx. Long 122 degrees, 8. Calculates altitude 2570'.


Reports arrival Scott's Valley, 4.5 days from Shasta. Yesterday was spent in sel. of and removal to this point, which is 12 miles below head of valleys where trail from Shasta enters. Our animals were much worn out and reduced. Little or no grass on most of the route. Shall leave tomorrow for Yreka, 25 miles distant, to establish post for winter at such point as will be most eligible for accompaniment of the objects of my mission. This valley furnishes all the requisites of wood, water, grass, and fresh meat, but Shasta Valley, where Yreka is located, is said to be equally good. Indian peaceful except in vicinity of headwater of Pit River, where they are reported to have committed some murders. On headwaters of The Trinity they have stolen animals but have attacked no one recently. Have ice in our buckets every morning. Mountain tops covered with snow. If ammo for me has arrived from Benicia please have it sent to me by the return train. If my company desk has arrived from Benicia, please pack its contents in smallest box which will hold them and send to me. Impossible to transport it hither in the present shape.

Williamson, Lieutenat Robert S. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 20 February 1852.

Notes: 393. pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 5. 1-81. W05.
Abstract: Letter from Williamson to Townsend, AAG, Pacific Division. Benicia. Reports with regard to nature of the roads between Oregon and California. With Map (not available) Leaving Rogue River Valley a wagon road passes to the southwest over the rugged Siskiyou Mountains, which separates Rouge River valley from Shasta Valley. Traveler gets first view of Mount Shasta, "the highest and most imposing of the snow peaks in our Pacific Possession." From Shasta Valley a pack trail goes southward over high and precipitous mountains and enters Sacramento Valley of its head. Distance by this trail form Shasta Valley to Readings at mouth of Cottonwood is estimated at 120 miles. The trail is impossible in winter and very difficult in most favourable season. At point of Rogue River Valley where trail turns southward to cross Siskiyou, a wagon road passes eastward over the Cascades, crosses the Klamath near the lower lake and strikes Pit River near its source, following that river a short distance then taking a circuitous course among the hills, crosses the Sierra Nevadas and enters Sacramento Valley at Lassen's on Deer Creek. This road is bad and nearly 200 miles longer than the pack trail, but it is only wagon road now known between Oregon and California. When Major Kearny's command arrived in Shasta Valley in formation was received which induced him to believe that a route could be found by passing eastward of Mount Shasta as far as Fall River, a branch of the Pit, and as it was believed that from the Pit a good road could be made across the mountains to the enter Sacramento Valley at Readings. Such would be materially shorter that the one now travele. In consequence, Kearny directed me to examine country between Shasta and Fall River Valleys, giving me 20 citizens as my party, while he proceeded with his command via the pack trail. On July 4 he left me encamped on Willow Creek in the Shasta Valley, where I was detained until the 8th, having been obliged to send a portion of my party as escort to
Lieutenant Irwin, who had been captured by Indians and having escaped, arrived at my camp on way to join Major Kearny. Escort having returned, I proceeded over the low hills northward of Mt. Shasta and entered a series of beautiful valleys separated by a range of hills. Fine soil and ... grasses of these valleys would lead to suppos. that they would be valuable for farming, but their attitude was so high that 1/2" ice formed each night we camped there. It was necessary to cross a mountain range to the south before entering Fall River Valley. and in trying to find a favorable place to cross it by wagon road I was obliged to pass to the eastward until I came in sight of lower Klamath Lake, which has not yet appeared on any published map. It is 3 miles west of Rhett Lake, being separated from it by a clump of hills which prevented Fremont from seeing it on his expedition to upper Klamath Lake. I had no difficulty in reaching the summit of the range, from which I had good view of Lower Lake and Rhett Lake, in the northeast and of Fall River Valley in southwest country toward the valley appeared level but heavily timbered, and, descending, we found ourselves in a region very different from the fertile plains to the northward. No sigh of water or grass; ground thickly covered with pumice stone. We came upon extensive fields of volcanic rock, very different to travel over, with chasms 50 or 60 feet deep requiring a circuit of several miles to avoid. Encamped without grass or water. Following night we found a little prairie with forage for our animals, and by digging, we found muddy water. Next day at noon reached Fall River until one reaches the valley, the land is rocky and barren. Impracticable to construct road over it. Fall River Valley nearly circular and about 15 miles diameter. Contains several lakes. River, tho' short is broads deep. At its mouth it falls over a precipice some 30 feet in height. Its mouth is about 3000 feet above the Sacramentos. At Readings, Pit River, Main Fork of Sacramento River, is a large and rapid stream, passing frequently thru steep canons, which would not permit a pack train to pass. Indians numerous and warlike . Care must be taken to prevent their stealing animals at night or to cut off stragglers. At mouth Fall River crossed Pit on raft and proceeded southeast to base of Sierra, and soon were at head of Cow Creek. Arrived at Reading's on 18th, ten days from camp in Shasta Valley. Because of volcanic region, we did not discover a wagon road, the object of our party. But it by no means certain that a good wagon road not be found. Major Reading informs me that several years ago he left Shasta Valley, crossed mountains at base of Mt. Shasta and arived at head of McCloud River, which he followed to branch coming from eastward, which he followed. Crossed low hills to Fall River Valley, whence he passed over nearly same route as Williamson to his ranch. He thinks this route suitable for wagons, with forage in the creek bottoms. Such a road could be 75 to 100 miles shorter than present wagon road. From Readings to Benicia the road on either side of Sacramento is level. Good road from Readings to Shasta, 25 miles distant. From Shasta to Shasta Valley there is no wagon road.

872. Williamson, Major Robert S. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 17 April 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-188. W156. See War of The Rebellion, Ser I., L. Part II. 1197-98.
Abstract: Letter from Williamson to Drum, Red Bluff. For imformation of Gen. Comdg., the purser of steamboat on which I was traveling that when the sadness of death of President reached Colusa the District Attorney of the County and the sheriff proposed publicly fire two guns in honor of the event and one of them offered to furnish powder for the purpose. It was probably the attempt to fire the salute would have been attempted had not some union men (of which it is stated there was a minority on the town) prevented it by saying that if the attempt was made blood would be shed. One of the two mentioned country officers actually fired two pistol or guns. I quietly listened to the purser's statement but kept quiet to prevent it being known that I intended to report the circumstances to you. Though this is but a report it is well known to many. In fact, it is a common rumor believed by many who think it true, and I believe if cautious measures be taken, evidence can easily be collected to convict the country officers of treason.
The clerk of the Victor, my informant, seems a strong Union and loyal man and is named J.G. Cunningham, and will doubtless furnish more accurate details, with names of parties, if called upon. His boat goes down to Sacramento, leaving this morning and will go up again on Saturday next. He has no idea I intended to make this report. Endorsement by Drum. Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. Wright, Comdg., District of California for his information. Please return.
Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753).
Abstract: This deposition reports Indian depredations in Round Valley.

Notes: First page is missing.
Abstract: Discusses Indians accepting Christianity and loving God and marked changes in their attitudes towards life working in the church.

875. ———. Letter to Annie K. Bidwell, 10 January 1910, CSU Chico - Meriam Library.
Abstract: Letter from Santa showing sympathy for Mrs. Bidwell's illness also discusses Bible readings on temptation; and the letter also thanks Mrs. Bidwell for the many gifts.

Abstract: Letter from Secretary of Treasury, transmitting report of 3rd auditor relative to Indian War claims of state of California.

877. Wint, Captain T. J. Letter to Brown, Captain Hugh J., 9 January 1892.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 17 #8, 2nd seq. page 85-86. 3-570.
Abstract: Letter from Wint, 4th Cavalry, Comdg., to Brown, 12th Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In compliance with your letter 31st ult. I return herewith answers to questions referred to me by Board of Officers convened by Paragraph 21, Special Order No. 286, AGO. Also submit following remarks, recommendations and suggestions. In my opinion should be well equipped gym at every post and opportunity afforded to all men, who so desire, to go to school. But for cavalry gymnastics or school should not be taken until soldier well instructed and capable of perfectly efficient service in field and should not interfere with instructions in his duties during regular drill hours. When in field the troop must not be hindered by presence of poorly instructed men, who cause delay and wear and tear on stock. During inclement weather and gym can be used as place to hold various drills, lectures, and other instruction. On this post, because of incliment weather, gym has been used to hold drills, one hour devoted to regular drill as prescribed in tactics and firing regulations and one 45 minute drill for tracking and vaulting and lectures. Instructions also given to men on seats and saddles, bits and bitting, horseshoeing.

878. Wint, Captain Theodore J. 9 November 1891.
Abstract: 7th endorsement, Captain Wint, 4th Infantry. Respectfully ret. to AAG, Department of California. None of this work has yet been done. Presumed that repairs authorized by Secretary of War will require amount estimated for. No more definite information can be obtained until the work is done and money requested for this purpose. Hospital in need of repair that would cost about $300. [See L.R. 172/91.]

879. Winters, Lieutenant. 13 April 1873.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 5: #97, 3-205.
Abstract: Letter from Winters to AAG, Department of California. Referring to Post Orders No. 5, HQ, Camp Bidwell, March 24, 1873, directing payment of $50 for recovery and return of public horse, I have honor to submit following explanation:
Order issued under belief that compensation could be allowed for capture and return of public property without conviction of thief as required by GO 10, AGO, 1871, and correspondence on subject of reward for capture and return of one horse, accoutrements, etc. that had been stolen by a deserter, as furnished from HQ., Department of California, January 30, 1873, was construed as
admitting the payment of reward for return of the property. Horse for return of which reward is directed to be paid was especially valuable one, being one of best belonging to Troop G, four parties were given to understand that in addition to customary reward for apprehension of deserter, reasonable compensation would be given for return of horse. A citizen starting enroute to Reno was furnished descr. of house with hope that he might find him or learn something that would lead to his recovery and finding the horse he obtained possession of him and delivered him to post, in which he had some $25 and the amount named in the order was thought to be but a proper sum to renumerate him for moneys expended and fair compensation for his service.

If reward for recovery of property taken by a deserter can be paid only upon conviction of the thief, in most cases nothing could be paid, as frequently the property is recovered when capture of deserter cannot be effected and would be impossible to have property returned by citizen if their compensation is contingent upon capture of deserter. In this case payment has not yet been made for lack of funds, but to refuse payment would be a violation of an implied contract and discourage parties who to obtain reward might assist in recovering public property.

880. Winters, Lieutenant W. H. Letter to Eddy, Lieutenant Colonel A. R., 13 September 1874. Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Sent by Post Quartermaster. September 1874 - April 1882. Pages 3-4. 4-360. Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winters, 1st Cavalry, AAQM to Lt. Col. A.R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster, Department of California. Work on the buildings was begun 11inst., and is now progressing favorably. But of carpenter have been employed to present. As rapidly as material can be placed on the ground. Number of carpenters will be increased to 10 or 12 to ensure placing buildings under cover before winter storms begin. Also necessary to employ one citizen stone mason to aid in building chimneys, flues, etc. as there are no skilled masons among enlisted men at the post.

881. ———. Letter to Eddy, Lieutenant Colonel A. R., 16 September 1874. Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent by Post Quartermaster, September 1874 to April 1882. Pages 2-3. 4-359. Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winter, AAQM, to Lt. Col. A.R. Eddy, Chief QM, Department of California. Enclosed transmission list of doors, windows, and required for the buildings to be arec at this post and request that they be purchased in San Francisco. List companies all materials at mill probably be necessary to purchase for work to be done in fiscal year and as primary for officer quarters for which doors and windows could not be obtained at Camp Warner. I have had removed all doors and windows remaining there - about 30 doors and 100 windows, which are sufficient uniform in size to be used advant in company barracks. Request that parties from whom doors and windows purchased be charged to give special attention to packing them to best secure them from damage. Hope they can be obtained so as to reach Reno by monday, 28th inst., by which date transportation, will be there to bring to post.

882. ———. Letter to Eddy, Lieutenant Colonel A. R., 10 December 1874. Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent by Post Quartermaster. September 1874 - April 1882. Pages 16-17. 4-362. Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winters, AAQM, to Lt. Col. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster, Department of California. In transm. special estimate of funds required for construction of barracks and quarters in addition to amount heretofore supplied, I have honor to submit following explanation at commencement of work $15,000 was appropriated for two sets of officer quarters and two sets of barracks, completing so far as to be fit for occupancy and comfortable but deferring painting and more expensive finishing when funds might be available for that. Work began 10 September. At present the four buildings under cover, but progress was impeded and cost materially increased because of unfavorable storms commenced October 24 (unusually early) and continued with slight intervals until wnd of December. On November 5, portion of Cavalry stable blown down and on November 8, frame of one of set officers quarters and both sets of barracks badly racked and was
with danger that one of latter was saved from destitution. Without requested additional sum one of the buildings must remain unfinished. Request additional 41500 to complete.

883. ———. Letter to Eddy, Lieutenant Colonel A. R., 6 March 1875.
Abstract: Letter from Winters, AAQM, to Lt. Col. Eddy, Chief QM, Department California. Reference to erection of twelve bed hospital this post and authorize expansion therefore of $4100 as indicated in communication from QM General to Chief QM, Military Division of Pacific, I have honor to submit following report and explanation. Plan prep in October 1873, the estimates calling for $4082.34. Subsequent experience has demonstrated that the estimate was incorrect and that hospital of char. and dimensions specified cannot be erected for sum named. Quantity of lumber specifically is insufficient and cannot be obtained for price named. Machinery to do the dressing, matching etc of the lumber had to brought from San Francisco, rendering cost of preparation of lumber greater than proprietor of mill had anticipated. Sum of $6142.43, coin, is revised estimate for cost of material, labor. This is about $2700 currency is excess of sum approp. for the work. Additional cost of $350 for the additional boards to be used to cover outside of building. Important for a hospital in the climate where high winds prevail in winter. Hospital plan follows that of Surgeon General and in apperance, material and finish is to be the finest building at post. To build within our estimate would held smaller building, fewer rooms, no veranda, omission of diagonal siding on outside walls. Also cheaper ... of locks and trimmings.

884. ———. Letter to Bernard, Captain R. F., 3 April 1875.
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winters, AAGM to Captain Bernard. Estimates for completion of post to meet requirements of pesent garrison following plant heretofore approved in accordance with which the new buildings have been erected. Already commenced two sets of officer quarters and two sets of company barracks and for construction of one set of officer quarters, Adjut. Office, Guardhouse, Quartermaster stables, and for repair of QM storehouse and granery. Estimate have been prepared with care. Prices for material are thos account paid for material used in work already done. Carpenter labor baed upon cost of such labor per work already done. Mr. Avery, architect and builder, expressive decided opinion that amounts named are sufficient to complete the work. Estimate provider for complete finish of all buildings, painting inside and out of office quarters, Adjut. Office, and doors and windows and trimming of Company barracks, remainder of barracks, guard house, quartermaster stables, storehouses, granery, and outbuilding to be covered with a colored wash.

Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winters, AAGM to Lt. Col. Eddy, Chief, QuarterMaster, Department of California. Work contemplated to be done at this post cannot be completed before end of this fiscal year. Will be necessary to enter into contract for materials and work in order that money appropriated may be utilized for continuing work after the close of the fiscal year. I respectfully request that you advise me of the amount that will be furnished for barracks and quarters in present fiscal year.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent by Post Quartermaster. September 1874 - April 1882. Pge 60. 4-369.
Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winters,AAQM to Quartermaster General , U.S. Army. I have performed duties of AAQM and ACS at post during the month under authorization of order No. 36, Hq., Camp Bidwell, October 29, 1874, and in charge of construction of barracks and quarters under authority from HQ, Military Division of the Pacific, August 31, 1874.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters sent by the Post Quartermaster. September 1874 to April 1882. Page 66. 4-370.
   Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winters to Lt. Col. Eddy, Chief QM, Department of California. Special
   requisition for lumber required for use present fiscal years primarily for repair of fences around hay
   yard, repair budges, walks, wood racks, wagons, mfg. plain furniture for officers quarters, mfg.
   coffins. Can be purchased in small quantities as needed. Price of lumber is $20 for clear; $13 for
   common, per thousand.

888. ———. Letter to Eddy, Lieutenant Colonel A. R., 21 August 1875.
   4-371.
   Abstract: Letter from 1st Lt. Winters to Lt. Col. Eddy, Chief QM, Department of California.
   Estimate of funds for purchasing of materials for enclosed post cemetery, making head and foot
   boards and otherwise putting it in proper condition as directed in General Orders No. 45, 1868 for
   fencing part of the reserve.

889. Woodman, G. H. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 16 February 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: Request for military assistance to protect settlers from hostile Indians in Long Valley.

890. ———. Letter to Downey, Governor John, 1 December 1861, 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 Mendocino County.

   Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Sent. 3:461. 2-274. 434.
   Abstract: Letter from Wool to Brevet Major Wyse, Comdg, Fort Jones, Benicia, HQ, Department of
   the Pacific, San Francisco.
   If you have not already done so you will on receipt of this Order forthwith, with forces under your
   command, open and keep open the trail between Crescent City, Jacksonville, and Yreka.

   Abstract: Letter from Wool, HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia to Henley, Supt Indian Affairs, SF.
   In recent communication from Cos of Lts. Jones, and Lane, I am informed of outbreak among
   Indians of Klamath River about 18 miles from Yreka, in which number of whites are reported
   murdered, Captain Judah and Lt. Jones and Brevet major Fitzgerald from Fort Lane, moved
   promptly with detachments of troops to scene of difficulty. A report from Fort Jones, dated 2nd
   inst. states that the inhabitants of the valley had assembled with avowed purpose of exterminating
   the unoffending Indians known as Shasta tribe, but some of the better disposed people, aiding
   Comdg. Officers of Fort Jones about 100 Indians of all ages and sexes were collected at the post on
   the military reserve. The army officers in that quarters, acting under their standing instructions will
   do all in their power to supress hostilities, bring the offenders to punishment and protect the
   inoffensive savages from destruction. Nevertheless, I must strongly concur in suggestion of one of
   the officers commanding a post that a special agent be sent there as soon as practicable to provide
   for sustinance and protection of the Indians in suitable manner, which it is not in the power of that
   military authorities to do. Those now assembled on military reserve at Fort Jones are subsisted for
   present by issues of the Army ration, but this is authority only by the emergency and cannot be
   continued.
   I learn from Lt. Col. Buchanan, Comdg. at Fort Jones and that Red-cap and other tribes in that
   vicinity are at present all quiet there seems to have been little or no concert between the Indian
Agent, Whipple and the officers, Captain Judah and Floyd Jones, who have commanded detachments in that quarter, the indisposition seeming to be on the part of the Agent to communicate with the officers. The troops will remain in their camp on the Klamath until approach of rainy season, when I shall direct them to be withdrawn to Fort Humboldt as it would appear there will be no necessity for keeping them out during the winter.

I hope to request that you will take such measures as will insure payment of certain debts incurred in that quarter by Captain Judah and Floyd Jones for provisions furnished to Indians allies and prisoners. The amount contracted by the latter officer he represents to be from $150 to $200. I am aware that when the troubles first commenced, the officers commanding the post were obliged to employ Indian allies and scouts to discover the hostiles in their lurking places, and to keep the prisoners brought in, to protect them from massacre by the whites. It is for subsistence of these Indians that I understand the debts were incurred.

I have only to add that the public interest seems to demand your immediate attention to the foregoing subjects.

893. ———. Letter to Kibbe, General William C., 2 November 1855.


Abstract: Letter from Wool to Kibbe, Adj. General California. HQ, Department of the Pacific, Benicia. Received last evening your communication 1st inst. relating to Indian trouble on Rogue River, Oregon. Am aware that inhabitants in Northern California have determined to exterminate the Indians in that section of your state. The officers of U.S. station at Fort Jones have been exceedingly efficient in effort to punish such Indians as have committed murders or depredations upon the white inhabitants. The Indians by last accounts have ceased to depredations on the inhabitants in northern California. I have ordered to Fort Lane tomorrow. With this additional Co. from Fort Reading which I presume will leave that post for Fort Lane tomorrow. With this additional Co. I think there will be sufficient force to restrain the Indians and protect the whites. Am not authorized to issue arms except to volunteers mustered into U.S. service. I do not at this moment think the character and magnitude of the emergency sufficiently important to authorize the issuing, without authority of War Department, any additional supply of arms, accoutrements and ammunition to state of California, to be deducted from your next annual quota.

894. ———. Letter to Henley, Colonel Thomas J., 26 January 1856.


Abstract: Letter from Wool to Henley. Benicia. Have just received your communication 25th instant. In reply would remark that I have nothing to do with removing Indians to reservations, that it is duty which belongs exclusively to you. Escorts to give them protection from whites both in travelling and on reserves will always be furnished.

Owing to peculiar situation Scott Valley Indians, apprehensive of being destroyed by the whites, they sought protection of the troops at Fort Jones. Over a 100 are now on military reservation at that post, and are supplied with subsistence by Captain Judah from Army stores. To relieve Captain Judah from care and subsistence of these Indians, which does not properly belong to the Army, but was temporarily assumed until you could provide for their care, your attention was called to this subject as early as September last. You replied that you could do nothing for them unless they would remove to some reservation. Anxious to have them removed, I asked if you would receive them at the Nome Lakee Reservation, if I would furnish you with mules, as you had none for transportation of their baggage. I have neither money nor goods to give them to induce them to remove, nor authority even to furnish them with provisions whilst traveling from Fort Jones to the Reservations. The Indian Department has all the means necessary at its disposal, and it should
not hesitate to apply them. You have only to appoint an efficient agent to conduct them, at same
time furnishing him with means of subsisting them, and a few clothes to cover their nakedness.
The Supt. of Indian Affairs in Oregon removes the Indians of this territory to reservations at
expense of Indian Department. He asks no assistance to remove them. He furnishes subsistence and
transportation. He simply asks military protection to the Indians after they have removed to the
reservation.
I have thought proper to say this much because in your communication you say "it is with the
understanding that you are willing to remove the Indians provided I can induce them to go
willingly; that I make this agreement with Major Steel." I repeat that I have nothing to do with
removing them except by way of advice. That duty belongs to you and not to myself.
Captain Judah will be instructing to do all without his power to aid you in inducing them to remove.
As soon as you will let me know when you will attempt the removal of the Indians at Fort Jones,
and name of your agent, I will give orders for the mules necessary for transportation of their
baggage. The mules must be taken from Fort Reading as we have not a sufficient number to spare
from Fort Jones. The mules must be foraged at expense Indian Department. Would be well to
ascertain number of Indians who will remove. This is necessary in order to determine number mules
that will be required for transportation of Indian baggage. I consent in this case with hope it will be
sanctioned by War Department. I would also remark that whether or not I can furnish them will
depend in number of required. Most mules on hand will be required for Oregon and Washington
Territory in transportation of supplies for troops here.

895. ———. Letter to Wyse, Major F. O., 20 March 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Wool to Wyse, Comdg. Fort Reading. I avail myself of opportunity by Col.
Coffee to say that it is important that you should be in the valley of Rogue River. As soon as you
can get there. I hope therefore that you will commence your march as soon as you can cross the
mountains. With your co. in addition to the force now there, seven cos. , and with one at Humboldt
and the Klamath, I anticipated a speedy termination of the war in that region.

896. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 27 March 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Wool to Jones, AAG, Benicia. You will proceed to Fort Reading with least
possible dealys if Major Wyse has not started for the south you will direct him to proceed to Fort
Jones and take command of that post and give such protection to inhabitants in that vicinity as
circumstances may seem to require.
As soon as he arrives at Fort Jones he will transmit to me detailed report of state of affairs in that
region by most expeditions south.
In case the Major should have embarked for South you will send by most expeditious route an order
to Col. Buchanan thru Captain Judah to send back to Fort Jones the detachment of his Co. under
command of Lt. Crook.
Major Wyse may be on his march to Red Bluff, where he will take steamer to Sacramento. If he can
be reached before he embarks, you will order him to return to Fort Reading, when he will again set
out for Fort Jones. In such case you will apprise Captain Judah of the movement, by most
expeditious route. Should he return or if he has not left Fort Reading, assist him all you can in
expediting his movement north.
After discharging duty herein required you will return to HQ. P.S. Let me know by return mail
whether or not the Major has left Fort Reading. You may learn at Cottonwood where you have the
stage for Fort Reading whether or not he has left.

897. ———. 30 December 1857.
Notes: Proceeding of a Company Council of Co. E, 4th Infantry, Convened at Fort Jones, December
Abstract: Orders no. 62, II A company council of Co. E, 4th Infantry will assemble immediately
after muster for transaction of such business as may be properly brought before it. Fort Jones, CA,
December 31, 1857, council met pursuant to above orders. Council then proceeded to await the
account of Company Fund of Co. E, 4th Infantry for the four months ending on 31st day of December, 1857 as follows: Balance on hand August 31, 1857, $145.50; proceeds of sale of rails $20.00; proceeds of sale of pork $25.00; total, $190.50. Appropriated September 2 brooms @ $1.50, $3.00; Hops $2.00; November, 1 broom @ $1.50; Hops $2.00; 2300 pounds potatoes, $82.25; December, 2 brooms, $2.50; hops, $2.00; tin cups, $7.50; tin plates, $4.50; table forks, $7.00; table spoons, $6.00; Christmas dinner $36.90; refreshments $25.00. Total $182.15. Balance on hand December 31, 1857, $8.35.

Note on fold states that Major MacKall will direct Captain Judah, as soon as it can be done, to send to the Chief or Chiefs of the Pitt River Indians and demand murderers of the five men murdered in their country and should they be surrendered, to deliver them to the usual authority for punishment. If the Indians refuse to deliver up the murderers, he will send out expeditions against them and chastise them, taking care to destroy all their nuts, etc. During the summer and until fall he will keep in that country a detachment to give protection to travellers and residents, if there should be any in that country. Volunteers will not be recognized except in extraordinary cases and then only by the authority of the commander of the Department and then they will be regularly mustered into the service of the United States. John E. Wool, Major General.

Page 507: "The reservation between the Yuba and Bear Rivers is about twelve miles square. Camp Far West is included within it."

899. ———. Letter to Hitchcock, General Ethan Allen, 1 April 1852.
Abstract: Letter from Wozencraft, U.S. Indian Commissions, to Hitchcock. Requesting information as to establish military post head of Sac. V., as such would he intimately connected with arrangements that W. would like to make relative to bringing the Indian to a reservation in that country.

900. Wright, Ben. 2 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: Letter addressed to "Gentlemen." Wright and troops and four Indians scouts capture four Indians and search for the main body. Come upon emigrants, three killed by Indians (Coats, Long, Owenly). Troops proceeded onward and attacked the Indians. Ten to twelve Indians were killed and a number of Indian women and children presumed drowned in escaping. (14 men known killed). Yreka Indian difficulties.

Notes: RG 98. 393. Department of the Pacific. Letters Received, Box 8. 1-130. W-7.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Encloses copy of letters from Captain Judah, giving history of his late expedition Wright has no doubt he can fully justify all his acts during the operation. Also enclosed a private and confidential communication from Captain Goodall of Yreka. It will give the General much information as to cause of this Indian disturbance. "Captain G. has the reputation of a worthy citizen, and a very reliable gentleman, and I have perfect faith in all he relates. He served with high distinction, as Captain of a Company, under General Lande and Captain Alden, in August and September last." Requests return of Captain Goodall's communication, for G. "has expressed a wish that I should consider it as confidential."
Letter from Judah to Wright, January 31, 1854. Reports that he left Fort Jones, 16th Inst. with 20 men, arrived at Cottonwood, 33 miles distant, on 18th when joined by 24 volunteers with whom he marched 9 miles on the 19th to good camping ground, within 4 miles of cave occupied by Indians. Made reconno. to within 2 miles. Point finding two dead bodies ref. to in letter from citizens of Cottonwood I forwarded to you. Next morning started for cave over rough, broken trail, admirably
suited for an ambush for which I was prepared. Met no opposition. Positioned self about 350 yards in front of the cave, protected by a slight ledge of rocks from which Indians at its mouth were distinctly visible. Cave was on opposite slope. Attacking party would be subjected to continued fire up to its very mouth. Indians behind breastwork of the heavy timber, my party fired in desultory way for long time. It was returned by the Indians. Hoped to find safe and suitable encampment from which he could operated. Had every brought his animals and packs, but could find no such spot, one having wood and water and so situated that he would not need half his men to guard against surprises. Then deemed it duty to propose to Captain Geiger, Comdg. volunteers to storm the cave. For a good reason he declined, not considering it safe to accede. Is a point upon top of cave which could have been more easily and safely reached than the one I assumed, but from which the entrance could not be reached. I decided, from observation, and the absence of a safe and suitable encampment. It proper and safe to postpone an attack and return to camp, which I did, starting immediately for Cottonwood, accompanied by Asst. Surg. Sorrel and Lt. Crook, whom I dispatched following morning to Fort Lane, for a mountain howitzer, with which I hoped to reach the mouth of the cave form position I had vacated. At same time dispatched express to Fort Jones for provisions, of which had brought but 10 day supply. For my own command, but which were quite exhausted by necessity of supply volunteers. I returned next day to camp with supply fresh beef. The cold was intense, probably as low as 20 below 0 degrees F. At Yreka, in a lower altitude, temperature at times reahed 12 degrees below. Alson subjected to several snow storms, against which, having no tents, we were unprotected. On 24th I was protstrated by unusual exertion and exposure which induced a proxim of a chorinic complainst under which I am laboring, incapacitating me for further exertion. Captain Smith and Lt. Ogle arrived on 23rd with howitzer and left the command ensuring morning for the cave. I did not feel able to accompany General. Captain Lane will probably communicate details of his attack. Its result was determination to desist from any further hostile movement. Captain Ben Wright, celebrated Indian partisan and others of experience in Indian warfare, in common with the whole party, agree that a front and direct attack would be attended with loss of life in commensurate with object to be attained, if possible to succeed at all. Front and direct the only one possible. As top can be safely reached and occupied, it generally believed that Indian can only be forced to evacuated by drilling down and blasting the roof. On morning succeeding return of Captain Smith with command our encampment broken up. I reached Fort Jones this evening. I am pleased to acknowledge my extreme indebt. to officers my company, Lts. Bonycastle and Crook and Asst. Surgeon Smith, without aid of whose intelligence and activity I could not have conducted an expedition so hastily executed and at a season of your so unpropitious. The men of command enivnced extraordinary endurance and uniform good conduct. Clipping from Yreka Herald, February 4, 1854. "The Present Indian Difficulties." Publish following statements and affidavit of Mr. Eddy at request of citizens of Cottonwood. We are reluctant to publish any statement which reflects upon the course of any officer of the Army. But the present statements come so well authenticated and are requested to be published by a portion of the citizens of a community - that we deem it our duty to publish them. Only the commanding officer can be blamed for remove troops from scene of action at a time when prudence might suggest a strict watch over Indian. All other officers blameless. The command of Captain Smith ordering Captain Judah to Fort Jones was absolute and could not be obviated by Captain J. without rendering himself liable to disobedience. Volunteers agree that officers and men acted valiantly and attach all blame to Captain Smith. We understand a petition by citizens of Cottonwood requesting him to vest authority in Judah to chastise these Indians. All acquaintance with the Indians this part of country agree they must be severely chastised or look for removal Indians hostile all over country. Rosborough, "our gentlemanly and sensible Indian Agent (agent L.c) says he is not prepared to treat with them until they are subdued. He knows they can be governed only by fear. Letter to citizens of Cottonwood to Messengers. Thornbury and Co. (published in Herald) Refers to "recent inglorious affair at the 'cave', in which Captain Smith drew off and returned to Rogue River Valley, contrary to wishes, advice, and urgent solicitations of the volunteers and citizens of Cottonwood generally" thereby virtually acknowledging himself whipped by a small party of Indians, and leaving our citizens and their property wholly unprotected from Indians and leaving our citizens and their property wholly unprotected from the ruthless and murderous incursions of these savages...."
902. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 23 December 1864.


Abstract: Letter from Wright to Drum. Brigade Headquarters, District of California. December 23, 1864. Captain Hassett is still in camp at Susanville. He reports being unable to move to Ft. Churchill in consequence of bad roads. The Detachment of his company at Suprise Valley had joined him. His provisions are exhausted, and he has been purchase since first of this month. He will move to Ft. Churchill at earliest moment practicable.

903. Wright, Brigadier General George F. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 18 October 1852.

Notes: RG98. 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received, 1849-53. Box 5. W-60. 1-90.

Abstract: Transmitting communications from Major Fitzgerald and Lt. Williamson. Lt. Coster reached here last evening with the pack train. He will leave day after tomorrow on his return, and I expect to be able to send supplies of all kinds sufficient for the winter by the 1st prox.

904. ———. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 19 November 1852.

Notes: RG 98. 393 Pacific Division. Letter Received, 1849-53. Box 5. 1-93. W-68

Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, enclosing report from Major Fitzgerald, comdg. squadron at "Fort Jones", Scotts Valley. Note signed by EA, Brevet Gen. says he approved same, but desirable when praticable in naming new posts give same name known in vicinity. Wright says he has authority purchase two waggons for Fitzgerald's command, they being deemed absolutely necessary and could not be transported across mountains. The post established by Fitzgerald, Wright has named "Fort Jones", subject to approval of the General.

Fitzgerald report dated Fort Jones to Davis, November 6, 1852. On October 16 I selected this point as post (at least for winter) and have given it name indicated in letter from Col. It is 15 miles southwest Yreka, to which post road has been established. Once a week, but which not yet is open. Will no doubt be in few weeks Yreka on Shasta River, a southern branch the Klamath. Good wagon road to Yreka and from Scott Valley to north and east, but not west and south. Wagons can be purchased for emigration for $120 to 150. Beef is 25 cents butchered, but thinks can contract for less. Post combine advent. good wood for building and domestic purposes, excellent grass and water. Grass subsists animals all the year. If necessay to advance this post in spring more to the frontier, a most excellent point for location on Butte Creek, 25 miles northeast of Shasta Butte, and 45 miles east of Yreka. Has the necessary requisites, but at its elevation, winters severe, and prep. must be made during summer to subsist animals during winter. It is on emigrant road and within two day march of the lakes where Indian have committed many murders and stolen much valuable stock.

On October 17 Fitzgerald made expedition to lakes with 50 men, escorting some provisions citizens Yreka had gathered for emigrants and two boats they had made for exploring the tule grounds and islands of Lake Rhett, upon boarders of which bodies of 25 emigrants had been found in past three months, including four, one a woman, buried by myself. In vicinity of the lake I found company 25 volunteers, comd. by Ben Wright, who had been escorting recently arrived emigrants thru most dangerous part of the road. In conj. within we swept the lake with 25 men in boats and 50 wading thru the tule marshes and Indians few in number and scattered into small communities, fled in their small communities, escaped easily from our boats and men. One warrior killed, 30 women and one child prisoners. 14 ranchos burned, much property destroyed. Found among their stores were American axes, pans, baskets, women's clothing, and some American gold. Fitzgerald remained at the Lakes seven days. when provisions exhausted returned to Scott Valley. The Lake Indian and their allies of Pit River and McCloud's fork are repres. to be very numerous. As emigrants thru their country will be very numberous next season, hostilities should be commenced against them as early as spring will permit.

It is said that a wagon road can be found up the Sacramento River to Mt. Shasta, but that not verified in conseq. of death of Mr. Frencr. Fitzgerald could find no pint in Shasta Valley fit for a post because of its being totally devoid of necessary timber. Indians from eastward some times make incursions into the valley. But those in immediate vicinity are friendly. I am building, but
have no means of transporting timber uses pack miles with their saddles. A train arrived today from Fort Reading.

905. Wright, Brigadier General George F. Letter to Stanford, Governor Leland, 14 April 1862, 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 disturbances in the Susanville area.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: Regarding troop movements in California and Butte County.

907. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 17 May 1865.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Drum. Brigade Headquarters, District of California. Inclosed herewith affidavits in the cases of James Gregory, Oliver P. Steward, R. Agnew, W.L. Thomas and James McGrue. The first four named men were arrested by Captain Doughty and sent to Camp Union. The last named man was arrested by Col. Hooker and is now at Benicia Barracks. In consequence of representations of Col. Hooker, I have ordered the eleven prisoners in confinement at Benicia to be sent to Alcatraz, and the four men in confinement at Camp Union will be sent to same place tomorrow.
Enclosures - Affidavit of James Olson in case of R. Agnew. State of California, County of Butte acquainted with R. Agnew, resident of Nimshaw ... in said county, and has been a partner of said Agnew and lived in same domicile with im previous to, and immediately proceeding and at the time that news of assassination of President Lincoln came to hand and was known in that particular region and affiant further deposes and says that having recieved news of said assassination he informed said Agnew that President Lincoln had been assassinated, whereupon Agnew said he did not believe it, w as too good to be true, but he hoped to God it was true, that he ought to have been assassinated long ago, that Lincoln was the damnest thief and tyrant in the US and ought to have been killed long ago and that the Union party never could have a President long, for the southern men would kill them off as fast sa they could elect them. Before John Dick, Notary Public.
Affidavit of Henry B. William in the case of James Gregory. May 4, 1865. I hereby certify under oath that on or about April 20, 1865 at S. Davis store in County of Butte said James Gregory did ask his friends if they had heard the good news, this conversation was between said James Gregory and Samuel Davis. At this time the parties went into the other room and what conversation took place there he does not know. Sworn to before George A. Hale, Justice of the Peace.
Letter of A. Dick giving information of treasonable language of James E. Gregory Letter addressed to Captain J.C. Doughty, Comdg., Camp Bidwell, Chico dated Oroville May 2, 1865. I hereby inform you that one James Gregory, who is herding sheep for one Smith on Shasta Road west of Hamilton, Butte County, exulted and rejoiced exceedingly over assassination of President Lincoln. Said Gregory has always rejoiced at rebel victory. On hearing news of assassination left his flock and went to Samuel Davis store and asked if he had heard the good news, the best he ever heard. Further particulars and evidence can be gotten by calling upon me at my ranch.
Affidavit of F.C. Overton, resident of Rock Creek, Butte County, Did hera Olliver P. Steward use language disrespectful of death of President Lincoln, as follows. I was at Colby's Landing on Sacramento River on or about April 16, when someone remarked there about the assassination Steward replied God dam him, it is best thing I have head for some time and further said that when President Lincoln saw face of honest men like Jeff Davis he had to lay down and die, God dam him, then had a big laugh over his remarks. Sworn and subseq. to before Captain J.C. Doughty at Camp Bidwell, May 8, 1865.
Affidavit of S.J. Davis in the case of James E. Gregory. Hamilton, Butte County, May 4, 1865.
hereby certify under oath that on or about April 20, 1865 in said county of Butte the party knows as James Gregory did on said date at said Davis store ask said Davis if he had heard the glorious news of assassination of Lincoln. Mr. Davis did tell said James Gregory to stop the conversation, which was dropped.

Affidavit of W.L. Darrows in case of Olliver P. Steward. Camp Bidwell., May 8, 1865. I was at Colby's Landing on or about 16th of April 1865. I heard Olliver P. Stewart say that the death of the President was best news he had ever heard when he looked Jefferson Davis is face he layed down and died. Jefferson Davis being the only honest man he ever saw in Washington. Sowrn and subscribed to by W.L. Darrow before Captain J.C. Doughty.


James Gregory was arrested by request of A.Dick, Constable for Hamilton Twp., Butte County. One copy of his letter herewith enclosed. I gave the corporal whom I sent for James Gregory orders to call upon Mr. Dick for his evidence, when he had the within produce Mr. S. Davis appears to evade giving any evidence that would go to convict James Gregory.

Olliver P. Stewart has an uneviable reputation in this neighborhood for outspoken secession sympathies.

Respectfully request the General Comdg., to give men instruction in the above name cases. [this letter bears #D33, but was fuled with W217.]

908. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 19 May 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-187. W222.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Drum, AAG, HQ Department of the Pacific. Brigade HQ, District of California. Captain Doughty moves with his company from Camp Bidwell to Smoke Creek, on Monday next and Captain Starr will march from Colusa to Fort Crook, as soon as transportation ordered from here reaches him.

I have had the prisoners, Frank Hudson, of Co. G., 2nd Cavalry, brought to Camp Union, where he will remain in confinement, until the proceedings in his case are acted upon by the Major General Comdg., the Department.

909. ———. Letter to Low, Governor Frederick, 21 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: Regarding moving troops to Surprise Valley.

910. ———. Letter to McDowell, Major General Irwin, 15 June 1865.
Abstract: Telegram from Wright, S.F. to McDowell. Say to Corporal Hudson Co. I(?) 2nd Cavalry at Camp Union that I have received his letter, that I have again carefully considered the evidence of the court in his case, and have gone over it with Judge Hoffman of the U.S. District Court and Judge Field of the U.S. Supreme Court. They concur that the evidence fully warrants the sentence to death. Tell him that I do not modify my orders and that the execution must take place. It will be a mercy to let him know that this must be so, that he may make his last preparations in this short time that remains to him on earth.

911. Wright, Brigadier General George F. Letter to Drum, Colonel Richard Cloyd, 19 June 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-200. W280.
Abstract: Telegram from Wright to Drum. Sacramento. Printed in War Records. In absence of order from Department I have ordered Captain Knight to move from Antelope Creek to Smoke Creek, leaving an officer and 25 men at Antelope. Notified Major Kirkham to send supplies to Smoke Creek.
912. Wright, Colonel George F. Letter to Townsend, Captain E. D., 25 September 1852.  
Abstract: Letter from Wright, Brevet Col. Comdg., Northern District of California, to Townsend, Fort Reading. Arrived this post yesterday and found only the Co. of 2nd Infantry here. Has not heard of Squadrom, 1st Dragoon, since its departures from Sac. Probably will reach here today or tomorrow. Troops have suffered much from sickness this summer but they have accomplished much in way of building, preparatory to rainy season. Quarters are yet incomplete, and the storehouses but commenced. Will require great exertion to cover everything by November.

913. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 27 September 1852.  
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, Fort Reading. Reporting arrival of squadron Dragoon at post on Sept. 29 Comdg., by Major Fitzgerald. Will remain here a few days to rest men and horses, when I shall march on my northern expedition to Yreka. Has no news from the Infantry co. enroute for this place, but suppose I may expect its arrival about end of the month.

914. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 28 September 1852.  
Notes: Rg 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 5. 1-84. W-48.  
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Col. Wright to Townsend. Transmitting regs. for clothing, etc. for squadron, 1st Dragoon, 3 enclosure.

915. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 29 September 1852.  
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. HQ, Northern Distr. of California. Report arrival of Captain Miller and Co. and asks for authority to purchase lumber, etc. Captain Miller and Co. arrived today. Wright has asked him to relieve Lt. Paine at this post in addition to his duties as Chief Quartermaster for this District. 4th Infantry Co. under Lt. Russell left Colusa on 27th and will probably arrive by 2nd and 3rd prox., but I apprehend from what I learn from Captain Miller athat the co. will bw unfit for immediate service, many of the men being sick. I will go over mountains next week to Creek, taking with me entire squadrom Dragoon. It is indispensably necessary that I have authority to direct the purchase of lumber and employment of citizen mechanics to enable the QM Department to shelter the large supplies and provisions necessary for troops this district until next spring.  
Endorsement: Authorize purchase of lumber and employ. mechanics sufficient to secure the public property but desire the labor to be constantly supervised to accelerate desired result and have the citizens discharged as soon as services no longer needed.

916. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 5 October 1852.  
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. HQ, Northern Distr. of California, Fort Reading. Having been quite sick for the last three days, I find myself unable, personally, to make my contemplated movement thru the northern sect. this Dist. The squadron Dragoon under Major Fitzgerald left here this day. A copy of the instructions I gave him, enclosed herewith. Supplies for the winter are being proposed and will be sent forward as soon as the new post shall have been located. 
Instructions to Major Fitzgerald: Will leave tomorrow, October 5, and proceed via Shasta, Scott Valley, Yreka, having constantly in view the objective of your expedition, which is the protection of the country from Indian depredations. Will take enough supplies to last to the end of the present month. 
Is my design to establish a post either in Scott Valley, or in vicinity of Yreka, to be held at least during the next winter. In making choice of position, look for good water, wood and forage, and regard for its capabilities of giving prompt protection to surrounding country. Site selection as soon as possible, and immediately thereafter, send your pack train, with all empty packs, with escort under charge of an officer, to this post for supplies of all kinds, but your commissary and QM will be furnished funds to purchase such articles as absolutely necessary. He will be instructed to purchase
at lowest route. Lt. Williamson, Topo Engineer, will accompany your command, to examine the
country. Furnish him the nec. assistance in the performance of this duty.

917. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 1 November 1852.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, HQ, Fort Reading, Cottonwood Post Office.
Transmits post return for Oct. Reporis intention to depart with a detachment to make reconnaissance
of Pit River and Cow Creek. Has not heard from Major Fitzgerald for several days. Supplies for his
command are going forward rapidly. Expect that he will receive all of them by the 15th. Wright and
his detachment will be absent from Fort Reading until about the middle of the week.

918. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 11 November 1852.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. reports return to Fort Reading and requests general
court martial. Retired evening before last. Recomm. of Cow Creek country to its headwaters, and
also its northern tributaries. Saw few Indians., all of them peacefully inclined. Weather very cold
and rain commencing, found it impossible to continue. Did not extend trip to Pit River country. No
communication from Major Fitzgerald since my return but learn unofficial that he has been on short
excursion on emigrant trail. His pack train was here in my absence and had returned with
provisions, suggests Lt. Davis as Judge Advocate.

919. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 22 November 1852.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, HQ, Pacific Division. Refers to hasty note be sent, dated
19 inst., enclosed communication from Major Fitzgerald. Careful consideration that report, leads
Wright to think special prot. northeastern frontier and emig. arrived from that direction, will be
necessary to establish a post at some comdg., point on that route east of Yreka. Season so far
advance, that impossible until spring. When Wright expects to make exam. route hence to Yreka by
Sac. Valley. If found suitable for wagons it will lessen our expense and become the great
thoroughfare to north. Lt.Williamson, Wright's topographical engineer, now with Fitzgerald's
command is collecting information and examining that section of country. Am expecting his return
within a few days. Then W. will be able to communicate more fully to Comdg., Gen. re. nature of
the country and to submit definite plan of campaign for ensuing season.

920. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 12 December 1852.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 5. 1-95. W-70.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, Fort Reading. Letter of 27th ult. received; in
compliance has ordered Lt. Williamson proceed to benicia Barracks and then report by letter to
Division HQs. Regrets exceed. loss of Lt. Williamson this moment as he has personally examined
large port. this district and is better acquainted with the general face of the country, the resources
and capabilities than any one else on whom I can rely. His notes and sketches will be copied off
before he leaves. All information that can be communicated that way I shall have, but still his
personal services in our future operation, would have been very desirable. Lt. Williamson arrived
here 10th inst., He left Fort Jones 21 ult., but was detained on west bank of the Sacramento for ten
days, the ferry boats having all been swept off.
In relation to issue of forage, Williamson reduced allowance on November 1, to 8 pounds hay, and
eight pounds barley. After having consulted with Captain Miller does not think "further reduction
can be made with property at this moment." Will write to Major F. possibly a reduction may be
made at Fort Jones.

921. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 19 December 1852.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, from HQ, North of California, Fort Reading. Encloses
report Lt. Williamson with all information he has been able to obtain of country north of here in this
District or the southern part of Oregon.
Have had heavy rains last five days. Water rose to unprecedented height but is now falling rapidly. Expects to communicate with post office tomorrow.

Lt. Williamson will leave here in day or two unless heavy rain storm. From his report Wright thinks a topo-engineer could nowhere be more usefully employed than in northern part of this state. Report Williamson, dated at Fort Reading, December 20, 1852. Directed to Col. Wright. In obedient instruction from District. HQ, Williamson accompany Major Fitzgerald on his march northern part of this state, objective being to gain such general information regarding country as circumstances would permit. Orders stated that he would be accompanied by escort of Dragoons when making examinations distant from line of march of the command. Left Fort Reading October 5, proceede thru Shasta City, over the Trinity and Stasta mountains to Scotts Valley. Here Major Fitzgerald gained information which made necessary his expedition against the Indian vicinity of Rhett Lake. This precluded Williamson's obt. escort for topological purpose. Tho I had previously wanted section of country to which the troops were about to repair, I was forced to accompany them or be idle, I chose former alternative and was repaid by getting accurag sketches of the Lakes. Ret with command to Scotts Valley, where I made survey of site of new post, Fort Jones and then, according to instructions, proceeded to this place, arrived 10th inst. when I found orders relieving me from duty this district, and directed me to proceed to Benicia.

Had intended to spend winter months, when field service is impracticable, in throwing together my notes on this and former reconnaissences, adding such sketches as I knew to be reliable, of parts of the country I had not visited, thus compiling an accurate map of southern Oregon and northern California, as far as possible, leaving blank the unexplored portions, to be filled in after future reconn. My new orders precluding this, I have hastily constr. from my notes, sketch of this Dist. for Comdg., Col., which though very imperf., and wanting accuracy which proper labor or it would have given, will give information not readily obtainable from other source, no accurate map of this part of country ever having been published. Following remarks are conn. with military topography this district.

A most important question, raised concerning new and mountainous country like this and which produces nothing for support of troops, is by what route can be supplies best be forwarded to interior. There are three possible routes. 1. From Columbia River by wagon road already made. 2. From there by pack trails already made or by wagon road to be constructed. 3. By shipment to conven. point on coast, thence by wagon road or trail, yet to be constucted. An attempt has been made to open trail from Post Orford. Attempt to open wagon road from here to Shasta Valley is spokenof, I wish to mention few points concerning nature of country or these proposed routes, which when considered with the map, will, I think, be understood. Whole country back of Port Orford is mountainous. Can hardly expect more than pack trail from there. This trial should, therefore strike nearest wagon road, unless to do this it should be diverted too much from its desired direction. The trail exam this year followed coast northwardly for 20 miles in order to find the prac. place to enter mountains, thence eastwardly to coquille River from which one trail has been opened eastwardly to Cow Creek, near the Umpqua and another SEwardly to point on wagon road between the Umpqua and Rogue River, each trail being about 110 or 120 miles long. From same point to the Coquille an attempt was made to go south to Rogue River, thence up the river to the wagon road, but was not successful. This road is very tortous, and if Yreka, or even the Rogue River valley be the destination, it can be more easily reached from this point. If, however, a route could be found (which is probably) from Port Orford, going southeast to Rogue Rivers, and thence joining the latter of the two above trails, it would cut off 50 miles bad road, and might be pref. to the pack trail from this point. Got information in Yreka that still better route could be found. The Illinois' River, lying between Klamath and Rogue, which has recently become a noted mining stream, known as Josephine Valley 30 miles in length. Mooted point whether the Illinois empties into the Klamath or into the ocean, but general opinion tends to former supposition. From Jacksonville, a mining town on the Rogue River, a wagon road now passes over Applegate Creek and thence to Josephine Valley. If good pack trail can be opened from Post Orford to Josephine Valley, I think the distance, including the ..., will not be more than 50 miles. Explor. of this possibility should be undertaken from this valley, for it is impossible to be lost in going to Post Orford, but not vice versa. W. wanted to examine this route in the fall, but Major F. ha no men to spare for an escort.
As for wagon road, Fort Reading to Shasta Valley. In summer of 1850 I accompanied Major Reading on March from Oregon to California. Having arrived in Shasta Valley, to which there is a wagon road from Oregon he saw importance of conn. that valley with the Sacramento Valley by wagon road. He sent me on exam. of east of Mt. Shasta, while his party continued on pack trail along Sac. River. Country about lower part McCloud's fork and Pit River had been exam. and was known to be impracticable. It was thought that if I could reach Fall River Valley, there would be no further difficulties. A low range (about 1000 feet high) extends southeast from mountains S; it was easily passed. From summit we saw what appeared to be immense level expanse converyed with firs and yellow spot in distance which we knew to be the grass of the valley of Fall River. Upon descending we found a volcanic country covered with pumice stone. Fort 40 miles we travelled over immense pedregal, without grass or stream. We should have been without water two days, had no found a hole 10 or 12 feet deep with pool in bottom. From Fall River Valley we passed to headwaters Cow Creek and descend to Fort Reading, without difficulty. The pedregal, presenting huge chasims and abrupt precipices, without water or grass, was insurmountable obst. to contruction road. Thinks route could be found from Fall River Valley, following branch coming in from west, cross low divide, a branch of McCloud's fork will be found running westward. The McC fork rises on SE slope Mt. S., by following down its branch, up the stream itself, and over ridge to sheep rock, one enters Shasta Valley. From Fort Reading to Fall River no ...... in wagons additionally made by emigrants already crosses mountains near us. Another can be made at a more convenient point. Divide between Fall River and the McCloud is a mere hill. That at base of Mount Shasta presents no obstacles but timber. If grass can be fund and the pedregal avoided, I think it practicable for wagons. Pit River never fordable near mouth of Fall River, which is fordable 100 yards from the mouth. The red dotted lines on the sketch are routes followed by W, Lower Klamath Lake and Lake Wright have never been sketched.

922. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 7 January 1854.
Notes: Rg 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-126. W-1.
Abstract: Brevet Col. Wright to Townsend. HQ, Fort Reading. Encloses copy of his letter to Captain Miller. I only furnished Dr. Wozencraft with such means as I could readily spare and which were absolutely necessary to enable him to accomplish his mission. He received but 14 mules from the QM. I think he will not be absent more than 15 days. The weather is fine, and I do not anticipate any loss to the Government. At all events these exploration parties are only doing what I should do with troops, had I any men to spare for such purposes.
Encloses is Wright's letter to Captain Miller, AQM, January 1, 1854. By authority General Hitchcock, letter of November 18, 1853, you will turn over to Dr. Wozencraft six pack mules and nine saddle mules, all fully equipped for service. Dr. Wozencraft proposes to examine the passes in the Sierra Nevada mountains to ascertain practicability of a railroad route. He will probably be absent from 12 to 20 days. You will require from Dr. W. receipts for all the property entrusted to him, and a provise to return it to the QM this post, in good order, unavoidable accident excepted. You will furnish to him four common tents and two shovels.

923. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 12 January 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Col. Wright to Townsend, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Encloses a copy of letter received this day from Captain Smith, Comdg., Fort Lane. It exhibits a highly gratifying state of affairs, attributable much, I have no doubt, to the activity and good management of Captain Smith. His post return for December shows only 41 men present in the three camps, and waving rapidly by discharges. Enclosed is true copy of letter, Captain A.J. Smith, 1st Dragoon to Col. Wright, January 1, 1854. Days two Indian prisoners have been recaptured and are now in irons at this post. Indians who killed Mr. Edwards at cooencement of difficulties last fall, was given up by Tipsue thru persuasion of Joe, Sam ,and Jim. The judge of this district is to hold a special term of Court early this month, when the three prisoners will be delievered over to civil authority. About mid-December all the bands over whom Joe and Sam have any control, (including Tipsue) numbering about 200 warriors, were assembled at this post to receive a portion of their amnity. They were here two days, were orderly and obedient and left us well pleased with their visit. Are
better citizens than a portion of the whites. Tipsue, with the permission of all the chiefs will over
with his people in the spring to the reserve. Everything quiet. No just cause of complaint. You will
see article occas. in Mountain Herald in relation to depredations by the Indians in this valley.
Expected outbreaks, etc. .. Place no confidence in this.

924. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 21 January 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Brevet Col. Wright to Townsend, AAG, Department of the Pacific. HQ,
Northern District of California. Encloses herewith communication from Captain Judah, Comdg.
Fort Jones, with two memorials addressed to Judah by citizens of Siskiyou County. The Indian may
have committed the thefts complained of, but it is becoming too common in this county to consider
as a matter of course that they do all the mischief. However, the party went out doubtless with view
to recover their property and to punish the Indians and they were "badly whipped." Captain Judah
has taken prompt measures and when known, result will be communicated to Department HQ.
Memorial, D. Grasse, M.D. Jackson, J.M. Trimble, G.B. Raison, and others, dated Cottonwood,
January 14, 1854, to Comdg. Officer, Fort Jones, Scotts Valley, January 14, 1854. Indian having for
some time stolen stock belonging to citizens this place, a party collected a few days since and went
to the Indian encampment for the purpose of recovering stolen property. Yesterday the party came
upon the Indian 15 or 20 miles from this place where about 100 of them are camped. Appears that
the Indians were apprised of coming of our party, for they were completely surrounded and fired
upon from all sides, getting four of their men killed and several wounded. They were finally
compelled to retreat, leaving the dead unburied, and leaving abut six horses in the hands of Indinas.
These being the facts of the transaction and having no means of forming another party immediately
as the circumstances require, we respectfully call your attention to the subject and earnestly request
you to send us immediately a sufficient force to punish the Indians and to protect us, as there is
some probability of the Indian making an attack on this place.
Enclosure: Letter from W.A. Robertson, to Captain H. M. Judah, Fort Jones, dated at Yreka,
January 14, 1854. Bearer will hand you a communication from some citizen from Cottonwood, on
Klamath River, about 15 miles from Yreka in reference to Indian disturbances in that vicinity. You
will perceive this in rather a serious piece of business. At this time there are many objectives to a
campaign against them, but in our experience, winter a good time to move against them. They cannot
hold out long in very cold weather and the more snow on the ground the better. They will scarcely
be induced to leave present stronghold - a capacious cave well stocked with provisions. A well
digested movement against them at the time would probably be successful. The party who went out
against them have evidence been badly whipped and Indians more be emboldened by their success
in the fight to commit depredations in that portion of the valley in the direction of Klamath River.
While writing, the people have assembled together for purpose of raising a force for this place.
They will doubtless find it difficult to organize a party that can act promptly. I am entirely ignorant
of the disposable force at your command, but if it lies in your power to render assistance you will
doubtless confer a favor upon the applicants. The Indians are sick to be well armed, mostly with
U.S. rifles.
will start tomorrow morning with 24 men of his command for Cottonwood and will make such use
of the means of my disproval as circumstance shall justify.

925. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 22 January 1854.
Notes: Rg 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-129. W-5.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, AAG, HQ Department of the Pacific.
Your communication to Asst. Surg. Campbell, dated December 5, returning to him his appeal to
Secretary of War, was received on December 21. Dr. Campbell subseq. inclosed those papers again
to me and requested them forwarded to the AG of the Army, and upon my declining to do so, sent
me communication numbers, herewith enclosed, in which he declares his intention of sending them
direct.
Thus the matter rested until I received your letter, 18th inst., The insidious manner in which Dr. C
introduced charges against men, upon a simple appeal to the Secretary of War, on the proper
construction of a Regulation, shows too plainly that he thought his assumed position not tenable, and I, suppose, made these fallacious charges to divert attention to his own acts of disobedience. From Dr. C’s letter of 29 December, I supposed that he had forwarded those papers direct to the AG and I determined to await the result. Dr. C says he did address his appeal directly to the AG of the Army, that he sent the package to Dr. Tripler with a request that he mail it, but authorizing him under certain circumstances, to retain it for the present.

If the General requires it, I would most cheerfully enter into full and explicit refutation of all accusations set forth by Dr. C., but if these papers go to a higher authority, they will doubtless be returned and explanations demanded. Under these circumstances I should prefer to await the final disposition of those papers, and then refute his calumnious charges against me, and exhibit the author in unenviable light of having maliciously assailed the charges of his c.o. in vain hope of severing himself from just punishment.

Letter Asst. Surg. John Campbell to Lt. F.H. Bates, Post Adj. Fort Reading, December 29, 1853. Received note from Bates declining to transmit my communication to the Adj. Gen., Army. "I deny your right to refuse to forward such communications and protest against it. The regulation defines the method of forwarding such communications and does not leave it at the option of the commanding officer or others to refuse to forward them." Would be willing to see employees prov. that c.o. be responsible for payment of his fee when upheld by Sec. of War. Campbell willing to take all the consequences for his acts. Has not slightest doubt of outcome of his appeal.

Letter to Department of the Pacific, 9 February 1854.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received Box 4. 1-131. W-8.

Abstract: Letter from Wright to AAG, Department of the Pacific. Refutation of certain statements made by Asst. Surg. Campbell in his communication of November 29, 1853. In his appeal to Sec. of War Campbell has introduced several base charges against Wright. Recharge that Wright made handsome sum last winter by selling rations to them, which rations had been issued to Wright. Charge was that Captain Miller, QM, carried his employees on roll at a dollar a day more than formerly, and the dollar was paid to Wright for his twenty cent rations. When his own 900 rations were so disposed of, Wright permitted the employees to draw them from the commissary. First accusations is that I caused rations in kind to be issued to officers and employees. Issue to officers is by law; issue to employees is by regulations and the custom of the service. In fall of 1853 I wrote to Major Eaton, Chief Commissary, Pacific Division, stating expressly that a portion of rations requisitions were to be issued to officers and employees. The requisitions were filled. No remarks made. As for my selling rations to employees. In fall of 1852 including the estimate, we had on hand sufficient provisions for issue to all at the post, there was no scarcity. I allowed officers to draw their own rations in kind. I drew mine on November 30, 1852. Officers continued to draw their own until early January. I found it necessary to suspened issue to officers and employees temporarily, at which time I leave and that a portion of the stores for Fort Jones had not reached there. Snow in mountains meant that those rations could not reach Fort Jones. I then order major Fitzgerald to leave a small guard behind and bring most of his command to Fort Reading. In anticipation of the arrival of this squadron. I suspended the issue to officers and employees. Up to this time I freely allowed them to draw. I still had the rations I had withdrawn several weeks earlier. I consented to sell them at a sacrifice to the employees, greatly to their relief, as otherwise they must have been discharged. Captain Miller is as charged, lent himself to this project. Captain Miller, a man of high integrity, would not have lent himself to a project not strictly honorable. Having disposed of the rations, Wright, again, permitted drawing of rations. Actually I had not disposed of all of my rations. Suspension and reinstatement of issue had nothing to do with my private affairs.

As for my having as enlisted man servant, one who belongs to Fort Humboldt, I expected that the company to which he belonged would join me here in the spring. I have had to make several long trips since stationed here. There were never enough officers -- a company would have been without an officer if I had taken one. I had a right, under the circumstances, to select an orderly. For my personal service the men rendered me, I have commenstated him liberally.

Asst. Surg. Campbell basely attempts to divert attention from his own crimes by insinuations against me and Captain Miller.
An enclosure with the above is Captain Miller's letter to Col. Wright, February 6, 1854. States that an express arrived from Fort Jones setting forth conditions of subsistence supplies there, rendering it necessary for Wright to order the Co. and most of the garrison to Fort Reading. State of subsistence supplies here was such as to require Wright, in anticipation of arrival of this accession of troops found it necessary to suspend the issue of rations to employees under Miller's direction. Since Miller had contract with most of these employees to furnish a ration in kind, it became incumbent upon him to exert himself to fulfill this stipulation. Having rations of his own Wright agreed to sell them at $1 each, a lower price than others were selling them for at the same time. This arrangement was in interests of the service, but not of Wright, who might have sold them at higher price. Without the rations, Miller says he should have been unable to retain his employees. Was looked upon by Miller and his employees as effort to sustain the faith of a Government contract at a personal sacrifice to Wright. On 25 January a small portion of supplies was received, plus larger consignment of 31st, at which time the arrangement in question ceased.

Concerning Campbell charge that Miller purchased government horse for exclusive use of Wright, Miller says the horse was purchased in Wright's absence without reference to Wright's wishes, solely to have a reliable horse at Miller's command to forward express to Oregon. The horse was never under Wright's particular control, nor did Wright ever suggest doing that. Says Wright's occasionally has ridden the horse, but has also been ridden on express and mail service. Miller says that in twenty years service he has found no company more careful of the public interest than Wright, and none whose regard for the regulations was more pure or disinterested.

927. Wright, Colonel George F. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 14 February 1854.
Notes: Rg 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8.1-132. W-11.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, AAG, Department of Pacific. HQ, Fort Reading. Acknowledges receipt of communication from AG on subject of illegal trading with Indian by sutlers and others in military service. Does not know whether any portion of this state can be considered. "Indian country." However, very little if any traffic is carried on in this country with Indians. Many Indian are employed by farmers and others, all of which has tendency to their civilization. They are not addicted to drinking. Wright has never seen an Indian drink either ardent spirits or wine, or even ask for any when visiting this post.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received, Box 8. 1-133. W-13.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Transmits certain communications received yesterday from Captain Smith, Comdg. Fort Lane. Wright states "This practice of murdering Indians prevails to an alarming extent throughout the whole of this country and if persisten in, must result in their entire destruction before long."
Letter enclosure Captain Smith to Col. Wright, Fort Lane, O.T. January 31, 1854.
Has honor to report expedition to cave of Klamath River to settler difficulties between whites and Indians. Feels assured that his course correct unless policy of Government has materially changed in regard to management of Indians. May be contrary to wishes of class of people who have no sympathy for the Indians but would willingly aid in exterminating them by foul means. History of difficulty between whites and Indians on Klamath River, CA. On January 22 Lt. Crook and Dr. Sorrel arrived, having been sent by Captain Judah for the mountain howitzer, and informed Smith of difficulties between inhabitants Cottonwood and the Indian, supposed to be in considerable force in that vicinity. On morning of 23rd, left Fort Lane with Lt. Ogle, 15 men and the howitzer. Arrived third day at Captain Judah's camp, some five miles, below cave, where, it was reported, Indians were fortified. Found that Captain J. had been to camp to await arrival of howitzer. There Smith found two organized company volunteers, besides many independent volunteers, numbering in all about 50 men. I received the miners were the aggressors and very much to blame for unprovoked attack upon the Indian. First attack made by party of men organizing in Cottonwood, who styled themselves the Squaw Hunters, whose avowed purpose was to get squaws by force if necessary, headed by man of Ben Wright's party at time he attempted to poison the Modoc Indians, and others of his stamp.
During first attack at the cave, the Chief, Bill, was encamped with his immediate family, some ten
miles above on the river, and was absent in Yreka, to defend themselves against similar outrage. In
first attack whites killed three men, one a brother of the chief, who was approaching cave with a
deer on his back, unconscious of danger, two squaws and two children, without resistance on part of
Indian. After entrance to cave had been barricaded, the whites immediately spread report that the
Indians had collected strong force at cave, for war and plunder. Part of 28 men went out pretending
to be recovering some stock they said the Indians had stolen. In a fair fight the Indians defeated
them,
killing four of their party. One of the Indians was killed.
With this information Sorell left for the cave the morning of the 26th, preceded by Captain Geiger
and 17 men who volunteered to take post on top of the cave, with 20 men of Captain Judahs, and
13 dragoons with the Howitzer and some 30 volunteers, leaving Captain J. sick in camp with guard
of 8 regulars and (one page of letter appears to be wanting) S. found only a small band of Shastas in
the cave, not over 50 of them, and a boy on a visit from some other tribe. They had previously
occupied Caves higher up on the river, but this being more commodious, it furnished them
comfortable and secure winter quarters. S. directed the chief to remain in the cave for the present,
feeling assured that the ill-disposed portion of the community would massacre indiscriminately men
women and children brought out.
What justice can be expected of a community that will furnish poison and approve of its being
administered wholesale to the Indians. Just such character were the insigiation of this affair. The
volunteers collected all the Indians ponies and brought away nine (maliciously shot one) contrary to
my wishes. Regrets having to report death of Captain Geiger, who was shot while looking into the
cave from his position on top. a rash act he had a few minutes previous cautioned his men against.
After informing the volunteers of the result of the talk, we marched back to Captain Judah's camp
on the afternoon of the 27th. The volunteers continued on to their homes. I directed Captain Judah
to return with his co. to Fort Jones. Early morning of 28th he set out for Fort Lane with his
detachment and howitzer. Reached it yesterday afternoon (January 30). Ground was covered with
snow and weather intensely cold. 10 degrees below 0, three days before we left, during which time
Captain Judah was in camp on the Klamath. Cannot speak too highly of energy and activity of
officers and soldiers concerned.
Letters, RG Shaw and others to Mr. Culver, Indian Agent, rel. to Indian difficulties on Illinois
River, January 19, 1854. Treaty made by miners of this river, last fall was broken by party of white
men from Sailors Diggings, who, believing they could exterminate Indians of Illinois Deer Creek.
Yesterday attacked two rancherias of seven bucks and their families. Killed two and wounded
some. After several rounds from both sides one white man wounded. Whites fled for their homes,
leaving us the miners and prey for the Indians because the cowardly conduct of the whites. We have
treated the Indians well. WE appeal to you for relief so we may safely continue our mining.

929. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 1 March 1854.

Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-134. W-14.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Captain Judah arrived at Fort Reading today with 69
recruits destined for Fort Lane and will advance with his command as soon as I am assured the
mountains are passable.
I am informed by Judah that orders have been issued removing Asst. Surg. Campbell. I have not
received them. I have not received orders of General Wool assuming command and our mail which
reached SF on the 14th of February has not arrived here. Our mails are so irregular at this season of
the year that I would suggest that you send any communication requiring dispatch, by the express,
to be left at Cottonwood post office.

930. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 7 March 1854.

Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, AAG, Department of the Pacific. Captain Judah left
yesterday afternoon with detachment dragoon recruits for Fort Lane and will probably reach
destination by 20th of month.
The detachment being without arms I equipped a portion of them. With some surplus musket in
hands of Co. Comdr. at this post and I gave Captain J. orders to procure at Fort Jones all Dragoon
equipment and stores which have been turned in at that post by discharged men and take them to Fort Lane, as they will be needed for the recruits.

I authorize Captain J. to leave one of the detachment temporarily at this post, as his wife (the only laundress with the command) is very ill. Will send him forward soon as possible.

931. Wright, Colonel George F. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 8 March 1854.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-139. W-23.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Report of state of command, public property, buildings, etc. Post pres. garr. by Co. D., 4th Infantry, present strength is two officers, and 41 rank and file, one officer being perm. absent on staff of Gen-in-Chief. This company at post since October '52. During last summer suffered very severe with intermittent fevers, which prevail in whole of Sacramento Valley. Have nhow only six men on sick report. Judge from experience, it possible troops will not suffer as much 2nd summer as they did the first. Last summer when I left this post for Rogue River Valley with a battalion, I took this company with me, but the men were so feeble that I was compelled to leave the company after three short marches. Nearly year since a death occurred at this post. I think the troops are becoming acclimated and reliabe for service. This small command (equal to 1/2 a company) is barely sufficient for ordinary duties of the garrison and to protect public property. The company is in good order and well equipped throughout. I enclose herewith return of ordinance, and ordinance stores, being all the public property in my possession. Buildings at post all public and in good order. Quarters of troops intended for two companies and also for Hq. of the "Northern District of California. The officers quarters, three buildings, are reported by Captain Miller, AQM, as containing 18 rooms, but having reference to space, it should more properly be 12, as two of the bedroom in each building by temp. partitions, for convienince, and constit. in fact but one room together.
Post was designed as depot for the "Northern District of California," which included southern section of Oregon and the Rogue River Valley, and all the Quartermaster Commissary. Ordinance and Medical stores, after being sent here, have to be transported on mules to Fort Jones and Fort Lane, the former 120 miles an latter 210 from here. Property on reaching this Depot, has, most of it, to be repacked suitable for mule transportation. Hence the necessity for ample store houses for its protection. No unnecessary buildings erected, and all are in good order. The Circular from Department HQ< under date 18th ultimo, will be compl. within two or three days, as soon as I can obtain certain information which I am looking for.
Enclosure: Return of Ordinance and Ordinance Stores Received, issued and remaining on hand at Fort Reading, for 4th quarter, 1853.
On hand 31 December 1-12 lb. mountain howitzer, with carriage, springs, and summers; 1 tar buckets; 4 large tar paulins; 2 gunner's haversacks; 3 priming nibles; 2 spring covers; 1 gunners gimlet; 2 pack saddles and harness, complete for mountain howitzer; 1 trail harness for mountain howitzer carriage; 12 lb. mountain howitzer, physical case shot. 152-12 lb. mountain howitzer, blanks; rifle cartridge - 1000; 10,000 musket cartridges; 4000 musketoon cartridges; 500 friction lube or primers; 4 ammunition chests for mountain howitzers; 1 blank walnut Box for friction lube.

932. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 10 March 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Acknowledgement of receipt of Townsend's letter 2nd interest. The requisitions for QM and Subsistence Supplies for this post for ensuing year have been prepared and forwarded to the Chiefs of these Departments in San Franciso. Expected arrival of Army Surg. at post induces delay for a few days req. for medical supplies, as he can judge better of what may be needed than can the citizen physician now employed.
I have sent orders by exprese[sic] to Fort Jones for requisitions to be forwarded forthwith.

933. Wright, Colonel George F. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 10 March 1854.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-137. W-20
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. In compliance with your letter, 18th ultimo, I submit following report of Indian mar this post. Total number of Indians on Cottonwood Creek, west side of Sacramento River, 1500. Total number on the Sacramento, west side, Red Bluffs to mouth of Pitt
River, 1400. Total on western slope Sierra Nevada, Antelope Creek to Pitt River, including Mill Creek, Siver(?) Creek, Battle Creek, Ash, Bear and Cow Creeks, 3000.
Pitt River, from jet. with Sacramento River to Fall River Valley, 1000. Total 6,900. In making foregoing estimate, I have availed myself of the most reliable information to be had in this section of country. Esp. am I indebted to Major P.B. Reading, a well-informed gent. who has resided here for 10 years. I suppose number of warriors can be estimated as one fifth of total population, which would give 1380 within circle of 50 miles from this post.

Their general disposition can be regarded as peaceful. The frequent caillionous between them and whites and natural result of encroachment of latter upon their hunting and fishing grounds. At certain season of year they are entirely destitute of subsistence, Hence thefts and robberies frequently occur. In retaliation, the whites fall upon the Indians and murder innocent and guilty indiscriminantly. I hoped the Supt. would before this have visited this portion of state and commenced the system, which has been so successful in south Indians, in this report, mostly armed with bows and arrows. Very few fire arms to be found among them. General disposes of whites toward Indians not friendly. I have no doubt most difficult with Indian have been brought on by the wanton aggressions of the former.

934. Wright, Colonel George F. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 18 March 1854.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8, 1-141. W-25.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. I enclosed herewith copies of two letters received this day from Surg. Gen. of Army in consequence of which I am compelled to annul my contract with Dr. R.N. Slack. Only objection I find in Surg. Gen. letter is that I did not avail myself of the recommendation contained in paragraph 299 of the Regulations on 1847. My reasons for disreq. tat rec. were fully set forth in my letter to you of 26th November, last, when I forwarded charges against Asst. Surg. Campbell. Believing that I only did duty in this transaction and what interest of the service imperatively demanded, I request you to submit these papers to major Gen. Comgd. the department.

Enclosure, letter, Thomas Lawson, Surg. Gen., to Wright., January 18, 1854. Dr. R.N. Slack for medical attendance to be rendered by him at Fort Reading at compensation of $375 per month. I have submited that contract with my objections to the Sec. of War, who has returned same with endorsement to effect that objections of Surg. Gen., U.S. Army, to the contracts within are sustained. The contract is disapproved.

Letter, Surg. General Thomas Lawson to Wright, January 10, 1854. Your communication of 3rd ultimo, transm. duplc. of contract between yourself and Dr. R.N. Slack for medical attendance to be rendered by him at Fort Reading at compensation of $375 per month has this day been recievied. In reply I have to inform you that this contract is disapproved.

Although you make no allusion to the circumstances it may be proper to say tht it is understood that employees of Dr. Slack grew out of arrest and suspension of the functions of Asst. Surg. John Campbell, thereby involving the Government in a heavy expense. So far as your own act can do, which might have been avoided (and prob. without detriment to the service) had the recommendation contained in paragraph 299, Army Regulations of 1847 be carrious out.

Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Your letter 21 instant received last evening. I not certain whether the General wishes me to order a company of Dragoon from Fort Lane to make to reconn. as indicated in my letter of 10 instant on to await further instructions for Department Hq.

By reference to the returns from Fort Lane I find that they have not more than 40 horses at that post, not sufficient to mount one half of the men. I shall, however, after mature relection, send an order today to Captain Smith to send a command thru on the route indicated.

936. Wright, Colonel George F. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 4 April 1854.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-143. W-29.

Accompanying communication is, as requested by Asst. Surg. Edgar, forwarded to Department Hq.
My views on the subject referred to fully set forth in my letter to Department Hq, November 9, last. The decision I then made was confirmed by Comdg., Gen. of the Department and of ... must remain in force until reversed by same, or superior authority. The fact of Dr. Slack's considerations of this post within circuit of his practice does not affect the subject at all. It is well known that physicians in this country will travel any distance, provided they are suitably renumerated. Dr. Slack is the nearest physician., and his charge for a single visit to this post, and one prescription is $30 dollars. Enclosure: letter, Asst. Surg. William F. Edgar, to Lt. Francis H. Bates, Post Adj. April 3, 1854. I have honor of stating for Col. Comdg. the information that the order of this morning requiring to comply with the order formerly given to Asst. Surg. John Campbell in ref. to his prof. attendance on the sick employees of the QM Department at this post has been obeyed in relation to an employee who claimed my services in accordance with that order, but I at same time beg. leave to state that private Dr. R.N. Slack of Cottonwood that this most was within circuit of his practice. I do not therefore consider that the order, issued from the War Department, April 2, 1857, making it oblig. on Surgeons of the Army under certain conditions to attend and issue medicine to the employees of the staff departments; make it my duty to attend the employees of QM Department at this post as it would thus appear that these conditions do not obtain in this instance. I must, therefore, most respectfully protest against the order of the Col. above mentioned and request that this communication be forwarded to the Major General Comdg., this Department for his investigation and decision there upon.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-144. W-32.  
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Enclosed report of interview with a band of the Shasta Indians, by Comdr. Fort Jones. Wright says Lt. Bonnycastle's report shows necessity of the protection being given to these Indians and if one or two reserv. could be selected by Agent at early period and placed on same footing with that in southern section this state, I should anticipate most happy results. I have had three visits recently by Indian, about 40 each time, half of whom were women. Have given them small quantities of provisions, as they have suffered much for want of food during the winter; from what I can understand they have heard of plan of assembling them on reservation, and I have no doubt with a little encouraging they could, all of them, be brought together without any difficulty. Have made no promises on the subject, as a failure in the execution would lessen their confidence in the Government. Enclosed with this letter is one from Lt. J.C. Bonnycastle, Comdg. Fort Jones to Wright, March 26, 1854. Having received information from the Indians of Scotts Valley that the band of Indian under a chief known by the whites as "Bill" and inhabits a cave near Klamath River, were desirous of placing themselves under protection of troops at their Post, and receiving at same time frequent reports from the citizens of Cottonwood of the hostile intentions and threats of this same band. I deemed it my duty to ascertain, if possible, the truth in the matter. Having employed an interpreter and taking two Indians from this valley with me, I started on Tuesday last with intentions of going to cave and on Wednesday afternoon reached a crook within a mile of that point. From its swollen state, finding myself unable to cross, I was forced to remain here, causing one of the Indians with me to swim the creek. I sent word of my being near to Bill and of being ready to talk. Bill was hunting some distance from the cave, but one of his people started immediately to inform him of my wish and only on following morning Bill and some ten of his men arrived opposite my camp, bringing with them an axe which two trees were felled across the stream whereupon they came into camp. After some customary forms had been gone through, the Indians visited with me and Mr. Rosborough, Indian Agent, who had pined me and Mr. Steele, the Interpreter, to sit with them around the camp fire. When all of them shook hands with us, and expressed great pleasure in being able to talk with me, I then told Bill my objective in coming out to see him was to ascertain if he wished to come with me to Fort Jones, and that if he was willing to go with me, I had a party of soldiers at Klamath Ferry, the nearest point to the white settlements, for purpose of protect him and his people from any attack by whites. Bill replied that he willing to go to Fort Jones with me, but that many of his people were sick with fever, unable to travel and that he had no means of transporting them. He said he preferred
remaining at the caves as there was more game than in Scott Valley. If he could be assured of
remaining unmolested by the whites, but that he was very anxious to be at peace with us, and that
he would to come on to Scott Valley if I wished, so soon as his people were sufficient to travel.
He then gave me a history of his difficulties with the citizens of Cottonwood, his statement being
the same as that made to Captain Smith, 1st Dragoon in January last and confirming the accounts of
the origin of the difficulties I had before received from reliable source. Whites began to fight and Bill
defended himself and drove them off.
Before leaving I made Bill promise me that his people should molest the whites in no way by
stealing stock or otherwise, telling him that any act of that kind would be punished. After I had
mounted my horse to leave, Bill repeated to Steele that if John, and Scott Valley Indians were sent
over to him, he would return with him to this valley. On reaching the Klamath Ferry, I found several
of the lower class of Cottonwood population there, for the purpose I heard afterwards, though
nothing was said at the time, of getting into a disturbance with the Indian in the event of their being
with us. This, however, I foresaw to have been mere talk, as those men were of the same party
attacking the Indians in January, and or at that time they did some pretty good running and very
little fighting. There was not much danger of their attacking the same Indian when under the
protection of a few well armed soldiers.

938. Wright, Colonel George F. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 14 April 1854.
Abstract: Encloses letter from Captain Smith, Comdg. Fort Lane received last evening. Under
peculiar circumstances as represented by Captain Lane in his letter, 3rd inst., I have appro. of his
action under my orders detaching a company from Fort Lane to make a recomm. of Pitt River
Country. Small number of troops at all of the stations makes almost impossible to send out
detachments to go more than a few miles distant. Respectfully beg to renew my application of April
24, 1853 for services of an officer of the Topographic Engineers.
Enclosures: Letter from Captain Smith to Colonel Wright, April 1, 1854. Enclosed post return for
March 1854. At Fort Reading and Benicia we have, according to my calculations we have 64 horses
properly belonging to the three companies od Dragoons; I think directed Lt. Castor (or Costor) to
turn over all of his horses for the use of the two companies at the post. I respectfully request that 25
additional horses be forwarded to this post, as they are absolutely necessary for our immediate
operations.
Letter from Smith to Wright, April 3, 1854. On subject of Recom. of Pitt River County. In have just
received your letter March 27, detailing Lt. Radford and his co. to make recom. of Pitt River
country with view of selecting site for military post. I am just on point of starting out with 30 men
of my co. to collect the different bands of Inidans (all belonging to the Rogue River tribe) that have
been wintering on Applegate, Deer and Illinois Creeks, and place them on the reservation. The
miners on those streams are anxious and have been assured that they should be removed early in the
spring according to the terms of the treaty; for Sam and Jim are anxious to have them collected. But
some of the bands are opposed to the removal; and to diminish our force at this time could not only
give them confidence of their strength but cause them to resist openly. For the peace and quiet of
the country and the interest of the Government. I respectfully request that you will not diminish the
strength of this post by the removal of Co. E. Our force, as it is a present, is small enough for the
duties we shall have to perform, and to diminish it by one half, at this season of the year, serious
consequences would probably be the result.
Lt. Radford has but 29 horses, and not more than 15 saddles, and to mount the remainder on mules
(had we the equipage) and furnish a sufficient pack train, would leave us but 9 miles on the post.
The animals all require shoeing, and we have yet received the necessary bellows, tools, etc.
Encloses 2 letters, from Captain Smith (letter of April 3, concluded) At it would under any
circumstances be impossible for Lt. Radford to move with his whole company mounted until
additional horses arrive, I respectfully request to hear from you again on this subject. By the
removal I should be left without an officer at the post subject to details.

939. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 22 April 1854.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-147. W-35.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. In addition to my first letter, this date, I would remark
that this post was built for two companies and that quarters, stables, etc., are ready for occupancy
without any more expense. Should the general decide upon immediate establishment of post on
McCloud River, then another Co. of Artillery would be required, unless Fort Jones should be
abandoned, which is not recommended.
Relative to disposl of troops in Northern District and reports against breaking up Fort Jones. Have
this moment received your communication of 18th instant and hasten to submit my views in relation
to subjects referred to. Letter from Lt. Bonnycastle comdg., Fort Jones which I forwarded to you
9th instant confirmed my opinion that Fort Jones be continued as military station. It is isolated
position and one well calculated to control the Indians south of the Siskiyou and north of Scotts
Mountains. Those Indians have frequently expressed desire to settle somewhere in that valley on a
reservation to be assigned them by the Government troops at Fort Lane or in Pit River country
would be too remote to exert influence over the Indians in country surrounded Fort Jones.
I have today received deputation from Pit River Indian, consisting two principal chiefs with several
warriors. They were accompanied by several respectable citizen residing north this post and from
whom these Indians have stolen stock and been severely punished for it. These chiefs express their
regret and promise in future to prevent their young men from committing any depredations upon the
white people. I have been highly gratified with this visit and anticipate the most happy results from
it. I have given the chiefs a safe conduct to enable them to pass in safety at all times to this post and
have directed them to come here at least once a month.
McCloud's River, which flows into the Pitt on northside, is the great point of attraction for those
Indians, as salmon are there very numerous and easily taken. That would probably be best location
for a post. If established, it should consist of 2 companies. Would have to be supplied by mule
pack train and of course would be very expensive. Taking into consideration expense of multiplying
number of posts and the limited number of troops available for this service, I am inclined to believe
that a company of Dragoons, stationed at this post, by making frequent excursions on Pitt River and
McClouds fork (not more than two or three days march at the farthest) would prevent any
disturbances hereafter. Those Indians until now have never had any intercourse with white people.
Henceforth they will frequently visit this post, passing thru settlements all the way from Pitt River.
Should the General decide on sending a company of Dragoons from Fort Lane, as above suggested,
it would be necessary to send a company of Artillery to supply its place, and deem two companies
indispensably necessary at Fort Lane.
With such a disposition of our small force and think everything will move smoothly. At all events I
consider it worth a trial and if it fails we shall, ffrom the additional know, we are constantly
acquiring, we shall be better able to select a good site for a post.

940. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 24 April 1854.
Abstract: Encloses copy of letter from Bonnycastle, Comdg. Fort Jones, concerning Indians in Scott
Valley, which shows necessity of keeping up Fort Jones.
Letter from Bonnycastle to Wright, April 18, 1854. By request of Captain Smith, 1st Dragoon, I
have honor to inform you that 25 riding bridles, 12 combs, 7 wanning bridles, 50 saddle blankets
and the necessary breast stras for the saddles have been sent to Fort Lane. Many of these articles are
old and much worn. 6 of the saddles were left here without stirriups, and have none now, and some 3
or 4 are so worn as hardly to be fit for use. For information of C.O. of the District I have honor to
report that during the past two weeks I have had nearly all of the Scott Valley Indians encamped at
this post, where they have been given beef 2 days each week by the Indian agent, who has planted
for their used, he informs me 3 a cres of potatoes, and will continue to give them food now and
during next fall and winter as they may require it. The Indians behave very well and are much
pleased at finding that they can look to the troops for protection from outrage on part of ill-disposed
whites. The Chief of the band at the cave, Bill, came in day before yesterday: with him 4 or 5 of his
men and remained there until the afternoon of today. He expressed himself at being very anxious to
be at peace with the whites and promised of his own accord that in event of any difficulties,
knowing between the white and his people he would inform me of it and the cause, at once. I am

Indian-White Relationships in No. Cal. 297  Letters
satisfied that there will be no difficulty with the Indians in this section of country during present summons wantonly began by white man.

941.  ________, Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 10 May 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Last evening received from your office a copy of Adj. General letter, 23rd of March, addressed to CO department of the Pacific. I have prepared letter for the AG which, with two accompanying documents enclosed herewith. I will thank you to submit them to Major General Comdg., Department with my request that they may be forwarded to their destination. I feel I have act right in whole of matter, altho it seems I must be made to be or the blame, notwithstanding in first place and by Major General Wool in the second. Enclosures seem to have been omitted.

942.  ________, Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 2 June 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, AAG, HQ, Department of the Pacific. Encloses communication from Captain Smith, Comdg. Fort Lane and Lt. Bonnycastle, Comdg. Fort Jones. The unprovoked attack on the Shastas at the Klamath Ferry, when on the way to Fort Jones, is deeply regretted. The death of the Cheif., Typass Tyee, will, I think, break up that band, which although small, has given considerable trouble. Some days since I received a deputation from the Pitt River Indians, five chiefs and twenty warriors, accomp. by same number of Cow Creek Indians, the latter headed by their chief, who has been unanswering in good offices and friendship towards the whites ever since we have been in his country.

943.  ________, Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 9 June 1854.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-149. W-44.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Enclosed herewith the report by the Order No. 6 from Department Hq. This post principal depot for Northern California and until recently furnished all supplies for Fort Jones and Fort Lane, the latter post now being supplied by another route, has enabled me to reduce the number of civilians employed, nearly one-half, and I was only awaiting final decision of the General as to dispose of troops in District to make still further reductions. Pack train has pist. ret'd from Fort Jones and there being nothing to send up at this moment, I should have ordered the packers discharged, but I expected arrival of additional troops from below and moved retained them temporary. After arrival and posting of all the troops intended for this Dist. and if no new post is established, depending on this for supplies, then the number of employees can be materially reduced.

With regard to the animals, I approve of the remarks on the report. If no new post is to be established, the reduction is recommended. Enclosed report, Captain Miller to Brevet Col. Wright, June 9, 1854.
Number of Animals Remarks
54 pack train supplying Fort Jones
12 wagon train 2 teams, 6 mules, each for Depot uses
8 post teams 2 teams, 4 mules, each for garrison uses
2 water cart supplying water to garrison and depot
5 express Expresses, and mtg officers on expeditions
4 mail sending for daily mail
121 herd 75 of these animals are surplus of no additional post is created in the Dist. Remainder are in my opinion necessary for keeping up the pack train and mtg. men on expedition.

Total 206 animals
Signed Morris S. Miller, Captain, AQM.

Report on number and compensation of employees, QM Department, Fort Reading June 8, 1854.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Rate of compensation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Principal Clerk</td>
<td>$150 per month - employed in QM office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Assistant Clerk</td>
<td>$125 per month - employed in QM office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Packmaster</td>
<td>$100 and 1 ration. In charge of pack train, supplying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Forage and Wagon Muster</td>
<td>$100 and 1 ration. In charge of stable, forage house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wheelwright</td>
<td>$100 and 1 ration. In charge repairing wagons and public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Saddler</td>
<td>$80 and 1 ration. I charge repairing harness and saddles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blacksmith</td>
<td>$110 and 1 ration. Repairing wagons and shoeing animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Storehouse Man</td>
<td>$75 and 1 ration. In charge storehouse; receiving and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dispensing stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Herdsman</td>
<td>Each $75 a month. $225 and 1 ration. Herding public animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hostlers</td>
<td>Each $75 a month. $150. Attending animals in stables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Teamsters</td>
<td>Each $75 a month. $150. Driving teams, policing depot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>furnishing fuel, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>$75. Cooking for employees mess.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

944. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 1 July 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, HQ, Fort Reading. Acknowledge letter 27th ult. I have
caused discharge of 14 employees, QM Department, leaving only nine, and this number I design
still farther to reduce as soon as number of public animals at post shall be diminished.

945. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 6 July 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Enclosed a communication for AG of Army and
requests that it be forwarded. Also encloses a copy of letter received from AG., and to which my
communication is a reply. After sending the proceedings of Garrison Court Martial for several years
direct to the AG., without any intention of disapproval of such course, I was mortified and
astonished at this rebuke.
court martial received in Wright's letter, 21 stult. should have been forwarded, like other official
communications, thru Department HQ for the examination of Comdg. General. The Sec. of War
directs that you render an explanation of this omission on your part to comply with the Army Regs.
relating to military correspondance.

946. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 21 July 1854.
Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. 1-152. W-59.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Col. Mansfield inspects the troops at this post 19th inst.
He also made a minute inspection of the QM and Commissary departments. Troops in full uniform
and made handsome appearance.
The Inspector General expressed his gratification with everything that came under his observation.
The Col. asked me for escort for his further inspections on his tour, I have sent Lt. Dye with a NCO
and 5 men of Co. D, 4th Infantry to accompany him to Forts Humboldt., Jones, and probably Fort
Lane, after which the party will rejoin this command.

947. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 28 July 1854.
Notes: Rg 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received Box 8. 1-153. W-60.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. Encloses communication from Lt. Underwood and Asst.
Surg. Ten Broeck in relation to Private Squires, Co. D, 4th Infantry under sentence of a general court martial. Under the circumstances of the case I would rec. that residue of his sentence of confinement at hard labor be remitted. I had strong doubts as to propriety of asking the General for the remission so soon after the promulgation of sentence; and I only do so in consequence of the long service and hitherto good conduct of Private Squires and his present state of fecklesness and ill health.

Enclosure. Private John W. Squires to 1st Lt. Edmund Underwood, July 23, 1854. Having served long period in Army and until now as a NCO and until the unfortunate occurance on 13th of last month without censure from my superiors and being nearly the expiration of my term of service (only 35 days) I have thought it no impropriety on my part to ask CO of my company for his intercession with regard to the punishment of confinement at hard labor incharge of the guard which it was the pleasure of general court martial to award in my case. I would most respectfully ask your infl. that that portion of the sentence may be remitted. From my past service during the war with Mexico I contracted disease which I am fearful, with that already contracted during my period of service at this post, together with my present confinement will render me nearly a cripple for life. I have been and am still subject to chills and fever, which is so prevalent in this valley, and seldom a week passes that I do not suffer from this. These reasons and my four years, nine months honest and faithful service, the greater part of which or a NCO. I sincerely believe that up to the time this unfortunate occurance took place, I performed the duties assigned to me with cheerfulness and fidelity, and my company officer I think had no cause to censure me. Asking your indulgences and influence in my case and being confident that no cause relative to my conduct will be given by me.

Letter From Asst. Surg. P.G.S. Ten Broeck, July 28, 1854. Calls attention to case of Squires, late Sgt., Co. D, 4th Infantry in consequence the crowded state of g.h. during this hot weather the punishment has been rendered much more severe than could have been anticipated by the court and as he is now and has been for some time on sick report and much enfiebled, I consider it absolutly necessary that means be taken to remove him from guard house.


Report of Indians living within the Northern Military District of California

Notes: RG 98. W-20.

Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, HQ, Northern District of California, Fort Reading. From personal observations and by communication with best informed and most reliable gentlemen residing in this portion of the state to obtain desired information concerning Indians in this District. The great extent of this Dist. and the innumerable small bands of Indians, many of whom never have had any connections with white people, make it impossible to render the report required. A gentleman in Shasta prepared a report for me on the subject of the Indians, but it was desir. in the late conflagration of that city and unfortunately cannot be repl. These Indians live in huts of tule grass and skins, and subsist primarily upon game, salmon, acorns, and roots. Have abundances of food except in winter. Tho some of these bands of Indians are reported as hostile, it is believed enmity is due to encroachment upon hunting, fishing grounds, and subsequent scarcity of food at certain seasons of the yera than from any premeditated design of making war on the whites. Their want of firearms, their dispersion over such a vast extension of country, their precarious mode of indolent and apathetic habits, all contribute to remove any apprehension of a union of their forces for hostile purpose. I apprehend no difficulty in exec. of proposed plan of collecting these Indians in their fixed boundaries; but most places suitable for their location are already occupied by white people. They must be placed where they can procure salmon, acorns, roots, otherwise they must be subsisted entirely by the Government. As I place that little reliance upon any effort that may be made in cultivation, esp. in a country like this, with so comparatively little arable land, and most of it requires irrigation to render it productive.

I herewith enclose an outline sketch of this Dist. by Lt. W., Topo. Engineer.

Report of Indians living within the Northern Military District of California
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of tribe</th>
<th>locality</th>
<th>no. of warrior</th>
<th>dist from Ft. R</th>
<th>dist. from Fort Jones</th>
<th>Arms &amp; mules</th>
<th>horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>120 miles</td>
<td>Bows &amp; arrows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit River</td>
<td>Pit River</td>
<td>___</td>
<td>50 miles</td>
<td>100 miles</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>Cottonwood Creek</td>
<td>50 miles</td>
<td>120 miles</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Klamath</td>
<td>Upper K. and Lake</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>280 miles</td>
<td>150 miles</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Klamath</td>
<td>Lower K. and Lake</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>220 miles</td>
<td>80 miles</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modocks</td>
<td>Rhett Lake</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>240 miles</td>
<td>90 miles</td>
<td>Bows &amp; guns</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shoshones</td>
<td>Goose lake</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300 miles</td>
<td>170 miles</td>
<td>B &amp; G</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shastas</td>
<td>Shasta Valley</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100 miles</td>
<td>40 miles</td>
<td>Bows &amp; rifles</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotts Valley</td>
<td>Scotts Valley</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>130 miles</td>
<td>7 miles</td>
<td>B &amp; R</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>Trinity</td>
<td>numerous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouge River</td>
<td>Rouge River</td>
<td>numerous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tribe</th>
<th>How move</th>
<th>peaceable/ warlike</th>
<th>means of make war</th>
<th>disposition to whites</th>
<th>nomadic/ stationary</th>
<th>Kind of Gov't</th>
<th>Total pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cow Creek</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>peace</td>
<td>Bows &amp; arrows</td>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>stationary</td>
<td>Chief of rancheria</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit River</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>warlike</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>hostile</td>
<td>stationary</td>
<td>Chief of rancheria</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood</td>
<td>land</td>
<td>warlike</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>hostile</td>
<td>stationary</td>
<td>Chief of rancheria</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Klamath</td>
<td>land &amp; water</td>
<td>warlike</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>stationary</td>
<td>Chief of tribe</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Klamath</td>
<td>land &amp; water</td>
<td>warlike</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>friendly</td>
<td>stationary</td>
<td>Chief of tribe</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modocks</td>
<td>land &amp; water</td>
<td>warlike</td>
<td>B &amp; A</td>
<td>hostile</td>
<td>stationary</td>
<td>Chief of tribe</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mode of subsistence for all tribes includes game, fish, acorns, seeds, and roots.

Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 8. W-65.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. On 14th inst. I retired from short expedition on Pitt River and McCloud, north of this post. Took with me Co. D, 3rd artillery and Captain Miller, AWM, all mounted, objection was to visit Indian living on the McCloud and hold council with them, as it was only very recently that they had crossed south of Pitt River and appeared desirous of entering into friendly relations with white people. Crossing Pit River at upper ferry we passed over a rugged mountainous trail, and finally, after three days reached a central point on McCloud. This stream takes its rise at MT. Shasta, and pursuing southerly course, unites with Pit River a few miles above the latter with the Sacramento. It is very rapid, and cold and abounds with salmon of finest kind, upon which the Indians principally subsist with aid of chief of the Cow Creek Indians (Hunter man) and a few of his men, whom I took with me, I experienced no difficulties opening a communication with the chiefs on the McCloud and altho rather alarmed at sudden appearance of abody of armed men in their quiet little valley, they were soon composed an ascertion who we were and in short time all the chiefs and their people, within striking distance, including women and children, came into our camp. On following day I assemble them all in grand council, and explain to them the objective of my visit, what was expected of them in their intercourse with the white people and the certain punishment which would be inflicted on them should they commit any murder or thefts. I have not the least apprehension of any difficulties with them, it not molested by the white people. They have ample supply of salmon, and they are preparing them for winter consumption, after which they propose to visit Fort Reading with a large delegation. Most of the chiefs have been here, and I advised them to come in often, as frequent intercourse with the white people in passing thru the settlements: impress upon them the necessity of refraining from aggressions. On whole, I doubt not that our visit will have happy results. After makding them some trifling presents of provisions, clothes, etc. They had grand dance. McCloud river is the great point of attraction for the Indians in consequence of the salmon restoring to that stream in great abundance. It well known that the supply of salmon in Sacramento River is much less now than two or three years since, and it is supp. that the streamboats on that river have a bend to drive them from its waters. Would be great misfortune for the Indians on upper Sacramento, the Pitt River and their tributary should the salmon fail to frequent the waters. I inquired particularly of the Indians on the McCloud and could not ascertain there, had as yet been any diminut. of their supply.

950. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 3 September 1854.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, Fort Reading. Encloses here application for leave of absence of six months, I desires to leave this country in October, and should have asked the General
for a ten month leave with possibility to apply for an extension, but understanding that such a request would not now be granted, I have asked for six months.

951. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 2 January 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Wright, Major, 4th Infantry and Brevet. Col. Comdg., to Townsend, Fort Reading, CA. Transmitting post return for December and remarks relative to inspection of Quartermaster and commissary departments. In addition to usual inspection and muster of troops, I have made a critical examination of the QM and Commissary departments and find the public property in good order and well secured. I examined the summary statement of Captain Miller, my QM and of Lt.Underwood, my Commissary made at close of year. I found that Captain Miller had on hand $2,856.80, all of which was in his personal possession, being required for use of this post and district. I found that Lt. Underwood had on hand $2,128.89, 1285.61 being in his possession for current uses, the balance being deposited with the asst. Treasurer at SF.

952. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 8 February 1855.
Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-191. W-4
Abstract: Letter Wright to Townsend, dated Fort R. In obedience to instruction from HQ, dated 27th Ultimo, I have visited Nome Lackee Reservation and given such orders as I deemed necessary for erecting cheap shelter for the officers and men who compose the detachment that place and for security of the public property. I enclose herewith copy of the order given at the reservation for the consideration of the guard. I found the detachment without even tents, but living temporarily under a shed of the Indian Department. I have given orders for three small buildings to be erected; they are indisp. necessary, one for the officer, one for the men, and one room for the public property, including a mountain howitzer, ammunition and equipment, which I took down with me. Principal expense will be for lumber, which must be purchased at Red Bluff. Everything else required, I think, can be supplied from this post. I would suggest that the detachment too small for any service which might be requested in an emergency. At present there are more than a 1000 Indians at the reserve and in any troops are neccesary there, I think there should be at least one efficient company. Lt. Underwood will go to the reservation in a day or two with such supplies as can be furnished from this post with such supplies as can be furnished from this post and to render to the young officer there all the assistance in his power. Copy of order, dated February 5, 1855, Northern District of California, Nome Lackee Reservation. Lt. Deshler, 3rd Artillery, Comdg. Detachment at this place covers authority to erect the above three temp. buildings. Lt. Deshler will make req. on Quartermaster, Fort R for everything neccesary for their constr. except lumber, which is to be purchased at most convienent point. Lt. Deshler will keep his detachment provisioned by requis on Comissary Fort R.

953. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 20 April 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, Fort Reading. Says he was informed by Sec. of War that Pres. has appointed him Col. of 9th Infantry. Says if he accepts, special instruction will be sent him by the Adj. Gen. the Army. Says he has accepted the appointment.

954. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 28 April 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend, dated Fort R. Has received Townsend's communication of 21st inst. and soon after muster will send a corporal and six privates from the artillery co. at this post to re-inforce the Artillery co. at Nome Lackee.

955. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 16 March 1864.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Townsend. I have this day received your letter of 11th Inst. addressed to a Captain Smith, Comdg., at Fort Lane and forwarded it by express. I have just this moment received a communication from Captain Smith, a copy of which is enclosed, which will
give the General all information I have from that section of District, I have already sent Captain Smith copy your letter of 21 February to guide him in his efforts to preserve peace between whites and Indians.

Enclosed letter from Captain A.J. Smith, Comdg., Fort Lane, to Col. Wright, March 1, 1854.

Enclosed post return, Fort Lane, February 1854. I have heard unoff., that a number of Dragoon recruits have arrived in the country and respectfully call your attention to fact that we are deficient in horses, horse equipage, etc. Post return will show we have but 37 horses, majority of which are old and broken down in service. Our saddles and bridles are old and worn; many are unservicable. The recruits to be sent to this post had better be armed and equipped below. P.S. Indian quiet this vicinity and inclined to remain so. I have just read article in Mountain Herald, February 23, in relation to Indian difficulties in vicinity of Cottonwood and Yreka. There is no foundation for such a report so far as Indian in this valley are concerned. I believe the thing is gotten up thru malice because they cannot succeed in getting Government to aid them in their fiendish designs towards the Indians. If the Indians have justice on their side I will protect them. I respectfully request that the small band of Shastas be removed from that vicinity. I hope you will place no reliance on any articles you may see in or extracted from the Mountain Herald that relates to Indian difficulties in this section of country.

Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 28. 2-143. W155.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Drum, AAG, S.F., Hq, District of California, Sacramento. Captain Doughty marched for Chico, July 14.

957. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 9 February 1865.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Drum, AAG, Department of the Pacific. Hq, District of California, Sacramento, February 9, 1865. Copied in war Records.
Your letter of February 7 with General Bidwell's communication to the Department Commander had been received. Captain Doughty, with mounted portion of his company about 60 men, will march from Camp Chico as soon as practicable, and take post at Smoke Creek.
With regard to Suprise Valley, I proposed to a detachment from Co., 2nd Cavalry, at Fort Crook, as soon as road is practical to occupy a point on old Lassen Trail, west of the Valley, near headwaters of Pitt River. 50 or 60 men from Captain Mellen's Co. can well be spared, as with recruits now at Camp Union his Co. will number about 100 men..

958. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 23 March 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-185. W117.
Portion of Ordinance supplies for 2nd Cavalry, came up from Benicia Arsenal last night. Remainder will be sent up by boat tonight. Col. Wainwright informs me that he sends everything in the requisitions excepting portion of the saddles and the cartridges for Maynard carbines, which have not arrived from the east, but are expected by next through steamer.
As Captain Starr is under orders for Chico, Camp Bidwell, I have deemed it proper to direct him to retain his Sharps carbine and ammunition until they can be replaced by Maynards, as the arrival of ammunition for latter is uncertain and it cannot be manufactured in this country.
When the General was here last winter I had brief conversation with him in relation to movement of troops over the northeast portions of this state during coming spring and summer with view of affording protection, not only to settlements in that qlr., but to great thoroughfares leading from Chico and RB to headwaters of the Owyhee River. Distance from Red Bluff to Owyhee mines is about 300 miles, via. Fort Crook, and with little labor the road will be passable for wagons over whole distance. Greater portion of the travel will be by Fort Crook route., but many will take the route from Chico, by Susanville and Suprise Valley, and in any event troops must be sent to the
country beyond Honey Lake to protect the settlements, as the Indians have been committing depredations there during the whole winter, I will continue to do so until properly chastised. Half of Captain M's Co. 2nd Cavalry, Fort Crook, can be spared from that fort during summer, for field operations and in addition, if two full companies Cav. are employed in service above referred to, it is believed that ample protection can be given to all. Under these circumstances propriety of retaining Captain Doughty with his Co. at Camp Bidwell, with a view of the summer movements is submitted to the consideration of the General.

959. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 18 April 1865.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Drum, AAG, Hq. Department of the Pacific, Brigade Hq. District of California, Sacramento. I have reliable information that rebels of Colusa fired guns and cheered assassination of the President. By telegram have ordered Captain Starr to march from Camp Bidwell to Colusa and arrest all such persons and send them under a strong guard to Camp Union. I have sent Lt. Tillinghast by land to Colusa, to aid Captain Starr. Sacramento perfectly quiet. No apprehension of any serious attempt to disturb this tranquility; if there should be, I am prepared to suppress it by the strong arm of power.

960. ———. Letter to Drum, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Cloyd, 21 April 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-189. W160.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Drum, Brigade Hq., District of California. Copied in war Records. Inclosed herewith is telegram for Gen. Bidwell. Captain Wells now operating against Indians in Humboldt County, Nevada and I have ordered him to move over the country mentioned by General Bidwell. Captain Starr is still on west side of the Sacramento, executing my special orders in making arrests, etc. Portion of Captain Doughty's CO. is at present absent from Camp Bidwell, in pursuit of Indians on Deer Creek. Telegram from J. Bidwell to General Wright, Chico, April 21, 1865. News by courier from Smoke Creek says Granite Creek Station burned and every man killed, also that all stations between Smoke Creek and Humboldt are abandoned. I write by mail.

961. ———. Letter to Hopping, W. E., 5 May 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Hopping, Sheriff, Shasta County, Brig. Hq., District of California. Your telegram of May 4 to General McDowell has been referred to me. It is unquestionable your duty as loyal citizen and sheriff of the county, to arrest all persons publicly exulting over assassination of the President. But affidavits should previously be made setting forth the words uttered or acts done. If the case you refer to, although I doubt not the man is morally guilty, yet I would not arrest him unless something more positive can be obtained against him.

962. ———. Letter to Sexton, W. T., 6 May 1865.
Notes: 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 31. 2-194. W201.
Abstract: Letter from Wright to Sexton, J.S. Belcher, and J.O. Goodwin, all of Marysville. Brig. Hq., District of California. Your letter of April 28 addressed to Gen. McDowell has been referred to me. I had previously determined to keep a small military force at Colusa for some time to come, as I am well informed as to the character of certain rebels in that district.

Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Townsend, Fort Reading. Has just occurred to me that as these prob. will arrive another detachment of recruits by next steamer, you may have in your power to supply us with two or three musicians. I stand in very great need of them. In these two companies we have but one musician and he is so poor a drummer that really he does not know how to beat one simple call properly. D Co., 4th Infantry wants a drummer and fifer and I want a fifer. Hope you will
excuse me for mentioning this to you in an unofficial way.
P.S. Do you know whether Col. Nauman intents to sent me a Lt.?

964. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 7 June 1856.
Notes: RG. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 11. 1-221. W68.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Jones. Says that intelligent express received just now from Fort Lane
who informs me that about one week since, Colonel Buchanan was in big bend Rogue River
making treaty with Indians and that General Palmer, the Indian Commissioner, had also gone down
there for that purpose. Think this information pretty correct. The Crescent City trail is open and
clean of Indians.

965. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 11 June 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Jones. Dated Fort Jones. Four white men killed and cattle stolen by
hostile Modocs, within 25 miles of here, I have no force to use to prevent these depredations, all my
disposable command having been detained in Rogue River Valley since May 19. Have reason to
believe these murders would not have occurred had sufficient force been left at my disposal to
protect settlers my vicinity. Whites very much excited. Many have come here with undoubted
object murdering Indians on the reservation, which I believe they would attempt but for fear of my
mountain howitzer. If I have enough men I can protect all these numerous and distant settlements
and give confidence, but without them I cannot fulfill object for which I was sent here. 11 a.m.,
June 12, 1856. Have just understood that two more citizens have been killed on the upper Klamath.

966. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 19 June 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Jones, from Fort Jones. Requesting certain information of General
Wool re. his command and orders he has received affecting his movements etc. Encloses copies of
correspondence with C.O. of the district. Calls attention of the General to unpleasant dilemmas in
which I found myself placed shortly after assuming command and to ask his advice as to course of
action should similar circumstances occur. You will recall that on 30th March 1856 when you
arrived at Fort Reading, with instructions to send me up here to assume command and give such
protection to the inhabitants in this vicinity as I might find necessary you also informed me verbally
that the General considered necessity for increasing this garrison (Fort Jones) so urgent as to direct
you to stop me at Red Bluff should you find me there and if I had already embarked for SF, you
had instructions to expedite an express thru to Col. Buchanan to send Captain Judah's company
back here immediately to this post. Under these circumstances I hastened here and sent out scouts
as to accomplish the wishes of General and whilst all my disposable command was out on the
Klamath, I received a communication from Col. Buchanan addressed to me at the Comdg. Office of
Fort lane and directing certain movement in Rogue River Valley with all disposable force at Fort
Lane. I knew positively that Col. Buchanan could not have received information of my
countermand from Fort Lane and the peculiar circumstances under which I had been ordered here,
because sufficient time had not lapsed for him to have received your dispatches therefore, seeing
that he supposed I as in command of Fort Lane and had intended there instructions for he comdr. of
that post and not for myself as the comdr. of Fort Joes, I remailed said communication to comdg.
officer of Fort Lane, enclosed a copy of my special instructions and Col. Buchanan continued to
operate in their vicinity so as to carry out the objects for which I was sent here. Yet not
withstanding the preceding circumstances in which I was placed, and the evident necessity of my
command in this vicinity, I received yesterday a harsh letter from the Comdg. Officer of the district
for obeying the instructions on the comdg. general instead of those of himself, which I supposed
were intended for the commander of another post. Under these embarrassing circumstances I hope
the General will be so good as to advise me on the subject, in case such an exigency should again
arrive.I have on this reservation 218 Indians, 66 men, 84 women, and 68 children. Many of them
ready for mischief at a moments warning. Now supposed, for instance, I should know positively
that the safety of the inhabitants requires my command in this vicinity and yet I receive orders from
the district comdg. to go to Rogue River, what must I do?

Indian-White Relationships in No. Cal. 306 Letters
Acknowledgement receive your communication of April 18, 1856, I enclosed copy my instructions countermanding my movement to Fort Lane and the Rogue River Country. All the disposable force of my command now out on Klamath River in search of hostile Indians who have recently been committing depredation in Shasta Valley. I am convinced that any portion of this command be withdrawn, the Modocks and other hostile Indians would make formidable descent upon the valley also and do great damage. Lt. Ransom is only line officer at present attached to my command. Captian Judah having gone on sick leave and have enclosed your instructions above referred to the comdg. officer, Fort lane, with copy this letter.

Enclosure - Letter, 2nd Lt., J.S. Chandler, 3rd Artillery to Brevet major Wyse, from HQ Camp Oak Grove, Illinois River, Oregon Territory, May 18, 1856. Am directed by C.O. of the district to acknowledge receipt of your communication 19th Ulio., and to express to you in reply that your explanation of your course is entirely unsatisfactory and is decidedly disapporved. You received preemptory orders to operate on the Crescent City trail and there was no sufficient necessity for sending troops where you did. Such disobedience cannot be overlooked. I am also directed to instruct you that, hereafter, your communications to the HQ of this district, will be addressed to the proper channel.

Enclosure - Wyse to Chandler, June 18, 1856. 2 leaves. Virtually illegible. In response to Chandler's letter of May 18, 1856, and explaining certain misunderstandings of the Comdg. Officer of the District, etc. (Foregoing taken from information on the front fold. Body of letter illegible.)
command of a battalion or anything greater and I flatter myself that I will convince him I am still able to do good service in the field, for thank God, I enjoy excellent health.

Captain Judah informs me that it is probable that Lt. Underwood will be sent out with this surveying party, but if so I can assure you, Uncle Sam will in all probability suffer. He is responsible for nearly $100,000 worth of public property at this post and his withdrawal from those duties at this time (near close of fiscal year) would very much embarrass the public service and probably involve Lt. Underwood in pecuniary loss, he having many outstanding debts, which could not be paid properly, for want of public funds on hand.

Letter from Wyse to Townsend, August 19, 1855. In reference to Indian reservations on Pit River informs Comdg. Gen. that party of enterprising citizens are now opening a wagon road on left bank of the Sacramento from this neighborhood to Yreka to cross Pit River near McCloud's fork and I have every reason to believe that an Indian reservation would be desirable on that river. I think it my duty to give this information so that the Government might select the required ground before the squatters locate themselves on the road, which they will do as soon as it is fairly opened.

969. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 3 September 1855.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Townsend. Recommends removal of garrison of Fort Reading to a more healthy locality. Says it is most unhealthy post he has ever served at. Recommends preparation this fall for move next spring at end of rainy season. Suggests that the General will experiences officers to join Asst. Surg and Wyse on inspection of Pitt River Valley where suitable healthful can be sel. on wagon road from this place to Yreka about 100 miles from Fort Reading. This post now of no earthly use here, but where I propose to remove it, protection will be afforded settlers and the Indians will enable to QM to supply Fort Jones by wagon road at rate much lower than now paid. Suggests inspection be made early in October before rainy season sets in.

970. ———. Letter to Townsend, Major E. D., 4 November 1855.
Notes: RG 393 Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 9. 1-199. W-36.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Townsend. HQ, Northern District of California, Fort Reading. Acknowledges receipt of Sepcial Orders No. 89, HQ, Pacific Department and state that will send forward tomorrow under command of Brevet 2nd Lt., W.B. Hasen, 4th Infantry, all the men of Co. D, 4th Infantry (30) who are able to move. Lt. Underwood being temporarily detained in turning over the public property for which he is responsible. That portion of his company which formed part of Lt. Williamson's escort has not yet returned to this post.

971. ———. Letter to Hardie, Lieutenant J. H., 15 March 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Hardie, dated Fort Reading. Requests that the Colonel order the immediate discharge of privates John B. Daley, Timothy Murphy, and Lorenzo McBride, for utter worthlessness. Has large number of good recruits. Would be great pity were they to be spoiled by such vile example. Will promote good of service to have them discharged.

972. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R. possibly, 22 March 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Jones, Department of the Pacific, Fort Reading, March 22, 1856. Reasons for delay in movement of company to join Col. Buchanan's command in Rogue River District. Acknowledges letter 19th inst., in which it was said that the General was displeased that Wyse had not gotten into the field earlier. Could not control the delay. Not a cent of money was received until the day before yesterday. Could not employ men without means to pay them. Recruits were not properly clothed for a march across the mountains. These clothes had to be required from Benicia. Delay has worried me great deal, but has been unavoidable.

973. ———. Letter to Wool, Major General John E., 27 March 1856.
Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Wool, camp on Sac. River 70 miles above Fort Reading. Acknowledges receipt of yours of 22nd inst. suspending order for my movement to Fort Lane. I shall start back to Fort Reading tomorrow morning, after which shall be ready immediately for prompt movement in any direction.

974. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain D. R., 1 April 1856.
   Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 11. 1-219.W34.
   Abstract: Letter from Brevet Major Wyse, Comdg., to Captain Jones, Asst. AG, Shasta, CA. I have just arrived here and find from express rides from Yreka that all quiet in neighborhood of Fort Jones. Will write from point on road if ascertains any information think will interest the general. Dreadfully rainy days. Streams very much swollen.

975. ———. Letter to Jones, Captain, 6 April 1856.
   Notes: RG 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. Box 11.
   Abstract: Letter from Wyse to Jones. Dated Fort Jones, April 6, 1856. Arrived here this morning with my company, D, 3rd artillery, present, 1 captain, 1 Lt., and 53 enlisted men. Indians now quiet around here, but believe for all I can learn that Modock, and Klamath Indians intend to descend on the valley as soon as they hear of success of Rogue River Indian whom they expect to whip the whites there. I will keep scouting parties moving and vigilant lookout. Do not doubt we will keep them quiet. Finding no mountain howitzer here have sent to Fort Reading for the one belonging to that post. Good supply military stores on hand here, but if more needed will avail myself of supplies in depot at Fort Reading. Nothing heard from Col. Buchanan's operations. Name of post office near here is Ottaticwa, but as mail comes to it only once a week, more expeditions to send letters by Wells Fargo express, which passes by here daily.

976. Young, Edith. Letter to Mr. Wilson, January 2, 1915(1815)?
   Abstract: An open - honest - letter about Mrs. Youngs thoughts about the people in Susanville and their beliefs about Indians.

   Notes: published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society
   Abstract: Ono Indians bury dead in sitting position.