

**Indian-White Relationships
in
Northern California
1849-1920**

**in
The Congressional Set
of
United States Public Documents**

Compiled by
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Regional Programs
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In Memory of
Voncille M. Eastham
Associate Director
William Randolph Hearst Foundation Grant Research Project
inspiring colleague,
superior researcher, alumna, and
friend of California State University, Chico

In September, 1975, the William Randolph Hearst Foundation awarded a grant to California State University, Chico to enable student research assistants to investigate Indian-White relationships in northern California between 1840 and 1920. Subsequently, the Foundation made two additional grants to the University to enable the investigation to continue. For the purpose of the study made possible by the generosity of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation "northern California" is defined as that portion of the state which lies generally north of the Sacramento and San Francisco Bay areas. The present annotated and indexed bibliography, the first of three projected bibliographies dealing with Indian-White interactions in the study area, is concerned with source materials in the Congressional set of U. S. Government documents. The Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1849-1920, are included in this Bibliography because they were published as part of the numbered Congressional serial set, although they were also published in a departmental edition. These Annual Reports are available in microform in the Meriam Library of California State University, Chico, which library also possesses the Congressional series in microform through serial number 3345. Subsequent serial numbers in that set are available at the California State Library and at the University of California, Davis Library as well as at other major scholarly California libraries.

Those who peruse the entries in this bibliography will note that many names appear again and again. Sometimes the person whose name is cited appeared in several successive annual reports, or he played a role in more than one incident or one phase of Indian-White interaction in northern California. Perhaps more often, though, the name is that of a claimant for compensation for civilian or military services rendered, merchandise furnished or funds lent to further the smoothing of the many times inharmonious relationships of the two races. Claimants who dealt with successive Congresses in pursuit of their usually just claims for compensation had to be both persistent and patient, for Congress appeared to "grind slowly" when it dealt with the grist of Indian-related claims as well as with the demonstrated needs of the Indian Service in northern California. One claimant, the bibliography indicates, so lacked the necessary patience that midway in the campaign he took his own life in despair, it is asserted of ever having a sizable (and apparently valid) claim recognized.

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CETA, all of who contributed significantly to the research which undergirds this bibliography. For its shortcomings, the compiler assumes responsibility. He hopes that users will find it helpful.

Regional Programs
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**INDIAN-WHITE RELATIONSHIPS IN NORTHERN
CALIFORNIA, 1849-1920
IN THE CONGRESSIONAL SET OF UNITED STATES
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS**

1. Geographical memoir upon upper California in illustration of his map of Oregon and California, by John Charles Fremont.
30th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 148, vol. 1, June 5,
1948. 67 p. Serial set no. 511.

The memoir is primarily geographical and descriptive. On page 15 Fremont explains that the acorns of the long-acorn oak constitute the principal food of the Indians. On page 29 he remarks that the white oak produces the best acorns. On page 25 he observes six or seven rancherias on the Sacramento River near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, and on page 22 he reports having seen a range of wicker cribs at an Indian rancheria on the Feather River near the mouth of the Yuba River. These cribs were full of acorns. The huts of the Indians are shaped like bee hives, and naked Indians are sunning themselves atop the huts. There the Indians convey his party across the river in canoes and small rafts.

2. Refunding to California the cost of suppression of Indian aggressions. 33rd Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 137, April 26, 1954. 5 p. Serial set no. 512.

During the years 1850-1852 the State of California sent volunteer forces to quell Indian aggressions on at least ten occasions. Concerns aggressions of the El Dorado, Fresno and Mariposa Indians, and in northern California in Nevada County. The State of California enters a claim for \$924,259.65.

3. Message on New Mexico and California.
30th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 70, vol. 8. July 24, 1848.
49 p. Serial set no. 521.

On page 8 census figures for upper California Indians are cited, John Parrott being the authority quoted. He estimates an Indian population of 24,000, of which 4,000 are considered "domesticated."

4. Presidential message transmitting report on number of Indians in Oregon, California and New Mexico; number of military posts, and number of troops required each; and force to constitute peace establishment.
30th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 76, vol. 8, August 2,
1848. 12 p. Serial set no. 521.

The report indicates that 16,930 Indians inhabit upper California and it estimates that a force of 1,500 to 1,800 troops will be needed to patrol California and New Mexico.

5. Motion of Senator Benton
30th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 14, vol. 1, January
12, 1849. 2 p. Serial set no. 533.

Concerns claims to title to lands within the territories of California and New Mexico, provides that no Indians are to be disturbed in their possession of land without special orders from the Federal Government.

6. Fremont's memoir of an expedition to Upper California.
30th Congress, 2nd session, House Miscellaneous Document 5, vol. 1, January 2,
1849. 40 p. Serial no. 544.

In his exploration of the Feather River near the mouth of the Yuva (Yuba) River Fremont comes upon a Yuba Indian village which he describes (p. 20). At Butte Creek he tells of "entirely naked" Indians who ran races for the head and offal of a cow Q. 21). Near the junction of the Sacramento River and Red Bank Creek (Red Bluff, Tehama County) he notes the existence of six or seven Indian rancherias as well as many other rancherias in the surrounding area Q. 23).

7. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1849.
31st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 1, pt. 3. November 30,
1849. pp. 937-1176, Serial set no. 551.

Orlando Brown is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He states

that no agent having been provided for California and a large body of Indians having been added to the Bureau's jurisdiction by the acquisition of California, an agency is being transferred to California from the upper Missouri, where it is less vital that it be located. Three sub-agents have also been appointed for California. None of these officials has yet had time to inform himself concerning conditions in California so that he could make a report.

8. Message on California and New Mexico.

31st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 18, vol. 1, January 24, 1850. 952 p. Serial set no. 557.

A message from President Taylor communicating information called for by a resolution of the Senate. In it are letters bearing upon Indian-White relations in northern California. A letter from John M. Clayton to Thomas Butler King, agent of the United States to California Q. 10) instructs King to report upon the numbers of Indian tribes of California, their power and character and modes of life. Letters to and from John A. Sutter (pp. 60, 283, 351, 734) concern his appointment as Indian sub-agent for the Sacramento Valley. A letter from Capt. Edward R. S. Canby to Capt. J. A. Smith informs Capt. Smith of the murder of Capt. Warner in the "upper Sacramento." A letter from Col. R. B. Mason to Lieut. John Anderson, Sutters Fort, instructs Anderson to assist Sub-Agent Sutter in capturing those responsible for outrages against Indians on the Sacramento River, and to restore to their people captive Indians Q. 332). A letter to M. G. Vallejo, Indian Sub-Agent Q. 658) instructs Vallejo to obtain the real facts concerning reported Indian depredations in the vicinity of Clear Lake. A proclamation by Governor R. B. Mason forbids sale or exchange of alcoholic beverages Q. 533) under penalty of fine or imprisonment. An important source of information concerning early American California and her Indians as they come into initial contact with American miners and settlers.

9. Geology and industrial resources of California, by Philip T. Tyson. To which is added the official reports of Genls. Persifer F. Smith and B. Riley, including the reports of Lieuts. Talbot, Ord, Derby, and Williamson of their explorations in California and Oregon.

31st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 47, vol. 10, May 6, 1850. 164 p. Serial set no. 558.

General Smith's given name of "Persifor" is incorrectly

spelled "Persifer" on the title page.

Part 1 is Lieut. Robert S. Williamson's "Report of a reconnaissance by the upper Sacramento."

On page 5 a Feather River Indian band is referred to as "Christian." Sutter's Indian rancheria is described on page 9. Seven Indian rancherias containing a total of 1000 to 3000 inhabitants are seen on the Sacramento River, Feather River, Butte Creek, and Bear Creek. These Indians are characterized as "barbaric." The murder of Capt. Warner is noted on pages 17 and 20. A map of the Sacramento Valley from the American River to Butte Creek is included.

Senate Executive Document 47, part II

"Camp Far West, account of Establishment," Report by Lieut. George H. Derby, dated at Monterey, December 1, 1849.

Lieut. Derby arrives at Camp Anderson, near Sutter, (Sutterville, near present Land Park, Sacramento?) and finds that Capt. Day is in need of his services for selecting a site for a new military post north of Sutter's Fort. Derby and his party set out. They find about 100 wretched Indians "playfully termed Christian" living on the banks of the Feather near the Nicholas Altgeier Rancho. They proceeded up Bear Creek and selected the site of the new post (Fort or Camp Far West) about half a mile above Johnson's Rancho on Bear Creek. The position is strategic, it being on the Truckee emigrant route, the wagon road to the Yuba Mines, on the road to the Feather River "Dry Diggins," and on the trail to Rose's Rancho on the Yuba River. Derby also made a reconnaissance of the Sacramento Valley. At Hock Farm he sees a rancheria of 200 to 300 Indians more than 200 yards from the farm house. Prevalent fever plagues both races at Hock Farm. He next sees several rancherias on Butte Creek near the crossing of Lawson's (Lassen's) route, 300 to 500 Indians, all appearing harmless. Also in part II of Senate Executive Document 47 is the Letter of Lieut. R. S. Williamson to Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Hooker, February 27, 1850, which contains Williamson's report on Capt. W. H. Warner's exploration from the upper Sacramento across the Sierra Nevada to the Humboldt River to attempt to locate a railroad route through that section of the country. The party stops at Lassen's Rancho a few days to jerk beef. Intermittent fever bothers the party. Finding the terrain in the mountains that would later bear his name unsuitable, Capt. Warner takes a smaller party on a reconnaissance to locate a possible railroad crossing. He is ambushed and mortally wounded by an arrow on September 26, 1849. His guide is also mortally wounded, supposedly by Indians of the same tribe, manners and customs as those in the vicinity of

Tlamath Lake (probably Klamath Lake).

10. Message on Affairs in California and Oregon.

31st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 52,
vol. 13, May 22, 1850.

180 p. Serial set no. 561.

President Taylor's message contains information about the California constitutional convention, a letter from Brig. Gen. Bennett Riley to Lieut. Col. W. G. Freeman regarding a detachment of Dragoons to be sent to the upper Sacramento to establish friendly relations with the Indians and to find and punish Capt. Warner's murderers. A letter from 1st Lieut. J. W. Davidson recounts

murders of Andrew Kelsey and Stone and Davidson's capture and holding of hostages, some of whom escaped to an island in Clear Lake where they could not be reached (p. 64). On page 94 Persifor F. Smith in a letter to Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. G. Freeman informs the latter that three more men were murdered in the Clear Lake area. In a separate letter (p. 93) Smith tells Freeman of plans to occupy posts in the upper Sacramento and Clear Lake regions with two companies of infantry for each.

11. California and New Mexico; message from the President of the United States, transmitting information in answer to a resolution of the House of the 31st of December, 1849, on the subject of California and New Mexico. 31st Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 17. 976 p. Serial set no. 573.

An important source for the earliest American period of California history, including relations with California Indians. On pp. 187-188 Adam Johnson is appointed sub-agent for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys (Apr. 14, 1849. John A. Sutter is appointed Indian sub-agent for the Sacramento Valley (pp. 189-190) November 24, 1849. On April 3, 1849 (pp. 273-274) George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, instructs Gen. Persifor F. Smith, Comdg., Pacific Division, to cooperate with Bureau of Indian Affairs agents in preventing miners from trespassing upon lands occupied by Indians on tributaries of the Sacramento River--unrestricted intercourse between Indians and whites is to be prohibited. Unauthorized intercourse with Indians is to be prevented, (Crawford to Riley, Aug. 24, 1849) and Indians are declared to be in a state of populace to the General Government. A letter to Brig. Gen. R. Jones, -Adj. GO&., U.S. Arm, from Brig. Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, Governor of California, May 15, 1847) P. 294, recommends the stationing of 1,000 soldiers in California for years to come to protect the people from Indian depredations. John A. Sutter is

appointed Indian subagent for the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys by G. W. Kearny, Brig. Gen. and Gov. of Calif. (letter, Apr 7, 1847, p. 294); the same official appointed M. G. Vallejo sub-agent for Indians on the north of San Francisco Bay, by letter of Apr. 14, 1847, (pp. 296-297). On pp. 335-339 a letter to Gen R. Jones, Adj. Gen., U.S. Army, from R. B. Mason, 1st Dragoons, Sept.18, 1847, says that he has only two companies, both weakened by death and desertion, to counter great numbers of Indians who are watching to see whether it is better to live as thieves and robbers or as friendly Indians. On pp. 374, 376-377, 419-422 letters relate to the trial of Antonio Maria Armijo, and John Eggar (or Eatson), accused of killing their defenseless Indians some sixty miles north of New Helvetia and carrying off 37 others as slaves. Correspondence between H. W. Halleck, Lieut., Engineer, and Secretary of Stat; and M. G. Vallejo, Indian sub-agent (pp.381-383, 683) deals with Indian matters in the Clear Lake area. Halleck thinks settlers should stay at home and organize themselves for protection of their families and property rather than be absent prospecting for gold. On page 868 it is noted that Capt. Warner has been killed. Capt. C. J. Smith, Comdg., 1st Dragoons, is ordered with all possible effectives to the scene of the murder to seek out the murderers, and if they cannot be apprehended to hold the tribe or band responsible "and inflict upon it such punishment as will not readily be forgotten." Lieut. W. H. Warner, Topographical Engineers, is directed Q. 884) Jan. 26, 1849, to examine the Sacramento Valley to select a site for a military post with water, timber, grass, and easy water communication, and to do the same for the Clear Lake country; and on pp. 918-921 Bvt. Maj. Gen-R. Jones is instructed (June 30, 1849) to proceed to the Feather River country with a view toward establishment of two or more military posts. On pp. 939-943 it is said that a position had been selected for a post on the Bear River to put an end to Indian outrages. On pp. 943-945 it is said that Maj. Kingsbury, who was expected to command the new post on the Bear River, has been arrested. Capt. Westcott is expected to be named to command the post.

12. T. Butler King's report on California.

31st Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 59, vol. 8, March 27, 1850. 32 p. Serial set no. 577.

Thomas Butler King, Special Agent for California (and adviser to President Taylor on the situation in California with regard to statehood), says in his report

that an accurate estimate of the number of Indians in California cannot be made, yet he thinks that there are not over 100,000 mountain Indians. Whole Indian villages in the Sierra Nevada foothills are deserted. Indians have killed some miners in the Sierra Nevada and on the Trinity River. King regards the California Indians as being among the lowest form of human beings, who are destined to disappear as white settlement spreads over their territory.

13. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1850. 31st Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 1, pt. 1, vol. 1, December 2, 1850, pp. 35-175. Serial set no. 587. Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation.

On page 10 it is said that after the three agents authorized by Congress for California had been named, it was found that no appropriation had been made for their salaries or necessary expenses. There was however an appropriation for the negotiation of treaties with the California Indians. Therefore, the three were made treaty commissioners at \$8 per day plus travel expenses. Erick McKee was named disbursing agent for the three of them, the others being George W. Barbour and O. M. Wozencraft. Paper C, pp. 121-123 contains instructions to the three treaty commissioners. The report of Adam Johnston, Sub-Agent for the San Joaquin Valley, pp. 91-93, contains material on his trip to visit Indians of the Sacramento Valley and the adjacent Sierra Nevada. He visited ten tribes, finding them indolent, docile and tractable, except when provoked they may visit revenge upon innocent whites. The Indians complain that the white people are overrunning their country, trampling their grass, and destroying their means of subsistence. They want remuneration in the form of clothing and food, their concept of the value of money being undeveloped. The tribes Johnston visited include the Hocks, at Sutter's Hock Farm, Yubas, at the junction of the Feather and Yuba rivers; the Ol-lip-as, on the Feather (32 miles above its mouth); the Ho-lil-le-pah, base of the mountains near the Feather; the Erskines, Butte Creek, near Neal's Rancho; Wa-chuck-nas, near Potter's Rancho; Cush-nas, in the mountains of the south Yuba; the Ta-gus, in the mountains above the headwaters of Butte Creek; and the Nim-sus. The numbers of each tribe or band are given.

This report was also published as House Document 1, pt. 1, vol. 1, pp. 35-174, 31st Congress, 1st session. Serial set no. 595.

14. Report of the Secretary of War. Camp Far West--unhealthy site; letter from Maj. Gen. Persifor F. Smith to Capt. Irwin McDowell, May 25, 1850

31st Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 1, part 2, December 2,

1850. 499 p. Serial set no. 587.

On page 80: "A report from the post at Far West shows it to be so unhealthy, that I will direct its removal up into the mountains, on one of the principal routes across the Sierra Nevada." Malaria was common in the Sacramento Valley then and for many years thereafter.

15. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1851.

32nd Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 1, vol. 1, November 27,

1851. pp. 265-582. Serial set no. 613.

Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation.

On p. 9 Commissioner Luke Lea discusses Indian Affairs in California and Oregon, saying relations with these Indians cannot be properly conducted without the expenditure of large sums of money. He suggested a law establishing the position of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs for California and Oregon. (California, "the great exception!") Papers 70-76 in the report are also concerned with California. Pages 236-241 contain Redick McKee's report on his trip to the Humboldt Bay region. Everywhere there he said he found the Indians overrated as to numbers and underrated as to intelligence and capacity for improvement. Their numbers are decreasing because of diseases introduced by whites, internal dissension, and lack of food. He quotes a Mr. Dupere of Humboldt as believing that these Indians need a few teams of work oxen and the demonstration of breaking the soil and planting of potatoes and vegetables so they can see the advantages in cultivating the soil. O. M. Wozencraft writes to Commissioner Lea concerning the reservations his treaties with the Indians have set up in the Sacramento Valley--on the Yuba and Bear Rivers, including Camp Far West; the Chico area reservation, with poor soil except a small portion on Butte and Chico creeks; the 35 mile-square reservation at the head of the Sacramento Valley, where Wozencraft received much assistance from Major Reading; and the Colusi, on the east bank of the Sacramento opposite Colusi. Wozencraft reported the Indians on the McCloud fork of the Pit as being very troublesome.

This report was also published as House Executive

Document 2 vol. 1, pp. 265582, 32nd Congress, 1st session. Serial set no. 636.

16. Report of the Secretary of the Interior in answer to Senate resolutions; report by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to debts contracted by California Indian agents.

32nd Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 61, vol. 9, April 15, 1852. 26 p. Serial set no. 620.

Indian agents in California, including the three commissioners charged with the negotiation of treaties with the Indians, have incurred debts in excess of \$750,000 chiefly for supplies promised to Indians in the unratified treaties.

17. Copies of communications received from agents of the Indian Department in California on debts contracted.

32nd Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 104, vol. 10, August 12, 1852. 15 p. Serial set no. 621.

Redlick McKee's bills for debts contracted include \$4,313.68 and \$32,069.79., with an estimated \$5,750 for additional expenses (pp. 2-3). Agent Oliver M. Wozencraft reports \$447,860.20 as the total for transactions to which he was a party Q. 6-10).

18. Resolution of the California Legislature concerning the erection of forts for protection from Indians

31st Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 3,01.1, December 8, 1851, 1 p. Serial set no. 629.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of California was approved on March 25, 1851. It requests the erection of forts and the stationing of troops along the border of and within the state for the protection of its citizens against Indian depredations.

19. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1852.

32nd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 1, vol. 1, November 25, 1852, pp. 291-466. Serial set no. 658.

No report is included for California. However, the Commissioner, Luke Lea, observes that timely and efficient measures for the proper disposition and management of the Indians of California are of pressing importance. Since the rejection of the treaties, sufficient information has not been received to justify a

confident opinion concerning a plan for these Indians-- their removal out of the state is considered to be impossible. Lea suggests that the formation of two grand colonies of Indians, one in the north, the other in the south, may be the answer. He says that a large sum of money will be needed to carry that plan into effect. Q. 300).

This report was also published as House Executive Document 1, vol. 1, pp. 291466, 32nd Congress, 2nd session. Serial set no. 673.

20. Letter from Secretary of the Interior A. H. H. Stuart transmitting the report of Edward F. Beale respecting the condition of Indian Affairs in California. 32nd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 57, vol. 7, March 3, 1853. 18 p. Serial set no. 665.

An overview of the California Indian situation - starvation, white encroachment on Indian-occupied lands, unratified treaties, no reservations, irregularities in the supplying of beef--is followed by a discussion of instances of Indians taken as slaves. On page 11 Redick McKee is quoted as authority for an incident near or at Happy Camp on the Klamath River in which 30 to 40 Indians were slain by whites. The Trinity River massacre in which many sleeping Indian women and children were killed is mentioned as is a report of the killing of 15 to 20 Indians on Humboldt Bay and Elk River. On pages 16 to 18 Beale lays out his plan--the "garrison" plan--for the colonization of California Indians on reservations. He also thinks that garrisons are needed there to protect Indians from whites, and Indian agents should live on the proposed reservations. Maj. Henry W. Wessells is cited as believing that the system of beef delivery to the Indians is fraught with graft and thievery.

21. Report on the California Indians.
33rd Congress, Special session, Senate Executive Document 4, vol. 1, March 17, 1853. 405 p. Serial set no. 688.

Contains correspondence between the Office of Indian Affairs and Indian agents in California, especially Edward F. Beale and the three treaty commissioners-- Redick McKee, George Barbour and O. M. Wozencraft. Adam Johnston reports on a visit to several bands of Indians on the Feather River. He says Indians are used as domestic servants on nearby ranches and that settlers are encroaching upon Indian lands. Johnston also traveled extensively in the Sacramento Valley. He finds that mining activities are disturbing Indian fishing in accustomed streams (pp. 38-43). O. M. Wozencraft (pp.

115, 118, 120, 133) discusses the treaties he negotiated with Indians in the Sacramento Valley and foothills. He acknowledges the help of John Bidwell, to whom he issued a license to trade with the Indians. Redick McKee writes concerning his experiences while negotiating treaties in the Clear Lake area, northwestern California and in the Scott Valley, Siskiyou County (pp. 134 ff. pp. 211-221). He also exchanges letters with Gov. Bigler who consistently supports white settlers in their conflicts with Indians despite McKee's suggestion that some of them be tried for murder (pp. 310 ff.). A letter from P. B. Reading requests \$15,500 for beads for the Indians (Sept. 10, 1852). Beale's reservation plan is discussed. He wishes to establish garrisons on the reservations to protect the Indians, who by their own labor will become self-supporting.

22. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1853.

33rd Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 1, vol. 1, November 26, 1853. pp. 242-481. Serial set no. 690. Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation.

On pages 18 and 19 the report of George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, discusses the difficulty of implementing the appropriation of Congress of \$250,000, providing for five military reservations to which the Indians of California would be removed. Much of the difficulty stems from the problem of finding suitable unoccupied land within the public domain for these reservations. He suggests to Supt. Edward F. Beale that the plan may have to be held in abeyance until Congress gives further legislative direction to the plan. He tells Beale that he cannot sanction Beale's suggestion that land be purchased for use as reservations. He also instructs Beale that he must inform the three sub-agents that their positions have been abolished. Beale informs Manypenny in a letter dated October 10, 1853 that he contemplates removing 500 Indians from the Feather River to the Tejon reserve. An estimate of the cost of this removal is \$15,050, and the amount of time required to accomplish it is 30 days. The place mentioned is Guber" on the Feather River.

This report was also published as House Executive Document 1, vol. 1, pp. 242-481, 33rd Congress, 1st session. Serial set no. 710.

23. Presidential message on debts contracted by California Indian agents.

33rd Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 87,

vol. 12, August 2,
1854. 8 p.' Serial set no. 702.

Correspondence concerning claims for services performed or supplies and subsistence furnished to the Indians of California under contracts with Indian agents McKee, Wozencraft and Johnston in 1851. The document complies with a resolution of the Senate of July 10, 1854.

24. Report on the memorial of George Stealy.
33rd Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 313, vol. 2, June 21, 1854. 1 p.
Serial set no. 707.

The Committee of Indian Affairs recommends against the relief requested until Stealy submits evidence of the extent of his services while on a mission to the Indian tribes of northern California under the alleged authority of the Indian commissioners. Compensation for Stealy's services and expenses is sought, but the Committee regard his appointment as appearing to have been irregular and not warranted by law. See also #44, in which entry the claimant's name is spelled "Stealey."

25. Report on Pacific railroad expeditions.
33rd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 129, vol. 18 (4 parts)
December 5, 1853-August 7, 1854. 923 p. Serial set nos. 736-739.

In part 2, Chapter 4, Lieut. Edward G. Beckwith describes his experiences and observations on an expedition from the Humboldt River via the Madelin Pass to the junction of the Fall River with the Sacramento River and back to Honey Lake, June 10, July 4, 1854. (Ed.: The Fall River is a tributary of the Pit River rather than of the Sacramento River.) On page 42 he reports a visit of several Indians calling themselves Pah-Utahs to whom Beckwith gave presents. These are known as Pit River Indians in California. He describes them as destitute of clothing, short, muscular and well formed men. They were seriously affected with trembling, which they were unable to overcome for several hours. One of them skillfully demonstrated the fashioning of an arrowhead. On p. 48 he reports the presence of a large number of Indians on the opposite bank of the river, "but they evidently were afraid to approach us, unless they could take us at a disadvantage, for which they have a noted reputation * "

In part 2, Chapter 5, pp. 52-61, second pagination, one finds an account of Beckwith's journey from Mud Lake, via

Honey Lake and Noble's Pass to Fort Reading on Cow Creek, near its junction with the Sacramento River. At Fort Reading Beckwith was courteously received by Col. Wright, commanding, and other officers of the post. He was royally entertained while having his animals shod and while garnering supplies for his further exploration of the Madelin Pass area. On page 62 Beckwith met Indians on the McCloud River whose faces were covered with tar in mourning for their friends who had been killed by miners and settlers whose friends. in turn, had been slain by Indians. The McCloud River Indians referred to may have been either Okwanuchu or Northern Wintun Indians.

26. Refunds to California for suppressing Indian hostilities. 33rd Congress, 1st session, House Report 137, vol. 2, April 26, 1854. 6 p.
Serial set no. 743.

The report was made by Mr. James A. McDougall from the Committee on Military Affairs. Between 1850 and 1852 the Governors of California expended \$924,259.00 to employ Indian fighters to suppress Indian hostilities within the state, chiefly in northern California, and to protect lines of communication with the Atlantic States. The Governor asserted that U. S. Army units in California were insufficient to protect settlers. The Bill, HR92, was reported to the House with amendment as "do pass."

27. A plea for schools for California Indians
33rd Congress, 1st session, House Report 267, vol. 3, June 30, 1854. 1 p
Serial set no. 744.

The Committee on Indian Affairs considered the memorial of Dr. J. Rutherford Wooster concerning schools for California Indian children and recommended that petitioner's prayer not be granted.

28. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1854.
34th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 1, vol. 1, November 25, 1854. pp. 211-544.
Serial set no. 746.

George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, recommends the California reservation system for the Indians of Utah and New Mexico. He sees that system as having some hope for success, partly, at least, because there has been no serious Indian disturbance in California during the past year. He hopes that thereby

the California Indians can be made a peaceful, useful, and self-sustaining people. He observes that the Tejon reservation is a reality and the site of the second reservation (which must have been Nome Lackee) has been selected in an area some 600 miles to the north. He says that these two will accommodate all Indians in and about the present mining and agricultural districts so that care can be taken in selecting the site of the third and last reservation. Later, on the final several pages of the report is to be found the report of Thomas J. Henley, Superintendent for California. He endorses the reservation system, saying that to give the Indians food and clothing where they are would cause them to become indolent. To remove them to the intermountain west would be cruel, for they have never lived by the chase. He observes that from the San Joaquin River north to the Klamath are hundreds of "tribes," several thousand souls, who are living in conditions of disease, starvation and death in a most appalling form. He plans to help these Indians. The Mo-dock (Modoc) and Klamath tribes have always been hostile toward whites and have probably committed more outrages than any other tribe. The Klamaths say that the Modocs boast of having killed 36 whites in the past four years. (Joel Palmer to G. W. Manypenny).

This report was also published as House Executive Document 1, vol. 1, pp. 211-544, 33rd Congress, 2nd session. Serial set no. 777.

29. Message on correspondence from Gen. Wool
32nd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 16,
vol. 6, January 3,
1855. 128 p. January 3, 1855. Serial
set no. 751.

This message is a report on matters in Gen. John E. Wool's Pacific Command. Outrages committed by whites against Indians at Sailors Diggings, and on Deer Creek as well as by "Squaw Hunters" near Cottonwood (pp. 16-19). On pp. 77-82 an incident is described in which a Shasta Indian named Joe tried to rape a white woman. He was scared off by neighbors. When the chief of the Shasta tribe refused to surrender him for trial, the military under J. C. Bonnycastle advanced on their village, threatening to hold the entire tribe responsible for Joe's action. The Indians replied that their women were often raped by white men. This incident was interrupted by the murder of a white drover by a Rogue River band led by "Tipsha Tyee." Shasta Indians killed the latter and his son as a sign of good faith. Joe meanwhile

surrendered and the Shasta band followed the military and Joe to Fort Jones for relocation to Scott Valley. At the Klamath River these sixty Shasta were attacked by Dechute Indians and whites. The Shasta chief, Bill, was brutally murdered. The military tried to bring the murderers to trial in spite of a feeling that justice would not be done. Bonnycastle nevertheless regained the confidence of the Shastas by promising to protect them and punish the whites. (pp. 80-82).

30, Presidential message transmitting estimate for appropriation for expenses of colonizing California Indians on reservations, fiscal year 1856.

33rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 60, vol. 9, February 8, 1855. 4 p.
Serial set no. 788.

The \$150,000 requested was for the Tejon Reservation in the south, the Nome Lackee in the Sacramento Valley, a reservation between the Klamath River and the headwaters of the Russian River for the coastal area, another in the vicinity of Nobles Pass, and a fifth proposed east of the Sierra Nevada at about 350 north latitude.

31. Report of explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. 33rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 91. 1855-1860. 12 v. (v. 12 in 2 parts). Serial set nos. 791-801.

In vol. 2 Lieut. Edward G. Beckwith, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, Chapter IV, second pagination, describes his experiences and observations in an expedition from the Humboldt River (Nevada) via the Madelin Pass to the junction of Fall River with the Sacramento River (Ed. The Fall River joins the Pit River rather than the Sacramento River) and back to Honey Lake (June 10-July 4, 1854). On p. 39 he reports the visit of several Indians calling themselves Pah-Utahs, to whom Beckwith gave presents. On p. 43 he encounters Indians who claim to be Pah-Utahs, although in California they are known as Pitt (sic) River Indians. They were destitute of clothing, Qort, muscular, and well-formed men, seriously afflicted with trembling, which they were unable to overcome entirely for several hours." One of the Indians skillfully demonstrated the fashioning of an arrowhead. On p. 44 he recorded the presence of large numbers of Indians on the opposite bank of the river, "but they were evidently afraid to approach us, unless they could take us at a disadvantage, for which they have a noted reputation.'" Chapter V, pp. 47-53, second pagination, concerns Beckwith's journey from Mud Lake, via Honey Lake and Noble's Pass to Fort Reading

on Cow Creek, near its junction with the Sacramento River. At Fort Reading, the Beckwith party was courteously received by Col. Wright, commanding, Fort Reading, and other officers of the post and hospitably entertained while having their animals shod and obtaining necessary supplies for the further exploration of the Madelin Pass area. On p. 55, on the McCloud River, some Indians-naked--faces covered with tar in mourning for friends killed by miners and settlers whose friends in turn had been slain by the Indians The McCloud River Indians referred to may have been either Okwanuchu or northern Wintun Indians. In vol. 6 is found the General Report. Routes in California and Oregon explored by Lieut. R. S. Williamson, Corps of Topographical Engineers, and Lieut. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Topographical Engineers in 1855. On pages 58-59 the party's visit to Fort Reading is described.' ' Maj. Francis O. Wyse, 3d Artillery, and several other officers are mentioned. Dr. John F. Hammond, post surgeon, agreed to have a series of barometric observations taken at the fort. On p. 60 it is noted that the clear, cool air of the mountains "was delightful,,when compared with the burning, sickly miasma which we had left behind." The seeds of intermittent fever sown in men of the party as it passed thru the Sacramento Valley were not, however, left behind. At p. 61 Lieut. Williamson's party came upon a nearly naked Indian armed with bow and arrows. He was persuaded to enter the camp, where he was thrown "into paroxysms of delight by the sight of his ugly countenance in a small mirror, we sent him on his way rejoicing, appareled in a white shirt, and gnawing a huge piece of salt pork." The next day he returned with twenty naked friends, all Pit River Indians. "The Pit River Indians are very treacherous and bloody in their dispositions and disgusting in their habits." Their bows and arrows are described. On p. 63 it is recorded that a mule was stolen by the Indians. Fortunately it was traced to one of their rancherias, where it was recovered. The next day Williamson observed Indians kindle a fire by rubbing pieces of cedar and elder wood together. (pp. 63-64). On p. 68 is described a deserted Indian rancheria on the eastern shore of Klamath Marsh. Vol. 6, Chap. VII, p. 127 on route from Shasta Valley, East of Shasta Butte, to Fort Reading, Lieut. Williamson's party consisted of 20 civilians, including a Mr. Freaner, subsequently killed by Pit River Indians near the Lake that now (1851) bears his name. Note--material about the Pit River Indians is to be found in v. 6 where the making of their bows and arrows is described on p. 61; their habits on pp. 63-64; their lament for the dead on p. 87; and their mode of catching salmon on pp. 89-90.

32. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1855.

34th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 1, vol. 1, November 26, 1855. pp. 321-576. Serial set no. 810.

Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation.

Commissioner Manypenny notes that the annual report from California has not been received, but other correspondence received indicates that the Indians are generally quiet except in the northern part of the State. There have been occasional difficulties in the mining regions, but the agents and the military have kept them from becoming serious. The whites are at least as much at fault as the Indians, for the mere appearance of an Indian often provokes assault upon him, and petty Indian thievery is unduly magnified in importance. L. G. Whipple, agent in charge of the Klamath River, where a reservation is contemplated, thinks news of Indian unhappiness in Oregon, the extremely warlike disposition of the border-Indians, and the scarcity of fish in the Klamath, increase the danger of trouble.

This report was also published as House Executive Document 1, vol. 1, pp. 321576, 34th Congress, 1st session. Serial set no. 840.

33. Message on Indian disturbances in California.

34th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 26, vol. 10, February 21, 1856. 68 p.

Serial set no. 819.

This document, a message from the President (Franklin Pierce) complying with a resolution calling for copies of correspondence relating to Indian disturbances in California deals more with disturbances in Washington, Oregon and Texas than in California. However, a letter from Maj. Gen. Wool (p. 50) contains the observation that two newspapers advocate the extermination of Indians in northern California and southern Oregon, and that peace will never be achieved as long as individual wars are allowed and financed by the U. S. Government. He also sees that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California (Thomas J. Henley) should do something for the Indians.

34. Resolution of the Legislature of California for a military road from the Sacramento Valley to Crescent City.

34th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 8, vol. 1, December 17, 1855. 1 p.

Serial set no. 835.

The resolution seeks an appropriation of \$150,000 to open and construct a military road from the Sacramento Valley to Crescent City, Del Norte County. Such a road would open an interior line of communication to northwest California, where Indian-white conflicts are most widespread and most intense.

35. Letter on Arms for California.
34th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 67, vol. 1, June 19, 1856. 3 p.
Serial set no. 835.

The letter from William C. Kibbe, Quartermaster and Adjutant General of the State of California, requests thirty to fifty thousand stand of arms to be issued to volunteers to protect the northern frontier of the state against a "large and hostile Indian foe." Kibbe thinks the volunteers are more effective than the Army against the Indians who use "untraditional methods of warfare." See also entry No. 37.

36. Presidential message transmitting correspondence on Indian hostilities in Oregon and Washington territories.
34th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 118, vol. 12, July 8, 1856. 58 p.
Serial set no. 859.

On pp. 7-8 is a letter from Maj. Gen. John E. Wool to Lieut. Col. L. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, May 4, 1856, in which Wool asserts that if the principle of extermination of Indians is to be maintained, although he does not think that objective extends beyond Oregon, the better it will be for the people of Oregon, Washington and northern California if additional troops are sent to the Pacific Department, for the extermination principle would bring the Indians of northern California into the field against the whites.

37. Resolution of the Legislature of California asking for arms for the use of the State.
34th Congress, 1st session, House Miscellaneous Document 87, vol. 2, April 7, 1856. 1 p.
Serial set no. 867.

The resolution of the California Legislature asks that Congress pass a law immediately appropriating fifty thousand stand of arms for the use of California in arming volunteers.

38. Report on a military road.
34th Congress, 1st session, House Report 355, vol. 3,

August 16, 1856. 3 p.
Serial set no. 870.

Concerns a proposed military road from Missouri to the Carson Valley on the California frontier, which road is needed because of "the unsettled condition of our Indian relations in the whole domain west of Missouri necessitating the constant march of troops to and fro between the various military posts to subdue the warlike tribes," the road presumably also having a salutary effect upon Indian affairs within California.

39. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1856. 34th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Executive Document 5, vol. 1, Pt. 1, November 22, 1856. pp. 554-832. Serial set no. 875.

Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation.

Superintendent Henley reports that four permanent reservations have been established, with about 10,000 Indians on the four of them. On pages 245-246 are found statistics concerning the number of Indians on the reservations and the estimated number by county elsewhere. Pages 249-250 contain a report by James A. Patterson, sub-agent on the Klamath River Reservation. On pages 250-252 is a like report on the Nome Lackee Reservation by F. A. Stevenson. On pages 257-258 is a report by H. L. Ford on the Mendocino Reservation. James P. Goodall, reports on pages 258-260, from a camp on Clear Lake, 120 miles northeast of Yreka, on the Indians in all of extreme northern California down to the Pit River. Elsewhere in the report Superintendent Henley quotes from letters he has received from citizens concerning the Indians near their homes. A. Delano, Grass Valley, is probably the best known of these several pioneer settlers whose observations are included.

This report was also published as House Executive Document 1, pt. 1, pp. 554-832, 34th Congress, 3rd session. Serial set no. 893.

40. Presidential message communicating copies of correspondence between the Treasury and Interior Departments concerning the late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, Edward F. Beale. 34th Congress, 3d session, Senate Executive Document 69, vol. 8, March 3, 1857. 7 p. Serial set no. 881.

Beale's outstanding accounts at the close of his

superintendency totalled \$351,666.98.

41. Estimates for appropriations for Indian Service in California, Texas, and other territories.

34th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 37, vol. 5, January 16, 1857. 147 p.

Serial set no. 899.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior concerning supplemental appropriations for the Indian Service in California, Texas and elsewhere. On pages 127 and 128 an estimate of \$259,000 is given by Superintendent Thomas J. Henley for the needs of California Indians during 1857.

42. Message on Indian affairs on the Pacific

34th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 76, vol. 9, February 16, 1857. 256 p.

Serial set no. 906.

The message of President Franklin Pierce contains much primary source material concerning Indian affairs in California during the first half of the 1850's decade, including the Fort Humboldt vicinity, Crescent City, the Rogue River war, the convoy of Capt. H. W. Wessels of Redick McKee's treaty peregrinations around Clear Lake, the Russian and Eel Rivers and on to the junction of the Trinity and Klamath Rivers. Much material is available concerning Nome Lackee Reservation, and the bureaucratic scrimmage between Thomas J. Henley, Indian Affairs Superintendent for California, and Gen. John E. Wool of the U. S. Army concerning which would convoy the reluctant Scott Valley Indians from Fort Jones to Nome Lackee. Gen. Wool noted that Nome Lackee, adjacent to which was stationed an Army detachment, was unsurveyed. He said the Army would have to restrain the Indians on the reservation but would be unable to restrain the whites who may make war upon them.

43. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs 1857.

35th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive document 11, pt. 1, vol. 1, November 30, 1857. pp. 289-696.

Serial set no. 919.

Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation.

Commissioner J. W. Denver notes on page 9 that \$1,173,000 has been expended thus far on the California reservations. It was expected that after the third year the reservations would be virtually self-supporting. However, this hope has not been realized. Denver thinks the Indians should be thrown more upon their own resources for their support. He finds the liquor traffic

a problem as is improper interference and intercourse on the part of the whites. He would also like to see an apprenticeship system set up to train the young by having them bound out to responsible whites for a term of years. All would require state legislation. Superintendent Henley also sees liquor and Indian health as problems. Reports on the individual reservations are included. H. P. Heintzelman reports on the Klamath River Reservation, pp. 390-392; Vincent E. Geiger reports on Nome Lackee, op. 392393; H. L. Ford reports on the Mendocino Reservation, pp. 394-398.

This report was also published as House Executive Document 1, pt. 1, pp. 289696, 35th Congress, 1st session. Serial set no. 942.

44. Report on the memorial of George Stealey.
35th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 274, vol. 2,
May 24, 1858. 1 p.
Serial set no. 939.

The report is a petition to reimburse George Stealey for his services and expenses when he was employed in the winter of 1850-51 by the Indian Treaty Commissioners of California to visit the tribes in northern California to arrest their aggressions upon the miners and to promote peaceful relations between the two races. The Committee recommends that Stealey be compensated for those services he performed upon submission of satisfactory vouchers covering these services and the expenses he incurred in rendering them. The name "Stealey" is spelled "Stealy," in #24, supra.

45. Correspondence between the late Secretary of War and Gen. Wool.
35th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 88,
vol. 10, March 25, 1858. 213 p.
Serial set no. 956.

On pages 4 and 5 Gen. John E. Wool writes to the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, complaining that it is difficult to restrain roving bands of Indians whose objective is plunder. He needs reinforcements, along with the "steady, firm and just course of action" twenty-five years of experience have taught him with regard to Indian control. Davis, in reply, cautions Wool that (pp. 6-7) the reservations established and to be established will to a large extent govern the stationing of troops. Further, Wool is instructed to work closely with the Indian agents. On p. 66 Wool again states that more troops are needed in California. On p. 211 Wool writes to Senators D. C. Broderick and W. M. Gwinn questioning the

authority of the Indian Commissioner to deal harshly with some Indians who fled the Nome Lackee Reservation. On p. 110 Col. George Wright, in a letter to Maj. E. D. Townsend, states that he feels northern California Indians have been neglected, too much having been spent on the southern California Indians. On pp. 77-83 is a long letter from Lt. John C. Bonnycastle, Ft. Jones, May 28, 1854, reporting a series of incidents which began with the attempt of Joe, a Shasta, to rape a white woman. The Chief, Bill, could not understand the importance Bonnycastle attached to the incident, for their women were often pursued and raped by whites. Some Shastas, including Bill, the Chief, bearing safe conduct from Bonnycastle and being led to Scott Valley by Capt. Goodall, were murdered by Des Chutes Indians and Brickey, McStuart, and E. M. Geiger, whites. Bonnycastle denounces the white murderers and commends Indian Agent Rosborough and Capt. Goodall. In the letter Bonnycastle reports that a packer was murdered in the Siskiyou by Tipsha Tye and his band of Rogue River Indians. At first he was inclined to think the Shastas were also involved. Later he concluded they were innocent.

46. Supplemental estimates for Indian Service on the Pacific Coast and in remote territories upon either side of the Rocky Mountains.

35th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 93, vol. 11, March 26, 1858. 96 p.
Serial set no. 957.

On pp. 67-68 letter, Thomas P. Madden, Clerk to the Supt. to Charles E. Mix, Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, March 15, 1858, observes that while the reservation system has been put into successful operation in California, it is successful only for those Indians actually on a reservation, and many are yet to be relocated. He says the Mendocino Reservation is yet in its infancy, needing considerable money for agricultural implements, subsistence, clothing, and for the erection of suitable buildings. Supt. Henley must pay sufficient salaries to secure good men for the reservations, who will be capable instructors and who will exercise a beneficial moral influence upon the Indians. Supt. Henley's request for the fiscal year 1858-59 is for \$300,000 (p. 73) 12,000 Indians are on California reservations, leaving 50,000 yet to be provided for. He thinks \$100,000 will be required for their removal, which in the past has averaged \$10 "Per head." The supplemental estimate for California for 1858-59 (p. 92) is \$20,000 for general expenses and \$162,000 for the removal of Indians to the reservations and for their subsistence.

47. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1858.
35th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 1,
pt. 1, November 6, 1858. pp. 353-669.
Serial set no. 974.

Also published as a separate, which was used in the
preparation of this annotation.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggests on pp. 9-11 that
too many reservations have been established in California
with too many employees. He thinks too much has been done
for the Indians. The reservations should be on good land
removed from white settlements to discourage unauthorized
intercourse, including traffic in liquor. He favors
allotment of land in severalty on reservations and on
apprenticeship system for orphaned children. Later in the
annual report are found the report of Thomas J. Henley,
Superintendent for California, and the reports of H. P.
Heintzelman, subagent for the Klamath River Reservation,
the report of Vincent E. Geiger for the Nome Lackee
Reservation, the report of Special Agent G. Bailey on
on the Nome Lackee and Mendocino reservations, the latter
of which he calls a total loss, and the former of which
he thinks failed to do more than feed and clothe the
Indians. Finally, Simmon P. Storms, overseer of the Nome
Cult Farm, reports to G. Bailey on conditions at Round
Valley.

This report was also published as House Executive Document
2, pt. 2, pp. 353669, 35th Congress, 2nd session. Serial
set no. 997.

48. Resolution of the California Legislature.
35th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Miscellaneous Document
54, Vol. 1, March 3,
1859. 1 P. Serial set no. 993.

The resolution urges Congress to appropriate funds for
"the immediate payment of the Indian war debt due
citizens of this State."

49. Report on the memorial of Richard Chenery.
35th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 150, vol. 1,
February 1, 1859. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1018.

Asks payment of \$8,000 plus interest, for beef furnished
to Redick McKee, U.S. Indian agent and disbursing agent
for California. The Committee recommends the \$8,000
claim, but declines to recommend the interest claim. The
beef was delivered for the use of tribes on the Russian
River and in the vicinity of Clear Lake.

50. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1859.

36th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 2, December 1, 1859.

pp. 373-820. Serial set no. 1023.

Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation.

Both the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, consider the reservation system in California a failure in that it has failed to make the Indians self-supporting. They cite mismanagement, too much money spent for the salaries of administrators, agents and employees, and interference from white settlers as causes. The Indians must be taught that they must work for a living; and the trade and intercourse laws must be strictly enforced. Later in the report are printed the reports concerning affairs at the Klamath River and Nome Lackee reservations. Nome Lackee, according to agent Geiger has had crop failures, and the Indians are leaving it. He cannot force them to return because he lacks the necessary manpower. He notes that the Mill, Antelope, Deer and Butte Creek Indians are committing depredations. Settlers in Round Valley are refusing to vacate their claims.

51. Report on Indian Affairs in California.

36th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 46, vol. 11, May 17, 1860. 44 p.

Serial set no. 1033.

On pp. 3-5 J: Y. McDuffie, Supt. of Indian Affairs in California, reports to A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Sept. 4, 1859. At Nome Lackee 800 acres are under cultivation. 1000 Indians are present, many laboring in the fields. Small wooden houses for Indians and adobe brick houses for employees. White settlements surround the reservation. He recommends closing the Nome Lackee. At Nome Cult (Round Valley) 20,000 acres, 4000 fenced. Good supply of acorns but settlers want them too, for-cattle feed. Killings of Indians almost daily occurrences in Round Valley.. At the Mendocino Reservation some land is being farmed, but the Indians are not happy as farmers. A privately owned sawmill on the reservation brings Indians and whites too closely into contact. J. Ross Browne, Special Agent, to A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Oct. 18, 1859, pp. 12-16, charges fraud and malfeasance against late superintendent, T. J. Henley. He recommends the suspension of the agent at Nome Lackee and the dismissal of employees there for converting government property to private use. Vincent E. Geiger is the agent at Nome

Lackee. He claims land in disputed reservation boundaries. At Nome Cult settlers are overrunning the reservation, including sons and partners of employees. Many Indians are being killed in Round Valley if not starved to death. Pp. 18-21 Browne to McDuffie, Sept. 18, 1859, suggests abolishment of the reservations and the hiring of farmers to teach agriculture to the Indians.

52. Statistical report on the sickness and mortality in the Army of the United States embracing a period of five years, from January, 1855, to January, 1860.

36th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 52, vol. 11, June 4, 1860. 515 p.

Serial no. 1035. Prepared by Richard H. Coolidge, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Comments upon sanitary conditions at Forts Humboldt, Crook, Reading, Gaston and Ter-waw.

53. Resolution of the Legislature of California requesting arms for the use of that state.

36th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 35, vol. 1, March 19, 1860. 1 p.

Serial set no. 1038.

Because of her isolated position and for the common defense and general welfare of her people in the event of war or invasion, California requests its representatives in Congress to influence the federal government to furnish it 20,000 stand of arms, for *batteries of light, and four batteries of heavy artillery.

54. Memorial of the State of California concerning reimbursement for funds expended to suppress Indian hostilities, 1850-1860.

36th Congress, 1st session, Senate miscellaneous document 57, vol. 1, May 4, 1860. 2 p.

Serial set no. 1038.

The State of California asks for \$650,000 to retire the indebtedness incurred in fighting Indian wars. 1850-1860.

55. Modoc, Rogue River, and Shasta Indian atrocities; communication from C. S. Drew.

36th Congress, 1st session, Senate miscellaneous document 59, vol. 1, May 9, 1860. 48 p. Serial set no. 1038.

A report of Indian killings in southern Oregon and northern California, 1851-1856, as reported by C. S. Drew, late Adjutant of the Second Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers. On p. 3 the murder of two whites near Yreka by Rogue River and Shasta Indians in May, 1851 is

recorded. On p. 5 is recorded the murder of four whites in January, 1854 by Shasta and Modoc Indians. In June of that year Shasta Indians murdered a man near DeWitt's Ferry. On July 27, 1854 one man was reported murdered by Shasta Indians and eleven by Shasta and Rogue River Indians. -On pages 3-8 names and accounts of various raids are detailed. On page 10 a Modoc Massacre on the Southern Oregon emigrant road is described. A council of war was held in 1854 between southern Oregon and northern California Indians. Their plans were thwarted by the Oregon Volunteers.

56. Report on the memorial of Redick McKee.

36th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 282, vol. 2,
June 19, 1860. 1
Serial set no. 1040.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs urges payment of \$4,844 to McKee for services and goods he acquired for Indians of California in his capacity as an Indian Agent for the negotiation of treaties. His claim was for \$9,308, but of that amount, \$4,464 consisted of items payment for which could not be allowed "upon principles of equity and justice."

57. Resolution of the California Legislature.

36th Congress, 1st session, House Miscellaneous Document
94, vol. 7, June 14, 1860. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1066

The resolution requests the establishment of an Indian reservation in Round Valley with funding to compensate settlers who would have to relocate; it asks that the State be given full control over Indian Affairs in California but with adequate federal funding.

58. On the relief of Samuel Hensley.

36th Congress, 1st session, House Report 395, vol. 3,
April 10, 1860. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1069.

The report of Mr. Scott for the Committee on Indian Affairs finds that Hensley did deliver 642,500 pounds of beef at 15 cents per pound to U. S. agents for California Indians, for which he was never paid. Payment is recommended.

59. Report on the petition of Richard C. Martin asking for Payment of \$1,050 for beef.

36th Congress, 1st session, House Report 495, vol. 3, May
4, 1860. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1069.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs establishes the fact that Martin delivered beef worth \$1,050 to Barbour on a note from Redick McKee in 1851. For this beef he was never paid. For the Committee, Mr. Emerson Etheridge recommends that prompt payment be made.

60. On the financial relief of Richard Chenery.
36th Congress, 1st session, House Report 510, vol. 3, May 10, 1860. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1069.

The report from the Committee on Indian Affairs recommends prompt payment to Mr. Chenery, who accepted a note from Redick McKee for \$8,000 for beef N delivered to tribes on the Russian River and at Clear Lake during March and May, 1852.

61. Expenses of Indian hostilities in California.
36th Congress, 1st session, House Report 660, vol. 4, June 22, 1860.
Serial set no. 1070.

Mr. Stanton reported for the Committee on Military Affairs. Concerns nine separate expeditions from 1854 to 1859. California's claim is for \$A39,626.33 for the pay of volunteers, supplies, transportation, etc. The committee prepared a bill empowering the third auditor of the Treasury to examine and audit those claims with reference to the following principles: (1) That no more be paid for the services of the volunteers than was paid to the same grades then serving in the U. S. Army in California, (2) no more be paid for supplies and services than was then paid by the U. S. Army in California, and (3) no allowance be paid for the expenditures or any expedition for which in the opinion of the Secretary of War there was not a necessity.

62. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1860.
36th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 1, part 1, vol. 1, November 30, 1860. pp. 235-466.
Serial set no. 1078.

The Commissioner, A. B. Greenwood, reports that no treaties are in force with California tribes and that the colonization system which was tried in California has failed. The state has been divided into two districts, a northern one and a southern one, but no reports have as yet been received as to how well the new districts are functioning. On pp. 230-233 is a letter from A. B.

Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to J. A. Dreibelbis, Supt., Northern District, Shasta City, Shasta County, explaining in detail the laws and regulations he must follow in discharging his duties. California has been divided into two districts: Northern and Southern. The colonization system, which was tried in California, is a "complete failure."

63. Deficiency funds for the Indian Service
36th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 31,
vol. 6, January 15, 1861. 4 p.
Serial set no. 1097.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Moses Kelly, requests \$538,649.30 for deficiency funding for the Indian Service in the 1860-61 fiscal year, including California, New Mexico and Utah. Among the items requested for California were \$3,629 for the salary of a superintending agent for the northern district of California; \$2,512 for a similar agent for the southern California district; \$4,500 for the salaries of the supervisors of five California reservations, and \$6,000 to compensate 20 laborers on the five reservations.

64. Annual report of the Commissioner of
Indian Affairs, 1861.
37th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 1,
vol. 1, November 27, 1861. pp. 624-681.
Serial set no. 1117.

Also published separately; the separate was used in preparing this report. George M. Hanson, Supt. of Indian Affairs for California, reports on conditions at the Klamath River, Nome Lackee, Mendocino and Round Valley reservations, giving population, value of stock, amount of crops produced, problems with whites, and in general the present condition of California reservations. He feels that the Round Valley reservation is too small and that the Nome Lackee reservation should be abandoned. For most Indians have abandoned it and its buildings are dilapidated. He states his concern with Indian-white relations in Mendocino and Humboldt counties. He refers to the stealing of Indian women for prostitution and children for slavery. On p. 132 the killing of R. L. Stockton, Hoopa Agent, by Frank, a Hoopa Valley Indian, is reported.

65. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs, 1862.
37th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 1,
November 26, 1862.
pp. 169-576.

Serial set no. 1157

Also published as a separate, which was used-in preparing this annotation.

The Commissioner, William P. Dole, feels that too much money is being expended for administration of Indian Affairs in California. He thinks, however, that it is wise to continue to have reservations and to furnish subsistence to the Indians until they can support themselves. He favors the policy of not making treaties with California Indians. As for reservations he favors two, one for coastal Indians, another for those of the interior. He would abandon the Klamath River, Mendocino and Nome Lackee reservations, but he would purchase the rights of the settlers and enlarge the Round Valley and Smith River reservations. Near the Smith River reservation he notes the presence of two companies of troops at Camp Lincoln. At Round Valley he sees the kidnapping of Indian women and children as a problem. A disastrous flood is reported at the Klamath River Reservation, after which 400 to 500 Indians are being transferred to the Smith River Reservation. Troops are requested for Nome Cult (Round Valley) to restrain white hostility to Indians. Supt. George M. Hanson reports for the California superintendency.

66. Letter on sale of Indian reservations in California.

37th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 49, vol. 5, February 3, 1863. 3 p.

Serial set no. 1161.

Concerns the surveying and sale of the lands of the Mendocino and Nome Lackee reservations and the enlargement of the Round Valley reservation.

67. Additional funds for northern California Indians.

37th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 50, vol. 5, February 5, 1863. 2 p.

Serial set no. 1161.

George M. Hanson, Supt. of Indian Affairs, California, submitted a request for an additional \$23,050 for Indian expenses in the Northern District for the 1863-64 fiscal year.

68. Survey and sale of the Nome Lackee and Mendocino Reservations.

37th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 51, vol. 5, February 3, 1863. 2 p.

Serial set no. 1161.

The Committee recommends the surveying and sale of the lands of the Mendocino and Nome Lackee Reservations, the reimbursement of settlers displaced by the enlargement of the Round Valley Reservation. An additional \$60,000 is needed to defray the expenses of settlers being displaced by the Smith River Reservation.

69. Report on the memorial of Richard Chenery
37th Congress, 3rd session, House Report 3, vol. 1,
January 6, 1863. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1173.

Recommends the reimbursement to Richard Chenery for \$8,000 worth of beef contracted for by Redick McKee and delivered for the use of tribes on the Russian River and around Clear Lake during March and May, 1852.

70. Resolution of the Legislature of the State of California concerning sale of
the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation in Tehama County
38th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document
88, vol. 1, March
31, 1864. 1 p. Serial set no. 1177.

The resolution states that the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation has been abandoned because of the death or disappearance of its inhabitants. Its sale as agricultural land within the Marysville Land District is recommended.

71. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1863.
38th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 1,
October 31, 1863. pp.129-634.
Serial set no. 1182.

Indian Commissioner William P. Dole says that the Klamath River, Mendocino and Nome Lackee reservations should be abandoned and sold. He wants to enlarge the Round Valley and Smith River reservations. Supt. George Hanson favors this arrangement. However, conditions at Round Valley reservation are far from satisfactory. Supt. Hanson wants funds to purchase rather than lease the Smith River lands. Hanson reports on the troubles in Butte County, where two white children were killed by Indians. With John Bidwell he attended a meeting at Pence's Ranch where 300 infuriated whites passed a resolution calling for the removal of all Indians from Butte County within 30 days. Some Indians were executed extra-legally in Chico without proof of their guilt in the killing of the white children. The removal of 461 Sacramento Valley Indians to

Round Valley under Capt. Augustus W. Starr is described. Only 277 arrived there. Thirty died, two escaped and the remainder were left ill along the trail. Lieut. Col. Ambrose E. Hooker, writing from Camp Bidwell, warns that the Indians to be transported to Round Valley are inadequately supplied with food and transport and that there is not enough food at Round Valley for their subsistence. However, if they had not been removed, a war of extermination would have occurred. At Round Valley the kidnapping of Indian children by whites continues.

72. Resolution of the California Legislature
38th Congress, 1st session, House Miscellaneous Document 9,
vol. 1, December
16, 1863. 1 p. Serial set no. 1198.

The resolution requests the settlement of debts incurred by and supplies furnished to Indian agents upon their assurance that the accounts would be speedily paid.

73. Resolution of the California Legislature on Indian hostilities.
38th Congress, 1st session, House Miscellaneous Document 29, vol. 3. February 9, 1864. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1200.

The resolution cites the fact that Indian disturbances and depredations have been frequent throughout an extensive portion of the state. It says that all undomesticated Indians should be removed to a reservation far from their homelands. The general government is attempting to confirm reservations in the Smith River Valley, Del Norte County, and Round Valley, Mendocino County. Both are opposed by the people of the state because being so close to the accustomed haunts of the most warlike Indians, they will not succeed in containing these hostile Indians.

74. Resolution of the California Legislature on the Nome Lackee Reservation. 38th Congress, 1st session House Miscellaneous Document 67, vol. 3. February 27, 1864. 1 p. Serial set no. 1200

The resolution recommends that the Nome Lackee Reservation lands be thrown open to preemption.

75. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1864.
38th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, vol. 5, no. 1, November 15, 1864. pp. 147-651. Serial set no. 1220.

The report of the California Superintendency is found on pp. 260-283. The troubles with Indians continues in

Humboldt, Trinity and Klamath counties. The plan seems to be to close the Mendocino and Smith River reservations and move the inhabitants to Round Valley, which should also take Indians west of the Sacramento Valley. The Modoc and Klamath Indians have attacked settlers and they are trained in marksmanship and horsemanship. However, a treaty has been signed with them. It is hoped they will be quiet. The Hoopa Valley Reservation has about 600 Indians. At Mendocino and Round Valley conditions are bad, but Round Valley can become successful if the settlers can be removed. The Commissioner has no funds with which to pay them for their improvements. At Round Valley there are problems with "squaw hunters" and kidnappers. The Humboldt Indian prisoners of war are a problem for the military. They need to be relocated. If they cannot be removed south of San Francisco they will have to be placed on the Hoopa Reservation on the Trinity River which is their homeland.

76. Report on the petition of Samuel Norris.
38th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 11, vol. 1,
February 10, 1865. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1235.

Oliver M. Wozencraft, a Special Agent for the negotiation of treaties with the California Indians, contracted with Samuel Norris and Norris Lovell for the delivery of 1,000 head of cattle and 16,000 pounds of wheat and wheat flour for the use of Indians between the Cosumnes River and the upper Sacramento Valley. The price was to be that of the market at the time and place of delivery. Mr. Boyd reported for the Committee on Indian Affairs, which recommends payment to Norris.

77. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1865.
39th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 1,
vol. 1, October 31,
1865. pp. 169-772. Serial set no. 1248.

Supt. Wiley retired as Supt., California Superintendency on May 1, 1865; at which time Charles Maltby succeeded him. Maltby recommended that the reservation lands be purchased rather than rented and that schools be established on the reservations. Also, he said money should be supplied him to feed and clothe the Indians properly. Dr. P. Moffatt, Surgeon on the Hoopa Reservation, noted that the Indians wasted too much of the beef and flour issued to them by preparing it in a destructive and wasteful manner. He added that the Indians are suffering from venereal diseases, scrofula, and rheumatic diseases, and many are dying of consumption. General reports are included on the Round Valley, Hoopa,

and Smith River reservations. A cost estimate is included for fulfilling the terms of the Treaty of October 14, 1864 with the Klamath, Modoc and other Indians. Maltby thinks it may be better to remove the Indians from the rented Smith River Reservation to the site of the old Klamath Reservation.

78. Condition of Indian tribes; report of the Joint Special Committee appointed
under Joint Resolutions of March 3, 1865.
39th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 156, vol. 1,
January 26, 1867. 532
p. Serial set no. 1279.

The report on Indian Affairs in California begins on p. 492. It briefly describes conditions on the California Reservations; Smith River, Tule River, Round Valley and Mendocino. Conflicts between whites and the Klamath River, Redwood, Mad River and Trinity River Indians are reviewed. The massacre of 150 Indians at Indian Island, Humboldt Bay, is mentioned. The Hoopa Indians were at war from 1857 to 1863 when they surrendered, decimated and short of food. On p. 500 is a report on conditions at Nome Cult Farm.

79. Annual report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1866.
39th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1,
vol. 1, October 22,
1866. pp. 1-362. Serial set no. 1284.

This annual report contains material on the California reservations on pp. 95-108. Charles Maltby reports on Round Valley, which is administered by Agent B. L. Fairfield, and elsewhere Fairfield also includes census figures, acres planted, estimated crop yield. He also says he is having problems with the settlers. G. Kingsbury, Special Agent for Smith River says, the Indians have enough food but need clothing and tools and implements. Good crops are expected. Health care is improved under Dr. F. M. Wright. Conditions at the Hoopa Reservation are covered by Robert L. Stockton. Charles Maltby says that there is a strong need for schools at all of the reservations. He estimates the cost for the first fiscal year of schools as \$2,900 at Smith River, \$1,400 at Hoopa Valley, and \$3,500 at Round Valley. The Indians resident at Smith River are restless because they fear the reservation lands will not be purchased by the Government, and in that case they will be forced to move to another reservation. It is suggested that it would cost \$5,000 to move these Indians to Round Valley.

80. Letter on removal of California Indians.

40th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 83,
vol. 2, July 24,
1868. 2 p. Serial set no. 1317.

The letter of Commissioner H. G. Taylor believes that the removal of 400 Humboldt and Wylackie Indians from the Smith River Farm to the Round Valley Reservation will save \$2,475, the annual rental of the Smith River land. He estimates that these Indians could be removed to either the Round Valley or the Hoopa Reservation for a one-time expenditure of \$5,000.

81. Annual report of the Commissioner of
Indian Affairs, 1867.

40th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1,
pt. 2, November 15,
1867. pp. 1-397. Serial
set no. 1326.

B. C. Whiting, Supt. of Indian Affairs for California, makes the report, which is found on pp. 103-151. At Round Valley the settlers continue to be a problem as does the generally unpenerous attitude of the whites toward the Indians, wanting as they do, some Indians as servants and wanting others "liquidated." Liquor is a problem at Round Valley too. Robert J. Steven, Special Commissioner, finds the Round Valley Indians afflicted with Scrofula, diseased eyes, and social diseases. He counted 43 Ukies, 400 Wylackies, 300 Pit Rivers, 240 Concows, and 30 Trinity River Indians at Round Valley. At Nome Lackee there are no resident Indians. The land could be sold for no more than \$40,000. At Mendocino Indians there earn \$1 per day as fishermen or lumbermen. The former reservation may be worth \$40,000. At Hoopa Valley, Robert L. Stockton, Agent, Steven finds the Indians to be of higher grade than at Round Valley, but he finds tuberculosis and scofula to be severe health problems. Agent B. L. Fairfield reports on the Hoopa Reservation where an Indian killed an agent causing some employees to resign. The indebtedness of Austin Wiley, Supt. of Indian Affairs for California, at the close of his term of office, May 5, 1865, is given on pp. 148-149.

82. Estimate of appropriation for Indian
Service in California.

40th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 200,
vol. 15, March 4,
1868. 15 p. Serial set
no. 1341.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate for a deficiency appropriation for the Indian Service in California, 1860-1867. Claims of \$102,249.72 are unpaid; at least \$75,000 will be needed to satisfy just claims. A detailed list of debts or claims is included. On p. 7 is a claim of \$187.14 of T. F. Eddy, Special Agent in Chico, July-September, 1863 while he was in charge of-Con-cow, Hat Creek, and Yankee Hill Indians. The breakdown of this claim is \$150 for salary for three months, and \$37.14 for the hire of a horse.

83. Resolution of the California Legislature.
40th Congress, 2nd session, House Miscellaneous Document
105, vol. 2, March
20, 1868. 2 p. Serial
set no. 1350.

Asks for payment for California Volunteers who were engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities, 1863-1865.

84. Resolution of the California Legislature.
40th Congress, 2nd session, House Miscellaneous Document
144, June 22, 1868,
vol. 2. 2 p. Serial set
no. 1350.

The resolution calls upon Congress to pass a bill making the Mendocino Reservation lands subject to settlement and preemption.

85. Memorial of the California Legislature.
40th Congress, 2nd session, House Miscellaneous Document
148, vol. 2, June 22,
1868. 2 p. Serial set
no. 050.

The Legislature states that the United States failed adequately to protect its citizens in Humboldt, Klamath, Del Norte, and Trinity Counties from Indian depredations between the years 1861 to 1864, and it calls upon Congress for \$150,000 to reimburse citizens for property lost in such depredations.

86. Letter on Affairs in Utah and the territories.
40th Congress, 2nd session, House Miscellaneous Document
153, vol. 2, June
18, 1868. 36 p. Serial set no. 1350.

A report by Bvt. Brig. Gen. James F. Rusling based upon extensive observation throughout California, Arizona, Utah, Washington and Nevada. Rusling believes that three-

fourths of the reports of Indian outrages are either false or exaggerated, and three-fourths of the remainder would not have happened had customary vigilance and prudence been exercised. In the mining regions of California and Nevada the rifle, shovel and revolver have gone hand in hand, and Indians have disappeared like the buffalo. He said three things should be accepted concerning the Indian question. (1) Whites will go wherever they please. (2) Contact between the races is dangerous for whites and ruinous for Indians. (3) Christian attitudes will never permit the wholesale extermination of Indians. Therefore, Rusling recommends, for these areas he visited large reservations where many tribes can be concentrated as in Indian Territory. The first cost will be great, but the system will pay for itself within ten years. He recommends transfer of Indian Affairs to the War Department.

87. Letter of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the outstanding indebtedness that has been accruing for several years on account of Indian Service in California.

40th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Executive Document 26, vol.1, January 20, 1869. 2 p. Serial set no. 1360.

The amount necessary, say N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, is estimated at \$75,000 in Glaims determined to be correct and justly due their respective claimants. The attention of Congress is invited to the fact that no funds are available to pay these claims.

88. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1868.

40th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 1, vol. 2, November 23, 1868. pp. 461-840. Serial set no. 1366.

Material relating to the California Superintendency is to be found on pp. 585-596. B. C. Whiting A the Supt. for California. Both he and Agent William H. Pratt think that the Hoopa Reservation has serious problems, for the Indians are feuding, resulting in the loss of several lives. Some of the trouble began from efforts to apprehend Frank, the Isdian murderer of Agent R. L. Stockton. About 700 Indians live on the reservation and another 2,000 to 3,000 live along the Klamath. Henry Orman, Jr., Agent at Smith River says that 280 acres are under cultivation. He has problems with gambling among the Indians. B. L. Fairfield, Agent at Round Valley, reports an Indian population of 975. Many have died of disease or old age.

89. Letter of the Secretary of the Interior

Communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of April 21, 1870, information in relation to the Indians of southeastern Oregon. 41st Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 84, vol. 2, May 3, 1870. 2 p. Serial set no. 1406.

The letter states that with the exception of the Modocs, the other tribes referred to in the resolution have no treaty. The Modocs and Klamaths have a treaty made in 1864 which gives them a reservation on the Sprague River in southeastern Oregon. Despite efforts which have been made to have them do so, the Modocs have refused to go there.

90. Report on the petitions of Martha A. Estill ... (and) Redick McKee.

41st Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 20, vol. 1, February 2, 1870. 3 p.
Serial set no. 1409.

The pertinent portion of this report concerns the claim of Redick McKee, one of the Indian Treaty Commissioners of 1851-1852 in California; asking to be refunded certain moneys paid out by him as disbursing agent for the Indian Department, totalling \$7,124.59, of which \$4,754.52 was for travel expenses. In April, 1865, an examination of his account resulted in payment of \$2,224. The remainder was disallowed because the Department lacked authority to pay it. The Committee's report, while feeling that McKee should submit additional evidence, nevertheless recommends payment up to his claim, because the practice of the department has been to pay similar claims. However, the Committee recommends against the payment of interest on the claim. Martha A. Estill, administratrix of the estate of J. M. Estill, seeks payment of \$3,000 for beef furnished the Indian Treaty Commissioners in California.

91. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1869.

41st Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 3, December 23, 1869. pp. 443-499. Serial set no. 1414.

B. C. Whiting, Supt. of Indian Affairs for California, was relieved during the year. On pp. 15-17 some rationale is given for the failure of the Government to ratify the treaties negotiated with the California Indians in 1851. The U. S., in acquiring California from Mexico, succeeded to Mexico's rights in the soil, that nation regarding itself as having absolute power of the land. The Indians had no right to the land the Mexican government was bound to recognize or respect. The Smith River Reservation has been abandoned, the lease cancelled, and the Indians and

Government property have been transferred to Hoopa Valley. Whiting regards the California reservations as only partially successful, but he thinks it more successful than in some neighboring states. J. B. McIntosh reports for the Hoopa Valley Reservation. He says that Burnt Ranch Billy, an Indian, was killed by Andrew J. Campbell, Co. E, 12th Infantry, who was not blamed for the killing. First Lieut. J. S. Styles, Agent at Round Valley, reports that cattle of settlers have destroyed 2,000 bushels of wheat. He alleges that the settlers are on good government land rather than the swampy land they claim they are occupying. Settlers are also selling whiskey, powder, shot and guns to the Indians. 1,012 Indians are on the Round Valley reservation. On pp. 195-199 are found details of the removal of Smith River Reservation Indians to the Hoopa Valley Reservation; 38 sick and blind Indians were carried in boxes on the sides of mules as far as the Klamath River, where they were transferred to canoes. The able Indians walked the 134 miles to Hoopa. The cost of the removal was \$6,284.93.

92. Report on the murder of a Klamath Indian and the near uprising that resulted from it.

41st Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 16, vol. 5, December 15, 1869. 4 p. Serial set no. 1416.

The report, contained in a letter from the Secretary of War, states that a Klamath Indian boy, named Charlie, from the Morach Ranch, was killed in an unprovoked attack by "a worthless character named John Goodman." A near uprising was prevented by the actions of Capt. Philip W. Stanhope, 12th Infantry, of Fort Gaston, who suggests that a fort be established at Cappell Ranch on the Klamath River to prevent further conflict. The letter recommends that further steps be taken to prevent other occurrences of this sort by whatever means are available. Such means are not specified.

93. Letter on the claim of A. P. Hotaling.

41st Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 218, vol. 11, March 23, 1870. 2 p. Serial set no. 1425.

The letter from J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior recommends that the claim of A. P. Hotaling of \$2,316.34 for the rental of Hotaling's land for the use of the Indian Service in Round Valley be approved.

94. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1870.

41st Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document

1, pt. 4, vol. 1, October 31, 1870. pp. 465-859. Serial set no. 1449.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh succeeds B. C. Whiting as Supt. At Round Valley Agent Styles was relieved by Lieut. William H. Andrews, April 4, 1870. At Round Valley are 730 resident Indians. Mm Elizabeth Monair, wife of the physician, is the teacher at Round Valley. The saw and grist mills have been purchased by the government. At Hoopa Valley poor crops forced the purchase of beef, wheat, seed potatoes, corn, barley and vegetables. The estimated Indian population is 874. The report of J. V. Farwell, Special Indian Commissioner, is included. He investigated claims of white people against the government at Round Valley and Hoopa Valley, and found most of them unjustified. At Round Valley Farwell finds the Rev. Hugh Gibson to be the Agent. The soldiers he considers a bad influence. He sees the need for a school house. He finds 700 Indians at Round Valley and 600 at Hoopa Valley, where he sees the Indians as "fearfully" demoralized by their contact with whites. Goods sent to both reservations for Indians he finds unfit for their use. H. L. Knight, a Eureka attorney, who spent twelve months with the Indian; says the Indians feel every promise made to them has been broken, and they must leave the reservation to subsist, and their women are forced into prostitution. Dr. LaForce, physician at Hoop, says that 75% of the people have one or more diseases.

95. Memorial of Redick McKee: a plea for reimbursement of personal funds spent during treaty making, 1850-52
41st Congress, 3rd session, House Miscellaneous Document 102, vol. 2, February 25, 1871. 6 p. Serial set no. 1463.

McKee approached the House of Representatives to consider favorably his memorial concerning debts he incurred as purchasing and disbursing agent during the negotiating of treaties in northern California in 1851-1852. He said he had been forced to sell all of his personal holdings and was living in a rented house in San Francisco.

96. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1871.
42nd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, part 5, vol. 1,
November 15, 1871. pp. 415-1122. Serial set no. 1505.

B. C. Whiting, Supt., California Superintendency, reports that Hoopa has experienced a severe drought, causing him

to have to purchase vegetables for the Indians. Hoopa has one school, but three are needed because the villages are not in close proximity one to another. The Methodist and Catholic missions provide religious services at Hoopa. The Klamath Indians, though not of the reservation, receive medical treatment and some clothing thru the reservation. D. H. Lowry, Agent at Hoopa, reports that all employees except the blacksmith and the physician were dismissed because they were living with Indian women. The reservation sawmill needs to be replaced. Mrs. Ada M. Wells is the teacher. A hospital is needed. Consumption, blindness, venereal diseases rampant. He suggests that Ft. Gaston be moved at least 15 miles distant-from the reservation. Hugh Gibson, Agent, at Round Valley, reports that a school building is being erected. He expects 200 additional Indians from the Sacramento Valley Mary A. Gibson, teacher at Round Valley reports that 102 pupils are enrolled, but average attendance is only 45. A. B. Meacham, Supt. of Indian Affairs for Oregon, reports on problems with the Modoc Indians.

97. Report on extension of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. 42nd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 224, vol. 12, April 2, 1872. 22 p. Serial set no. 1515.

The report is concerned with the extension of the Round Valley Reservation to include lands claimed by settlers. It contains a history of the early years of the reservation and of the interrelationships of the settlers and the Indians. Settlers began occupying some of the disputed lands in 1857. The value of their property on lands included within the boundaries of the reservation is estimated at \$109,555.

98. Information called for by the Senate resolution of January 8, 1873, relative to the Modoc and other Indian tribes in northern California.

42nd Congress, 3rd session, Senate Executive Document 29, vol. 1, January 16, 1873. 11 p. Serial set no. 1545.

The information requested is provided by the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, H. R. Clum. The Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, ratified by the Senate July 2, 1866, with amendments consented by the Modocs in Dec. 1869, is printed in full. Capt. Jack's band of Modocs was not satisfied with the reservation in southern Oregon granted by the Treaty of 1864, for they would have to share that reservation with the Klamath Indians and the Snake Indians. A. B. Meacham, Supt. of Indian Affairs, Oregon, suggested that the Modocs be given six square miles of land near their old

home on the Lost River, northern California. Meacham's successor, T. B. Odenial, felt that the Modocs should be confined on the Klamath Reservation. He sent Agent Dyar and S. D. Applegate to negotiate with them at their Yainax camp, but when the Modocs remained obdurate, he thought they needed to be taught a lesson. Odenial then gave the fateful order to Lieut. Col. Frank Wheaton, District of the Lakes, Camp Warner, Oregon, to remove Jack's hand of Modocs to the Klamath reserve "peaceably if you can but forcibly if you must." Capt. Jackson and the detachment sent to remove the Modocs meet resistance in a battle which lasted two hours. Odenial defends the action of Capt. Jackson, saying that Capt. Jack's insolence made the confrontation inevitable. Meanwhile, some settlers lost their lives.

99. Indian scout the Modoc War.
42nd Congress, 3rd session, Senate Executive Document 39,
vol. 1, February 10,
1873. 2 p. Serial set no.1545.

The letter of William M. Belknap, Secretary of War, states that he has, as directed by the Senate, inquired into the use of a company of Indian scouts to serve in the Modoc War. He found that Gen. W. T. Sherman feels that Gen. Canby is already authorized to employ scouts and that he has done so. The letter states that Indian scouts are best employed in small groups rather than in large companies.

100. Annual report of the Commissioner of
Indian Affairs, 1872.
42nd Congress, 3rd Session, House Executive Document 1, pt.
5, vol. 1, November 1, 1872. pp. 389-847. Serial set no.
1560.

Statistics on the two northern California reservations, i.e., population by tribe, increases or decreases, number of acres in the reservation, educational statistics, number and compensation of employees, and progress of the Indians are all included in the report of Francis A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. B. C. Whiting, Supt., California Superintendency, reports that David H. Lowry, Hoopa Agent, resigned because of charges made against him by Col. A. D. Nelson, Post Commander, Fort Gaston. A soldier killed a sleeping Indian at Hoopa. Hugh Gibson reports on affairs at Round Valley, citing problems with the settlers and squatters. Liquor continues to be a problem at Round Valley. Mrs. Gibson continues to teach. Round Valley now has two schoolhouses. Gibson is resigning because of poor

health. A letter by David H. Lowry says that average school attendance at Hoopa is 35. Mrs. Lowry is the teacher. A. M. Bullock is the Sunday School teacher. Lowry says that only three Hoopa Reservation Indians have had to be imprisoned in his eighteen months of service. L. S. Dyar, Sub-Agent for the Klamath Reservation, Oregon, reports that the Modoc band of Captain Jack is still at Lost River, and that they are reported as believing that the longer they defy the government the more likely are they to be granted their own reservation. Dyar thinks it is not necessary for them to have their own reservation. for the Klamath Reservation is large enough for all of the Indians assigned to it.

101. Report on the Modoc difficulties.
42nd Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document
201, vol. 9, February 8, 1873. 12 p. Serial set no.
1567.

In response to the request of the House, information relative to the Modoc difficulties is supplied by the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, H. R. Clum. The Treaty of October 14, 1864, ratified with amendments, by the Senate, July 2, 1866, consented to by the Modocs in December, 1869, is printed in full. Cppt. Jack's band of Modocs was dissatisfied with the reservation in southern Oregon granted by the Treaty of 1864, for they would have to share that reservation with the Klamath Indians and the Snake Indians. A. B. Meacham thought the Modocs should be given six square miles of land near their old homeland on the Lost River, extreme northern California, but Meacham's successor, as Agent, T. B. Odeneal, believed that the Modocs should be placed on the Klamath Reservation. He sent Agent Dyar and I. D. Applegate to negotiate with them at their Yainox Camp, but when the Indians refused to comply, he thought they needed to be taught a lesson. Odeneal then gave the fateful order to Lieut. Col. Frank Wheaton, District of the Lakes, Camp Warner, Oregon to remove Jack's band of Modoc Indians to the Klamath Reservation "peaceably if you can but forcibly if you must." Capt. Jackson and the detachment sent to remove the Modocs met resistance. A battle ensued. Odeneal defended the action of Capt. Jackson, saying that Capt Jack's insolence made the confrontation inevitable. Eleven settlers also lost their lives in early skirmishing in the War which followed.

102. Report on the northern boundary of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. 43rd Congress, 1st session,

Senate Miscellaneous Document 47, vol. 1, February 4, 1874. 5 p. Serial set no. 1584.

This report contains correspondence which deals with the establishment of the north boundary of the reservation and appraises lands to the north and south of the reservation boundaries, and suggests prices of parcels to be offered to white settlers already in the area illegally.

103. Resolution of the California Legislature concerning the establishment of an Indian reservation in Siskiyou County.
43rd Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 58, vol. 1, February 11, 1874. 1 p. Serial set no. 1584.

The Legislature asks that the Indians now roaming at large in the County of Siskiyou be collected and placed upon a reservation in Quartz Valley, Siskiyou County, where they can be provided for and protected by the Federal Government.

104. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1873.

43rd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 1,
November 1, 1873. pp. 369-756. Serial set no. 1601.

Edward P. Smith is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. J. L. Burchard reports, 112 Indians at Round Valley. Average school attendance is 50, with two schools in operation. A hospital is needed. The report of J. P. C. Shanks, B. R. Cowan, and Charles Marsh, Special Commissioners to determine the boundaries of the Round Valley Reservation, says that some land within the reservation is held through either homesteading or preemption. It should be purchased. On the southern edge of the reservation is the best farming land. Much of it is held from the State as swamp land, which it is not. The Commission says the Government should not confirm title to the State and should buy the improvements from the settlers. A. B. Meacham Special Commissioner to the Modocs, reports on the causes of the Modoc War and on the peace talks in which he was a commissioner. Capt Melville C. Wilkinson reports on the removal of the Modocs to Indian territory.

105. Report on supplies for the Modoc Indians.

43rd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 22, vol. 8, December 18, 1873. 2 p. Serial set no. 1606.

Under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior

funds in the amount of \$15,000 were recommended for clothing, food, agricultural implements, seed, etc. for the 153 members of Capt. Jack's band of Modoc Indians now residing in Indian Territory.

106. Meshage on the Modoc War.
43rd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 122,
vol. 9, February 10, 1874. 330 p. Serial set no. 1607.

An indispensable primary source material collection of documents and letters on the causes, conduct and outcome of the Modoc War of 1872-1873 in northern California and southern Oregon from the Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, as amended by the Senate, thru the trial and execution of the resulting sentences to the Dec. 17j 1873 estimate of appropriations needed for the support of the Modoc Indians.

107. Relief of Indians in Shasta County.
43rd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 158,
vol. 12, February 25, 1874. 4 p. Serial set no. 1610.

The letter from the Secretary of the Interior, with endorsements from several residents of Shasta County, states that the Pit River, Fall River and Hat Creek Indians are starving and in need of emergency assistance. These peaceful Indians have never received assistance from the Federal Government before, but due to drought and grasshoppers, their supply of food is depleted.

108. Papers showing the cost to the Quartermaster's Department of the Modoc War.
43rd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 185,
vol. 12, March 19, 1874, 4 p. Serial set no. 1610.

The letter from the Secretary of War states that the Quartermaster General of the Army estimates the cost of the Modoc War to the Quartermaster's Department at \$355,000. Included in that figure are regular supplies., \$77,385, incidental expenses, \$183,700 for transportation, \$7,302 for horses, and \$74,432.70 for miscellaneous expenses. All of this expenditure, except for about \$40,000 for regular supplies and cavalry horses, is due to the Modoc War. The cost of transportation from Redding, Calif. to the Lava Beds was about 100% more than it would have been had the outbreak occurred during any other season of the year.

109. Appropriation to meet the outstanding indebtedness of the Indian Service in California.

43rd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document
243, vol. 16, May 6, 1874. 2 p. Serial set no. 1614.

An estimate for an appropriation to meet the outstanding indebtedness of the Indian Service in California, 1857-1859, amounting to \$3,733.79, said sum being the total amount of claims admitted by the Accounting Office of the Treasury as due and unpaid on the settlement of the account of M. B. Lewis, late Sub-Agent in California.

110. Resolutions of the Legislature of California relative to the establishment of an Indian reservation in Siskiyou County.
43rd Congress, 1st session, House Miscellaneous Document
177, vol. 3, March 9, 1874. 1 p. Serial set no. 1619.

The resolution asserts that some 700 to 800 Indians of Siskiyou County are destitute and unable to support themselves by fishing, hunting and gathering herbs of spontaneous growth, now rely on a precarious existence on white charity, petty thievery, and the illicit and immoral commerce between their women and degraded white men. The safety of the white population and the welfare of the Indians both demand that the Indians be established on a reservation in Quartz Valley, Siskiyou County, where they may be sustained and protected by the Federal Government.

111. Resolutions of the Legislature of California urging the appointment of a commission to ascertain the amount of property destroyed during the late Modoc War, and to whom it belonged. 43rd Congress, 1st session, House Miscellaneous Document 240, vol. 3, April 6, 1874. 1 p. Serial set no. 1619.

Asks that California Senators be instructed and its representatives be requested to use their influence to secure the appointment of a commission, as contemplated in the act now pending before Congress. The resolutions state that large amounts of property of citizens of Oregon and California were destroyed by Capt. Jack's band of California Indians.

112. Josephine D. Thomas; a report from the Committee on Invalid Pensions submitted to accompany H.R. 2072.
43rd Congress, 1st session, House Report 411, vol. 2,
April 11, 1874. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1624.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions reported the bill back to the House amended to strike "fifty" and insert "thirty" dollars per month as a pension to Josephine D. Thomas, widow of Capt. Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery,

killed in action against the Modoc Indians on April 26, 1873.

113. Report on California Indian war bonds.
43rd Congress, 1st session, House Report 669, vql. 4,
June 16, 1874. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1626.

Recommends that surplus funds once appropriated for payment of California bonds be reappropriated for payment of newly-arisen claims regarding bonds issued in 1852 by the state to finance Indian wars.

114. Information in relation to the number of Indians captured by United States troops during 1873.
43rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 22, vol. 1, February 1, 1875. 6 p. Serial set no. 1629.

On page 4 it is reported that 159 Modoc men, women, and children either surrendered or were captured. On p. 6 is a list of 52 officers and men of the Army killed in the Modoc War.

115. Memorial of the Oregon Legislature on Modoc Indian depredations. 43rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 32, vol. 1, January 14, 1875. 2 p. Serial set no. 1630.

The memorial asks recompense for spoliations committed during the Modoc War.

116. On the case of James Brown, of Oregon
43rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 498, vol. 1, January 6, 1875. 1 p. Serial set no. 1632.

The Committee on Pensions recommended indefinite postponement of the bill. Brown, a teamster, was one of a party which escorted Gen. John Wilson, navy agent, and Neal Johnson, Indian agent, to California in 1849. While crossing the Pit River, Brown lost his arm by accidental discharge of a gun. No evidence was submitted to the effect that at the time of the accident Brown was enlisted. As a civilian he was regarded by the Committee as ineligible for a pension.

117. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1874.
43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 1, November 1, 1874. pp. 311-648. Serial set no. 1639.

Edward P. Smith is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Agent E. K. Dodge, Hoopa Reservation, does not have sufficient good land for cultivation, and the land available is divided into eight parcels, four on each side of the Trinity River. He is giving the Indians work on the reservation, but doesn't think they are worth their pay. He thinks dormitories would help school attendance. He would like land for each Indian, who, through a feeling of ownership, may become more ambitious. Gambling, drunkenness and fighting among the Indians are problems, as are the soldiers of Fort Gaston. The Indians live in houses, wear the clothing of white people, but are not very "advanced" in civilization. Round Valley, according to J. L. Burchard, Agent, has two schools, 120 pupils. 974 Indians live on the reservation. Round Valley needs another physician. Boundary matters continue to be a problem. Burchard thinks the reservation would be better off without Fort Wright, the soldiers, in his opinion causing "licentiousness and drunkenness."

118. Modoc War claims.

43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 45, vol. 12, December 22, 1874. 118 p. Serial set no. 1645.

The State of Oregon submitted a claim for \$132,855.20, which Inspector Gen. James A. Hardie reduced to \$70,268.08, chiefly by reducing false or exorbitant claims made by civilian outfitters. Members of the First Brigade, Oregon Mounted Militia were deployed against the Modoc Indians in December, 1872 and in January, April-June, 1873. California's claim of \$495.72 was raised to \$4,440.33 because of service of Siskiyou County volunteers, 28 of whom served under Capt. John Fairchild from Dec. 1872 to July, 1873. Presley A. Dorris submitted a claim for boarding officers and animals at his ranch and for his services as a volunteer officer. pp. 16-118 contain details of all the foregoing debts.

See also 47th Congress, 1st session, House Report 843, March 24, 1882, Vol. 1, 3 p. Serial set no. 2067.

119. Request for funds to remove Modocs to Indian Territory.

43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 53, vol. 12, December 23, 1874. 3 p. Serial set no. 1645.

The Secretary of the Interior requests \$20,000 to remove the remainder of the Modoc Indians, 150 in number, from Oregon to Indian Territory. Of Modocs, the followers of Scarface Charlie and Bogus Charles, are already in Indian territory.

120. Letter relating to Camp Cook (sic) military reservation.

43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 80, vol. 13, January 13, 1875. 2 p. Serial set no. 1646.

Because of the date of establishment and the location in Shasta County cited in the body of the letter from the Secretary of War, it may safely be inferred that the word "Cook" in the title of the document is a missprint for the word "Crook" in Fort Crook. The Committee on Military Affairs sees no impropriety in its being placed upon the same footing as other unoccupied public lands.'

121. Indian Service in California.

43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 121, vol. 15, January 19, 1875. 2 p. Serial set no. 1648.

The recommendation is for the appropriation of \$130,000 to supply a deficiency in the proceeds of the sale of surplus lands of the Round Valley Reservation to pay settlers for their improvements on lands they occupied) but which later were found to be within the boundaries of the reservation.

122. Cost to the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments of the Modoc War.

43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 131, vol. 15, January 27, 1875. 18 p. Serial set no. 1648.

The letter from the Secretary of War contains detailed information about costs to the two departments of the Army, including names of persons and amounts owed to them. The total is \$411,068.18.

123. On the case of S. Howe and M. Cranston.

43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 213, vol. 4, February 18, 1875. 11 p. Serial set no. 1659.

Passage of the recommended bill would grant pensions to Sarah B. Howe, widow of Lieut. Allison B. Howe, and to Mary Cranston, widow of 1st Lieut. Arthur Cranston, both of which officers having been killed on April 26, 1873 in action against the Modoc Indians.

124. Report on the Modoc War.

43rd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 248~ vdl. 4, February 19, 1875. 3 p. Serial set no. 1659.

Gives reasons why the Modoc War occurred; history of U.S. relations with Modoc Indians. The report indicates that the Federal Government owes the states of California and Oregon for the expenses of volunteer companies in the Modoc War.

125. Fish Commission report
44th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 107, vol. 2, May 31, 1876. 1029 p. Serial set no. 1666.

The pertinent portion of the report concerns the Salmon Hatchery established on the McCloud River and the employment of Indians therein.

126. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1875.
44th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 1, November 1, 1875. pp. 503-880. Serial set no. 1680.

Edward P. Smith is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He comments on the Klamaths, about 1,125 Indians living on the Lower Klamath River, about five to a "house." They are disease ridden. However, they prefer to live as they do rather than under the regulations of a reservation. He also mentions the Potter Valley and Pit River Indians on the Round Valley Reservation, who work for nearby farmers for 75 cents to a dollar a day. One Round Valley school was closed because of lack of funds. Venereal disease is a real problem at Round Valley. Fort Wright abandoned, June, 1875. About 1,144 Indians on the reservation and five couples are lawfully married. J. L. Broaddus, Agent, Hoopa Reservation, reports that the land is not well suited to the production of food. The Indians fear removal to Round Valley. The school has been closed. The Agent has only one employee other than the physician.

127. Letter on Camp Crook Reservation.
44th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 29, vol. 10, December 31, 1875. 1 p. Serial set no. 1687.

No action having been taken with reference to House Executive Document 80, 43rd Congress, 2nd session, and the land in question not being needed for military purposes, the recommendation is renewed that the reservation be transferred to the Interior Department for disposition under the public land laws.

128. Relief of Redick McKee.

44th Congress, 1st session, House Report 202, vol. 1,
March 3, 1876. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1708.

Concerns moneys Redick McKee, disbursing agent for the Indian Treaty Commission in California, 1851-1852, claims are owed to him for debts incurred in carrying out his mission. The Committee on Indian Affairs recommends an investigation of the claim.

129. On the relief of S. T. Marshall.
44th Congress, 1st session, House Report 257, vol. 1,
March 17, 1876. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1708.

Mr. Boone, for the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the report recommending payment to S. T. Marshall. Redick McKee, Treaty Commissioner, contracted with Gen. Estill and Mr. Marshall for beef for Indians in the amount of \$6,598.49. The report states that contract was made without authority of law, but the contracting citizens did so in the belief that McKee was authorized to contract on behalf of the Government.

See also Serial Set no. 2438.

130. Indian hostilities in California and Oregon.
44th Congress, 1st session, House Report 297, vol. 1,
March 23, 1876. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1708.

The Committee on Military Affairs recommends payment to California of \$4,441.33 incurred for the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1872-1873.

131. Report of General Alvan C. Gillem on troop movements during the Modoc Wars. 45th Congress, special session, Senate Executive Document 1, vol. 2, March 10, 1877. 18 p. Serial set no. 1719.

In answer to a Senate Resolution of March 2, 1877, a copy of the final report of Gen. Gillem on the operations of troops in the Modoc country is submitted. The report gives names of units, dates, locations of engagements, and movements of military participants

132. Fort Reading Military reservation. 44th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 35, December 19, 1876. 1 p. Serial set no. 1769.

John Reilly reported for the Committee on Military Affairs. Fort Reading military reservation was established on Mar. 26, 1852 in Shasta County and was abandoned on April 6, 1870, after which time its buildings were sold by order of the Secretary of War. While the value of the lands of the reservation is uncertain it is presumed that they are more valuable than ordinary public lands subject to preemption. It is recommended that these lands be surveyed, appraised and sold so that the Government may realize therefrom their full value.

133. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1876. 44th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 1, October 30, 1876. pp. 379-685. Serial set no. 1749.

J. L. Broaddus, Agent, Hoopa, reports a light crop because of soil exhaustion and inclement winter weather. The reservationk harvesting machinery is in such bad condition that he has let out the harvesting on shares. The Indians are universally opposed to moving to Round Valley. Broaddus complains that his predecessor prejudiced them against him bQY telling them he was going to move them to Round Valley. They would be erhaps even more unhapp, could they kno that Broaddus is suggesting that hey be moved to Indian territory, but if not there, then to Round Valley. However, the younger Indians would drift back anyway. Broaddus objects to the presence of the military post because of the illicit intercourse, it makes possible between the soldiers and Indian women. Hoopa needs a hospital. J. L. Burchard, Agent, Round Valley says 952 Indians are on the reservation, including Potter Valley, Ukie, Pit River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake Indians. 126 Wylackie Indians have gone to Humboldt County, under the care of Charles Fenton, where they support themselves without expense to the Government. Citizens of Lake, Sacramento, and Colusa counties have asked for the removal of Indians to the reservation. These Indians live a roving and dissolute life, indulging in drinking, gambling, and other ruinous vices. Inclement weather; limited crops this year. Camp Wright, abandoned by the military, has been added to the reservation, yielding one square mile of land and fourteen useable buildings. 70 to 80 pupils attend school, 868 Indians are Christian. The Indians have their own marshals and judges. The use of the reservation range has more than compensated settlers for keeping their case in court. Population, church membership, number able to read English, vital statistics.

134. Fort Crook military reserve.

44th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 39, vol. 1,
December 19, 1876 1 P.
Serial set no. 1769.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred H. R. 1762, directing sale of Fort Crook reservation, Shasta County, ask to be discharged from its further consideration because House Bill 1562 contains Provisions relating to it, and recommends that the reserve be transferred to the Department of the Interior for the purpose of resurvey and scle.

135. Report on the memorial of R. C. Buchanan.

44th Congress, 2nd sessionV House Report 187, vol. 3,
March 2, 1877. 9 p.
Serial set no. 1770.

The report of A. S. Williams, Committee on Military Affairs, states that the patented boat of Mr. Buchanan was used by the Army in the Indian wars of southern Oregon and northern California in 1856 without his permission, thereby violating his rights as its inventor.

136. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
1877

45th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document
1, pt. 5, vol. 1, November 1, 1877. pp. 397-728. Serial
set no. 1800.

E. A. Hoyt is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Capt. Richard C. Parker became Hoopa Agent on May 9, 1877, succeeding J. L. Broaddus. The reservation buildings are in disrepair. Tools and implements have been sold. The grist mill is no longer functioning. All stock has been taken to Round Valley. 427 Indians remain on the reservation. 40 Redwood Indians departed because they did not want to be sent to Round Valley. Parker wants Congress to appropriate enough money to rebuild the reservation. The Hat Creek, Fall River, Dixie Valley, and Pit River Indians in Shasta and Lassen Counties are reported as being troublesome to settlers who want them removed to Round Valley. At Round Valley, three wells, 18 Indian homes, two dwelling houses, one school house, one house for the teacher, and one grainery have been constructed by Indians in the past year. J. L. Burchard, Agent, is reporting for Round Valley, where three Indians are now capable of using steam engines. Burchard thinks failure on the part of the Government to keep faith with the Indians is the cause of most

troubles with them.

137. Abandonment of military posts.

45th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 79,
vol. 16, April 20, 1878. 16 p. Serial set no. 1809.

The letter from the Secretary of War, George McCrary, concerns the abandonment of certain Army posts in Indian country. In the Department of California it recommends retention of Forts Bidwell and Hallack (Elko County, Nevada) and suggests that if any post in the Department of California is to be abandoned it should be Camp McDermit in Humboldt County, Nevada, near the California-Nevada boundary, for it is expensive to operate.

138. Resolution of the California Legislature on the transfer of the Indian Bureau. 45th Congress, 2nd session, House Miscellaneous Document 19, vol. 1, February 4, 1878. 1 p. Serial set no. 1815.

The resolution favors the transfer of Indian Affairs to the War Department.

139. Report on the case of Josephine DaC. Thomas.

45th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 180, vol. 1,
February 18, 1878. 1
p. Serial set no. 1822.

The husband of Mrs. Thomas, Capt. Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, was killed in action against the Modoc Indians on April 26, 1873, near Tule Lake. Mrs. Thomas is receiving a pension of \$20 per month for herself and her two sons are receiving \$2 each per month until they reach the ages of 16 on October 16, 1885 and June 16, 1887. Mrs. Thomas is now drawing a pension in accord with her husband's rank. Therefore, the Committee on Invalid Pensions recommends that the bill "ought not to pass." (see also Serial set nos. 1823, 2438).

140. Report on the pension claim of J. D. C. Thomas for the death of husband at the hands of the Modoc.

45th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 330, vol. 2,
March 1, 1878. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1823.

Mr. Joyce, reporting for the Committee on Invalid Pensions recommends a pension for Mrs. Thomas at the rate afforded to a Major's widow for the death of her husband, Capt. Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, in the Modoc War. (See also Serial set no. 1822, no. 2438).

141. On the relief of S. T. Marshall.

45th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 467, vol. 2,

April 5, 1878. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1823.

Mr. Boone for the Committee on Indian Affairs recommends passage of bill to pay \$6,598.49 to S. T. Marshall, who seems to have been interested in a contract Redick McKee made with General Estill to furnish beef for the escort of U. S. soldiers who accompanied McKee and his party while they negotiated treaties with the Indians of California in 1851 and 1852.

142. Report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. 45th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 31, vol. 2, January 13, 1879. 988 p. Serial set no. 1834.

On pp. 741-770, appendix G, the "Report of Operations at the United States Salmon Hatching Station on the McCloud River, California, in 1878," by Livingston Stone, who pays tribute to the ability of the Indian employees of the station, whom he refers to as the McCloud River Indians. These Indians may have been Okwanuchu or Achomawi Indians.

143. On the relief of Oregon.
45th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Report 701, vol. 2, February 4, 1879.
2 p. Serial set no. 1838.

The report from the Committee on Military Affairs recommends payment of \$70,268.08 to Oregon, rather than the claim of \$132,855.20, and \$4,441.33 to the State of California for debts incurred while fighting the Modoc War.

144. Report to accompany bill S. 1486 to adjust the claims of owners of lands within the limits of the Klamath Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon. 45th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Report 731, vol. 2, February 6, 1879. 20 p. Serial set no. 1838.

Mr. Grover reported for the Committee on Public Lands. At issue were 130,377 acres of land granted to the State of Oregon by Congress, July 2, 1864, and sold to actual settlers. The grant involved a larger amount of land granted to the state to make possible the construction of a military road. The Treaty with the Klamath, Modoc and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, granting what became the Klamath Reservation, was made October 11, 1864 and proclaimed in 1870. It being agreed that any attempt to dispossess the Indians would lead to a bloody and expensive war, the settlers asked only that they be

given scrip to enable them to select comparable public land elsewhere. The Committee recommends this as the most satisfactory way of achieving justice in the matter.

145. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1878

45th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 1, November 1, 1878. pp. 439-812. Serial set no. 1850.

E. A. Hoyt is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Capt. Richard C. Parker, Agent, reports for Hoopa. Only 4 broken-down horses and 4 mules were returned from Round Valley. Fifty were sent there. The Agent has but one employee. The physician has resigned. Dr. Price, Assistant Surgeon, Ft. Gaston has supplied some medical care. Only 50 acres could be cultivated. The grist mill is useless. A. B. Sheldon, Agent, reports for Round Valley. Population, 965. The Indians wear white people's clothing and live in log or board houses. Inclement weather caused much sickness. Only 20 of 798 reported last year as Christian are worthy of the name, according to the missionary.

146. Report on the claim of Col. Meacham.

45th Congress, 3rd session, House Report 51, vol. 1, December 20, 1879. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1866.

The Committee on Claims reports recommending that \$3,500 be paid to A. B. Meacham for wounds suffered while employed as a Peace Commissioner to negotiate with the Modoc Indians in 1873. Meacham's claim of \$15,000 was reduced to \$3,500.

147. Klamath Indian Reservation lands.

45th Congress, 3rd session, House Report 75, vol. 1, January 28, 1879. 12 p.
Serial set no. 1866.

Recommends that the claims of private owners of land within the reservation established by the Klamath, Snake, and Modoc Treaty of 1864 be satisfied by their choice of equivalent land elsewhere within the public domain. Some of the land within the reservation set up by the treaty had previously been granted to Oregon for the purpose of constructing a military road. Agent L. S. Dyar of the Klamath Reservation is quoted as having written to Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs "... that if a public announcement were made today (regarding private ownership of reservation land)

we would stand on the verge of a war that would dwarf the Modoc War of 1872-73."

148. Report on California Indian war bonds.
45th Congress, 3rd session, House Report 86, vol. 1,
January 31, 1879. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1866.

Mr. Stewart reported for the Committee on Indian Affairs. The bonds in question were issued under authority of an Act of the Legislature approved May 3, 1852. Congress authorized the Secretary of War to pay these bonds (issued for the suppression of Indian hostilities) by the Acts of August 5, 1854, and August 18, 1856. \$914,071.02 was paid, leaving a balance of \$10,183.63, which went into a surplus fund. The holder of bonds 164, 166, 167 and 168, innocently supposing they would be good at any time, did not submit them for payment until the Treasury no longer had authority to pay them. The Committee recommended that the proposed bill pass. (See also Serial set nos. 1934, 1948.)

149. Resolution of Senator Walker.
46th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 41, vol. 1, June 16, 1879. 1 p. Serial set no. 1873.

The resolution requests information from the President concerning the number of lives and value of property lost in Indian wars in California, 1865-1868, and in the Modoc War.

150. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1879. 46th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 1, November 1, 1879. pp. 69-375. Serial set no. 1910.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry R. Mizner became agent for Hoopa on October 22, 1878, and he found the reservation in terrible condition. Former Agent Broadus had removed or sacrificed at auction tools, implements and draft animals. Mizner has received donations from businesses and individuals to help make the reservation function again. Education is improving. Frances O'Brien is the teacher. Assistant Surgeon C. E. Price, Fort Gaston, is still furnishing medical care without pay. The wheat crop is estimated at 2500 to 3000 bushels. At Round Valley, Agent H. B. Sheldon reports that settlers have 50,000 sheep, 1,200 cattle, 500 horses and mules, and 500 hogs grazing illegally on the reservation. 200 Potter Valley Indians have left the reservation and purchased 50 acres at Ukiah. The Little Lakes left for the coast. Only 541 Indians are present to draw weekly rations. Sheldon remarks that it is difficult to lead the Indians to a higher and Christian civilization when white men thwart his efforts by corrupting their minds and debasing their morals

with the avowed purpose of breaking up the reservation. Vital statistics.

151. California war bonds. 46th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 123, vol. 1, January 16, 1880. 2 p.
Serial set no. 1934.

The four bonds in question were issued in 1852 to finance the suppression of Indian hostilities, but the holder of these bonds failed to submit them for redemption by the Secretary of War at the proper time. The Committee recommends payment in the amount of \$1,416.88, principal and interest. See also Serial set nos. 1866, 1948.

152. The Klamath River Indian Reservation
46th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 1354, vol. 4, May 7, 1880. 5 p.
Serial set no. 1937.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs observes that the executive order of November 16, 1855 created the Klamath River Reservation, one section wide on each side of the Klamath for twenty miles. A freshet in 1861 swept away all houses and improvements thereon, after which the Indians were transferred to the Smith River Reserve and later to the Hoopa Reservation. In 1874 when J. K. Luttrell, Representative from California, inquired, the Department of the Interior said the reservation was abandoned. However in 1877 Lieut. James Halloran was sent on a reconnaissance of the area. He reported finding white settlers and Indians on the lands in question and he sensed the possibility of hostilities. The Government then ordered the settlers off the "reserve." By 1880 there were, estimates varied, from 95 to 125 Indians on the Klamath River Reservation lands, but they were not, in the judgment of the Committee, authorized to be there. Believing that 100 Indians should not be permitted to occupy the 40 sections along the River which control 400 interior sections, the River being the only access to otherwise valuable timber, grazing and agricultural land, the Committee recommends a bill restoring the Klamath River Reservation lands to the public domain and to settlement.

153. Report on the petition of Margaret Heintzelman.
46th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 1645, vol. 5, June 4, 1880. 1 p.
Serial set no. 1938.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommends a pension

for Mrs. Heintzelman because her late husband, Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, died from wounds and disease connected with military service. He saw action in California Indian campaigns as well as in the Mexican and Civil wars.

154. Expenses of certain Indian wars.

46th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Executive Document 15, vol. 1, January 5, 1881. 20 p. Serial set no. 1941.

Includes the Modoc War of 1872-1873 and certain other wars and skirmishes of 1865-1868. On p. 9 for the Modoc War it lists 7 officers, 39 enlisted men, 16 citizens and 2 scouts killed; 2 officers, 61 enlisted men, 2 citizens and 2 scouts wounded. 21 Indians were killed and an unknown number were wounded. In the wars of 1865-1868 in southern Oregon, Idaho, northern California and Nevada, the cost was \$359,788.46.

155. Indian war bonds

46th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Report 878, vol. 1, February 17, 1881.
2 p. Serial set no. 1948.

Mr. Slater reported for the Committee on Indian Affairs, recommending the bill authorizing payment with amendments. California Indian war bonds 164, 166, 167 and 168 were issued in 1852 to Lucien Mansfield for the purpose of financing the suppression of Indian hostilities. They were not presented for payment when payment by the federal government was authorized. The bill should be amended to provide payment to the lawful holder rather than the person named in the bill, and the amount payable should be \$1290.56 rather than the \$1,416.88 stated therein, for the reason that holders of other bonds in this series were paid interest only to Jul 1, 1860. The holder of these bonds should be treated no differently. See also Serial set no. 1866, 1934.)

156. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian-Affairs, 1880. 46th Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 1, November 1, 1880. pp. 83-404. Serial set no. 1959.

E. M. Marble, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asks for additional money for schools, particularly on the Pacific Coast where Indians are already in close contact with whites. Schools are needed to prepare the Indians for competition with white civilization. Maj. Henry R. Mizner, Agent, Hoopa, reports for that reservation, saying that he is expecting to be transferred and is turning his responsibilities over to Capt. E. B. Savage of Fort Gaston. Dr. Robert Reyburn is the physician and Mrs.

Jennie Jacobs, the teacher. The grist mill has been repaired. The reservation produced 3,000 bushels of wheat and 2000bushels of oats this year. H. B. Sheldon reports progress at Round Valley despite an unfavorable growing season. The Agency is responsible for non-reservation Indians in twenty counties. Vital statistics are included for both reservations.

157. Disposition of \$45,000 for Indian clothing.

47th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 28, vol. 1, December 20, 1881. 2 p. Serial set no. 1986.

An accounting by S. J. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior, and H. Price, Office of Indian Affairs, for \$45,000 for additional clothing for Indian tribes throughout the nation. Of this amount the Modoc Indians received \$1,099.42.

158. Cost to U.S. for Indian wars.

47th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 123, vol. 5, March 6, 1882. 9 p. Serial set no. 1990.

The estimated cost of the Modoc War is given as \$335,009.78.

159. Report on the claim of Oregon.

47th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 14, vol. 1, February 2, 1882. 2 p.
Serial set no. 2004.

The Committee on Military Affairs recommends that the Federal Government pay the State of Oregon a reassessed claim of \$70,268.08 instead of the original claim of \$131,000 for that state's aid in fighting the Modoc War.

160. Report on the claim of California.

47th Congress, 1st session, Senate report 306, vol. 1, March 22, 1882. 2 p.
Serial set no. 2004.

The Committee on Military Affairs cites the report of Inspector-General James A. Hardie, who, after examining the claims of the State of California and her citizens in fighting the Modoc War recommends \$4,441.33 for satisfaction of these claims.

161. Report on the petition of Dr. Price. 47th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 506, vol. 3, May 2, 1882. 1 p. Serial set no. 2006.

Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Price, U. S. Army, was

assigned as surgeon at the Hoopa Valley Reservation. He was compensated for his army rank, but he also sought the pay of the position of physician at the reservation. The committee on Military Affairs says that is prohibited by Section 1765 and it sees no reason for suspending that rule (against double pay) in this or any other case.

162. Report on the petition of Louisa Boddy.
47th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 650, vol. 4, May 24, 1882. 4 p.
Serial set no. 2007.

Four months prior to the beginning of the Modoc War the William Boddy Family settled on the Lost River in Oregon on lands ceded by the Treaty of October 14, 1864. As a result of the attack on the Modocs with an inadequate force led by Capt. James Jackson on November 29, 1872, the Modocs retaliated later that day by attacking settlers on their ancestral lands on the Lost River. In such an attack Mrs. Boddy lost her husband, son, son-in-law as well as most of their personal property. Payment of her claim of \$5400 is recommended.

163. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1881.
47th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 2, October 24, 1881. 1102 p. Serial set no. 2018.

H. Price is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He comments favorably upon bills in Congress permitting allotment of land in severalty and upon the provision of the amended Homestead Act which enables Indians who have abandoned their tribal relations to take up homesteads. First Lieut. Gordon Winslow reports on Hoopa Valley. He finds the Indian homes "one-half cellar and one-half shanty," making their inhabitants subject to rheumatism. 240 Indians were treated by the physician for various reasons, including scrofula and venereal diseases. 480 full and mixed bloods inhabit the reservation. H. B. Sheldon reports for Round Valley Reservation, where 569 Indians reside. He is more or less responsible for 6,456 non-reservations Indians in about 20 counties. The Round Valley Reservation has no boarding school, but Camp Wright is being prepared to take 50 to 100 boarding pupils. Indians are earning money working off the reservation. With it they procure liquor. It is almost impossible to convict those who sell liquor to the Indians. "Gambling, drinking and licentiousness are blocking the way of progress." Vital statistics.

164. Payment for improvements made by settlers on the Round Valley Reservation. 47th Congress, 1st session, House

Executive Document 205, vol. 23, May 23, 1882. 4 p.
Serial set no. 2031.

Some of the claims of settlers on the Round Valley Reservation, amounting to \$10,879.78, are yet unpaid. In consequence these settlers (names and amount of claim for improvements given) refuse to move. They run several thousand head of stock on the reservation, thereby making it useless to the Indians. Payment is recommended.

165. To reimburse the State of Oregon, and to pay the State and citizens of California for money expended in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the Modoc War.

47th Congress, 1st session, House Report 843, vol. 1,
March 24, 1882. 3p. Serial set no. 2067.

The full report of Inspector-General Jamis A. Hardie was submitted to the 43rd Congress, 2nd session as House Executive Document 45. In his report Hardie allowed Oregon \$70,268.08 rather than the \$136,000 claimed. He allowed California (the state) the requested \$495.72 for the transportation of arms to and from the scene of hostilities and the requested \$3,945.61 for PAY, allowances, commutation of clothing, horse hire. etc.: , for a quasi military organization of one captain, one lieutenant, and 27 men who participated in the fight of November 17, 1872 under Gen. Wheaton.

166. Klamath Reservation in California.

47th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1148, vol. 4,
April 28, 1882.
3 p. Serial set no. 2068.

The report of Mr. Spaulding of the Committee on Indian Affairs states that the lands of the reservation have not been effectively used as a reservation for 27 years, although it is now occupied without authority by 213 Indians. It is recommended that the reserve be resurveyed and offered for sale to whites after distribution of parcels between 40 and 160 acres has been made to Indians still occupying it.

167. Report on the petition of J. L. Burchard, late Indian Agent at Round Valley, California.

47th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1150, vol. 4,
April 28, 1882. 2 p. Serial set no. 2068.

This bill authorizes the proper accounting officer of the government to settle Burchard's accounts upon principles of justice and equity. Burchard is said to

have had little knowledge of law or bookkeeping. His vouchers were defective in form and deficient in information, and he made purchases and disbursements which were not in conformity with law. However, there is no reason to suspect that he was dishonest.

168. Report on the petition of Col. Meacham.
47th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 796, vol. 1,
February 10, 1882.
1 p. Serial set no. 2069.

The report of the Committee on Pensions recommends favorably on military pension for Meacham's widow because he died in 1882 of wounds he suffered as a peace commissioner in the Modoc War when Capt. Jack's party attacked the Commissioners.

169. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
1882.
47th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1,
pt. 5, vol. 2,
October 10, 1882. 1074 p. Serial set no. 2100.

H. Price is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, reporting for Hoopa, says that eight frame houses have now been built for Indians. These new householders now sleep on beds and mattresses. The Indian population is 510. Indians have netted \$2,000 from the sale of deer, otter, and bear skins. Venereal diseases and rheumatism are still the first and second most prevalent diseases. A. B. Sheldon counts 645 Indians resident at Round Valley. 19 Indian homes have been built. The boarding school is now in operation with 46 pupils. The boys also help by cutting wood, carpentering, shoemending, and outside work. The girls do washing, ironing, mending, cooking, baking, and making clothing for themselves and the boys. Measles and influenza are problems. Medicine men have less influence than ever before. Liquor traffic is still a problem. Vital statistics.

170. Indian war claims of California.
47th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 1847, vol. 1,
January 11, 1883.
25 p. Serial set no. 2159

The report supports an accompanying bill which appropriates \$250,000 or as much of that as may be necessary to indemnify the State of California for balances paid or remaining due, and to be paid by the state on account of Indian war bonds issued under acts of the Legislature of 1851 and 1852, and accrued

interest thereon. The report concludes that of the 1851 bonds, \$200,000 in principal was issued, \$197,000 has been paid by the U.S. Government. Concerning the 1852 bonds \$638,100 was the original principal, of which \$598,450 has been paid leaving a balance of \$19,800 principal outstanding. As for interest on these bonds, holders lost interest from January 1, 1854, to September 1, 1856 because of a technical ruling by the Secretary of War. The interest to which holders should be entitled is \$197,000 on the 12% 1851 bonds and \$110,282 on the 1852 7% bonds.

171. Report on the petition of Louisa Boddy.

47th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 1896, vol. 1, January 29, 1883.

4 p. Serial set no. 2159.

The William Boddy family settled on the Lost River, Oregon, on lands ceded by the Treaty of October 14, 1864 four months prior to the outbreak of the Modoc War. The Modoc Band, having been attacked with inadequate force under Capt. Jackson on November 29, 1872, retaliated later that day by attacking the scattered ranches of settlers. In such an attack Mrs. Boddy suffered the loss of her husband, son and son-in-law as well as the loss of most of their personal property. Payment of her claim of \$5400 is recommended.

172. Payment for improvements by settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation lands. 48th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 22, vol. 1, December 3, 1883. 5 p. Serial set no. 2162.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs favors the payment of a total of \$10,285.41 to settlers in Round Valley for improvements on their land. The names of the proposed payees and the amounts of money due each settler are given. They are Frank Asbell \$304.78, Pierce Asbell \$580, David W. Ayres \$300, Jacob Bellvil \$200, E. S. Gibson \$1,000, Andrew Gray \$1,795, Samuel Leevis \$1,000, William Murphy \$1,400, Fayette Nuckles \$100, William Pollard \$650, school trustees \$200, Steel \$250, Jacob Updegraff \$2,900, Frank W. Youree \$200.

173. Statement relative to California Indian war claims.

48th Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 40, vol. 2, January 24, 1884. 3 p. Serial set no. 2171.

The statement of the Third Auditor of the Treasury concerns unpaid California Indian war bonds totalling approximately \$10,000, which were not presented for

redemption within the allotted time.

174. Resolution of Senator Miller.

48th Congress, 1st session, Senate miscellaneous Document 124, vol. 2, July 3, 1884. 1 p. Serial set no. 2171.

The resolution of Senator John F. Miller of California instructs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to inquire into the condition of Indian tribes in California and Indian Territory and that said inquiry be directed into present and past conditions in and the management of the Round Valley Indian Reservation and of all abuses of the rights and interests of the Indians thereon.

175. Report on the petition of Louisa Boddy.

48th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 32, vol. 1, January 15, 1884.

4 p. Serial set no. 2173.

Mrs. Boddy's petition was the subject of Senate Report 650, 47th Congress, 1st session, Serial set no. 2007, and of House Report 1896, 47th Congress, 1st session, Serial set no. 2159. The William Boddy family settled on Lost River, Oregon, on lands ceded by the Treaty of October 14, 1864 four months before the M6doc War began. Captain Jack's Band of Modocs, having been attacked with inadequate force under Capt., Jackson on November 28, 1872, retaliated later that day by attacking the scattered ranches of settlers on their ancestral lands. In such an attack Mrs. Boddy lost her husband, son, and son-in-law as well as most of their personal property. The report recommends payment of \$6,180 to Mrs. Boddy.

176. Report on the claim of Isaac Minor.

48th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 96, vol. 1, January 31, 1884. 3 p.

Serial set no. 2173.

The Committee on Claims denies the claim of Mr. Minor for \$7,337.35 for beef delivered to the Hoopa Reservation in 1874 on the ground that he charged more than the going market price for the beef.

177. To indemnify California for Indian War Claims.

48th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 158, vol. 2, February 12, 1884.

3 p. Serial set no. 2174.

The Committee on Military Affairs recommends against passage of a bill to indemnify California for certain Indian war bonds issued prior to January 1, 1854 for the purpose of suppressing Indian hostilities. When the

Federal Government agreed to pay these bonds the great bulk of them were presented for payment within the allotted time. A \$10,188.65 balance was carried into the surplus fund after principal and interest to January 1, 1854 were paid. Subsequently, the amount of the surplus was reappropriated and a few more bonds were presented and paid, leaving a balance of \$8,357.16, which reverted to the surplus fund. The Congress, 1st session, Serial set no. 2157, and of Senate Report 32, 48th Congress, 1st session, Serial set no. 2173. The William Boddy family settled on Lost River, Oregon, on Modoc lands ceded by the Treaty of October 14, 1864 four months before the Modoc War began. Captain Jack's band of Modocs, having been attacked with inadequate force by Capt. Jackson on November 28, 1872, later that day retaliated by attacking scattered ranches on their ancestral lands. In such an attack Mrs. Boddy lost her husband, son, son-in-law and most of their personal property. The report recommends payment of \$5,400 to her for her loss of kin and property.

183. Report on the petition of Alicia Durrant.

48th Congress, 1st session, House Report 567, vol. 2, February 29, 1884.

2 p. Serial set no. 2254.

Henry Durrant, husband of the petitioner, died of scarlet fever shortly after serving as a military surgeon during the Modoc War. A pension is recommended.

184. Claims of the States of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas and Nevada and the Territories of Washington and Idaho.

48th Congress, 1st session, House Report 807, vol. 3, March 18, 1884. 4 p.

Serial set no. 2255.

The report recommends passage of a bill for the monetary relief of California for expenses incurred in the Indian wars of 1851 and 1852, after such claims "shall be examined and investigated as aforesaid."

185. Report on the petition of Sarah H. Crane.

48th Congress, 1st session, House Report no. 1411, vol. 5, April 24, 1884.

2 p. Serial set no. 2257.

Mrs. Crane is the widow of Surgeon-General Charles H. Crane, who, as a young assistant surgeon in the Army, arrived for duty at Benicia Barracks on February 28, 1852. From September 23 until November 10, 1852 he was in the field with an expedition in the Sacramento

Valley. From November 10, 1852 until July 15, 1853 he was on duty at Fort Jones, and from October 31, 1853 to March 1856, he served at Fort Lane, Oregon. He saw duty in the Rogue River War of 1856.

186. Report on the petition of D. Webber.
48th Congress, 1st session, House Report 2105, vol. 7, July 2, 1884. 1 p.
Serial set no. 2259.

The report from the Committee on Pensions recommends a military pension for Mrs. Delia G. Webber despite a previous denial because her late husband, Louis, was not in the Army at the time of his death. He was a civilian employed by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, when he was killed on April 26, 1873 by hostile Modocs while attempting to remove the body of General Canby.

187. Klamath (River) Indian Reservation.
48th Congress, 1st session, House Report 2124, vol. 7, July 2, 1884. 1 p. Serial set no. 2259.

The report from the Committee on Indian affairs recommends that the Klamath River Reservation lands be opened for settlement with suitable provision for the protection of improvements by existing settlers. These lands have not been used as intended for more than ten years, and not more than fifty Indians dwell thereon.

188. Indian education and civilization; a report prepared in answer to the Senate Resolution of February 23, 1885, by Alice C. Fletcher (Bureau of Education, Special Report, 1888).
48th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 95, vol. 2, pt. 2,
1888. 693 p. Serial set no. 2264.

Brief sketches of the history of California reservations with statistics and reservation schools * Also population figures for Indians under agency control (total 5,033) and gives population figures by county for non-reservation Indians (total 6,456). Reservations of northern California included are Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, Klamath River, and Smith River.

189. Report on relief for certain states and territories for debts incurred while fighting Indians in western United States.
48th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 984, vol. 1, January 13, 1885.
2 p. Serial set no. 2273.

Concerns expenses incurred by certain states and territories, including California, in suppressing Indian hostilities between April 15, 1861 and the date

of the Act of Congress approved June 27, 1882. The Act of Congress of July 27, 1861 established the date of April 15, 1861. The Committee finds that these claims remain unpaid. It recommends passage of the bill setting payment in motion with amendments. The Modoc War claims are excluded. The customary restrictions are specified. Payment is to be no more for the same services or supplies than paid in the area by the army for the same and payment is to be made only for active service in the field. Moreover, no payment is to be made for expenditures the secretary of war should decide there was no necessity at the time and under the circumstances.

190. Report on the petition of Cordelia Brainerd Thomas.
48th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 1362, vol. 2,
February 20, 1885.
3 p. Serial set no. 2274.

Mrs. Thomas is the widow of the Rev. Dr. Eleasar Thomas, appointed to the Modoc peace commission, March 19, 1873 and murdered on April 11, 1873 by Modoc Indians.- The bill, providing for a pension of \$50 per month for Mrs. Thomal, was introduced by Senator Aaron A. Sargent of California.

191. Report on the Round Valley Reservation investigation.
48th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report no. 1522, vol.
2, July 4, 1884.
197 p. Serial set, no. 2274.

Important source material for the study of the history of the Round Valley Reservation. Gives names and number of settlers occupying Round Valley lands, testimony of settlers, Indian agents, employees of the reservation, and Calpella Indians, the text of pertinent legislation and executive orders, the cost to the Federal Government of operating the reservation, July 1, 1872- June 30, 1884, by fiscal year, and a court case applying to the Reservation, United States of America, Plaintiff in error v . Fred Bourne, Administrator, etc., et al., defendants in error.

192. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1884.
48th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt.
5, vol. 2, October 15, 1884. pp. 1-395. Sertal set'no.
2287. H. Price is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Capt.
Charles Porter, Acting Agent, Hoopa, reports that the
medicine man still plays a big role with the Indians. He
says offending liquor sellers are not convicted in court
despite the fact that most Indian testimony is competent.
Children go to school to obtain clothing. Land allotment on

the former Klamath River Reservation has been halted because of problems with surveyor's maps. He says the Indians wear white clothing but continue an Indian life-style. He cautions that they own guns for hunting. He recommends that an accurate census be taken. The agent lacks funds with which to repair the agency buildings. H. B. Sheldon, Agent, Round Valley, reports that the Supreme Court confirmed title to settlers of 1,080 acres, supposedly swamp land. This cuts up the available agricultural land. 635 Indians received rations during the last quarter of 1883. The boarding schoolhouse burned, necessitating holding only a day school. The Superior Court Judge of Mendocino County has held that Indians, except those under care of an Indian Agent, are citizens and as such, are entitled to buy liquor. The Court of Indian Affairs, recently organized, has had a salutary effect upon the Indians, but it should be supplemented by a good police force. H. G. Sheldon resigns after seven years as agent.

193. Report on the petition of Ellen R. Harris. 48th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 2171, vol. 1, December 17, 1885. 1 p. Serial set no. 2328. The Committee on Indian Affairs recommends that the petitioner, the widow of Lieut. George M. Harris, be reimbursed for the transportation expense of his mother and brother, who journeyed from Philadelphia to accompany the body from Sacramento to Philadelphia. and for funeral expenses, the total to be paid being \$381.28. Lieut. Harris, according to the report, was killed in action against the Modocs on April 26, 1873. His biographical sketch on p. 503, vol. 1, Heitman, Francis B., Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, Government Printing Office, 1903; University of Illinois Press, 1965, states that Harris died on May 12, 1873 of wounds sustained on April 26, 1873.

194. Report on the petition of Margaret H. Hardie. 49th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 252, vol. 4, March 23, 1886. 2 p. Serial set no. 2358.

Mr. Servell reported from the Committee on Pensions that the pension of Margaret H. Hardie be increased from \$30 to \$50 per month. Her late husband, J. A. Hardie, served as special agent for claims arising out of the Modoc War.

195. Report on the claim of Dr. Price. 49th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 1301, vol. 7, June 9, 1886. 1 p. Serial set no. 2361.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Reid, physician at the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Capt. Richard C. Parker, 12th Infantry, Acting Indian Agent, the reservation, requested that Dr. C. E. Price, assistant surgeon, U. S.

Army, render medical assistance to the Indians. Dr. Price performed these services so assiduously that Captain Parker requested that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs find a way of compensating Dr. Price for his extra services. The Committee on Indian Affairs recommends against additional compensation because these services were voluntarily given while Price was under pay as an army officer.

196. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1885

49th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 2, October 5, 1885. pp. 1-1242. Serial set no. 2379.

J. D. C. Atkins is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He says errors in the public surveys of the former Klamath River Reservation have stopped allotment of land to the Klamath River Indians, who are scattered along both sides of the Klamath River between the Hoopa and Klamath reservations. Their population is about 217. These Indians had a good relationship with whites until white land grabbing stirred up ill feeling. Included is the report on the Klamath River Indians by special agent Paris H. Folsom. -At the Round Valley Reservation Atkins finds the legal rights of some of the settlers so intermingled with pretended rights and lawless trespass as to render any action of the Department looking to their movement impracticable. Theo. F. Willsey reports as the new agent for Round Valley. He says the entire property is shamefully dilapidated and with the employees at command it has been impossible to make repairs. Reservation lands are largely occupied by trespassers, leaving little agricultural land for reservation use. Estimated population is 600. School attendance is 60 per average day. The reservation needs a boarding school. Most of the Indians can speak English for "practical purposes." Captain Charles Porter reports for Hoopa. Porter thinks the Hoopas are inferior to neighboring Indians. Liquor remains a problem. Porter thinks boarding schools would be more effective than day schools. Pactah Billy killed Ike. Both are Indians. The State has no jurisdiction. Vital statistics are included.

197. Allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the Round Valley Indian Reservation.

49th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 21, vol. 25, January 5, 1886. 9 p. Serial set no. 2392.

Gives historical background of the reservation and its lands, including the lands sold to settlers as swamp land

by the State of California. The bill provides for the purchase of such of the lands purchased from the state and the improvements thereon as may be needed along with reservation lands to provide allotments of 30 acres to each of the 181 heads of families, 54 single males over 18 years of age and 4 orphans. Allotted lands are to be held in trust for 25 years, and necessary timber and grazing lands are to be held in common, the remainder of timber and grazing lands to be surveyed and sold in tracts of 640 acres. The foregoing provisions are contained in a bill offered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A petition for allotment signed by many of the Indians asks for allotment and asserts that a few white men are doing all they can to break up the reservation.

198. Estimate of deficiency to meet the unpaid salaries of employees and other indebtedness of the Round Valley Agency, California, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

49th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 295, vol. 35, June 23, 1886. 2 p. Serial set no. 2403.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, J. D. C. Atkins, explains that the deficiency occurred because the hop business of the reservation was a failure, thereby leaving a deficiency of \$3,750.56, of which \$2,974.10 is due employees hired in good faith by agent Theo. F. Willsey, who expected revenue sufficient from the sale of hops to pay their salaries, and \$732.70 due Lilienthal & Co., San Francisco, because of funds advanced by that consignee in the expectation of receiving hops which the consignee would have marketed.

199. Resolution of Representative Henley concerning California Indian war bonds. 49th Congress, 1st session, House Miscellaneous Document 282, vol. 13, May 10, 1886. 1 p. Serial set no. 2418.

The resolution calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House concerning the unexpended balance in appropriations to pay California Indian war bonds, which unexpended balances have been carried into the surplus fund. He is also asked to report whether there exists any valid reason why such unexpended balances should not now be reappropriated for the purposes named in the pertinent acts of Congress.

200. Report on the petition of J. D. C. Thomas. 49th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1121, vol. 4,

March 17, 1886. 2 p.
Serial set no. 2438.

Capt. Evan Thomas, husband of Josephine Da C. Thomas, was killed April 26, 1873 in action against the Modocs while leading a reconnoitering party of 69 artillerymen in the Lava Beds. The party ran into heavy cross-fire and enfilading fire, making advance impossible and retreat difficult. Finding it impossible to save his men he decided to sell his and their lives as dearly as he could, calling to his panic-stricken men, "It is as good a place to die as any--fight and die like men and soldiers." He perished emptying his revolver into the advancing Indians. Thomas was regarded as a very promising young officer. He was the son of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas. He leaves his widow and two children "who are unfortunately very poor and hard run to support themselves." Nevertheless, the Committee recommended striking the word "fifty" and inserting instead the word "forty" in the bill providing a pension for Mrs. Thomas. See also serial set no. 1822, 1823.

201. Report on the claim of S. T. Marshall.
49th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1159, vol. 4,
March 18, 1886. 1 p.
Serial no. 2438.

The Committee on Claims recommends a payment of \$6,958.49 to S. T. Marshall for beef contracted for by Redick McKee, Treaty Commissioner, with Gen. Estill. The contract was made without lawful authority, but the contracting citizens believed that McKee had the authority to make contracts for the Government. See also Serial set no. 1708.

202. Report on the claim of California.
49th Congress, 1st sessiob, House Report 1298, vol. 5,
March 23, 1886. 2 p.
Serial set no. 2439.

Under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1861, California was enabled to adjust some, but not all of her claims against the Federal Government for expenses incurred in her various Indian wars. The report on the bill permits the State to make claims barred under the Act of Mar. 2, 1861 and present additional evidence concerning claims disallowed under that act. (The Committee thinks this provision is bad.) The bill also provides for payment of coupons or interest on bonds the State issued to suppress Indian hostilities. The Committee recommends striking this provision as the

non-payment of interest on coupons is settled policy in cases like this.

203. Brevet commissions for Army Officers in Indian campaigns
49th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1967, vol. 7,
April 27, 1886. 2
p. Serial set no. 2441.

Recommends conferring brevet rank on officers who distinguished themselves in the Arizona and Modoc campaigns. The President submitted a list in 1874-75, but the Senate did not confirm, nor did confirmation occur when the list was resubmitted. In most instances, brevet rank does not carry additional pay, but it is a visible symbol of the appreciation of the commanding general and the nation. The committee recommends so doing. No names of officers deserving such rank are included.

204. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1886.
49th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt.
5, vol. 1.
Serial set no. 2467.

J. D. C. Atkins is Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who says that nine tenths of the land of the Round Valley Reservation is still occupied by squatters, who actually have a valid title to only 1,080 acres. Theo. F. Willsey, Agent, Round Valley, concurs. Indian population on the reservation is 608. Two schools are operated, they being staffed by four teachers—two of whom are Indians; 90 students. The grist mill was destroyed by fire in September, 1885. The Women's National Indian Association, Philadelphia, sends two missionaries to Round Valley Miss. A. L. Boorman and Miss. C. J. White. The reservation needs many repairs. The Commissioner observes that a contract has been opened for resurveying Klamath River lands so that allotment to the Klamath River Indians can proceed. Indians are living off the reservation to the destitution brought to the reservation by bad management. Average attendance at school is 31. The Agent says that many Indians of the reservation and surrounding area are "fairly skilled as artisans," and many others are competent farmers. Educational, health, and other vital statistics are given.

205. Report on the claim of the representatives of George McDougall.
50th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 786, vol. 5,
March 31, 1888. 3 p.
Serial set no. 2523.

Treaty Commissioner George Barbour contracted with McDougall for beef for the California Indians in the amount of \$81,250, which amount was awarded by the Court

of Claims. The Court of Claims made the point that the only title the U. S. Government has ever acquired to the Indian lands of California was by virtue of the treaties, of which the supplies, for which payment is now sought, were the most material and important element the Indians received. The Committee recommends payment.

206. Report on the pension of Winemah Riddell.

50th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 1095, vol. 5, April 24, 1888.

7 p. Serial set no. 2523.

The report of the Committee on Pensions favors a pension for Toby (Winemah) Riddell, who with her husband, Frank, served as interpreter during the Peace Commission negotiations with the Modocs which resulted in the murder of some of the commissioners. Winemah fought bravely for the life of Commissioner Alfred B. Meacham, according to Meacham, whose report on the negotiations is quoted at length. The Committee recommends a pension of twelve rather than twenty-five dollars per month for Mrs. Riddell.

207. Report on the claim of California, Oregon and Nevada.

50th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 2014, vol. 8, August 10, 1888.

2 p. Serial set no. 2526.

The report and accompanying bill provide a means of examining the claims and statements of accounts of the three states for expenses incurred during the Civil War years in guarding the overland mail and emigration routes, in suppressing Indian disturbances within their borders, and in assisting the Government in other ways. The examination of claims is necessary so that Congress may take just and proper action concerning them. Laws concerning the claims of other states do not apply, for the higher price level in these states because of the mining boom made extraordinary costs inevitable.

208. Report on the claim of S. T. Marshall.

50th Congress. 1st session, Senate Report 2102, vol. 8, August 27, 1888.

4 p. Serial set no. 2526.

A similar bill passed the House in the 2nd session, 44th Congress. Since then it has been favorably reported by the Committee on Claims on more than one occasion. In 1850 G. M. Marshall took to California for the use of the Government 150 head of "ranch cattle" and 75 "large American beeves" which were delivered to Redick McKee, Treaty Commissioner, for provisioning McKee's party and

military escort and for presents to the Indians as he negotiated with them in the Klamath River country. Gen. Estill acted for Marshall on this account. On December 31, 1851, McKee gave G. M. Marshall a certificate of indebtedness, his funds having been exhausted. The original certificate was lost when the person in Washington, D. C. who was handling Marshall's claim joined the Confederate

212. Hoopa Valley wagon road.

50th Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 44, vol. 25, January 9, 1888. 4 p. Serial set no. 2557.

An appropriation is requested to construct a road from the Agency to the southern portion of the reservation so that surplus farm products raised by the Indians can be marketed. The Hoopa Valley is expected to produce 520,000 pounds of wheat and 300,000 pounds of oats in 1888, half of which is surplus which the proposed road could enable the growers to market. The road will cost \$5,500, and it is to be built by Indian labor.

213. Report on the claim of S. T. Marshall.

50th Congress, 1st session, House Report 921, vol. 3, March 7, 1888. 3 p.
Serial set no. 2600.

A similar bill passed the House in the 2nd session, 44th Congress, and since then it has been reported favorably more than once. In 1850 G. M. Marshall took to California for Government use 150 head of "ranch cattle" and 75 "large American beeves," which were delivered to Redick McKee.) Treaty Commissioner, to sustain his entourage and for making presents to the Indians as he negotiated treaties in the Klamath River country. Gen. Estill acted for Marshall in this transaction. On December 31, 1851, McKee gave Marshall a certificate of indebtedness, his funds having been exhausted. The original certificate was lost when the person in Washington, D. C., who was pressing the claim joined the Confederate Army. In 1876, G. M. Marshall assigned his claim to his brother, S. T. Marshall; both men were residents of Iowa. McKee issued a duplicate certificate and a sworn statement concerning the transaction. The cattle were valued at \$6,598.40. The Committee on Claims recommends passage of bill for payment, but deletes accrued interest.

214. Report on the pension of Winemah Riddle.

50th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1413, vol. 5, March 27, 1888. 6 p.

Serial set no. 2602.

Quotes at length the report of A. B. Meacham detailing the history of the negotiations with Captain Jack's Band of Modoc Indians, and giving Winemah Riddle credit for having warned the Commission concerning Modoc treachery and for having saved Meacham's life. The Committee on Pensions favors the pension for Winemah, but it thriftily cuts the proposed pension from twenty-five to twelve dollars per month.

215. Report on the claim of August Leschinsky.
50th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1477, vol. 5,
March 29, 1888. 3 p.
Serial set no. 2602.

Leschinsky and his partner established a fishery on the McCloud River, Shasta County in 1870. The partner soon left discouraged by Indian incursions and other causes. Leschinsky remained to build a home, clear land, raise a garden and establish a fishery, from which he supplied the local market. In 1872 or 1873 Livingston Stone, a deputy U. S. Fish Commissioner arrived. He secured spawns of salmon and trout from Leschinsky. Soon he proceeded to evict Leschinsky and established a government fishery there. A statement of Aaron Bell, former registrar of the land office to the effect that Leschinsky tried to file on the land in question many times, but Bell had always told him he couldn't file until the land was surveyed, after which he could take advantage of preemption. Stone, according to an affidavit of Ernest Beubner, former Sgt., Co. H., Twelfth Infantry, sometimes detailed as a guard at the fishery, disliked Leschinsky as being "too independent." The former sergeant thought Leschinsky's improvements were worth \$5,000.

216. Report on the pension of Winemah Riddle.
50th Congress, 1st session, House Report 3064, vol. 8,
July 25, 1888. 7 p.
Serial set no. 2605.

Quotes at length the report of A. B. Meacham on the history of the negotiations with Captain Jack's Band of Modoc Indians. Meacham gives Mrs. Riddle credit for having warned the Commissioners of impending Modoc treachery and for having saved his life. The Committee agrees that she deserves a pension, but it recommends a reduction to twelve dollars per month from the proposed twenty-five.

217. Report on the claim of California, Oregon and Nevada.
50th Congress, 1st session, House Report 3396, vol. 1G,

November 4, 1888.

2 p. Serial set no. 2607.

The report concerns the expenses the three states incurred during the Civil War years in guarding the overland mail and emigration routes, in suppressing Indian disturbances within their borders and in assisting the Federal Government in other ways. Laws concerning the examination of the claims of other states do not apply, for the high price level in these states because of the mining boom makes a unique situation in the Far West. Therefore, the report and accompanying bill provide a mechanism for examining and verifying these claims and accompanying accounts so that Congress may take just and proper action concerning them.

218. Report on the claim of Isaac Bailey.

50th Congress, 1st session, House Report 3464, vol. 10, September 14, 1888.

1 P. Serial set no. 2607.

The report of the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims recommends payment of_\$8575 to Isaac Bailey for property lost to Pitt River, Modoc, Hat Creek, and Paiute Indians on the Pitt River in 1862.

219. Settlement made between the United States and the State of Oregon on account of Modoc hostilities.

50th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 18, vol. 1, December

17, 1888. 6 p. Serial set no. 2610.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury Department finds that Oregon is entitled to a credit of \$70,268-08 for expenses incurred in suppressing Modoc Indian hostilities. \$33,249.07 was credited toward Oregon's direct tax quota of \$35,140.67, with \$1,891.60 credited from the 5% credit from public lands sold within the State.

220. 50th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 70, vol. 2, January

16, 1889. 366 p. Serial set no. 2611.

This document contains important primary source materials concerning Indian-white relationships in northern California, 1861-1864. Included are letters pertaining to the hostilities in the Humboldt Military District, which were not ended until the summer of 1864. Correspondence is to and from General George Wright, Commanding, Department of the Pacific, and Col. Francis J. Lippett, Commander, Humboldt Military District, and

Forts Humboldt and Gaston are mentioned. Conditions at the Round Valley Reservation are discussed in letters of George M. Hanson, Indian Agent, General Wright, and others. White encroachment on Round Valley Reservation lands and the intimidation of Indians on the Reservation by whites are problems as is the administration of the Reservation's Affairs by Hansen, in the opinion of Capt. Douglas of Fort Wright. Hansen proposes sale of Mendocino and Nome Lackee Reservation lands and use of some of the proceeds to enlarge the Round Valley Reservation.

221. Report on the survey of the Klamath Reservation.
50th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 140,
vol. 4, March 1,
1889. Serial set no. 2613.

Gives history of the Klamath Reservation and considers the matter of selling the lands of the reservation. Comments on the Klamath Indians and their contacts with white settlers. The right of the Indians to fish the Klamath River is examined.

222. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
1888. 50th Congress, 2nd session, House Executive
Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 2, December 3, 1888. pp. 1-888.
Serial set no. 2637.

John H. Oberly is Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who says that on Sept. 30, 1887 the agent asked the Army for assistance in removing the trespassers on the Round Valley Reservation. Capt. Shaw and a company of soldiers came to the scene only to be stopped by a court order. A recitation of the 30-year history of the reservation is included. Agent C. H. Yates says that the court action makes the trespassers feel that the reservation belongs to them. The population of the reservation is 535. The Indian Police force continues. The reservation needs a hospital. Capt. William E. Dougherty reports for Hoopa. Indians have built 9 houses and 6 barns. The new school can accommodate 60 pupils. Mrs. Mary Duigan and James Marshall, a mixed breed, are teachers. The Klamath River Indians have a cooperative fishing and canning business with John Bornhoff of Crescent City. Humes, from Oregon is still fishing the river. The Klamaths are protesting. Education and Vital Statistics.

223. California Rebellion War claims.
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 11,
vol. 2, December
16, 1889. 89 p. Serial set no. 2679.

The State's claim is for \$289,976-54 for use of its militia between 1861 and 1866 in suppressing Indian disturbances, and its total claim is for \$4,420,891.96. Of the latter amount \$1,513,266.96 is for interest on state relief bonds between 1863 and 1899, and \$1,500,545.86 is for interest on bounty bonds, 1864-1888.

224. Report relative to California Indian war claims.
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 26,
vol. 5, January
15, 1890. 4 p. Serial set no. 2682.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury Department reports that for the suppression of Indian disturbances prior to 1854 the Federal Government paid the State \$924,259.65, and for 1854-1859, \$230,529.76 was paid for like purposes. For guarding the overland mail during the Humboldt Indian Expedition (Nevada) the State received \$11,723.64 on a claim of \$38,323.74. For services rendered by the State in the Modoc War, \$4,441.33 was paid to her by the Federal Government.

225. Withdrawal of troops from Fort Klamath, Oregon
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 37,
vol. 5, January
23, 1890. 17 p. Serial set no. 2682.

Information bearing upon potential hostilities if troops are removed. Modoc, Klamath and Pit River Indians are located on a nearby reservation.

226. Report on California Indian War claims.
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 122,
vol. 9, May 17,
1890. 190 p. Serial set no. 2686.

A history of the claims entered by the State of California for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities between 1854 and 1873, including the Modoc War, including the Mendocino Expedition of 1859, commanded by Capt. W. S. Jarboe.

227. Resolution of Senator Stanford directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report on Indian war claims of California.
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 16, vol. 2, December 5, 1889. 1 p. Serial set no. 2698.

The resolution calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to examine all vouchers, accounts, papers and evidence which has been or which may hereafter be submitted to him in support of the war claims of California against

the United States.

228. Report on the petition of George Fitzclarenc.

51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 103, vol. 1,
January 16, 1890.

1 p. Serial set no. 2703.

The report recommends a pension. After prior service in Co. B, First Washington Territory Volunteers, Fitzclarenc enlisted as a private in Co. F, Fourth Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, on April 10, 1865, and was discharged on November 30, 1865. On September 13, 1887, he filed for a pension, alleging that he contracted rheumatism and kidney disease while transporting Indians from Fort Humboldt to Grande Ronde Valley, California. The claim was rejected. Fitzclarenc is now in the Soldier's Home in Leavenworth, Kansas.

229. Report on the claim of the legal representatives of George McDougall. 51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 319, vol. 2, February 19, 1890. 20 p. Serial set no. 2704.

The Treaty Commissioners operated in California under the Act of Congress of September 30, 1850. They purchased beef, flour, etc. from various parties, including McDougall, giving drafts on the Secretary of the Interior, upon all of which payment was refused because Congress had made no appropriation for these expenses. The U.S. got title to the Indian lands through the treaties; the Indians got the beef; the sellers received nothing, except by special act of Congress. All other such claims have been paid. McDougall committed suicide in 1872, "when worn and weary with long waiting and in despair...." The McDougall claim of \$81,250 was approved by the Court of Claims, its findings being quoted at length in this report. The U.S. Supreme Court disapproved it on technical grounds. Recommends payment of \$81,250, but will not recommend payment of interest and costs.

230. War claims of California, Oregon and Nevada.

51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 644, vol. 3,
April 10, 1890. 44

p. Serial set no. 2705.

Mr. Stewart reported for the Committee on Military Affairs. The total of California's war claim for the expenses of California Volunteers (Civil War) and her militia is \$4,420,891.96. California provided 15,725 officers and men for the California Volunteers when the Civil War caused regular Army troops to be withdrawn.

Because the wage level was higher on the Pacific Coast than elsewhere, and because the payment of the Volunteers in Greenbacks had to be discounted 30 to 60 percent, California distributed additional pay totaling \$600,000 to her Volunteers. Some units of the California Volunteers operated in northern California during the Civil War, suppressing Indian disturbances and conveying Indians to reservations.

231. Report on California Indian war claims.
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 1026~ vol. 7, May 17, 1890. 2 p.
Serial set no. 2709.

The Committee on Printing recommends the expenditure of \$433, the cost of printing a report on California Indian war claims transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of the Senate of December 19, 1889. The report covers such expenses prior to January 1, 1854, and for the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1859. The aggregate of such unreimbursed claims is \$534,722.89.

232. Report on the petition of Lizzie W. Owen
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 1067, vol. 7, May 20, 1890. 4 p.
Serial set no. 2709.

The Committee on Pensions recommends favorably upon a bill to provide a pension of \$50 per month for Lizzie Wright Owen, daughter of Brigadier General George Wright, Commander, Department of the Pacific, October 20, 1861-July 1, 1864 and of the District of California to July 27, 1865, when he and his wife embarked on the steamer Brother Jonathan to assume command of the District of the Columbia. The steamer and the Wrights were lost on July 30, 1865. Mrs. Owen's late husband, an Army officer, resigned shortly before his death after 18 years of service, and she lost her brother, Col. Thomas F. Wright, in the Modoc War. Mrs. Owen is a widow with two dependent children.

233. Report on the petition of Calvin Gunn.
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 1723, vol. 9, September 15, 1890.
1 p. Serial set no. 2711.

The report of the Committee on Pensions recommends payment to Calvin Gunn for a wound he received while he was serving in the Trinity Rangers, which unit was engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities in northern California in 1858-1859.

234. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1889.

51st Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 2, October 1, 1889. pp. 3-926. Serial set no. 2725.

T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, notes that consolidation of the Mission Tule River Agency with the Hoopa Valley Agency under one Agent is not practicable for the reason that there is too much distance between the agencies. Congress had ordered that consolidation. He says that the Hoopa Agent already has charge of 500 Indians and 90,000 acres at Hoopa Valley and 26,000 acres and 200 Indians at the former Klamath River Reservation. The Commissioner also reviews the history of the controversy with the settlers on the Round Valley Reservation. The Commissioner thinks that the reservation system will be ended some day and that Indians will simply be American citizens. William E. Dougherty reports for Hoopa, where Indian labor has built eleven houses and fifteen barns during the year. Day school attendance averages 32. Mrs. Mary E. Duigan is the teacher at \$720 per year. Four Indians, George Latham, John Sherman, Nathaniel Gibbs, and Pedro Freddie, are employed as industrial teachers, the former two at \$20 and the latter two at \$10 per month. C. H. Yates, Agent, reports for Round Valley, where the population is 531. The reservation has two day schools. The reservation has five Indian police. Apprentices are working with the carpenter, blacksmith, herder, sawmill, and harness shop to learn trades. Vital statistics.

235. Reduction of Round Valley Indian Reservation.

51st Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document 72, vol. 26, December 20, 1889. 3 p. Serial set no. 2741.

The bill, drafted in the Department of the Interior, provides for the reduction in the size of the Round Valley Reservation and for the allotment of lands to heads of families, males over the age of eighteen, and certain orphans.

236. Report on the claim of the legal representatives of George McDougall.

51st Congress, 1st session, House Report 1143, vol. 4, March 29, 1890. 9 p.
Serial set no. 2810.

The report gives a complete history of the case and the

findings of the Court of Claims are quoted at length. Essentially identical with Senate Report 319, 52st Congress, 1st session, q.v. Concerns beef furnished to the Treaty Commissioners for the Indians, as payment for lands they relinquished and to prevent their starvation. The report recommends payment of the \$81,250 but denies interest and costs.

237. Klamath River Reservation, California; sale of lands recommended.

51st Congress, 1st session, House Report 1176, vol. 4, April 1, 1890. 2 p.

Serial set no. 2810.

The report and the accompanying bill provide for the survey and sale of the lands of the reservation and the removal of the Klamath Indians residing thereon to the Hoopa Valley Reservation.

238. Report on the petition of Calvin Gunn.

51st Congress, 1st session, House Report 1622, vol. 5, April 21, 1890. 1 p.

Serial set no. 2811.

The report from the Committee on Pensions recommends payment of the claim of Calvin Gunn for a chest wound he received while serving with the Trinity Rangers, which unit was engaged in suppressing Indian disturbances in northern California in 1858-1859. Gunn was a sergeant in Capt. Issac G. Messer's company of California Militia known as the Trinity Rangers. His wound made it necessary for Gunn to give up his mining and farming occupations in California. At present he is a night watchman for the St. Louis, Mo., police department. Congress recognized the service rendered by reimbursing California for the expenses of that campaign.

239. Report on the petition of Winemah Riddell (sic).

51st Congress, 1st session, House Report 2147. vol. 7, March 27, 1888. 7 p.

Serial set no. 2813.

Essentially the same as Senate Report 1091, 51st Congress, 1st session. The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommends a pension for Mrs. Riddle and quotes at length from Co. A. B. Meacham's account. It concludes that if the peace commissioners had heeded Mrs. Riddle warnings the lives of Dr. Thomas and Gen. Canby could have been saved. Mrs. Riddle proved her friendship, thereby, to the white man at some peril to her own life. Mrs. Riddle's name is incorrectly given as "Riddell" in the document.

240. War claims of California, Oregon and Nevada.
51st Congress, 1st session, House Report 2553, vol. 8, June
25, 1890. 45 p.
Serial set no. 2814.

The total of California's claim for the expenses of the California Volunteers and of her militia for the years 1861-1866 is \$4,420,891.96. California provided 15,725 officers and men for the California Volunteers when the Civil War made it necessary to withdraw regular Army units to the Eastern theatre. Because the wage level was higher on the Pacific Coast than elsewhere and because payment to troops in Greenbacks has to be discounted 30 to 60 percent in terms of gold, California supplemented the pay of her volunteers by \$600,000. Some units of the California Volunteers operated in northern California during the Civil War, suppressing Indian disturbances and conveying Indians, to reservations.

241. Report on the petition of Winemah Riddell (sic).
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 2091, Vol.
1, January 29, 1891.
7 p. Serial set no. 2826.

Col. Alfred B. Meacham's statement is quoted at length, and the report concludes that had the peace commissioners heeded the persistent persuasions of Winemah Riddle, Dr. Thomas and General Canby would not have been murdered and she would not have had to save Col. Meacham's life. Mrs. Riddell proved herself to be a friend of the white men at great risk to her own life. Mrs. Riddle's name is incorrectly given as "Riddell" in the document.

242. Report on the petition of William Hale.
51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 2569, vol. 2,
February 28, 1891.
1 p. Serial set no. 2828.

The Committee on Pensions recommends a pension for William Hale of West Newbury, Mass., who served from January 11 to May 26, 1855, when he was honorably discharged, in Capt. William M. Young's Company of California Volunteers, Klamath Rifles, in the Klamath Indian War. A copy of his discharge and a sworn statement of Charles E. Donnell of Essex County, Mass, a resident of California from 1850 to 1862, and who knew the claimant there, are supporting documents. Hale is now seventy and very poor. By Act of Congress of March 2, 1861, California was reimbursed for expenses

of the Klamath Indian War, thereby the General Government recognized that as an Indian war.

243. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890.

51st Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt. 5, vol. 2, September 5, 1890. 1064 p. Serial set no. 2841.

T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reports that a survey of the lands of the Hoopa Reservation so that its lands can be allotted to Indians is being made. 500 to 600 Ukiah Valley Indians are requesting allotments of land. Elsewhere in the report the Act for the Reduction of the Round Valley Reservation ... (26 statutes at large, p. 658) is quoted in full. It provides for allotment of land to Indians. Theo. F. Willsey, Agent reports for Round Valley. He says that buildings, fences, machinery and implements show evidence of gross negligence in their care. Many are unsafe for occupancy. Frank H. Edmunds, Acting Agent, says there are 475 Indians on the Hoopa Reservation. Four houses have been built for Indians during the year. George Simpson, Willis Mattlton, David Johnson, and Pedro Freddie, Indians, are employed as industrial teachers. Mrs. Mary E. Duigan is the day school teacher. This valley is rich in gold deposits. That being the case, Indians will need military protection until their lands are fully secured to them. Daniel Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian Schools, says that most northern California Indians want their children to be educated. Vital statistics.

244. Report of the petition of William Hale.

51st Congress, 2nd session, House Report 3873, vol. 4, February 18, 1891. 1 p. Serial set no. 2888.

A pension is recommended for William Hale of West Newbury, Mass. He served from January 11 to May 26, 1855, when he was honorably discharged, in Capt. William M. Young's Klamath Rifles, California Volunteers, in the Klamath Indian war for which California was compensated by the Federal Government' under the Act of March 2, 1861. Hale's discharge certificate and an affidavit from Charles C. Donnell, Essex County, Mass., and California resident, 1850-1862, where he knew Hale, are supporting documents.

245. Sale of Klamath Indian Reservation,

52nd Congress, 1st session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 153, vol. 5, May

13, 1872. 1 p. Serial set no. 2907.

House and Senate disagreement concerning sale of said lands was resolved in conference. The bill provided for allotments of lands of the former reservation, but with the proviso added in conference that lands occupied by settlers in good faith shall be exempt from allotment unless one or more of the Indians shall have resided upon said tract of land in good faith prior to the passage of this act.

246. Report on the petition of Oliver P. Goodwin
52nd Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 384, vol. 2,
March 15, 1892. 1 p.
Serial set no. 2912.

The report of the Committee on Pensions favors a pension for Oliver P. Goodwin who served in the Mexican War, in the Utah War with the Mormons in 1857, was wounded in the shoulder and thigh during a battle with Indians in Wyoming in 1864, and who served in the Modoc War. He also served as a wagonmaster, taking Government supplies from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Bridger. His doctor said he was badly crippled with rheumatism resulting from his wounds and was incapable of performing manual labor.

247. Allotments of land to certain Indian tribes
52nd Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 615, vol. 3,
May 2, 1892. 53 p.
Serial set no. 2913.

The report concerns the allotment of land on the Quapaw Agency in Indian Territory. One of the tribes dwelling there is Modoc, of whom there are approximately 68 individuals, who are receiving land allotments of 40 to 50 acres per person under the Dawes Act.

248. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
1891.
52nd Congress, 1st session, House Executive Document
1, pt. 5, vol. 2,
October 1, 1891. 1286 p. Serial set no. 2934.

Issac A. Beers reports for Hoopa. He notes that few Indians now live in native huts, most being housed in comfortable homes. Many are fairly good farmers. In knowledge of how to make a living they are nearly as well qualified as the average laboring white man. No allotments have been made, but many Indians cultivate plots assigned to them for their own use. The agency furnishes the team and implements. On return they labor on the land set apart for the use of the agency. Marriage and divorce customs are still "Indian" rather than "white." The agent fails to see much benefit from the school.

Parents send their children to school as a favor to the agent or in expectation of a reward. He has not been able to curtail the liquor traffic. Theo F. Wilsey, Agent, reports for Round Valley. The reservation has 275 male and 289 female Indians residing on it. The Indians are anxious to have allotments of land made to them. The reservation has two schools. Average attendance is 54. In the U. S. District Court, San Francisco, certain white residents of the Valley swore that they would not believe an Indian under oath. That was enough to acquit people on trial for selling liquor to the Indians. The Commission to Reduce the Round Valley Reservation visited the Valley and made its majority and minority reports. Its members are Henry C. Hunt, David W. Shryock, and Luther R. Smith. Special agent Lewis was sent to Redding for the purpose of assisting the Wintu and Yana Indians. His work there was temporarily interrupted by the need to go to Fort Bidwell and by his appointment as Special U. S. Attorney. Vital statistics.

249. Klamath River Reservation.

52nd Congress, 1st session, House Report 161, vol. 1,
February 5, 1892. 2 p.
Serial set no. 3042.

The bill provides for the sale of the lands of this reservation, which has not been used as such since the flood of the winter of 1861-62. These lands have since been subject to sale under provisions of the Act of April 8, 1864, confirmed by the U. S. District Court for California (35 Federal Reporter, 403-407) and the Circuit Court (38 Federal Reporter 400). The 50 to 100 Indians now on those lands are semi-civilized and disinclined to labor. They live mostly at or near the mouth of the Klamath River and have no conception of land values. If the Government decides to allot to them in severalty, they should be allotted on the Hoopa Reservation, which has land better suited to their needs. Moneys derived from the sale of Klamath lands should be used for their removal, maintenance and education.

250. Rebellion war claims of California, Oregon and Nevada.

52nd Congress, 1st session, House Report 254, vol. 1,
February 10, 1892.
45 p. Serial set no. 3042.

The facts out of which the bills for relief arise are stated in House Report 2553 and Senate Report 644, 51st Congress, 1st session and in House Report 3396 and Senate Report 2014, 50th Congress, 1st session. California's total claim is for \$4,420,891.96, but the report recommends deducting \$1,500,545.86 for interest (the Federal Government does not, as a matter of policy, pay interest on claims) and \$468,976.54 expended on account of the State militia.

251. Report on the claim of the legal representatives of George McDougall.

52nd Congress, 1st session, House Report 839, vol. 3,
March 23, 1892. 8 p.

Serial set no. 3044.

George McDougall of San Francisco furnished 2500 head of cattle to the treaty commissioners in 1851. The McDougall's claim is the only one of the claims arising out of purchases made by the commissions which remains unpaid. McDougall committed suicide in 1872 in despair, at which point his heirs began to press his claim.

252. Allotment of land among certain Indian tribes (including the Modocs).

52nd Congress, 1st session, House Report 2040, Vol. 10,
July 23, 1892. 2 p.

Serial set no. 3051.

The Indians of the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, including the Modocs, have consented to pass from tribal authority into the civil government of the Territory of Oklahoma. Allotment of lands in severalty under the Dawes Act is recommended. There are about 68 Modocs who occupy 4,040 acres of land.

253. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1892.

52nd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document
1, pt. 5, vol. 2,

August 27, 1892. 1468 p. Serial set no. 3088.

Isaac A. Beers reports for the Hoopa Valley Reservation. His report includes material on sanitation, funds, farming operations, removal of troops, schools, roads, Indian police, gambling, liquor, dress, mission work, and the Klamath River Indians. Theo. F. Willsey reports for Round Valley, covering such topics as land, census, farming operations, mills, schools, buildings, crime, and missions. Elsewhere in the report are statistics relating to health, education, births and deaths, the Greenville School, and also included is the report of William H. Leeke, Supervisor of Education, Third District. He recommends the establishment of a school in abandoned Fort Gaston for the estimated 250 children of the Indians living along the Klamath as far east as Yreka. He also recommended a school for the 190 children of Pit River Indians living in Shasta and Modoc Counties. Both would be boarding schools.

254. Report on the petition of Oliver P. Goodwin.

52nd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 2209, vol. 1,
January 9, 1893.
1 p. Serial set no. 3140.

The report adopts Senate Report 384, 1st session, 52nd Congress and recommends a pension of \$20 per month for Mr. Goodwin, who served in the Mexican War, the Utah War with the Mormons, in a war with Indians in Wyoming in 1864, where he was wounded in the shoulder and thigh, and in the Modoc War. He also served as a wagonmaster taking Government supplies from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Bridger. His doctor thought his rheumatism came from his wounds. He was incapable of performing manual labor because of it.

255. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting papers concerning the claim of Casuse Costello as settler on (the Round Valley Reservation) 51st Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document 12, vol. 2, September 12, 1893. Serial set no. 3144.

Costello is a Mexican and his wife is a half-breed of the Uka tribe. In 1885 he was permitted by Agent Willsey to settle upon Round Valley lands, where he built a house and made improvements. He may not be in a financial position to purchase the land at the appraised price. If not he should be compensated for the improvements he made.

256. Copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the
draft of a bill for the construction of a wagon road on the Hoopa Valley
Indian Reservation.
53rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 41, vol. 1, February
15, 1894. 4 p. Serial set no. 3160.

Tie Commissioner and Captain W. E. Dougherty, U. S. Army, Acting Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley Agency, recommend construction of a road, ten miles in length to open to agricultural use and settlement a presently inaccessible portion of the reservation. The estimated cost is \$3,509 for labor and materials, with Indians doing the work. Of the present 4,500 potentially arable acres, the high water flood plain occupies a third and 900 acres are cultivated. 500 acres require reclamation.

257. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the Senate resolution of December 21, 1893, transmitting a report from the Third Auditor of the Treasury and accompanying papers relative to the Indian war claims of

the State of California.
53rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Executive Document 84,
vol. 4, April 20,
1894. 106 p. Serial set no. 3163.

Some of the claims pertinent to northern California include: (1) hostilities prior to January 1, 1854, \$271,849.73, (2) Mendocino Expedition, 1859, \$9,294.53, (3) expenses for suppression of hostilities in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, \$219,075.95 (4) Mendocino Expedition of 1859 commanded by Capt. W. S. Jarboe (see pp. 54-55 of Senate Executive Document 122, 51st Congress, 1st session), (5) Shasta Expedition of 1854, \$4,068.64 claimed, \$1,261.38 allowed and paid, (6) Siskiyou, 1855, \$14,036.36 claimed, \$6,146.60 allowed and paid, (7) Klamath and Humboldt, 1855, \$99,096-65 claimed, \$61,537.48 allowed and paid, (8) Klamath County, 1856, \$6,190.07 claimed, \$2,952.77 allowed, (9) Modoc, 1856, \$188,324.22 claimed, \$80,436.72 paid, (10) Klamath and Humboldt, 1858-1859, \$52,184.45 claimed, \$31,823.94 paid, (11) Pitt River, 1859, \$72,156.09 claimed, \$41,761.54 paid, (12) on page 8 is a claim of John Bidwell for ammunition, subsistence, clothing, services of teams and teamsters, bearers of dispatches, \$1,523.13. The auditor of the State reduced this claim to \$1,159,47, which was paid except for a reduction of \$54.50 for clothing. Bidwell's claim was in connection with the Pit River Expedition.

258. Statement of California, Oregon, and Nevada, relative to state rebellion War Claims Against the United States

53rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Miscellaneous Document 162, vol. 5,
April 23, 1894. 70 p. Serial set no. 3171.

From 1850 to 1861 Congress authorized a "bounty" payment to soldiers enlisted in the Army for service in the west in the form of mileage equivalent to the cost of transporting a soldier from New York to the place of such enlistment on the West Coast. Also at the same time Congress gave officers \$2 extra per day and it doubled the pay of enlisted men serving in the west. These benefits were lost with the coming of the Civil War. Also, after Feb. 9, 1863, Army pay was in greenbacks, but the gold coin standard of the west made that pay subject to heavy discount. As a result of the foregoing, the three states each paid their men serving in the units they formed to replace the withdrawn Army units an extra \$5 per month, thereby increasing appreciably the expense for which they were seeking compensation from the U.S.

259. Report favoring S.1295 to pay war claims of California, Nevada, and Oregon. 53rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 287, vol. 1, March 29, 1894. 45 p. Serial set no. 3179.

The grand total of California's expense in recruiting and paying volunteers and militia during the Civil War is \$4,420,891.96, including principal and interest. All states except these three have been reimbursed for all or nearly all of the principal of moneys expended by them for suppressing rebellion and Indian disturbances, 1861-1866. A large portion of the expenditures of these three states went for extra pay and bounties to induce voluntary enlistment. The high cost of living in the west and the 20 to 60 percent discount soldiers had to pay to convert Greenbacks into gold necessitated the extra compensation. The committee recommends payment to California of \$2,451,369.56, the claim minus interest.

- .260. Report on the claim of William Hurt.
53rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 361, vol. 5,
April 26, 1894. 3 p.
Serial set no. 3183.

The Committee on Indian Affairs recommends a bill giving Mr. Hurt the opportunity to prove that he be allowed \$25 per acre for having grubbed the 50 acres of land in the Round Valley Reservation which he purchased from the State of California. He was allowed \$5,161.80 for the land and improvements by the three commissioners who appraised the Round Valley lands, but he had failed then to make a claim for the grubbing which added greatly to the value of the land.

261. Report favoring S.1803, authorizing construction of a wagon road on the
Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation.
53rd Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 416, vol. 5,
May 18, 1894. 3 p.
Serial set no. 3183. -

The road in question is recommended by Capt. William E. Dougherty, U.S. Army, Acting Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley AgencX, to open an area of 2,000 acres removed from the valley so that further cultivation of the soil can be achieved. The Committee on Indian Affairs recommends passage of the bill providing for \$419 for tools, explosives, mules and horses and \$3,090 for Indian labor to construct the ten miles of road.

262. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1893.

53rd Congress, 2nd session, House Executive Document 1, pt 5, vol. 2, 1894.

1200 p. Serial set no. 3210.

Acting agent William E. Dougherty arrived at the Hoopa Reservation June 28, 1893. He suggests a reorganization of the agency and the schools. Allotments of land to the Klamath River Indians are being prepared. Agent Thomas Connolly reports on conditions at the Round Valley Reservation, saying that a boarding school will open there in the fall for the first time in ten years. Much statistical information is given concerning both reservations and their schools, and information is available concerning the progress of Indian education at Government day schools, in California public schools, and in contract private schools. Information concerning employees at the Greenville school is given. There is also some information relating to the Modoc Indians in Indian Territory. Vital statistics.

263. Report on the claim of Andrew Gray.

53rd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 452, vol. 1, February 16, 1894.

3 p. Serial set no. 3269.

Both the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior support the bill to permit Gray to submit proof of compliance and receive a patent under the Homestead Act for land he settled on when it was vacant public land and before it was included in the Round Valley Reservation. He has never been paid or offered payment for improvements on the land as appraised by the commissioners in 1873. At any rate, the land is now outside the reservation as reduced by the Act of October 1, 1890. ~

264. Report amending and favoring H. R. 4959, to reimburse California, Oregon, and Nevada for moneys expended in suppression of rebellion.

53rd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 558, vol. 2, March 8, 1894. 4 p.

Serial set no. 3270.

The Committee on War Claims reviews the long legislative history of these claims and concurs in their several recommendations and reports the bill back with the amendment that the sums of money due each state be paid in four equal installments. (See Senate Miscellaneous

Document 162, 53rd Congress, 2nd session; Senate Report 287, 53rd Congress, 2nd session for details.)

265. Report on the petition of Adelaide Morris, widow of the late Arthur Morris,
Major, Fourth Artillery, U. S. Army.
53rd Congress, 3rd session, Senate Report 978, vol. 2,
February 22, 1895.
2 p. Serial set no. 3289.

The Committee on Pensions recommends passage of the bill to pension Mrs. Morris, after having reduced the proposed pension from \$50 to \$25 per month. Captain Morris took an active post in the Modoc campaign in the winter of 1873. He contracted rheumatism, presumably during that campaign. He also suffered financially at that time because his pay in Greenbacks was depreciated in terms of gold, which was then the basis for exchange throughout California.

266. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1894.
53rd Congress, 3rd session, House Executive Document 1, part 5, vol. 2.
1172 p. Serial set no. 3306.

Allotment of land at Round Valley Reservation was formally begun in 1894, according to Lt. Thomas Connolly, Acting Agent at Round Valley Reservation. His letter also includes a census, an inventory, a harvest report, and a comment concerning gratifying progress at the Reservation. Rose K. Watson, principal at the Round Valley School, calls for a white man teacher to supervise the farm and garden and to teach industrial arts. Medical statistics at Round Valley are included in a separate section of the report. Affairs at the Hoopa Reservation are covered by acting agent William E. Dougherty, who describes general conditions as squalid and miserable but improving. No land allotments have yet been made at Hoopa. The Indian police at Hoopa devote most of their time to manual labor. Henry A. Kendal, a teacher at the Hoopa Valley School, describes the progress of the school. Edward N. Ament reports on conditions at the Greenville school, where additional teachers are needed along with better control of smallpox. Some information concerning the Modoc Indians living in Indian Territory is included. Information about the activities of Christian Missions on the California reservations is to be found in this report. Vital statistics.

267. Report from the Committee on Pensions favoring H.R. 8595,

to amend the act

granting pensions to survivors of Indian wars, so as to include all Indian

wars prior to 1856.

53rd Congress.3rd session, House Report 1899, vol. 2, February 21, 1895.4 p.

Serial set no. 3346.

In January 1895, there were 476 pensionable survivors and 230 widows of the 1265 troops engaged in the California Indian wars of 1851 and 1852. A pension of \$8 per month for survivors and widows would cost \$45,606 per year for survivors and \$22,080 for widows. It is estimated that survivors have a life expectancy of ten years and widows, 12.86 years. The War Department reports that 265 regular soldiers were engaged in these disturbances. Of these, probably 80% were Mexican War veterans, leaving 53 to be provided pensions because of the California Indian disturbances of 1851-1852. The 53 survivors are included in the above 476.

268. Memorial on behalf of the Klamath and Modoc tribes. 54th Congress, 1st session, Senate Document 131, vol. 4, February 20, 1896. 29 p. Serial set no. 3350.

The two tribes claim 909,990 acres of land under the Treaty of October 14, 1864. The Commissioner of the General Land Office estimates their claim at 682,240 acres. In exchange for this claim the Indians surrendered title to about 20,000,000 acres in Oregon and Northern California under the Treaty of October 14, 1864.

269. Report relative to reappropriation of money to pay (Indian War) claims of California.

54th Congress, 1st session, Senate Document 265, vol. 8, May 19, 1896. 5 p.

Serial set no. 3354.

On March 2, 1861 Congress appropriated \$400,000 to compensate California for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858 and 1859, of which amount \$230,529.76 was expended, leaving a balance of \$169,470.24. California claims \$50,220.16 which has not been paid.

270. Report on the petition of Adelaide Morris.

54th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 92, vol. 1, January 22, 1896. 3 p.

Serial set no. 3362.

Captain Arthur Morris saw service during the Civil War, the Modoc War and the Nez Perce's Campaign of 1877. He was continuously ill from his retirement, October 5, 1877 until his death on September 26, 1892. The report recommends favorably upon the bill granting a pension to his widow.

271. Report from the Committee on Claims favoring Senate Bill 1650 to reimburse

California, Oregon and Nevada for moneys expended in suppression of the Rebellion.

54th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 145, vol. 1, January 29, 1896.

81 p. Serial set no. 3362.

The Committee on Claims cites a long list of favorable House and Senate reports on these claims and recommends an appropriation of \$3,951,915.42 to satisfy California's claims, which include expense encountered in suppressing Indian hostilities in northern California.

272. Report on the claim of the representatives of George McDougall.

54th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 275, vol. 2, February 13, 1896.

8 p. Serial set no. 3363.

The report recommends relief for the widow and children of George McDougall, who furnished 2500 head of cattle to be delivered to southern California Indians in 1852. McDougall contracted with one of the treaty commissioners. McDougall resided in San Francisco. McDougall, in despair because of the long and seemingly fruitless struggle to be paid for the cattle, committed suicide in 1872. Claims similar to his have been paid to John C. Fremont, Samuel J. Hensley, Samuel Norris and others.

273. Report on the petition of Benjamin Franklin Dowell of Oregon for services with the Oregon Volunteers in the Rogue River Indian wars in the years 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856.

54th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 496, vol. 2, March 17, 1896. 2 p.

Serial set no. 3363.

The petitioner is nearly 78 years old and is almost totally disabled. The Committee recommends a pension. Among other engagements, Dowell participated in a battle with the Modoc Indians on Lost River in 1854.

274. Pensions to survivors of Indian Wars
54th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 542, vol. 3,
March 24, 1896. 5 p.
Serial set no. 3364.

Includes California Indian wars, 1851, 1852, in which 1265 California troops were engaged. There are 476 survivors, and 230 widows, but does not include California militia. Of the 265 regular Army troops serving in said disturbances, 212 also served in the Mexican War, leaving 53 to to be provided for otherwise. Pensions are proposed for survivors and widows at the rate of \$8 per month.

275. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1895.
54th Congress, 1st session, House Document 5, vol. 2,
1896. 1118 p. Serial
set no. 3382.

Also published as a separate, which was used in preparing this annotation. Information concerning public and private schools under contract to teach California Indians, Government boarding schools, and Government day schools is given. The school at Upper Lake is described. Allotment of lands at the Round Valley and Hoopa Valley reservation is continuing under Special Agent Charles W. Turpin. Statistics concerning population, production of crops, and school attendance at the two reservations are given. A report on the Greenville Indian school by Superintendent Edward N. Ament is included. Vital statistics.

276. Report on the claim of the representatives of George McDougall.
54th Congress, 1st session, House Report 204, vol. 1,
January 31, 1896. 9 p.
Serial set no. 3457.

The Committee on Claims again recommends favorably upon the claim. McDougall sold 2500 head of cattle to one of the Treaty Commissioners in 1852. He was never paid for the cattle and he committed suicide in 1872 in despair of ever being paid. The claim has a long legislative history.

277. Report on the petition of Adelaide Morris.
54th Congress, 1st session, House Report 869, vol. 4,
March 19, 1896. 2 p.
Serial set no. 3460.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommends favorably upon the petition for a pension for the widow of Capt.

Arthur Morris, but recommends \$25 per month rather than the \$50 in the bill. An ancestor of the Captain (Lewis Morris) signed the Declaration of Independence, and his father, Bvt. Major General William Walton Morris, served in the Seminole Campaign, the Mexican War and the Civil War. Arthur Morris was over six feet in height, of commanding presence, and a strict disciplinarian. Yet, says the report, he was genial, modest and simple as a child in private life.

278. Indian training school at Fort Bidwell.
54th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1217, vol. 5,
April 11, 1896. 2 p.
Serial set no. 3461.

The Committee on Public Lands recommends that abandoned Fort Bidwell be used as an Indian training school. The abandoned military reservation has forty buildings in good condition.

279. Report on the California, Oregon and Nevada claims for moneys expended in suppression of the rebellion.
54th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1648, vol. 1,
May 6, 1896. 53 p.
Serial set no. 3463.

The Committee on War Claims recommends H.R.8733, which provides that the three states have one year to file a petition in the Court of Claims to have their Civil War claims adjudicated and recognizes the obligation of the U. S. Government to pay the adjudicated claims. California furnished 15,725 volunteers during the Civil War to protect her people from hostile Indians and to protect the transportation routes across the continent to the Missouri River. Her claim is for \$3,951,915.42.

280. Report from Committee on Claims favoring amendment to H.10292, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, 1898, to pay interest from January 4, 1854, September 1, 1856 to Virginia I. Mullan, owner of coupons 3-5 of California Indian war bonds 84,183,194,220.
54th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 1210, vol. 1,
January 13, 1897.
6 pp. Serial set no. 3474.

Recommends payment of \$479.33 for interest coupons 3-5 of California Indian war bonds 84,183,194, and 220 owned by Virginia I. Mullan, of Annapolis, Md. The bonds were issued under the act of May 3, 1852 of the California Legislature.

281. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1896.

54th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 5, vol. 2,
1897. 971 p. Serial
set no. 3489.

Land allotments are continuing to be made at the Hoopa and Round Valley reservations, although at Hoopa further allotment will depend upon completion of land surveying, according to Special Agent Charles W. Turpin. 28 allotments have been granted to non-reservation Indians in Humboldt County, and agent Claude A. Bennett is assisting some 300 Indians in the Susanville area in applying for allotments. William E. Dougherty, agent at the Hoopa Valley Reservation describes conditions there as does acting agent Thomas Connolly at Round valley. Much statistical information is presented concerning the two reservations. Edward N. Ament relates that the Greenville school has reached capacity enrollment. General statistics concerning Indian conditions throughout California are presented. It is suggested that the lower Klamath River Indians be released from Government supervision. Vital statistics.

282. Letters relative to certain California Indian war bonds. 55th Congress, 1st session, Senate Document 137, vol. 6, June 4, 1897. 2 p.
Serial set no. 3563.

The letter from Stobo Farrow, Auditor, Treasury Department, states that he knows of no valid reason why the interest on Indian war bonds of the State of California, numbers 84, 183,194 for \$500 each and no. 220 for \$1,000, all of which were redeemed and cancelled by the United States, should not be paid to the date of redemption if the necessary funds are made available by Congress. Virginia I. Mullan, of Annapolis, Md., is the claimant.

283. Report on the claim of the legal representatives of George McDougall. 55th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 141, vol. 2, May 28, 1897. 8 p. Serial set no. 3570.

The contract of April 5, 1852 was between George McDougall, of San Francisco and O. M. Wozencraft, Indian treaty commissioner for the delivery of 2500 head of cattle to southern California Indian agents. The cattle were to average 500 pounds in weight. McDougall took his own life in 1872 in despair. The case was referred to the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act of March 29,

1884. The Court said that the findings "clearly show the justice and equity of the claim as submitted." The Committee recommends passage of the bill appropriating money for payment. This is the only account of its kind which remains unpaid.

284. The War of the Rebellion: a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies. (Rebellion records, series 1, vol. 50, pts. 1, 2) 55th Congress, 1st session, House Document 59, pts. 1, 2, vols. 13-14, 1897. 2 vols. Serial set nos. 3583, 3584.

The entire set is complete in 70 volumes in 128 physical volumes, plus an atlas. The two volumes described above as Serial set nos. 3583 and 3584 are vol. 50, parts 1 and 2 of Series I. They are concerned with operations on the Pacific Coast, January 1, 1861-June 30, 1865. They contain a very great amount of information concerning Indian disturbances in northern California during the Civil War as well as information about the military posts and the California Volunteers.

285. Payments to Klamaths, Modocs, and Snakes of Klamath Reservation, Oregon.

55th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 420, vol. 1, January 10, 1898.
6 p. Serial set no. 3620.

The Committee recommends passage of a bill to compensate these Indians for lands excluded from the Klamath Reservation because of faulty surveys. The reservation lands were promised under provisions of the Treaty of 1864. "The justice of the contention of the Indians has been made clear.... the delay of adjustment has been long--thirty-two years. It has served to retard the progress of the Indians in the ways of civilization. They are not tribes who are receiving annuities from the Government...."

286. War claims of California, Oregon and Nevada.

55th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 544, vol. 1, part 2, February 3, 1898. 16 p. Serial set no. 3620.

The report recites the history of these claims in Congress, as far back as December 12, 1881. A board of three army officers was continuously engaged for more than three years in aiding the Secretary of War in examining these claims arising from the expenditures of these states in providing for the "common defense"

during the Civil War. The Committee recommends payment.

287. Report from the Committee on Claims favoring relief of Virginia I. Mullan, owner of coupons 3-5 of California Indian War bonds 84, 183, 194, 220. 55th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 609, vol. 1, February 23, 1898. 5 p. Serial set no. 3620.

Virginia I. Mullan, of Annapolis, Md., is the owner of coupons 3-5 of certain 7% California Indian war bonds. Interest from January 1, 1854) to September 1, 1856, was not paid when the bonds were redeemed on the latter date. The claim is for \$420.98. The Committee recommends passage.

288. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1897.

55th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 5, vol. 13, 1898. 1068 p.
Serial set no. 3641.

A variety of statistical material concerning California Indians is presented, including areas of reservations, school attendance, population, mode of dress, intelligence, religion, vital, criminal, crops, and stock owned by Indians. William E. Dougherty reports for the Hoopa Agency, noting that the Indians have visibly progressed since taking their individual allotments. Acting Agent George W. Patrick reports for Round Valley, and Colin Anderson, a missionary at Round Valley sees progress despite the liquor problem and the persistence of cohabitation rather than marriage among the Indians. At Greenville the old dormitory has burned and a new one has been placed under construction contract according to Edward N. Ament, Superintendent. It is noted that the Fort Bidwell military reservation has become an Indian school. Vital statistics.

289. Report on the claim of the legal representatives of George McDougall. 55th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 458, vol. 2, February 16, 1898. 8 p. Serial set no. 3718.

The Committee on Claims recommends passage of the bill to pay the claim as awarded by the Court of Claims and adopts as the basis of its recommendation House Report 3610, 50th Congress, 2nd session.

290. Report on the petition of Nancy A. Dowell.

55th Congress, 3rd session, Senate Report 1494, vol. 65, January 19, 1899.
5 p. Serial set no. 3739.

The Committee on Pensions recommends a pension of \$8 per month for the widow of Benjamin Franklin Dowell of Oregon, who served the Government as a chief packer in the Oregon and Washington Indian War of February 1856, and in a battle with the Modoc Indians near Lost River in December, 1854 as well as in Washington Territory on the Walla Walla River. Although he was not a regular enlisted man, his services were recognized by the granting of bounty land to him. Dowell was badly ruptured and afflicted with rheumatism when he died. The Committee thinks persons who served the Government on the frontier in various Indian wars should receive consideration, especially when their service has been faithfully and efficiently rendered. The Committee was about to report favorably on Dowell's claim when advised of his death. It deems proper to accord to his widow the recognition he would have received.

291. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1898. 55th Congress, 3rd session, House Document 5, vol. 15, 1899. 1134 p. Serial set no. 3757.

The usual reports on Government boarding and day schools, and contract schools in California are present. William E. Dougherty, Acting Agent at Hoopa Reservation, reports on developments there, assisted by a report from William Freer, Superintendent of the Hoopa Valley School. George W. Patrick reports on the Round Valley Reservation, assisted by a report by Colin Anderson; a missionary at Round Valley. Ira R. Bamber, Farmer and industrial teacher reports that the Fort Bidwell buildings were remodeled to accommodate 100 to 150 pupils. The school was opened on April 4, 1898 with 16 Paiute pupils. He says bad white influences, which keep Pit River Indians from sending their children to the school, are being dealt with. Edward N. Ament notes that limited space and temporary quarters have kept enrollment down to 35 pupils, but he is looking forward to the completion of the school and dormitory buildings. He notes three deaths from pneumonia and one from typhoid fever. In the report is information from George Patrick concerning 622 Round Valley allotments. Edward N. Ament's report concerns the Greenville School. Vital Statistics.

292. Report concerning relief of Virginia I. Mullan, owner of coupons 3-5 of California Indian war bonds 84, 183, 194, 220. 55th Congress, 3rd session, House Report 2110, vol. 2, February 14, 1899.

5 p. Serial set no. 3841.

Involves the claim of Virginia I. Mullan, Annapolis, Md., for interest on the coupons of the above 7% bonds, January 1, 1854 - Sept. 1, 1856. The claim is for \$420.98, and the Committee recommends payment.

293. Affidavit of the Treasurer of the State of California setting forth the amount of money paid July 1, 1889 - January 1, 1900, as interest on state bonds under acts of the Legislature approved April 27, 1863, and April 4, 1864, and the amount of bonds outstanding.

56th Congress, 1st session, Senate Document 143, vol. 9, February 5, 1900.

2 p. Serial set no. 3851.

The State of California paid \$146,160 as interest between July 1, 1889 and January 1, 1900 on bonds issued under provisions of the act of the Legislature approved April 27, 1863, and \$381,150 on bonds issued under the Act of April 4, 1864. Some of the funds derived from sale of the bonds were paid as bounties to enlisted men in the California Volunteers. All of these bonds are held in trust for the school fund of the State of California.

294. Report from the Committee on Claims favoring S.1231, for relief of Virginia

I. Mullan.

56th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 222, vol. 1, January 31, 1900. 5 p.

Serial set no. 3886.

Virginia I. Mullan of Annapolis, Md. is the owner of coupons 3-5 of California Indian war bonds 84, 183, 194, and 220. The amount of interest represented by these coupons is \$420.98. The Committee reports a "do pass" recommendation.

295. Claims of California, Oregon and Nevada (for moneys advanced in aid of suppression of rebellion in the Civil War).

56th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 309, vol. 2, February 7, 1900.

56 p. Serial set no. 3887.

California's claims are discussed on pages 8 and 9, where their legislative history beginning with the 50th Congress is set forth. California provided 15,725 volunteers for service during the Civil War. Her claims total \$3,951,915.42, a portion of which was expended for suppression of northern California Indian disturbances.

296. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1899.

56th Congress, 1st session, House Document 5, vols. 18, 19, 1900. pt 1, 682 p.; pt. 2, pp. 349-743. Serial set nos. 3915, 3916.

William B. Freer submits the report on the Hoopa Reservation where 474 patents have been issued and delivered to Hoopa Valley Indians. May Favrote, Field Matron, reports from Hoopa Valley that the women are making a good transition from the old to the new ways. However, there is some breakdown in morality among the younger, half-breed women. Colin Anderson is retiring as missionary at Round Valley. Harry Liston, Agent at Round Valley, says the Indians are progressing well, except in the matters of alcohol and damage to crops from off-reservation stock. Horton H. Miller, teacher and disbursing agent, writes that scholastic advancement at the Ft. Bidwell School has not been good. Edward N. Ament reports that attendance is up and the new dormitory is in operation at the Greenville School. School work is progressing satisfactorily. The usual statistics on reservations, boarding schools, day schools, population, crop yields, and names of all employees are to be found in the report.

297. Report from Committee on Claims, favoring S.1231, for relief of Virginia I.

Mullan, owner of coupons 3-5 of California Indian war bonds 84, 183, 194, 220.

56th Congress, 1st session, House Report 1640, vol. 6, May 22, 1900. 6 p.

Serial set no. 4026.

The Committee recommends that S.1231 "do pass," to pay \$420.98 to the claimant.

298. Affidavit of the Treasurer of California relative to moneys paid July 1, 1899 - January 1, 1901 as interest on State bonds under acts of the Legislature approved April 27, 1863, and April 4, 1864, and amount of bonds outstanding.

56th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Document 151, vol. 11, February, 8, 1901.

2 p. Serial set no. 4039.

Truman Reeves, Treasurer of California, duly sworn, declares that \$160,080 has been paid by the State of California between July 1, 1889 and January 1, 1901, as interest on money borrowed by the State on bonds issued under provisions of the Act of April 27, 1863. During

the same period of time \$417,450 was paid as interest under the Act of April 4, 1864 entitled, "An Act granting bounties to the volunteers of this State enlisted in the service of the United States

299. (History of the claim of) Virginia I. Mullan, owner of coupons 3-5 of

California Indian war bonds 84, 183, 194, 220.

56th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 2203, vol. 3, February 11, 1901.

156 p. Serial set no. 4065.

On pages 116 and 117 information concerning the Mullan claim may be found. The President vetoed an omnibus deficiency bill of some two million dollars, including the Mullan claim, passed by the 54th Congress. After that, new omnibus bills were devised from time to time containing items favorably acted upon by one or the other house of Congress and selected findings of the Court of Claims. The recommendation is favorable for the \$420.98 claim of Ms. Mullan.

300. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1900.

56th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 5, vol. 27,

1901. 760 p. Serial

set no. 4101.

Statistical information is presented on reservation boarding schools--Hoopa and Round Valley, and on non-reservation boarding schools--Greenville and Fort Bidwell as well as on such Government day schools as Baird, Fall River Mills, Hat Creek, Manchester, Potter Valley, Ukiah and Upper Lake. William B. Freer reports in detail concerning the Hoopa Reservation including population, health, morality, industry, irrigation, road work, Court of Indian Offenses, sawmill and Grist Mill. Harry F. Liston does likewise for Round Valley Reservation which he characterizes as productive and prosperous. Horton H. Miller reports for the Ft. Bidwell School as does Edward N. Ament for the Greenville School. Vital statistics.

301. Payment to settlers for improvements on Round Valley Indian Reservation. 56th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 2499, vol. 2, January 25, 1901. 4 p. Serial set no. 4213.

Under provisions of the Act of 1864 the President selected Round Valley as an Indian reservation but without specifying its boundaries. In 1873 an act was passed providing boundaries for the reservation and setting up a commission to appraise the improvements of

settlers thereon. No provision was made for paying for the improvements. In 1890 an act was passed reducing the boundaries of the reservation and setting up a commission to appraise the improvements on the excluded lands as they were prior to 1873. The excluded lands were to be sold at auction in 640 acre tracts and the funds thereby obtained were to pay for the improvements. However, the land could not be sold because the bids were below the appraised value of the land. Some of the improvements on the land were destroyed by fire, hence the land could not bring the appraised price. There is no proper evidence concerning the destruction of these improvements by fire. The bill provides for paying the settlers for the improvements provided that their destruction was thru some fault of the Government or of the Indians.

302. Affidavit of the Treasurer of California relating to interest paid July 1, 1889 to January 1, 1902 on State bonds under acts of the Legislature approved April 27, 1863, and April 4, 1864, and amount of bonds outstanding. 57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Document 227, vol. 17, March 1, 1902. 2 p. Serial set no. 4235.

\$174,000 was paid on the act of April 27, 1863, entitled "an act for the relief of enlisted men of the California Volunteers in the service of the United States," and 453,750 was paid in bonds issued under the act of April 4, 1864, entitled "an act granting bounties to the volunteers of the State enlisted in the service of the U.S."

303. (History of the claim of) Virginia I. Mullan (owner of coupons 3-5 of California Indian war bonds 84, 183, 194, 220). 57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 493, vol. 4, February 18, 1902. 212 p. Serial set no. 4259.

On pp. 109-110 the claim of Ms. Mullan is entered for \$420.98 with the comment that it was favorably reported to the Senate in the 54th, 55th and 56th Congresses, and to the House in the 55th and 56th Congresses. "This bill includes the approved smaller claims which have been introduced, reported and passed repeatedly, until the expense to the United States of printing alone, as to some cases would equal the amounts originally claimed."

304. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1901. 57th Congress, 1st session, House Document 5, vol. 23, 1902. 806 p. Serial set no. 4290.

William B. Freer again reports on affairs at the Hoopa Reservation as does Harry F. Liston, Superintendent at Round Valley. Freer's report covers the extension of the reservation, population, discusses crops, income, the boarding school and the Court of Indian Offenses. Liston writes about health, marriage and divorce, industries, roads, the school, improvements, the liquor problem, and crime. Charles E. Shell reports on the Greenville School. Vital statistics.

305. Report from Committee on Indian Affairs, favoring H.5874, to pay settlers for improvements on Round Valley Reservation. 57th Congress, 1st session. House Report 1077, vol. 4, March 18, 1902. 4 p. Serial set 4402.

This report is essentially the same as House Report 2499, 56th Congress, 2nd session. It lists claimants and amount of claim as follows: J. N. Rea and G. T. Johnson, \$800; Estate of Fred Bourne and Estate of D. T. Johnson, \$150; Whitcomb Henley, \$825; Charles H. Hurt, \$1,025; Henry Marks, \$4750.

306. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1902. 57th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 5, vol. 19, 1903. 748 p. Serial set no. 4458.

Statistics concerning the non-reservation boarding schools at Greenville and Ft. Bidwell, and the reservation boarding schools at Hoopa and Round Valley are given. Frank Kyselka, Superintendent at Hoopa Reservation comments on tribes represented, the need for a suitable hospital, marriages, charities, liquor, gambling, the sawmill, gristmill, and the Court of Indian Offenses. Harry F. Liston, Round Valley Superintendent, covers industries, health, liquor, pupils, marriages and divorces, crime, discipline, farm and garden, and employees. At Fort Bidwell, Horton H. Miller discusses attendance, health, industry, farm and garden, and says that the girls are receiving instruction in household duties and dairying, and the boys in agriculture and general repair work. Charles E. Shell, Greenville School Superintendent, says agriculture is emphasized at the school. Elsewhere in the report is the Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt setting apart land for school purposes at Greenville. At Hoopa Valley instruction in agriculture, dairying, fruit raising, mechanical trades, domestic arts and basketry are stressed. Statistics on the Government day schools at Potter Valley, Ukiah, and

Upper Lake are included. Vital Statistics.

307. Report from Committee on Public Lands, amending S.5654, to open to homestead

settlement and entry relinquished and undisposed portions of Round Valley

Reservation.

58th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 2618, vol. 7, April 26, 1904. 2 p.

Serial set no. 4576.

The recommendation is for passage with an amendment providing for commutation by paying for the land at the appraised price, plus fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry. Aliens with first papers may purchase these lands but before acquiring title they must have been naturalized.

308. Report from Committee on Public Lands, submitting H. 15011, to open to homestead settlement and entry relinquished and undisposed portions of Round Valley Reservation.

58th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 2370, vol. 7, April 12, 1904. 2 p.

Serial set no. 4583.

Bonafide settlers on January 1, 1904, shall have preference right for ninety days to enter and hold not to exceed 160 acres of land they have actually occupied. By the Act of October 1, 1870 it is made possible to allot ten-acre tracts to Indians under the Dawes Act of 1887. Moreover, sufficient land is to be retained for agency, school, and mission purposes, as well as sufficient grazing and timber lands to be held in common by the Indians. Only 5 tracts, total of 1,223.43 acres have been sold at the appraised price, leaving 62,419.14 acres unsold and subject to homestead entry. The appraised price is thought to be too high.

309. Memorial of the Northern California Indian Association, praying that lands be allotted to landless Indians of the Northern part of California.

58th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Document 131, vol. 4, January 28, 1904.

16 p. Serial set no. 4589.

In most other states Indians have been paid for lands taken by the United States. Northern California Indians have received no compensation for their lands taken thru the unratified treaties. These Indians, most of whom are non-reservation, suffer from lack of land and education. The association asks that small tracts of land be given them and that they receive education. It is estimated that 3,500 non-reservation children are not now receiving an education. An

estimated 10,000 to 12,000 adult Indians should be given land.

310. Petition (from superintendent, teachers, etc. of Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.) relating to granting of lands to landless Indians of northern California.

58th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Document 137, vol. 4, February 1, 1904.

2 p. Serial set no. 4589.

The petition, signed by 48 employees, opposes the proposal of the Northern California Indian Association to grant land in severalty to the landless Indians of northern California so as to bring them together under the special control of the Government. The petition asserts that their present wide distribution in many small communities gives them advantages for self-support, civilization and assimilation denied reservation Indians. Those Indians who desire land can take advantage of the homestead laws. Anyway, it is a mistake for the Government to insist that all Indians should be farmers. Many northern California Indians are very poor, but poverty stimulates healthy effort.

311. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1903.

58th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 5, vol. 19, 1904. 628 p. Serial set no. 4645.

On page 16 is a discussion of the problem of Indian education, with the suggestion that placement of Indian children in white schools be considered as well as reservation and non-reservation boarding schools and Government day schools. On pages 38 and 39 non-reservation allotments of lands in the Redding and Susanville Districts are covered. Many of the allotments originally made have been surrendered or cancelled. Others will probably eventually be cancelled. Regretably, these Indian allottees are among the best and most progressive of the non-reservation Indians. Frank Kyselka reports on the Hoopa Reservation. M. F. Holland, Supervisor, reports on the Round Valley Reservation, where the liquor problem is out of control. It is seemingly impossible to convict those who sell or give liquor to the Indians. Charles D. Rakestraw reports for the Ft. Bidwell School, and Mrs. Mary H. Manning, teacher, is quoted as pointing up the demoralizing and degrading effect of the adjacent Indian camps upon the pupils of the school. Charles E. Shell, speaking for the Greenville School, emphasizes that the school badly needs a hospital. Rev. Len Schillinger, missionary at Round Valley Reservation, reports that 97 living Indians

of that reservation are baptized into the Methodist Church and 82 are living communicants. Vital statistics.

312. Report from Committee on Indian Affairs, favoring H. 15011, to open to homestead settlement and entry relinquished and undisposed portions of Round Valley Reservation.

58th Congress, Ad session, Senate Report 3431, v9l. 2, Janaury 28, 1905.

2 p. Serial set no. 4756

Contains same recommendations as 58th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 2370, Serial set no. 4583. For the law which is the result of these reports and the legislative process, see Statutes at Large, vol. 33, Pt. 1, 706.

313. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1904 58th Congress, 3rd session, House Document 5, vol. 19, 1905. 716 p. Serial

set no. 4798.

Much of the report in one way or another is again concerned with education. Charles D. Rakestraw reports for the Fort Bidwell school, covering enrollment, health, industrial work and conditions among adult Indians. Paiute and Pit River Indians are the chief enrollees in the school. Horace J. Johnson, agent reports on the school at Round Valley, and he also discusses census, health and morality, industries, marriages, the liquor problem, and crime as well as needed improvements. Frank Kyselka covers the same topics for Hoopa Valley.

314. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1905 59th Congress, 1st session, House Document 5, vol. 19, 1906. 807 p. Serial

set no. 4959.

C. E. Kelsey's investigation of living conditions among northern California Indians has led to an appropriation by Congress of \$100,000 to be used for irrigation works, and land and building improvements. Kelsey will direct this work. Charles D. Rakestraw reports for the Fort Bidwell School, and George W. Wimberly reports for the Greenville School. Horace J. Johnson reports for the Round Valley Agency and Frank Kyselka for the Hoopa. Agency. Vital statistics.

315. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting an estimate of appropriation for improvement of Mill Creek in Round Valley Reservation. 59th Congress, 1st session, House Document 571, vol. 48, February 28, 1906. 3 p.

Serial set no. 4988.

Round Valley is the basin into which rainfall covering a hundred square miles drains, and Mill Creek is the principal stream of the valley. It drains thru a narrow pass in the hills into the middle fork of the Eel River. At the mouth of the creek is a ledge of rocks two or three hundred yards wide and several feet higher than the remainder of the creek, thereby causing otherwise valuable lands to flood at times. It would cost \$6,000 to deepen the channel at the creek's mouth, but that would increase the value of the reservation land by \$25,000.

316. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1907.
60th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 5, vol. 2, 1907.
184 p. Serial
set no. 5118.

Francis E. Leupp is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report gives statistics concerning reservation and non-reservation boarding schools and Government day schools in California. The report says that \$68,000 of a \$100,000 appropriation to place non-reservation northern California Indians on land has been expended. A trust fund for Round Valley Indians has reached \$9,489.73.
Vital statistics.

317. Recommendation for payment to Indians for certain lands of the Round Valley
Reservation,
59th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 256, vol. 50,
December 1, 1906.
8 p. Serial set no. 5153.

It is proposed for insertion in the Indian appropriation bill to include \$503.50 to pay for 402.80 acres of land at \$1.25 per acre, which lands were erroneously entered by homestead and other claimants while they were part of the reservation. The lands in question are in T23N, R12W, Mount Diablo Meridian, and they were patented to Peter Dean, ? Maynes, William Murphy, David W. Ayres, and Levi L. Patty.

318. Report from Committee on Indian Affairs, favoring S.518 to make appropriation for construction of a wagon road on Hoopa Valley Reservation.
60th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 96, vol. A1,
January 23, 1908.
2 p. Serial set no. 5218.

The importance of the proposed road is established in a

letter from F. E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs to "My dear Senator," dated November 16, 1907. At present Hoopa Valley is reached by only one wagon road, it not being an all weather road and by a combined road and trail. Traders in the valley must maintain an expensive pack train to transport goods in and out of the valley during certain seasons. A good road would open up competition and enable the valley to become a fruit producer, for which it is best suited. The Indians want the road and would contribute 600 days of labor without pay, but they need money for tools, materials and subsistence for themselves and their horses. The proposed road would be 9.1 miles in length, and it is anticipated that the county will finish the road as far as Redwood Creek.

319. Report from Committee on Indian Affairs, amending S.4546, to authorize sale of timber on allotments made to Indians of Hoopa Valley extension in California.

60th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 197, vol. 1, February 10, 1908.

1 p. Serial set no. 5218.

In the report in a letter from James Rudolph, Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, to the President of the Senate, December 9, 1907, which recommends the sale of some of the timber on allotted Indian lands so that by thinning the timber better use can be made of the land. The funds derived from the sale of timber should be conserved for the benefit of the Indians rather than given to them outright, for their simple life unfits them for business.

320. Report from Committee on Indian Affairs, amending by substitute S. 2729, to negotiate for sale of Indian lands in Round Valley Reservation

60th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 209, vol. A, February 11, 1908.

5 p. Serial set no. 5222.

Concerns relief for H. E. Eldred, who settled on land subsequently allotted to an Indian named John Howard and made improvements thereon twice appraised by the commissioners at \$5,895. The substitute bill empowers the secretary of the Interior to negotiate with H. E. Eldred for the sale of not to exceed eleven acres containing the improvements to Eldred, upon terms agreed to by the allottee or allottees. The bill also lifts existing restrictions on the alienation of allotted land to the extent that the allottee may convey the said eleven acres to Eldred.

321. Letter from the Secretary fo the Interior transmitting draft of bill to authorize sale of timber on allotments made to Indians of Hoopa Valley Extension in California.

60th Congress, 1st session, Senate Document 70, yol. 34, December 10, 1907.

2 p. Serial set no. 5267.

The letter states that the land allotted to the Indian is not of much .use to him until the timber, for which there is a ready market, is cleared off the land and sold. The proceeds of the sale of timber are to be used for the benefit of the individual allottee. The timber sale must have the consent of the allottee and be carried out under conditions prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

322. Annual report of thenCommissioner of Indian Affairs, 1906.

60th Congress, 1st session, House Document 5, vol. 27, 1906. 491 p.

Serial set no. 5296. ,

As in many other reports in this serie;, information is given concerning location, date of opening, attendance and capacity of reservation and non-reservation boarding schools, government day schools and contract schools in California. Also present are narrative and statistical reports by Frank Kyselka for Hoopa, H. J. Johnson for Round Valley, George W. Wimberly for the Greenville School and C. D. Rakestraw for the Fort Bidwell School. Vital statistics.

323. Estimate of appropriation for drainage of Round Valley Reservation.

60th Congress, 1st session, House Document 45, vol. 106, December 3, 1907.

2 p. Serial set no. 5375.

The Act of June 21, 1906, appropriated \$8,000 for removing the obstruction in the mouth of Mill Creek which dFains Round Valley into the Eel River. Because a portion of the obstruction was determined to be out side of the reservation the Treasury Department ATed that the appropriation was not available for its removal. This was changed by the Act of March 1, 1907, and the work was completed, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,038.10. The Engineer in charge of the project, Gerald H. Matthes of the Reclamation Service, recommends that \$1000 be made available for use in the summer of 1908 to make such improvements as may be desirable along the entire channel and outlet of Mill Creek. The

accompanying bill appropriates the \$1,000 for that purpose.

324. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1908. 60th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 1046, vol. 2, 1909. pp. 1-188.

Serial set no. 5453.

Francis E. Leupp is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. On page 24 the investigation of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka discloses that of 331 Hoopa Indians tested, 77.6 percent have tuberculosis. On page 29, statistics for the non-reservation boarding schools at Fort Bidwell and Greenville are given, and on p. 43 statistics are given for the Manchester Day School. Attendance and other statistics for the reservation boarding schools at Hoopa and Round Valley are given. The survey of land at Hoopa Valley Reservation has been completed. On page 76 it is said that the Western Pacific Railroad Co. has been granted a right of way across Indian allotted land in Lassen County; the Superintendent of the Carson School, Nevada, has been designated to represent the allottees in negotiating an amicable adjustment of damages. Vital statistics.

325. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1909. 61st Congress, 2nd session, House Document 107, vol. 2, 1910. pp. 1-169.

Serial set no. 5747.

Page 10: Convictions obtained in California in connection with the liquor traffic with Indians, 163. Page 39: under the Allotment Act of Oct. 1, 1890, concerning land distribution at Round Valley, Special Agent Horace J. Johnson has allotted 5, 8, or 10-acre parcels of land to some 619 Indians, and on April 1, 1909, he began allotting commonly -held land, of which each Indian was to receive about 50 acres. Page 45: The Act of April 30, 1908, authorizes an additional \$50,000 with which Special Agent Charles E. Kelsey will purchase land for displaced California Indians. Page 60: the line of the Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad Co. has been found to cross 8 Indian allotments in Modoc County. Adjustments are in progress. Pages 78-84, statistics regarding all types of Indian schools and contract public schools in California; additional statistics regarding schools on pp. 155-156. Vital statistics.

326. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1910 61st Congress, 3rd session, House Document 1006, vol. 2, 1911. pp. 1-71.

Serial set no. 5976.

Page 18: a superintendency has been established at Upper Lake, California which will include Ukiah and Potter Valley, California. Page 29: Special Agent Horace J. Johnson has completed the allocation of 36,692.23 acres previously held as tribal lands to 614 Round Valley Indians. Page 38: the Nevada-Oregon-California Railroad has been ordered to pay \$145 for a previously granted right of way over eight allotments in Modoc County. Pages 58-59: California Indian school statistics. Vital statistics.

327. Report from Committee on Public Lands, amending H.25878, granting lands for cemetery to Fort Bidwell People's Church Association, Fort Bidwell, Calif. 62nd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 1170, vol. 5, August 10, 1912. 6 p. Serial set no. 6133.

The bill grants 10.5 acres of land, part of the Fort Bidwell Indian School Reservation (formerly the Fort Bidwell Indian Military Reservation) including land already used as a cemetery, to the undenominational association for cemetery purposes. Indians having rights on said reservation shall have right of interment therein without charge.

328. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1911. 62nd Congress, 2nd session, House Document 120, vol. 2. 1912. pp. 1-287. Serial set no. 6223.

It is reported that between 300 and 400 Indians worked in the beanfields at Upper Lake, Calif. receiving an average wage of 15 cents per hour, or \$1.50 per day. General data are given for the Hoopa and Round Valley reservations. Farming data given for Indians. Educational data and vital statistics for Fort Bidwell, Hoopa, Round Valley, Greenville and Upper Lake given. Statistics on tuberculosis and trachoma given for the same agencies. Patents in fee issued: Greenville, Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, Upper Lake. Value of Indian and Indian tribal property: Fort Bidwell, Hoopa Valley, Round Valley and Upper Lake, and number of Indians under Federal jurisdiction, same agencies.

329. Report from Committee on Indian Affairs, favoring H.25878, granting land for cemetery to Fort Bidwell People's Church Association, Fort Bidwell, Calif. 62nd Congress, 3d session, Senate Report 1105, vol. 1, January 13, 1913.

5 P. Serial set no. 6330.,.,

The bill grants 10.5 acres of land, now a part of the Fort Bidwell Indian School Reservation (formerly the Fort Bidwell Military Reservation), including the sites of the present military, Indian and civilian cemeteries, to be undenominational association for cemetery purposes. Indians having rights on said reservation shall have right of interment in the cemetery without charge. For the law enacted concerning this matter, see Statutes at Large v. 37, pt. 1, p. 652.

330. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1912.

62nd Congress, 3rd session, House Document 933, vol. 2.

1913. 711 p.

Serial set no. 6409.

Much data presented for the four agencies in northern California Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, Fort Bidwell And Greenville. Included is statistical information concerning number of Indians under federal supervision, vital statistics, area of Indian lands, missionaries, churches, crimes, drunkenness, use of agency and school lands, property valuations and incomes of Indians, health and disease, school and educational data, patents in fee, value of property of individual Indians, value of tribal property, Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations, and patents in fee issued. Vital statistics.

331. Sale of lands, Klamath River Indian Reservation, report to accompany H. R.10848 to amend act for disposition and sale of lands known as Klamath River Indian Reservation, so as to permit use of proceeds from sale of surplus lands for construction of roads, trails and other improvements for benefit of Klamath River Indians

63rd Congress, 2nd session, House Report 395, vol. 1, March 16, 1914. 2 p.

Serial set no. 6558.

The report recommends a bill which provides \$25,572.85 from the sale of Klamath River Indian Reservation lands for building a trail connecting allotments of Klamath River Indians on the Hoopa Reservation with the outside world, thereby enabling them to market their surplus produce, swine, poultry and garden stuff. The proposed trail can later become a wagon road. At present the Klamath River is their only highway, and upstream travel by canoe is difficult.

332. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1913.

63rd Congress, 2nd session, House Document 1009, vol. 2,
1914. -pp. 1-293.
Serial set no. 6634.

Data for the four agencies in northern California:
Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, Fort Bidwell, Greenville.
Included is statistical information concerning the
number of Indians under federal supervision, vital
statistics, area of Indian lands, crimes, drunkenness,
use of agency and school lands, farming by Indians,
Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations,
health and disease, property values and incomes of
Indians, school and educational data, value of tribal
property, and patents in fee issued. Vital statistics.

333. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs, 1914.

63rd Congress, 3rd session, House Document 1475, vol. 2,
1915.pp. 1-201.
Serial
set no.
6815.

The Commissioner reports that Indian children born
within the State of California are citizens and are
entitled to public school facilities. He also reports
that an Indian fair was held at Fort Bidwell. Data for
the four agencies in northern California: Hoopa Valley,
Round Valley, Fort Bidwell, and Greenville.

334. Report to accompany S.1728, for removal of restrictions on
alienation of lands of allottees of the Quapaw Agency
including Modocs belonging to the Quapaw Agency.

64th Congress, 1st session, Senate Report 193, vol. 1,
March 3, 1916. 2 p.
Serial set no. 6897.

The present law works a hardship in that adult
allottees often had only 40 acres allotted to them, and
they have been unable to dispose of their land or even
to encumber it, despite the fact that in many cases it
would be to their advantage to do so.

335. To cancel allotments made to three members of the Wintu
Tribe of Indians. 64th Congress, 1st session, House
Report 212, vol. A, February 17, 1916. 2 p. Serial set
no. 6907.

The bill provides for cancellation of allotments made
in the Redding Land District to Frank Clare (or Pisa),
Lizzie Clare and Great Bill (or Nomel Yuptai). These
people died without heirs before the expiration of the

trusteeship period of twenty-five years.

336. Annual report of the Commfssioner of Indian Affairs,
1915

64th Congress, 1st session, House Document 90, vol. 2,
1915. pp. 1-215.

Serial set no. 6992.

Cato Sells is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. By statute, the State of California has made it illegal to furnish liquor to any person who is known to live and associate with Indians as well as to full and mixedblood Indians. Census figures and the landed status of 19,000 California Indians are to be found on pages 29-30. \$144,470.45 expended to purchase 6600 acres for some 3500 to 4500 homeless northern California Indians. Statistics are presented concerning Indians under Federal supervision, marriage, missionaries, churches, ability to speak English, allotments by reservation, income of Indians, use of Indian agricultural and grazing land, hospitals and sanitoria, education, convictions for illegal sale of liquor to Indians, irrigation of Indian lands, sale of Indian allotted lands, value of standing and sawed timber on Indian lands, and number, value of livestock and poultry belonging to California Indians; health and vital statistics.

337. Sale of lands, Klamath River Indian Reservation; report to accompany H. R.19424 to amend act for disposition and sale of lands known as Klamath River Indian Reservation, now Hupa Valley Indian Reservation, so as to permit use of proceeds arising from said sale of said lands in construction of roads, trails and other improvements for benefit of Indians as well as for maintenance and education of Indians and their children now residing on said lands.

64th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 1360, vol. 1,
January 26, 1917. 2

p. Serial set no. 7110.

A letter from Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to John H. Stephens, Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs, January 18, 1917, says that this legislation is very desirable, for the proposed road or trail would connect the upper and lower parts of the Hoopa Reservation, the only connection at present being by small boat or canoe on the Klamath River.

338. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1916.

64th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 1899, vol. 2,
1917. pp. 1-207.

Serial set no. 7160.

Cato Sells is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Statistics are presented for the Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations and schools and for the Fort Bidwell and Greenville boarding school, marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, citizenship, crimes, liquor problems, Indians in industries other than agriculture, income, agricultural and grazing, lands belonging to Indians, employment, vital statistics, disease, hospitals and sanatoria, self-supporting and rationed Indians, education, income, value of timber, irrigation, sales of allotted lands, value of individual and tribal livestock and poultry, and value of individual and tribal property. Vital statistics.

339. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1917.

65th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 915, vol. 2, 1918. 215 p.
Serial set no. 7358.

Cato Sells is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Statistics are presented for a wide variety of northern California Indian Affairs, including the Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations, the boarding schools at Fort Bidwell and Greenville, population, Indians under Federal supervision, marriages, churches, English language ability, Indians engaged in industries other than agriculture, income, use of Indian agricultural and grazing lands, employment, vital statistics, disease, education, irrigation of Indian lands, Indian lands leased, value of individual and tribal property, and the liquor problem.

340. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1918.

65th Congress, 3rd session, House Document 1455, vol. 2, 1919. 228 p. Serial
set no. 7498.

Cato Sells is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Indians and World War I The Commissioner states that in 1918 the timber on non-reservation allotments under the jurisdiction of Greenville will be cruised. Statistics presented include the Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations, the Fort Bidwell and Greenville boarding schools, population, Indians under Federal supervision, marriages, churches, English language ability, Indians in industries other than agriculture, income, use of Indian agricultural and grazing lands, employment, vital statistics, health and disease, self-supporting, and rationed Indians, irrigation of Indian lands, leased value of Indian lands, sale of Indian lands, and value

of individual and tribal property.

341. Klamath tribe of Indians, report to accompany H.R. 5163, authorizing certain tribes of Indians, including Klamath and Modoc tribes and Yihuskin band of Snake Indians, to submit claims to Court of Claims.

66th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 548, vol. 1, April 27, 1920. 1 p.

Serial set no. 7649.

Authorizes the above tribes to submit their claim to the Court of Claims. Concerns a judgment of \$3,375 satisfied out of the funds of the Klamath Tribe of Indians rather than funds of the Lower Klamath Indians or Klamath River Indians; members of the latter bands of Indians committed the deed which called for the judgment erroneously executed against the Klamaths, Modocs and Snakes.

342. Indians of California, report to accompany S. 3998, authorizing any tribes or bands of Indians of California to submit claims to Court of Claims. 66th Congress, 2nd session, Senate Report 549, vol. 1, April 27, 1920. 1 p. Serial set no. 7649.

The lands in question were originally occupied and claimed by the Indians, which lands are alleged to have been taken from them without payment and disposed of as public domain.

343. Claims of Klamath Tribe of Indians, report to accompany H.R. 5163 authorizing Klamath tribe of Indians, Modoc tribe of Indians and Yahuskin band of Snake Indians to submit claims to Court of Claims.

66th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 672, vol. 2, February 24, 1920.

40 p. Serial set no. 7653.

Despite the fact that the judgment of the Court of Claims was against the Lower Klamath or Klamath River Indians, it was satisfied out of the funds of the Klamath tribe of Indians, mistakenly. The three tribes (of the Klamath Reservation, Oregon) also desire to submit their claim to the Court of Claims for payment for 461,056 acres of land they assert were promised them under the Treaty of October 14, 1864, as part of their reservation, but which they did not receive because of an erroneous survey. The resulting authorization to sue is found in Statutes at Large, v. 41, pt. 1, pp. 623-625.

344. Claims of Indians residing in California, report to

accompany H. R. 12788 authorizing any tribes or bands of Indians of California to submit claims to Court of Claims.

66th Congress, 2nd session, House Report 840, vol. 2, April 15, 1920. 4 p.

Serial set no. 7653.

Summarizes the history of the unratified treaties, and authorizes suit in the Court of Claims for recovery of damages, without in any way jeopardizing existing title to any lands in California.

345. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1919.

66th Congress, 2nd session, House Document 409, vol. 2, 1920. 220 p.

Serial set no. 7706.

Cato Sells is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Superintendent of the Indian School at Greenville tells how service in the Army helped the Indian, Phillip Jim, who upon being discharged, showed a willingness to work on his farm: He also purchased a \$100 Victory Bond. Congress has appropriated \$10,000 for road construction in Hoopa Valley. Most of this labor is performed by Indians. Statistics are presented for the Hoopa and Round Valley reservations, the Fort Bidwell and Greenville schools, education, marriages, churches, crimes, liquor problem, health problem, Indian lands, employment in industry and agriculture, vital statistics, self-supporting and rationed Indians, education, value of timber, Irrigation, patents in fee and value of individual and tribal property including livestock and poultry.

346. Submission of claims of Indian tribes to Court of Claims, report to accompany S. 3998, authorizing any tribes or bands of Indians of California to submit claims to Court of Claims.

66th Congress, 3d session, House Report 1237, vol. 1, January 26, 1921. 5

p. Serial set no. 7776.

Gives a concise history of the unratified treaties. If passed, the act would in no way call into question existing title to California lands nor disturb existing property rights.

347. Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1920.

66th Congress, 3rd session, House Document 849, vol. 2, 1920. 206 p. Serial

set no. 7820.

Cato Sells is Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Commissioner reports that by Presidential order the

trust period for allotments at Hoopa and Round Valley has been extended. Statistics given include allotted and unallotted Indians holding trust and fee patents, marriages, missionaries and churches, English language ability, area of Indian lands, employment in agricultural and industrial pursuits, income, use of agricultural and grazing lands, vital statistics and diseases, hospitals and sanatoria, education, liquor problem, irrigation, and value of individual and tribal property, including livestock.

348. Indian tribes of California, hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, Sixty-second Congress, Second Session, March 23, 1920.

Government Printing Office. 1921. 139 p. (not in Serial set)

A major source of information concerning the history of Indian-white relationships in northern California. The text of the unratified treaties is reprinted herein, as is the report of C. E. Kelsey, Special Agent for California Indians, March 21, 1906. The statement of the Northern California Indian Association gives current information about the 13,500 non-reservation Indians north of the Tehachapi, noting that 2500 of them are in scattered bands of one to four families, and about 11,000 are in small settlements of 20 to 150 people. These are cut off almost wholly from schools, missions, or anything else making for a good life. Indians who have land are better situated. At least 2,000 children of school age are receiving no education of any kind. E. B. Merritt says that mining interests brought great pressure to bear to prevent ratification of the treaties. On pages 75-77 is a handy list of appropriations Congress made for the benefit of the California Indians, 1852-1920. The statement of the Rev. Frederick G. Collett, Executive Representative of the Indian Board of Cooperation of Northern California, covers land tenure, education, health, and the delineation of responsibility between the Federal and State governments with respect to the Indians of California.

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