1. 4 October 1852.

Notes: RG 98. 393. Pacific Division. Letters Received. 1849-53. Box 5.
Abstract: Proceedings of Board of Survey assembled at Fort Reading, CA. 1st Lt. E. Russell, 4th Infantry, 2nd Lt., C.H. Ogle, 1st Dragoon, Brevet 2nd Lt., F.H. Bates, 4th Infantry to assemble immediately and report on subsist. stores reported damaged and unfit for issue by Lt. F. Paine, 2nd Infantry. By order of Col. Wright, Lt. N.H. Davis, 2nd Infantry, Post Adjacent. Reported October 4, 1852, 10:30 a.m.. Proceeded to examine 86 bbl. pork are of opinion it not cornfed and is not of quality request by regulations to be issued to U.S. troops. Found that 19 1/2 pound said pork boiled for 1 1/2 hour (time necessary to cook it thoroughly) lost 12 1/2 lb. weight, or nearly 61 1/2%; Similar experience with said pork are said to have given by Subsistence Regulations. The Board finds all of the pork more or less musty(?) and a small quantity of it wholly spoiled and unfit for use, probably in consequence of its being unavoidably exposed to the sun covered only with canvas and not being turned sufficiently often.

Board rec. that the Acting Asst. Commissary of Subsistence be required to have the said pork immediately assorted and re-packed by an experienced and competent packers, which will probably preserve for use some 3/4 of the quantity or hand. Board rec. that the extraordinary loss by cooking be made us to the soldiers by an increase in the amount of the ration. Board examined 177 1/2 lb. sugar which was found to be intermixed with oats and other substances, thereby rendering it unfit for use. They recommend that the sugar be sold.

Brevet Col. Wright approved the assorting and repacking of the pork and the increase in the pork ration and respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Comdg., Gen. of the Division.

2. 1855, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: List of different Indian Expeditions by troops and cost. Listing of 32 vouchers from Siskiyou Expeditions 1855 for Secretary of War to authorize payments.

3. 8 February 1857.

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

4. 1859, CSU, Chico - Meriam Library.

Notes: The Indian War Files in the State Archives, Sacramento (Military Department. Adjutant General. Indian War Papers. File #3753)
Abstract: This is a list of people who were paid state money in the Pitt River Expedition, 1859, to suppress Indian hostilities. John Bidwell is included.

5. 22 November 1870.

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

6. 30 March 1871.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-77
Abstract: General Orders No. 7, HQ., Department of California. In accordance wtih order from President, dated February 7, 1871, following Wood Reservation for the post of Camp Bidwell, California is announced:
Commencing at a point on west line of twp 46 north, Range 16E, 20 chains north of corner between sections 7 and 18 where it intersects the northern boundary of military reservation of Camp Bidwell; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80.00 chains, thence south 80.25 chains; thence east 80.00 chains to the point of commencement - said boundaries containing 640 acres, more or less.

7. 6 December 1885.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars. February 1885 to May 1890. #20. December 6, 1885. 4-264.
Abstract: Circular, No. 20, Fort Bidwell, December 6, 1885. The old granery having been converted into a shooting gallery. Co., commander will encourage gallery practice as recreation in "Instruction in rifle and carbine firing" by Blunt.

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

9. 25 July 1887.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Sent. Box 13 # 514. 3-491.
Abstract: End of petition of citizens of Quincy, California requesting that the Officers and soldiers stationed at Fort Bidwell and comprising the Fort Bidwell troops be granted permission to attend an athletics and baseball tournament to be held at Quincy from August 22 to 28, 1887.

1st Endorsement- San Francisco, July 25, 1887. Respectfully referred to Commanding Officer, Fort Bidwell for such action as may be proper.

2nd Endorsement- Fort Bidwell, California, August 2, 1887. Signed my Major Gordon.
Respectfully returned to messenger J.D. Goodwin, B. Schnider, A. Hall, John B. Rutter and other
petitioners from Quincy, California. Through Department Headquarters. I should be pleased to have the members of Baseball Club of Fort Bidwell participate with you in your grand athletic tournament on 22 installment, I regret to state that military duties imposed upon such a small garrison, which takes all available men for guard duty, etc., will not admit or justify me granting leave for such a purpose.

10. 26 July 1887.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-103.
   Abstract: Official extract of letter from R.C. Drum, Adjunct General, Army, to Commanding General, District of California. For construction and repairs to barracks and quarters, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. Fort Bidwell - Repairs, $1800; Tools, $229.04; Construction, $378.29. Totals to $2407.33.
   Endorsenment by C. McKeever, AAG, Department of California, August 3, 1887. Respectfully ref. to Co., Fort Bidwell, who will report to these headquarters the particular repairs that should be made with amount allotted to his post.

11. 9 August 1887.
   Notes: Letters Sent by the Quartermaster. September 1884 - September 1887. Page 353. 4-433.
   Abstract: Letter from AAQM to Chief Quartermaster. Recommend that amount of approp. for repair at this post be expended in following manner:
   1. Reconstruction and repairing hayshed... $314.68
   2. Extension of QM storehouse... 740.04
   3. Extension of one room, company quarters... 101.74
   4. Painting Guard house... 22.90
   5. Extension of servant's room, officers quarters #7... 215.10
   6. Extension of woodshed, officers quarters #7... 39.13
   7. Enlarging and repairing ice house... 54.21
   8. Putting fence in front of officer quarters... 54.68
   Urgently rec. additional amounts be allotted:
   For construction post carpenter and blacksmith shop... 507.84
   For construction of granery... 330.21

12. 1889.
   Abstract: This document contains important primary sources 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 Colonel Francis J. Lippitt, Commander, Humboldt Military District, and Forts Humboldt and Gaston are mentioned. Conditions at the Round Valley Reservation are discussed in letters of George M. Hansen, Indian Agent, General Wright, and others. White encroachment on Round Valley Reservation lands and the intimidation of Indians on the reservations by whites are problems, as is the administration of the Reservation's affairs by Hansen, in the opinion of Captain Douglas of Fort Wright. Hansen proposes sale of Mendocino and Nome Lackee Reservation land and use of some of the proceeds to enlarge the Round Valley Reservation.

13. 25 April 1891.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 17. #46. 3-562.
   Abstract: 5th Endorsement on L.R. #61-1891. Respf. returned. All work required to be done for their post can be done at shops in vic-or neighboring blacksmiths, but within many repairs necessary to put the transportation and tools at post in good condition. Water pipes need attention. Many of these things put off time to time awaiting decision as to whether post would be abandoned or hiring of post blacksmith be authorized. Expenditures made for repairs etc. since blacksmith was discharged. Do not in my opinion give proper data as to probability of future
expenses os same to kind after post garrisoned. I do not think things can be kept in proper repair other than by paying for services and undivided time of the post blacksmith.

14. 17 August 1891.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Sent. 17 #97. 3-566.
   Abstract: Letter. Name of officer not present; possibly 1st Lt. Strother to Chief Quartermaster, Department of California (thru military channels.) In estimate for repairs this Post and in recommendation of the expenditures of funds appropriated for this post FY 1891-1892 it was stated that the labor would be performed by troops. This was done under supposition that post would be regarrisoned in time to have some of repairs done before rainy season which comm. about November 1. Necessary that repairs be made for preservation of buildings #2 and 4, officers quarters, and building #6 (Barracks #1) before rains come. Troops will doubtless not arrive in time to do this. Hence, I request that Chief QM authorize additional repairs to amount of $200 under par. 206, AR 1889. (This is a fragment. Remainder of letter not on microfilm)

15. 4 August 1893.

16. 22 September 1893.
   Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Sent. 18 #223 (2nd seq). pages 131-132. 3-594
   Abstract: 1st Endorsement on letter of Post Quartermaster requesting information what course to pursue in case of articles to be sold at auction should bring far below value. Respectfully forward to AAG, Department of California. Decision also requested re disposal of certain medical property under similar circumstances. Large amount of property here which can be replaced for less than cost of shipping to Dept. Also property which if should for far less than actual value can be replaced for less than cost of shipping or depot. Also certain property which if sold for far less than actual value, can be replaced by cost of freight increased by trifle it may bring at auction when condition taken into account. Should no bids be received on such articles I recommend accountable officer be authorized to destroy rather than ship. there are some articles which may be unsalable or which may bring trifling prices but which may prof. be bid in and shipped if reasonable prices not realized.

   Abstract: Battery has been at Fort Baker since July 7, 1897 and has performed ordinary post and camp duties.

   Abstract: Captain Lovell says he has been told to build a fort on Larrabee Creek and as seen as it is habitable, close to Fort Humboldt. Captain Collins ordered to Fort Gaston to replace Captain Underwood who is ordered east.

   Notes: vol 21, no 23
   Abstract: Article is a play taken from the Arcadian, march 5th, entitled "Modoc."

   Notes: vol. 11, no. 25
   Abstract: A citizen of Klamath county writes: "... two companies of citizens left this place prepared to remain in the mountains for a month or two, for a grand hunt after the cut throat Diggers who have committed the late depredations and murders." Friendly Indians are helping as guides and scouts.

   Notes: vol 27, no 22
   Abstract: Article about weather vanes and that Indian children are taught to detect the direction of
the wind by moistening their fingers and holding it up; when it grows cold on a certain side, that is the direction of the wind.

   Notes: vol. 21, no. 16
   Abstract: In 1864 commissioners were appointed to locate a reservation for both Modoc and Klamath Indians. In October, a treaty was signed. In 1865 more Indians were gathered to the reservation. "As yet none of them had been permanently located on the reservation, but in 1867 the country becoming settled up, and conflicts constantly arising between settlers and Indians, it was deemed best to permanently locate the Indians... They stayed contently, receiving their portion of the beef and flour provided until April 1869, when a portion of them... under the leadership of Captain Jack, taking some fancied offense at the action of the Klamath's decamped from the reservation..."

   Abstract: Court martial has broken up. Officers can return to duty and family.

   Notes: Also called the Weekly Modoc
   Also, Captain J.L. Fowler leading Troop M, 2nd Cavalry and Captain Colin Augur leading Troop C, 2nd Cavalry.


   Abstract: "We have never heard any man express joy at the assassination of Lincoln." "On Sunday morning about sunrise, the flag was hoisted to half mast on the Court House, and some time after breakfast on the Colusa House. They were both up on the day of the funeral, but neither were up on Thursday. On Friday, sometime during the forenoon, Captain Starr ordered the Sheriff to hoise the flag on the Court House, and shortly after that the flag was hoisted on the Colusa House.

   Abstract: Cooper's mill was discovered on fire but was put out without injury, saving all the wheat in it. Settlers removed their grain for it is still subject to Indian visitations. It was Indians who fired it. Captain Akey, with what troops can be spared from Fort Humboldt, will remain constantly in the field ranging from the Eel to Mad Rivers, 20 miles inland.

   Notes: vol 6, no 34
   Abstract: ... the governor has ordered the malitia of Klamath, Siskiyou, and Trinity to prepare for warfare, as a protection against the Indian outrages. [bad print]

   Abstract: Capt. Baird's volunteers at Fort Jones awaiting orders to go to Gaston where they say troops and citizens were driven into Gaston by Indains. Article places little faith in the story, says Gaston has mountain howitzers and plenty of troops to oust the Indians. Says the story came from the "Humboldt Times" and "Big Jim" the noted Indian is leading an armed band around of 40 warriors attacking peaceful Indians.
   Abstract: Indian prisoners at Fort Humboldt have been put to work cutting a military road from Elk Creek to Larabee Creek. This will cut off several miles between Fort Baker and Humboldt. The Indians are supplied with rations and a guard.

   Abstract: Lt. Geer, Co. A, 1st Bat. Mountainers, stationed at Burnt Ranch, came upon a band of Indians while on a scout and killed three of them. Says Indians in that neighborhood are as great a band of cutthroats as any that infest the county.

   Notes: vol. 6, no. 30
   Abstract: "... the Ammobroma Sonora is a parasitic plant destitute of green herbage, found near the head of the Gulf of California... Mr. Gray found the Indians digging its roots for food, which proved to be not unlike the sweet potato in taste and very delicious..." from a report given by Dr. Torrey in Prouihouse R.J. at the meeting of "The Advacement of Science."

   Notes: pages 69-70

   Notes: Also called the Weekly Modoc
   Abstract: There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on March 16th. At Fort Bidwell it will begin at 7:57 A.M. and end at 10:39 o'clock A.M.

   Abstract: Bob Williams, with 25 volunteers looking for raiding Indians, found the trail between Grave Creek and Jump-off-Joe. They found the cargo of a mule train taken by Indians and passed the still burning houses of Widows Nider and Harris which the cow Creek Indians had burned. Captain Judah, from Fort Reading, arrived with a portion of the 4th Infantry regiment and a howitzer. Three Indians killed and one trooper named Morse. Says they last heard Captain Judah's howitzer booming way up on the Applegate.

   Abstract: Lt. Geer and Taylor with 17 men struck trail of Indians on Humboldt Ridge and started in pursuit. Geer detached two mules carrying supplies and Mills and Berry, of Co. "E", to join another pack train on the trail. As they neared the trail they were ambushed and Mills killed and Berry wounded. It to Berry 48 hours to find his way to Camp. When Hugh Hamilton, the pack train leader heard firing and he came back to find Mills body mutilated and the mules stripped of their load. Lt. Geer and Taylor continued after the Indians attacked the next dawn, killing six bucks and three squaws. They found the loot taken from mules.

   Notes: vol. 11, no. 25
   Abstract: Mr. Reed from Sawyer's Bar informed the "Union" that Indians have appeared again at the South Fork of Salmon. It was learned from these Indians that a much larger band of Indians will soon be coming. Again, citizens are leaving their homes to find safety. "It is quite evident that the raid is for the purpose of retaliation on the whites at the Forks of Salmon, and we shall expect to hear in a short time of more murders being committed by these Hoopa red-devils."

   Abstract: Forty or fifty Indians raided Captain J. M. Dyer's house near Arcata. Mrs. Dyer and Jerry, the hired man escaped, though wounded. Raising the alarm, a messenger was sent to Fort
Humboldt. Although just off the San Francisco boat, Colonel Black, new commander, had 65 men of Co. "C", 6th regiment on their way. This detachment is now searching for the Indians.

   Notes: vol. 9, no. 23. From Trinity Journal on November 28, from Humboldt Times on November 21.
   Abstract: November 14, Adams place on Mad River was attacked by Indians. One man was killed - the Indians were raiding the Ranch for cattle. Capt. Dollock was called to the case to pursue the murderers. He calls for complete determination to get all Indians on reservations.

   Notes: From Yreka Journal
   Abstract: Indians killed Berry Adams on his ranch on the Mad River. George Buckman and Mr. Henry were fired upon but reached home safely. Livestock were killed. Capt. Pollock left Arcata with a detachment of soldiers to give chase. The ranch of Spear Fort at "Three Cabins" also lost two mares, a mule, and several cattle. The Indians are to be gathered up and placed on "Larabee's Reservation."

   Notes: vol. 7
   Abstract: Five men went on a hunting party to find the Indians that had been committing robberies on the east side of the Sacramento Valley, between antelope and Cow Creek in Shasta County. They found them at Bucks Flat on Little Antelope Creek. Five were killed and 2 were mortally wounded.

   Notes: vol. 15, no. 29
   Abstract: Two people were killed by Indians in Eel River county. Two other people were notified by some friendly Indians that they ought to leave to lower Klamath area "... as it was the purpose of the Indians of that section to make war on, and drive out the whites."

   Notes: vol. 6, no. 179
   Abstract: "...March 12 - An act to call out a company of volunteers, for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Klamath County.... 515,000.00. "...a considerable portion of the amount appropriated will not be required, as for instance the sum of $75,000 to defray the expense of calling out a company to suppress Indian hostilities in Klamath County. Instead of enlisting a company as it was proposed when this sum was appropriated, Gov. Johnson who is somewhat familiar with Indian wars, dispatched a private commissioner to the seat of the alleged war, who, by cooperating with General Wood succeeded in inducing the general to enlist volunteers under the United States and thereby sound this state a goodly sum."

   Notes: B5, 6,7.

45. "Army Affairs at Humboldt." Alta California, 16 September 1864.
   Abstract: Indian War in the district almost over. Captain Duane M. Greene, Co. "E", 6th Inf., has been named assistant commissary of muster. If Colonel Black remain at West Point, Lt. Col. Hooker will be promoted to full Colonel. Major Wright will be Lt. Col., Captain Greene will become a Major.

46. Army and Navy Journal (1883).
   Notes: See AR 1881, p 313. Army and Navy Journal, April 7, 1883, p 882.
Abstract: "Laundresses could by pretty damned independent, too. Army regulations specified that there were 'to do the washing for the company officers and their families' as well as enlisted men (at a fixed price of seventy cents per month for soldiers and one dollar per dozen for officers)."

"By an Act of Congress, laundresses were placed out of the Army between 1878 and 1883, but only to the extent that they no longer had a place in company rolls entitling them to quarter and rations. Generally, the laundresses were terminated as of 1878, with the promise that the laundress wife of an enlisted man could remain on the roster until her husband had finished his current enlistment. A 'hitch' being for five years, some laundresses thus remained on the roster until 1883. Actually, laundresses remained a part of the garrison in spite of the law. As wives of enlisted men, they lived as before in two-room cabins of log, or plank, and canvas 'in sheltered nooks' at the back of the post, and continued to scrub the garrison's dirty clothes."


Abstract: A Co. of Inf., has been ordered by Gen. Clarke to Antelope, and should arrive on the steamer tonight. A petition has been sent for help and he responded immediately. They will spend the summer scouring the Antelope County and, hopefully, put an end to Indian depredations.

Notes: 3/1.
Abstract: A company of infantry has been ordered to Antelope. A few days ago a petition was sent to Governor Weller asking relief from Indian hostilities in this county. The newspaper hopes this troop movement will end depredations in the county even if the whole tribe has to be exterminated.

Abstract: Lieutenant Davis will return at once with his troops. Captain Akey will take all Fort Humboldt troops back to Arcata, keeping guards out at that place. Goes on to split his troops to various posts. All Indian prisoners will be held hostage for the child kidnapped at Daby's Ferry. Every white man found in arms among the Indians will be hanged on the spot. By order of Colonel Lippitt.

Abstract: To California Battalion of Mountaineers are complimented thus: In mustering out, Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Whipple, Comdg. for valuabale services rendered in suppression of Indian hostilities in District of Humboldt. This battalion has undergone great privation and toil and has performed arduous duty imposed upon them readily, earnestly and successfully and merits the thanks of the department.

Notes: Labeled and Filed as Chico record
Abstract: Captain Doughty of Camp Bidwell sent three troopers to Hamilton township to arrest a Peace Democrat James Gregory, for rejoicing over the assassination of Lincoln.
    Abstract: According to the Appeal James Hamilton and James Davis, who hailed from Colusa County, were arrested at Marysville last Wednesday for using treasonable language. One of them was turned over to the Provost Marshal and the other was kept by the police.

    Notes: vol. 1, no. 53
    Abstract: "Chief W. Innermacker, of the Paiutes... arrived in Sacramento about 11 o'clock Wednesday morning with 10 others of his tribe, including several women and papooses, en route from Carson City. In the train use noticed about 15 animals - horses, and colts. Most of the men and youngsters were mounted, but the women were all on foot, the entire troop being very much jaded... and a combination of dust and persperation. They crossed the Sacramento River and camped in the rear of Washington, intending to proceed on their way to camp Seco, near Colusa, where they contemplate settling."

    Abstract: Lt. Col. McGarry, Comdg. 2d Cavalry and Camp Union, arrived having Ridgely Greathouse in charge. Arresting him on orders from Washington D.C.. They came by steamer from Yreka. Reason for his arrest is a mystery. Some friends wanted to rescue him but Greathouse assured the officers he wanted no part of that. He is enroute to Fort Alcatraz.

    Abstract: Colonel Lippitt and escort returned to Fort Humboldt on the 21st from a reconnoissance of the district between Forts Seward and Gaston.

    Abstract: Two companies of volunteer troops arrived for Fort Gaston. Capt. Johns Company now at the post has been relieved of the long winters job and guard the trains - Continental Mail-route.

    Abstract: The mail between Arcata and Weaverville, via Fort Gaston and carried by Dick Clifford arrives regularly and on time, despite the bad storms and dangerous streams and mountains the mail is arriving in good condition.

    Abstract: "We have not been an admirer of the politics or the person of Abraham Lincoln, but we deeply and sincerely deplore his death. In communication with the entire nation we mourn over the loss to the country, and denounce the assassination.

    Abstract: A.J. Scoggins returned this morning. Says the other boys will be up tonight. Were turned over to the civil authorities - civil authorities turned them loose without trial. What does it all amount to? Fizzle!

    Abstract: Large number of Indians attacked Captain Sprague's Company of Cavalry in Warner's Valley and drove him into Fort Bidwell. Indians had them surrounded but they got away.

    Notes: vol. 21, no. 11
    Abstract: Article gives further details about the attack by Indians on the Government wagon. Bob Bolin who was just a few miles behind the wagon when the attack was made "states that the same night after this affair the Indians built a large fire on an elevation in the lava bed, not over 1,000 yards from Capt. Bernard's camp, and there, in full sight of the soldiers, celebrated their victory with a war dance."
   Abstract: A long-tailed Chinaman can find steady employment as a cook by applying
   immediately to Jay Kay Luttereel, Fort Jones.

   Notes: Alson November 5, 1850, page 3, col. 1 (the same)
   Abstract: On November 12, public auction at Cantonment Far West, one mile above Johnson's
   Rancho on Bear Creek a quantity of damaged subsistence stores, consisting principally of
   breadstuffs. Sale at 11a.m. Terms: cash. "A liberal percentage will be allowed for the services of
   an auctioneer on the occasion."

   Abstract: Says the Indian fight December 22 on the Trinity Trail against the Indians in their log
   fort ws poorly managed. Lt. Tom Middleton with 30 men surrounded them but could not dislodge
   them, Capt. Ousley with 40 men and howitzer arrived, bomb them, ran out of ammunition. Col.
   Whipple and a squad arrived, but the birds have flown.

   Notes: vol 27, no 27
   Abstract: (from the New York Sun) Story of how the teller came upon two grown Indians
   bathing the children by swinging them into the water by the hands and feet. The kids had to be
   chased before their bath so they didn't seem to like it too much.

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 22
   Abstract: "A party of whites under Capt. Best of the Brig Orbit now lying at our levee and an old
   California adventure, Mr. Van Deuzer had a severe engagement with a party of Indians at the
   mouth of the Salmon River on the Klamath about the middle of August. The Indians, it appears
   Red taken nine white men whom they were holding as quasi-prisoners. At least 500 Indians were
   in the vicinity at the time being there for the purpose of taking supplies of salmon for winter
   consumption."

   Notes: Under Weekly Modoc
   Abstract: Post has had two inspectors arrive to see if the Indians need protection. Says the
   "settlers still remember the cry of the widow and the wail of the orphan as they ascended to God
   with the smoke of their burning houses - remember the butchered neighbors." Lt. Runcie was
   supposed to have been the first officer at the post.

69. *Bidwell Herald*, 1 November 1876, col. page 3.
   Abstract: Adv. The Bidwell Amateurs J.C. Blake, manager; Frank Lewis, stage manager; will
   during winter give entertainment at their new theatre Camp Bidwell, California, in drama,
   minstrelsy, comedy, and farce. Of which due notice will be given.

   Abstract: Don't forget the benefit of Will and Berhal, scenic artists at the Bidwell Theatre tonight
   turn out and give the boys a bumper.

   The Benefilt of the McGinley sisters at the Bidwell Theatre on Thursday evening was well
   attended. Fact that they were assisted by home talent did not take away a particle of interest from
   it, but rather asse to it.

   Abstract: Adv. the Bidwell Amateurs J.C. Blake, manager; Frank Lewis, Stage Manager, next
   performance Wednesday evening November 29 "the Virginny Mummy." A beautiful musical
sketch entitled "Uncle Ephs' Dream" in two scenes and two tableaux. Will conclude with rousing "Ohio" at their new Theatre, Camp Bidwell.

Abstract: Fine program by Bidwell Amateurs on Saturday evening next Matinee on Christmas day. Reserved seats at Ayres's store. Then adv. for the Grand Ball at Fort Bidwell on Christmas evening. Committee of Arrangements refres. Camp Bidwell, Lake City, Eagleville, Cedarville. Supper at Eagle Hotel.

Bidwell Herald December 27, 1876 page 3
Over 60 tickets sold for Grand Ball on Christmas night.

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

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


Abstract: Last Thursday morning 20 best shots of Co. A, 1st Cavalry, selected from those making best scores for some time passed, competed for three prizes awarded by Co. Commanding. Private Hefferman, 1st prize, pref. 2nd prize - silver watch and chain. Private Oliver, next best took the 1st - Double barreled shotgun. Private Retsch took 3rd, handsome meerschaum pipe.

76. *Bidwell Herald*, 11 April 1877.
Abstract: Adv. Bidwell Amateurs next performance Saturday April 28, 8 p.m.. Addmision 50 cent reserved seat 75 cent.

77. *Bidwell Herald*, 6 June 1877, col. pg. 3.
Abstract: Adv. Bidwell Amateurs, J.M. Blake, manager, and Frank Mason, Stage Manager, will give performance on July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 with California Prep. and entire change of program in evening with several additions to the present company and cast.

Abstract: Some enlisted men at post were discharged this week whose term of enlistment would not have expired before November 1. This one of means taken by Government to reduce Army because Government without fudns to support it and others, consequently upon Dems Cong. failing to make necessary appropriate Senate rightfully refused to agree to unconstitutional prop. in a conference that the Army should not be used in certain southern states.

Abstract: Mr. Munroe arrived home from San Francisco yesterday and brought with him headstone bearing inscription...Sacred to the memory of Frank Lewis, Sergeant Company "A" 1st Cavalry who died at Camp Bidwell, Cal., January 2, 1877 aged 30 years this monument is erected
by his Company comrades as a testimonial to their love for one who was a universal favorite with all who knew him. Probably cast about $200.

Abstract: "Owing to the absence of the Cavalry company the meetings of the Military Temperance Lodge, at this place, have been discontinued, and the formation of a Citizen's Lodge of Good Templars is now being agitated."

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Abstract: Sgt. John Branner, CO. C, 2nd US Cavalry died at Fort Bidwell. A native of New York, he was thirty years of age. A large military funeral was held.

Abstract: Correspondence writes from Surprise Valley Major Mullen, Major Smith, and Captain Starr with about seventy men and thirty citizens came upon Indians who entered among the rocks and fought them for six hours, killing eighty and capturing seventy-five head stock. One man killed and seven wounded. About 1st of March. Pretty good work.

Notes: vol 37
Abstract: Article about how the Indian reviers the bird and has legends about the bird. Controls the atmosphere and his migratory habits are observed. Hurons - bird (dove) carries the soul of the dead. Dakotas - birds cause rain and lightning and thunder. Eagle is strong and brave. Kingfisher is anxious to save his brother man.

Notes: found in the Saturday's Green p.12
Abstract: A short story on the history of Black Ranch in Burney, CA. The article mentions the use of Indian labor in the construction of this home in 1912. Apparently, a tribe of Indians lived on the land where the ranch now stands. The original owner, Dr. Alfred Black, hired many of these Indians as servants once the mansion was completed. No tribal name is mentioned in the article.

Abstract: Indian Agent Stockton, Pratt, Jas. Latham, Wm. Griffin and Issac Stover left Fort Gaston in search of "Frank" and two other Indians missing from reservation for several days. Found "Frank" is an old Cabin and when Col. Stockton tried to talk him out he "showed fight" so Pratt was sent back to Gaston for troops. Pratt had just reached other side of River when he heard six shots fired, looking back he say an Indian running up river carrying a sixteen shooter. Bringing back help, they found all dead but Griffin who died, within an hour. Thinks all shooting was done by Frank. Says theres 100 men at Gaston and they should have no rest until the murderer is captured.
Col. Stockton and three other men were killed about two miles above Willow Creek by Frank, whom they had hoped to take into custody. Frank and his companions now have the dead men's weapons and ammunition. Major Bowen and a hundred soldiers from Fort Gaston are now after them.

Notes: vol 26, no 6
Abstract: Father Jules, a Roman Catholic priest, went to the camps of hostile Indians at Pine
Ridge and influenced them in giving up their war-like intentions. By his actions Father Jules has probably averted an outbreak which might have cost many lives.

   Notes: vol. 7, no. 7
   Abstract: Butte - "The record advises a dose of powder and lead for the bands of Indian thieves and murderers that infest the northwestern end of the county."

   Notes: page 14; printed by Butte County Historical Society in Oroville, CA
   Abstract: Summary of a talk by Thelma Wilson to Historical Society. Grandmother Amanda Wilson noted for baskets. Grandfather Santa Wilson was minister in Indian chapel built by Annie Bidwell.

90. "Butte Indians." Marysville Daily Appeal, 22 September 1863, col. page 3, col.1
   Abstract: General Wright, and Supt. Hanson have informed Major Hooker, at Chico, to gather all the Indians and deliver them to the reservation. Should bad white men interfere, they are to be kept in Chico and treated as prisoners of war.

   Notes: vol 6, no 177
   Abstract: In San Francisco on April 22 at 9pm. The Goliah and Sea Bird arrived today from the north and the latter from the south. From a correspondent in the Crescent City Herald, we learn that on the 19th of March, some 30 armed men encountered a large body of Indians near Pistol River in which a man named Kirby Miller was killed, and two others wounded.

92. "By Wagon to Camp Grant." Humboldt Times, 1 November 1873.
   Abstract: New wagon road completed to Camp Grant. Says U.S. mail now travels by wagon. Good only in summer because much of it is along a river bed. Says farmers can now get their crops to market.

93. 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. 1849.
   Notes: House Exec. Doc. November 17, 31-1. 976 pages [social no. 573]
   Abstract: Page 939-943: Lt. Col. W. G. Freeman, AAG, U.S. Army from B. Riley, Comdg., HQ., Tenth Military Department, August 30, 1849 at... Found on arriving at Major Kingsbury's camp that the comdg., Gen. of the Division had already selected a position for his command on Bear Creek, a tributary of the Feather River about 30 miles from Sutter's Fort. The position occupied was "for the purpose of putting an end to outrages that were then being committed by the whites upon the Indians of that neighborhood. In its new position this command may readily be supplied from Benicia, the greater part of the distance being by water transportation."
   Pages 943-945: Lt. Col. W.G. Freeman, AAG, HQ of the Army from B. Riley, Comdg., HQ, Tenth Military Department, October 1, 1849. At Brevet. Major Kingsbury, 2nd Infantry, has been arrested, and Captain Westcott has been attached and probably will be promoted to command in his stead.


   Notes: vol 7, no 151
   Abstract: From San Andreas Independent: "Hasuche (Jesus), was head chief of all the tribes
between Consumnes and Merced; aged forty-five years, six feet tall, straight as an arrow, a majestic forehead, and keen, penetrating look - he was the Red Jacket of the Sierra Nevada - well educated (while under the charge of the padres of Santa Clara Mission), he was probably the most apt of all the Indians in the mines. This chief was very aristocratic, and had many peculiar notions, (one of which was unwavering honesty) - although generally well-informed, and a good linguist and Spanish scholar, his pride of character would not allow him to converse with the whites, except through an interpreter; his native dignity seeking a higher aim than the commonalities of the English language. Five chiefs under Hasuche were Pack-no, Antonio, Polo, Alcade Charley, and Panchito. Hasuche died on the Makelumne River, at a Frenchman's store, sometime in the winter of 1851-2. It is supposed that he was poisoned. As when intoxicated he was particularly 'down on' the French, and, in fact, every other nation except the Americans, and during these tantrums was very quarrelsome, frequently so abusive to the Spanish or Mexicans as to be intolerable. After the mines were first discovered, at Weber's Old Dry Diggings, Charles M. Weber, Dr. Isbell, James Woods, and James Savage were trading with the miners and Indians at that place. At about this time, June or July 1848, Mr. Weber returned to his ranch, near Stockton, and while there was visited by Hasuche and some of the underchiefs. Mr. Weber told the Indians of the discovery, and explained to them the value of the metal, and that it was evident there was also some gold up on the Colaveras, near Hasuche's rancheria, and that if he would go up into the mountains with his tribe, and succeed in finding gold, it would be a great benefit to the Indians of that region. Hasuche accordingly detailed Alcade Charley and five or six of his tribe to accompany Mr. Weber on his return to the diggings, to see the gold and learn how the miners obtained it; their object being to return and search for gold on the Colaveras. After some time Alcade Charley returned to his rancheria on the Stanislaus, mustered his tribe, and started to discover gold; proceeding up Carson Creek, to a small gulch emptying into the creek near where the town of Carson is now situated, here they discovered gold. This was the first gold discovered in the southern mines, or south of the old dry diggings at Hangtown. The next discovery of gold was at Wood's Creek, which was also by one of Alcade Charley's Indians. This chief is now living near Murphy's, worthless and a miserable drunkard."

Abstract: Very many readers will remember. Henry M. Judah who, as Captain in Reg. Army, was stationed various posts on Pacific Coast before out... rebellion. Subsequent for a time he commanded 4th Regiment of Inf., C.V. Shortly after war commenced he was ordered East and throughout its continuance served with gr. distruction in army of the Mississippi. Recently assigned to very important position - one which will call into exercise his peculiar administrative qualities. A late Georgia journal publishes orders issuing from the HQ of Brig. Gen. Judah at Marietta. He commands the military district which embraces Atlanta. The peper recapit. the valuable services renered his country by the gallant officer and furthermore states that by his urbanity and kindness to the suffering people he has won then respect, admiration and palatitude. During last mes. of the war, in holding Dalton and his officers occupied a most important and peculiar position in maintaining which his bravery and skill were severely tested. As an administrating officer Gen. Judah is considered one of the best in the service.

Notes: Labeled as and filed under Chico Record  
Abstract: 15 troopers form Chico went on a patrol through Dogtown, Inskip, Concow Valley and Spanish Town, making a circuit of 150 miles. Says they went "prospecting" for Indians.

Notes: CSU Chico - Meriam Library  
Abstract: Describes the location of the Camp with respect to Chico and Red Bluff. Says that under the command of Captain Munson of the ninth U.S. Infantry, Indian raids are becoming much less frequent. Munson has placed reattachments near the passes whence Indians come and he has one or more parties out scouting the Indian country. Lieutenant J.F. Small, first Cavalry
leads such a party. Other troops are busy erecting buildings at the Camp. The garrison consists of Company C, ninth Infantry, and Company A, first Cavalry.

Abstract: Pages 3-4: General Wright, Commanding, Department of the Pacific, considered "the men have gone to the mines and left the women and children to the mercy of the Indians a very poor argument. Fort Ter-waw, four miles, from Klamath, was wiped out by the flood of 1862. Its men were moved to a temporary Camp Lincoln at the agency Headquarters near Crescent City. Major James F. Curtis arrived on August 21, 1862 and immediately said that the camp would be moved six miles north of Crescent City, to put the troops between the whites and the Indians. While building two barracks and two officers quarters. Curtis was distracted by aggravations in Indian-white relations. Whites burned Indian crops and ran off their stock (Smith River Reservation) 400-500 Con Cow and Hat Creek Indians took off. The 1500 who stayed did so only because of the troops. It took martial law and companies of militia to bring peace of sorts to the valley. June 11, 1869 Camp Lincoln was deserted, and it was officially closed in May 1870. Final peace had not yet come but the Army could no longer afford the luxury of many small posts inadequately manned.

Abstract: Says 260 men now at Camp Union which are Co. "D,F,I" with Captain Doughty Comdg. says health is excellent and discipline good. Says officers are polite and courteous and helpful.

101. "Camp Wright." Alta California, 6 December 1861.
Abstract: "Many of the citizens soldiery are not aware that a large number of regular army troops are encamped at the Presidio. The 9th Infantry Regiment, noted for their military precision of movement, now occupy Camp Wright.

102. Camp Wright - Indian Office Reports.
Abstract: Page 15: Indian Office Report, 1876
Page 17: Indian Office Report, 1881
Page 65: Indian Office Report, 1889
Page 92: Indian Office Report, 1872
Page 104: Indian Office Report, 1867
Page 227: Indian Office Report, 1875, abandoned June 1875.
Page 258: Indian Office Report, 1882

Abstract: States Captain Underwood just returned on a steamer from the east. Tells about his many fine qualities and hill return to Fort Reading.

Notes: pages 40-41
Abstract: Page 40: On October 14, 1864, in Yreka, one Indian squaw attacked and killed another squaw. It seems they were both after the same white man and one became exceedingly jealous and killed the other one. Captain Jack went and said some words at the funeral. He had a white
rag on the muzzle of his rifle.

Page 41: Scarface Charley got his scar on his face by jumping out of a military wagon after his capture and trip to Fort Jones. He hit a rock which gouged his face.

Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 56.  
Abstract: Pages 13-14, 75, 255, 323: Indian Office Reports, 1873

Page 68: Indian Office Report, 1870
Page 69: Indian Office Report, 1875
Page 348: Indian Office Report, 1875
Page 373: Indian Office Report, 1872

106. "Captain Jack, or the Modoc War - A Drama." *The Yreka Union*, 26 April 1873, col. page 1, col. 7.  
Notes: vol. 21, no. 27  
Abstract: Article discusses the latest New York play, "Captain Jack; or The Modoc War!" reviewed by the New York "Herald". The criticisms of the "Herald" show that is has some understanding and appreciation of the true Indian character...

Abstract: Vallejo, June 26, 1907. Captain A.W. Starr, founder of the Starr Mills, died today in the Napa Asylum, "He was one of prominent men of the state during the wheat excitement and lost heavily in the financial panic. He had been an inmate of the state hospital for several years. Death was due to heart failure.

Abstract: One of founders of Starr Mills now owned and operated in S. Vallejo by George W. McNear died at Napa St. Hospital of heart failure. Prominent during heyday of wheat excitement, his mills supplied, flour to all parts of the world. One of most prominent and energetic citizen of Vallejo, but during financial panic of early 90's lost large part of his wealth. Some years ago his mind failed and since been inmate at Napa St. Hospital at death worth only a few thousand dollars. Funeral at St. Helens.

Abstract: Lt. W. H. Noyes, Lt. Co. "F", 2d Inf., C.V., demanded a court inquiry because the Humboldt Times insults his character when he and his detachment of 20 men fled from Indians on Sept. 8. Reply letter from Col. Francis J. Lippitt, says he has report from Col. Olney and is satisfied that Lt. Noyes acted in an honorable manner, in no way inconsistent with Lt. Noyes bravery in Mexico and he will have Lt. Col. Olney read the Correspondence at every post in the district. 3d Letter from Olney starts that despite the fact that Lt. Olneys group got the hell kicked out of them - he did fight.

Notes: Labeled as and filed with Chico Record  
Abstract: Forty men of Co. F, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers under Captain Starr have been sent to quell Indian disturbances. Writer believes they are quartered in Chico.
Abstract: Captain Stark and forty men of Co. F, 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteer, arrived last 
evening, en route to Chico to give assistance in quelling the Indian disturbances.

Notes: Labeled as and filed with Chico Record  
Abstract: Co. F., 2nd Cavalry, California Volunteers, under Captain Starr left their camp at Chico 
for Camp Union in Sacramento. There were 54 privates.

Abstract: Colonel Francis J. Lippitt received order to turn his command over to Lt. Col. Whipple. 
Colonel Lippitt is going to resign and go east to seek active service. Says he is one of the fine 
men of the state. States that he had bad luck in his command. Says they care very little for Lt. 
Col. Olney, nobody ever heard of him being honest. Col. Lippitt, Lt. Col. Olney, Quartermaster 
Shinler, and Surgeon Parry left on the bark Metropolis for San Francisco.

Abstract: Surgeon James T. Ghiselin has been relieved of duty and will go to San Francisco for 
his discharge. Dr. J. Clark of Eureka will replace him. Captain J. Hewitt Smith has been relieved 
by Lt. J.H. Hardie. Citizens will hate to see both well liked officers leave.

Notes: vol 1, no 37  
Abstract: (from the Bulletin) "[Their food]... different tribes of Utes... can be made to cultivate 
the ground, and thus gradually become civilized, for, although they are present indolent, 
wretched, and degraded, much more than the Northern tribes, yet they are also much more 
tractable, docile, and susceptible of becoming obedient and orderly, than their more brave and 
warlike neighbors. These Utes in their wild, primitive state, live principally on roots and insects. 
Occassionally they kill some small game on which they feast, but their great staples are the 
various roots growing throughout this county. The principal of these are the camass, which is to 
a white man most palatable and wholesome... the sego, also an excellent vegetable... the tobacco 
root, a weed growing very prolifically in the bottoms along the creeks, but which, although very 
white and inviting in appearance when fresh, turns to a dark, black color upon cooking, smells 
very disagreeable, and has also a strong, rank taste; and the ordinary thistle root. Besides these 
roots, they are also quite fond of lizards, grasshoppers, and insects of all kinds... in the 
wintertime, they often dig up the ant beds and take the ants which they find all huddled in a ball, 
and roasting the mass in the ashes, eat them with avidity."

Notes: vol 33, no 13  
Abstract: (from the Boston Herald) Article about how some Indian women are awful looking, 
course, arsh, etc., but that there are beautiful Cherokee women (blends) that are civilized and 
accepted as white women. The average 18 year old girl is well educated (though not from a 
female college), but acceptable. A man that marries into the Cherokee tribe is allowed all rights 
therein.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 31  
Abstract: From the Shasta Courier: "Jim Mitchell, chief of the Sacramento and McCloud Indians 
was in town last Saturday, and was greatly disgusted with the Sunday law, as its enforcement 
prevented him from purchsing 'two sacksplour.' Jim complains that he is watched and suspcioned 
by some whites, who falsely accuse him of sympathoy with Captain Jack. He says he want peace 
and to be let alone, by both whites and Modocs."
Abstract: Captain Schmidt, Comdg, Fort Humboldt, sent Captain Short and Lieutenant Waston to Shanahan's store in Bucksport to search for Government property and dump his liquors. They did, and when starring to dump the booze, Shanahan promised to sell no more to soldiers. He then had them arrested, however the court freed them. Editor agasinst dumping alcohol.

119. *Claims of Indian Residing in California* 1920.
Abstract: "Favorable report, with amendments on bill authorizing California Indians to submit claims to court of claims."

Abstract: Letter to Editor: Soldiers at Camp Union gave vent to their feelings by hanging in effigy of Colonel O. M. Brown, 1st Cavalry C.V. Says the men are ill-treated and they doubt his loyalty to the Union. Says they have good officers but brown is worse than no officer.

Abstract: Colonel H.M. Judah, commanding the military a Fort Jones, is trying to enlist a volunteer company of 90-98 men.

Abstract: Says the Colonel left on tour of inspection on the 11th. Says he wants a knowledge of the geography. Citizens want to know when troops will take the field? They hope Lippitt is aggressive and will assist when they can.

123. *Colusa Sun*, 24 June 1864, col. page 2, col. 3.
Abstract: From Examiner, June 16: All law obiding and law respecting citizens are under obligation to Senator Rush of Colusa County for his zeal and perserverance in securing the liberation of the Alcatraz victims of military tyranny. At a most busy period he left his home to serve them, without further consideration than a reward which a sense of duty performed affords all rightly constituted minds.
The appeal says it did not see it in that light. We are law eluding citizens and are under no public obligation to Senator Rush.
"Shouldnot men be punished who cheer at the assassination of Lincoln?"
Editor of Sun asks, "If they were not innocent, why did you not prove them guilty?"

Abstract: "We understand that a court martial was to meet in San Francisco last Monday, to try the parties arrested here on a charge of being accessory to the murder of Mr. Lincoln, but it seems that they are trying some parties, and we have not heard a word from the boys for some time."

Abstract: To editor; Says a certain number of men at Trinidad held a town meeting in which they protested against Lt. Flynn. Say they raised a great outcry against something that was none of their business. Says Flynn went on a scout with 28 men and Mr. Miner as a guide. Captured three Indians, two escaped, killed third. Citizens claim they were tame Indians, even though one was recognized as a murderer.

Abstract: Captain Long arrived from Fort Baker and reports having good luck killing Indians. Has also made valuable discoveries concerning Indians whereabouts, says the diggers 80 head of branded cattle at the head of Pilot Creek.
Abstract: Says Indians seem to have a grudge against Coopers Mills. They raided again. Guards were awakened by noise at night and found Indians inside, but they got away. A party of 10 followed them and came upon a camp the Indians had left. Leaving about 3,000 lbs. of flour, a half of beef and Indian "grub." It was destroyed.

128. "Correspondence of the "Beacon" Butte Ranch." *The Beacon*, 17 August 1859, col. page 1, col. 4, article 1.
Notes: vol. 3, no. 22
Abstract: Indians of Round Valley (Mendocino?) are committing depredations beyond all precedent. Seven horses dead, shot by poisoned arrows at Eden Valley. "Companies of volunteers are mustering, and being armed and equipped by orders of General Kibbe, to scour the adjacent country and chastise the savages. The regular soldiers are nowhere in Indian warfare. Since resignation of S. P. Storms, the most efficient of Indian agents, the Nevadas, Feather River, and other Indians are leaving in great numbers. ... There will not be enough left on the reservation to wait on the civil and military corps of officers employed. "Bills are now stuck up there giving notice to the settlers that the entire valley will be claimed by Government for an Indian reservation.

Notes: vol. 22, no. 17
Abstract: It is estimated by Mr. Albright of Pennsylvania that the Modoc War cost approx. $6,000,000. The San Francisco "Post" comments: "...six millions of dollars to capture thirty or forty Indians! There are plenty of men on this coast who would have taken the contract for $100,000 or one sixteenth of the amount, and made money by the operation."

Notes: vol 16, no 7
Abstract: "Up in Idaho, a Chinaman married a squaw, and by and by people noticed plenty of Indians about there, but at length the squaw was missing. The neighbors inquired what had beome of her, and he said: 'He belly good squaw, but one day his fader come, next day his mudder come, next his sister, den his bruder come, den all his folks come; dey eat up all my grub, and me no catchee monee; so I gette mad and tell him and all of 'em to go to hell, dey couldn't play me for a Chinaman no longer.'"

Notes: vol. 7, no. 115
Abstract: "... the Omaha Indians, numbering 897, have returned from the summer hunt to their new home at Blackbird Hills, having captured from 6 to 8 hundred buffalo during their absence, beside doing some service to emigrant trains on the plains in recapturing from bonds of unfriendly Indian cattle, horses, and other property that had been stolen. - They will start again on their fall hunt about the 25th of October. This friendly band of Omahas now have on hand 6600 bushels of corn, also squashes, pumpking, potatoes, etc."

Abstract: A court martial was organized at Fort Humboldt comprised of Colonel Olney; Judge-Advocate Adj. Hanna; Brigade Surgeon Egbert; Captain Akey, Short, Theller; and Lieutenants Mulholland and Morton. One commissioned officer, forty non-coms an privates will be tried for various crimes. The trials will take two months. Says if this keeps up, half the troops will be under arrest and the other half guarding them.

Abstract: Court continues at Fort Humboldt but verdicts have not been told yet. Some of the prisoners have been in close confinement for four months.
Notes: vol. 6, no. 182
Abstract: The war waged on the Indians at Cow Creek, says the Shasta Republican... has been terminated... Some of the families who fled for safety's sake have returned to their homes... the Indians have established a temporary rendezvous in a small valley about 12 miles east of Major Reading's residence on the Sacramento River... they have removed their squaws and children. It is probable that they will be allowed to remain here without further molestation. It is said that the late difficulty, which terminated in the deaths of over 30 Indians... was occasioned by a single evily disposed Indian. A report... that the Indians in a body had threatened to burn Mr. Harills' mill or take flour form it was erroneous. A single Indian told the mischievous lie which occasioned the slaughter of some many of his fellows... They are now too weak to do much damage... they are aware of the bloody fate awaiting them.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 51
Abstract: "Virginia City Enterprise tells us of a Piute Indian and a Chinaman having a single lot contest. Both evidently were highly enraged, but instead of striking eachother, they seized hold of eachother by the shoulders and began pushing like two Spanish steers... This continued on for half an hour until both were forced to quit from exhaustion."

Abstract: This noted Indian who has figured in on raids has been sent to Fort Humboldt by the Indian agent. He is to be turned over to civilian authorities unless some citizen who desires his prosecution comes forward to speak out against him.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 4
Abstract: "The citizens of Yreka have recently killed twenty-five out of a band of thirty thieving Indians."

Notes: vol. 4, no. 18
Abstract: "We are sorry to learn that Co. John Hardin who was wounded by the Indians some time since near Jacksonville, died of his wounds..."

Notes: vol. 4, no. 25
Abstract: "The vicinity of the Sink of Carson river is again infested with theing Indians and fugitive white men, who have banded together to commit depredations on emigrants and the frontier settlements. The murderer of Mr. Beckman of Calaveras, was traced to the den of these outlaws, but they were found too strong to warrent an attack. The camp consists of a large party of Pah Utahs, and about 150 white men."

Notes: vol. 4, no. 55
Abstract: "The Yreka Herald of October 1 says that peace with the Indians of that county is now obtained.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 61
Abstract: "...The government of the U. S. has bound itself by solemn treaties to protect the Mexican frontier from the invasions of Indians residing in our territory, by whom it has been so long ravaged... everday's intelligence brings us information of the repetition of the Indian's depredations."
Notes: vol. 4, no. 94
Abstract: From the Alta: "... the Indians continue to trouble the immigrants, and several of the latter have lately been added to the number of victims."

Notes: vol 1, no 55
Abstract: "An Indian, a Frenchman, and a Yankee, were on the drunkards list at San Francisco station house, Wednesday."

Notes: vol. 1, no. 7
Abstract: "Several white men have lately been murdered by Indians between Humboldt and Yreka."

Notes: vol 1, no 31
Abstract: "A grand fandango was recently held, lasting for several days, by the Diggers of Columbia and neighboring tribes, and Knapp's Ranch, a short distance east of Columbia, Tuolumne County."

Notes: vol. 1, no. 37
Abstract: "A correspondent of the Sacramento Union writes from Placerville, September 21, says: ... Huntinton of the Overland mail coach, says that the sixth infantry regiment are on the march for California, but as they were on the upper or Fort Hall route, he did not get to see them, nor did he learn of their place of destination, through he is of the opinion they have been ordered to Oregon and are traveling via the Humboldt for the purpose of frightening the Indians along the mail route. The company of 100 soldiers destined for the Shoshone country, had left Salt Lake and are now probably about the head of Humboldt River. The people of California will be surprised at the intelligence that, instead of those soldiers being permanently posted along the mail route as we had fondly hoped might be the case, they have been ordered to take only a two month's tour through the Shoshone country. Uncle Sam is a great old champion when it comes to making big treaties, big cables, tall fighting, ... but is does not seem to us that he is the meanest old gentleman about protecting the lives and property of his children that ever was blesh... Huntington possed several large droves of cattle and also a party of immigrants in omnibuses, en route for Frazier River. The Indians were frequently seen in large parties along the route, and were remarkably friendly..."

Notes: vol. 1, no. 48
Abstract: "The Humboldt Times of the 25 notices the arrival of a detachment of U.S. troops, consisting of 48 raw recruits, destined to operate against the Indians in that section. They are being drilled and made ready for services with all possible dispatch..."

Notes: vol 1, no 55
Abstract: from Maripossa Gazette: "...the Fresno Indians are killing off their doctors or medicine men. They declare them to be witches - that they can't cure the sick, and that there will be no more rains or grass seed till they are extinguished. Seven or eight physicians have in consequence suffered martyrdom. One of their doctors came running to the camp of Mr. Ridgeway on the Fresno and ask for protection. He was pursued by 16 Indians who demanded him... Their very modest request was refused but a few days after the doctor ventured out, they got him."
Notes: vol 1, no 58
Abstract: From the Shasta Republican: ... Mr L. G. Messick was elected to the captaincy of the company of volunteers organized at Big Bar, Trinity County... The company has been organized for the purpose of aiding in quelling the Indians disturbances that have been rife between Weaverville and Humboldt Bay for some weeks past... It has frequently been demonstrated, especially on the Pacific coast, that volunteers are far superior to an equal force of regular army in warring upon the Indian tribes.

Notes: vol 1, no 59
Abstract: "General Weller has appointed Dr. W. C. Hatch of Sacramento, a surgeon to attend Adjutant General Kibbe and his forces north to quell the Diggers..."

Notes: vol. 1, no. 63
Abstract: "The Portland, Me. Transcript says the Indians are very bad at Thunderboldt Bay, CA! Means Humboldt.

152. "Dead." * Humboldt Times*, 1 January 1881.
Abstract: Judge John T. Carey of Fort Gaston died, a veteran of the Mexican War, he was a Judge in Klamath County until that county was disorganized.

Abstract: Died Monday, November 6, 38 years of age, Native of N.Y. Brother of the gallant Brigadier General Judah of the U.S. Army and of Charles D. Judah, Esq. of this city.

Notes: Labeled as and filed with Chico Record
Abstract: Captain Thomas Buckley, Co. C., 6th Infantry, California Volunteers under date of Camp Bidwell states that Private Joseph Smith fell and expired instantly on a march against the Indians. He had enlisted in Oroville in March 1863. 26 years old and a native Stratsburg, France.

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

Abstract: We learn that Major Edmond Underwood died in Utica recently. This gentleman was well known to the people of this coast. A captain at Fort Humboldt, he was made a major and sent to Washington. His brother officers, two short years ago, were Lts. Rundall and Hardcastle, now in the Rebel Army. His health had been so impaired by his habits of life on this coast that his friends were expecting his death.
Abstract: Fort Jones, William Wirt McCoy found dead in bed, age 39. Lived longer than friends thought in his debilitated condition.

Notes: vol 32, no. 29  
Abstract: "Doc' Wilsey, the best known Indian in the western section of the county, died suddenly this morning at the rancheria near Elk Creek from old age. He was probably in the neighborhood of 90 years of age and had made his home in this county for many years. Coroner Reidy was called to hold an inquest."

Abstract: In this city John Ferguson, formerly of Washington D.C. aged 62 years [Washington and Cincinnati Papers, please copy.]

Notes: vol 19, no 49  
Abstract: (from the St. Louis Globe Democrat) Article about the once powerful Kaws tribe - 246 people. Women population is less than the man as they will not submit to medical treatment. Polygamous marriage, man marries a woman and all of her sisters are his wives/servants and may not marry without his consent and a handsome price. Article starts out sympathetic because of reuniaon but condemns because of polygamous marriage custom.

Abstract: Capt. William C. Martin returned from Shasta bringing four deserters. There are seven guards escorting them back to Gaston. Gives lengthy discussion of their route back and praises the battalion of mountaineers.

162. "Departure of Troops for the North." Alta California, 6 August 1862.  
Abstract: Companies "C,D" of the 2d Inf., under command of J.F. Curtis left on the steamer "Panama" for Fort Humboldt.

163. Descriptive Book of Hospital Corps. Fort Bidwell, CA.  
Notes: Descriptive Book of Hospital Corps, 1873-1893. Selected Papers. pg. 111  
Abstract: The only microfilm frame which follows contains record of reenlistment of Commissary Sergeant John Buckley on April 30, 1889 at Fort Bidwell. Born at Albany, NY, age 42 years, occupation: soldier; enlisted for 5 years by Lieutenant Brett, 2 Cavalry. Eyes blue, hair mixed grey; complexion muddy, height 5'9". Additional pay $5 per month for 20 years continuous.  
On night of January 17 or 18, 1891, commissary safe thi post was broken into and the Deposit Book of Sergeant Buckley, amoung other things, stolen therefrom. Sergeant by Captain and Assistant Surgeon William J. Wakeman, Post Sergeant. Further entry signed by Captain Wakeman states that the Deposit Book was returned today, January 24, 1891.

164. "Deserted." Quincy Union, 2 January 1864.  
Notes: 3/1.  
Abstract: Four soldiers deserted their post at Smoky Valley near Honey Lake (Crook or Bidwell?), four other troops sent after them, fight lasted ten minutes. Bringing back the deserters they fled again, leaving all goods behind. Mules and trappings recovered valued at $1,500. Now being hunted with $50 rewards on them. One deserter was Corporal Spence.

Abstract: A soldier at Fort Bidwell decided to strike out for parts unknown. It was thought he might fall in with travelers going below. Lt. Edwards and a sergeant, anticipating his plan of
escape, arrived in Alturas three hours before the travelers. "They swooped down on him like hawk on a chicken" The prisoner was returned to the fort.

   Abstract: Two officers from Fort Bidwell arrived and captured a man who had just arrived two hours before. He had deserted and stole the captains horse. He had changed into civilian clothes.

   Notes: vol 6, no 209
   Abstract: We witnessed a terrible combat yesterday between a North American Indian and a white man. The weapons were brickbats, clumps of earth, and... bottles. No blood was spilt, but E Street from First to Second was one... of Indian life, anxiously awaiting the result. If man in his natural state will war with his fellow men what wonder that in his civilized state his cravings are most bloody. [bad print - note on bottom of card that "I hope that Indian won!!! H. B."

168. "Desperate Encounter Between an Indian and a Bear." Lassen Advocate, 3 July 1884, col. 4 col 1.
   Notes: vol 20, no 1
   Abstract: (from Santa Fe Review) Story about an Indian who was a good hunter with any weapon and his tangle with a bear wherein he was injured.

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 6
   Abstract: A man named Bessey went to a rancheria on the Ranch of Mr. Mayhew while he was drunk and got into a fight with the Indians. He was beaten so severely that he probably will not make it. Since Besey was drunk "The Beacon" concluded he was the aggressor.

   Notes: 3/3.

   Notes: vol 1
   Abstract: "About 300 Indians collected near the camp meeting grounds... and had a bit of a dance, giving vent occasionally to their feelings in such loud numbers as to mingle their voices with those of their paleface brothers, who were simultaneously offering up their petitions to the Most High, and each in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciousness."

   Notes: vol. 19, no. 36. From Chico Record
   Abstract: Indian, old Buckham lives near Big Meadows, Greenville and is chief of the Indians there. Has a team of deer to pull his wagon/sleigh. He is a guide for hunters and is "well-off" sheep, ponies. Is an old morman 4 or 5 wives.

   Notes: vol, 2, no. 39
   Abstract: From Sacramento Union: Finally a article that speaks the truth about the treatment of Indians by the white people, and the responsibility of the government. "We do, however know very well, that unless the government does provide food for the Indian tribes not on the reservation, they must either steal or starve. Until provisions are made for deeding and clothing Indians not on reservations, outrages and Indian robbing may be expected.... Before the whites settled in California, Indians had game and fish in abundance... Game has been driven by the white man... His hunting grounds, too, are occupied by miners, grazers, and farmers, and he drives forth a wanderer and stranger in the land of his fathers.... It is cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them, and we hope the agents of the general government will take the same view of the
case and act accordingly. You will find this article great. It is really to longer to write the whole thing.

   Lassen Advocate, 7 January 1897, col. 2 col 5.
   Notes: vol. 31, no. 16; from the Appleton's Popular Science Monthly
   Abstract: Difficult to obtain info on origin because it is held sacred by the Indian, different stories are: (1) same as white man, Indians think a lot about that, (2) two big mountains threw up dirt animals, one chief and two women, (3) just land was here and animals, great spirit came and make Indians of the good animals to kill the bad animals.

175. "The Diggers Mourning."
   Daily National Democrat, 21 September 1858, col. 3 col 3.
   Notes: vol 1 no 34
   Abstract: (from the Nevada National) "The Penn Valley Indians are mourning for the death of their chief, Captain Lute, who died the forepart of last week. A grand fandango had been appointed and the tribes around had been gathering, when the old man, who was sick, died, and the dance was turned into mourning. His body was burned on Tuesday, in accordance with their funeral rites. The Indians feel his death keenly. He was the most respectful of all the chiefs left them since Weimar went to the reservation. He was a man of good sense, a friend to the whites, and a well-disposed Indian, who exercised much influence in keeping the Indians within bounds of propriety. He rendered efficient service to the agent in quieting the disturbances last Spring between the Indians and whites."

176. "Discovery of Gold Near Monterey."
   Notes: vol. 7, no. 143
   Abstract: (from Pacific Sentinel) "... Gold in quartz is also said to be found. There is also an Indian story of a valuable silver mine in the Carmelo mountains, which the missionary fathers always forbade the neophytes to reveal to the Spaniards. A pioneer of 1825 informs us that he has had, many years ago, a goodly sized lump of silver metal from this mine and has seen a big tallega of the ore, but the Indians would never tell where it came from and it remains today one of the mysteries of California, puzzling and leading astray many an American miner."

177. "District Headquarters Changed."
   Humboldt Times, 1 December 1866.
   Abstract: Headquarters of Humboldt Military District has been changed from Fort Humboldt to Fort Gaston. Major Bowman has already moved. Says Bowman is aware of the possible trouble spots and knows what he is doing.

178. "Do You Want a Homestead?"
   Notes: vol. 4, no. 32
   Abstract: "The relinquished portion of the Round Valley Indian Reservation will be opened for settlement and entry on Monday, January 15, 1906. There are 66,100 acres in this tract." The rest of this article gives details on how to obtain a homestead.

179. "The Drought in California."
   Marysville Daily Herald, 27 March 1856, col. 3 col 1.
   Notes: vol. 6, no 154
   Abstract: (from Monterey Sentinel) "... In 1833-34 as we are informed, occurred another season of drought, in which the wells of Monterey nearly all of them ran dry... The cattle in some parts were saved from starvation by feeding on the leaves of oaks and trees... It is said by the Indians that in dry seasons the oak yields acorns more abundantly than in others. The oaks have been covered with blossoms this spring, which is said to be an indication of drought by the native Californians..."

180. "Drunken Indians."
   Notes: vol. 7, no. 27
   Abstract: "Several Diggers were in the street Thursday last in a state of beastly intoxication. This
thing is getting to be a common occurrence. The parties who sell them the vile stuff will do well to read page 97 of the Penal Code... *(stating sale of a liquor to Indians in a misdemeanor.)*

   Notes: vol. 22, no. 5
   Abstract: Further information has been received concerning the "helpless" conditions of the Pit River Indians - especially those living in Hot Spring Valley. Since the large scale introduction of cattle into the valley, the ippas root (on which these Indians depend largely on for food) has been destroyed. The settlement of the valley by whites has also caused the game and fish to become less abundant. It is now clear that unless these Indians receive help from the settlers or government, they will perish. "It is not doubted that before starving, they would make forced requisitions on the settlers' cattle... or whatever else the settlers might have" to keep from starvation.

   Notes: pages 3-7
   Abstract: Material in this article was copied form Farriss and Smith History of Plumas, Lassen, and Sierra Counties, 1882. "... and Lassen was killed in the mountains north of Pyramid Lake in 1859, his death being laid at the door of Indians, though doubtd by some."

   Abstract: Says Fort Humboldt was badly handled by a earthquake. Says troops were on parade and they "skeddaled" without permission. All the building were damaged.

   Abstract: "Manager Bidwell Amateurs regrets and depreciates any indecent or personal allusions made upon the stage last Saturday evening, and assumes the public that such conduct shall not be again tolerated."

   Notes: vol 1, no 36
   Abstract: From Placer Times: "Mr. Brooks... in company with an Indian boy, who is in his employ... a huge grizzly bear pounced upon them... the bear attacked the boy in a most violent manner, tearing his whole cheek from one side of his face... the boy was scarcely expected to survive his wounds..."

   Notes: Page 6, 3-5

   Notes: pages 17-18; published in Susanville, CA
   Abstract: Page 17: In 1902 "Health Office Dr. J. S. Carter informs us that he visited the Indian camp in Genesee last Friday and found it necessary to place it under quarantine and post a guard around it. Having done so, he sent medicine, food, and clothing to the camp."

188. "Establishment of Fort Crook and Fort Jones, California." *Pony Express* vol. 12, no. 2.
   Abstract: Page 13: Fort Jones in Scott Valley, about 15 miles from Yreka, was established in October 1852 to furnish winter quarters for Cos. A and E, 1st Dragoons, which were then encamped in the locality following an extensive campaign against hostile Indians in northern California. Early in October, Brevet Col. George Wright ordered that a point near this encampment be selected for a post and that it be established and named Fort Jones. Photograph showing ruins of a building.
Notes: Second series
   Abstract: United States failure in dealing with Indians, failure lies in administering the laws, not the laws themselves. "...not that all the wrongs of the Indians come from corruption and inefficiencies in the administrative service, - the crying failure of the Interior Department and the courts' to obtain redress for the Round Valley Indians boldly robbed of their lands without the color or law, forbids such a statement; but that this is the general and steady source of wrong is hardly to be doubted-" - this bloodshed at Pine Ridge, like several preceeding episodes of the sort, will carry a little farther along the national conscience toward the point of insisting that the Indian service shall be taken out of politics."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 19
Abstract: The terms on which Captain Jack will consent to meet with the peace commissioners seem "somewhat exacting, if not arrogant." "The time for the council they did not regard as material... however they desired it to be placed on as early a day as possible; the place, they named... the council must be held there or not at all... Jack took upon himself to declare who might be present and in what manner they might come. The whole of his followers should be present , but should not bring arms. No soldiers should come but citizens might be present without arms."

Abstract: Capt. Underwood, Fort Gaston, discovered the Indians are about to make war on the whites. There are 60 troops and 30 citizens and at least 1,000 warriors within 20 miles. Never the less, Underwood demanded the weapons of the Indians. Editor praised him for his bravery. 900 rounds of ammunition issued to troops.

Abstract: Says Rogue River Indians have declined open Warfare on whites, business in valley has ceased. Settlers banding together for safety. A Mr. Ish and Mr. Davis came to commandant of Fort Jones seeking help.

Abstract: Scouting party brought in Jack and Stone, two muderering Indians. Give vivid description of the preperations for hanging and the hanging. About 100 Indians were made to watch and they bury them.

Notes: pages 47-48; publishd in Yreka, CA by the Siskiyou County Historical Society
Abstract: Describes Indians being paid to dance at a 4th of July celebration in 1904 at Sisson (McCloud).

Abstract: Page 391: January 12, 1866 Captain G.D. Conrad, thirty-five soldiers, nine citizens, and twelve Privates fought with Indians at junction of Fish Creek and Queens River. Indians used poisoned arrows and fought bravely for two and a half hours. Their leader, Captain John of Warner Lake Shoshones (who killed Captain McDermit the previous year) was shot and thirty-five other Indians were also killed. Two squaws were killed by mistake. Seven soldiers were wounded. Every Indian died rather than surrender. Their camp and supplies were destroyed.

Page 392: Fight with Indians in Guano Valley, northern Washoe Company, Nevada, men from
Company D and FV, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers participated. Eighty warriors and thirty-five squaws were killed.

Notes: vol. 4
Abstract: A Digger Indian working for a farmer, "stowing" hay slipped and fell about 20 feet to the barn floor. He was revived with cold water and rubbing and was bruised and somewhat shaken up.

Notes: vol 4, no 69
Abstract: (from Placerville Herald) "About a mile below the forks of the Cosumnes there is one of the most magnificent water-falls in this state... This spot is called by the Indians 'Yomet' or sounding rock where a sound given is echoed and returned ten different times."

Notes: vol. 6, no. 37
Abstract: "...Col. Freamer... left Yreka in June, 1852, accompanied by a party of four, intending to examine a route for a wagon road from that place to the Sacramento Valley. Col. Freamer did not reach his destination and the conclusion soon became general that he and his party had fallen to the savages of Cloud and Pit River... his massacre have not until recently been brought to light... "Numtariman" the chief of the Cow Creek Indians... account of the affair as given to him by the Pit River Indians is - a party with 2 Indians had started in a canoe to cross the river and when half way across the Indians leaped into the water - seized hold of the canoe and unpack it. The Indians from both banks of the river commenced shooting... and thus massacred the entire party..."

Notes: vol 7, no 218
Abstract: "The Spiritual Telegraph furnishes the Bulletin with the following as the Federal appointments for California... Superintendent of Indian Affairs - J. M. Estill..."

Notes: 3/1.
Abstract: A company of 100 soldiers, volunteers, arrived in Red Bluff under command of D.D. Akey. Writer has no idea why they are there. Stationed just across the River, there was insubordination in the ranks so the Captain Asked all those who would refuse to obey him to stand aside. All but six or eight stood aside so the captain resigned, 2nd Lt. Davis was then put in command.

Notes: vol. 5, no. 37
Abstract: Mention made of the use of Indians as trackers in the pursuit of murderers.

202. "Fight at Lowden's Ferry  (Seiad Valley)." *Siskiyou Pioneer* vol. 4, no. 5 (1972).
Notes: Compiled by Joan Richardson
Abstract: September 27, 1860: At happy camp miners and a nearby Indian rancheria had several infractions, miners formed a militia that went up at night and attacked at dawn killing every buck and some squaws. A treaty was signed by Mungo, Chief of Scott Valley tribe, that lived at junction of Grider creek, and Klamath river. It stated that all Indians under his jurisdiction will remain peaceable, quiet, and friendly towards white men.

Notes: vol. 22, no. 47
Abstract: Article reports that a fight took place between a white man and a partially intoxicated
Indian. The Indian was killed which caused a lot of excitement among some other Indians around Happy Camp.

Abstract: News arrived at Fort Jones that a company of U.S. Dragoons had a bitter fight with Indians 25 miles from Fort Lane. Lt. Radford with 30 troops attacked Indians and killed ten. Radford had a sergeant and a private slain.

Abstract: Lieutenant Henry Flynn, Co. "F" and detachment engaged Indians on Upper Mad River and killed six.

Notes: vol. 9, no. 24
Abstract: 13 white men and 7 Indians were placed under command of Capt. S. Fleming for the purpose of chasing the Indians who murdered Thomas Burke. Two weeks they followed the Indians: "Nine bucks, four squaws, two children. On November 26, the Captain and his partners killed six bucks and wounded two, one escaped and one in the attacking party was wounded.

Notes: vol. 1, no. 22
Abstract: From Yreka Union: "From Judge Rosenborough, who is in charge of Indian Affairs here, pro tem, we learn that Tol-Lo, Indian chief of the Scott Valley tribe, arrived in town yesterday from Modoc County, with intelligence received from the De Shuttes, that a fight had taken place somewhere in the vicinity of Thomoson River, between Indians and whites in which a large number of the former were killed. Tol-Lo did not learn whether the whites were regulars or volunteers... the Indians were surrounded and fired upon from all sides. Very few, if any, of whites were killed. We place considerable reliance upon the information thus received from Tol-Lo as he brought in the same manner intelligence of Col. Steptoe's defeat several days in advance... Tol-Lo said the battle ws about twenty 'siens' Yreka."

Abstract: Lt. Hempfield captured a Digger Indian at Fort Gaston. In the guard house he managed to borrow a knife from a white prisoner, he cut the white prisoner badly. He started for the door when Major Taylor was entering and cut his face badly and was instantly killed by guards bullets. He claimed to be the Indian who killed Madam Weaver.

Abstract: From Iaqua dated May 9: Scouting party under Lt. Taylor discovered and attacked a party of Indians. Private George Mills, Co. "E", 6th Inf. was killed by 4 bullets and Private Berry hit in hand and had to have two fingers amputated. 7 Indians killed and three prisoners taken.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 85
Abstract: "The workmen engaged in digging the extention of the Butte County canal would doubtless be shocked if they were to plow out a fresh corpse and would no doubt be adverse to violating the graves of anyone buried under ordianary Christian conditions, but they sail through the Indian burying grounds along the right a way, turning over bone and throwing out skulls without a through of reverence." from "Gridley Herald." In the past few weeks four Indian cemetaries have been encountered, the sites have neen farmed and cultivated for years and their exact location was not established til now. Many beads and shells and evidence of the charred remains of fires have been found. Special interest was taken in a long slim rod of slate so perfectly straight and truw it could have been turned on a lathe. Engineer M. B. Williams, in
charge of construction, work is making a collection of relics - including war clubs, morters, and pestles.

211. "Fire." Humboldt Times, 26 July 1862.
Abstract: Guard house at Fort Humboldt consumed by fire. At the time there were forty prisoners who being turned loose, helped put out the fire. Says none will grieve over the loss of the old rattle-trap.

Abstract: Four men of Co. "F" Ca, Vol, now stationed at Forks of Salmon, have deserted and are supposed to be on Salmon Mountain as their campfires have been seen. They have been robbing chinamen.

Abstract: Says the Sutler Store of George W. Taggart was destroyed by Fire. $3,000 damage. Cause uncertain

Abstract: Fire at Fort Jones destroys North Star Hotel, Tompkins saloon, and Roof of Masonic Hall. Loss at least $10,000 including furniture.

Notes: page 2; published in Yuba City, CA
Abstract: After a dance of 500 Indians of various tribes on the rancheria near the Hock Farm, a man who worked for Capt. Sutter set fire to a large house on the rancheria, after the Indians failed to take him across the river in a boat as soon as he wished. The Indians were ready to leave the rancheria, yet since Capt. Sutter had apologized and said the offender should be punished, the Indians stayed. It is noted that the reason Capt. Sutter wanted the Indians to stay was that they were needed as the labor supply in the grain harvest. The article was paraphrased from "Sacramento Transcript" June 25, 1850.

Abstract: Four men deserted from Forks of the Salmon and are supposed to be on Salmon Mountain because their camp fires been seen. They have been robbing China men.

217. "Firing a Salute at Colusa." Colusa Sun, 22 April 1865, col. page 2, col. 3.
Abstract: Quotes the Appeal to effect that upon receipt of news of assasination of President Lincoln party of rebels at Colusa prepared to fire amid salute of the rebellions work was only prevented by timely arrival of Red Bluff steamer, whose passengers threatened violence to those who should attempt it. We had hoped to see a correction of the above in the Appeal. "The whole thing is an infamous and a miscievous falsehood. There was no preparation for an anvil salute at that time by any one in Colusa."

Abstract: "Early in November, Sameul and George Holt, James Walsh, and Zenas wheeler selected a place about four miles below Grass Valley, and commenced the erection of two sawmills. The following spring, Samuel Holt was killed by Indians, and one of the mills burned. The soldiers from Camp Far West were called upon to subdue the Indian uprising."

Notes: vol 7, no 111
Abstract: From the Santa Cruz Sentinel. ".the late grand jury in session at Monterey found five indictments for murder against Anastacio Jarcia... the fifth for the murder of an Indian.."
   Notes: vol 4, no 95
   Abstract: The article calls the flageolet "the medium through which the Indian youth courted their sweethears at a distance." It goes on to explain how the instrument is made and some history of its use. From "American Inventor."

   Abstract: Troops at Fort Reading under command of Major Chapin will soon deport for Fort Bidwell. A small detachment will remain at Fort Crook. A vigorous campaign against the Surprise Valley Indians is about to begin.

   Notes: 1/3.
   Abstract: Lt Carr, with Company A, 1st Dragoon, has left for Honey Lake to spend a few months to "intimidate the hostile Indians."

   Abstract: Colonel Kemble of Washington D.C., Colonel Wingard of San Francisco and Rodney S. Vetter of Schenectady, N.Y. passed through enroute to Fort Gaston. Wingard is paymaster and Kemble to look after the Indians. Vedder is one of the founders of the San Francisco Alta, the oldest newspaper in the state.

   Abstract: Major Mellen passed through on his way to assume command of the new post known as Fort Bidwell. His headquarters for a time will be in the saddle, for he intends to clear out the Indians.

225. *Fort Baker, CA.*
   Notes: Roll # 65.
   Abstract: March 1862 - December 1905: There are no returns for the period October 1863 - June 1897 and December 1898 - April 1899. Nearest Post Office Hydesville, about 28 miles west of Post.

   Abstract: The Secretary of War has decided not to abandon Fort Bidwell. He believes it is not safe to leave the settles in that area without the protection they get from the troops at the fort. This is due to the Sioux and Arizona Indian uprisings in South Dakota and Arizona. The Piutes are peaceful but the War Department is disposed to regard all Indians, good or bad, with suspicion. Also Assistant Surgeon W.M.S. Wakeman please return to duty at Fort Bidwell.

   Notes: Vol. 2, No. 20
   Abstract: Announces that Fort Bidwell will remain garrisoned - although Paiutes are friendly, War Department policy is to treat all Indians with suspicion.

   Abstract: Brief Military history of Fred A. Smith, Brigadier General, C-D 5144 U.S. Army with newspaper clipping concerning Fort Bidwell.

Large stone marker set up by Alturas Parlor No. 159, NDGW, Fort Bidwell, Civic Club and Fort Bidwell Indians. Bronze plaque is gift of California Centennial Commission.

   Abstract: The Advocate attributes to the *San Francisco Chronicle* the information that Fort
Bidwell, which was ordered closed a year ago has been ordered to remain open, much to the relief of the settlers in that area.

Abstract: War Department decided not to abandon because Paiute Indians were restless. Representatives made James Peterson and others that they felt unsafe without military protection. But Army officers said Indians not dangerous and that Fort Bidwell needless. Frank D. Lewis, Special Indian Agent, report to Interior Department in case of trouble Fort Bidwell would control over country lying west of Pine Forest and Black Nock Mountains in Nevada and Stein Mountains in Oregon. In view of Indian restlessness all over country unwise to neglect any method that might be adopted to guard against trouble. Therefore he recommends regarrison of Fort Bidwell. Indians must be supplied with land and training about stock raising. (Feels establishing training schools is impossible because the bands are so scattered, although schools in Cedarville and Fort Bidwell are desirable.) Land and water can be obtained only by purchase. Rec. agency established Fort Bidwell or some officer he specifically delegated to look after their interest. Food for Indians during portions of year when they are unable to obtain work thru ... the necessary for depredations on settlers herds. Calls to attention Dr. W.H. Pattercorn, and Dr. George M. Koeber of Fort Bidwell, the Indian Official of August 15, 1890, to Suopt. public instruction of various states offering to pay for instruction of Indian peoples in public schools. In accordance with these rec. has been decided to regarrison Fort Bidwell.

231. "Fort Crook." Shasta Courier, 1 October 1859.
Notes: 2/3.
Abstract: We are informed that Captain Flint, with his command, has gone to Fort Crook. As he ranks Captain Adams by seniority, he will take command.

Abstract: Gen. Clarke has issued order making Fort Gaston permanent post. Says post is situated in heard of Indian country and no place in the state where troops are more needed. Capt. E. Underwood in command.

Abstract: Colonel Wright and a company of infantry arrived after a 15 day trip from Fort Gaston via Orleans Bar, Scott Bar, Fort Jones and Yreka. Had a hard trip. Consists of Forty men, all armed with needle guns (Company "E", 12th Infantry.)

Abstract: Says the Fort is a good place to hail from for the military. Union Army has General Grant, General Judah, Inspector General Buchanan, Major Lovell, Major Underwood, and Captain Collins. Secesh Army has General Gabriel J. Raines, and Major A. B. Hardcastle. Also assist. Surgeons Crowell, and Guild. Word has been received that Guild died at Baton Rouge of Yellow Fever.

Abstract: Present force at post is now 132 men, all told; 37 on sick list and 32 under arrest. Those not yet court martialed are waiting their turn.

236. "Fort Humboldt Correspondence." Marysville Daily Appeal, 5 March 1865.
Abstract: Cold wet winter nearly over. Lieutenant Middleton with 20 men of Co. "C", 1st battalion of mountaineers brought in 23 prisoners to the post. Members of the Trinity tribe, they are thought to be the last ones out. Citizens are grateful to Lt. Middleton and Co."C" for the untiring efforts to bring in the Indians.

Abstract: D.A. R. issues initiations for rite scheduled for February 17. Picture shows ruins of
building. Founded on Humboldt Bay partly because settlers needed and demanded protection, partly because territory boundaries in California, invading Mexico on the south and Great Britain on the north were hazy and insecure. Founded by Co. "B,F", 4th Inf., under Lt. Col. R. C. Buchanan. In the year of founding 12 buildings were erected, two or three of which were two story barracks. Erected around three sides of a square, open ride being toward the ocean. Parade ground in center. Fort abandoned in 1865.

   Abstract: Major Edwards H. Fitzgeralds established military post at Fort Jones. Originally constructed of logs (about 1/2 a mile south of present town of Fort Jones. Third Co. was Captain Henry M. Judah who afterwards became a general. Under him were Lts. Bonnycastle, George Crook, and John Hood. Lt. Bonnycastle was member of party which included Elijah Steele, A.M. Rosborough and Old Tolo, who went on a peace mission, pow-wowing with the Shastas near the cave above Fall Creek on the Klamath River.

239. "Fort Jones Correspondence." *Yreka Union*, 7 June 1873, col. page 3, col. 1.
   Notes: vol. 21, no. 33
   Abstract: An effort is being made to collect the few scattered remnants of the Indian tribes of this county for the purpose of locating them permanently on some reservation. The Shastas and Mauwema tribes, (Salmon River) numbering some 50 or 60, are collected on the Fort Jones reserve; the Hamburgs or Ottitiewas, numbering 110, are located at Quartz Valley. The scarcity of grass and water on the Fort Jones Reserve necessitated the removal of these Indians to a more desirable location. Moffitt Creek has been selected.
   Two drunk white men came to one of the Indian camps trying to abduct an Indian squaw. This created quite a commotion.

   Abstract: Tells of founding of Fort Jones by Captain Edward H. Fitzgerald. Records show in 1852 a Captain Ulysses S. Grant was assigned but never did show up for duty. Some officers who did serve were Phil Sheridan, George Crook, and George Pickett who led the charge at Gettysburg. Tells of prices: eggs, $3 doz; hams $5 each; potatoes $15 bu.; a hen $5' a cat cost $6. In June, 1858, it was deserted and used only by troops passing through.

   Abstract: Reverend R. McCulloch will address citizens of Fort Jones on the subject of temperance. There will be races for one day only at Fort Jones on the 4th of July. A 4th of July ball will be given at the North Star Hotel by William Hutchinson, Proprietor.

   Abstract: Lt. Gillett, Quartermaster at Fort Reading, invites bids for supplies until spring. See advertisements.

   Abstract: A grand ball is to be given at Fort Reading on Monday, May 2. G.K. Godfrey will deliver an oration, "O Tempora! O Mora!"

   Abstract: Three men arrived from Fort Seward and a letter from Lt. Davis to Captain Akey. Reports the Indians are hostile and war like. One soldier said "It's a safe place for the troops, for when the water's up no Indian can get within a thousand yards of the garrison."

   Abstract: Captain Stuart, Co. "G", 2d Inf., California Volunteers are safely at the Fort except for the sick, left in Humboldt and Crescent City. Old trails destroyed, approach must be by water. Out of 20 or more buildings, only three remain and only two of them are useful. Freight from
Crescent City is .06 cents a pound. Indians seem friendly, even if the last garrison did hang three of them. Old garden area now just rocks and sand. Plenty of wild grain.

   Notes: pages 6-8

   Notes: vol. 22., no. 12
   Abstract: The chiefs of the Pima and Maricopa tribes passed through Yreka on their way back from the Indian territory. These chiefs, accompanied by Indian agent Stout, left Arizona in search for a better reservation. They did find a more pleasing locality and now agent Stout has gone to Washington for approval. "It will be recollected that these Indians, who are quite numerous, are somewhat civilized, and support themselves by farming." We also learned that though these Indians did not talk with the Modocs, they report that they (the Modocs) are pleased with their new quarters.

   Notes: pages 159-160
   Abstract: On Klamath River Ball noticed Indians running from smoke houses and jumping into ice cold river. This, he found, was witch doctors cure for getting rid of small pox. Needless to say the cure killed many Indians.

   Abstract: James A. Drake died at Fort Gaston, attended by Dr. Kirkpatrick. Says settlers feel the Indians will stay peaceful. Says a fine body of troops.

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 49
   Abstract: One of the most eminent men, says the "Alta," who had even visited Jan. Frou. is Julius Froebel, professor in several German Universaties, Doctor of several degrees, member of numerous scientific associations and author of several books of European celebrity. His latest book... is an America, AUS AMERIKA, a work in 2 volumes. We translate as follows, some of his remarks on San Francisco... the California Indian, formerly the lord of this rich land, and now the poorest and last of all its occupants, it is indeed a wonder that all these elements can coexist with each other."

   Abstract: The Fort, or what is left of it, is located 30 miles from Crescent City, 6 miles from Klamath River. The place is a shambles from last winters floods. Long article describes the Klamath Indians.

   Abstract: Co. "A", 3d Inf., C.V. Lt. Ustick, Comdg. Arrived at Fort Seward to relieve Major Lovell. Long article about scenery, weather, farms, etc...

253. "From Crescent City." *Humboldt Times*, 5 April 1862.
   Abstract: Three Indians hanged by order of Captain Way for the murder of an Army deserter, from Captain Hunt's regulars. Another Indian in guard house awaiting hanging. Says a reservation is being formed in the Smith River valley but Col. Wright should know it means trouble.

   Abstract: Mr. Bartlett, guide at Fort Baker, says there are 150 Indians at the fort that Lt. Staples talked into surrendering. Says he thinks many more will surrender.
   Abstract: Lt. Hempfield, with 24 troops, attacked a band of Hoopa and Redwood Indians, on the Trinity. The Indians were there to fish and help themselves to what they could. There were 8 canoe loads of them, at least 15 were killed.

   Abstract: Dr. Cabaniss writes he is delighted with the post and praises Col. H. A. Mizner and the other officers on the post.

   Abstract: Indians ambushed six men coming into Hay Fork, man named Thompson slightly wounded. Men made Fort of saddles and supplies and after dark sent two men after troops, who rescued them and got them going again.

258. "From Fort Humboldt." *Weekly Union Record*, 4 February 1865.
   Notes: Labeled as and filed with Chico Record
   Abstract: All quiet, weather good. Two houses robbed by Indians. Lieutenant Middleton put 23 Trinity Center Indians under confinement. Ladies of Arcata organized a Soldiers Aid Society and had a fair to raise money for books, work boxes, apples, etc. Mail takes ten to forty days coming from San Francisco, Emory Wing, Co. "C", 6th Inf., C.V.

   Abstract: Only one cavalry and one infantry company now at Fort Seward. Out of supplies, some floor procured from the citizens. 80 mule pack train of supplies starting immediately.

   Abstract: Describes valley and its beauty but says the few settlers are too close to "Dixie" and they rooked the government in selling them a low grade of beef and venison during their stay. Says post should be permanent but they are closing up and do not know where they are going. Post garrisoned by Lt. Ustick with 25 men.

   Abstract: A new Indian agent, new commanding officer and other officers, some with wives, have arrived at Fort Gaston. As the weather has been bad, editor says the ladies from the states must take this to be rough country.

   Abstract: Indians attacked the home of Neill Hill, two miles from Elk Camp. At the time it was occupied by a man named Miller. He was wounded but managed to get to Elk Camp where a detachment of soldiers under Lt. Anderson were. The house was burned. Col. Lippitt is going to investigate a couple of white traders who are said to be selling guns to Indians.

263. "From Humboldt Bay." *Alta California*, 16 May 1862.
   Abstract: Lt. Flynn with 25 men, from Fort Anderson, were at B. Croghan's Ranch at Mad River, divided into 3 parties, they were scouting for Indians. Lt. Flynn was by campfire talking to John Saf, the guide, when 6 rifles were fired into camp, wounding Saf. Indians got away so fast they were never seen. Saf rode to Arcata for surgical treatment. From their trail, it was judged about 30 Indians were in the group. The body of Patrick Regan was found near his house, by the spring, there Indians shot him.

   Abstract: G.W. Taggart, Sutler at Fort Gaston, was arrested by order of Col. Lippitt for "holding disloyal sentiment." His store and goods have been taken over by the military. Taggart is free on parole. Lippitt says he has 400 men available, 100 at Fort Gaston, the others placed in strategic positions. Col. states everything being done to protest life and property.
265. "From Humboldt Bay." *Alta California*, 1 July 1862.
   Notes: CSU Chico - Meriam Library
   Abstract: The bodies of Peter Nizet and Geo. Danskin have been found two miles below Daby's Ferry. G.W. Taggart is released from parole and fired from his position as sutler. Detachments led by Captain Douglas and Lts. Flynn and Johnson of Co. F., 2nd Reg. C.V. have been scouting constantly in the field since their arrival. Residents of Hydsevill presented Captain Thomas E. Ketchum with A "set of colors" for efficiency against the Indians. Also his Co., Co. A. 3rd Reg., C.V.

266. "From Humboldt Bay." *Alta California*, 15 March 1863.
   Abstract: The Quartermaster at Fort Humboldt is now Lieutenant Schindler, replacing Mr. Swasey who is going to San Francisco with rank of Captain aboard the steamer "Pyramid." He leaves a host of friends.

   Abstract: "Capt. Jim" a very large Indian and his band came to the house of Mr. Moffit. He and a tame Indians started to run and the latter was shot. Capt. Jim said the whites had 3 days to leave the valley and to tell Major Taylor, comdg. Fort Gaston, if he did not have a treaty, allowing the Indians to keep arms within three days, he would destroy all of Hoopa Valley. People have all taken refuge at the Fort. Major Taylor immediately sent to Fort Humboldt and Camp Curtis for re-enforcements. Says more troops needed badly. Capt. Jim could no doubt clean out the fort if he decides to. No later news from the Hoopa.

   Abstract: Mattole: Indians attacked Pat MacKey and Thomas Lambert at John Sigrists house. Lambert got shot in the back and died at once. MacKey got safely inside. They think its is a band of seven bucks with five guns. Col. Black and Major Wright with Co. "E" and "G", 6th Regiment, CV, also Captains Greene and Cook have left for the mountains, Capt. Buckley and Co. "C" have stationed 16 men at Titow's Mill and the rest at Boynton's Prairie. Large quantaties of stock have been slaughtered by Indians at Kneeland's Prairie.

   Notes: vol. 11, no. 37
   Abstract: News from Klamath relates the hope that Superintendent Steele will come to the Klamath area to visit the Indians that have gathered there to talk of peace. If Steele comes,"...at least one human effort might be made to save a general rising of all the Indians along the Klamath." Col. Black is doing a good job with this new military command. His style of punishment, hanging, "...is very effective, and meets with universal approval... It seems to be a general sentiment here that a man 'digger' only becomes a 'good Indian' when he is dangling at the end of a rope, or has an ounce of lead in him."

   Notes: BB2.
   Abstract: The letter, signed "C", reports that all is quiet at the reservation. The land to was plowed by Indian boys and is ready for planting. Colonel Mooney arrived with the Trinity Indians. They seem peacable. He wants to see the Pit River Indians brought here. Lt. Deshler (probably Lt. James Deshler) has arrived with ten soldiers. A Lt. Russell had been killed thirty days before. The Nevada Indians have found his saddle. "C" feels that Col. Henley can make everything right.

   Abstract: Mr. Albee, postmaster at Albeeville, was mured by Indians and the post office burned. Also the post office at Bald Hill, between Trinidad and Orleans Bar was also burned. Both were within an easy days travel from Fort Gaston.
Abstract: Lt. Hubbard and small party went after nine deserters from Co. "K". Arrested two in Hoopa Valley, four at Brainard's Ranch - one of whom escaped, now if Fort Gaston guardhouse. Other three headed for Weaverville.

Abstract: A man named Patrick Regan, who herded his own stock had not been seen for two months. Investigation found his house burnt and his horse nearby, think the Indians did it. 100 troops out but don't seem to find the enemy. Captain Heffernan, Fort Lyon, had nine deserters last week. A long list of Indian depredations but Fort Anderson's main body was out on a scout but a small force did manage to go after and kill one Indian and wound several.

Abstract: Six teams of Welch and Townsend arrived today from Red Bluff. The trip takes twenty-seven days. Lieutenant Williamson, who surveyed the road from Red Bluff to Owyhee and says it is 160 miles. The compiler thinks that figure probably refers to the distance from Red Bluff to Fort Bidwell.

Notes: Look for Red Bluff news.
Abstract: Indians commencing winter rain stole one hundred cattle near Fort Bidwell. Indians pursued by ten soldiers but they had a 24 hour head start. Only twenty-seven officers and soldiers present now and citizens do not feel safe.

Abstract: B. A. Farmer, a reliable resident of Surprise Valley has written to Assemblyman J.K. Luttrell to inform him that the Indians have been committing depredations. Captain Starr and Major Mullen with twenty men and about thirty citizens attacked, sending the Indians into flight. Eighty Indians were killed. One white man was killed and seven were wounded. The second source put the Army-civilian force at fifty-six soldiers and thirty civilians. It also said that seventy-five head of stock were recovered.

Abstract: Captain Munson, from Fort Bidwell, says that three Paiutes stole a horse from a settler. Captain Munson set out with a party and recovered three horses. Indians got away.

Abstract: Messengers Foulke Miers and Van Duzez returned from Fort Bidwell, making trip in four days. Settlers greatly annoyed by hostile and thieving Paiutes complaining bitterly to Major Chapin, commander at Fort Bidwell, all want him to be replaced by Major Smith.

Abstract: An old feud between the soldiers of Fort Bidwell and the citizens has led to the soldiers raiding the brewery, emptying the beer kegs and destroying some of the brewery's apparatus. The newspaper thinks the officers ought to be able to enforce discipline towards both citizens and soldiers so as to prevent such disturbances. It would be well for the commander of the department to see to this post.

280. "From the Bastille." *Colusa Sun*, 1 July 1865, col. pag 1, col. 4-6.
Notes: Letter, D. Sherpardson to Editor of the Sun.
Abstract: On 20th of April Captain Starr appeared at Colusa with about 80 soldiers armed with carbines, pistols, etc. He camped close to Court House, and it was matter great conjecture whether he was going and what he was going to do with their soldiers. I soon learned that their business was secret, and no further interested myself about them, knowing, as I did, that they had no cause to meddle with me and believing they had no cause to interfere with any citizen of the county. In
the evening, about sunset, I went to the ... having gotten my mail, I was reading an article from a paper to the men around me, when a gentlemen stepped up to me, and extending his hand, asked if my name was not Shepardson? Yes, but you have the advantage of me, I replied. "My name is Starr, sir, and I arrest you, in the name of the United States. Do your duty, private____." All right, sir, says I: What crime have I committed, and why am I arrested? "Don't know; have nothing to do with anything except your arrest," and away we went for the camp. Provost ... in San Francisco is a couple of stalls in a stable thrown into one. "We were ironed and slapped into the filthiest and dirtiest hole that I have ever been in." About 20 in it that night, so full that I desired to lay down in it, I could not. They sat up all night next day were hurried to Alcatraz, where we were accommodated with 24 pounds ball and chain attached to ankles and the agreeable alternate of ... with guard of soldiers over us or the sweatbox, a narrow prison, with bread and water. We chose to work. Our work was very light and appetite always sharp. "the consequences was that we destroyed our rations and got fat." Civil authorities "...were light with us. They made us do more serving than the law justifies, but that cannot hurt the concience of any loyal man."

"If, besides being citizens of the United States, any guarantee was required for our loyalties, several of us were county officers and on that account obligated to act legally and see the laws enforce, and had taken oaths to that effect, which we are not aware that we ever violated, and which our enemies and persecutors have not even attempted to prove or publicaly show in any way."

Abstract: Capt. Abraham Miller, Co. "C", C. V. arrived from Fort Gaston. Says the Indians campaign is nearly at an end. Indian agent Wiley arrived and told Indians if they would give up guns the government would pay them what they have coming. Gaston to be a permanent post. Indians can get out and whites can get in only on orders from commandant.

282. "From the North." Marysville Daily Herald, 18 November 1855, col. page 2, col. 3.
Notes: vol. 6, no. 48
Abstract: From Nevada Journal: "...not a day passes but some poor fellow falls a victim to Indian barbarity. The tribes in Oregon and northern California are joined in alliance to exterminate the white from the country. It is not safe for less than 10 men to venture beyond sight of their dwellings. The Indians fight with the desperation of despair...Those who have been acustomed to see the harmless and effeminante types of red men in middle California know little of those warlike tribes of the North. In them are...all the dreaded qualities that characterize the Indians...They are bold, revengeful... they are no despicable foe in a war of extermination. The citizens... desire no interferances of the General Government to procure a peace. They are determined to leave not a vestage of the savage race alive."

283. "From the North." Alta California, 18 September 1862.
Abstract: Lt. Noyes, of Co. F. with 20 men had started a scout of Grouse Creek and upper Mad River, they were shot at by hidden Indians with Sgt. Connell getting shot in the foot and Noyes mule getting killed. The patrol fell back 500 years "hoping the enemy would come out." They didn't so the patrol went back to Anderson. Says Co. F. has garrisoned the post since arriving but have had bad luck finding Indians. Says this is Lt. Noyes 1st Indian engagement.

Abstract: Indians are on warpath in Southern Oregon. Indians have killed several whites, a battle near the mountain house got several Indians killed. Miners have banded together as protection and called on the troops at Fort Jones for help.

Abstract: John D. Skilling, volunteer guide, writes of a succesful Indian fight. Say Capt. Underwood is a fine gentleman. Supplied good quarters and helped all he could. Sgt. Hartman and Corporal Green Wilkinson good officers and ready to go.
   Notes: vol. 4, no. 37
   Abstract: "Peace has not yet been concluded between white and Indians... Gen. Lane expresses a
determination to pitch into them again if they do not comply with the stipulations of the treaty
forthwith... Capt. Rob Williams and his Rangers led a fight with the Applegate Indians... and
killed about 20... Mr. J. Rogue... informs us that 30 wagons arrived in Rogue Valley... families
from Illinois and Missouri... about 600 head of cattle."

   Abstract: Troops under command of Col. Wright have arrived at Fort Jones, were too late to
participate in the Rogue River Indian War

   Abstract: Captain H. M. Judah, commander of Fort Jones has left the post with his entire force for
the Klamath, ten miles above the ferry to put down some Indian trouble. His officers are Captain
S.F. Sorrell, 1st Lt. J.C. Bonnycastle and 2nd Lt. W.G. Crook, all of 4th Infantry.

   Abstract: Same as above, also, Rogue River Indians killed two men in Deer Creek Valley, one
named Fillup. (See: The Indians, Shasta Courier, June 16, 1855)

   Abstract: Cassius C. pleded guilty of selling liquor to Indians of "those of mixed blood" and was
fined $30.

   Abstract: "General Grant who led Union forces against Fort Donelson, and proved himself a hero,
is a native of the Buckeye State. Graduating July 1, 1843 from West Point, he was a captain of
the 4th Infantry at Fort Humboldt for several months in 1854. He resigned his commission and
purchased a farm near St. Louis where he resided until his country needed his services."

   Notes: 2/4.
   Abstract: General Kibbe organize a volunteer company of 75 men and they immediately headed
for Antelope to chastise the Indians.

   Notes: vol 1, no 83
   Abstract: "A crowd of Digger Indians passed through Willows Thursday on the way home from
Princeton where a big pow-wow had been had."

   Notes: vol. 4, no. 46
   Abstract: "The relinquished portion of the Round Valley Indian Reservation will be thrown open
for settlement Monday morning. The rush of prospective settlers has already reached the
proportions of a stampede. Covelois overflowing with people anxious to get a part of the
government land."

   Notes: vol 1, no 12
   Abstract: "The Van Buren Intelligencer declares that gold has been recently discovered in various
places... Another party is to start from Cane Hill on the 13th of August, and a party of Cherokees
on the 19th..."
296. "Gone to His Account." *Humboldt Times*, 1 August 1868.
Abstract: Through the quick action of Capt. Pollock, and others, the Indian who shot William Bryson at Klamath Bluffs has been caught. His captors were unable to take him alive and "poor Lo had to bite the dust." Chances are one or two more, ere long, will have a pass to the spirit land.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 19
Abstract: Mr. Steele's presence at the peace council is hoped to help influence the Modocs to accept peace on the terms the commission will offer. "Mr. Steele holds that the Indians were wholly in the right in refusing to go on the reservation and the authorities wholly in the wrong in their determination to take them there." However, Steele now sees that it is not practicable to permit the Modocs to live in the Lost River country, free to pursue their own lifestyle or on a reservation. He feels that the best solution would be to take the Indians to some remote part of the country to live.

Abstract: Editor says about $3,000 has been raised by settlers for protection against Indians. Says Capt. Flint is willing and ready to fight Indians but Gen. Clarke no understanding Indians, has got him roped down so he can't do too much but try to scare them.

Abstract: Jerry Whitmore and a party of ten men came upon an Indian camp where ten Indians were building houses, drying beef, etc. They killed eight but two got away. Some squaws were accidentally killed. They found a lot of wearing apparel and food. They burned the camp and brought four squaws to Fort Humboldt.

Abstract: Captain Flynn, C.O. at Fort Baker, with 35 men attacked a band of Indians on the North Fork of the Eel River. They killed 38 bucks and captured 40 squaws, but a few escaped. Timothy Lynch was killed by an arrow through the heart. Indians had plenty of bows and arrow and only one gun was found. The camp had no provisions.

Abstract: "Burnt Ranch Billy" was killed by a soldier at Fort Gaston. "Billy" had told the soldier he was going to kill him by "noon the next day." Editor says that "Billy" had fired several homes and needed killing. Soldier should be retired with a large pension. There are other Indians who will resume their murderous work against outlying settlements.

Abstract: Bodies of Indian John (brother of Frank) and his companion who attempted to escape their guards by swimming the Trinity River at Fort Gaston have been found. The steal chain and bar fastened to their legs were too heavy so they drowned. They are now good Indians.

Abstract: "Capt. Jim" with friendly Redwood Indian surprised and killed the remanants of the band that got away from Capt. Fleming. "There was one buck, four squaws, one child. They killed the buck and three squaws. They brought the child and a squaw, and a Henry rifle and a Colt revolver to Fort Gaston. The buck fired sixteen shots before he was killed."

Notes: vol. 22, no. 1
Abstract: "A day before the execution the Chaplain at Fort Klamath was endeavoring to convert Jack and seek rest for his soul, and among other things, told him glowing stories of the happy land. His remarks seemed to have an effect on the Captain who asked him if he knew all about
God and the happy land. The Chaplain said he thought he did - 'well', said Jack, 'you know all about him, me give you ten horses you take my place tomorrow.'

305. "Good Work." Chico Weekly Courant, 17 March 1866, col. 3 p. 2. Abstract: Under Major Smith, fifty six soldiers and thirty citizens drove off the Indians at Surprise Valley. Eighty Indians were killed, and seventy-five head of stock were captured. Only one white was killed.

306. "Good Work." The Yreka Weekly Union, 24 March 1866, col. page 2, col. 6. Notes: vol. 14, no. 23 Abstract: From Chico Currant: "Fifty-six soldiers and thirty citizens under the command of Major Smith, went after the Indians at Suprise Valley, and on the 15th of February found them, charged upon them, drove them from their stowing position in the rooks, and in six hours fighting sent eighty of the red devils to the 'happy hunting grounds,' captured seventy-five head of stock, and only one man killed, and seven wounded. That is the way to deal with the murdering savages that infest the country. Major Smith and his boys are entitled to thanks.


308. "Government Lands to Be Opened." Glenn Transcript, 16 December 1905, col. page 3, col. 4. Notes: vol. 4, no. 35 Abstract: "The relinquished portion of the Round Valley Indian Reservation comprising 66,000 acres in Mendocino County and Trinity County, will be opened for entry, and settlement January 15, 1906. Plats and full information can be obtained from U.S. Commissioner Con. H. Goldberg, Covelo, CA

309. "Government Train Captured." Humboldt Times, 2 May 1863. Abstract: A mule train enroute to Gaston and guarded by 5 or 6 men was attacked near Oak Creek by about 40 Indians. Ambushed, the lead man was killed on the first volley and some mules shot. One man was wounded. Train was carrying personal belongings of Lts. Winchell and Stewart. Says Indians also got three guns and three swords. Says Fort Anderson should be reopened for protection of travelers.


312. "Greathouse Arrest." Marysville Daily Appeal, 16 April 1864. Abstract: Gen. Wright orders from Washington read: "The Secretary of War directs you to
immediately arrest private Greathouse and send him in irons to Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, using such military force as necessary."

Notes: page 10; published in Eureka, CA
Abstract: Gunther Island changed to Indian Island because that was the name from 1851 to 1888. Many Indians used to live there. On February 25, 1860 there was a big massacre of Indians on the Island.

Notes: vol. 71, no. 14
Abstract: "Mr. Tickner informs us that they troops in the late battle with the Modocs captured some five or six Indian ponies, with saddles and packs on. On some of them there were packages of 'hard tack' or army biscuits. The question suggests itself: How did they obtain this 'hard tack'?..." Since the Indians on the reservation received this same bread, it is believed that is had been supplied by the reservation Indians. "If this is the true solution of the problem, it is significant, as showing the animus of the Indians on the reservation toward Captain Jack and his warriors."

Notes: pg. 1/7.
Abstract: In a letter to the Beacon, E.A. Stevenson complains of the actions of the military and the BJA in reference to the Indians who left Nome Lackee because of lack of food. He says the military indiscriminately slaughtered cattle to feed the Indians. He says no one is in charge at the Reservation.

316. "Have to Go." *Humboldt Times*, 13 September 1862.
Abstract: Captain Wakeman has orders to put Indians at Seward aboard the freighter, Panama, and take them to Crescent City.

Notes: vol. 1, no. 47
Abstract: From Yreka Union: " An Indian, Tyee - may his tribe decrease - attacked one Cox, and thereby broke the peace. The Indian, bent on taking Cox's life, 'tis said, rushed upon him with an uplifted knife when Cox's should broke the Indians head and left him lying on the field for dead; this is a brief history of a fight they say took place on Greenhorn, Monday night."

318. "Hearing Before the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.".

Abstract: "Relative to purchase of lands for homeless Indians of California."


321. "Hearings Before the Committee on Indian Affairs U. S. Senate."1915.
Notes: On Indian appropriation bill (H.R. 12579) for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915
Abstract: "Relative to support of Indians in California."

Notes: vol 31, no 15
Abstract: Hieroglyphics (rock art) found 15 miles northeast of the north end of Warren Valley, on the edge of the "desert." Sharp instruments used to mark the rock and run for about three miles along the face of a bluff. Not done by ordinary Indians, none of the Indians know what the
paintings mean. Picture of animals and figures and other characters that of course no one can understand. True to nature, pictures are obviously done by very smart Indians, similar to those of Mexico and Central America. May be a dead and forgotten civilization. Indian legend of bad people, once came and then left, but where no one knows.


Pages 54-55: "Indian Troubles" - Describes Indian-white relationships, especially the Shasta tribe and Rogue River Indians. The first bloody incident in Shasta County between the whites and the Indians occurred when two men, Turner and Gay, shot a Shasta Indian near the Klamath River on September 14, 1837. In 1846, Fremont's party of men was attacked while camping in Modoc County, near Klamath. Retaliation by the party ensued and many Indians were killed. In 1849, a "party of nineteen deserters from the United States forces stationed in Oregon" accidentaly followed an Indian trail and came upon a camp of Shastas. The Indians killed three men. Three more accounts of Indian/white skirmishes are discussed in the next two paragraphs.


Pages 110-111: Butte County - Various references to Bidwell using Indian labor in his mining expeditions.

Page 113: Butte County - "Manoah Pence, on New Year's eve 1851, hospitably entertained six or seven Indians at his house, but with suspicions. The next morning he found the Indians slipping away with all his cattle. Pursuing them, he succeeded in wounding the chief, but not so as to disable him. Some time afterward the chief was caught and hung without process of law, in order to save Pence's life, which had been threatened by that villainous savage."

Pages 113-114: Butte County - "In 1853 the Tiger Indians stole cattle from Clark's Ranch. The chief 'Express Bill,' was caught by a company of seven men, under Pence acting as captain, and hung. The company went on until they found a camp of about thirty warriors, and heroically attacked them. The Indians had nothing but bows and arrows, and could do but little damage." Reinforcements arrived and the band was captured. 25 Indians were killed in the fight.

Page 114: Butte County - "In 1863 an organization of white men was effected, under N. H. Wells of Yankee Hill, who proceeded to remove the Indians from Butte County to a reservation; but in 1865 some of them returned and committed further depredations. The principle raids by the Indians were headed by a brave named Bigfoot."

Page 119: "There is an Indian village, or rancheria, on the Rancho Chico, under the care of General and Mrs. Bidwell, which has its school, church, and sunday-school."

Page 123: Colusa County - An account of an Indian from the Colus Rancheria being employed "to point out the exact site of the place, leading the boatment through a thicket of wild rose bushes to a point opposite the place... The Indian took the men's clothes across tied in a boat upon the top of his head, and then they could wade or swim across."

Page 124: Colusa County - In 1850 there were approximately "1,000 Indians in Colusa County of the Colus tribe, 200 or 300 of the Willies, who inhabited the Grand Island, 200 of the Cortinas, who had their headquarters near the head of Cortinas Creek, about twenty miles southwest of Colusa." "The Grand Island Indians survived the white civilization the longest and for many years made good harvest hands." "When the first white settler visited these Indians, all the clothes which the male portion of the tribe had was one stove-pipe hat and one vest."
Page 131: Del Norte County - The first white settlers of this area were persuaded to move further up the river by the local Indians. When they relocated, 3 whites were attacked by the Indians and two were killed. The remainder of the settlers found the Indian village and "put a majority of them to death."

Page 145: Lake County - A brief account of the Stone and Kelsey Massacre and the events leading up to it (fall of 1849). In the spring of 1850, General Lyons arrived and surrounded the Indians who had taken up residence on an island in the lake. A general massacre of the defenseless Indians ensued and few escaped.

Page 153: Lassen County - Three tribes were the major cause of disturbances: the Washoe, the Pah-Ute, and the Pit River. The first major conflict was in 1857 and was known as the "Potatoe War." The disturbance occurred between the Pit Rivers and a group of settlers under the leadership of Captain William Weatherbow. Other conflicts continued through the next three years until the tribe was "chastised by General Crook." "January 13, 1860, Dexter E. Demming was killed by the Smoky Creek band of the Pah-Utes" and the citizens of that area petitioned for aid from the government, "but in vain." The Washoe Regiment, a volunteer organization of 544 men, were joined by 207 U.S. troops under Captain J. M. Stewart and engaged in warfare June 2, 1860.

Page 159: Mendocino County - "Round Valley was first settled in 1856 as an Indian farm and stationed by Government employees from the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation. It was not, however, finally set off as a reservation un 1864, after many settlers' claims had been made within its confines."

Page 161: Napa County - The tribe of Napa Indians were reduced in number after 1838 by smallpox. Their food consisted of wild roots, earth-worms, small animals, grasshoppers, and bread made from crushed kernals of the buckeye. When George Yount arrived in 1831 he estimated the population of the Napa Valley to be between 3,000-5,000 of these Indians. Settlers claiming cattle losses surrounded a sweat-house on the Bale Ranch near Oakville and randomly shot the men as they emerged. In 1850 a party of men from Sonoma County killed 11 innocent Indians as they emerged from a sweat-house. The men were never brought to trial.

Page 174: Nevada County - May 7, 1860, Nevada County citizens were informed of a massacre of seven men. A group of approximately 100 men were formed, gathered ammunition, and followed the trail until the 12th. They were ambushed at this point, near Pyramid Lake, by a group of Piutes and many of the volunteers were killed. News of the event reached Nevada City and another group of 75 men set out and fought for six weeks.

Page 241: Shasta County - The Indians of Scott and Shasta Valleys, (the Shasta's), called Mt. Shasta Ieka, the white. The Indians believed the mountain to be the home of the Great Spirit, and the grizzlies that roamed the country had captured the daughter of the Great Spirit and "married her to one of their number; and that these were the progenitors of the Indians. They built little Mt. Shasta for a wigwam for the captured girl that she might be near the lodge of her father."

Page 291: Trinity County - The Wintoons were on friendly terms with Major Reading; however, after he left the Trinity area all white men were declared Indians of the local Indians. In 1852 the Indians were massacred at the "bridge" and the remaining few agreed to peace. In March of 1852 a man by the name of Anderson was killed and his cattle taken. Revenge was sought and a few days later the Indian encampment was demolished.

Page 292: A short paragraph mentioning white men taking on Indian women as wives. The "halfbreed" children from these couples are also briefly discussed.
    Abstract: Captain Abe Miller and Co. "C", Mountaineers were disbanded at Fort Humboldt on
    May 28. The command went to Weaverville hale and hearty. Most of them intend to locate in
    Trinity County and have filed claims, one of them, Heckman, works at the Journal.

    Notes: 2/1.
    Abstract: The people of Plumas County ask that a temporary post be established in Honey Lake
    Valley to check the Indians and look after the "unprincipled whites."

    Abstract: Says "this gallant soldier has covered himself with glory in the recent campaign against
    Indians in Washington and Oregon Territory." Goes on to say about when he commanded Fort
    Reading.

    Abstract: Capt. Underwood has gotten thirty guns from the Indians and they have cooled down.
    Says Indians are divided, half want peace, other half want war. Still about 75 guns among the
    Indians.

    Abstract: Captain Underwood informs Fort Humboldt that he sent out a detachment of 29 men.
    All he could spare. Indians greatly excited and many have left for mountains. Praised the
    volunteer guides.

    Abstract: Says all is peaceful, citizens want a postoffice and settlers are planting. No
    disturbances since Fort Gaston was established

    Notes: vol. 18, no. 34
    Abstract: "Col. S. G. Whipple, the new Indian agent at Hoopa Valley has taken charge of affairs
    at that place."

    Abstract: Weather has been so bad Indians have slowed depredations but are still killing stock
    daily in the Mattole Valley and at Blue slide. Settlers waiting for Colonel Lippitt to get going. A.
    Pumphreys house was robbed and M.J. Conklin says they are still killing stock of the Mattole
    Farmers. Says Mr. C. Brehmer of Blue Slide hears them shooting daily. Says now is time to
    operate against them and citizens "anxiously waiting the movements of Col. Lippitt."

    Notes: vol. 21, no. 16
    Abstract: "The Indians here are quiet and do not wish to fight the whites. They no doubt
    remember Gen. Grooks expedition through here. They are, however, considerably alarmed about
    the Modocs coming through here and making war on them, because of them not helping to fight
    the whites. Settlers are not very much alarmed about the war; but deeming 'prudence the better
    part of valor,' they are preparing themselves for any emergency, as best they can."

    Notes: vol 5, no 99
    Abstract: From the "Los Angeles Times." The Piutes build a bough house with a long slender
    opening in front formed of tall straight sticks set closely together. The Indian sits in the house
    with a long thin rod he operates through the slit. In this way he can kill several at one time since
killing one doesn't scare the others. Article also comments that for the Indians there is no closed season or any game laws at all.

Notes: vol. 6, no. 50
Abstract: From Shasta Republican: "...suggests...the propriety of finding some other dispositoin for their empty tea caddie than throwing them into the street...squaws are engaged daily... incollection them up , to be manufactured into bullets... the Indians obtain 50 pounds of lead daily from such sources...also,... the fair vehicles who are engaged in the transportation of this ammunition be compelled henceforth to absent themselves in from the town."

Notes: vol 12, no 8
Abstract: Description of how the Sioux warrior fights; he is brave, and takes many chances; this indicates that the Indian is serious about this fight and has a lot at stake.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 29
Abstract: From the San Francisco "Post": "Governor Booth can end this costly foolery of a Modoc war in ten days... let him offer a reward for the capture, alive or dead, of all fighting men of the Modoc tribe, as principles or accessories to the murder of certain citizens."

Notes: vol 23, no 43
Abstract: Story of how an Indian boy, with the help of an older Indian, captured an eagle for his feathers. Says that a boy is a boy whether he is civilized or from an Indian culture.

Notes: vol 26, no 12
Abstract: How an Indian tracked a man down to get his revenge. Indian has instinctive abilities for tracking.

Notes: vol 21, no 50
Abstract: A man in Willow Spring was digging for water and down about three feet he found a number of human bones. "It is not probable that these were the bones of Indians, as the Indians of that valley burn the bodies of their dead..."

Notes: vol. 1, no. 63
Abstract: From Trinity Journal: "Citizens of Mattole Valley complain grievously of the Reservation there, which occupies the best land. Fresh salmon are plenty in market and great quantities are being cured. At the mouth of Smith's River , a thousand barrels a month could be put up, if fisherman had necessary facilities for curing."

Abstract: Camp Iaqua, October 9, 1864: Co. "C,E,G" of the 6th Inf.,C.V. are about to leave, via Fort Humboldt, for Benecia Barracks. Says Captain Pico's cavalry can handle things. Says Private Cox, wounded by arrows, die five days after being shot. Lt. Herrick and 30 men of the Mountaineers passed through camp with 72 prisoners. Wonders what will happen to them after they get to Benecia. Signed Marysville Volunteer.

Musser and six men came upon four large grizzlies and two cubs. The bears treed two troopers and the rest ran. Privates Cheney, Cox, and O'Connor were sent out in advance of scouting party and while eating supper around their large campfire, were attacked by hostile Indians, number unknown. Cox was hit by two arrows near the heart and is in very serious condition in the hospital. Indians besiged them all night but disappeared at dawn. Says this is first time troops have been attacked at night. Signed Marysville Volunteer.

   Abstract: Says all Indians sent to Klamath Reservation last spring are all back in their old haunts, told tales of pitiful starvation and destitution. Claimed the Indian agent and the commander at Fort Ter-waw gave them permission to return. It is feared they will continue their old raids and association with mountain Indians. Says he is doubtful of their tales of hardship.

   Notes: vol. 21, no. 24
   Abstract: From Humboldt, Nevada: "Captain Jo Sou, the young chief of the Humboldt Paiutes, says two or three bad Indians of his tribe have gone to the lava beds to join the Modocs. They left three weeks ago and have not been heard from since. Sou thinks it probable that other Indians from the Black Rock band joined them on the way to Captain Jack's camp."

345. "Humboldt News." Alta California, 6 April 1862.
   Abstract: Colonel Lippitt has abandoned the policy of persuasion with the Indians and has taken to the field against them. The Colonel ordered every man into the field that could be spared and himself left for Angel's Ranch where Captains Douglas, Akey, and Heffermann are to concentrate their forces.

   Abstract: Joeeph Bashow, Lewis Cash, and ____ Mann were shot by Indians while driving hogs on the trail from Hydesville. They had camped over night and the Indians had lain in wait for them. When they started a crossing at the Mad River the Indians shot them. A group of cattle drivers in back found them and went back to Fort Baker to get troops to escort them. Following article starts that Indians are leaving the reservation and Major Curtis Refuses to send troops after them. Editor feels there must be some mistake.

   Abstract: On Wed. the 8th, Sgt. E. W. Day with 17 men of Co. C, 1st Bt, C> V. escorting a pack train of 35 mules, 2 packers, and tub troopers of Co. B, were attacked by 80 Indians. Surrounded on two sides and occupied a bluff overlooking the train, the Indians opened fire. Ten troops wounded; three seriously. One mules killed, seven wounded. Give names of wounded and their injuries. Col. Whipple had the wounded removed to Camp Curtis.

   Abstract: A man and woman killed by Redwood Indians and their beautiful home burnt. Corporal J. H. Underwood and 13 men dispatched by Capt. Ousley to bury the dead and get the Indians if they can. Woman was known as Madam Weaver, died with three guns beside her so the Indians probably paid dearly. The man, Merrick, disappeared and is presumed dead.

349. Humboldt Times.
   Notes: This is a list of dates that the Humboldt Times had articles pertaining to Native/White issues in Humboldt County. There are no article abstracts for these, just the dates.
   Abstract: Humboldt Times -
   January 13, 1855, Fort Humboldt
   January 20, 1855, Fort Humboldt
   January 27, 1855, Fort Humboldt

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August 22, 1857
September 5, 1857
September 12, 1857
October 3, 1857
October 2, 1858
May 28, 1859
June 4, 1859
June 11, 1859
September 17, 1859
December 17, 1859
July 7, 1860
December 15, 1860
January 12, 1861
January 19, 1861
February 2, 1861
March 9, 1861
April 20, 1861
May 11, 1861
May 18, 1861
June 1, 1861
June 8, 1861
June 15, 1861
June 22, 1861
July 27, 1861
August 3, 1861
August 26, 1861
September 21, 1861, Fort Seward
October 12, 1861
October 26, 1861, Fort Seward
December 7, 1861
December 21, 1861
January 11, 1862
February 8, 1862
February 15, 1862
March 1, 1862
March 15, 1862
March 22, 1862, Fort Seward
March 29, 1862
April 5, 1862
April 12, 1862
May 3, 1862, Fort Baker
May 17, 1862
May 24, 1862
May 31, 1862
June 7, 1862
June 14, 1862
June 21, 1862
June 28, 1862
July 12, 1862
August 2, 1862
September 6, 1862, Camp Anderson
September 13, 1862
October 11, 1862
October 25, 1862
November 1, 1862

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January 10, 1863
January 17, 1863
March 14, 1863
April 25, 1863, Mountaineer Battalion
May 23, 1862, Mountaineer Battalion
May 30, 1863
June 6, 1863, Mountaineer Battalion
July 4, 1863, Fort Gaston
July 4, 1863, Fort Baker
July 18, 1863, Fort Gaston
August 8, 1863
August 29, 1863
November 28, 1863, Fort Gaston
December 12, 1863, Fort Gaston
December 19, 1863, Fort Gaston
January 2, 1864
January 9, 1864, Fort Gaston
January 16, 1864
January 23, 1864
January 30, 1864
February 6, 1864, Fort Gaston
February 13, 1864
February 20, 1864
March 5, 1864, Fort Gaston
April 16, 1864
April 22, 1864
May 14, 1864
May 21, 1864
May 28, 1864, Re. Captain Hull and Co. "D" at Fort Bragg
August 6, 1864
September 3, 1864
September 17, 1864
October 8, 1864
November 12, 1864
December 17, 1864
January 7, 1865
January 14, 1865
March 11, 1865
March 25, 1865
April 29, 1865
May 6, 1865
May 13, 1865
May 20, 1865
June 17, 1865
September 2, 1865
September 19, 1865
September 15, 1866
March 30, 1867
July 13, 1867
July 20, 1867
July 12, 1868
August 1, 1868
November 21, 1868
January 9, 1869
January 23, 1869
March 20, 1869  
April 3, 1869  
April 10, 1869  
April 17, 1869  
June 25, 1870  
August 13, 1870

Abstract: Letter to Department of the Pacific, San Francisco: Acknowledge receipt of a copy of item from Humboldt Times giving Colonel Lippitt hell. Explains how the Colonel, "a man of ability" now has 10 companies of the infantry and one of cavalry under his command. He has over 300 Indians rounded up ready for the reservation but many hostiles are left and there can be no peace until they are killed or captured. Says the volunteers are battling steadily to protect white women and children. Writer says he has ordered three more companies to be sent to Fort Humboldt and expects Colonel Lippitt to keep things under control. Signed Brig. General G. Wright.

351. **Humboldt Times**, 29 November 1862.  
Abstract: Letter to Col. F. J. Lippitt. Due to a Humboldt Times article reflecting on conduct as an officer in combat, writer requests a court of inquiry. 1st Lt. W. H. Noyes, Co. F., 2d Inf., C.V. Answer by Col. Lippitt and Col. Olney. No need for an inquiry, investigation proved he did exactly the right thing, and actions were consistent with his reputation for gallantry in the Mexican War.

352. **Humboldt Times**, 6 June 1863.  
Abstract: Indians in Hoopa are very encouraged by their forays being successful against the white troops. The Eedwoods say they are too smart for Capt. Morton and his troops. Says he hopes the Diggers will not break out before Fort Gaston is reinforced, if they do, the fort is in danger.

Abstract: Col. Whipple has directed the commanding officer at Camp Curtis not to furnish escorts for citizens trains carrying ammunition or guns other than what might be required for the use of the men accompanying the men.

354. **Humboldt Times**, 12 September 1863.  
Abstract: Captain Ousely with Co. B. was moved from Fort Gaston and placed on Redwood Creek near the former Camp Anderson, a position from which he could protect the Arcata-Hoopa trail as well as watch the Indians of that region.

Abstract: Captain Porter, Comdg. Fort Gaston, is surveying the Klamath Indian Reservation. Describes crops and weather.

Abstract: Letter to Editor: Says Indians supposed to be on the Hoopa Reservation. Mr. Spear Fort is out buying beef at .07 cents a pound to feed the red devils, at the same time they are killing and driving cattle from pure deviltry, the only pay for these is in bullets or arrows. Says the military at Fort Gaston might help provided they were in no danger themselves.

Notes: vol 6, no 80  
Abstract: From the San Jose Telegraph. Pedro, an Indian, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Heguiria and her two children, was executed in the jail yard in that city, on Friday the 21st."
Notes: from the chapter "Indians of Colusa County"
Abstract: Pages 28-29: Having no formal clothing, the Colus Indians of the male gender improvised "civilized" dress using a stovepipe hat and one vest. "The latter was turned upside down, the legs thrust through the armholes, and buttoned up behind." The women made tumicas of hemp, which were simply hung at the waist. A "female child wore no tunica until about three years of age beads, shells, and head dress were also worn."

pg. 29: Indians of Colusa County - Sioc, chief of the Colus tribe, showed his friendliness by daily visits and having dinner with the white settlers. Eventually the settlers swam the river to accept a dinner invitation. Tension grew when they turned down a pipe of tobacco, and a bowl of acorn soup, however acceptance of smoked perch returned smiles to the faces.

Page 32: Sioc warned his people of the destruction the white men would bring them. He didn't trust them, and often would tell the tribe that these messengers were not really from the "Great White Chief." Smallpox diminished the number of the tribe drastically, and after Sioc's death "the Indians knew no restraints and indulged in all sorts of vices, died off rapidly."

Page 33: Indians destroyed by plague - Col. J. J. Warner reported on the conditions of the Indians in the Sacramento Valley in 1832-1833. He reported the drastic reduction in the Indian population due to plague within the year of 1832 on his trip up through the Sacramento Valley and in 1833 upon his return. (Plague was apparently smallpox.) By 1880 there were probably 1/2 as many Indians in the county as there had been in 1849. The remnant of the Colus tribe was living on Col. George Hager's ranch, many of them taking to agriculture. It was expected, however, that by 1890 there would no longer by enough survivors to warrent a rancheria.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 10
Abstract: "Capt. Jack stated positiveley that he would not go on the Reservation; that he did not wish to see or talk with the Superintendent; that he wanted no white man to tell him what to do; that his friends and counslers were men in Yreka City; that he was advised by them to stay where he was, and he intended to do so; and closed the conversation by saying he was 'done with talking.' From this point the matter was turned over to the military. The military requested a conference with the heads of the tribe - which resulted in the talk with 'Scarfaced Charley.'"

Abstract: Capt. Ousley sent to command Fort Gaston, says the citizens have faith in his ability to control his troops and the Indians. Says there should have been a competent officer there all along. Briefly describes the tenure of Lts. Collins and Underwood as commanders.

361. "Improvements at Fort Humboldt." Humboldt Times, 7 February 1863.
Abstract: A new hospital has been erected and is about ready to receive patients. It has four large wards with windows and a fireplace with a complete kitchen for the sick. A new guard house with six cells and two large general prisoner rooms. Place still badly needs landscaping. Going to put up new flag pole.

362. "In and About Arcata." Humboldt Times, 12 November 1870.
Abstract: The arrival of a company of soldiers, under a Lt. and Sgt. made things lively in town. Enroute to Fort Gaston "they seemed to hold more whiskey then a regiment." On the March again. six or seven were found missing. Lt. went back to ask the deputy Sheriff to lock up any struggles. They were all found and locked up. "On Tuesday they started on their journey, not exactly rejoicing, but sober."
   Notes: vol. 36, no. 1
   Abstract: Indians have been gathering in Modoc County at Lookout. They are demanding the 15
   men who lynched 2 men (Indians) but are not there to make trouble for the whites. Also an
   Indian medicine man is to be punished (death) because 4 patients died which is the limit.

364. "In Memoriam." *The Humboldt Historian* vol. 15, no. 6 (1967).
   Notes: Published in Eureka, California by the Humboldt County Historical Society
   Abstract: Page 6: "Mrs. K. Roberts, 82, passed away November 15th at Seaside Hospital,
   Crescent City, after an eleven day illness. She and her husband, Harry, first came to Del Norte
   about 55 years ago when her husband became manager at Klamath River salmon fishery during
   the summer months. Her concern for the Indian people, and her desire for their friendship,
   resulted in her devoting the greater part of her life on their behalf. In 1955, the couple moved
   from Oakland to become curators at the Battery Point Lighthouse Museum, and after her
   husband's death, she continued in this capacity and, also, as curator of the Del Norte County's
   Historical Society Museum. She is survived by a son, Harry K Roberts of Graton."

   Abstract: Says the commandant at Fort Gaston is authorized to look for murder of Col. Stockton
   and his group and it is believed he will do it. Commander at Gaston want public to realize the
   reason Indians are mean is because white have picked on them. Editor goes on to call for
   neutrality and eviction of bad whites but also punish Indians when they are wrong.

   Notes: vol 1, no 54
   Abstract: A message was received from the governor, transmitting recent correspondence in
   relation to the Indian difficulties between the executive and General P. F. Smith, J. Neely
   Johnson, and the U. S. Indian commissioners...

367. Index, Transcripts and Prison Papers.
   Abstract: Abreu, Jose; manslaughter. Glenn. Box 2, File 13
   Abreu, Alfred; manslaughter. Glenn. Box 278, File 11159
   AH - 3 pages of Chinese
   Berkins, Alejandro (Indian); 2nd degree murder. Sacramento. Box 175, File 2818
   Berry, John; Furnish liquor to Indians. Sonoma. Box 196, File 5162
   Bray, William; Furnish liquor to Indians. Sonoma. Box 196, File 7174
   Bulpitt, Frank (Indian); Grand Larceny. Box 221, File 7260
   Burke, Frances M.; Furnish liquor to Indians. Lake. Box, 213, File 6555
   Byers, Mary (Indian); Vagrancy. Colus. Box 213, File 6559
   Barnes, I.; Criminal Syndicate. Plumas. Box 153,File 653
   Barnes, Ivan C.; Criminal Syndicate. Plumas. Box 290, GFile 12656
   Beavest, John; Syndicate. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
   Bendig, R; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
   Bratland, Albin; Syndicate. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
   Brens, John; Syndicate. Lassen. Box 153, File 653
   Bryan, William; Syndicate. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
   Casey, Patrick; Syndicate. Alameda. Box 153, File 653
   Charley (Indian); murder. Shasta. Box 182, File 3793
   Charley (Indian); manslaughter. Sacramento Box 174, File 2676
   Cistro, Charles (Indian); murder. Sacramento. Box 200, File 5538
   Craddock, Maggie; Selling liquor to Indians. Yuba Box 213, File 6613
   Dailey, Edward; Furnish liquor to Indians. Sonoma. Box 200, File 5547
   Davis, Charles (Indian); robbery. Fresno. Box 231, File 7968
   Dick (Indian); 1st degree murder. Shasta. Box 164, FFile 1572
   Domingo (Indian); murder. Santa Barbara. Box 162, File 1408

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Cederholm, H.; Criminal Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Chieas, J.B.; Criminal Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Clohessy, Joseph; Criminal Syndicate. L.A. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Cox, Frank; Criminal Syndicate. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Craig, John V.; Criminal Syndicate. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Crowley, Chas; Criminal Syndicate. Plumas. Box 153, File 653
Drew, C. A.; Criminal Syndicate. Lassen. Box 281, File 11537
Duke, H.C.; Criminal Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Dunn, Michael J.; Criminal Syndicate. Alameda. Box 153, File 653
Dunn, Clyde D.; Criminal Conspiring. L.A. Box 284, File 11947
Eaton, O.J.; Syndicate. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Ellis, Leo; Syndicate. San Joaquin. Box 153, File 653.
Erwin, Claude; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Fiery, Eral; Syndicate. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Flannagan, William; Syndicate. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Franklin, F.; Syndicate. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
French, L.V.; Syndicate. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Fruit, Wallace E.; Criminal Syndicate. L.A. Box 290, File 12671
Gaveel, Jack; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Gordon, James; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Gross, Lawrence; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Hart, Francis; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Hollis, John C.; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Hooker, Thomas; Syndicate. San Joaquin. Box 153, File 653
House, Roy; Syndicate. Plumas. Box 153, File 653
Johansen, B.; Syndicate. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Johnson, J.J.; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Kleiberg, T.O.; Criminal Syndicate. L.A. Box 290, File 12664
Kohrs, Walter; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Kuilman, R.; Syndicate. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Kyler, B.; Syndicate. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
La Londe, James; Syndicate. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Frank (Indian); Grand Larceny. Tuolomne. Box 187, File 4289
Garcia, A.; Selling liquor to Indians. Mano. Box 181, File 3709
Indian et al Bob; Murder. Eldorado. Box 168, File 1975
Indian et al Dick; Muder. Eldorado. Box 168, File 1975
Indian et al Lazurus; Muder. Eldorado. Box 168, File 1975
Indian et al White-Rock Jack; Murder. Eldorado. Box 168, File 1975
Isqac, Albert (Indian); Murder. Siskiyou. Box 186, File 4220
Jack (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. Shasta. Box 177, File 3071
Jack (Indian); 2nd Degree Murder. Fresno. Box 180, File 4393
Jake (Indian); Manslaughter. Mono. Box 201, File 5703
Jeff (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. Lake. Box 59, File 249
Jerry (Indian); Battery. Co. Jail Fresno. Box 185, File 4161
Jesus, Jose de (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. San Francisco. Box 171, File 2322
Jim (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. Shasta. Box 166, File 1764
Jim, et al (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. Eldorado. Box 166, File 1798
Joe (Indian); Murder. Klamath. Box 160, File 1174
Joseph, Frank (Indian); Grand Larceny. L.A. Box 230, File 7858
Lyons, Tom; Prison # 38121; Syndicalism San Quentin Prison. L.A. Box 53, File 653
Leonard, Roy; Syndicalism. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Lesse, Charles; Syndicalism. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Lewis, R. U.; Syndicalism. San Joaquin. Box 153, File 653
Lindsfod, Gunner; Syndicalism. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Longstreth, William; Syndicalism. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Malley, James P.; P# 33281; Syndicalism San Quentin. S.F. Box 153, File 653
Manni, Lauri; P# 37704; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Matlin, Henry; P# 35717; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Matlin, Henry; P# 35717; Criminal Syndicate. San Quentin. L.A. Box 290, File 12662
McClennegan, F. E.; P# 38125; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
McGrath, C.F.; P# 37702; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
McHugh, James; P# 33280; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Alameda. Box 153, File 653
McIntyre, Philander; P# 11586; Syndicalism. Folsom Prison. Siskiyou. Box 153, File 653
McLaughlin, James; P# 12007; Syndicalism. Folsom. Alameda. Box 153, File 653
McNassor, E.; P# 38535; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Plumas. Box 153, File 653
McRae, John; P# 39347; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Mellman, P.; P# 37627; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Nicloson, Alex. P# 39348; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Norman, Lorraine. P# 57618; Syndicalism. Tehachapi Prison. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Olson, James; P# 35718; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Orlando, J.; P# 37650; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Pedrson, Chris. P# 38360; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Peters, Edward R.; P# 35719; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Powell, Henry; P# 39349; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Price, James; P# 11814; Syndicalism. Folsom. L.A. Box. 153, File 653
Pugh, John; P# 38126; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Robinson, J.C.; P# 38127; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Roeschlan, George; P# 38128; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 53, File 653
Moore et al, Andy (Indian); P# 24392; 2nd Degree Murder. San Quentin. Lake. Box 1, File 1
Moore, William; Selling liquor to Indians. Co. Jail. Mendocino. Box 217, 6905
Oliver, Chas (Indian); P# 14307; 2nd Degree Murder. San Quentin. Mariposa. Box 209, File 6260
Pastorio (Indian); Murder. Marin. Box 154, File 679
Patricio (Indian); Manslaughter. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 166, File 1778
Pedro (Indian); Murder. Santa Clara. Box 155, File 825
Phillips, Lee (Indian); P# 23919; Murder. San Quentin. Fresno. Box 238, File 8390
Pike (Indian); P# 10518; Murder. San Quentin. Shasta. Box 223, File 7402
Rollins, Lawrence (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. San Quentin. Tuolomne. Box 240, File 8509
Thomas (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. Co. Jail. L.A. Box 161, File 1219
Tom (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. San Quentin. El Dorado. Box 166, File 1798
Tom (Indian); 1st Degree Murder. Lake. Box 168, File 1926
Tom (Indian); Assault with Deadly Weapon. Folsom. Lassen. Box 190, File 4587
Ross, A. G.; P# 38361; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Russell, R. C.; P# 39458; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Rutherford, William; P# 38308; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Ryan, George; P# 35567; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Alameda. Box 153, File 653
Sanchez, Raymond; P# 35891; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Shoker, Abraham; P# 35739; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Stark, Leo; P# 12680; Syndicalism. Folsom. S.F. Box 259, File 9448
Steelink, Nicholas; P# 33735; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Stewart, H.B.; P# 38794; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 143, File 653
Stragland, Albert; P# 12677; Syndicalism. Folsom. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Taylor, J.C.; P# 34159; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Alameda. Box 153, File 653
Taylor, R. V.; P# 39350; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Humboldt. Box 153, File 653
Thompson, F.W.; P# 38579; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Yuba. Box 153, File 653
Thurman, Roscoe; P# 36927; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Imperial. Box 153, File 653
Varela, Joe; P# 38133; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Vargo, Joseph; P# 37752; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Varela, Joe; P# 38133; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 290, File 12689
Wagner, Frank; P# 12646; Syndicalism. Folsom. Sacramento. Box 290, File 12689
Ware, Paul; P# 37908; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 290, File 12689
Weiler, J.G.; P# 36067; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Alameda. Box 290, File 12689
Welton, Howard; P# 35568; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Alameda. Box 290, File 12689
Welton, Howard, P# 35568; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Alameda. Box 290, File 12676
White, Herbert; P# 37909; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Whittling, Ben; P# 35721; Syndicalism. San Quentin. L.A. Box 153, File 653
Wismer, Walter; P# 35945; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 156, File 653
Wieler, John G.; P# 36067; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Alameda. Box 289, File 12601
Woods, R.; P# 38362; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 153, File 653
Woods, R.; P# 38362; Syndicalism. San Quentin. Sacramento. Box 290, File 12678
Lemon, William; Selling liquor to Indians. Fresno. Box 67, File 281
Wukusich, Peter; P# 38795; Syndicalism. Sacramento. Box 290, File 12679
Wukusich, Peter; P# 38795; Syndicalism. Plumas. Box 153, File 653
Vincent (Indian); Murder. Santa Barbara. Box 153, File 653
Williams (Strong Bill) (Indian); San Quentin. San Diego. Box 189, File 4468
Wilson, Manners (Indian); P# 14308; 2nd Degree Murder. San Quentin. Mariposa. Box 209, File 6260
Wright, Sam (Indian); P# 15691; 2nd Degree Murder. San Quentin. Mendocino. Box 211, File 6398
Bower, John C.; Defense: Bob Cherokee. 1870. Box 365, File 2141,17540
Bower, John C.; Def: Bob Cherokee. 1871. Box 88, File 3090, 3493
Bower, John C.; Def: Bob Cherokee. 1872. Box 68, File 3505, 4128
Coghlan, Frank. Def: S. Quartzaro. 1911. Box 516, File 5459, 25115
Martin, George J. Def: George H. Chiossi. 1916. Box 489, File 8052, 22949
The People; Def: Vwaha (Indian). 1881. Box 251, File 10709, 11722

Notes: vol 1, no 13
Abstract: "A very delicate crisis in the matrimonial history of an Indian chief's wife (hips tyee Klootchman)... occurred on Wednesday evening between 9 and 11 o'clock. An infernal howling, beating of tin pans, grunting and ooh-oohing induced us to repair to scene... A curious multitude thronged around the shanty... we discovered the medicine man, dipping his hands in water... rubbing them together, thrusting his arms out stiffly before him, gnashing his teeth, contorting his features, bending his forehead down to the earth, wiggling his body, and agonizing generally is so violent and absurd a maneuver as to start great drops of sweat to his brow. In front of him a great fire was burning into which he had thrust several bones, howling a sort of tune or incantation in the meantime to which a chorus was made by some half dozen other Indians, lying or sitting on the ground, beating a kind of drum, and the ground, and several tin vessels with sticks, producing a noise similar to what might be imagined appropriate to pandemonium. At intervals, the doctor uttered an 'ooh-ooh' when the howing instantly ceased. He would look gravely into the fire for a moment, fill his mouth with water from a basin in front of him and drawing the drapery aside from the body of the submissive patient (stretched out on a mat by his side) spurt it upon her naked boxom. Then would recommence the clatter... next morning, on looking into the shanty we did not discover that there was any addition to the number of occupants. On the contrary, doctor, patient, and chorus had disappeared and our fervant hope is that they may never return again, at least to this neighborhood." (From "Whatcom Northern Light," August 14)
   Abstract: Two Shasta Indian boys brought two scalps into Yreka and told the Indian agent they
   were from old Tipsy and his son. Tipsy had come upon them the night before and wanted them to
   join him fighting the whites. He had plunder from a previous raid, so they said they killed him. It
   is doubted it is Tipsy's scalp.
   Lt. Bonycastle was going to take the Shastas but Shasta Bill said he would find the culprits of
   previous raid, so the troops returned to Fort Jones.

   Abstract: Long, windy article about Colonel Lippitt taking over. Says at first there was
   confidence in the Colonel, now wants the Indians "brought in without bloodshed." Says the
   Colonel had to learn what Indians are really like. Now issuing got rough orders.

   Abstract: Capt. Miller says that as soon as they supply train arrives from Fort Gaston, thirty men
   will be sent to Humboldt Valley until the depredating Indians are found and punished. Says "take
   no prisoners" should be their motto.

   Notes: vol 2, no 44
   Abstract: Major Dodge returned from Pyramid Lake. Reports deep snow and intense cold around
   the lake area. Indians are suffering from starvation and cold. Dodge saw more Indians on Carson
   River than ever before. 2,035 Py-utes and 3,042 Washoes. On Truckee River he saw 930
   Py-utes. On Pyramid and Mud Lakes 620. He estimates at Humboldt 800 Py-utes and 400
   Sho-sho-nees.

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 33
   Abstract: From Marysville Express: Peter Lassen has been appointed an agent by Col. Heniy, to
   negotiate a peace treaty with the Pah-utah and Washoe Indians. He took blankets, clothing, and
   various articles, but no provisions. They are to promise plenty of flour for the Indians next
   season. Lassen says the Pah-utah are naturally friendly if well treated, but they have very
   frequently been imposed upon by the whites in the most outrageous manner. The tribe extends
   from Salt Lake into New Mexico. Estimates, they number at 50,000. "It is likely that there will
   be no difficulty in coming to terms with the hostile Indians, about Honey Lake, if bad white men
   can be kept from interfering and stirring up difficulty." There have been some hostile
   demonstrations... on the part of the Indians but they are no doubt as anxious for peace as are the
   whites.

   Notes: vol. 6, no. 56
   Abstract: From Alta: Deer Creek (near Seattsburgh, Oregon) "...states that a perfect junction has
   been made between the Umpquas, Seiuskla, and Shasta Indians.... It is believed that the arguments
   for the present war have been making for the the last two years. The Indians organization
   extends from Washington territory to the California line and embraces many tribes in the far
   interior, where language is not known or understood by the coast Indians."

   Abstract: Washington D.C. wants to know if Fort Humboldt has been abandoned. Generals
   Grant, Halleck, and McDowell says definately not. General H. R. Mizner, at Fort Gaston, is going
   to check and evict squatters and trespassers on it.

   Abstract: Settlers from Klamath County were driven into Trinity Centre by Indians. Three white
men and two chinamen killed by 18 hostile Indians. Commander at Fort Jones immediately dispatched company of 25 men to aid.

Abstract: Edward Conlin, Company G, 8th Cavalry, tells of Captain Munson and Lieutenant DeLany, with ninety men leaving Fort Bidwell on a search for Indians. On the fourth day they found them about thirty miles from the Fort. In several hours of hard fighting citizens Daniel Hoag was killed and Lieutenant DeLang and two troopers wounded. Indian losses heavy. They had a large band of fine, stolen American horses.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 17
Abstract: "... the whites are determined on a war of extermination." From Rogue River another battle with the Indians - five men killed and five wounded.
(two accounts from two express riders) "... A party of 22 men ... started to hunt up Sam's tribe of Indians... It was one of the most terrible battles ever fought with Indians in this Northern County... six Indians were killed..."

379. "Indian Battle in Surprise Valley." Lassen Advocate, 16 May 1868, col. 1 p. 3.
Abstract: A battle took place on the mountainside at the upper end of Surprise Valley between Indians and the combined civilian force of residents of Surprise and Warner Valleys and the military under Captain Munson. Sixteen Indians and one civilian were killed; three soldiers were wounded.


381. "Indian Burials." Glenn Transcript, 24 October 1908, col. 1 col 5.
Notes: vol 8, no 15
Abstract: A general article about "the Indian burial method." It mentions no tribe names and is very general. Source listed as "Army and Navy Life."

382. "Indian Campaign in the North." Alta California, 14 January 1864.
Abstract: Col Whipple arrives with 2 companies of 2d Inf., C.V. Friendly Hoopa Indians told of an Indian Fort, with portholes for guns, near the Redwood. Fort was attacked with a howitzer, the 3d shell landing inside. Indians screamed, Indians escaped in the night, leaving behind on abundance of supplies. 2 men of Co. B and C., mountaineers wounded. Whipple now controlling from Fort Gaston.

Notes: vol. 5, no. 3
Abstract: "The lazy, lounging and miserable set of cowardly Indians that hang about this city and vicinity, are becoming quite an intolerable nuisance, almost causing enough indignations to make every person treat them as a set of highway robbers and pirates." A young boy and girl (ages 14 and 10) riding home on horseback from Yreka to Table Rock were stopped and harassed by two Indians. These Indians intended to buy or trade the girl in some way. The boy promised to return with whiskey, if they would set them free. The Indians would not accept his offer. While the Indians were occupied, stealing some clothing the children had just purchased from town, the boy whipped his sister's horse and yelled to her to hang on tight as they quickly rode away. The Indians fired at the children but were unable to catch up, as they were without horses. The children reported the incident immediately. The posse was able to arrest and bring these Indians to jail. Other similar type incidents have also been reported. "These evils must be put an end to in some peaceable manner, or the citizens near this city will be prompted to a summary punishment of these inhuman savages."
Abstract: Recanting the tale of plundering the house of John Klotz, the killing of Mrs. Jones at Copper City and the murder of Mrs. Allen. The paper asks that troops be stationed at Black Rock on Mill Creek. In "unison with the troops at Fort Crook, Camp Bidwell and the New Fort on Goose Lake."

Abstract: The "Noble sons of the Forest" have been stealing cattle in the neighborhood of Fort Bidwell, Surprise Valley.

386. "Indian Depredations." *Lassen Advocate (Sage Brush)*, 11 April 1868, col. 1 p. 3.
Abstract: Indians raided General Crook's camp and ran off twenty horses and they stole fifteen horses at Camp Bidwell. Pursuers recaptured all but five horses.

Notes: Vol. 21, no. 14
Abstract: "An Indian came to the residence of Preston Hays and informed him that there was an Indian and his squaw in their camp trying to get the other Indians to join in a raid against the settlers... a few settlers went to the Indian camp for the purpose of capturing the Indian and his squaw. The Indian was not there, but they took his squaw and two other Indians and now hold them as hostages. The citizens never are convinced that an outbreak is mediated... on Indian says 50 Big Valley and Hot Spring Indians have gone to help 'catchem' Modocs. But this is not believed..."

Notes: Vol. 11, no. 21
Abstract: Klamath County is having a lot of trouble with Indians, messenger have been sent out to small, local mining parties to inform them of possible Indians troubles. "The people of Orleans Bar have forted up... help must be given to the people of Klamath County soon, or many will be compelled to leave their property to the mercy of the savages." Besides those stationed at Fort Gaston more troops are needed in the Klamath and Salmon River areas.

Abstract: Peace and quiet are sadly out of joint in Klamath. Messengers have been sent out to bring in small parties. The people of Orleans Bar have forted up, there are 25 men at the Forks. Says help must be given and troops sent to the Klamath and Salmon river to aid the troops from Fort Gaston.

Notes: pages 23-24; published in Yuba City, CA
Abstract: There was a "council" meeting of the Indian tribes that are "dependent of Captain Sutter and others," to welcome a great chief of a neighboring powerful tribe. The visiting chief stated that their natural enemy, the white man, was taking their hunting grounds and polluting the river. Yet the visiting chief honored Captain Sutter and said that if a rupture between red and white nations occurred "he and his" should be safe. This article was paraphrased from "Sacramento Union" June 18, 1851.

Notes: vol 7, no 91
Abstract: From Volcano Ledger: "... a collection of drunken Indians, male and female, enacted among themselves a horrible tragedy. There were about 20 in the party and by some means they had managed to procure a large jug of liquor. After becoming crazy and furious from drinking, then engaged in a desperate fight with each other. When discovered... one Indian and two squaws were found dead, with their bodies badly bruised and mangled, while the living were in a hearty state of intoxication and many of them bleeding profusely from cuts and bruises... The
whiskey jug was broken and the poor savages left to recover their reason and then mourn over their misfortunes."

Notes: vol. 6, no. 5
Abstract: Capt. H. A. Good and company chased and followed Indians who committed murders in Concow Valley, Butte County. They found them 16 miles east of Concow on Mill Creek. The Indians numbered approx. 50 - the Capt. attacked on Saturday morning but the Indians were able to break through the ranks. Nine Indians were dead and an unknown amount were wounded. Attack on August 13, 1865.

Notes: vol. 14, no. 25
Abstract: From the Chico Currant: In Tehama County, near Red Bluff, fighting occurred between the Big Meadows Indians and the Mill Creek Indians. The Big Meadows Indians were considered to have won the fight, killing eight and taking one squaw - for prisoner. "John Bueno, well known in Chico, led the Big Meadows, and was shot through the body with an arrow. A finely bound volume of O. W. Holmes' poetry was taken from the Mill Creek among the spoils - taken by the red devils in some of their depredations upon the whites.

Notes: vol. 7, no. 47
Abstract: Three weeks ago a squaw of Humbug tribe was killed by a man from Shasta tribe. Two men from Humbug came and shot the one from Shasta. The Shasta tribe was furious that the Humbug shot one of theirs, so they shot and killed one of the Humbug men.

Notes: pages 20-21; published in Yuba City, CA
Abstract: Quoted article from the "Marysville Herald" in the "Sacramento Union" July 1, 1853. Reports an Indian battle between Yuba City Indians, led by Waatah, and mountain Indians. Four mountain Indians killed. No other details.

Notes: vol. 6, no. 35
Abstract: "...a fight between the Indians about 25 miles from that place in which come 25 were killed.... the Indians are committing robberies and murders in all directions... if something is not done by the authorities, the people will wage war on their own hook. A company of volunteers... is held in readiness to attend the call of the governor."

Abstract: A 3 paragraph description of the personality of Scarface Charley, one of the Modoc leaders in the Modoc wars.

Notes: vol. 6, no. 17
Abstract: "The people of Dog Creek says [sic] that Shasta Courier, hung a notorious Indian thief on Monday last. He was one of the Indians who murdered as many men on the Back Bone and Potatoe Hill several years ago."

Notes: vol. 3, no. 10
Abstract: A gentleman observed a squaw near his land picking strawberrys in a strange posture. Later he noticed a brave carrying her around on his back, the reason being, the brave had come home drunk at some time and burned his wife's feet. As a punishment for this, he was to carry her around for the rest of her life, whereupon he would then be killed.
Notes: vol 22, no 33
Abstract: Article describes punishment of a Shoshone Indian by the men of the tribe.

Notes: vol. 10, no. 12
Abstract: A medicine man, of the Piute nation, Dr. Jim was put to death by the people of the Piute nation, on Emerson Creek (?). He was a bad medicine man, administering poisons to his patients.

Notes: vol 22, no 38
Abstract: Indians' legends can be beautiful, such as this one from the Piutes of Pyramid Lake Reservation. The Piutes were once the rulers of the place where they roamed. There was a lake, and there by the lake a cave wherein a beautiful crane lived. When times were hard the Indian would ask and the crane would send whatever was needed. He was killed by an Indian and now there are hard times.

Notes: vol. 31, no. 27; from the Los Angeles Herald
Abstract: Legend of origin by an old man of the Mojave tribe. At the time of the Mojave, white man, negro and all others lived together until their God Muleuelia, mother was earth, father heaven. Had all things every thing was manifested including matches. Muleuelia died and was to be cremated but everything was stolen by all the people except Majaves and taken. A messenger went to the brighter upper regions to get a match to cremate the dead God. He returned with nothing so he tried to eat the God. A fire was created by rubbing two sticks together for the cremation. Matavo became chief and divided the nation into tribes and gave them allotments of land.

Abstract: Letter from C.S. Drew: Dr. William R. Rose and John R. Hardin killed by Indian enroute to see Dr. Ambrose from Captain Alden's encampment. Dr. Rose found with his eyes dug out and his nose cut off. Indians took his rifle, revolver, clothes, and $600 in cash. On August 12, Lt. Griffin made an attack on the Indians and was forced to retreat with one man lost. Captain Alden send reinforcements but no results known yet. Indian Chief John says he is backed by the Shastas and many Klamaths. Praise awarded to Col. Alden and Yreka volunteers and Captain J.P Goodall and the Humbug volunteers. Indians burning houses and hay stacks and killing stock. "Citizens are arming in all directions."

Abstract: Complains Capt. Miller, Fort Gaston, is not prosecuting Indian campaign as he should. Citizens of Hay Fork have gone to Col. Whipple to complain. Hopes the "Captain will get spunky and act aggressivly."

Abstract: For two months many Indians have been filtering back from Smith River Reservation. They claimed to be starving there. Major Bowman, Comdg. says when he was on an inspection tour there, the Indians named many residents who told them they could come back if they wished. Editor is alarmed and Major Bowman has told Indians they cannot leave the Reservation.

Notes: vol. 15, no. 8
Abstract: "Thirteen of the Snake Indians were recently killed near Fort Klamath by soldiers and friendly Indians. The Snakes are stealing horses and committing general depredations upon the Modoc and Klamath tribes."
Notes: letter to editor
Abstract: Says there will be no peace until Troops at Gaston are removed. As long as Major Bowman is in command, Indians know they can do anything they want. Says Gaston is an ulcer and troops should be killing straggling Indians. Says parties out looking for "Frank" but knows they will not find him, in fact, they may be supplying him. Signed "J."

Abstract: Lt. K. N. Geer and troops at Mattole have wiped out, it is believed the Indians committing the depredations between the Eel River and Mattole. A. A. Halley, of Upper Mattole was hunting cattle when he spied a group of three armed bucks and five squaws. Going for help, Sgt. Harris was sent with him but the Indians had scattered but they were partially successful in killing an Indian who was known to have murdered white and reclaim his fine gun. Meanwhile, Lt. Geer traced the remainder and killed one buck and one squaw, and also recapturing two fine rifles. This leaves one unarmed buck on the loose. There is no doubt but that this is the band that robbed Hawley's house, killed R. M. Williams horses and burnt the grain on Eagle Prairie.

Notes: vol. 3, no. 3
Abstract: The article is basically about the Indians stealing and/or shooting beef when they are receiving food from Spear Fort. Is also states that the Indians do not cart the meat away. The Humboldt Times feels that if soldiers from Fort Gaston could come out, that maybe they could tame the "Red Devils."

Abstract: Editorial: Snow and cold weather starting, now is the time to hunt Indians as they come out of the mountains. Has been told that Gen. Ord will sent troops if asked for. Claims 15-20 detachments could stop the Indian problem. Says the two or three companies added to Fort Gaston could make the difference. Wants them asked for.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 15
Abstract: From Shasta Courier: "... Mr. M. Nicholson... was killed by the Indians on Monday last at the foot of Potato Hill on the Sacramento trail to Yreka... the party of Indians numbered some 20-25... a party of whites pursued the Indians over to the Trinity river and killed one of their number. The Indians after shooting Mr. Nicholson, with arrows, beat out his brains with a club."

Notes: vol. 6, no 125
Abstract: Lists the Indian names for many of the Spanish missions.

Notes: vol. 1, no 15
Abstract: "The civilization of the Indians leads to the publication of newspapers by them. One of these is the 'Cherokee Advocate,' is well known. Another has just happened. It is the 'Choctaw Advocate,' published at Doaksville, the capital of the Choctaw nation. The first number is dated June the 6th and is published in the English language, but it has some three or four columns in the Choctaw." 

Abstract: Yreka Herald says that since last January's fight, the Klamath Indians have two or three times sent messages to Scott Valley wanting to settle their differences. Lt. Bonncastle, A.M. Rosborough, Agent, and E. Steele went out for a long talk with them. Indians want to go to Fort Jones until the government finds a place for them. They will be moved very soon.
416. *Indian Office Report.*  
Abstract: Page 180: Indian Office Report, 1854  
Page 149: Indian Office Report, 1861, Indian children were seized and carried into the lower counties and sold into virtual slavery in California.

417. *Indian Office Report, 1858-1867, 1858-1867.*  
Abstract: "Five reservations have been established in California on which, according to the reports of the agents, 11,239 Indians have been located."

418. *Indian Office Report 1866, 1866.*  
Pages 223: Indian Office Report, 1886  
Pages 411, 642: Indian Office Report, 1892

419. *Indian Office Report, Captain Jack Modoc Chief.*  
Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 56.  
Abstract: Page 109: Indian Office Report, 1886  
Page 223: Indian Office Report, 1886

420. *Indian Office Report for Camp Gaston.*  
Abstract: Page 66: Indian Office Report, 1875  
Page 83: Indian Office Report, 1870  
Page 92: Indian Office Report, 1872  
Page 126: Indian Office Report, 1868  
Page 158: Indian Office Report, 1871  
Page 186: Indian Office Report, 1869

Abstract: John Chapman, mail carrier from Arcata to Weaverville, says the whites have uncovered a plot among the Indians to make war on them. Many families leaving or fortifying their homes. Capt. Underwood, Comdg. Fort Gaston, has demanded the Indians turn in their arms. They are doing it very slowly and reluctantly. There are 1,000 warriors within 20 miles
and only 60 soldiers and 30 settlers. Says Capt. Underwood has done a fine job. 900 cartridges have been issued to troops.

Notes: vol. 3, no. 55
Abstract: Corvallis, OR, October 14, 1855, "... an express messenger bearing a petition to Gov. Curry for 500 volunteers to repel hostilities of Shasta and Rogue River Indians, who... as in a state of war towards the whites. The petition is signed by about 150 citizens of Umpqua Valley,... some 20-30 families have been murdered and their dwellings burned... attack upon the Umpqua settlements in feared... from the mountains they could are the burning dwellings south of them."

Notes: "Another Indian tragedy; five whites killed by Indians on Pitt River", San Francisco Evening bulletin, February 17, 1857, page 3, col. 2.
Abstract: The Alta quotes the Shasta Republican on the murder of H.A. Lockhard, A. Boles, Z. Rogers, Daniel Bryant auda German ferryboat tender at Lockhar's ferry. It is signed by A. M. Rosborough. It says that E.S. Whitney and N.D. Fowler reports that all whites in the Pit River Valley have been murdered and their property destroyed. The second source cited quotes the Yreka Union, and adds to the foregoing the information that Captain Judah of Fort Jones has gone to Benicia to ask General Wool to send two companies of Dragoons to assist in chastizing the Indians.

Abstract: Captain Akey, of the Cavalry, returned from a scout after the Indians who burned Cooper's Mill on th Eel River, bringing 15 squaws and children, and 9 bucks. He had a slight engagement and killed two.

Notes: vol. 4
Abstract: "...On Thursday lost a young man... was brutally murdered... after the red assassins had shot him they mutilated his body in a horrible manner... on Friday night, a merchant was shot by an Indian... on the same evening Mr. Doris home was robbed of a gem... they burned several hay stacks... several men were shot at... several men are missing... business in the valley has ceased... it it believed beyong a doubt that the Rogue River, Cow Creek, Grave Creek, Applegate Creek, Umpqua, Shasta, Klamath Indians and probably the Pitt River and also the Indians about the Klamath and other lakes have united and declared an open and general war against the whites... There are but few troops at the fort but that they will be able to procure army ammunition...now that general Indians hostilities have commenced, we hope that the government will render such aid... carry on a war of extremination until the last red skin of these tribes has been killed. Then and not unilt then, are out lives and property safe... and let the first man who says treaty or peace be regarded as a traitor and coward."

Abstract: M. Bosqui, mail rider from Arcata to Weaverville, with an escort of three troops from Fort Gaston, left Riley's Ranch early in the morning. Riley reports later seeing Indians with three bright government guns, afraid the Indians might have got them.

Abstract: Indians attack Daby's Ferry on the Mad River. Five miles from Arcata. Eleven people there, including two soldiers from Fort Gaston. About 75 Indians, well armed. When Indians fired on the house all inhabitants, except Peter Nizet, rushed to the river, under fire, got in a canoe and started downriver. Canoe fired upon so it landed and people scattered. Mr. Daby reached Arcata and help started back. Mrs. Daby was met, wounded in one arm and an infant in
the other. Nizet was probably killed. Next day the same band attacked the home of Mr. Muhlberg. Mr. and Mrs. M. escaped, their house burned. Lt. Davis and 15 dragoons arrived before the house burned but for some reason they would not cross the river after the Indians. Just fired at them and distance was so great they did no harm.

428. "Indian Outrages at Humboldt." *Alta California*, 13 April 1862.
   Abstract: A band of 20 Hoopa Indians attacked a train just one mile from Fort Anderson at Miner's Ranch on Redwood Creek. The sentinel heard them firing at gave the alarm to Captain Douglas, who had only 12 men, as detachments were out on scout. He split into two units and rescued 2 white men and a negro. He saw Indians ransacking the train wearing white shirts, etc... He attacked, killing one Indian, routing the others.

   Abstract: Tells of murder of W.T. Olmstead and Hiram Lyons on Upper Mad River. Stephen Adams and ___ Ground tells lengthy tale of being jumped by Indians while driving beef cattle to Trinity. Had narrow escape. Was only four miles from Fort Baker.

   Notes: vol. 8, no. 52
   Abstract: Article commends on how rapidly news travels amongst the Indians. The rider, after having feasted, slept and feasted again, takes off to spread the news to other Indians, sometimes riding five days without food or water. After more feasting the news is them carried to other tribes, etc.

   Abstract: Captain Oulsey captured four squaws in the Bald Hill and took them to Fort Humboldt for safekeeping. They were Trinity squaws and said their bucks were at Hoopa.

   Notes: vol 7, no 12
   Abstract: "Boil 1 qt. milk, stir in 1 pint of Indian meal, 2 cups molasses or one of sugar and one of mollases. Peel and chop into small pieces 1 doz. med sized apples, etc."

   Abstract: Indians raided Arcata and killed Samuel Minor in town. Colonel Whipple sending troops from Fort Humboldt. Women and children gather at Jacoby's fireproof store. Arcata guards and citizens turned out prepared for a general attack. At 4 p.m. two boats of Co. "I" under Lt. Delaney and armed citizens arrived, thought a night attack might materialize but it never happened.

   Notes: vol 25, no 3
   Abstract: A stone mortar and pestil found six feet deep in Surprise Valley on a ranch. Well preserved and shows that the aborigines of olden times had quite an idea of mechanism.

   Notes: vol. 22, no. 13
   Abstract: "The citizens of Scott Valley are taking steps to petition congress to set apart a portion of Quartz Valley for an Indian Reservation upon which to place the suffering and impoverished Indians of this county... the place designated in the petition is about 10 miles from Fort Jones, and about the same distance from Rough and Ready. It is a well known fact that the roving remnants of the Scott Valley and Scott River tribes now obtain a living almost only by begging and stealing, and for the sake of humanity, if for nothing else, something should be done to provide for these Indians as other tribes are provided for."
   Abstract: An interview with Bryan Beavers, a Concow Maidu Indian, who lived 65 years in Feather River country. He talks about his own life and recollections of conversations with old Indians in his youth.

   Abstract: A scouting party is to be sent from Fort Gaston to look for the cut-throats committing depredations in the Bald Hills - Yeager Creek area. The party will consist of Redwood Indians and a small detachment of soldiers.

   Notes: vol 1, no 47
   Abstract: "We have seen some specimens of sewing by the Indian women of the Tejon Reservation, under the charge of Mr. Vineyard, agent. It is most elegant and beautiful work... It is as nice as any work ever done by white hands. The Indian women of this reservation, we are told, have possessed this skill for an infinite period of time, probably from the time that the San Francisco monastery were established in this county."

   Notes: vol 1, no 34
   Abstract: "Among the superstitions of the Seneca Indians was a most beautiful one. When a young maiden died, then imprisoned a young bird until it first began to try its powers of song, and then, leading it with caresses and messages, they loosed its bonds over her grave in the belief that it would not fold its wing or close its eye until it had flown to the spirit land and delivered its precious burden of affection to the loved and lost one."

   Notes: vol 1, no 23
   Abstract: From Victoria Gazette: "During the trial of a case involving the charge of selling liquor to Indians, contrary to law, objections were raised to the admission of Indian testimony as against a white person when Mr. Police Commissioner Pemberton ruled that the evidence could be raised, stating that instructions from the home government, to this effect, were in the possession of the governor. This is an important fact, and should be generally known."

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 26
   Abstract: Major Heintzleman succeeded in getting the councils of: Klamat, Copas, Manags, Yautuckets, ans Tolowas to bury all animosities that have existed between them.

442. "Indian Treaty October 6, 1851, Upper Klamath, Shasta and Scott's River Tribes." 1851. checked, Tehama County Library.
   Abstract: An Indian - white peace treaty establishing a reservation in Scott's Valley. Treaty made and concluded at camp in Scott's Valley, Shasta County, California, October 6, 1851 between Redick McKee, one of the commissioners on the part of the U.S. and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the Upper Klamath, Shasta, and Scott's River tribes of Indians.

   Abstract: It is supposed that all of Hoopa Valley is in the hands of the Indians. The mailman is, with his escort, reported killed. He is two weeks overdue. There are over 1000 Indians in Hoopa Valley, the entire area is laid waste.

   Abstract: Uprising of Indians from Weaverville to Humboldt is devastating. Mail has ceased, Indians control the Trinity Road and River, with Fort Gaston on the Hoopa Reservation. Estimate 1000-2000 Indians loose. Redwoods, Hoopas, and Klamath Indians. Says that Fort Gaston was
considered enough protection, but no more. Says that they stayed under control of the military, and not been turned over to Indian Agent Hanson, they still would have been peaceful. Says there is less than 500 troops to protect settlers.

Abstract: Under orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, measures were taken to put the Modocs on the reservation (peacefully if possible - and if not, with force.) When all other efforts failed, Major Jackson of Company B surrounded the camp of the Modoc and requested to talk with the head men of the Indians - only "scar-faced Charley" appeared. The Indians were assured fair treatment on the reservation. But, after a half an hour talk, "scar-faced Charley" fired at Major Jackson. His aim was off- and Jackson's return shot killed "scar-faced Charley." The battle has begun and it is expected to continue in intervals. Several letters follow this article from persons giving their account of the Indian trouble on Lost River.

446. "Indian Troubles." The Plumas National, 23 February 1867, col. page 2, col. 2. Notes: vol. 1, no. 28
Abstract: A long paragraph stating that it looks like an early Indian was on the plains. That the time for soft words with the Indians is over and that the only thing they understand is force. It states that Indian affairs should be handled by the War Department not the Department of the Interior affairs and any misdoings by the Indians should be treated immediatly and hushly since they are like any other wild animal and this is the only way they will understand.

447. "Indian Troubles in Butte." Marysville Daily Appeal, 29 July 1863, col. page 3, col. 1. Abstract: Lt. Schrader, Co. D., 6th Infantry, California Volunteer says that Captain Hunt and 30 men went to Pence's Ranch, where they split into two parties and scoured the country side but could find no Indians. Next day the traveled between Kunkle's Ranch and Dogtown and killed three Indians, going to try and collect all the Indians and bring them in.

448. "Indian Troubles in Humboldt County." Daily National Democrat, 30 September 1858, col. page 3, col. 1. Notes: vol. 1, no. 41
Abstract: From Humboldt Times: The Humboldt Times is full of accounts of outrages by the Indians of its county upon white men. On September 14, Paul Boynton who resided 10 miles from Union, Humboldt Bay, on the Trinity trail, was murdered by the Indians within 200 yards of his house. Since the foreport of June we have been called upon to notice,... muders, robberies, and other depredations committed by the Digger Indians in this section of the state. Within that time 2 men working on their logging claims east of Eureka, have been shot from an ambush and wounded, one of them quite severely. Thorton of Mattole, has been murderedmand his body mutiliated in a manner which the Diggers only are capable of doing. Ross, ... a packer, on a public thoroughfare between Union and Trinity has been wounded in such a manner as to render recovery hopeless, and Stephens, while in pursuit with others, of the scamps who shot him, was himself shot dead. Chauncey Miller, a trader on the Trinity, being down after goods, and fiding the trail dangerously infested by Indians, volunteered for the purpose of removing this abstraction to interior trade. He also was everly sounded. Vandal, murdered near the mouth of the Klamath by his treacherous guides, may also be added to the list of victims heretofore mentioned... in the Bald Hill country, men are shot down within sight of their own houses and their stock driven off before their own eyes. The Times... urged that a continuation of such outrages can only be prevented, wither by placing the Indians on a reservation or by extermination. Meanwhile, it recommended that a company of men should be raised by the citizens of Humboldt County, and sent out immediatly against the Indians, to keep them at bay until some plan for their removal or extermination be matured. The Board of Trustees of Union, Humboldt Bay, had passed resolutions to levy a property tax of not less than 50 cents on the $100 valuation, the proceeds to be appropriated to the payment of the expense of any volunteer company of citizens to proceed against the Indians. The people of Matole Valley had posses resolutions fixing the terms of an
treaty of peace with the Mattole Indians. The Times ... remarks that th earrival on 19th of September of the San Francisco steamer, with 48 U.S. soldiers on board, has checked the movement for the enrolling and organization of volunteer companies, but notwithstanding this aid, it urged that a volunteer company should still be formed."

Notes: vol. 11, no. 23
Abstract: Citizens of Klamath county are now forming small, independent companies to pursue and over take the Indians. A group of 20 white men and 30 friendly Indians are leaving to find "the notorious 'Jim' and his band of cut throats." Many feel that the Indian problem would have been solved long before now if it was not for all the 'red-tape' involved in the service of volunteers. Col. Whipple seems to be the blame. "Certainly the result of his do-nothing policy has proven very disastrous to life and property in Klamath County." It is generally felt that Major Taylor could handle this problem of hostile Indians.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 17
Abstract: "A war between the whites and Indians is now raging on the borders of California and Oregon. Both parties seem determined to make it a war of extermination... the whites have a force of 250 men encamped on the 15th, six miles northeast of Jacksonville, a lower in the Rogue River Valley, in Oregon... very wise precaution, placing the women and children in secure places... every Indian... will be destroyed and no proposition at peace.

Notes: vol. 6, no. 31
Abstract: From Yreka Union: "Another massacre - a train taken by the Indians. Massers. Wilson and Hudson of Hamburg Bar were on their way from Crescent City with their train of mules, loaded with goods,... and it is believed were bringing up a family from Crescent City... as Mr. Riley was passing... on the trail to the Klamath, he came upon... signs of a recent conflict... the ground... covered with blood... and other signs of murder. He turned back... and was overcome by other men... they came upon the body of a man... articles of women's and children's clothing.

Notes: vol. 6, no. 43
Abstract: "The fact is evident that there is a general uprising of all the Indian tribes in Northern California and in Oregon and Washington territories. They are acting in concert with determination to exterminate the whites... They should be summarily punished for the outrages they have committed. It is only by... showing them that strength and the power is with the whites that they can be intimidated and brought to subjagation...."

Abstract: 12. Fort Gaston troops, at Larrabee Creek had a battle in which one trooper was wounded, eight Indians killed. 15th. Lt. Collins led troops to ranches, arriving at six A.M. started fighting and in 1/2 hour killed 25 bucks and wounded ten. Found no guns but twelve quivers of arrows.

Abstract: Last Wednesday at 3 a.m., Sgt. E. W. Day and 17 men escorting a train of 35 mules were attacked by 80 Indians armed with guns. Indians were on both sides of their camp and the battle lasted until noon. Ten soldiers wounded, 3 very seriously. Do not know how many Indians killed, they carried off their dead. Fight was at Redwood Creek, 18 miles from Fort Gaston.

455. "The Indian War in Northern California and Oregon." Marysville Daily Herald, 1 November 1855, col. page 2, col. 2.
Abstract: From Yreka Union: "...a protracted Indian war had begun with the various tribes inhabiting the country between the Siskiyou mountains and the Klicatat tribe on the north side of the Columbia river... The Indian agent residing at the Dalles went into the Indian country... to endeavor to restore peace and was murdered... the result was that the war spirit spread like wild-fire... 500 began to menace settlements. Major Haller with 150 men... was surrounded by overwhelming force of Indians... had been fighting for 48 hours without water... Great anxiety is felt for the result... The Yakimas, Clikates, Palonses, and Rogue River Indians are now under arms... little hopes of keeping the Cayusesm Nez Perze or any other tribes quit in the event of Maj. Hallar's defeat..."


Notes: vol. 1, no. 25

Abstract: From the extra of Wednesday: Article reports Bob Williams and a company of 25 men located the trail of the Indians involved in the Cow Creek battle. Picking up their trail between Grave Creek and Jump-off-Joe, they found the stolen goods from the mule train and also noticed two homes the Indians had recently burned. Williams caught up with the tribe at Jump-off-Joe the following day and fighting began at once. A dispatch was sent from Fort Lane and Capt. Judah arrived the next night. A messenger reports the Indians to be well armed and "fighting with utmost desperation and bravery." Reports indicate four men wounded, William's men were selected, some from Siskiyou, Rogue River, and Illinois Valley. The Indians held the stronger position at Cow Creek, but good news was expected from the battle. A "P.S." added to the article tells of Reverend Mr. Stratton and another man who reported they saw - 100 Indians on horseback, passing through the Shasta Valley. These men pursued the Indians approx. 2 miles, unable to catch up and learn of their intentions. Additional information received - dated Friday, November 23. Three Indians killed and one wounded. Williams lost one man and one man was badly wounded. Approx. 30 Indians were driven off from Jump-off-Joe in the direction of Wagoner's Creek. Still, the main group involved at Cow Creek had not been found.

457. "The Indian War Volunteers." Butte Democrat, 10 September 1859, col. page 2, col. 3.

Abstract: 25 men, under Lt. Bailey, are stationed at Butte Meadows, and 25 men under Captain Burns are above the Forks of Butte Creek.


Notes: vol. 3, no. 41

Abstract: From reports all over the Union, the country is going to have a general Indian war (this years some say the Indian is justified in fighting he has been treated wrongly.) Treaties were either ignored or particularly adhered to. The Indian Bureau has been giving out weapons and supplied for this general war. Indian agents profit from the war by supplying the weapons. However it is the fault of the government for not distributing supplies and the Indians kill the settlers for their food. 1000 Indians wintered at Pyramid Lake are now butchering the pioneer. Fair index of the situation throughout the land. Col. Churington "understood" the Indian agents and dealt with them severely, he was removed. A wide difference between the "noble red man" and the "lo family" of today. Bounty of $500 for an Indian killed, who is outside the limits of this reservation. The white settler has a superior claim on the land than any brutal savage. The settler on the borders are the ones who showed control the Indian question.


Notes: vol. 1, no. 16

Abstract: "The males of the tribe of Diggers in Yuba city go naked in warm weather - bathe frequently in the 'Feather' or 'Yuba' - catch fishes - eat acorns - 'mind their own business'. The females wear short gowns and nurse the little ones of both genders. School houses are in process of erection there and shirt making is looking up. Tailors are wanted."
Notes: vol. 4, no. 24
Abstract: "Emissaries from the northern tribes are now visiting the Indians of Sacramento Valley to induce them to rise and unite in a general war against the white... but without success as the latter are too weak and too dependent to involve themselves in a war with such formidable enemies as the white would prove."

Abstract: Says several tribes are on the warpath. Lt. Ayers and 20 troops from Fort Miller after them. Captain Judah, Fort Jones, and about 100 dragoons also after them. A Captain Judah from Fort Jones, took off to help in capturing or killing Rogue River Valley Indians who killed several white men. Says Nome Lackee is peaceful. Captain Henry L. Ford has it flourishing. Twelve to fifteen hundred Indians now on reservation. Beautiful crops are coming up.

Abstract: A hunter at Antelope Creek informed the paper he was chased off his camp by Indians. They were armed with rifles. He learned from a squaw that the Indians intend to murder, steal and rob everyone in the valley this winter.

Abstract: Lt. Hempfield, in search of Indians, nearly got ambushed by them. He took another route and came upon a stolen pack train of 15 animals. He brought them in and Capt. Ousley has distributed them to the rightful owners.

Notes: Also called Union Record
Abstract: Honor A.C. Buffum, member of the California Assembly, writes that he has laid the Indian trouble of Butte County before the Governor and General Wright, the latter promised that the company now stationed at Chico will protect the people against further Indian depredations.

Notes: vol. 6, no. 9
Abstract: Several Mountain Meadow Indians entered Mr. Lovelace's house on Humboldt rd. They stole his gun - aimed at him until they received what they wanted and left.

Abstract: Report on the scarcity of military protection from the Indians in the northern portion of California, and a suggestion to bolster the number of defenders. At Surprise Valley only twenty-five men are there to protect the Fort. The Indians seem to have driven off the stock in the valley, and surrounded the Fort. A Major Mellan is on his way to Surprise Valley, with a Captain Starr and twenty-five men.

Notes: vol. 7, no. 39
Abstract: The story of how an was put upon the earth. Nothing is said who the teller is, or where he/she is from. A mountain lion and wild cat were brothers living together. They became estranged, each had been dependent upon the other. A beautiful ball was found in the river by two girls and the next morning it was man.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 32
Abstract: Hamburg John and his Klamath River Indians reported in at the reservation. There camp is located in Quartz Valley a few miles south west of the reservation. Originally it was
believed that these Indians would not agree to go on the reservation. Now, however, the tribe of 110 Indians all agree to report at the reservation.

Notes: vol 6, no 36
Abstract: From the Nevada Democrat. "... the Indians above Carson Valley are well supplied with fire arms, which they... obtained from their brethren who were engaged in the Oregon difficulty..."

Notes: vol. 10, no. 44
Abstract: "Indian Medicinal Ideas" and "The Indian Medicine Man" [Globe Democrat]. Indian beliefs on medicine and the role and procedures of the medicine man.

Notes: vol 33, no 26
Abstract: From the New York Sun: Near Lake Superior the Chippewa Indians are logging the woods on their own land. They are being paid for the work as well as for the lumber. The mills on the reservation are operated by the Indian agency. The Indians work all year round but work hardest in the summer. Indians do what two white men could as Indians cannot work for long stretches of time he must rest in his tepee. The Indians are doing very well financially.

Abstract: States that last week a band of Indians attacked settlers in Surprise Valley. A messenger was sent to Fort Churchill, Nevada, for a cavalry force to pursue the Indians.

Notes: Look for Red Bluff news in library catalogue.
Abstract: Indians attack Captain Sprague's 1st Oregon Cavalry and drove them into Fort Bidwell. Captain Sprague was on his way to Camp Alvord in Stein's Valley, Captain Starr, of Fort Bidwell, will now join forces and take the field against the Redskins.

Notes: Look for Red Bluff news.
Abstract: Correspondence writes from head of Oak Run that Indians attack in large force. Captain Sprague's Company 1st Oregon Cavalry in Warner's Valley and drove him into Fort Bidwell. Was on way to Camp Alvord in Stein's Valley. Indians surrounded him and tried to cut him off at every point, but succeeded in sleving his Company and escaping to Fort Bidwell. Correspondent says Captain Starr will join Captain Sprague in taking to yield against these red skins.

Abstract: A large band of Indians attacked Captain Sprague's company in Warner's Valley. "Indians surrounded him and tried to cut him off at every point, out he succeeded in savig his company and making good his escape to Fort Bidwell."

Abstract: Indians robbed the Ferry House near Camp Curtis. Captain Ousley sent out scouts to capture them. Cpl. Bosqui and Pvt. Alfred Adams, in the area on other duties and unarmed, unaware of the robbery saw unarmed Indians and rushed them capturing three, and made them call in the other Indians. Altogether they ended up with six bucks, and four squaws, taken to Fort Curtis. A portion of the stolen items were recovered.

Notes: vol. 1, no. 15
Abstract: Captain Dobbin made promises to the Yuba Indians if they went to Nome Lackee reservation, were broken. This caused a lot of dissatisfaction with the Indians and left their quarters and came to Tehama on the way to their hunting grounds and homes. Col. Stevenson had them safely guarded at night. Mr. S.P. Storms, agent of Nome cult reservation joined the Col. since Storms was familiar with the Indians language he talked them into returning to the reservation. They will be moved to Mr. Storm's reservation which is more remote and safer for the Indians.

Notes: vol 32, no 11
Abstract: From the Waasworth Dispatch: Paiute Indians have found gold in the hills near Pyramid Lake. They know how to pan it out by watching miners of Olinghouse placer miners. The Indians also know of Naluoule quartz leagues and every once in a while an Indian will bring some gold ore into town. Won't tell the white man where they got it and because of a superstition aren't mining it but know the Nalueg gold.

Notes: page 37
Abstract: Karok Indians - Ishi Pishi Falls near James Bar - one man net for salmon fishing.

Abstract: Indians driving off stock. Soldiers from Fort Bidwell followed and got stock back, but when they returned to Bidwell they found two hundred Indians there making threats. A dispatch was sent to Fort Crook and Major Melen and Captain Starr with twenty-five men are returning. Says the Indians will probably capture Bidwell before the troops arrive.

Abstract: A short account reporting that Indians have been making raids into Surprise Valley and driving off stock. Some stock recovered by the army but on return the soldiers found two hundred Indians demonstrating around Fort Bidwell. Since there were only twenty-five soldiers reinforcements were sent for.

Notes: vol. 6
Abstract: "Captain Judah, who is in pursuit of the Indians who committed the late massacre in Siskiyou County has received reliable information as to their whereabouts. So says the 'Yreka Union' of the 6th, which also informs us that other persons have been murdered on Beaver Creek and that many of the Rogue River Indians had left the reservation for the purpose of joining the murderers.

Abstract: Says Lt. Collins, Fort Gaston, has had great success in his Indian hunting, up to now 117 killed, many wounded. Says he is very strict about killing only Indians guilty of depredations....

Abstract: Jerry Whitmore and ten men caught up with a band of Indians. They had been trailing for 30 days. There were only ten bucks present and Whitmore and group opened fire, killing eight. Four squaws were made prisoners and jailed at Fort Humboldt. John Shannahan, for six years a Bucksport trader, was jailed by order of Colonel Lippitt. It is thought he has been buying government property from soldiers and selling it to civilians.

Attacked and killed 4. Took 24 prisoners. Lt. Staples who had left about the same time, came upon a large band of 100-200, killed 15 and captured 38. Captain Ketchum had one squaw leave her 3 children as security and went out to bring in more Indians. Says Fort Baker troops have made a good comencement.

Notes: Part II
Abstract: The transactions discussed in this volume as listed in the table of contents are: 1) "The California Indian's legal status," by Chauncey S. Goodrich; 2) "Educational provisions for California Indians," by William J. Drew; 3) "Land and economic conditions of the California Indians," by L.A. Barrett; 4) "Health conditions among the Indians of California," by Dr. Edward F. Glazer; 5) Introductions and summary by Charles de Y. Elkers; 6) "Address by Robert Spott;" 7) "Address by Colonel L.A. Dorrington;" 8) "Remarks by Stephen Knight" "A.S. Gardiner" Copy of one of the 18 "lost" Indian treaties; "Miss Louise Clark," "Dr. A.F. Gillham," "Professor A. L. Kroeber," "Mrs. H.C. Roberts," "Miss Georgiana Carden."

Notes: vol 7, no 35
Abstract: From Los Angeles Star: [urges the necessity of a separate Indian superintendency for the southern section of the state, and gives this info] "Besides the Tulare Indians... we have a body of 15,000 Indians of which 12,000 live in rancherias - 3,000 city domesticated occasionally hiring themselves out to work for whites... in a territory of 40,000 square miles... comprising only the counties of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernadino, and San Diego. The Indians are Dieguinos, 25000; San Luisenos, 2500; Cahuillas, 5000; Mohaves, 3000; Yumas, 2000; and the Serranas. The Cocopahs on the south and the Pah-utahs on the northeast range considerably within the same territory... there is no doubt these Indians... will suffer this year."

Notes: vol 6, no 90
Abstract: ... on December 24th a party of volunteers... started on the scout for a band of Indians... on Williams Creek... suddenly in sight of their camp and immediately opened fire on them, killing three and wounding several. We captured all their camp equipment and then set the ranch on fire. The party returned to camp... the men have suffered severely from cold and exposure.

Abstract: Captain O'Brien, guide Stephen Fleming and 15 troops came upon a party of Indians near Fort Seward. Indians fired on them. One Indian boy with the whites wounded. Estimated 300 Indians.

Abstract: Last week Indians raided the Overland Mail Blue Rock Station near Long Valley, killing a horse and disabling a mule. Only mail route still open from Humboldt and Klamath to San Francisco. Says Indians have destroyed everything from Fort Gaston to Big Flat.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 31
Abstract: Article lists the reasons Mr. Luttrel has suggested together up the scattered Indians of Siskiyou County and temporarily place them at the Fort Jones Military Reservation (which would provide food for them.) The Yreka Union believes this to be a good idea but goes further to say that these Indians should remain on the reservations permanently, not just until the Modoc War is over.

Notes: vol. 5, no. 3
Abstract: From Northern California on June 1st: A Redwood Indian captured and sent to the Mendocino Reservation reports that he was the only survivor after attempting to return to his old home town with twenty other Indians (thirteen squaws and children.) The group stopped for food at an Indian Ranch near Long Valley, there they were attacked by Indians of this area.

   Notes: vol 22, no 26
   Abstract: (from the Victoria (BC) Colamst) Article about Indians near Biela Poola that eat eachother in a ritual thing to show bravery.

   Abstract: Capt. Flint's Co. of 6th Inf., are located at the mouth of Antelope Creek, 6 miles east of Red Bluff.

   Notes: 2/3.
   Abstract: Captain Flint Company of 6th Infantry is located at the mouth of Antelope Canyon six miles east of Red Bluff.

   Abstract: 43 soldiers of Company "K", 12th Infantry, Fort Gaston complaining about threatment by Captain Tripler. Tied up by the thumb, for slightest offence, until they faint from pain.

   Abstract: A Frenchman whose name they do not know was sent to the Sheriff, on a charge of insanity, to take care of. The County judge does not feel the county should be put to the expense of sending him to Stockton, and refuses to order him there. Editor asks "can anybody tell us whose duty it is to take care of an insane soldier?"

   Abstract: Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Whipple, Comdg., presents to the Society of California Pioneers a rather worn desk used by hero General U.S. Grant when he was a Captain at Fort Humboldt 12 years ago.

   Abstract: Capt. Miller, Co. C., Weaverville Mountaineers, met Indians near South Fork of the Trinity. After some fighting, the Indians stampeded the animals so Miller retreated to Fort Gaston. Capt. Busley, Co. B., Arcata Rangers went after the Indians. After 7 hours of battle Indians left, leaving 6 dead. Got back animals and plunder from other raids. Busley wounded, one man sent back to fort for medical help.

   Abstract: The four men who deserted Captain Pico's command are now in jail in Fort Humboldt. They also broke into Captain Ticknor's house stealing goods valued at about $300. All loot recovered.

   Notes: pages 27-29
   Abstract: Page 29: In April, 1873 - "... we were taking the sheep from Summit Lake to a place... a band of Indians came along. Their cheifs were on horseback but the others were on foot. I judge there were about eighty altogether. Fred Dersch had charge of a bunch of sheep at about the same place as ours and one of the Indians came along and said they wanted to buy a sheep and Fred Dersch told him that one had just died in the field and if they wanted it they could have it for nothing. This seemed to satisfy them so they skinned the sheep and took it with them. We were glad to get rid of them so easy."
   Notes: vol. 4, no. 41
   Abstract: "...Arriving in Applegate, we proceeded to obtain information relative to the
   whereabouts of the Indians... as noon we came upon the Indians... it was impossible to attack
   them with success... we succeeded in capturing a prisoner... who proud to be a chief "Jim
   Taylor"... on his trial he pointedly admitted his guilt, whereon he was executed by a detail of six
   men on September 9..."

   Notes: page 38; printed in Susanville, CA by the Lassen County Historical Society
   Abstract: In this little town during the Indian troubles "in early settlement times" a log fort was
   built just north west of the town of Janesville.

   Abstract: Lt. Flynn and 25 men from Fort Anderson scouting, camped and Saf, sitting next to
   Flynn, was shot in the thigh from ambush. We went to Arcata next day for surgical treatment.
   Indians escaped. Says it was a bold move on part of the Indians.

   Notes: vol. 31, no. 47. From the Alturas Plaindealer
   Abstract: Review of the murder of Dr. Jack, Indain medicine man believed to have supernatural
   powers and was killed because of these as were Puritans and is common among savage tribes.
   Indians are always killing doctors as it is part of their laws. The white community has no
   business trying Pete for murder that are Indian was made to swear he witnessed. Indians should
   be left alone so long as they do not bother whites. They do not understand an oath.

   Abstract: An article about an old time family moving from Sonoma to Humboldt Bay and their
   fight with the Indians... The men who reported the story also reported having been robbed by
   some Indians, "who are much infuriated against whites, particularly against the Kelsey Brothers."

   Notes: vol. 18, no. 33
   Abstract: "Captain H. A. Good, was murdered by an Indian boy who lived on his premises, about
   twenty miles southwest of Red Bluff in Tehama County on Wednesday of last week.

   Notes: vol. 2, no. 21
   Abstract: "One of the new settlers in Suprise Valley, formerly of Honey Lake was killed by the
   Indians in that place, one day last week. The Indians are very troublesome and say that the
   whites shall not settle in Suprise Valley, without loosing some of their "top knots."

   Abstract: James Townsend, an old settler of Surprise Valley, was killed in an Indian fight. The
   Indians ran off forty horses. Captain Munson of Fort Bidwell pursued them with thirty soldiers.
   The Indians ambushed Munson's detachment, forcing him to send to the fort for assistance.
   Indians captured three guns.

   Abstract: The article described the pursuit of Indians who had taken horses from James
   Townsend, Thomas Smith, and a Mr. Moreshow. Townsend and others joined Captain Munson
   and thirty-six soldiers in pursuit of the Indians. While scouting, Townsend was killed and others
   were injured. The party returned to the valley to await reinforcement.
   Notes: vol. 7, no. 41,
   Abstract: Robert L. Stockton, Indian agent at Hoopa Reservation and 3 other white men were
   murdered by an Indian desperado who had escaped from the reservation.

   Abstract: Editorial on how skulking Indians and sneaky depredations "the whole method of
   dealing with these red-handed wretches had been and is radically wrong. Mercy for them is a
   crime against humanity. Says the Reservation system is a humbug. Reservation Officers have no
   power, only through the military. The late killing of Mr. Buckman proves that no outpost is safe.
   The Military at Fort Gaston, can, if they will, rid the county of these cutthroats. If they cannot,
   let them call upon the citizens for help.

   Abstract: Albert DeLasaux, of Hydesville, was shot dead by Indians while plowing in his field.
   Says this winter when Indians should have been hunted down, nothing had been done. As far as
   troops at Fort Gaston being of held on Upper Mad River of Yeager Creek, they may as well be in
   Alcatraz. Wants another fort.

   Abstract: Tells of how "Billy" was soon setting fire to a wood pile at the Fort by Private
   Campbell, one hundred cords of wood went up in flames. "Billy" was arrested and found not
   guilty because of lack of evidence, irritated at being arrested he rode up to where Private
   Campbell was on duty and threatened him. Campbell shot and killed him. Editor says Campbells
   action has healthy effect on the rest of the Indians.

   Abstract: Captain Judah, commander at Fort Jones, says it is useless to attack Indians without
   canon. Indians in cave and hard to get at. Captain Geiger shot dead by Indians. Citizens petition
   to Col. Wright wants Captain Judah to beat hell out of Indians.

   Abstract: From Crescent City Herald, K J Reservation established 1855. One mile east for 18-20
   Headquarters at Wat-wll, 6 miles from mouth of river. 300 acres ... cultivation, 32 acres wheat,
   36 barley, 70 peas, 14 beans, 12 buckwheat, 6 carrots, 8 in sugarbeets, 32 acres, 130 potatoes, 10
   acres garden vegetable. 7 white men on the reservation, some Indian work, but too easy for then
   to obtain living thru fishing, hunting, digging roots, as of old. Indian scattered in villages for 20
   miles along river. Hard to keep track of them. Village at war with one another at times hard for
   agent to stop this. Detachment of 27 soldiers at Fort Ter-waw, on opposite side of river under Lt.
   Collins, cannot render much assistance because too small. Indian receive food, clothing, and
   instruction for the Agents staff but wish the whites would go away, leaving them in undisturbed
   employment of their salmon and acorns.

   Abstract: Capt. Greene, Co. "E", has "drawn 1st blood" for the 6th Inf. Out on a 30 day scout and
   with 700 miles behind them. Being informed Indians were near he started after them. They fled
   in canoes and securing canoes, he chased them, catching up to them at 3 a.m. troops surrounded
   them and they gave up after a brief fight. The brief fight almost exterminated them. The Chiefs
   "Jack" and "Stone" were taken to Gaston and executed. Says Col. Black is a thorough soldier,
   does not attend parties, balls, dinners, etc. Get the men in the field to catch the Indians.

   Abstract: Lengthly article about the Klamath Indians and a brutal ex-soldier married to a squaw,
says troops awaiting arrival of the sloop "stranger" which will take them to Smith's River. Signed Ter-waw.

   Notes: vol. 26, no. 3
   Abstract: Article about photographers and the trouble they have getting pictures of Indian babies. It seems that the mothers are afraid that a spell will be thrown on the child by the camera.

520. "Lake City Correspondence." The Yreka Weekly Union, 15 February 1873, col. page 3, col. 8.
   Notes: vol. 21, no. 17
   Abstract: "The Paiute Indians have very mysteriously disappeared within the last few days from the valley, and judging from the directions they have been observed to take, it is confidently believed by many that they have gone to reinforce the Modocs.

   Notes: Published by Lake County Historical Society
   Abstract: Page 3: The Indians of Lake County were a mixture of various tribes namely the Yuki, the Clear Lake Pomo, the Wintun, Miwok, and the Wappo. The Wappo held some territory in Lake County. Yuki were only hostile tribe against others.

522. Lassen Advocate, 2 May 1868, col. 3 col 1.
   Notes: vol 3, no 39
   Abstract: Indian raid at Smoke Creek Station, 18 head of cattle taken. Went to Valley of Smoke Creek and camped at J. Harrington's place. Everything there was destroyed or taken. The Indians seemed as if they were to stay. J. R. McDonald recapture of the cattle. The Indians are becoming bolder by their successes.

523. Lassen Advocate, 9 May 1868, col. 2 col 1.
   Notes: vol 3, no 4
   Abstract: Indians on the rampage in the vicinity of Humboldt. Settlers being driven from their homes and crops. Stock has been stolen. The road to Humboldt is closed. Military aid has been asked for. From eastern dispatches hostilities have started east of the Rocky Mountains.

524. Lassen Advocate, 23 May 1868, col. 3 col 1.
   Notes: vol 3, no 42
   Abstract: Man was killed by Indians last week in Camp Warner, waylaid and shot. "The people of Long Valley have caused all Indians of whatever description to emigrate from among them. No Indian is now allowed under any pretext whatever to come into the county."

525. Lassen Advocate, 7 November 1868, col. 2 col 1.
   Notes: vol 4, no 19
   Abstract: General Carr fought Indians October 25 at Shuton's Creek. Ten Indians were killed. Persuaded them and captured ponies, robes, and camp equipments.

   Notes: vol 5, no 19
   Abstract: 500 Gross Ventre Indians have died (lately) of smallpox. Disease still unchecked among them.

527. Lassen Advocate, 26 January 1870, col. page 2, col. 2.
   Notes: vol. 5, no. 29
   Abstract: Indian agent for Klamath Reservation is collecting straggling Indians and tribes and putting them in the reservation. A Modoc tribe has gone there and there are also about 400 Snake Indians. So Oregon and Northern California will have hardly a solitary "Siwash" roaming around.
   Notes: vol. 8, no. 39
   Abstract: Estimated 30-60 warriors at the lava beards, (Modoc Indians) a strong hold.

   Notes: vol. 9, no. 8
   Abstract: Modoc Indians are ordered to move to Indian territory west of the state of Arkansas.

   Notes: vol. 10, no. 29
   Abstract: From the Modoc Independent (Dec. 9) Indians there were skating barefoot on the frozen rivers.

   Notes: vol 12, no 29
   Abstract: A band of Apache Indians from Santa Fe are en route to San Luis Obispo as sheep hearders.

   Notes: vol 12, no 33
   Abstract: Story of an Indian chief that had been presented with an American flag after fighting with the Americans at the Battle of Tippecanoe. When the chief died, the flag was flown over his grave.

   Notes: vol 12, no. 14
   Abstract: Modoc Indians, 54 males, 63 females are living 4,000 acres in the Shawnee reserve Indian territory - Have worked very hard this past year and have a valuable crop. The government spend $1,882 in education under the supervision of society of friends.

   Notes: vol 14, no 20
   Abstract: Notice of 75,000 lbs. of wood purchased from the Navajo Inidans by the traders in New Mexico. One Navaho is said to own 6,000 sheep.

   Notes: vol 15, no 10
   Abstract: Shoshone Indians near Austin (NV) stoned an Indian woman. She was rescued by teamsters but was very injured. She was being punished for some offense.

   Notes: vol 15, no 27
   Abstract: Article about how the Shoshones explain the rain and snow.

   Notes: vol 15, no 40
   Abstract: Indians of Spokane County killed 288 deer in a recent hunters' drive.

   Notes: vol 15, no 44
   Abstract: Indian reported quite sick with dropsey near Richmond.

   Notes: vol. 20, no. 29
   Abstract: Notice that Susanville is full of Indians from everywhere, because of the Holden's Dick
trial. Holden's Dick implicated A.B. Perry in the mudering show everyone thinks the Indian is lying.

540. *Lassen Advocate*, 9 April 1885, col. page 2, col. 3; page 3, col. 3.
    Notes: vol. 20, no. 32
    Abstract: Page 2: Notice that Holden Dick is enjoying his prospects immensely, he wishes he could work, however.

Page 3: The Indians seem to have little interest in the fall of their comrade Holden Dick, no doubt he will soon be hanged.

    Notes: vol. 20, no. 34
    Abstract: Holden Dick has now had visitors at night, angels and the devil, he has drawn pictures of both. He must have seen them because they look exactly as "we have" been taught. The angels talk to him but he cannot (being in a trance) the devil is uncommunicative.

    Notes: vol. 21, no. 22
    Abstract: Holden Dick convicted muderer (Indian) of Shaw ws lynched by a mob - he was being by his hair in hopes of confession as to who was his accomplice. The perpotrators are not known.

    Notes: vol 24, no 3
    Abstract: About death: as regarded to by Indians as a tangible being. The American Indians specifically consider death as a monster sent to take them away.

    Notes: vol 24, no 34
    Abstract: "The Cherokee nation elects its officers by word of mouth." The ballot box must be easily "stuffed" in that locality.

    Notes: vol 25, no 21
    Abstract: Johnsonville, a large pestle was found. In Belfast, a perfectly shaped arrow head (flint) was found.

    Notes: vol 26, no 52
    Abstract: Notice that the Indians are hunting a lot of rabbits near [uninteligible word] Lake. It is a "roundup" of the jack rabbit. The [uninteligible word] will have to be changed to "So. the fat Indian."

    Notes: vol 27, no 24
    Abstract: Indians who have had 10 years of school and are 21 years of age may be allowed to be citizens. It is being discussed in the Hosue of Representatives.

    Notes: vol 27, no 35
    Abstract: There will be an Indian exhibit at the World's Fair to include representatives of every tribe from the extreme north to Terro del Fuego.
   Notes: vol 32, no 36
   Abstract: Indians brought in some Pyramid Trout but it didn't sell as well as usual.

   Notes: vol 33
   Abstract: 10,000 Indians will "march" from the U.S. to Mexico this week where they will make their future home. They sold their lands here and will buy land in Mexico.

   Notes: vol 34, no 14
   Abstract: Earthquake in S. California shook Savoya Indian Reservation near San Jacinto. It is the home of the Clahuila tribe, 200 inhabitants. Six women were killed when one of the adobe houses fell in on them. Legend that an earth quake "30 chiefs ago" made the water of the salten sea disappear.

552. *Lassen Advocate*, 29 November 1900, col. 2 col 5.
   Notes: vol 35, no 10
   Abstract: Indians are killing hundreds of dear in White River County. State troops are ordered to help game commissioners to get the Indians out of there.

   Notes: vol. 35, no. 31. From the Alturas Plaindealer
   Abstract: "Occasionally will see items going the rounds of the newspapers such as the "last of the Modocs." They appear not to understand that the Modocs vanished to the Indian territory were a small portions of the tribe. These Indians were a small band of renegades who left the reservation and refused to recognize the tribal chief main portion of these Indians are in Klamath fall reservation and are becoming civilized.

554. *Lassen Advocate*, 13 March 1902, col. page 2, col. 3.
   Notes: vol. 36, no. 25
   Abstract: The Board of Supervisors of Plumas County have asked Congress for money for the care of Indians who have, will have, or have had small pox $5,000 - modest request, probably will be granted.

   Notes: vol 36, no 27
   Abstract: Lakeview Indians now have smallpox.

   Notes: vol. 37, no. 3
   Abstract: An old Indian of Carson became so attached to an Indian child that he said if the child should die he wanted to die also. The child died and its father killed the old Indian.

   Notes: vol. 37, no. 49
   Abstract: "One of the palacial residences" of Indian camp burned down probably because of death in house, Indian custom.

558. *Lassen Advocate (The Sage Brush)*, 11 April 1868, col. 1 p. 3.
   Notes: vol 3, no. 36
   Abstract: A large group of Indians took twenty head of cattle of General Crook a few miles above Warner Valley. Same thing happened a year ago (same Indians) Piutes took fifteen head of stock from Mr. Steele near Camp Bidwell, Surprise Valley. Ten were recaptured.
Notes: AKA Lassen Advocate
Abstract: Lt. Fitzgerald passed thru town this week in command of thirty recruits for Camp Bidwell.

Abstract: The family of J. P. Albee from Redwood has moved into Arcata. All families have now moved or been slain. Indians have it too themselves.

561. *Last of the Yana Indians - The Story of Ishi* Olibert Memorial Park Colma, CA.
Notes: xerox copy in CSU Library
Abstract: Short history of capture and life of Ishi, the last Yana Indian. 12 Indians in Ishi's tribe. Old age, illness, and violence left Ishi the only survivor. Wandered down to corral in Oroville to die. Born in 1862 approximately. Smallpox and other diseases killed off tribes, game moved and Yana raided to survive. From 1861 to 1864 the Yana were reduced from 2,000 to 50. Vigilantes engaged in wanton killing - result of two white women's unexplained deaths. In 1865 a ranch family murdered near Yahi territory - brought a white attack on Ishi's village. Few escaped. Hunger forced cattle stealing. Four cowboys slaughtered 30 Yahi women and young children trailing them with dogs to Kingsley Cave. The 15 Yahi survivors retreated and for 40 years lived silently, covering themselves from discovery. On April 4, 1885, Norvall, a settler, caught four Yahi taking old clothes from his cabin and waved them free. They returned, leaving two baskets in gratitude. In 1908 engineers discovered the village of the last 5 Yahi - a working crew looted the camp. Ishi's sister and friend fled and he never saw them again. Ishi's mother died in 1908 and he lived alone until 1911. Ishi became assistant janitor at $25.00 a month.

Notes: vol 1, no 35
Abstract: General Winn, acting under instructions from the governor, yesterday sent another dispatch to Col. Rogers, directing that officer to make every endeavor to bring the Indians to terms - to force them to risk a battle if possible, after which there will be no difficulty in negotiating with them to some purpose...

Notes: vol. 4, no. 23. From Yreka Herald and a Private Manuscript, Jacksonville, August 25, 1853
Abstract: "... Gen. Joe Lane, the territorial Governor of Oregon has taken command of the white forces... Another battle was fought with the Indians yesterday, there were 10 Indians killed and 30 wounded. The whites have last three men killed and eight wounded... Gen. Lane was wounded in the shoulder... The Indians occupied the ground between the whites and the river... the squaws... ran to the river and carried water to the Americans..."

Notes: vol 2, no. 31
Abstract: Col. Forsythe lost 5 men, 12 wounded, and all his horses. Indian loss was approximately 80 killed and wounded Indians: Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes - 600-700. Estimate that they fired not less than 10,000 rounds besides arrows. Indians made great charges sometimes within 50 feet of soldiers. Soldiers were almost entirely exposed due to no shrubs or rocks. Only defense was small sand breastworks.

Notes: 1/7.
Abstract: Quotes the Plumas Standard, which says excitement continuous in the valley. A party returning from Black Rock was attacked by Pah-Utes. No injuries were sustained. A house in
Long Valley was burned by Indians. The dragoons stationed at Honey Lake Valley have returned to Fort Crook, leaving Roop Town open to an expected attack and at the mercy of the Indians.


Abstract: Captain Flynn, Comdg. Fort Baker and Lt. Winchell with 35 men attacked a band of Indians on North Fork of the Eel River, killing 38 and capturing 40 squaws and children. Timothy Lynch was killed by an arrow in the heart. Sgt. Thoman got an arrow through his cap-box which lodged in his belt. The raided rancheria has almost no supplies but plenty of bows, arrows, knives, etc...

568. "Later From the North." *Alta California*, 1 June 1863.
Abstract: Captain O'Brien, Fort Lincoln, says the notorious Indian, "Bear River Bob" is still on the reservation.

Notes: 2/3. KK39.
Abstract: Mr. Judd, living between Cold Spring Valley and Antelope Mills, was attacked by 13 Indians on the day Patrick was murdered. He ran to Dr. Inskeep's house, Indians in pursuit. Mr. Hopper, one of the proprietors of the mill went to see Captain Flint (possibly, Captain Franklin Foster Flint, 6th Inf.) The newspaper feels that the Army does not care about the settlers.

Abstract: Latter from Edward Bontecou, Esq. "At Martinville, Says Indians around but 'they are well barricaded with breastworks of grain and flour and with rifle pits.' Sgt. Kramer with six soldiers and six citizens are protecting goods and animals. Says many 'bad' Indians are on the prowl and other areas at Lack's place, and others, are barricaded waiting for help."

Notes: vol. 1, no. 46
Abstract: Indian peace commission has suggested the propriety of the appointment of a board to visit Arizona to make peace with the Indians. They are also to visit Oregon and Idaho.

Abstract: "The Fort Bidwell Indian scare has subsided."

Notes: vol. 6, no. 14
Abstract: A fictional story about a Indian named Cornplanter.

Notes: vol 13, no 39
Abstract: There is a tale among the Cheyennes of a great warrior named Shaw-way-noe who loved a Pawnee maiden named Paleeto. One time the Pawnees attacked the Cheyenne people and
Shaw-way-noe led the attack against them. In order to get vengence and to appease the spirits of the dead, Shaw-way-noe could not spare the life of Paleeto. Later he felt so sad that he did not hunt or fish anymore. Six months later he went back to the Pawnees full of sorrow and made peace. One day while sitting on a hillside, thinking of Paleeto, a white fawn came up to Shaw-way-noe. Immediately he knew it was Paleeto. That fawn followed him everywhere. "When the Great Spirit called him away, two fawns were seen the next day upon the hills."

"Let Us Reason Together." Colusa Sun, 6 May 1865, col. page 2, col. 2.
Abstract: "We are pleased to note a disportion of the part of most of the leading Republicans of this county to correct the false rumor which have spread abroad, and also the evil consequences which have flown and are likely to flow therefrom. We are assured by them that none of that party in this Co. knew that a company of soldiers had been or were going to be ordered here until they arrived. Captain Starr then did no more than his duty in making diligent inquiry into the matter he was ordered to inquire into.
"We believe that Captain Starr, in command here, is desirous of keeping the peace and will do everything that a gentleman and an officer can do, consistent with his orders, to restore good feeling among parties at this place."

Abstract: Long, windy letter about time from entry into service, trip to Humboldt, chasing Indians, finding Indians, etc. Signed a soldier.

"Letter From a Soldier." Union Record, 30 July 1864.
Notes: Filed with Chico Record
Abstract: Says he and friends are in excellent health. Describes the post, likes it very much. Says the Indian War is almost over. Says Lt. Oaks, himself, and four others travelled the 100 miles to Weaverville and the entire route shows signs of Indian depredations.

"Letter From a Soldier." Marysville Daily Appeal, 9 September 1864.
Abstract: Says he thought the Indians wars were over but Indians, particularly the Yoka (bad, mean, and treacherous) tribe. A scouting party brought in 26 prisoners and says more Indians there than when he arrived. Says Colonel Black is absent and the Indians think they can retake the country. Says there is over 1,000 troops in the area but still cannot quell depredations. Writer does not consure Indians because of past white depredations. Signed a Marysville Volunteer.


Notes: vol. 1, no. 14
Abstract: June 19 - a party of Indians entered the mill and struck a light. Two men were in the mill at the time Hopper and another man, Hopper got up and an Indian shot him, but missed. Hopper shot and wounded two of them. It is the opinion that the Indians wanted to burn the mill, app. three had rifles.

"Letter From California Volunteer." Alta California, 11 February 1863.
Abstract: Describe Fort Lincoln and Elk valley in which it is located. Enthused about it for beauty, wild game, gardening, etc. Very unenthused because they have not seen the paymaster for 10 months.

"Letter From California Volunteers in the North." Alta California, 17 October 1862.
Abstract: Item states camp now has a nice guard-house, bake-house and officers quarters. Says
Major Curtis runs a nice camp. Says Indians are sneaking away nightly. Captain O'Brien and 20 men were dispatched to run down any they might find and return them. After an absence of several days, they returned empty handed. Major Curtis had a man named Henderson arrested for treason. Too loud about secessionist sentiments. Writer says he will probably take the oath of allegiance and be a better citizen. Signed Ter-Waw.

583. "Letter From Captain Pollock." Humboldt Times, 8 December 1868.
   Abstract: To the Times: Gives the Times unshirted hell for lying and being two-faced. Explains that the Hoopa (Hupa) tribe had good crops and less violence than at any other time. While nine whites were killed, it was while he was absent in the east. Had he been here, it would not have happened. Says his consciousness is clear and he shall continue doing what his ability as a man and his forces will allow him to do.

   Abstract: General News. Lt. Geer and command returned from a long scout and only got one Indian. Lt. Beckwith scouted the Larabee Valley and saw no sign of Indians. Lt. Geer and forty troops went on another scout but Indians evaded them. Sgt. Bradfort and 10 men were sent out after Indian sign and returned with three squaws and had killed a buck. Says pack train came in with several copies of the TIMES.


586. "Letter From Fort Jones." Alta California, 1 October 1853, col. page 1, col. 7.
   Abstract: Says they left Benicia and hurried to Fort Jones. Says several Indian fights in which Captain Alden was wounded. Says he had charge of 300 volunteers, going against Chief Sam, he told them to charge and the only ones to follow were six U.S. Army soldiers. They were overpowered and driven back. Says they made a treaty with Sam but fighting still going on.

587. "Letter From Humboldt County." Alta California, 15 June 1862.
   Abstract: More on Daby's Ferry: Mrs. Danksin was found dead beside a log. The man Frank, when last seen was wounded and probably dead. Message sent to Lieutenant Colonel Olney at Fort Humboldt for help. He sent twelve mounted men "and this inadequate force arrived at 3 a.m." At dawn, Indians fired on the troops, forcing them down river. By noon they were firing within 2 1/2 miles of Uniontown. The fort finally sent 50 troops. Mrs. Daby said there was a white man with the Indians. Signed Wilkinson.

588. "Letter From Mendocino County." Alta California, 30 January 1862.
   Abstract: Letter expresses great relief that Fort Seward has been established on the Eel River, in the heart of Indian country. However, expresses regret that the two companies stationed there have been sent, temporarily, to Fort Humboldt because of impassible supply road. Says Major McGarry and his Cavalry troops stopped at Long Valley enroute "and his gentlemanly conduct won for him the respect and esteem of all." Signed by citizens.

   Abstract: "Bidwell, now a three company post in the northern end of the valley, is being enlarged by an addition of several buildings, and presents a combined business and military apperance." Signed by "Nemo."

   Notes: vol. 7, no. 36
   Abstract: A letter to the editor from Orleans Bar - 8/30/56; "...Neither by coaxing, no threats, nor dignified silence can 'John Chinaman' ingratiate himself into the favor with the red man.. The
latter hoot at and deride them in the most contemptuous manner, whenever occasion offers, and
the cue of the Chinaman has in more than one instance been ruthlessly severed by the knife of his
relentless foe. ...are at present quiet and peaceably disposed toward the pale faces, but the
bitterest feuds exists among themselves. But a few days ago a Mowina or old man of the tribe
was shot dead by the bullet of a Yagur in the hands of another. The hills about the wigwam of
the deceased have ever since resounded to the wailings and shouts of the women and men
mourners. On yesterday a squaw, bearing a pain of paposses, possed the rotel, crying bitterly,
and the loss of the venerable head of the tribe appears to have created the greatest consternation.
The vast majority of the Indians of the Rogue River region, numbering some 1,600, have been
sent up to Yamhill and that rich mining country therefore closed against even the most
adventurous miners, is now relieved of the presence of these sanguinary savages. Just above the
mouth of the Klamath River there is another reservation, on which at the present time there are
2,000 Indians, and at a point 30 miles or thereabouts up the river some 1,600 more. All of these
are engaged in useful occupations, and most of them contended as will be industrious or various
other places along the stream may be seen quite large rancherias of friendly Indians. During the
past week they have been indulging in a variety of amusements peculiar to their race. I am
informed by Senator Heintzelman, who has just arrived here from the coast, that the aborigines
have been unusually fortunate in laying in their stores for winter consumption - that immense
quantities of salmon have been caught and cured, and that they have at least a year's supply of
acorns on hand. They are consequently celebrating their good luck with every demonstration of
rejoicing and bowing down in religious adoration before sun, moon, and all the lesser satillites of
the firmament..."
Abstract: Submits report, taking John Chapman as interpreter. Investigated and says, from Witchpech (their spelling) to mouth of Klamath, there are 35 Indian villages with an average of 125 residents. Could wipe out the troops at Fort Gaston with no problem. Found them peaceful but suspicious. Had meeting and gave them clothes, flour and blankets. Indians complained they have never been treated as well as the Hoopas. Says Hoopas went to war and are now protected. Signed 1st Lieutenant J. Lewis Spalding, U.S. Army Ind. Agent.

Notes: vol. 14, no. 27
Abstract: "This gentleman is a candidate for City Marshal. He arrived in town a few days ago, bringing his entire tribe loaded with furs, feathers, etc., which he disposed of to the best of advantage, to raise money for electioneering purposes. Mr. Lo understands the secret of business and since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, has left the wigwan and hunting grounds and now announces himself as candidate for City Marshall Bully for Lo."

Abstract: Reminiscences about January, 1864 when "Handsome Billy" and "Seranaltin John" killed six white men and serveral Chinese on the south Salmon, raided two trading posts getting ammunition and $3,000 in gold. Says he cussed out a soldier from Fort Gaston and would have killed him if citizens had not interfered. Says these two will soon be honored guests of San Francisco. Says they will probably come back and take up the rifle and scapling knife.

Abstract: At a meeting of Co A, 1st Cavalier, held at their quarters last Friday evening the sum of $130 was raised to procure a suitable marble headstone and foot slab for the grave of their deceased comrade, Sergeant Frank Lewis.

600. "Local Intelligence." _Modoc Independent_, 7 July 1877, col. 1 p. 3.
Notes: Also called the Weekly Modoc
Abstract: There was a large crowd in attendace at Camp Bidwell on Thursday, and their behavior was unnaturally good for such places. Ladies who attended were not shocked by indecent language or conduct of any kind.

601. "Local Intelligence." _The Independent_, 5 April 1879, col. page 1, col. 1.
Abstract: Fourteen soldiers were court martialed at Camp Bidwell recently for getting drunk.

Notes: vol. 2, no. 19
Abstract: "FINED" - one or two of the merchants of Honey Lake have been jailed for selling powder to the Indians.

603. "Local Telegrams." _Alta California_, 20 June 1864.
Abstract: L. C. Berry arrived with his family and a four horse team. The first to ever arrive from Redwood Creek. Col. Mizner, Comdg. Fort Gaston, has about thirty men at work on the road from Hoopa to Redwood, which will complete the wagon road

Notes: vol 34, no 30
Abstract: (from the Bangon Commercial) Name of Indian in Maine. Chargoggagoggmanchuciggagoggagaggaumag. Every day use is Chaubungangamaug.

Notes: vol 2, no 42
Abstract: "Mario Karmo, a native Indian woman, 105 years old, belonging to the Mekla tribe, still
lives with her people near San Diego. Altogether, she can boast of being a mother, grandmother, great grandmother, etc... to 212 children; 28 are dead. Her grandchild has grandchildren. Last year she carried 60 pounds of beef, and other articles of food for a number of miles to an Indian camp, south-east of Los Angeles."

   Notes: vol 33, no 46
   Abstract: Romantic story of an Indian maiden who killed herself because her lover had died in battle. Story of Pawnee tribe.

607. "Lower Trinity and the Indians." Alta California, 9 May 1862.
   Abstract: The settlers from Cox's Bar to South Fork, a distanced of 30 miles, have been constant fear of Indian attack. Troops from Fort Humboldt are driving Indians into Trinity County. Women and children are being removed. Citizens very angry because the 400-500 troops in Humboldt are endangering them.

   Notes: Vol. 6, no. 39
   Abstract: "Lt. Williamson of the Topographical Engineers left Fort Reading, CA, with 108 men as escort in ... prosecution of his exploration of the passes in the Cascade Range... each of the Sierra Nevada, through the Pit River pass and crossed into the Wilamette Valley... He was not disturbed by the Indians, although great apprehensions were felt...."

   Notes: col 1, no. 21
   Abstract: Article suggests that Madam Pfeiffer may tour California and possible visit the northern country. She may be interested in the geology and natural history of the area or the "curious customs" of the Indian tribes.

   Notes: vol 5, no 49
   Abstract: A general article taken from "Indian's Friend." Wampum beads are most purple (lavender) and white and take skill and practice to make. The article tells how the beads are made and that some disks of wampum have been found around some of the ancient ruins in the southwest.

   Abstract: Private Alexander Kelly, Co. "A", Mtn, Btn, wounded in action, was killed in Madden's saloon in Bucksport. Kelly pulled a gun on Private Thomas Malone, with whom he had been drinking, and Malone stabbed him to death.

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 45
   Abstract: From Siskiyou Chronicle: "We just received a letter from Reason Wiley of Orelans Bar. Informing us of the murder of a man named Beyington, who with his family... (a wife and two children) had lived for some time... at a place known as Long Prairie... the murder was committed within 100 yards of Beyington's house. Some packers who had camped at the house... saved the wife and children for like fate. Some time ago a number of squaws and children were killed by the whites in that vicinity and the Indinas had planned the massacre of Beyington and family for retaliation and revenge... the most intense excitement prevails and very pertinently asks what will be done? There is but one sure and safe remedy... there is but one course to pursue which will insure the safety of our pioneers... and that is to hunt the treacherous, murdering cowards from their hiding places and shoot them down and with them those worthless white men who live with Indians and for whose acts of a degrading and disgusting nature the Indians, stirred up by a spirit
of revenge, fall upon the innocent,... This class of white men are the direct cause of more Indian outrages than all others combined."

613. "Man Killed by Indians." Alta California, 30 July 1862.
Abstract: Only 4 miles from Fort Baker, William T. Olmstead, Hyrom Lyon, Stephen Adams and ----- Ground camped for the night on a cattle drive to Trinity. Soon after camping a dog gave warning, Olmstead looked up and saw 40 armed savages. A number of them fired and Lyon received 5 or 6 fatal bullets. Survivors sought a less exposed spot. Adams went for help and returned to find Lyon terrably mutilated. Horses were killed but cattle were untouched.

Notes: Published in Yuba City, Ca. Page 20.
Abstract: Quoted article from the Marysville Herald in the Sacramento Union of November 12, 1851 - Man fell off flat-boat into Feather River, and a Yuba City Indian chief named Wocataw swam to him and saved him. Article praises Indians quickness, and people whould not curse Indians as "Digger Indians."

Notes: vol. 22, no. 16
Abstract: "In the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House on January 29, Nesmith protested against the proposition for a reduction of the army, which he said was gotten up in accordance with the views of a set of Humbug Peace Commissioners, whose idea of managing Indians was by preaching to them Christ and him crucified... Congress might save a few million dollars by reducing the army, but every dollar saved would be responded to by the blood of frontiersmen and by the wail of their widows and orphans."

616. "Mane." Lassen Advocate, 8 April 1896, col. 3 no 1.
Notes: vol 11, no 40
Abstract: A young Indian man died in the valley - his friends killed and skinned his horse and wrapped the body of their friend in the hide and buried him.

Abstract: Co. "E", 2d Regiment Cavalry, C.V. leaves Monday for Red Bluff, Tehama County, after several months service here.

Abstract: Widow of General Henry M. Judah, U.S.A., died in her 68th years. Mrs. Judah was well known in this city in early days, when her husband, then Captain Judah, was stationed in the west. She was prominent in church matters, preferring a life in the church to one as a member of the social set, although she was frequently seen at brilliant gatherings. She was daughter of John Ferguson, one time postmaster of this city.

Abstract: Round Valley has been declared under Martial Law. It is occupied by men hostile to the government and they are charged with outrages such as turning stock onto government crops, poisoning the minds of the Indians and threatening government officials.

Abstract: Long article why General Wright declared martial law, Supt. Hanson is fearful of all the settlers, his story's of them are negative. Editor of the Alta disagrees with him.

Abstract: Count of Inquiry, consisting of Captain C. D. Douglas and Lt. P. B. Johnson convinced at Fort Wright to discuss settlers and Indians. They say the Indians have to committ depredations
to survive and settlers are trying to protect their property, they hope steps will be taken to stop these evil collisions.

Abstract: pg. 31: The floods and snows of 1890 threatened the whites of Sawyers Bar with starvation, this forced them to lower country, one hundered whites reached Chief Tahfeepah and Little Ike Camp on the Klamath River. Here they were fed acorn soup and deer and salmon meat by the Indians and also were given supplies which enabled them to reach Orleans.

Abstract: On Wednesday evening last, Co. K., 2nd Infantry and Co. A, 6th Infantry arrived at Sacramento from Camp Bidwell and on the same day took the steamer to Benicia.

Abstract: From Trinity Journal - 50 men from the Indian Battalion under Capt. Abraham Miller and Lts. Middleton and Foster are scouring the SW corner of Trinity County for Indians who committed murder in Hay Fork Valley. They found one of the group dead near the South Fork, apparently they had quarreled among themselves. They found a sheath knife belonging to the murdered young Hessig.

Notes: BB10.
Abstract: The Indians at Nome Lackee Reservation are, in the absence of the military force to preserve order, menacing the property and lives of the agent and his employees. The soldiers were withdrawn some five months ago by order of General Wool because the Reserve has not been surveyed. There are large stores of wheat and other provisions on the reserve as well as horses, cattle and agricultural implements.

Notes: vol 7, no 142
Abstract: "Three prisoners, Lindsay, Thompson, and a Cherokee Indian, escaped from the county jail at Jackson on Sunday night, by boring into and removing the boards from the upper flore and making their way through the court house. The jailor and one of his deputies were sleeping in the jail at the time."

Notes: vol 1, no 23
Abstract: We learn from Mr. Ford... that on Wednesday last... a man was murdered by Indians on the west branch of the Feather River... The next morning a party of about 20 men went in pursuit of the Indians. They found them about two or three miles from the post in a canyon, and killed seven or eight Indians, including two or three squaws and injuring others... Some of the miners are becoming alarmed and are leaving Butte Creek and the neighborhood of the murder...

Notes: vol 1, no 89
Abstract: "The following Whigs have been removed: ... A. B. Reade, Indian Agent for the Senecas..."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 35
Abstract: Article denies the accusation that the four unarmed captured Modocs were shot by Oregon volunteers on their way to Gen. Davis' Camp. "We regret sincerely that the act was committed, for it was a disgrace to civilization and the white race. We regret no less the
circumstances under which it was committed make it seem probable that is was done by Oregon volunteers."

Abstract: The U.S. troops sent north under Major Fitzgerald have done but little towards fulfilling the objects of the expedition. They are stationed in Scott's Valley awaiting arrival or provisions and necessary equipment. Meanwhile Major Fitzgerald has proceeded with a small escort to the station of Captain Wright, about 150 miles east of Yreka. As soon as he is acquainted with the country he will decide upon a movement in concert with Captain Wright and under his command. It is not anticipated that much will be done before the winter as the snow will then drive the Indians into the valleys, and necessarily lessen their chances of escape. One of the strongholds of the Indians against whom the citizens of Siskiyou have been contending, is a lake dotted by small islands. To remedy this, the citizens of Yreka have built two small boats, which they will shortly forward to the spot.

Abstract: At Yreka, Major Fitzgerald has returned, accompanied by a small portion of Captain Wright's small independent company, has returned from his trip of reconnaissance into Indian country. Captain Wright's party will return to their old quarters, where they will spend the winter hunting Indians. About 400 had recently been seen in the neighborhood of his camp. Some squaws were taken prisoner. They report two white women in possession of the Indians, and one to have been killed. The story was confirmed, the body having been found. Female clothing was found in a deserted Indian camp.

Abstract: Ball at the North Star Hotel great success. 60 ladies attended. Music by Nicholas' Cotillion Band. Much praise given to Mr. Hutchinson, hotel owner.

Notes: vol. 39, no. 15
Abstract: Indian legend says there was once a whirlpool in the center of Tule Lake.

Abstract: States that the post (Fort Bidwell) is to be garrisoned by a troop from Walla Walla and a company from San Francisco. A company of Paiute Indians is to be organized at the fort.

Notes: Record Group 94. 101:1-2.4-492.
Abstract: Assistant Surgeon D.G. Caldwell, USA "Locality and History of the Post."
"The reservation 1 3/8 miles wide, and 3 miles in length, is an irregular parallelogram in shape, and extends from Willow Creek in the valley on the east, to the summit of the Warner Range of Mountains on the west. The surface of the reservation ascends gradually from the creek on the east, for about one half mile, and then rises abruptly to the summit of the mountain."

Notes: Record Group 94. 101:109. 4-493.
Abstract: A.A. Surg. S. L. Orr., "Record for the month of February, 1874"
February 24, 1874 Private Edward Conlin, Company G, 1st Cav., was murdered on the morning of February 24, 1874 between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock a.m. while sleeping in his bed in Co. Club Room. Weapon ised is said to have been a Remington pistol who was placed against left inferior maxillon bone, entering the mouth and passing obliquely upwards and across to the right side of thr head, severing the internal carotid artery, causing death almost instantly and producing comminated fracture of the inferior portion of the temporal bone, from which point the ball was
extracted after death.
No post mortem other than a digital examination was made. Supposed perpetration of the crime,
Private William B. Byram, same Company of deceased, has been arrested and placed in Irons in
the guard house.

637. Medical Histories of Posts. Records of the Adjutant General's Office. 1783-1917. Medical Histories of
Posts. 1877.
Notes: Record Group 93. 104:81. 4-459.
Abstract: Assistant Surgeon W. Matthems, U.S.A. in "Preliminary Notes." Arriving at this post
November 7, 1877, Reliving Assistant Adjutant Surgeon H.S. Haskins, U.S.A. and I found out
soon after that the "Record of Medical History" original issued in 1868, was the only copy in the
post. A few observation had been recorded in this, under the regular dates printed at the tops of
the pages, until period for which book was designed had elapsed. Then, remarks bearing later
dates, were scattered at random throughout book, making a singular mixed record. I requested
new record book which did not ass. until 1878. Anticipating its earlier arrival and made a few
notes of probable value for March. So will begin my regular record with that month. The
command, consist of one Company of 12 Infantry, number in all thirty-five men, on my arrival, I
found in very healthy condition. Had been spread of mountain fever among the citizens of
neighborhood, but no cases at post. Disease entirely disappeared about two weeks after I came.
Company C, 1st Cavalry, arrived on December 2, augmenting command to about ninety men.
Captain Henry Wagner of Cavalry Company assumed command. From November 1, 1877, to
March 1, 1878, there were but twenty-eight cases on sick report. None serious cases and none
sufficient to be taken into hospital, except one inebriate who was detained one day.

638. (Medical Histories of Posts). Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1783-1917. Medical Histories of
Posts. 1878.
Notes: Record Group 94. 104: 83-84. 4-460.
Abstract: Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, U.S.A. Record for month of April 1878. Many cases
Diphtheria on western side of mountains this country and numerous deaths during February and
March, but the disease did not visit our valley until this month. First case six miles beyond
Cedarville on 1st installment. After that it became common in and around Cedarville
(twenty-five miles from here). By end of April it died out without visiting this location, although
daily communication between Cedarville and this place.

During month spring advanced, new flowers bloomed and trees put out leaves. Pleasant even
sultry weather. But rain and snow mid month , 12th-20th. On 14th, some cultivated places near
post frost damaged, but on whole frost did little damage.

Thirty-three recruits came during month, eight for Infantry and twenty-five for Cavalry. As a
rule, they were a little below average in physique and habits. Many were made ill by travel and
their arrival was cause of great increase of Sick Report.

During month, Post Bakery, for a time, furnished very bad bread. Reason: incapability on part of
Baker. A better baker, relieved some months ago because of intemperate habits, was paroled and
put only as baker upon representation to Commanding Officer. Immediate improvement in bread
furnished. May not have been for best interests of discipline, but unquestioned for best interests
of digestion.

Squaw living near post poisoned with "wild parsnip." At first, she was unconscious and unable to
swallow any medicine. Inhalation of ammonia restored her to consciousness. She then
swallowed an emetic and some stimulants and was rapidly wired.

Posts. Fort Bidwell, Ca: 1878.
Notes: Record Group 94. 104:85. 4-461.

Command was paid on 18th by Colonel J.B.M. Potter.

Flag staff had hitherto remand in middle of parade ground of old post. This month it was taken down and brought over to parade ground of new post.

Eighteen cases were taken on sick report. Largest since I've been here and for some time before. Four of them results of inebriation, an unusual bad article of liquor having been vended in the village. Three acute catarrh. Most of them were contusions received by cavalry recruits in their drill by falling off their horses.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:88. 4-463
Abstract: Assistant Surg. W. Matthews, Post Surg. "Record for the month of August, 1878." On the 15th Sergeant Davis, Co. G, 12 Inf., accidentally killed while driving over Lassen's Pass with loaded wagon about 7 miles from post. In descending hill western side of pass, wagon got "off grade" and overturned, falling on sergeant and private Miles, who was in wagon also. Brake block struck Davis on head, crushing in skull and face and causing perhaps instant death. Miles lay under wagon insensible for some time and at length crawled out, having received no serious injuries. General thought Davis was to blame for own death. He should have rough-locked the wagon (as ordered to do) in descending such a steep hill instead of depending on the brake as he did. He was buried on 16th with proper honors.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:92-93. 4-467.
Abstract: Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, "Record for the month of December, 1878." No rice fit to cut last winter. Last summer suffered for want of it. More fortunate this winter. During month our rice house well stored with rice from Lake Anna.

Notwithstanding dryness of weather a great increase in sickness, both in garrison and in neighborhood, chiefly disease of respiratory organs. Twenty-five cases on sick report this month. and ten remained from last month. In December 1777, but nine cases during the month.

Some diseases in cavalry company due to deficiency of bedding. Lack of blankets at post for issue to the men and they have not enough already in possession. Commander Cavalry Company says he made timely requisition, but it not filled. Lieutenant Major blames supply department at Division Headquarters. Condition of cavalry barracks dormitory improved during month by erecting partitions dividing it into separate, equal rooms. Post trader sells just as good a blanket as that furnished by Lieutenant Major Department and at same price, but the men have not retained enough money to purchase or are not willing to spend money this way, when so much of it is needed for whiskey. Many are using filthy saddle blankets, old canvas and other unsuitable articles on their beds.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:96. 4.
Abstract: Assistant Surg. W. Matthews, "Record for the Month of March, 1879." Lt. Edwards,
1st Cavalry, with small party Cavalry soldiers arrived on 13th and remained two days. He had left Harvey to find some runaway Indians in Stin's Mountains and being out of provisions, came in here for supplies. The night of his arrival, some of his men got into a bar room fight in the village with some of the men of this garrison; there were several cases of "contused wounds" on the sick report next morning, and one of Edwards men was so badly injured that I had to retain him in the hospital after the detachment left. He had optic neuritis and gen. inflammation of content of right orbet.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:98. 4-470.
Abstract: Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, "Record for the month of May 1, 1879"
Lt. Col. John D. Wilhim, 8 infantry arrived post on the 20th & assumes command next day.
Sergeant Frank Bieman, Company C, 1st Cavalry, committed suicide on 6th and buried on the 7th. Was not on sick report when he died, but had been for long time an invalid, being frequent in hospital for chronic diarrhea, chronic dysentery and dyspepsia. Had frequent attacks of melancholia of mild character. Was great favorite of Company Commander, who did not wish to have him discharged, and sought out light duties for him. At time of death was in charge of cavalry stables as he often was. His duties and responsibilities were light, but weighed heavily on his mind and he had morbid fears that some of his horses or other property would be lost. Shot himself through head with his Colt's Army revolver. He was temperate, steady and apparently free from all bad habits. Had much money in bank and with paymaster. Second suicide in two months.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:100. 4-471.
Abstract: Asst. Surgeon W. Matthews, "Record for the Month of July, 1879." Frost in valley on 2nd from 16th to end of month very warm, heat glad. increased as month advanced. On 28th 96 degrees in shade at post.
Troops paid by Col. Potter on 22nd. Much conseq. drunkeness and two desertions next day from Cavalry Company and others soon after. Have five cases on sick report from inebriation. Many others suffer in silence. I recommend restraint of one man under guard for some weeks to give him a chance to sober up.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104-112-114.
Abstract: George M. Kober, AAS, Post Surgeon, "Record of the month of July 1880" Quality of rations good and food well prepared. Owing to inexperience of Post Baker, quality of bread not what it should be.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104: 136-137. 4-473.
Abstract: A.A. Surgeon, George M. Kober "Record for the month of July 1881." Quality of the rations is good and cooking well done. Liberal amount of fresh vegetables used from Company gardens.
Health of command good. Average number men on Sick report daily was 2.61 or 2.93% of the command.
Hospital Fund:
On hand last month - $59.77
Cash received for savings - 3.85

92
Cash received from George Palmer, a civilian treated in Hospital for 23 days - 17.25
Totaling - 80.87
Disbursments - 2.51
Totaling - $78.36

Notes: Record Group 95. 104: 138-139.
Abstract: A.A. Surgeon George M. Kober. "Record for the month of August, 1881" During monday beginning made to place Barracks in better sanitary condition. Dormatories thoroughly cleaned, bed bugs as far as practicable exterminated, rooms, and iron bunks painted and the cracks, as far as the supply of putty permitted, have been filled up. Interior of barracks had not been painted before. Each dormitory provided with two openings in ceiling for ventilation. Enlisted men have added to comfort of their rooms by purchase of green window curtains and material to drape their shelves, looking glass, pictures and clocks. This voluntary effort on their part indicate at least a proper appreciation of the improved general condition of their quarters.

Notes: Record Group 94. AGO. Medical History of Posts. 104: 142-143. 4-475.
Abstract: A.A. Surgeon George M. Kober "Record for the month of October 1881" No notes taken.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:298-9. 4-483.
Abstract: A.A. Surgeon George M. Kober, "Record for the month of June, 1884" Troop A, 1 Cav., Captain McGregor, commanding, left post 7:30 A.M. in compliance with G. O. No. 33, AGO and Go #2, c.s., Division of Pacific, to take stationed at Fort Maginnis, Montez, 1st and 2nd regts. of Cavalry interchanging stations.
Private William H. Whitlark, Troop A, 1 Cavalry, remand behind, having received gunshot wound of scalp and thigh in a fracas the previous night.
Gardens supply variety of vegetables, which are gratefully appreciated.
Average number on Sick Report was 2.8 or 4.66 percent of the command.

Notes: Record Group 94. AGO. Medical History of Posts. 104: 220-221. 4-481.
Abstract: A.A. Surg. George M. Kober, "Record for the month of December, 1884." No Notes taken.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:240-1. 4-483.
Abstract: Assistant Adjutant Surgeon George M. Kober, "Record for the month of October, 1885."
Prevalent disease of the community are Typhoid and Typhs-Malarial fever. Increase of these fevers both in the Valley and Goose Lake Valley at this season of year are in connection of the low stages of water in the lake and prolonged dry weather strikingly confirms Pellen Roffer's opinion that increase fo Typhoid Fever coincides with the recession of the sub soil water. The immunity which the garrison enjoys thus far speaks well for the absence of other local conditions for production of enteric fever. During my service at the post, I have been unable to trace a single case to local causes. The few cases which occurred arrived either from Jefferson Barracks or other stations.
Notes: Record Group 94. 104: 242-3
Abstract: Assistant Adjutant Sergeant George M. Kober, "Record for the month of November, 1885" November 5 Hospital Steward John Dillon, U.S.A. was placed on the retired list under troop. Act of Congress, approved February 14, 1885, prepare to Special Order 255, dtd Headquarters Army, Adjutant General's Office, November 5, 1885. Average on Sick Report daily was 2.27 or 2.60 % of command.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:270. 4-486.
Abstract: Assistant Surgeon, W.W.R. Fisher, "Record for the Month of April, 1887."
Several cases of Scarlet Fever with fatal termination, occurred in the adjacent town and on April 9, the disease made its appearance in family of Blacksmith, McKinness, living within the post. His three children were attacked and youngest, Charlie, aged four years, died of it on April 16th and was buried same day. Three more fatal cases occurred in town during the month.

Notes: Record Group 94. 104:281-2. 4-487.
Abstract: Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Raymond, Post Surgeon, "Record for the month of February, 1888."
No new cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the month.


One case of Quotidian intermittent fever in person of a recruit. Disease was probably imported as. if I am correctly informed, malaris not indigenous to this region.

Notes: Record Group 94. 106: 131-149. 4-491.
Abstract: Kober, George M. attending Surgeon, Special Report in compliance with GO No. 5, s and g of the Army AGO.
"Although the food is well prepared it must be remembered that good cooks with reliable habits are still scarce in the Army, and whatever success has been achieved is largely due to the ... zeal of officers in supervising their company messengers. My personal observation at home and abroad leads me to believe that the American soldier is better fed and cared for than most arrives..."
Gives typical weekly menu from which it appears that breakfast might be hash, bread, and coffee, or fried bacon, oatmeal, bread and coffee. Dinner might be roast beef, loiled potatoes, bread, and coffee, sometimes with gravy. On Sunday, the above, plus beans, lettuce (in season) pudding. Occassionaly subsit. macaroni for potatoes. Supper: Cold beef, cold coffee, fish balls, boiled rice, bread, coffee; stew, bread, coffee; boiled rice, baked potatoes, bread, coffee, gravy.

Notes: Record Group 94. 106:131-147. 4-491
Abstract: George M. Kober, Attending Surgeon, Special Report in Compliance with General Orders, no. 5, Hqs. of the Army, AGO, January 23, 1893. "The men are actively engaged in
ordinary martial and fatigue duties. There are about 10 drills a week besides target practice and stable duties, but they find sufficient time for baseball matches, hunting, and fishing; and the amount of exercise required is not more than sufficient to keep the command in good health and physical training."


Abstract: Page 114: Butte County; In the fall of 1853 Indians of Butte Co., killed ten Chinese. Pence was named captain of a group of 30 whites and 30 Chinese. When found, between 40-60 of the Indians were killed.

Page 141: Humboldt County; Between 1852-1856, Humboldt experienced a good deal of Indian problems. In 1860, a large rancheria opposite Eureka called Indian Island, was the scene of a massive slaughter of over 150 Indian men, women, and children. The Hoopa Reservation was established in 1864 and "by 1868 the last of the Indians were removed to it." The land is farmed by the Indians "who have stock, raise some grain, have a flour-mill and seem prospering." The Indians are not confined to the reservation, and many are employed as laborers.

Pages 595-596: Captain A.W. Starr, Supt. of Starr Mills at South Vallejo. Resident of California since 1853. Has lived in Vallejo for past 19 years and in charge of the mills for past ten years. Born in Huron County Ohio in 1824. At fourteen years of age entered business life as clerk in county store in Plymouth O. and continued there until eighteen years of age when he came to California, via Panama, arrived in San Francisco February 1853. Proceeded at...to mining district - kept store there ten months, then clerk in store in Sacramento until 1861. In September 1861 assisted in raising co. of cavalry...aptl 2nd Lt. Served in different parts of California, part of time in northern California against Indians. Spring 1853 promoted to 1st Lt and few months later Captain. June 6, 1866 mustered out in command of his company. In February 1867 entered reg. army as 2nd Lt, 8th US Cavalry. 1st Lt. 1868 and to Captain 1869. Left service in 1871, having served in Nevada and New Mexico. Becoming tired of inactivity of military service, he took charge of mills at Vallejo. Their cap in 2,000 bbls. per day, 250 tons wheat, 1300 bags..., 500 bog middlings. 596 Coal from Pittsburt mine is used to fire the mills two engines. Market primarily in Great Britain and Europe, main office in Liverpool. Mill has been running since 1869.


Notes: vol. 13, no. 15

Abstract: Article states the conditions and treatment of the Indian as seen by the "memorialists" and also their hopes for governmental improvement of the Indian situation. Conditions are such that is is not uncommon to have an Indian reservation completely spread over with white settlements and industry. The California Association of Congregationalist pastors reports that "unprincipled white men are permitted to corrupt and plunder; and shoot the Indians at will; and that any attempt to Christianize them will prove a hopeless task so long as they are left by Government in their present condition." These "memorialists" hope that the U.S. Government would insure immediate protection for non-hostile Indians and that the Indian department arrange for councils in convenient locations for the purpose of restoring faith and a good relationship with the Indians. "The object of these councils should be to give the Indians an opportunity to tell their own story as to the nature and extend to their grievances." It is hoped that this proposal "be carried out in a spirit of generous magnanimity worth of our people and acceptable to the race which, with us, are the rightful sharers in a common heritage."
   Notes: vol 19, no 50
   Abstract: Article says the mesquit bean is "a highly prized food by the Indians."

661. "Message From President of United States, Communicating 18 Treaties Made With the Indians in California." 1851.
   Abstract: 1) Taches Cah-wai, 5/13/1851
   2) Ko-Ya-Te, Wo-La-Si, 5/13/1851
   3) Chu-Nute, Wo-Wol, 6/3/1851
   4) Castake, Teton, 6/10/1851
   5) Iou-Ol-Immues, We-Chillas, 5/28/1851
   6) Das-Pia, Ya-Ma-Do, 7/18/1851
   7) Mi-Chopda, Eskuin, 8/1/1851
   8) Nos-Ma-Noe-Ma, 8/16/1851
   9) Colus-Willeys, Ch-Ha-Na, 9/9/1851
   10) Cu-Lu, Yas-Si, 9/18/1851
   11) San Luis Rey, Kah-Wa-As, 1/5/1851
   12) Dieguinos tribes, 1/7/1852
   13) Si-Yan-Te, Pote-Yun-Te, 3/19/1851
   14) How-Ech-Ees 4/29/1851
   15) Ca-La-Na-Po, Ha-Bi-Na-Po, 8/20/1851
   16) Sainell, Yu-Ki-As, 8/22/1851
   17) Poh-Lik or Lower Klamath 10/6/1851
   18) Upper Klamath, Shasta 11/4/1851

662. "Message From the President of the United States, Communicating 18 Treaties Made With Indians in California, Various Tribes (1851-1852).".

   Abstract: Captain Barker, Co. "D", 2d Cavalry, is now in command of Camp Union, Lt. Col. McGarry, late commander, left on a steamer for the east with prisoner Greathouse.

   Abstract: The last steamer brought a large number of army officers, among them General Ord. They came to look into Indian matters and be a part of a general court martial at Fort Gaston.

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 63
   Abstract: From Trinity Journal: Gen. Kibbe states that Messec's company are encamped near Pardee's in Humboldt... they have 70 of the best men that could be selected for such an expedition... Capt. Underwood's regulars are peremptory to protect the trail ... they cannot leave that duty to pursue Indians, it must be performed by the volunteers... who are able to do it if they can reach the hostile camps. .. the difficulty will be that they cannot catch the savages and cannot afford the neccessary sub-division to circumvent them."

   Abstract: Claims Colonel Lippitt does not know how to hunt Indians. Says Indians have raided every Ranch on north end of county and are starting on the southern end. Says soldiers are laying idle and Colonel Lippitt will not allow them to move. Wants a general county meeting for aid in some shape and then notify Governor Stanford and the press.

   Abstract: Colonel Lippitt and John Shannahan, a Bucksport trader, arrested and put in guard
house. Thinks was buying government property from soldiers and selling it to citizens. Friends tried to get him out with no success.

Abstract: "As we write a company of soldiers are in town arresting citizens upon charges the nature of which we are not informed, and we think the parties arrested are not informed who their accusers are. If men have been guilty of a breech of law, either civil or military, if our best friends are taken, we shall have no fault to find. We suppose they are acting under the recent order of General McDowell to arrest those who expressed joy at the assassination of President Lincoln, but we know personally of at least one arrested who, from the first moment the news arrived, to the time of his arrest, pronounced get us most damnable, yet, without a chance to make a defence, he is to be carried to Fort Alcatraz; and he is, too, in a condition that he cannot live a month in that climate.

"We attach no blame to Captain Starr, or to his company - on the contrary, we will testify to their good conduct generally the soldiers have gone through attending to their own business, and the Captain, so far as we know, has done everything a gentlemanly manner. But the system is radically wrong. Every man should to use the language of the Constitution of the United States. - be informed of the native and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and I have the assistance of counsel in his defence."

"If the men arrested here have been guilty of a violation of any law, punish themto the extent of that law, but we insist that every American shoul have the right to be heard in his own defence."

Abstract: Few evenings also quited sensation created in camp by whistling of bullit thru... of Captain Starr's co., and which appeared to have been intended to create havoc among the soldiers. In very short time squadron of soldiers started on "double quick" in pursuit of enemy." Ina few minutes returned with two exceedingly loyal gentlemen as pws. it appeared upon investing that they were practicing shooting with rifle and one ball, striking a post in peculiar manner, glanced at angle of some 30 degrees and spen into camp. They were released, and we think will be more careful hereafter.

Notes: Record Group 94: 292-293. 4-482.
Abstract: A.A. Surgeon George M. Kober, "Record for the Month of March, 1884." March 16 - Private Fred Rowland, Troop H, 1st Cavalry deserted, but was overtaken at Alturas and brought to this post.
March 24 - Captain Thomas Wilhelm with Corporals Tyesyar and Steward, Co. F, 8th Infantry, left this post for Alcatraz Island, having in charge military convicts Baker and Reece.

Notes: Record Group. 104:96. 4-468.
Abstract: Asst. Surgeon W. Matthews, "Record for the Month of March 1879." "The 17th was duly and properly celebrated by a suicide. The Blacksmith of Co. C shot himself ithw his own carbine about two miles from the post, and died of haemorrhage in about two hours after he committed the act. Cause - whiskey, of course."

Notes: Record Group. 94. 104:194-195. 4-481.
Abstract: A.A. Surgeon George M. Kober , "Record for the Month of November, 1883." November 6, Private Alfred Banks, Co.F, 8th Infantry, was brought to Hospital dead at 7 A.M. The autopsy and history of the case indicated that death resulted from Comato-Asphyxia, the
result of poisoning by alcohol and subsequent exposure to cold.
December 17, Major Burt assumed command of post per Orders No. 110. Average number men on sick report was 243, or 2.43% of the command. 5 officers, 95 enlisted men. Troop H., 1st Cavalry, Co. F, 8th Infantry.

   Notes: KK17
   Abstract: Says that 36 U.S. troops are encamped on the edge of town. Captain Judah visited Antelope Mills and made inquiry about Indian difficulties. He has gone to San Francisco to report his findings to General Clarke. Captain Judah and Lt. J.K. McCall, 4th Infantry are leading the present movement against hostile Indians in the county. The newspaper hopes the troops will remain.

   Abstract: Major Curtis has arrived at Crescent City, Co. "C", 2d C.V. to join with 850 Indians. Describes the Indians as being docile but pretty scrubby.

   Abstract: Captain Street and Co. K, 2nd Cavalry, California volunteers, left Camp Union for Camp Bidwell, in Butte County. The company will then proceed to Suprise Valley. Major Smith will have command of this company and that of Captain Knight, now stationed at Smoke Creek. They will patrol roads in Suprise Valley as far as Pueblo and Granite Station.

676. "Military Order." Colusa Sun, 22 April 1865, col. page 2, col. 3.
   Abstract: Military order, HQ, Department of the Pacific, S.F. April 17, 1865. General Orders No. 27. "It has come to the knowledge of the Major General Commanding that there has been found within the department prisoners so utterly infamous as to exult over the assassination of the President. Such persons become virtually accessories after the fact, and will at once be arrested by any officer or Provost Marshal or member of the police having knowledge of the case. Any paper so offending, or expressing any sympathy in any way whatever with the act will be at once seized and suppressed. By command of Major General McDowell, and R.C. Drum, AAG.

   Abstract: Never fortified. Located to protect miners and farmers who were pouring into the area. At first buildings were of logs, but whipsawed lumber used after Judah became Co. Windows, nails had to be brought in by pack train. Among new buildings were the Lieutenants quarters, hospital commissary, armory, guard house and bakery, as well as quarters for enlisted men, stables and corrals. Lumber for the Lieutenants quarters cost $16,000 Rosborough reports. It was planed by hand after being kiln-dried. Four large rooms, two on either side of an eight foot hallway. Fireplace to each room. Only two chimneys, for the fireplaces were placed back to back. Outside doors were of the French order. Large cupboards reached to the ceiling in each room. At the rear were the kitchens. A porch surrounded entire building. Many of the buildings were sold and moved away after the post was abandoned in 1857. The old Beem home in Fort Jones is one of them. Later, the Lieutenant's quarter was moved to site on lower main St. still owned by the Clifton Reynolds family. Another large frame building still standing, protected the well. Graveyard still there.

   Abstract: Reprints general orders to get squatters off military reservations, Says Col. Mizner at Gaston has no choice, among those affected at Bucksport. Will be Judge Huestis and others, however, editor is sure all will have to chance to present their claims.

   Abstract: Major Bowman, Comdg. Fort Gaston, passed through enroute to San Francisco. Says
that the murderer of Col. Stockton will soon be caught and the Indian difficulties over. Says if he is not killed in being captured, he will be turned over to civil authorities.

   Abstract: Lt. Beckwith, in company with a friendly Indian, found a gold-headed sword which had been presented to Lt. Molony, about 10 miles from Gaston, some years hence. On the scabbard was printed "to be drawn in defence of the Federal Union." Moloney is now with the rebel forces.

   Notes: vol 6, no 36
   Abstract: ... Mrs. Wagoner... took Miss Pellet home with her to be a guest for the night. On the next morning... Miss Pellet set out on her journey... accompanied by Mr. Wagoner, a short distance to direct her in the road she would take... when he returned... he was doomed to witness a most heart-rendering spectacle. The Indians... arrived at Wagoner's house where they put all the inmates to death and set fire to the buildings... Miss Pellet miraculously escaped the savages...

   Notes: vol. 18, no. 50
   Abstract: 70% of the Indians have returned to the reservation. Approx. 280 still refuse to return. A calvary force will be necessary. "There are about 1,200 Indians on the reservation at this time - 700 Klamath, 400 Snakes and the balance Modoc."

   Notes: vol. 22, no. 13
   Abstract: The President of the United States is requested to furnish the House of Representitives with copies of all correspondence between the various governmental groups and the Peace Commissioners and orders issued to the military authorities during the war with the Modoc Indians in Southern Oregon and Northern California during the years of 1872 and 1873.

   Notes: vol. 24, no. 23
   Abstract: We learn from the Modoc "Independent" of some trouble between a white man named Johnson and an Indian. The Indian was injured by Johnson and soon a group of Indians got together and threatened to kill him. The matter was settled with a promise that if the white man would shoot no more Indians, the Indians would not bother the whites.

   Notes: vol. 22, no. 18
   Abstract: The House of Representitives debated the bill that would pay for depredations committed by the Modocs. Some felt the Indians had provocation for what they had done - others defend the people of Oregon and Northern California.

   Notes: vol. 21, no. 23
   Abstract: More views on the latest Peace Commission activities. "It is evident from the tone of the Indians that the Government will either have to give them the desired reservation on Lost River, or settle the matter with the bullets of the troops." News from a special correspondent writes: "...The Indians tell the interpreters that they will make peace, if they can have their homes on Lost River, and probably they would go to Yainax, but as yet no effort to obtain peace on those terms have been made..."

   Notes: vol. 21, no. 20
   Abstract: Article reports more information connected with the Modoc War. Mr. Steele told
Captain Jack that if he would surrender his whole band of Indians as prisoners of war, they would be taken to a warmer, southern locality and would be well provided for. Jack would like more time to think over the offer.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 21
Abstract: It was reported that Jack accepted the peace terms of the commission and requested three wagon trains to meet them halfway between the lava bed and Fairchild's camp. Mr. Steele went with four wagons, unaccompanied except by the drivers but the Indians failed to meet them at the designated spot.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 17
Abstract: Article argues against the ideas that 1) The Modocs have always been a peaceful civilized people; 2) The soldiers are not concerned with justice and only hope to gain profit by removing the Indians to the reservation; 3) The present war was encouraged by citizens of Siskiyou County.

Notes: Also called the Weekly Modoc
Abstract: Says a possibility of war at the mouth of the Klamath. A John Chapman purchased an island in the River for the timber. Major Parker, Comdg. Fort Gaston, says it must remain as an Indian preserve and told the settlers to vacate. Settlers say it is too much area for a reservation. Editor says he will await further developments.

Notes: Also called the Weekly Modoc
Abstract: Lieutenant Scott and Johnny Ward of Fort Bidwell came to town (Alturas) in a comfortable coach drawn by four sleek mules, combining business with pleasure.

Notes: Also called the Weekly Modoc
Abstract: The soldiers are going to don their best clothes, ride their prettiest horses and go to Cedarville to celebrate the National Day. This part of the parade will, no doubt, be very attractive.

Notes: Also called the Weekly Modoc
Abstract: An Advertisement says that for July 4th and 5th, Fort Bidwell will have a national salute of thirteen guns (twelve pounders) at sunrise. At 10 A.M. there will be a grand parade with trumpeters and military outriders. Major David S. Gordon will be Grand Marshall and 2nd Lieutenant Francis G. Irwin will be Assistant Grand Marshall, Captain Joshua L. Fowler will lead Troop M and Captain Colin Augur will lead Troop C, both of the 2nd Cavalry.

Abstract: Fourteen soldiers at Fort Bidwell were courtmartialed for getting drunk.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 12
Abstract: It has been reported that Gov. Booth submitted a proposition to the government asking that the Modoc receive 3,000 acres of land at the mouth of Lost River. It is unknown as to whether this land would become a reservation of if the Modocs could just live there and exclude white settlement. "The Yreka Union" all along has favored that the Modocs be removed to a reservation. "Whatever may be true of some of the Indian tribes in the Mississippi Valley, such
as the Cherokees, and the Creeks, no one doubts but that all tribes on this coast are doomed to a speedy extinction. They are too weak and inefficient of character to profit by contact with the white race..."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 11  
Abstract: Gov. Booth does not go along with the idea of calling out volunteers to assist in the fight against Captain Jack and the Modocs. "Governor Booth is of the opinion that if the Indians are permitted to return to their camp at the mouth of Lost River and remain there quietly without molestation by the Government agents, there will be no further trouble. Capt. Jack has expressed a willingness to make peace on those terms... all the Indians claim is a little strip of land of about 1,500 acres, together with the right to live peaceably upon it. Then they could be independent and self supporting, and would trouble nobody."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 13  
Abstract: Article pokes fun at the way the military is handling the Modoc War. "...General Miller is thoroughly familiar with the Indian character - having got the best of a large number of them several years ago - and will without doubt achieve a military reputation second only to that of Napoleon. There is only one argument against the effectiveness of the General and that is this: he is bitterly opposed to the killing of an Indian..."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 14  
Abstract: "It would seem that the eminently humane Governor of this State is a man of profound philanthropy. He thinks that the Government of the United States shall yield its hitherto declared policy towards the Indians and that they ought to be permitted to carry out successfully their own aims and wishes. It this be allowed the reservation system might as well be abandoned at once, and the Indians be allowed to do as they please everywhere... We do hope, and believe too that these suggestions of Gov. Booth will have no force at Washington... We are willing that the Government shall donate to each one of them a reservation - of six feet of unoccupied land."

Notes: vol. 22, no. 12  
Abstract: The "San Jose Argus" comments that the Modoc War attracted quite a bit of attention for being a relatively "small war." "Its progress was watched as closely in Europe as here... The Quartermaster General reports that, with some as yet unascertained expenditures, which, however, are small, the Modoc War cost $335,009.78. This is exclusive of the pay, clothing and armament of the troops engaged. To catch these warriors, their squaws and pappooses, the cost was about 2,000 dollars a piece."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 15  
Abstract: Article reports particulars of an attack on Capt. Bernard's train and also suggests that Capt. Jack sent to squaws to Fairchild and Dorris to ask for a conference. The white men refuse to go to the Lava Beds, but request that Capt. Jack meet with them elsewhere.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 39  
Abstract: Old Chief Schonchin, Charley Riddle, and Moochan Indian (who are Modoc Indians who have always lived on the reservation since the treaty) captured and brought to Fort Klamath, Long Jim, the Modoc prisoner who escaped from the military guard on the lava bed. Article describes his treaty made between Judge Steele and the Klamath, Modoc, Shasta, and Hamburg Indians of February 1864.
702. "Modoc War News - This Week's Dispatches." The Yreka Union, 7 June 1873, col. page 3, col. 2-5.
Notes: vol. 21, no. 33
Abstract: Article tells the latest Modoc War news. It seems that there are a few Indians that wish to surrender.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 36
Abstract: Article describes Fort Klamath and how the Modocs are guarded and cared for. Some Cottonwood Indians feel that Captain Jack's execution will "atone for the sins of the entire band, and that the instant he is swung into space, the surviving Modocs can gather their several wives about them and depart at will." Bogus Charley and Steamboat Frank, however, feel that those Modocs not executed will be sent to San Francisco to be confined on a "little island."

Notes: vol 6, no 36
Abstract: Near Wagoner's the Indians attacked the house of Mr. Harris... an Indian... who had been kindly treaty... came boldly into the house with a gun... and shot Mr. Harris... their little girl, ten years old, received a wound in the arm... she (Mrs. Harris) fired many times at the Indians and kept them at some distance... might come... she fled into the brush with her little girl... the next morning a few mountain men came up... and the Indins retreated and she and her little girl were rescued...

Notes: vol. 21, no. 13
Abstract: "There were forwarded from the state armory yesterday by express to Siskiyou county, sixty stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, for the use of the citizens living in the immediate vicinity of the locality where the Modocs are now in the field against the whites."

Notes: 2/1.
Abstract: The editorial says the murder and other outrages published today should convince Governor Weller of the total insufficiency of Captain Flint's Infantry Company in protecting the people east of the river. Let General Kibbe hurry here to organize a company of volunteers. Immediate action is demanded.

Abstract: A detachment of troops from Fort Gaston, guided by friendly Indians, fell upon a band of Indians near Larra Bar. They killed 4 and captured several squaws. When the bucks fell the squaws attempted to use their rifles but soon thought better of it.

Abstract: George Hayes, herding sheep six miles from Pence's Ranch, caught Indians breaking into his cabin and stealing everything. He tried to head them off and they shot him in the elbow and thighs. Doctor Edwards says he will recover. Major Bidwell with a company of 20 men left in pursuit.

Notes: vol 6, no 35
Abstract: "... a trian of mules... from Crescent City was attacked by the Indians; all the mules, together with the goods and provisions were taken off to the mountains in safety by the Indians; and everyone connected with the train was killed or carried off captive..."

Notes: vol. 4, no. 11
Abstract: "...Mr. T. left in Yreka in pursuit of the Indians who have recently committed so many outrages... they encountered a band of 30 armed Indians, all mounted... five Indians and one white man were killed.. the party succeeded in recapturing all of the horses, with which they returned to Yreka."

Abstract: Lt. Edward Russell, 4th Infantry, was murdered by the headwaters of Thom's Creek by Indians. Col. Wright had sent him to Colusa County because of Indian depredations. He had captured 8 or 10 but got separated from his men and the Indians rushed him. He had seven arrows in his body. Taken to Fort Reading for burial.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 38
Abstract: "... since the agreement to cease hostilities for seven days, party of Indians murdered eight white men at or near Long's ferry and killed 40 head of stock. He also informs us that if the Indians come together at Table Rock, the whites will make a treaty of peace with them that will be lasting."

Notes: vol. 3, no. 20
Abstract: Party of about 12 men sent out with John Breckenridge, under pay raised by subscription, killed 5 Indians and one white man between deer and Butte Creeks. Breckenridge shot and scalped the white man. Probably one of the Butte Creek squaw men. The next day they found a rancheria and attacked the next morning, killing 10 Indians including one squaw, who threw herself between the gun and the buck. A couple of days later the humes of Round Tree and Anderson, 4 1/2 miles above Mayhew's crossing on Deer Creek, were set on fire by Indians. Everything was entirely consumed, hay, fencing, etc... the area had easy escape for the Indians. Many inhabitants are leaving the valley with their children. No doubt there's white accomplices. Indians received arms and ammunition. At a rancheria flour, sugar, dishes and nearly all the comforts of white people were found. 40-50 white brutes living on Butte Creek with squaws are protecting the squaws with everything they have got. "These people encourage the Indians to steal..."

Abstract: John Hughes, mail man from Long Valley to Hydesville, said he saw Joe Bartlett and a detachment of soldiers from Fort Baker with about 50 Indian prisoners. They were conveying them to Fort Baker.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 12
Abstract: "... Three more men killed in Rogue River Valley and several wounded... Dr. William R. Rose and Jan R. Hardith... were waylaid by the Indians and the former instantly killed and the latter dangerously if not mortally wounded. Dr. Rose was terribly mutilated... his eyes dug out and his nose cut off... The Indian chief John., on lower Applegate says he is backed by the Shasta tribe... together with a certain Dr. Osmond professing to be a white man... There is now over 300 men mustered into the service..."

Abstract: The Shasta Courier of Saturday says that Captain Judah, of Fort Jones, Scott Valley, arrived in that town, and reports another outbreak among the Pitt River Indians. He reports that informations had reached him that messengers H.A. Lockhart and Daniel Bryant, Z.R. Rogers, Boles, and a German named John, had in all probability been murdered. Also that Mr. G.S. Whitney and M.D. Fowler had a very narrow escape for their lives. All the houses in the valley
had been burnt and it was supposed that all the inhabitants remaining in the valley, beyond the possibility of a doubt, have been murdered.

Frank Rogers formerly of the firm of Cram, Rogers, and Co., with a small party, had left Yreka on snowshoes, for the purpose of finding the body of his father, Mr. Z.R. Rogers, a slip from the Yreka Union office, in speaking of this matter says "It is presumed and hoped that active measures will be forthwith taken to chastise these Indians as they deserve. Now is the time to strike; the snow is deep in the mountains and the Indians cannot escape; if it is put off till spring it will be an utter impossibility, owing to the peculiarities of that part of the country, to successfully cope with them.

Captain Judah was in Sacramento on Monday and proceeded at once to Benicia, to induce General Wool, if possible, to send two companies of dragoons to Pitt River as soon as possible."

Abstract: Says miners on Pony Creek, a branch of New River, were driven from their claims by a band of 30 Indians. They hide out for 2 days but discovered the Indians trading them. Several Chinese were slain at Brown's Bar, 6 miles below Cecilville. Says its an absolute necessity to send several hundred more troops to Fort Gaston.

Abstract: It was thought that, until the killing of Emory recently, that Indians in the Bald Hills area had been wiped out. However, ten bucks and one squaw were seen and were very abusive in their language and gestures. There is no doubt but they are on the war path and many families are concerned. Now is the time of year to hunt them and writer is fully confident that authorities at Fort Gaston will take care of it.

Abstract: Captain Gardiner with company of dragoons arrived at Fort Redding after 10 day march from Benicia. Headed for Pitt River Country to established a military post.

Notes: vol. 1, no. 32
Abstract: Mr. Joseph Rogers from the Express has informed the Herald that Indians have taken a lot of valuable stock from the miners of the Cottonwood. In efforts to acquire back their stolen animals, four Indians were killed. Mr. Rogers did not know the complete outcome of the party. It is hoped that the cottonwood boys will annihilate the red thieves before they return.

Abstract: Two new companies of mountaineers are nearly full. Captain Ousley has 49 men and Captain Long has 53. The Quartermaster at Fort Humboldt, W. F. R. Shinler, has been very cooperative and furnished everything he could.


Abstract: Captain Judah and 75 troops passed through on way to Fort Jones, writer hopes Judah has enough men now to start chasing Indians.

Notes: KK18
Abstract: Captain Judah returned from San Francisco and ordered Lt. McCall to march to Fort Jones at once. The newspaper says that if it is the Army's idea to abandon the idea of chastising these Indians after holding out such fair promises, then few would think enough of the Government to burn a firecracker on July 4th.

Notes: vol. 1, no. 51

Abstract: From the Trinity Journal: General Kibbe expects to proceed against the Humboldt Indians before the middle of this week; he has ordered supplies to be packed from Uniontown to different points on the trail...Gen. Kibbe's purpose... is to take 80 men, avoid indiscriminate slaughter of women and children, but to kill warriors enough to bring them to terms and compel them to move to Mendocino Reservation... He intends to clear them out of the country before closing the campaign..."


Abstract: Lt. Dryer in the Antelope area was to aid the Indian agents in rounding up Indians for the reservation. However, the Nome Lackee Agent, and even Col. Henley, Supt., have ignored him as though he were not there. Dryer has decided to go back to Fort Jones.


Abstract: Captain Underwood, Fort Gaston, notified Captain Lovell of Fort Humboldt, he has sent out 29 troops, being all he can spare "due to excitement among Indians for having to give up their arms, from one ranch the Indians took their arms, provisions and all their moveable property and left for the mountains."


Notes: vol 6, no 50

Abstract: From the Shasta Republican - ... on Saturday last, Lt. Hezel passed through that place, in command of a portion of a company belonging to the fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry, under orders to repair to Fort Lane, Rogue River Valley, Oregon Infantry. On Tuesday last, Lt. Underwood passed through with the remainder of the company under orders for the same destination... with a large train of government mules loaded with military stores and equipments. Lt. Abbott of the Topographical Engineers brought... a train of animals belonging to the government.


Abstract: Col. Wright, who passed through Shasta some weeks ago with a battalion of Infantry to Rogue River Valley, has returned. Did not get to fight but met the Chiefs and says there will be trouble this winter.

The encampment of Lt. Bates at Tower House was broken up and they went to Fort Reading.


Abstract: Whitney's ranch, 4 miles below Ft. Anderson, attacked on 28th , three civilians, 3 soldiers and one Indian boy there. Captain Douglas and detachment scouting nearby. Two men went to field to work, soon after, a soldier stepped out of the house and fell dead with seven rifle balls in his chest. At the same time Indians fired on the men in the field, killing them. Indians fired the barn and put over 60 bullets into the house. Killed two Indians firing from the house, wounded three. By the time Captain Douglas arrived, Indians gone.


Notes: vol. 1, no. 12
Abstract: Letter to editor, September 11, 1850, from Bidwell's Bar signed John Van Vechten: "On Saturday 31st of August, Mr. Ruddick caught an Indian stealing his meat. The Indian was tied to a post and severely whipped.... Thursday, September 5th - five Indians returned and fired on two miners, killing one... A party of 20 persons under the command of Col. Bronck, all well armed, went looking for the Indians - determined to kill each and every Indian they may fall in with. May they be successful for poor Blachard's death deserves to be bitterly atoned for.

Abstract: William Patrick was murdered by Indians last Friday. While hauling hay, Indians attacked and cut his throat, scalped him and hid the body in the brush. Mr. Judd was attacked by about 13 Indians the same day but managed to get to Dr. Inskip's house. Mr. Hopper, of Antelope Mill, came to get Capt. Flint and says Flint can't do much good unless Gen. Clarke gives him more latitude. Says he has seen Capt. Flints orders and his hands are tied.

Notes: vol. 31, no. 1. From the Big Valley Gazette.
Abstract: Murder of an Indian woman, wife of Short Jack near Aain in Big Valley, was murdered by a man that is thought to be an Indian although the woman's companion could not identify him as he had a bandana over his face. The tribesmen are doing everything in their power to discover the murderer.

Notes: vol. 6, no. 167
Abstract: "... A Chinese went from Industry Bar to Song Bar on the Yuba for purpose of buying groceries and whilst paying... displayed a purse containing about $500... On their return... 3 Indians stopped them and demanded their money which they refused to give up. One was... killed instantly... one broke but was pursued and shot. The other two escaped... No action was taken, either by the Americans or Chinese, to secure the culprits."

Notes: vol 6, no 90
Abstract: ... a party of volunteers and about 30 regulars left Wednesday... for a point on Applegate where a band of Indians supposed to be congregated. Mr. Angel and Mr. Waggoner started a little ahead... in advance of the soldiers, when a company of Indians fired on them killing Angel instantly...

Notes: vol. 4
Abstract: Murdered - at Gerke's Ranch, Deer Creek and Tehama County, one "Digger Jim" was murdered by some drunked Indians.

Abstract: Lt. A.W. Randall and 57 men were mustered into service at Fort Jones last week, by Lt. Waite of the regular army. Their uniforms and muskets are on the way to them and they will join in garrisoning Fort Jones.

Abstract: Co. "E", 2d Cavalry, rebelled against Capt. Akey at Red Bluff. The news was no surprise for Akey was in bad-standing with his men. The once loathsome cells of the Fort Humboldt guard house will be long and bitterly remembered by his men. Particularly for the trivial nature of the charges.

740. *The National Guard of California, 1849-1880*.
Abstract: Gives brief history for each of the National Guard units (volunteer companies) for the
years 1849-1880. Gives date and place gathered for each, as well as reason organized (usually in response to settlers' requests). Two volumes.

741. "Native California Cavalry for the North." Alta California, 3 January 1864.
Abstract: Captain Ramon Pico's 75 native California Cavalry embarked on the steamer "Panama" for Humboldt Bay. They are to be stationed in Humboldt County to hunt out hostile Indians who are too nimble for out infantry soldiers.

Notes: vol. 21, no.12
Abstract: "Quite a letter of excitement sprung up this week over the apperance of negro children as pupils in the public school. A petition was got up and numerously signed, asking the Superintendent of the Public Schools to see that the provisions of the code on the subject were enforced. On this subject the Political code provides the following:
Sec. 1669: The education of children of African descent and Indian children must be provided for in separate schools.
Sec. 1670: Upon the written application of the parents or guardians of such children to any Board of Trustees or Board of Education, a separate school must be established for the education of such children.
Sec. 1671: The same laws, rules, and regulations which apply to schools for white children apply to schools with colored children."

Notes: vol. 6, no. 138
Abstract: "...Hallack or Aleck, the chief of the tribe of Indians near Comptonville,... who was his tribe was about to join the Nevada Indians at their reservation, now refuse to go because... the Nevada Indians do not receive enough to eat. Aleck says, "Nevada Indians tell him too much starve there - nothing to eat - no go there"... if Aleck's story is true some measures may be taken by the proper authorities to remecy the evil speedily. In the name of humanity, give the poor creatures enough to eat."

744. "Nevada Indians." Chico Daily Enterprise, 7 November 1890, col. page 1, col. 3.
Abstract: Reports from Stein Mountain Country that since the abandonment of Fort McDermitt and Bidwell, the Indians have become very bold. They are laying guns and ammunition and trying to borrow guns of the settlers for the purpose of seeing how well equipped they are with them. This is in the valleys between Warner and Stein mountain ranges and north-west of Fort McDermitt. Indians behaving just the same as they did before 1878 outbreak.

Notes: vol 21, no 35
Abstract: There will be Indian pony races at the fair and every Shacknasty Jims and Winnemucca Johns in the state are expected to compete.

Notes: 3/1.
Abstract: Lt. R.S. Williamson arrived on Saturday last at Fort Crook to make a survey for a new fort. It is to be located 1/2 a mile from Lockhart's Pitt River Ferry. Says is well watered and timbered and a sulphur spring with medicinal quality. Captain Flint, to be in command, ten expected daily with his Infantry Co.

Abstract: Chas. Trevalli erected new hotel at Fort Jones. Beds and bedding new. No "fighting will drilled armies of bed bugs."
748. "New Indian Reservation in the North." *Alta California*, 27 March 1865.
Abstract: Tells of new reservation in Hoopa Valley with 1,000 Indians on it. Says Fort Humboldt is in charge of 600 Indian prisoners on the peninsula, including the hostile chiefs. Superintendent of Indian Affairs Wiley has told squatters to move. They will be paid $116,642.22 in legal tender for improvements they made.

Notes: page 2/1.
Abstract: Calls for a new army post in Honey Lake Valley to control the Indians from Pyramid lake to Goose lake and the road to Surprise Valley, on which it is "...unusual if a traveler is not intercepted there."

Notes: vol 35, no 19
Abstract: Christianity has not made much progress among the Indians of NY state and the reservations there. 4850 Indians, 5/8 adhere to old pagan religion.

Notes: vol 7, no 185
Abstract: From the Shasta Republican of the 7th: "Mr. Ritner of the Salmon River St. Press informs us that two persons have lately been lost in attempting to make the passage across the Salmon Mountain. The Rev. Mr. Brooks who resided in Salmon River during last summer was one of the unfortunate men. He lately visited a sister living in or near Nevada. On his return, on the 25th of February, he left Parker's house on the head of Swift Creek, for the purpose of crossing Salmon Mountain. He carried with him a heavy pair of saddlebags and two overcoats. An Indian boy conducted him part way up the mountain and put him upon the train usually travelled in the summer. Since that time he has not been seen. He has no doubt perished in the snow..."

Abstract: "Bear River Tom" the Indian who killed Parker is among the Indians at Fort Humboldt. Is known as a desperate Rascal. Colonel Lippitt declines to deliver him to the Sheriff.

753. *Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, Tehama County, CA*.
Notes: photocopy from Tehama County Free Library, Kraft Coll.
Abstract: A three page summary on the history of the Nome Lackee Reservation from 1854-1861. Included in the summary are the names of agents and subagents and the dates of their service.

Notes: BB15
Abstract: "Wintoon", the letter writer praises Colonel Henley and E.A. Stevenson, Agent at Nome Lackee Reservation, saying that the Indians work freely and understand the object of the Reservation. The harvest of wheat "will be no less than 15,000 bushels," V.E. Geiger will take charge of the reservation June 30. Stevenson will go to the Pit River to establish another reservation. Captain Landrum is in charge of the soldiers at Nome Lackee.

Abstract: From Nome Lackee Reservation. Letter to Editor. All quiet, land is plowed and ready to plant. Describes Indian boys plowing. Col. Mooney arrived with Trinity Indians and they seem peaceable. Wants to see Pitt River Indians brought there. Lt. Deshler arrived with ten soldiers to keep an eye on things, a Lt. Russell had been killed thirty days before and Nevada Indians found his saddle. Feels Col. Henley could make everything right. Signed C.
    Notes: vol 11, no 38
    Abstract: The lyceum met and argued. "Resolved that the Indian posse a right to the soil."
    Argued well into the night, pros and cons. Negative was decided.

    Abstract: This rather lengthy article describes Fort Bidwell as a four company post on the
    northern lake, with well built quarters of lumber and cut stone.

    Abstract: "Contained in 22 annual report of the executive committe of the Indian rights ass. for
    the year ending December 31, 1904.

    Abstract: "Including report of special agent C. E. Kelsey, map of CA, and distribution of Indians
    in California by counties.

    Notes: vol 6, no. 10
    Abstract: "The 'Yreka Union' says the Indians excitement has subsided. A large party of mounted
    rangers returned... and reported that they did not succeed in killing a single Indian. The
    murderers own the Siskiyou into the Indian reserve of Rogue River Valley... The guilty Indians
    placed themselves under the protection of the Indian agent at that place... who stated that they
    were compelled to prevent their being molested until legal authority..."

    Notes: 2/3.
    Abstract: Says of 60 men in Captain Flint's company at Antelope, fifty are sick, anyway cannot
    perform duties but not one is very sick.

    Notes: vol 1, no 6
    Abstract: We learn by the Alta of the 18th that Mr. Gibon, who it was reported had been killed
    some two months ago by the Indians on the Klamath River is now in San Francisco. He was
    severely wounded but fortunately escaped the loss of life. He reports much gold [that] way.

    Notes: vol 5, no. 38
    Abstract: "E. A. Burbank, an artist of International fame, has been spending the last ten days in
    Elk Creek. He is engaged in painting portraits of the Indians. The article tells something about
    Mr. Burbanks other works and his involvement with Indians. "It is Mr. Burbanks greatest
    ambition to paint the portraits of representatives of every Indian tribe in the U.S. His collection
    already contains portraits from over 100 different tribes. (lists some of famous Indians he has
    painted.) The artists paintings represent the Indian in his native costume. The collection will
    eventually go to the Field Museum at Chicago. Upon leaving here, Mr. Burbank will go to
    Redding, from which place he will visit the different tribes in Shasta County.

    Abstract: Discusses landmarks, trails, canyons. Indian raids are no longer a threat due to the
    efficiency of Captain S. Munson, now commanding Camp Bidwell and Lieutenant J.F. Small.

    Abstract: A notice that Fort Humboldt is not abandoned and all trespassers and squatters must
leave no. "No citizens may enter the military reservation unless employed by the government, if necessary, force will be used to remove those now encroaching on the property."

Abstract: Seranaltin John, Chief of the Hoopa tribe, was killed across the river from Fort Gaston. Killed by a bullet, nobody known nothing. He had killed Frank, the murderer of Col. Stockton a year ago. Thinks it was done by some of Frank's relations. Said he was the bravest and most intelligent Chief of the Coast Tribes.

Notes: vol. 27, no. 1
Abstract: An Indian was arrested for disturbing the peace in Susanville. He was drunk and was belligerent. He also wrecked the stave and other furniture of the jail were broken-up. He faced two charges and was sentenced 90 days in jail. His version of what happen it also given and it seems he was mistreated by the arresting officer.

Abstract: Lt. Harrington and detachment of 25 men arrived boat from Colusa, where they have been stationed for some time. They go to occupy Fort Reading, which has been abandoned for some years. Calculations are that Fort Reading will be depot for supplies for military posts north and east of this section.

Notes: vol 7, no 209
Abstract: An advertisement for the "Old Corner Cigar Store" with a picture of an Indian with a pipe. Isaac Glozier and Co.


771. "Old Fort Humboldt Wil Be Made Park." San Francisco Chronicle, 21 September 1929.
Abstract: Eureka, Old Fort Humboldt, one time headquarters for General Ulysses S. Grant, will be made a municipal park here. Mrs. M. B. Cooper, owner of the tract and building, offered the deed to the city and the council accepted.

Notes: Labeled as and filed under Chico Record
Abstract: Says troops at Camp Bidwell are sticklers for Uncle Sam's reputation. Tells of a "quiet and polite" trooper in a Chico saloon tore into a man was praising the rebels. Sais he was paid for fighting the Secessionists, so he did.

Notes: vol 26, no 13
Abstract: Article of Chicago at Christmas time. Mention of an Indian turning out music from a hand organ and a moneky dressed as a woman and has a cup. The moneky does tickets on the sidewalk.

Notes: Pages 153-170
once made, he stood by decision and could not be budged without good reason. Implacable to political pressure and unafraid to lay career on line for what he thought right. These traits received severe... as commander Department of Pacific and eventually contributed to his downfall. Was organized pro-Confid. activity in California during Civil War years but nowhere near strength claimed by Union zealots. Knights of Golden Circle and Knights of the Columbian Star - secret paramilitary organization. Whose main efforts were recruiting for Confederate army and helping volunteers to Confederacy. Recruits posed as gold seekers on Colorado River. Elijah R. Kennedy, The Contest for California in 1861, (Boston, 1912) believed in dangerous widespread conspiracy that narrowly missed deliv. state to confederate. Benjamin Franklin Gilbert"The Confederate Minority in California" California historical Society Quarterly, June 1941, Page 55-56 said they never could offer real resistance to Union Control.

Page 160: Wright - Born Norwich, VT, October 21, 1861 graduate West Point July 1, 1822. Served Jefferson Barracks, Fort Leavenworth. Seminole Indian War 1840-42. Wounded Mexican War serving with General Scott. After that stationed several years Fort Ontario, NY. In 1852 arrived California with 44 Infantry. Served Fort R., upper Sacramento and later Fort Vancouver, W.T., July 1860 Comdr., Military District, Oregon. Arrived LA October 4 and established headquarters Camp Latham, army tent camp on bluffs south of Ballona Creek near present Culver City. Instructions to W spell out his deep and probably exaggerated concern with disloyalty in southern California and... Ordered to establish strong camp at Warner's Rancho and make Fort Yuma more secure and crush out disloyalty and treason in L.A. Wright believes southern California not in dire danger of resurrection on Gen. Summer believed. Wright thought feeling in southern california grossly exaggerated. On October 20, 1861, telegram from War Department ordered Summer to leave at once for east. Wright ordered to SF to command Department of the Pacific.

Page 162: Wright would have preferred a battle command in the field. Not to be. 60 years old. Probably considered too old for battle command. War time not time for moderation. Laws passed making it crime to undermine Union cases. Newspaper banned from mail. Loyalty oaths of public servants and t... Union zealots wanted army to imprison every suspected secessionist. Wright determiend to uphold const. while insuring security of the state: Persons of known secessionist sentiments not molested so long as they did ot break the law. Those arrested for uttering pro-Confederate statements were released after subscribing to oath of allies to U.S. Radical Unionist newspaper such as Marysville Appeal, Stockton Republican and San Jose Mercury enraged at what they felt was General Wright's decency toward traitors.

Page 164: In respect to pleas and under pressure from Unionist political leaders Wright issued his "treason's hideous crest" direction "military commanders will promptly arrest and hold in custody all persons against whom the charge of aiding and abetting the rebellion can be sustained; and under no circumstances will such persons be released without first subscribing the oath of allegiance to the U.S. (War of the Rebellion, Vol. L, part I, 1029-1022) Thus no reign of repression in California. He did deny U.S. mails to outspoken Newspapers, e.g., Viralie Equal Rights Expositor, Stockton Argus, San Jose Tribune, San Francisco Democratic Press, Placerville Mountain Democrat, LA Star.


Page 167: Numerous petition to War Department for Wright's removal finally heeded. May 24, 1864, Army announced Major General Irwin McDowell as commander, Department of the Pacific, see War of the Rebellion Er. I, Vol. L, Part II, 850. See comment in Marysville Appeal (Hunt, Page 349-50) Page 68 Alta Californa persued that Wright given command California District, Hq, Sacramento (Alta, July 2, 1864) For ... of Bro Jonathan see "The California
recollection of Caspor T. Hopkin, CHS, Quarterly, December 1947, page 360.)


Page 169: Wright cannot be credited with keeping California loyal. Overwhelming union spent ot its citizens did that - his enlightened leadership, as much as any other factor, preserved civil peace in the far-western outpost of the union.

775. "Order No. 6, Camp Bidwell." Orders & Circulations (1879).
Notes: Fort Bidwell, Ord. & Circ. '78-'93, vol. 28 orders 270.6. 4-180.
Abstract: I. Under instruction in telegraph from Headquarters, Military Division Pacific, January 17, '79, Sergeant John T. Godfrey, Company C, 1st Cavalry, will proceed to Reno with wagon, 4-mule team, and teamster for purpose of conveying to this post 11 recruits for Company C, 1st Cavalry. Sergeant Godfrey will report by telegraph to Department Headquarters his arrival at Reno. Sergeant G. and Teamster will be provided with 15 days rations and 7 days for the 11 recruits. Department will furnish necessary transportation.

Notes: vol 1, no 34
Abstract: 400 Indians in Pine Nut Valley (beyond Carson south of Dayton) have ordered the whites engaged in wood chopping and burning coal to leave. The Indians dislike the idea of the whites cutting down pine nut orchards, especially during the nut harvest.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol 28. Order no. 50. 4-186.
Abstract: Orders no. 50, Fort Bidwell, June 5, 1879. Lieutenant Garvey, 1st Cavalry in charge of Lieutenant Norton, 1st Cavalry, all available men of Company C, 1st Cavalry, and all horses but ten, will proceed to Fandango Valley for purpose of grazing above mentioned animals. The party will be provided with 14 days rations and ten days forage for the animals. The Department will furnish necessary transportation. As soon as the services of Lieutenant Norton can be dispensed with, he will return to his proper station.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol 28. Order no. 64. 4-190.
Abstract: Captain Boswick in charge of Private Gordon, O'Loughlin, and Morton, Company D, 8th Infantry, will set out tomorrow, 24-72 instruction, endeavoring to find where good grazing can be found. 2M Department will furnish necessary transportation. Party will be provided with 6 days rations.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol 28. Order no. 56. 4-199.
Abstract: Captain Wagner with Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, twenty men and all the horses but ten of Company C, 1st Cavalry, will proceed to Fandango Valley and there establish a grazing camp. The command will be furnished with rations and forage to include July 31st. After establishing the camp Captain Wagner will turn over command of the camp to Lieutenant Garvey and return to this post. Department will furnish necessary troops, one light wagon and four mules will be retained in camp.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation, '78-'93. vol 29 no. 5. 4-209.
Abstract: Order Number 5, Fort Bidwell, February 2, 1882. Vaccinating troops this post will begin tomorrow and continue until all E.M. here requiring it have been vaccinated. Officers and their families are expected to avail themselves of this opportunity for their own protection.
Families of E. M. and Civilian employees and their families will also be vaccinated as soon as possible by Post Surgeon, who will submit report with information as to all vaccinated.

Abstract: Board of Officers to consist of Captain J. A. Potter, U.S.A. and 1st Lieutenant L. M. Brett, 2nd Cavalry, the only available officers will convene tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. for purpose of determining amount and variety of vegetables gathered in Company F, 8th Infantry, garden prior to arrival of Troop M, 2nd Cavalry and what disposition was made of them and price and determine amount and variety now on hand and to fix price for disposal of same for benefit of Company F, 8th Infantry, now serving in Arizona.

782. "Orders and Circulation '78-'93."1892.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol 33 p 140-1. Order No. 49. 4-253.
Abstract: Following orders will govern in case of fire: I. Senior Officer, or if none present, at scene of fire will take command. Provost Sergeant will make frequent examinations and see that fire hydrant is in working order, that fire barrels are full of water and that spanners, buckets, extra hose, ladders, and lanterns are in proper places. Commanding Officer, Troop C, 4th Cavalry will organize his troops as following: a) Six spanner men who will have charge of fire hydrant and also of such coupling and uncoupling of hose as may be necessary. b0 Eight men to draw hose cart. They will haul the cart to the fire, taking care that hose is unwound in such manner that any superfluous hose on reel will not be in the way. c) Five lanternmen who will at night light and carry two lanterns. In daytime, they will carry axes and assist spanner men or the men with hose carts as may be necessary. Two landerns with matches will be kept on porch of vacant officer quarters opposite the fire hydrant. d) Four nozzlemen who will assist in unwinding hose from cart and take charge of the nozzle. e) Eight laddermen who will get the three ladders piled south end of vacant officer quarters and take them where needed. These ladders will never be touched except in case of fire. f) Fourteen bucket men, who will take charge of the buckets kept beneath hose cart. Men not needed in forgoing squads will help whenever needed.

Guard will proceed to the fire. One man will remain at Guardhouse. NCO charge of quarters will remain there. Two men and Caommissary Sergeant will proceed to their store house and see that everything is secure. Will have keys with them so that store houses may be opened if necessary. NCO incharge of the stables will proceed to stables, granery and hayshed to see that all is secure. Px steward will see that all is secure at PX. Troop C, 4th Cavalry, will be marched to Fire Hydrant at a run.

783. "Orders and Circulation '78-'93."1892.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol 33 p 149. Order No. 71. 4-256.
Abstract: In addition to instructions in Order no. 49, c.s., this post, following orders will govern in case of fire in cavalry stables. Squads will be formed independent of each other by senior NCO of each squad. As each squad is formed, four men will be detached and directed to Fire Hydrant to Sergeant Croffritt, Troop C, 4th Cavalry, who will take charge of hose and hose cart. As soon as each squad is formed it will march at once to the stables. First three squads arriving there will take horses from stables and turn them over to members of 4th squad who will remain outside of stables to conduct horses to place of safety. All enjoined to use utmost care in handling the animals to prevent confusion and calm them in case of fright.

784. "Orders and Circulations."1878.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol. 28. Orders no. 88. 4-177.
Abstract: Orders number 88, Camp Bidwell, October 15, 1878.
IV. On and after tomorrow, 16th instillation, following calls will be observed at the post. 1st call for reveille at 6:00 P.M.; sick call, 6:45 A.M.; stable call, 6:50 A.M.; recall from stables, 7:35
A.M.; fatigue call, 7:40 A.M.; 1st call for Guard Mounting, 8:45 A.M.; assembly, 8:50 A.M.;
guard mount, 9:00 A.M.; water call, 9:20 A.M.; recall from fatigue, 10:20 A.M.; drill call, 10:30
A.M.; recall from drill, 11:30 A.M.; Orderly call, 11:45 A.M.; orderly call, 11:45 A.M.; dinner
call, 12 M; fatigue call, 1 P.M.; recall from fatigue, 4:20 P.M.; stable call, 4:30 P.M.; recall from
stables, 5:00 P.M.; 1st call for retreat, 15 minutes before sunset; Assembly, 10 minutes before
sunset; retreat, sunset; tattoo, 8:15 P.M.; taps, 8:30 P.M.; 1st call Sunday morning inspection 8:30
A.M.; to arms, 8:45 A.M.

Target practice every Monday and Friday. Company drill, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Signal drill
every Wednesday. All men except the sick, prisoners under sentence and necessary hospital
attendants will attend target practice. Men on Extra Duty in Lieutenant Major Department will
fire under charge of a Honorable Commanding Officer between hours of 12 M and 1 P.M.. List
of absentees from drills and Target Practice will be sent to this office by Company Commanders
the next day.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol 28 no. 123. 4-179.
Abstract: Orders Number 123, Camp Bidwell, December 31, 1878.
Tomorrow the 1st of January, 1879, all duties at this post, except necessary Guard and Police, will
be suspended from Reveille till Retreat.

786. "Orders and Circulations."1879.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol. 28. Order no. 17. 4-181.
I. Today being a National Holiday (Washington's Birthday) all duties at post except necessary
guard and police will be suspended from Reveille to Retreat.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol. 28. Order no. 57. 4-187.
Abstract: Orders number 57, Fort Bidwell, July 3, 1879.
Tomorrow the 103rd anniversary of the Independence of the United States being a national
holiday - will be observed by this command, and all work, except the necessary guard and police,
will be suspended for that day and a national salute will be fired at meridian. By order of
Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol. 28. Order no. 45. 4-196.
Abstract: I Captain Henry Wagner, 1st Cavalry with 2 EM of his Company is hereby directed to
proceed without delay to vicinity of Camp Warner, Oregon, and select a grazing place for the
public animals of this post. Before a Garrison Court Martial which convened at Post by virtue of
P.O. No. 44, dated Fort Bidwell, June 18, 1880 and of which Captain Henry, 1st Cavalry is
present, were arraigned and tried: Blacksmith Robert Rourke, Company C, 1st Cavalry Charge:
1st violation of 33rd Art. of War. Two specifications.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol. 2
Abstract: Orders number 95, Fort Bidwell, November 14, 1880.
Following changes in list of calls are announced to take effect from today, 14th installment.
First call for Reveille, 6:15 A.M.; Reveille, 6:25 A.M.; Assembly, 6:30 A.M.; Breakfast call
immediately after; Stable call, 7 A.M.; Recall from stables, 7:30; Sick call, 7:35; Fatigue call,
7:45; Recall from Fatigue, 3:30 P.M.; Stable call, 3:45; Recall from Stables, 4:15; Tattoo, 8:00;
Taps, 8:30.
Orders and Circulations."1881.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol 29. Order no. 52. 4-204.
Abstract: Orders number 52, Fort Bidwell, May 29, 1881.
Tomorrow, being Decoration Day, will be observed by this command and all work, except the necessary guard and police, will be suspended.

Orders and Circulations."1881.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulation '78-'93. vol. 29. Order no. 67. 4-205.
I. Tomorrow being 105th anniversary of our National Independence, and being a legal holiday, no work except the necessary guard and company police will be required.
II. Permission to join in the festivities given by the citizen of Bidwell is hereby granted to Company C, 1st Cavalry (Wagner's) mounted and to Company D, 8th Infantry (Bailey's) with such transportation as the Lieutenant Major Department can furnish.
III. Salute of thirteen guns will be fired at sunrise, one of thirty-eight guns at 12 M., and one of thirteen guns at sunset on 4th installation.
IV. Lieutenant J. B. Aleshire, 1st Cavalry, will superintend the firing of this salute, and acting Ordinance Officer will furnish the necessary ammunition.

Orders and Circulations."1881.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulations '78-'93. 29:93. 4-207.
Abstract: Order number 93, Fort Bidwell, September 20, 1881.
Follow order published for information of all conceived and etc. requirements will be strickly complied with at this post.

Officers of the Day: 1. Will have supervision of post guards, except Stable Guard and is charged with enforcement of police regulations of Post, except those committed to other care. 2. He will always be in the uniform of his guard. 3. Will inspect his guard and verify the prisoners at such time as Commanding Officer may direct. 4. Make thorough inspection of guardhouse and report any want of security or cleanliness, or whatever may come to his attention as needing correction. 5. Will not release prisoners except by expiration of term of sentence, or by authorization of Commanding Officer. 6. Will require all NCOs in arrest to parade with the guard at guard mounting and all general roll calls. 7. Will require prisoners charged with destruction and serious offenses to be confined in cells. 8. When a prisoner in charge of the guard refuses to work or is insubordinate in any manner requiring confinement in cells on bread and water and the Officer of the Day must first investigate before ordering the punishment and will embody the facts in his report to Commanding Officer. 9. Will not permit fast riding or driving within post limits. 10. Will see that lights in quarters of soldiers are promptly put out at extinguished light and not to be relit without proper authority. He may give such permission to 1st Sergeants and Laundresses whenever in his opinion necessity requires it. First post this paragraph does not apply to NC omit staff. 11. Will require prisoners to clean and put guardhouse in order daily between reveille and Fatigue Call. 12. Will make requisitions when flags, utensils, and are needed for use at guardhouse. 13. Will not allow name of any persons to be placed on sick book in case it is signed. Prisoners not sent to Surgeon after Surgeon's Call unless Officer of the Day thinks in circumstances require it. 14. Will visit sentinels during night and day and assure himself that all general and specific orders are well known and executed. 15. In case of fire will cause one fieldpiece to be fired, then General to be sounded and all civil and military employees will report to him report to him for duty at Guardhouse. 16. In case of Indian or other disorders he will cause one or both field pieces to be fired until all persons on reservation are armed and prepared for action. Military, civilian employees, and citizens will report to him at guardhouse or such other place as he may designate until Company Commanders appear to take command of their men. All others will remain under his command. 17. Will be responsible for sending of all calls at all times for all formations.
Company Commanders will see that all of their men have their arms well in hand for action and that every man has field belt filled. 2. Inspect their company quarters, messes and sick every morning before 11 am. 3. Will require E.M. to wear uniform prescribed by orders and regulations. Uniform shoes will be worn at all exercises under arms or drills. 4. Will not excuse E.M. from drill by authority of Commanding Officer. 5. Will require all E.M. on extra and daily duty to be present at drills, parades and inspections, except 2nd Commanding Officer, one hospital cook and one hospital attendant. 6. Will furnish this office every Sunday morning, with report showing by name the men of their respecting commands on Extra and Daily Duty, how employed. 7. Will require recitations for NCOs once a week, November through March, included. 8. Will require E.M. to wear their blouses buttoned throughout when out of quarters.

Sergeant of the Guard 1. Will visit each sentinel once each time he is on post and see that he fully understands his duties. 2. Will inspect garrison hourly, day and night, cause all dangerous fires to be extinguished, gates to be closed and cattle driven off the parade. 3. Will not allow Indians inside garrison after dark. Should more than six armed ones appear in garrison during day, he will at once notify Officer of the Day or Commanding Officer. 4. Will report at once any unusual disorder in or about Post or on the Reservation to Officer of the Day or Commanding Officer. 5. Will send guard for meals by relief. 6. Whenever he has occurred to leave the Guard he will place in charge the other NCO, or if none, the most reliable private of the Guard. 7. Loud talking or noise by prisoners is prohibited. 8. Will keep keys of cells and Prison Room in which prisoners are confined and allow none to communicate with them except in his presence. 9. Will see that prisoner sentenced are strictly carried out and will be responsible for any escape or evasion of sentences. 10. Will not permit prisoners to use tobacco or have any in their possession. 11. Following are prohibited in Prison Room cells: lights of any kind, card or games, musical instruments, tobacco, pipes, matches, knives, pen ink, paper, book or newspapers. Table knives, forks, spoons, and dishes will be taken from them as soon as they have eaten. 12. Prisoners will be allowed four blankets, one over coat, one suit of clothing while in confinement. 13. Prisoners not permitted to enter guardroom under any pretense or taken out of confinement, except at Fatigue and Sick Call without authority of Commanding Officer. 14. In case of fire he will cause one of the field pieces to be fired, an the General sounded until alarm is know to all persons at post. 15. In case of Indian disturbance he will cause one or both field pieces to be fired until all persons are prepared for action. 16. Will cause all trumpet calls to be sounded at proper time.

Guards 1. Will not take orders or allow themselves to be relieved except by an officer, NCO of Guard or the Commanding Officer and in which case they will be at once reported to the Commanders of Guard, by officer giving them. 2. Sentinels will report all breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce. Will carry their arms at a "Support" on either shoulder, in wet weather at "Secure arms." 3. Guard will turn out when armed parties approach, and to de of troops communication by a commissary officer they will present arms. 4. Sentinels will always take position of "Arms part" before calling out the Guard or holding conversation with any person. 5. Will challenge from twilight to daylight, while challenging will take position of charge bayonet. 6. In case of disorder, seminal must call out the Guard, and if fire takes place, he must cry fire, adding number of his post. In either case if the danger be great he must discharge his piece before calling out. In both cases Guard will at once be placed under arms. 7. Sentinels will allow but one person at a time to approach their Posts during hours of challenging.

Police Regulations 1. The general police party and police labor of post will be under control and supervision of Post Lieutenant Major. 2. Enlisted married men and civil employees will police grounds in vicinity buildings they occupy daily when not on duty. 3. Within hour after Reveille, barracks, hospital, kitchen quarters and grounds vicinity will be policed by persons to which they pertain. 4. No refuse matter of any kind will be thrown on grounds in vicinity barracks or quarters.

Miscellaneous 1. EM prohibited from carrying deadly weapons or purchase same except by
permission of Commanding Officers are prohibited from introduced into Garrison and having in possession intoxicating liquors of any kind except with permission of Commanding Officer. 2. Sale of spiritous or fermented liquors absolutely and positively prohibited on Reservation. Citizens refusing on it shall not bring liquors upon it except by permission of Commanding Officer, except it be in transit over roads of Reservation. 3. Discharge of firearms except on duty or at Target Range, strictly prohibited. 4. Overcoats and capes will not be worn separate on duty under arms except when specially directed. 5. Fires will be extinguished in Company Hospital, kitchen, Lieutenant Major's office, Sub. office at retirement daily, in library at Tattoo. Laundresses and Citizen employees, and EM shall not have large and dangerous fires in quarters after Tattoo daily, except with permission Commanding Officer. Officers will require of their servants especial caution against fire in their own quarters and those of their servants. By order of Captain D.F. Wells.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulations '78-'93. vol. 28. 4-210.
Abstract: Circular, Fort Bidwell, July 18, 1882.
Assistant Adjutant General Manager will have the covered drains in backyard of Officer's Quarters uncovered and left as open drains so that they can be kept clean. Officer requested to see that no slops, dishwater, milk or soap suds are emptied into drain but into barrel in each yard which will be removed and emptied at least three times a week. No water into drains except waste water from hydrants. No horses or cows may be kept in out buildings rear of Officer's Quarters.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulations '78-'93 vol 30. 4-215.
Abstract: Circular, Fort Bidwell, May 1, 1883.
Whenever target practice and drill are suspended the calls for these exercises will be sounded as if they were to take place immediately after recall sounded. No other notice of suspension will be given, except sounding of recall. Whenever target practice and drill are suspended Fatigue Call and School Call will be sounded and N.C.O in charge of party will report to Lieutenant Major for order. Musician of guard will be required to sleep at guardhouse and remain on duty with guard during his tour of duty. He will not absent himself without authority. His absence from the guard will not be authorized when it conflicts with his duty as musician of the guard. All company and Troop musicians present for duty, include the one on guard will be present to sound the call at Reville, Retreat, Tattoo, and Guard Mounting, unless otherwise ordered or excused.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulations '78-'93 vol 21 p. 9 no. 20. 4-230.
Abstract: Orders Number 20, Fort Bidwell, March7, 1886.
The Rifle Gallery, Gymnassium and Soldier's Club Room will be governed by following regulations subject to such changes and additions as suggested by expert.

I. Post Lieutenant Major Francis Finlay; Sergeant Michael Boylan, in charge; Trumpeter Walter Simpson, Assistant; are placed in care of the hall and are responsible for observance of the various rules and regulations under immediate orders of Post Treasurer. The tour of above named soldiers as now contemplated will be for period of two months.

II. Gymnasium will be open for use of officers of post for guard mounting until 11:30 A.M. each day, rest of day for EM use.

III. Club Room will be governed by like his.

IV. Rifle Gallery is for the regular practices of companies and shooters of the garrison and is
open for practice and matches at such times as are best fitted for the improvement and pleasure of all, to be regulated as experience may hereafter suggest.

V. The building is set apart for use of officers every Tuesday evening.

VI. Use of hall for specific occasions by application through Post Treasurer to Commanding Officer.

796. "Orders and Circulations." 1886.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulations Feb. '85-May '90. #9. 4-266.
Abstract: Circular number 9, Fort Bidwell, July 11, 1886.
I. Until further order, Trumpeters will practice daily for one hour, particularly the following signals: To arms, Fire Call, and all the drill signals from number 36 to 75 Cavalry tactics.

II. Until further orders, general police will take place on Saturdays under supervision of Officer of the Day. All available men will turn out, divided into squads in charge of N.C.O.

Post Lieutenant Major will furnish necessary transportation to haul away refuse.

By order of Major Gordon.

797. "Orders and Circulations." 1886.
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Orders and Circulations '78-'93. 32:67 order no. 125. 4-238.
Abstract: I. Required bi-monthly inspection and muster of the command will take place tomorrow 31st installation at 9 a.m. in full dress, proceeded by a review, weather permitting. Following will be the order of inspection troops, barracks, guard house, hospital, Lieutenant Major and commissary store houses, stables, and transport. No one excused except one room orderly and one cook for each troop, the sick and their necessary attendants.

II. Post Lieutenant Major will have all teams harnessed and hitched to wagons, and parked near stables in time for inspection.

III. Saturday January 1, New Year's day all duties except necessary guard and police will be suspended.

I. To enable the EM of this garrison to attend celebration at Lake City on 5th installment, post Lieutenant Major will furnish: I. 6-mule team with drivers, same to be in charge of senior NCO present.

II. Private J.E. Gordon, Company D, 8th Infantry, is hereby relieved from E. D. as laborer in Lieutenant Majors department and Private Charles Armstrong of same company detailed in his stead to date from 1st installment, the former will report to his Company Commander and the latter to AALM for duty.

III. Private Charles Armstrong, Company D, 8th Infantry, is hereby detailed on E.D. in the Lieutenant Major's Department and will report to the AALM for duty.

Notes: Fort Bidwell Orders and Circulation 1878-1893. vol 30 order no. 117. 4-222.
Abstract: Orders number 117, Fort Bidwell, November 27, 1883. Building of Officers will convene at this post at 1 p.m. this day or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into the circumstances and report upon the fire that took places on 26th installment. Detail for the Board Captain Thomas McGregor 1st Cavalry, Captain Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Infantry, 1st Lieutenant
Edward Lynch, 8th Infantry. A fire occurred in Officer's Quarters number 6 last night, owing to the vigilance and activity of Private Thomas Deane, Troop A, 1st Cavalry, in giving alarm a destructive conflagration was prevented. His subsequent exertions in putting out the fire were also valuable. Private Deane is deserving of thanks for his prompt and commendable action.

Abstract: Orders No. 17, Camp Bidwell, February 22, 1879. II 1st Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, 1st Cavalry, is hereby directed to detail from his Company (C) 1 NCO and two privates armed, mounted and provided with two days rations; the party will set out at once in search of Prisoner Thomas Howard, Company D, 8th infantry, and military convict Thomas Broderick, late of D Company, 8th Infantry, who escaped from post Guard House on 21st instillation upon completion of this order, party will return to proper station.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 18. Article is a letter from Oregon to the Commissioners appointed to make peace with the Modocs.
Abstract: "The people of Oregon desire that the murderers shall be given up and be delivered over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment... For the interests of Southern Oregon, and for the future peace of out southern frontier, I will express the hope and confidence that the project of a Reservation on Lost River will not be entertained by the Commission and that the Modocs will either consent to return to their own reservation or be assigned to bounds beyond their settlement."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 18
Abstract: Reports from Oregon are as follows: "There can be no doubt that the general sentiment of the people of Oregon is hostile to the plan of treating with the Modoc butchers on any terms but war to the knife... It is no longer a matter of policy with us - this Modoc question - but it has become a forced necessity that these red fiends should be reduced to complete submission or extermination root and branch."

Notes: vol 1, no 5
Abstract: A letter dated May 7 furnishes information relating to organized bands of robbers on the overland route to California through Mexico. "There are many Indians on the road between ... and this place. They have committed a great many depredations on small parties of Californians and Mexicans." This is followed by a letter refuting the above letter, signed "One Who Knows."

Notes: Page 2/2.
Abstract: M. Millerson of Honey Lake Valley writes that about 20 men from Quincy went to Gravely Ford on the Humboldt to protect immigrants. Wanting a trophy they killed a Pah-Ute and other innocent Indians, when it was the Snakes who committed mischief on the Humboldt. Says the Washoes are skilled in the use of arms supplied from Marysville, allegedly to promote a massacre in Honey Lake Valley to obtain its stock, to be driven to Salt Lake and sold there. Some Mormon villains left behind when most were recalled to Salt Lake are plundering with the Indians. General Clarke and Colonel Henley seem anxious to help. A company of soldiers will soon be stationed in Honey Lake Valley.

805. Oroville Register, 25 August 1887, col. page 2, col. 4.
Notes: vol. 10, no. 49
Abstract: Cultural Changes Among Indians: A fatal quarrel, "On Monday, two Indians bought a bottle of whiskey from a Chinaman at the Lava Beds and ... got into a quarrel. One at last drew a knife and severely cut the other... Toward evening both the Indians, who are brothers, were brought to town and one lodged in jail, while the other one was taken to the hospital. The injured man cannot live. The Chinaman was fine $20, one Indian certain to die and his brother sent to state prision, a women cruelly beaten and made a widow, all from one bottle of whiskey."

806. Oroville Register, 1 September 1887, col. page 2, col. 2.
Notes: vol. 11, no. 1
Abstract: Evidence of Cultural Change: "The Indian Knowlts who was stabbed by his brother, August 22, died... Bill Williams the Indian committed the fatal deed will undoubtably suffer the penalty which his crime warrants. The Chinaman who sold them whiskey and who was fined $20, should be considered the real criminal in the case, through the law cannon reach him. The crimes of selling liquor to Indians is one of the worst that we know of, and whoever disobeys the law in such cases should suffer the full penalty inflicted on those whom their devilish work incites to fatal crime."

807. Oroville Register, 2 March 1893, col. page 3, col. 4.
Notes: vol 15, no 21
Abstract: Evidence of Culture Change - Indians as healers. Pawnee Doctor - Union Hall, Oroville. "Dr. Burgess lived with the Pawnees a number of years, and used only their natural remedies, discovered by instinct - hence, infallible for certain diseases. He cannot cure everything and doesn't pretend to - but he can locate by reading nature's lines, all diseases accurately. If you don't know what's the matter with you, or even if you do, it will be worth your time and trouble to give him a call. Put him to the test. Roots and herbs used only. Ladies especially invited."

808. Oroville Register, 13 April 1893, col. 1 col 3.
Notes: vol 15, no 27
Abstract: Origin of the Coast Indians. "In 1876 a large canoe was sent to the Centennial exposition from the northwest coast. This canoe was made after the pattern of a Japanese junk of one piece of timber. Again the carving followed Japanese skill and design." A lot of Japanese were brought over to work in one of the mills here, and at the sight of them the Indians here said, "Our People." [St. Paul Pioneer Press]

809. Oroville Register, 27 April 1893, col. 1 col 3.
Notes: vol 15, no 27
Abstract: When war closed about 600 negroes were owned by Creek Indians. Indians attempted to drive them out of territory, but government made them citizens of the Creek nation and clothed them with all rights and privileges of a full blood. Indians treated them badly at first. When lands were divided, negroes received appropriate share. They are doing well and now number 2,000. [New York Advertiser]

810. Oroville Register, 13 September 1893, col. page 2, col. 3.
Notes: vol. 16, no. 49
Abstract: Social Disorganization, Cultural Changes: Terrill Case - Superior Court, Frank Terrill accused of cutting an Indian's face at Mountain House - a boy was accused by the Indian of taking his whiskey bottle, which the child denied, but he was caught and helf captive by the Indian. The boy's brother-in-law, Terrill, interfered and forced the drunken Indian to release the child. Later Terrill was attacked by the Indian and he cut the Indian with his pocket knife. "Had Frank not been in one or two other rows in the past, he would have undoubtedly been cleared in the case."

811. Oroville Register, 23 November 1893, col. page 3, col. 3.
Notes: vol. 16, no. 7
Evidence of culture changes: Shot by a women. George Wilkenson, "son of a colored man named Wilkenson, a barber, who used to work in Oroville, and an Indian squaw." He was shot by his employer, Mrs. Nelli Parker, following an argument in which she refused to let him have a horse to attend an Indian burning at Swede's Flat. Her defense was self-defense. Wilkenson denied attacking her. He had been drinking but was not known to be vicious.

812. *Oroville Register*, 7 December 1893, col. page 2, col. 5; page 3, col. 3.
Notes: vol. 16, no. 9

Page 3: Held without bail - Mrs. Parker. Examination of Mrs. Nellie Parker, "...At the conclusion of the evidence the defendant was held without bail to await her trial. When the trial comes off we feel certain that Mrs. Parker will be acquitted for there can hardly be a doubt but what Wilkenson who was in liquor was angry at her refusal to let him have a horse and that he attempted to beat her and was shot in self-defense."

Notes: vol.16, no. 9
Abstract: Not guilty - Mrs. Parker found innocent in Superior Court

814. "OS." *Humboldt Times*, 1 August 1863.
Abstract: Letter received from O.S. with Co. "E" at Fort Humboldt speaks high praise of the officers at Humboldt. Says the troops are gaining in proficiency. Says he went to church and the service could not have been better.

Abstract: Claims troops letter to the editor complaining about Captain C.S. Tripler was in error. Troops complained about not having food when the Captain was in S.F. Upon Writer's investigation it was discovered to be the fault of the 1st Sergeant, who was immediately reduced to private and is now in the guard house. Cites Tripler's good war record in civil war. Signed Major Henry Mizner, Lieutenant Colonel, USA.

Notes: Editorial
Abstract: Captain Gibbs and his wife to editor to the peninsula where they are holding about 800 Indians. Lieutenant Mulholland and 20 troops are on guard. Tells how at low tide they dig for clams, crabs, etc. and daily issue of food to heads of families. Tells of their games, amusements, etc. Says they look happy and healthy.

Abstract: States that Redick McKee, Esq., U.S. Indian Commissioners, passed through Happy Camp and Scott Valley. "The lower part of Scott Valley was taken by McKee for an Indian Reservation and also for a military post."

818. "Our Sacramento Correspondence." *Alta California*, 10 February 1860.
Abstract: Letter to Brigadier General N.S. Clark: says Indians in Round Valley are friendly. Has not heard of any stock stolen or white man killed, except one who was trying to abduct an Indian squaw and he deserved it. Says he does not need more troops, it is the Indians who need the help. Says the white are deliberately harrassing the Indians and agents. From Edward Dillon, 2d Lt. 6th Inf.

Notes: published in San Francisco, CA
Abstract: Maj. Bidwell had 350 acres under cultivation. 300 was grain - wheat, barley, and oats. 50 was orchards, garden, and grounds around the residence. He had peaches, 300 trees, grapes,
fig trees (3 crops a year). Almond trees, quinces, pears, apples, plums, and cherries. 500 dwarf pears. Barns for the stock - 75 ft by 30 ft - 500 horses and mares, 500 horned cattle, 500 asiatic sheep. 50 Indians "well trained." Mill - 100 bushels of grain per day.

Notes: BB35.
Abstract: A brief paragraph states that a portion of the military stationed at Red Bluff are out in the hills rounding up Indians who will be taken to the reservation.

821. "Outrage." Humboldt Times, 5 March 1881.
Abstract: Complains that Indians have a monopoly on the ferry business crossing the Klamath. Says they charge as much as $7.50 for a man and a horse. One dollar was always the price until this winter. Say he hopes the commanding officer at Fort Gaston will do something about it.

Abstract: California State Company's stage was fired upon, near Fort Jones, by two drunken Indians. No one injured. A party from the fort went after the Indians and shot them.

Notes: Pg. 2/5.
Abstract: The letter to the editor, signed, "Foot Hills," says that some Indians have left Nome Lackee to escape starvation, there being no food at the reservation. A group of soldiers sent to bring them back stopped at Col. Washington's Rancheria and raped an Indian woman. The letter condemns this action and suggests that the unnamed lieutenant in charge of the detail be disapproved.

Abstract: In a letter to the editor, signed "Foothills," the writer asserts that the soldiers and the Department of Indian Affairs are letting the Indians starve and want them killed off. The Hat Creeks and Con-Cows have returned to their old haunts from Nome Cult to escape starvation. Some of the 2nd California cavalry men who were assigned to return them to the reservations stopped at Col. Washington's Rancheria and raped the old squaws, the young ones having run off.

Notes: vol 14, no 12
Abstract: "The Piutes of Mason and Smith Valleys, NV, are attacked by la grippe and there is scarcely a buck, squaw, or papoose that is not down with it."

Notes: vol. 18, no. 25
Abstract: "A young Indian girl name Beatricea was shamefully outraged by a fiend in human form named Buchaman, at the house of her guardian, Johnson, about 20 miles from Mendocino County. The poor girl, who was under 14 years, has since died. The brute deserves to be hung and then burned to cinder."

827. "Patient Register, 1857-1937.", Oroville, CA.
Abstract: Date: 8 January 1866
Name: Indian Charley
Age: 30
Resides: Cherokee Flat
Previous Habits: Same as all Diggers
Present Condition: Injury in back from being run over by stage
Discharged himself January 9, between 1 and 5 o'clock, a.m.
Abstract: Major Sprague arrived on the 10th to pay the troops and volunteer guides. Volunteers pay was $11 a month.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 15
Abstract: A dispatch from S. F. suggests that the government is contemplating the appointment of a commission to try to make peace with the Modoc Indians. "Col. Gillem who was here when the dispatch was received, had heard of no purpose on the part of the government to supersede the army by a peace commission. His orders were to fight."

Notes: vol. 21, no. 18
Abstract: The peace commission has been appointed in an attempt to open negotiations with the Indians and to try to ascertain the cause of the present difficulties with the Modoc Indians. "Everybody knows... that the immediate cause of the war was the attempt to remove the Modocs to the reservation by the military... we respectfully suggest that the personnel of the commission should have been wholly different from what it is... The general sentiment of Oregon and this portion of California demands that these Indians shall be punished. And it is extremely doubtful if any peace should be negotiated, which does not stipulate for their surrender and execution."

Notes: vol. 16, no. 40
Abstract: Then they smoked - the Indian way of celebrating a verdict of Not Guilty in a murder trial (Spokane Review). Simon Sischimov murder case in U.S. Court: While waiting for verdict of jury, prisoner's father filled pipe of peace with tobacco. When news was received of "not guilty" verdict, father lit pipe and passed it. Indians showed no emotion until each had gone through ceremony of peace and then they rushed out to get their certificates for fees ($15 per witness).

Abstract: Lt. G. Harrington, few months past stationed at old Fort Reading left with detachment by boat yesterday, for sacramento to be mustered out. Leaves many warm friends among the citizens about the Fort. We regret depart too "as a more gentlemanly officer never visited our place." He has repaved the Fort, making it servicable and comfortable, costing Government about $200.

Abstract: Colonel Wingard, U.S. Paymaster arrived to pay off the troops in the field. Dr. Cabaniss passed through Yreka to the Front as surgeon for Fort Gaston Company.

Notes: Vol. 11, no. 23
Abstract: Citizens of Klamath County are circulating a petition demanding the removal of Col. S. G. Whipple from his military command at Fort Gaston. After the band of seventeen Indians attacked. South Fork and Forks of Salmon river, they retreated to Hoopa Valley. Within one mile Fort Gaston. Col. S.G. Whipple made no attempt to overtake these Indians. Many citizens hope that Col. Whipple be removed from office and Major Taylor be appointed in his place.

Abstract: Dr. T. T. Cabaniss passed through enroute to Camp Gaston, where he will be stationed. Says he was in service throughout the Modoc War serving on the battlefield. Says he is a brave man and a genial gentleman.
   Notes: vol. 21, no. 14
   Abstract: From the Shasta Courier: It is believed that the Modocs are being reinforced by Indians of the Pit River tribe. Others feel that the Pit Rivers would like to join the whites "in a raid to exterminate Captain Jack and his band."

   The Yreka Union, however, has "not the slightest doubt that the Pit River's would be delighted to join Captain Jack" in a raid to exterminated "the whites, if they were not afraid."

   Notes: vol. 21, no. 9
   Abstract: "The name 'Pit River' is derived from the numerous pits, dug by the Indians, along the stream in which to entrap deer and other game..."

   Notes: vol. 3, no. 18
   Abstract: "There is at present time, a war of extermination raging between the whites and the Indians in the north eastern corner of Sacramento Valley. Most of these Indians belong to the Pit River tribe, of whom Lieut. Williamson, in his report on the survey of a railroad route from the valley of Sacramento to Willimette, speak thus: Pit River Indians are very treacherous and bloody in their dispositions, and disgusting in their habits. They are armed with bows and arrows made with great skill. (article then goes to length about the making of the arrow.) It is said these savages sometimes poison their arrows by exposing a piece of a rattlesnake, and after burying it for a short time, smearing the point with the half decomposed mass."

   Notes: vol. 22, no. 3
   Abstract: "Pit River Indians including all from Fall River to Goose Lake, number not far probably from 300 warriors. The Chiefs and old men are adverse to any misunderstanding or difficulty with the whites: they say, however, that there are some Indians - coyotes they call them - who are disposed to mischief and over whom they have slight control." It is believed that these Indians would not be able to live through a hard winter without killing some cattle for settlers. For this reason, many want the Indians to be gathered on a reservation and be provided for by the government."

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 6
   Abstract: A party went out to find out what happened to the Lockhard party who were supposed to be killed by Pitt River Indians. Finding some Indians the party lead by Mr. Bennet, killed 19 Indians, and took 22 as prisoners. There was a report of a lot of hostile Indians in the Valley headed by Modocs. They found Mr. Lockhard and party but before he was killed 5 Indians (prisoners) were killed by him. The others in the Lockhard party were killed one by one as they returned from different places.

   Abstract: Letter to Editor from Surprise Valley. [Signed] "H." The soldiers at the fort gave a Christmas ball. A soldier named William froze to death because he had too much whiskey

   Abstract: Indians on Hoopa Reservation have declared war on whites and killed agent Robert L. Stockton and two employees. Whites on the Klamath are fortifying and preparing for war.

   Notes: vol. 2, no. 10
Abstract: General Crook was defeated by 109 Paiutes and Pitt River Indians twenty miles from Goose Lake Valley. Of forty troops, seven were killed.

   Notes: vol 22, no 23
   Abstract: Pogonip Nevada phenomenon. Indians are fearful of it - frozen fog that is death to lungs when breathed. Piute word meaning cold. Chinook - warm weather a Montana phenomenon. From the south a warm trend blows and warms everything up and is welcomed.

   Notes: vol 19, no 13
   Abstract: Article from Medical and Surgical Reporter on the various methods that Indians use to poison their arrow points. Rattlesnake venom, bees, and red ants. Also plants.

   Abstract: A large meeting took place at Fort Jones, the occasion, a liberty pole and Union flag. 200-300 attended.

   Abstract: Political meeting at Fort Jones to hire the Honor Zack Montgomery, Democrat elector. Dr. Raymond of Fort Jones also spoke.

848. "The Poor Indian." Lassen Advocate (Sage Brush), 2 May 1868, col. 1 p. 2.
   Abstract: States that Indian depredations have occurred within ten miles of Fort Bidwell and says that active campaigning against the Indians "is a sickening burlesque."

849. "The Poor Indian." Lassen Advocate (Sage Brush), 19 March 1885, col. 1 p. 2.
   Abstract: "The fact is, the various military posts among us render aid and protection to the Indians, rather than the emigrant and settlers. Nearly all the murders and depredations committed within the last two years, have been within sight, if not within hearing of some military post."

   Within a radius of ten miles of Camps Warner, Bidwell and McDermitt the Indians are constantly stealing stock and murdering travelers. Two weeks ago we gave an account of the loss of several teams within ten miles of Fort Bidwell. It would be far better if the entire military force were withdrawn. It has lost no Indians, and seems quite determined to find none. People would then not indulge in fancied security.

   Notes: vol. 3, no. 39
   Abstract: Recent occurrences in the country around Susanville, which the Indian has played an important part has led to discussions on how to treat the Indian and for the safety of the frontier settlements. The gov. "protects" the settlers from the menace Indian. The people are taxed for this, but the military is virtually ineffective in protecting the people "whites". Pit, Paiute, and Bannock tribes commit robbery and murder in this northern frontier region. The military does not protect the emigrants, but the Indians. Nearly all the murders and depredations in the last 2 years have occurred "within sight if not hearing of military posts. Indian stampeded the stock and robbed a train that left Susanville 2 years before. Encamped near Solairer Meadows, the Indians wintered within 5 miles of the garrison at Camp McGarry. 2 men escaped butchering the following year in sight of the same. The Indians were not pursued. The same has happened near Camps Warner, Bidwell, and McAlimitt, within a ten 10 miles radius of each, murder/robbery of travelers by Indians. Outrage of citizen and of government that this conditions exists. An "active campaigning" was conducted last fall and winter was no service. Doubt if Indians were looking for further than 5 miles from travel lines between garrisons. The military should be withdrawn. Travellers would not have false security and could be provided with a fence (save money and
lives) government spends $1,000 per Indian in the protection of public domain 10 white lives per
one Indian captured, damage done to property cannot be measured. "Savage" proves himself in
every way to be devoid of culture and humanity, cannot be allowed to stay civilization. Peace
treaties do not work serve only for lawlessness. Indian reservations at Pyramid Lake is
rendevous for muderous gangs that infest this whole region. Citizens are moving against the
Indians. Massacre of the Pearson family can never be atoned for by any among of Indian blood.
"Poor Indian" ill-begotten sympathy. Government could afford $500 for every Indian killed
within certain limits - economic, military post could be done away with. Expect howls of protests
by those who misunderstand or the impractical. Arm citizens for offense as well as defense
regardless of the expense.

Abstract: Peter Gatis, a soldier from Fort Humboldt, was caught appropriating one of Olmestead's
hogs. Justice Cox said he could pay the county $32 or lay it out in jail at four bits a day. Olmstead
said he thought the bears had been severe on his hogs this year.

852. Post Circulars (1885).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 no. 12. 4-262.
Abstract: Circular no. 12, Fort Bidwell, June 13, 1885.
Company Commanders are authorized to permit lights in Company Library, Tailor and Barber
shops for reasonable time after taps. By order of Major Burt.

853. Post Circulars (1886).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 #19. 4-269.
Abstract: Circular number 19, Fort Bidwell, October 28, 1886.
Enlisted men of the garrison desiring to go to the town of Bidwell will be required to obtain
permission from their respective troop commanders. In compliance with orders from Department
Headquarters, no fires will be allowed in the Cavalry stables.

854. Post Circulars (1886).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars February 1885- May 1890. 4-270.
Abstract: Circular, unnumbered, Fort Bidwell, November 20, 1886.
The bath houses having been arranged for the comfort of the post, the following rules and
regulations will be adhered to: 1. Under no circumstance will water be wasted, the tubs flooded,
or any dirty or old clothing, of any kind, be left in the bathrooms. 2. Keys to bathhouse will be
kept by 1st Sergeant, who will be responsible for cleanliness of the bathrooms, tubs, etc. 3. Key
to NCO bathroom will be kept by Post Sergeant Major. 4. Any person violating foregoing rules
and regulations will be severely punished. By order of Major Gordon.

855. Post Circulars (1886).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars Feb '85-My '90 #23. 4-271.
Abstract: Circular number 23, Fort Bidwell, December 5, 1886.
There will be divine services at the chapel at 7:30 P.M. All are respectfully invited to attend.

856. Post Circulars (1886).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 #25. 4-272.
Abstract: Circular number 25, Fort Bidwell, December 7, 1886.
Following changes are made in the "Service Calls" and are hereby announced to troops of this
command:
Reveille - Assembly of Trumpeters at 5:50 A.M., Revielle at 6:00 A.M., Assembly at 6:02 A.M.
Stable Call - Immediately after.
857. Post Circulars (1887).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars. Feb '85-May '90.
Abstract: Circular Number 8, Fort Bidwell, February 10, 1887.
Owing to prevalence of scarlet fever in town, and to provide against its introduction into the garrison, parents will not allow their children to visit the town for school or other purposes until further notice.

For same reasons all are warned not to unnecessarily expose themselves and, through them, the garrison to contagion.

858. Post Circulars (1887).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 #19. 4-276.
Abstract: Circular number 19, Fort Bidwell, March 31, 1887.
Following changes are hereby announced in the service calls at this post. Will take effect tomorrow, April 1, 1887.
Recall from fatigue, P.M., at 4:15 P.M.
Afternoon water and stable duty at 4:45 P.M.
1st call for Retreat at 5:50 P.M.
Assembly at 5:58 P.M.
Retreat at 6:00 P.M.

859. Post Circulars (1887).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars. February '85-May '90 #22. 4-278.
Abstract: Circular Number 22, Fort Bidwell, April 9, 1887.
It having been reported to Commanding Officer that disease known as scarlet fever is in existence in the Indian camp adjacent to Post, and to prevent spreading of same from and after publication of this Circular all Indians are prohibited from visiting post. By order of Major Gordon.

860. Post Circulars (1887).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 #23. 4-279
Abstract: Circular No. 23, Fort Bidwell, April 10, 1887. Hereafter, to protect fire hose, now used by officers for watering grass plots of their yards, from freezing, bursting, or other injury by being left stretched upon the wet ground all night and attached to the water pipe, with hose part full of water. Officers will cause same to be detached from pipe and coiled upon a platform of boards after they have been used, so there is no other fire hose on hand for extinguishing purposes.

861. Post Circulars (1887).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars Feb ’85 - May ’90 #32. 4-282.
Abstract: Circular number 32, Fort Bidwell, May 15, 1887.
There will be divine services at post Chapel this evening at 7:30 P.M. Chaplain J.A. Potter officiating. All invited to attend. By order of Major Gordon.

862. Post Circulars (1887).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 #50. 4-284.
Abstract: Circular number 50, Fort Bidwell, July 24, 1887.
Following changes in the service calls at this post are hereby announced and will be observed from date.
Tattoo - 1st call at 8:45 P.M., Tattoo at 8:55 P.M., Assembly at 9:00 P.M., Taps at 9:15 P.M.
Order of Major Gordon
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars Feb '85 - May '90 #55. 4-285.
Abstract: Circular number 55, Fort Bidwell, August 25, 1887.
Until further orders "Guard Mounting" will be in full dress on parade ground and the new guard will be posed in review by new Officer of the Day. Old guard will be paraded in full dress to be relieved by the new. The fatigue uniform will be worn by the guard throughout its tour with above exception. Notification will be given by Officer of the Day for the necessary changes of uniform for his guard. Order of Major Gordon.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 #66. 2-286.
Abstract: Circular number 66, Fort Bidwell, September 29, 1887.
Following changes in the "service calls" are hereby announced and will take effect 1st proximo:
Assembly of Trumpeters at 5:50 A.M.
Reveille at 6:00 A.M.
Assembly immediately after
Recall from fatigue at 4:00 P.M.
Afternoon water and stable call at 4:15 P.M.
1st call for retreat 5:20 P.M.
Assembly at 5:30 P.M.
Retreat immediately after
1st call for dress parade at 5:15 P.M.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circular F85-My90 #78. 4-128.
Abstract: Circular, No. 78, Fort Bidwell, December 11, 1887.
Funeral of daughter of commissary Sergeant John Buckley will take place tomorrow at 10:00 p.m., from his residence. All are invited to attend. Order Major Gordon.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 no. 28. 4-288.
I. Hereafter when a storm is threatening it will be duty of troop commanders to assemble their companies and cause horses of their troops to be led inside troop stables.
II. To prevent further damage to property consisting of rawhide chairs in the troops they will not be left standing out in a pelting rain as heretofore. Troop commander will cause same to be taken inside of barracks. No chairs of this pattern will be left standing out overnight and exposed to weather.

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90. Memo Orders. 4-290.
Abstract: Memorandum Orders, Fort Bidwell, October 25, 1888.
The postern lanterns around post will be under charge of Sergeant of Guard, who will cause one of the prisoners to care for and light the same. These lights will be extinguished by a HCO of guard at 11 P.M. and the lanterns returned to guardhouse.
Order Captain Wheelar

Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars Feb '85 - My '90 # 33. 4-293.
Abstract: Circular number 33, Fort Bidwell, September 24, 1889.
I will be general police of the garrison today, commencing at 8:00 P.M. All available men of both troops will turn out and be reported to the Officer of the Day, who will take charge of entire police party. Major Gordon
869. Post Circulars (1889).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 no.43. 4-294.
Abstract: Circular number 43, Fort Bidwell, December 29, 1889
From publish of the circular, owners of dogs must keep them tied up or they will be shot. The Officer of the Day will instruct the guard accordingly.
Lieutenant Colonel Gordon

870. Post Circulars (1890).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars, F'86-M'y;90 #1. 4-295.
Abstract: Circular No. 1, Fort Bidwell, January 12, 1890. Following is republished for information and guidance of this command. Hereafter in all cases of fire alarm in the Garrison, it will be duty of the 1st Sergeant to assemble all their men of their respecting troops on company parade ground and wait for orders, with exception of three men from each troop designated by 1st sergeant to repair with all possible haste, to fire plug or hose cart in parade ground, reporting to Provost Sergeant John Bitter, Troop C, 2nd Cavalry for orders. Immediately on arrival at fire plug, of any of so detailed men, they will unloosen the pavilion and detach from hose cart sufficient hose to attach to fire plug and wait for orders from the O.D. or such officer or necessary as may be authorized to give orders. If not already on hand and Troop Commandr will provide themselves (from post 2M) with six buckets to be kept full.

871. Post Circulars (1890).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars Feb '85 - My '90 #13. 4-296-2.
Abstract: Circular number 13, April 23, 1890.
Mounted inspection for troops this command will be resumed on Saturday morning, 26th installment. In obediance to paragraph 1188, Cavalry Tactics, the troop horses will be groomed twice daily, and a commissary officer of each troop will be present. Stable Call immediately after Reveille.

872. (1890).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars F 85-My 90 no. 17. 4-297.
Abstract: Circular number 17, Fort Bidwell, April 29, 1890.
I. There will be dress parade this evening; First call 5:30 P.M., Assembly 5:40 P.M.
II. Regular summers of the children school will commence on 1st installment.
By Lieutenant Colonel Gordon

873. Post Circulation (1886).
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Post Circulars Feb '85-May '90 #3. 4-265.
Abstract: Circular number 3, Fort Bidwell, April 1, 1886.
From Reveille to Retreat there will be no card playing in the Barracks and Quarters. Officers and NCO's are informed to see that this order is strictly enforced. By order of Major Burt.
Topographical Engineers and party. Hannibal Day, Co. "F" Asst. Surgeon Robert Murray, 1st Lt. H.B.Hendershott, commanding Co. "E" temporarily, Co. "F" absent Captain and Bt. Major J. B. Kingsbury, sick at camp George Anderson near Sutter and directing removal of supplies and baggage of this station. 1st Lt. Herman Thorn, CO. "F" never got reorted "his whereabouts and whatabout unknown." 2d Lt N.H. Davis, Co. "E", Left at former encampment (below or enroute) removing supplies and baggage of the command to this station. 2 deaths. Co. "E", 2d Inf., 3 sgt., 2 cpls., 1 fifer for duty, and 11 privates. "Co. E and F, 2nd Inf., Co. F, arrived on Bear Creek and encampment on the 24th Sept, below this, and on the 28th the stations was selected and occupied by said company... being about two miles above Johnson's or Keyser's Rancho and on the right bank of Bear Creek." Co. E arrived on the 29th. Both cos. left a number of sick and small guard for encampment near Suttersville. 5 privs. joined Co. E from camp on the Sacramento, having been left up the valley on the March of the detailed escort in August up the valley of the Sacramento Valley on explorer expedition across and around the other post returns (2/1852. 4 1852) state at 16.25 miles N.E. of Nicolaus Sierra Nevada conducted by Brevet Captain Warner, Topography Engineers and Party.

October 1849: Day, Captain Hannibal, 2d Infantry, Co. "E,F,A,K." Co. "F,E" for day 5 sgt., 5 cpl., 1 drummer, 1 fifer, 40 privates; 4 privates on extra day, 9 enlisted men absent; 1 officer AWOL, Private Thomas Scott, Co. B, 2d Inf., arrived October 20 from camp near Sutter. With Co. "F" since may last, having been found at Valparso, Chiele, left behind at Rio from on boards transport Lea Queen in voyage out. Special Department orders September 20, 1849, HQ., Monterey, received October 14, direct Major Kingsbury to relinquish command of Co. "E", to Brevet Captain Henderschott. Major Kingsbury relinquish command of pot to Captain Day on October 8 having only on that day arrived from Camp near Sutter. ... of Co. "A,K" transferred to escort (detail) under Casey with exploration expedition on October 21 to join him at Vernon on the Sacramento on his ret. from upper valley. Officers October 1849 Day, comm. since October 8, Major Kingsbury having relinquished command that day; Robert Murray, Asst. Surgeon; J.B. Kingsbury, Captain and Brevet Major, Co. "E", 2d Inf. Joined from Camp near Sutter October 8. Sick J. M. McKinstry, Quartermaster; Robert Murray, Asst. Surg; George C. Westcott, Captain Co. "E" joined from Monterey October 8; Department of Special Orders No. 48 September 20, 1849. Brevet Captain George C. Westcott Command Co. "E" joined from Monterey October 8; Department of Special Orders No. 48 September 20, 1849; 2d Lt. N.H. Davis, ACS joined from sd camp near Sutter October 13. 1st Lt. Hathorn never having reported since his promotion to Co. "F", General Ord. March 14, 1849.


December 1849: Day, Captain Hannibal, 2d Inf., Co. "E,F." Co. "E,F" 1 asst. surgeon, 1 asst quartermaster, 2 captain, 1 ,1 Lt, 2,2 Lt, 6 sgt., 7 cpl, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, 49 privates for day, 12 privates sick, 3 privates extra day. 2d Lt. F. Paine, Co. "E", joined December 24, from 4th Inf., 60 recruits required.

January 1850: Day, Captain Hannibal, 2d Inf., Co. "E,F." J. M. McKinstry on duty forwarding supplies forth command was "camp" Quartermaster desegration is cantonement . 1 asst. surgeon; 2 captain; 1 1st Lt; 2 Lt for day, 6 sgt; 7 cpl; 40 privates;2 NCO; 11 privates sick; 3 privates extra day; 1 assistant quartermaster; 1 NCO d.s.; 1 subaltern. 5 enlisted men on furlough; J.M. McKinstry absent on day forwarding supplies for the command. Hendershott, Co. F on leave 7
leaves for 27th of January, 1850.

February - July 1850: Day, Captain Hannibal, 2d Inf., Co. "E,F. Asst. Quartermaster McKinstry ordered to duty at Presidio. 1 asst.; 1 captain; 1 1st Lt; 2 2nd Lt; 5 sgt; 4 cpl; 1 bugler; 23 privates for day; 3 NCO, 14 privates sick; 1 NCO, 3 privates of extra day; 1 subaltern; 5 privates absent; McKinstry transferred to Presidio, SF; Davis, AAQM as well as AACS and commanding Co. E, Murray, Hendershott, Co. F, Paine, Co. E; Westcott, Co. E, 20 days leave, 1 death.; 1 drummer. 2 privates arrested in confinement. 85 recruits required.

March 1850: Still cantonment. 1 asst. surgeon; 2 captains; 2, 2nd Lt; 5 sergeant; 1 drummer; 5 cpl; 23 privates for day; 1 NCO; 6 privates sick; 5 privates arrest or confinement; 1 subaltern; 1 NCO, d.s. 1 in confinement, 1 death, 89 needed. 1st Lt. Davis, Co. E, since 28 March. Post orders no. 10, March 25, 1850 on duty at Benicia. On detail for service in the field, Department Order no. 13, March 7, 1850. Making arrangements for movement of those companies in the field, etc.

April 1850: Co. "E" marched from post April 9 from Benicia being on detail for service in the field by Department Order No. 13, March 7, 1850. Lists Day, commanding, Robert Murrary, Asst. Surgeon and H.B. Hendershott AACS and AAQM. Same note as for March re. Co. E. 1 asst. surgeon; 1 captain; 1 2nd Lt; 3 sgt; 2 cpl; 11 privates (one of Co. E.) 1 NCO; 1 private sick; 1 NCO; 2 privates extra duty; 2 privates arrest or confinement. 4 NCO d.s.; 1 on furlough; Co. E. (effective force) marched from post April 9, for Benicia, being on detail for service in the field by Department order No. 13 March 7th, 1850 10 Military Department Monterey.

May 1850: 1st Lieutenant W. N. Gardner joined by promotion May 19. Effective force of Co. "E" still on detachment serve, in the field. 1 asst. surgeon; 1 captain; 1 1st Lt; 2 Lt; 2 sgt; 2 cpl; 8 Pvt. Co. F., 1 Pvt., Co. F, for duty, 3 Pvt. sick, 1 NCO, 4 Pvt. extra duty; 3 Pvt. arrest or confinement; 1 enlisted man d.s., 2 enlisted men furlough; 1 desertion, 1 death. Effective force Co. E still on d.o. 51 recruits required. 1st Lt. W. N. Gardner, joined by promotion May 19, 1850. Day, Co. E., comdg., Murray, (Gen. Staff) Gardner, and Hendershott, Co. F. Effective force of Co. E still on d.s. in the field at head of Sacramento Valley. 2 Sgt., 3 cpl, 10 Pvt. fordy; 3 Pvt. sick, 1 NCO, 4 Pvt. extra duty; 2 Pvt. arrest or confinement. 1 enlisted man furlough; 1 enlisted man discharged. 1 enlisted man dead. 52 recruits required.

June 1850: Co. "E" still on d.s. in the field.

July 1850: 3 officers, 2 sgt., 2 cpl., 12 privates, and 2 privates Co. "E." 25 present. 1 asst. surgeon; 1 captain; 1 1st Lt; 1 2nd Lt; 2 sgt; 2 cpl; 14 pts for duty; 1 NCO; 5 Pvt extra duty; 4 Pvt and one in conf.; 1 desertion. Effective force Co. E still in d.s. Sacramento Valley.

Hendershott AACS and AAQM.

August 1850: Davis, 1st Lieutenant N. H., 2d Inf., Co. "E,F." Asst. Surgeon R. C. Murray relieved from duty August 19. Transfer command by N. H. Davis. 2 1st Lts., 1 2nd Lt., 3 sgt., 4 cpl, 1 drummer, 17 Pvt for duty, 2 Pvt. sick, 2 NCO, 5 Pvt extra duty, 1 Pvt arrested or confined. 2 furlough, 1 Pvt. sick, Day on d.s. since August 26, 1850. Relieving command August 26. Westcott also on d.s.. Paine d.s. in field.

September 1850: Davis, 1st Lieutenant N. H., 2d Inf., Co. "E,F." 2 1st Lt, 1 2nd Lt, 4 sgt, 6 cpl, 16 Potts for duty, 1 NCO, 5 Pvt sick, 1 Pvt arrest or confinement. 2 captain, 1 subaltern d.s., 2 enlisted men furlough; Co. E joined for service in field September 21, 1850. Day and Westcott and s. since August 26 per Orders No. 6, dated HQ, 3d Division, Sonoma July 20, 1850. Paine d.s. in field since April 6 per Post Orders No. 13.

Paine, 2d Lt, on d.s. in field since April 6, 1850. Order No. 2, HQ, Div., Benicia. Pres. for duty, 1 asst. surg. 1 captain, 2 1st Lt, 1 2nd Lt, 2 sgt, 5 cpl, 1 drummer, 13 pvts, 1 NCO, 5 pvt. sick; 3 NCO, 5 pvt. extra duty, 1 Pvt. arrest or confinement. 1 absent sick, 1 in confinement, 1 joined by transfer, 1 from desertion.

November 1850: Day, Captain Hannibal, 2d Inf., Co. "E,F." 2d Lieutenant Ferdinand Paine, Co. "E", joined from d.s. in the field November 28. Relieved Lieutenant Hendershott AACS and AAQM November 29. 1 asst. surgeon, 1 captain, 2 1st Lt, 2 2nd Lt; 3 sgt, 4 cpl, 14 pvts, 2 NCO, 3 pvt. sick, 1 NCO, 9 pvt. extra duty, 1 NCO, 3 pvt. in confinement or arrest, 1 captrain, 1 subaltern, 1 enlisted man on d.s.; 2 fulough, 9 enlisted, 1 by transfer, 1 from desertion, 121 required. Hendershott promoted to 1st Lt., Co. I, 2nd Inf. Samuel R. Holaburd, Co. F, by promotion, not yet arranged. 2nd Lt. Paine returns from d.s. in field November 28, 1850, relieved Hendershott AACS and AAQM November 29, 1850.

December 1850: Day, Captain Hannibal, 2d Inf., Co. "E,F" Temp "I." 1 asst. surgeon, 1 captain, 2 1st Lt, 1 2nd Lt, 4 sgt, 4 cpl, 16 pvts for duty, 8 Pvt. sick, 2 NCO, 9 pvt. extra duty, 1 NCO, 5 pvt arrest or confinement. 124 required.


January - May 1851: Day, Captain Hannibal, 2d Inf., Co. "E,F."

February 1851: 1 asst. surgeon, 1 capt., 2 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 5 sgt, 5 cpl, 1 drummer, 23 pvts, 1 Pvt. sick, 4 Pvt. extra duty, 2 Pvt. arrest or confinement. 126 needed. Westcott on recruit service.

March 1851: 2nd Lt. John W. Fraser not yet joined since promotion from 5th Inf. Day, Co. F, William M. Gardner, same Co; Paine and Davis Co. E.

April 1851: 4 sgt, 5 cpl, 1 drummer, 16 pvts for duty, 1 enlisted man sick, 6 extra duty; 10 enlisted men arrest or confinement, 2 officer d.s. 125 needed. Fraser not yet joined.

May 1851: 3 sgt, 4 cpl, 21 pvts duty, 3 sick, 5 extra duty, none sick, 6 arrest or confinement, 1 discharge, experience service. William M. Gardner made order for Coast Survey. Fraser to duty from 5th Inf., May 23, 1851.

June 1851: Davis, N. H., 1st Lt., 2d Inf., Co. "E,F." Co. "F", 2d Infantry, to Benicia June 17 per order no. 14, headquarters, 10th military departments, June 9, 1851. Day on absence per S.O. no. 14, HQ, Pacific Division, Sonoma, CA, May 1851. Relinquish command and left post June 9, 1851. Left three officers off, Day, Abbott, and Ferdinand Paine at post. Day left June 1851 signed by 1st Lt. N. H. Davis. Assumed command on June 7, Day on leave of absence per Special Order No. 14, Hd, Div. of the Pacific, Sonoma May 28, 1851. Reliving command and left post June 9, 1851, Davis command Gardner on detachment on coast survey G.O. no. 6, February 8, 1851, HQs Army, AGG. Left post June 6. Fraser d.s. for field Order No. 14, HQ, 10 Military Department, Benicia, June 9. Left post June 17. Co. F left post June 17, per orders No. 14, HQs, 10 Military Department, Benicia, June 7, 1851. Left at post 1 asst. surgeon, 1 1st Lt, 1 2d Lt., 3 cpl, 1 drummer, 8 pvts, 2 extra duty, 2 arrest or confinement.

July 1851: Davis, 1st Lieutenant N. H., 2d Inf., Co. "E." Davis, Commander, Co. "E" on duty at post. 1st Asst. surg., 1 detachment, 1 sgt., 2 cpl., 8 privates for day, 2 on extra day. 3 arrest or confinement. 68 needed.
August 1851: Co. "E." Nelson H. Davis, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Inf., Comdg. 3 men sick, 10 enlisted men for duty.

September 1851: Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H. 2d Inf., Co. "E." Still called cantonement, also called Camp Far West on same returns. 1 man sick.

October 1851: Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H. 2d Inf., Co. "E." 7 pvts. for duty, 2 sgt, 1 cpl, 5 on extra duty, 3 officers, none sick.

November 1851: Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H. 2d Inf., Co. "E."

December 1851: Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H. 2d Inf., Co. "E." Continues to state Co. E "temporarily at post" 2 sgts, 10 pvts for duty, 1 sick, 3 arrest, 4 extra duty, 1 off. d.s.

January 1852: Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H. 2d Inf., Co. "E."

February 1852: Davis, Lieutenant Nelson H. 2d Inf., Co. "E."
Asst. Surgeon John Campbell joined Feb. 25, 1852.


April 1852: Comd. by Davis since April 4, 18 recruits are from Benicia's April 22 and 6 recruits are from Benicia April 30. Asst. Surgeon John Campbell, AWOL, since April 29, 1852. April last return. 52 for duty, 1 1st Lt, 1 2nd Lt, 2 sgts, 2 musicians, 27 pvts, 2 sick, 6 extra duty, 4 arrest or confinement. 9 desertions.

Abstract: Captain and Brevet Major:
Fitzgerald, Edwards H., 1st Dragoons; Gyle, C. H., 2nd Lt., 1st Dragoon; Radford, Richard Carlton Walker, 1st Lt., 1st Dragoon; Alden, Bradford Ripley, Captain, 1st Dragoon; Collins, Joseph Benson, 1st Lt., 4th Inf.; Patton, George, Brevet Major, 4th Inf.; Bonnycastle, John C., 1st Lt., 4th Inf; Judah, Henry Moses, Captain, 4th Inf; Crook, George, 2nd Lt., 4th Inf; Russell, David Allen, Captain, 4th Inf; Wyse, Francis Octavus, Captain, 3rd artillery; Underwood, Edmund, Captain, 4th Inf;

October 1852- June 1858. As the post return indicates any actions with Indians other than the detachment sent to Oregon during the Rogue River War? No

October 1852: Latitude: 41 degrees, 35'37"N; Longitude: 122 degrees, 52"W. Bvt. Major Edwards Fitzgerald, Comdg. Camp at Klamath Springs, CA. Co A: 1 Dragoon, 30 gt, 1 cpl, 1 bugler, 16 privates; Co: E: 1 Dragoon, 1 sgt., 1 farrier and blacksmith, 14 privates. I Bvt. 2nd Lt., Topo Eng. (R.L. Williamson, and 1 Hospital Steward at Camp Boone, temp. with command on daily duty. October 16, selected a point in vicinity of the Dragoon encampment in Scotts Valley, Siskiyou County for post to be called Fort Jones by order Brevet Col. George Wright, Comdg. No. Dist. Cal, 15 miles SQ town of Yreka, Siskiyou County, a p.o. is authorized to be established at Yreka. C.H. Crane, Asst. Surgeon; Thomas F. Castor, 1st Lt., Co 1st Dragoon; Robert J. Williamson, temp. at post is reported on return of Fort Reading per letter of Brecet Colonel George Wright, Comdg. No. District of Cal., October 22, 1852. October return is a field return of Sqdm, 1st Dragoon.

Ogle assumed command January 31. 1st Lt. R.C. W-Radford, assumed command, March 22, 1853, having joined same detachment with detachment of Ind. from For Reading. A and E, 1st Dragoon and Co E., 2nd Inf., and Co. D, 4th Inf., dated, 1st Asst. surgeon, and 1st lt., 2 2nd Lt, 2 sgt., 3 cpl., 1 farrier blks, 24 privates; 2 sick, 12 on extra or daily duty, 98 service horses, 3 unserved. Ogle AACS, and AAQM.


February 1853: Ogle, 2nd Lt. Charles H., 1st Dragoon, A and E, 98 service horses, 3 unserviced, of 21 men, 3 sick and 10 on daily or extra duty.


April 1853: Fitzgerald assumed command April 22, 1853. Troops left Fort Reading on April 15, arrived 22. Bats left Fort Reading April 1. Fitzgerald, Crane, Richard C.W. Radford, Thomas F. Cator, Charles H. Oble, Isaiah N. Moore, Brevet 2nd LT. Troop A. (Radford, Col. 2nd Va. Calvary, (SA). 1 asst. surg., 1 capt., 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 1 Brevet 2nd Lt., 6 sgt., 2 buglers., 2 farr., and rebs., 38 privats for duty, 11 sick, 16 daily duty, 6 arrest or confine.


June 1853: Co. A and E, 1st Dragoon, Co. F, 4th Inf., 1 capt., 1 asst. surg., 2 1st Lt., 2 2nd Lt., 6 sgt., 3 cpl., 3 buglers., 1 must., 1 farr blk., 34 pvt for duty, 5 sick, 45 daily on txtra duty, 1 arrest or confine. Total 99 enlisted men, 70 service horses. 2nd Lt Isaiah N. Moore ordered to Benicia Barrack. Alden assumed command June 1. 1st Lt. and Brevet Captain U.S. Grant absent, Co. E, 4th Inf., as Regim, QM, since April 1, 1847, Col. barracks, Washington Territory.


August 1853: Commanded by 1st Lt. Joseph B. Collins since August 8, 1st Dragoon A and E, 4th Inf., B and E. Detachment to Rogue River Valley, Captain Alden and 10 enlisted men, Co. E, 4th Inf., left post August 7 for suppression of Indian hostilities in Rogue River Valley, Oregon.
Severely wounded there August 24, 1853. Captain Alden and 10 men left post August 7 for suppresion Indian hostilities at Rogue River Valley, Oregon. No servicable horses remain at post. Post commanded by 1st Lt. J.B. Collins, 4th Inf. Left 1 sgt., 1 cpl., and 8 pvts for duty, 1 NCO, 3 pvts daily or extra duty. August reports that Alden severely wounded August 24, 1853 in engagement with Indian Rogue River Valley. Gardiner still on railroad survey. Grant still regim. QM, Fort Vancouver, W.T. John B. Hood, Brevet 2nd Lt., C.E., 4th Inf., Attached to Co. from Military Academy from General Orders No. 19, War Department of the Pacific, July 1, 1853. On leave absence until September 30, 1853.


February 1854: Bonnycastle Comdg. since Feb. 10, 1854. Co. E: 1 asst. surg., 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 2 sgt., 2 cpl., 14 privates for duty, 3 sick, 8 extra dury, total 29 enlisted men. plus 1 enlisted men , Co K. temp at post. Judah left post February 10 on his own leave for 7 days. No order records. Without leave Since Feb. 18.


April 1854: Bonnycastle, Co. E, S.O. 33, April 11, HQ, Department of the Pacific.

May 1854: Bonnycastle, Co. E, 4 officer and 20 enlisted men for duty. 1 asst. surg., 1 capt., 1 1st
Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 16 pvts., 1 sick. 7 extra duty, 1 confinement.

June 1854: Bonnycastle, Co. E. Judah on d.s. at Fort Humboldt per letter, Department of Pacific, SF, June 6, 1854. Left post Feb. 10, 1854.


August 1854: Bonnycastle comdg. Hood post Adj; Crook AACS and AAQM M. Sorrel, asst. surgeon, Co. E. 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 1 Brevet 2nd Lt., 1 sgt., 2 cpl., 11 pvts. for duty., 2 sick., 9 extra duty, 2 arrest or confined. Total 27.

September 1854: Bonnycastle comdg. Hood on d.s. in charge of public animals enroute to Fort Reading. Post S.O. No. 4, September 25, 1854. Left September 26. 1 asst. surg., 1 1st Lt., 1 2nd Lt., 1 sgt., 3 cpl., 9 pvts., and 7 non-com on daily or extra duty, 3 non-coms arrested.

October 1854: Crook, 2nd Lt. George, 4th Inf., E. Crook relieved Bonnycastle command October 30, 1854. Bonnycastle on d.s. under specific duty Subsistence Department, San Diego, SO No. 95, HQ, Department of the Pacific, October 16, 1854. Left post October 30, 1854. Captain David A. Russell joined by transfer from Co. K, 4th Inf., on Reg. Orders, No. 62, September 26, 1854. No joined. 1 asst. surg., 1 2nd Lt., 1 Brevet 2nd Lt., 10 pvts, 3 arrest or confined, total 25.


January 1855: Russell, Captain David A., 4th Inf., E. 1 asst. surg., 1 capt., 1 2nd Lt., 1 Brevet 2nd Lt., 1 sgt., 3 cpl., 13 pvts. for duty., 3 sick., 11 extra duty, 4 arrest or confined. Russell temporarily at post. Judah taken up Co. E. Judah currently on duty at Fort Humboldt.

February 1855: Russell, Captain David A., 4th Inf., E. Judah on duty at Fort Humboldt. Transfers of Judah and Russell and Floyd-Jones per Reg. Order No. 33, June 10, 1854 and Reg. Order No. 62, September 26, 1854 having been revoked by Secretary of War per SO No. 6, HQ, Department of Pacific, January 1855. Captain G. is taken up by his original co (Co. E) and Captain Russell is dropped from same co.

March 1855: Russell, Captain David A., 4th Inf., E.

April 1855: Crook, 2nd Lt. George, 4th Inf., E. In command since April 30, 1855. Judah still on duty Fort Humboldt. Hood Adj’d Recruiting officer. 1 asst. surg., 1 2nd Lt., 1 Brevet 2nd Lt., 1 sgt., 3 cpl., 22 privates for duty, 5 extra, 1 sick, 3 arrest or confined.

May 1855: Crook, 2nd Lt. George, 4th Inf., E. In command since April 30, 1855. Judah still on duty Fort Humboldt. Hood Adj’d Recruiting officer.

July 1855: Judah on d.s. operating against the Klamath Indians. Left post July 29, 1855. Bonnycastle, Crook and Hood still d.s. Return signed by Sorrel, in temporary command.

August 1855: Judah comdg. records letter from Department of Pacific dt August 10, received August 20, approving steps taken by Judah and asst. Surgeon Sorrel for suppr. hostil and protection of inoffensive Indians. Judah relieves Sorrel command August 8. Bonnycastle, of Subsistence Department, San Diego, Crook still on d.s. Hood transfer by promotion to 2nd Calvary. Judah AAQM, AACS and recruiting officer. Co. E, 4th Inf., 1 asst. surgeon, 1 captain, 2 sergeant, 2 corporal, 1 musician, 16 privates for duty, 13 extra duty, 10 sick, none arrest or confined, 2 officer and 28 men d.s. 1 enlisted man AWOL. 10 recruits required.

September 1855: Bonnycastle still subsist. Department San Diego. Crook, AAGS and AAQM to escort to accompany Williamson per Special Order No 40, HQ, Department of the Pacific, June 4, 1855. Left post June 30. September return submitted by Judah, October 10. 1 asst. surg., 1 capt., 1 mus., 1 cpl., 11 pvt. for duty., 11 enlisted men extra duty., 1 sick., 1 arrest or confine., 3 off., 47 men d.s. 2 AWOL. Judah left post September 28, operating against Klamath Indians. Sorrel command of post since September 28. Per P.O. No. 8, September 27.

October 1855: Judah return from Indian expedition October 29, 1855, relieved Sorrel, assumed command same day. Bonnycastle and Crook still d.s. 1 asst. surgeon, 1 captain, 2 sgt., 2 cpl., 1 must., 22 men duty, 14 extra duty, 3 arrest or confined, 2 officer and 29 men d.s. 1 AWOL.

November 1855: Crook joined from d.s. November 6. In command of post since November 7, asst. surgeon Charles H. Keeney joined by transfer same day. Sorrel transfer to Carlisle Bks per Special Order No. 151, War Department, AGO, August 17, 1855. Left post November 5. Judah left post November 7 against Indians. 1 asst. surgeon, 1 2nd Lt., 1 sgt., 1 cpl., 9 men for duty, 11 enlisted men extra duty, 2 sick, 3 arrest or confined, 2 officer and 48 men d.s. 1 AWOL. Total 2 officer and 51 men absent from post. Co. E, 4th Inf.

December 1855: 1 asst. surg., 1 captain, 2 sgt., 4 cpl., 44 enlisted men for duty (including 3 temp at post). 19 enlisted men extra duty, 4 sick, 2 arrest or confined, Judah return and assumed command December 12. Crooks left for Fort Reading December 13 to settle accounts as AAQM in Williamson expedition.


February 1856: Left February 16. 2 officers and 44 men d.s. 9 privates, 2 sgt. for duty. 9 on extra duty.

March 1856: Crook still d.s. 2 officers and 44 men d.s.

April 1856: Commanded by Captin F. O Wyse, who joined by transfer from Fort Reading. 3rd Artillery Co D., 4th Inf., E, commanded. 1 captain, 1 2nd Lt., 3 sgt., 2 musicians, 35 privates, 5 enlisted men extra duty, 4 sick, 4 arrest or confine. Co. E: 4th Inf., 2 sgt., 1 musicians., 5 privates for duty, 12 extra duty, 1 sick, 2 arrest or confine, 2 officers, 42 men d.s., 2nd Lt. R. Ransom, Co. to 3rd Artillery, AASM, ACS, and in command of Co E, 4th Inf. Judah on leave of absence 7 days with permission to apply for extension of it. Left post April 11 with surg. certif. Civilians employed. 1 in commis. Dept $75 per mo. and 1 ration, 1 plasterer @ $8 per day and 1 ration, working on new buildings. Crook still Ind. duty Rogue River Valley.

May 1856: Crook still on above duty Commanded by Wyse. Judah on sick leave for 30 days. 2nd Lt. Dawbar R. Ransom on scout over Crescent City trail left Fort Jones May 19. Judah on sick leave for 30 days as SF, Ca, per Special Order No. 66., HQ, Department of the Pacific, May 8. 1st
Lt. Hiram Dryer, Co. E, 4th Inf., joined by transfer from Co. H, 4th Inf. Co. R, 3rd artillery, 1 captain, 2 musicians, 4 privates for duty, 4 enlisted men on duty, 8 enlisted men on extra duty, 2 enlisted men arrest or confined, 1 officer and 51 men d.s., 2 officer absent sick (Judah) Bonny transfer to Co. H, 4th Inf., 1 civilian employed. Commis. Department $75 and 1 ration.


July 1856: Wyse Comdg. Judah joined from absent sick July 9; Ransom from d.s. July 14, Crook from d.s. July 28, Co D, 3rd Artillery. 1 capt, 1 2nd Lt., 3 sgt., 2 mus., 29 privates, 10 enlisted men extra duty, 5 sick, 2 arrest or confine, 21 enlisted men d.s. Co. E, 4th Inf., 1 capt. 12 Lt., 2 sgt., 1 mus., 9 privates for duty, 9 enlisted men extra duty, 3 sick, 1 arrest or confine, 48 enlisted men d.s.

August 1856: Crook comdg. since August 28. Wyse, Ransom and 43 men left August 5, for Benicia, per SO No. 43, Department of Pacific, July 24, 1856. Judah left post August 28 per PO No. 24, Fort Jones August 21, 1856, oper. against hostile Indians. Pitt River Counry. 1 civilian at $90 per mod/ rations in quartermaster department. Co E, 4th Inf., 1 2nd Lt., 1 cpl., 4 privates for duty, 12 extra duty, 2 sick, 4 arrest or confine, 39 enlisted men and 1 officer d.s., 1 officer and 8 men absent sick.


October 1856: Judah Comdg. joined October 14, 1856. Also comdg. Co E. Underwood promoted to Co. B, 4th Inf. 4 off. and 39 enlisted men present. On d.s., Captain Henry L. Scott, Co D, 4th Inf., Semoraide-de-Comp to General-in-Chief. Gen. Crook Co. D, as Guard for protection of Mr. Tracy and paty who are surveying public lands in Klamath Lake District. Left post Ocotber 12, 1856. 2nd Lt. Philip H. Sherida. Co D, 4th Inf. Left Co. August 2, 1855 on dy with LT. Williamson's escort, supposed to be only at Grande Rondu Reserve. As post: 1 asst. surg., 1 captain., 1 2nd Lt., 2 sgt., 4 cpl., 3 musicians., 36 privates., 28 enlisted men extra duty, 5 sick, 4 arrested or confined, 3 officers, 46 men d.s.

November 1856: Judah Comdg. 1st Lt Crook joined from d.s., Novemeber 5. Assumed command of Co D same day. Keeney med. off. 2nd Lt. James H. McCall, Co. E, 4th Inf., d.s. in charge public animals enroute Fort Jones, Fort Vancouver, per PO No. 33, Fort Jones, October 31, Left post Nov. 1.


January 1857: Judah Comdg. Scott and Sheridan still d.s.


March 1857: Judah joined March 3, 1857 in command of Co E and post. Scott's Sheridan still on d.s.
April 1857: Dryers in command since April 13, 1857. Judah left post April 13, 1857. Sheridan and Scott still same d.s. Crook command Co. D, and Reg'l Res. 76 enlisted men for duty, 16 extra duty, 3 sick, 2 arrested or confined, 17 enlisted men d.s., 1 absent with leave, without leave, 3 sick, 3 arrested or confined. Private Feeley in confinement. Deserted second time, July 19, 1857, apprehended February 20, 1857. Private Dennis Hawkins, unattached, in confinement for desertion. Surrendered himself. Letter, April 21, received May 9, directing preparation for Pit River expedition.


July 1857: Judah, Comdg. Crook, Scott, Sheridan, still d.s.. Dryer, 7 day leave.

August 1857: Judah, Comdg. Crook, Scott, Sheridan, still d.s. 42 enlisted men on Co. D, on d.s., presumably with Crook.


November 1857: Judah, Captain Henry, Comdg. Private Henry B. Godkin died, Co E, 4th Inf. Same as above, Dryer, AACS and AAQM; McCall post adjunct.

December 1857: Judah Comdg. 4 officers, including medical, 27 enlisted men, 14 extra duty, 1 sick, 3 conf. 31 enlisted men d.s.

January 1858: Judah Comdg.

February 1858: Judah Comdg.

March 1858: Judah, Captain Henry. judah to be member of Gen. Lt. Martial, Fort Humboldt.

April 1858: Judah Comdg. 2nd Lt. James McCall in command of detachment of Co. E, 4th Inf., enroute from Shasta to Fort Jones per instruction of Department HQ, April 5, 1858. Judah joined from d.s.

May 1858: Judah Comdg. Dryer and 21 enlisted men on d.s. against Indians per instruction from Dept. HQ of April 27. Left post May 8.

June 1858: Judah Comdg. Fort Joes abandoned on June 23, 1858. Dryer left post June 18 on Gen. Recruiting Service per G.O. No. 9, HQ, Army, April 22, 1858. Its garrison ordered to viarch for Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.
Abstract: December 1862: Douglas, Captain C. D., 2d Inf., C.V., Fort establishd December 11, 1862 by Co. "F".

January 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

February 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

February 18, 1863, Revolt marial law Round Valley.

March 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

April 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F,C."
April 7-9: Captain Douglas with fifteen men are out on a scouting party for Indians who killed George Bower on April 12, 1863, The detachment killed four Indian men and captured two squws.

May 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

June 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

July 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

August 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

September 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."
Escorting Indians from Co. "B", to Round Valley Indian Reservation.

October 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

November 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

December 1863: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

January 1864: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

February 1864: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."
No changes in Co. or events noted from February to October 1864.

October 1864: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

November 1864: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F, A."
Native Cav. C.V. reported to Post November 23, 1864 (2 officers , 49 enlisted men.)

December 1864: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F., Native Co. "A."

January 1865: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F., Native Co. "A."

February 1865: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F., Native Co. "A."

March 1865: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F., Native Co. "A."

April 1865: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F., Native Co. "A."
Native Co. C.V. left post April 5, 1865, for Drum ...

May 1865: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."
June 1865: Delany, Lieutenant James, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

July 1865: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."
No changes to December 1865.

December 1865: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

January 1866: Douglas, Captain C.D., 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

February 1866: Delany, Lieutenant James, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."
Captain Douglas, on detachment service at San Francisco since January 10, 1866.

March 1866: Delany, Lieutenant James, 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

April 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A", and 2d Inf., C.V. Co. "F."

May 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

June 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

July 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

August 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

September 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

October 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

November 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

December 1866: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

January 1867: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

February 1867: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

March 1867: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

April 1867: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

May 1867: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"

June 1867: Griffith, 1st Lieutenant George R, 9th Inf., Co. "A"
Captain Jordan on 40 day leave.

July 1867: Griffith, 1st Lieutenant George R, 9th Inf., Co. "A"

August 1867: Griffith, 1st Lieutenant George R, 9th Inf., Co. "A"

September 1867: Connelly, 1st Lieutenant T, 9th Inf., Co. "A"

October 1867: Connelly, 1st Lieutenant T, 9th Inf., Co. "A"
November 1867: Griffith, 1st Lieutenant George R, 9th Inf., Co. "A"
December 1867: Griffith, 1st Lieutenant George R, 9th Inf., Co. "A"
January 1868: Griffith, 1st Lieutenant George R, 9th Inf., Co. "A"
No changes till October 1868.
October 1868: Griffith, 1st Lieutenant George R, 9th Inf., Co. "A"
November 1868: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"
December 1868: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"
January 1869: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"
February 1869: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"
March 1869: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"
April 1869: Jordan, Captain William H., 9th Inf., Co. "A"
August 1869: Woodruff, Captain E. C., 12th Inf., Co. "A."
September 1869: Woodruff, Captain E. C., 12th Inf., Co. "A."
October 1869: Woodruff, Captain E. C., 12th Inf., Co. "A."
November 1869: Woodruff, Captain E. C., 12th Inf., Co. "A."
December 1869: Woodruff, Captain E. C., 12th Inf., Co. "A."

Abstract: September 1849: 5 privates, Co. "A,K", 2d Infantry joined September 29, along with Co. "E", 2d Inf., from camp on the Sacramento, having been left sick there on the march of the detached Escort in August up the Sacramento on the exploring expedition across or around the Sierra conducted by Brevet Captain Warner, Topographic Engineers and Party. On October, 21, 1849, these enlisted men joined detail under Casey, with exploring expedition formed frim at Vernon on the Sacramento on his return from the upper Valley. Co. "E" marched from post April 9, 1850 for Benicia, being on detail for service in the field by Department Order No. 13, March 7, 1850.

878. "Post Surgeon." Bidwell Herald, 1 November 1876, p. 3.
Abstract: Post Surgeon desires to inform citizens of Bidwell that he has a supply of pure and fresh vaccine virus on hand, and will vaccine all those who desire it.
Notes: vol 1, no 10
Abstract: The editor was given this story by a correspondent of the Stockton Times dated August 23, 1850 - A drunk attorney wanted to play a practical joke on a friend and told him he could tell a person's character by his contenence. An Indian was passing by, so he used him for an example and told his friend he could tell the Indian could be hired to rob or murder. The outcome of the joke was that the Indian was accosted and shot. The Indian lived. The laywer was arrested and is out on bail.

Notes: 6/4

Abstract: As Sheriff Riley and L.S. Mathews of Fort Jones were escorting LeRay Kelley and Daniel Mahoney to San Quentin, Kelley escaped. Prisoners were shackled together and Mahoney said he was asleep and did not hear Kelley get free. Riley put a $50 reward on the elusive escapee.

Notes: #43. 4-304.
Abstract: Proceedings of Post Council of Administraiton which met on November 2, 1884 pursuant to Orders No. 129, October 30, 1884. Consisted of Captain E.J. Spaulding, 2nd Cavalry, Captain Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Infantry and 1st Lt., H.D. Huntington, 2nd Cavalry audited accounts of Post Treasury. 1st Lt., Edward Lynch, 8th Infantry, for September and October 1884. 5 cents per man per month, 84 men. Ball on hand August 31, $39.99, sales of bread, $19.30; sale of flour, $29.65. Tax on Post Trader, $8.40. Expenditures 100# potatoes, $1.50; pay of baker, $21.35; Dick's Encyclopedia, $5; school books, $8.05; Clock for school, $5.; 12 gospel hymn books, $10.20; Regimental fund 8th Infantry, $6.00; Regimental Fund, 2nd Cavalry, $9.28; Balance on hand, $27.01. Council alson authorized purchase of Captain Charles Krug's *Famous and Decisive Battle of the World* and authorized $12 for books as rewards and prices for enlisted men and children attending post school.

Notes: #43. 4-305.
Abstract: Receipts: Balance on hand, $72.95; Cash sales of bread, $66.91; sale of flour, 339# @ 3.5 cents, $11.87; tax on Post trader, 111 men @ 2 cents per man per month, $4.44. Total $156. 17.
Expenditures: Daily Chicago Times, 15.00; Daily N.Y. Herald, $7.50; charges for drafts for foregoing, .50; 3# hops, $.50, 4 candles, $.60, total, $.110; 5# lard and 100# salt, total $.70; pay of baker, 59 days @$.50, $29.50; 3# hops, $.50, 3# candles, $.45, 12 boxes matches, $.18, $1.03; To Regimental Fund 2nd Cavalry, $25.44
Authorized expenditures $45.00 for seeds for Troops C and M, 2nd Cavalry, $5.00 for seeds for Post Hospital, $20 for books for Post library. Approved by Major D.S. Gordon, Commanding Post.

Notes: #43. 4-302.
Abstract: Captain Bernard, Post Commander, ordered Captain D.T. Wells and 1st Lieutenant C.A. Earnest, both 8th Infantry to serve, there being no other officers available. Council met November 9, 1882 at 10 a.m. and proceeded to dispose of effects of Private George F. Mayne, deceased, late of G Troop, 1st Cavalry. Proceeds of sale as follows: 1 forage camp $7.50; 1 great coat $6.50; 1 uniform coat, $1.00; 1 stable frock, $.25; 1 pair trowsers, $4.00; 1 pair cotton drawers, $.60; 2 blankets, $.50; 2 towels, $1.00; 1 valise, $.25; 1 whiskbroom, $.50; Total $21.23, which council duly transferred to Co., with report of said proceeds in duplicate and adjourned sinedic. Approved by Captain Bernard, Co.
Abstract: Colonel Lippitt's orders for several commands to take the field were published at Fort Humboldt. Quartermaster Swasey attended to duties by providing transportation and having supplies deposited at points convenient for a monday morning start.

Abstract: Lt. J. H. Hardie at Fort Gaston advertises for 100,000 pounds of best oats; 150,000 pounds of best Timothy or oathay to be cut when green; 70,000 pounds of best straw.

Abstract: Says he sent letter to Capt. Pollock, Fort Gaston, asking for protection. Says ten days later he got a reply stating that the fort had ten Indian Scouts out looking for wild Indians. But claims the Indians are not looking for the murderers of Sanburn. Signed John McCammon. Capt. Pollock's reply: Says he will send help if he thinks Burnt Ranch needs it, but feels that McCammon is using his letter to get a company of Civilian Soldiers from the Governor. Tells him to forget it. Signed Capt. Edward Pollock, 9th Inf.,

Notes: Also November 5, 1850
Abstract: Far West

Abstract: Mr. John A. Watson has received the appointment for the above position at Fort Humboldt. The position had been filled by Joseph Middlemiss, Esq. Who was relieved on a new order that no civilians be hired by the military. Discharged soldiers have preference.

Notes: vol. 3, no. 8
Abstract: "The Indians out west never touch the telegraph wires. They regard them as something supernatural. Their low musical hum and whispering sound to them like the voices of the spirits."

891. *Quincy Union*, 10 June 1865.
Notes: vol. 2, no.3
Abstract: Captain Starr's company of 80 men passed through Red Bluff bound for Surprise Valley, where they will be employed in squelching hostile Indians.

Abstract: Captain Starr's company of eighty men passed through Red Bluff bound for Surprise Valley, where they will be employed in squelching hostile Indians.

Notes: vol 6, no 7
Abstract: "A Piute Indian squaw at Virginia City poisoned her husband, and his brother revenged the murder by cutting her throat."

Notes: page 24; published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society
Abstract: From a newspaper clipping of the "Shasta Republican" on August 30, 1865. A coach driver, Jared Robbins, was attacked by Indians and was struck several times by arrows. When his coach broke down he quickly released the horses and made it to Deer Flat Station, still pursued by the Indians. He was wounded 16 times, but none of them were fatal.

Notes: vol 15, no 51
Abstract: We learn from the Jacksonville Sentinel... that Lt. Small of Fort Klamath with
acompany of soldiers, came up with a band of Snake Indians on the Che-nawkan, a tributary of Lake Albert, and had a fight with them in which they killed about twenty-five and took fifteen prisoners. It is stated that these Indians had a fight with Crook's Indians a day or two previous and had defeated them. None of the soldiers were hurt in the fight. One Indian with them was shot through the arm with an arrow.

896. "Rain Fall." Humboldt Times, February 1867.
Abstract: We learn from Major A. W. Bowman, Comdg. Humboldt Military District that Fort Gaston received in a 72 hour period 11.08 inches of rain.

Notes: pages 8-10
Abstract: Material in this article was copied from Farriss and Smith History of Plumas, Lassen, and Sierra Counties, 1882. On December 19, 1853, the first and only man hung was George Rose. He was hung for "shooting an Indian on the 18th..."

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

Abstract: Pages 10-11: Ishi, Last of the Yanas - This is a synopsis of Mrs. Kroeber's book on "Ishi, the Last of the Yana Indians."

Abstract: Says Colonel Lippitt had John Shannahan released from Fort Humboldt guard house with no explanation. Says the Colonel had no right to jail him without saying why. Shannahan had to sign a paper saying he would not sell liquor to soldiers "while other houses are in full blast a few hundred yards from the Fort."

Notes: vol 1, no 34
Abstract: This is an article on how the Navajo squaw prays as she spins and weaves. The colors and design of her blankets tell of her emotions and prayers.

Notes: pages 35-36
Abstract: Pages 35-36: Hundreds Seek Indian Murderer - Description of the search for "Big Mike" Harum, an Indian, for killing a white man, Constable William Blake. "Big Mike" was able to escape. Took place in 1911.

Notes: pages 146-160 and 177-181; published by Hutchings and Rosefield in San Francisco, CA
Abstract: Half-breeds very able, combining Indian skills with American citizenship. Young Indian showed author his Indian wife and gave author wild flowers when left. On reservation old and infirm women exempt from work - men work in fields - youth in household tasks. Col. Henley endeavors to show Indians by personal example. Indians great fishermen (fish in schooner daily while commanded by a white employee of the reservation) and becoming better field workers. Indians canoed party across Ten Mile River.

The article discusses the plight of the Indian in the ever-increasing white man's land. Authority for good or ill resting with the Indian Agent. He mentions the reservation system as being the only hope left for the Indians to avoid extermination, providing refuge against white evils of
sickness, enslavement, drink, etc. He continues on to describe Mendocino Reservation, largest in California. The tribes located in this area are described as "Diggers" by the author. Other topics of discussion are: the location of the reservation, the buildings, the rancherias, an outpost two miles from the reserve, the Indians and their temperaments, the geography of the reservation, the number of Indians on the reservation, the purpose of establishing reservations, friendships with the Indians, labor by Indians, physical conditions, and their "deference towards whites." Indians now allowed guns except for temporary hunting expeditions. Oregon border tribes are most warlike. 4000 Indians on reserve. Past many Indian campfires as travelled through mountains. Indians now occupied in agricultural pursuits where formerly roamed mountains. Writer's guide, a free Matompa Valley Indian, looked down on reserve Indians. Guide gave whites Indian names at their request. A chief of Bodega tribe was proud of four daughters married to whites.

Notes: Extracts from manuscript in German, entitled "10 Days in Mendocino." Published by Hutchings & Resenfield in San Francisco. Pages 155-160, 177-179.
Abstract: Part 1: Ten Days in Mendocino. Any indians met anxious for any work for cast off clothes and food (a luxury for them) Indians work for 3 Paechtel brothers joined whites around campfire at night. Three chiefs joined a group of white hunters and shared repast. Indians just returned from fighting other indians. Indians carried exhausted dogs for hunters and pointed out good hunting areas. Indians ate all they could.

Notes: vol. 20, no. 33
Abstract: Holden Dick now seems to have become religious. He has had conversations with a person from above (long wiskers and hair) he has been instructed to talk before eating and sleeping and if he has nothing to say to raise his right hand. He says he feels better already. Maybe he will confess who fired him to murder shaw.

Abstract: Colonel Lippitt is going to remove 300 Indians at Fort Humboldt to the peninsula opposite. Says they are now cooped up under unsanitary conditions.

Notes: vol. 7, no. 121
Abstract: "The police force of the city were employed yesterday in removing the Diggers. They confined them in the station house until they had attained about 50, and then conveyed them to Yuba City, where there were a number awaiting an escort to the Reservation. It seems hard, at the first thought, to remove the poor creatures from the homes of their fathers, but the act is warranted both by justice and humanity. The influences and civilization here during the 7 years more than decimated their numbers; they have scarcely any of the necessities, nor to speak of the comforts of life; rascally white men, in violation of law, persist in selling them liquor; disease is prevalent among them and the only means to prevent their utter annihilation are those which the Indian agent is now carrying into effect. The reservation they will be well cared for, and the city will be rid of a nuisance that was becoming offensive."

908. "Removal of Troops." Alta California, 29 November 1862.
Abstract: Captain Douglas and Co. F., 2nd Inf, C.V. boarded the streamer "Dashaway" for transfer to Round Valley. Article goes on to praise Douglas greatly, both as a soldier and a man.

Abstract: A letter was sent to the "Northern Independent" by many enlisted men of Company "K", 12th Infantry. Reflecting upon Captian C.S. Tripler of Fort Gaston, writer say contingent called on him saying there was no meat. Discovered 1st Sergeant was responsible and immediatly reduced him to private. Tripler absent at time and not responsible. Says he was gallant officer
during the rebellion, also, troops got fresh vegetables every day. Signed Major Henry R. Mitzner, 12th Infantry

   Notes: vol 4, no 32
   Abstract: "It is reported that the Indians attacked a drove of Chinamen, 50 in number, near Smoke Creek Station, a few days since, and killed all but one of the number. No particulars received. That will put a stop to Chinese emigration to Idaho."

   Page 507: "The reservation between the Yuba and Bear Rivers is about twelve miles squared. Camp Far West is included within it."
   Page 510: "It will be indispensable necessary that the Indians should be protected from those claiming to be civilized beings. To effect this, there should be a military post established at Major Reading, this post being so very far removed from any settlements."

912. Report of the Secretary of War.
   Notes: 49th Congress, 2 Session. H. Ex. Doc. 1, part II, 3 vol. in 5 parts. 2461-2465.
   Abstract: Page 923: Fort Gaston, Captain W. E. Dougherty, 1st Inf., 1 company, 1st Inf., 1 medical officer, 1 captain, 1 subaltern. 44 enlisted men.

913. Report of the Secretary of War Ad Interim.
   Abstract: Page 122: The Company of Artillery having been transferred from Fort Humboldt, that post has been abandoned even as a depot, it having been found more economical with the limited force now in the district to send supplies direct to Fort Gaston from San Francisco.

   Notes: Found in Biographical and Historical Index of American Indians and Persons Involved in Indian Affairs. Found in CSU Chico - Meriam Library, call number REF Z 1209 U5 Vol. 2, page 15. Commissioner of Indian Affairs is Kelsey, special agent.

   Notes: vol. 18, no. 52
   Abstract: According to the census taken in June, 1870, 26 Indian children, between the ages of 5 and 15 in Siskiyou County under the guardianship of white persons. (An additional 3 children are under the age of 5.) 15 Indian children have attended public school at some time during the year. No Indian children attended private school.

916. Report on Indian Tribes in California, 1851.

   Notes: 51st Congress, 1st Session. Senate Report 103, Vol. 1, 1 p., Serial Set No. 2703
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, CA. The claim was rejected. Fitzclarence is now in the soldier's home in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Abstract: 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.

919. (Report Pf the Secretary of War).
Major Robert S. Williamson, chief engineer, headquarters, with his surveying party, will proceed via Fort Crook to make recommendation of country better site of post to be established at head of Surprise Valley and station at Smoke Creek, in Honey Lake Valley, and thence of all routes leading from Honey Lake Valley to Idaho Territory. Necessary escort will be furnished to him by Major Henry B. Mellen, commanding Sub-District of the Siskiyou and official commander at Smoke Creek. In addition to tophograph


Notes: vol. 21, no. 34
Abstract: It was reported that curly-headed Jack committed suicide while being removed from Boyle's camp to Fort Klamath. "That he was shot there seems to be no doubt. But as the Indians were without arms, or at least supposed to be, the query is suggested as to where he got a pistol with which to shoot himself."

Abstract: A large crowd of voters met at Bidwell. The garrison band played, and there were Republican speeches.

Notes: vol. 22, no. 29
Abstract: We learn from Washington that the commissioner of Indian Affairs will recommend the appropriation of $10,000 to place the Indians of Siskiyou County on a reservation - they will also be furnished with an Indian agent and school teacher.

Notes: vol. 20, no 43
Abstract: Indian outrages in Oregon are becoming more frequent. Paiute have no reservation and are roaming about, living by hunting and fishing Silauen will get worse unless they are given a Reservation Commissioner of Indian Affairs is going to investigate the situation.

Notes: vol. 11, no. 22

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Abstract: "Defenseless women and children are exposed to the rigors of mountain winter, in order that they may find safety in flight to some settlement nearer the heart of civilization, while the savage torch lights up the Heavens with the red glare of their burning homes... The half cannot be enumerated or told what the people of Klamath are now suffering." The military police for these Humboldt Indians is "move slow" and for this reason the Indians continue to plunder and destroy the Salmon and Klamath river areas. It is felt that "...if the present state of affairs continues it will work irretrievable ruin to every business interest in that section, and the people will get away with what they can and seek habitations in better protected localities."

Notes: pages 476-477
Abstract: General Canby's death by the Modoc Indians and the death of Reverend Doctor Thomas make plain the only way to death with Western Indians is through power and fear.

Abstract: Major A. W. Bowman, Comdg. returned to Fort Humboldt from inspecting Fort Lincoln. He keeps a close eye on all matters within his district. Careful administration of the military is all that is needed to assure the peace they now enjoy. Major Bowman is doing that.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 37
Abstract: Brit Irwin who returned from Fort Klamath reports a lot of excitement there and "considerable vague talk of the probable arrest of a large number of citizens of California including E. Steele, J. A. Fairchild, P. A. Donis and others on the charge of having their advice to the Modocs made themselves responsible for the outbreak of the latter."

929. "Returned to His Old Post." *Humboldt Times*, 11 October 1873.
Abstract: Col. H. R. Mizner has returned on the ship Pelican to take command at Fort Gaston, last in command four years ago at Gaston. The times extends he and his family a cordial welcome.

Notes: vol. 22, no. 1
Abstract: The late Captain Wright's company passed through Yreka coming from Fort Klamath and heading back to Fort Gaston, Hoopa Valley. Sixteen men originally apart of the company, including Captain Wright, were killed during the Modoc War.

Abstract: Page 304: Story of Captain John, chief of Rogue River Indians, and Battle of Table Rock given. Chief and his son now in Alcatraz.

Notes: vol 35, no 10

Notes: vol. 1, no. 26
Abstract: "A miner... was robbed of $450, his hard earnings, by some Indians about 7 miles from here, on Feather River... an informant states he yesterday met a party of white men with 2 Indians who they had captured... they recovered the money...."

Abstract: Last Monday Mr. Tate of this place was arrested by the military authorities for some unknown cause (had a rival perhaps, among the loyalists) when it was discovered that he was engaged to a handsome widow in town. She went to see him on Monday, fixed matters up, and on
Tuesday she got him paroled, and on that evening Judge Dunlap made one of what had heretofore been two... The Lt. Comdg., paroled Tate until 9 a.m. on Wednesday morning, when he again reported himself a prisoner.

"Married" same page, Col. 4. At Colusa April 25 Marion Tate to Mrs. Susan M. Berkey.

   Abstract: Round Valley, with Nome Cult reservation, has had a military force take over and is under martial law. Says Round Valley is occupied by men bitterly opposed to the government and have been performing outrages against the government. Expects some arrests.


   Abstract: John Rounds, residing on the Klamath had difficulty with an Indian about a horse. Rounds shot the Indian and in turn was shot by another Indian. He died and was brought to Fort Jones for burial. Indian was shot in the head but will recover.

   Abstract: Man named Adams who has been indulging started home with his team at a 45 degree angle. Fell off the wagon and team ran over one leg and run home, leaving portions of wagon between the Fort and Gee's.

   Notes: Obituary. Published by Mills College for the Alumnae Association
   Abstract: Page 37: The obituary here quotes one that was published about Ruth Roberts in the "Cresent City American": "At 82 years of age, Ruth Roberts had many reasons to retire, but she was still planning work for tomorrow. And only as tomorrow becomes today, and today becomes yesterday, will the full scope of her admirable deeds be revealed."
   Ruth Roberts was concerned with the welfare of the Indians in Del Norte county and devoted much of her life to their cause.

940. Sacramento Bee, July 1926.
   Abstract: Move is made to turn old fort into state park.

   Abstract: "Student archaeologist dig up history at old Fort Humboldt on Northcoast."

   Abstract: Raising of last of fort's original building of the officer's quarters, planned soon."

943. Sacramento Union, 29 December 1874.
   Notes: Also August 15, 1892
   Abstract: Mention of, in sketch of Suprise Valley.

   Notes: page 32; published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society
   Abstract: In 1857 Burney and an Indian servant were killed in a cabin by Indians during a raid. In 1884 the citizens of the town "Burney" (the town was named after him as well as Burney Falls, Burney Creek, Burney Mountain) moved his grave to a town cemetery and erected a marble marker.
945. *San Francisco Bulletin.*
   Notes: This is a list of dates which the San Francisco Bulletin had articles regarding the Native white relations in Humboldt County.
   Abstract: San Francisco Bulletin - October 12, 1858
   October 28, 1858

   Abstract: Presented to Eureka by Mrs. M. B. Cooper

947. *San Francisco Herald.*
   Notes: This is a list of dates which the San Francisco Herald has articles regarding the Native white relations in Humboldt County.
   Abstract: San Francisco Herald - February 5, 1853, Fort Humboldt.
   February 10, 1859

   Abstract: Pages 434-447: Indians lowest in morality and intellectual ability on continent. Since gold discovery Indian population decimated as practice vices but not virtues of whites. Indians dirty and in cast off white garments laughable sight to whites. Describes Indian morning scene he witnessed and a fight over a women induced by liquor. Describes burning and burial ceremony of dead. Before discovery of gold Indians lived off land, now beg and gather slaughter house refuse. Describes eating customs, preperations for food, festival. In favor of Reservations but advise no white man serve on them without a wife to accompany him.

   Notes: pages 9-13; printed by Butte County Historical Society in Oroville, CA
   Abstract: Early spring of 1863 five Indians were hung at Helltown for suspected property damage. Between March and July of 1863, several men, women, and children were killed by Indians. The story of the Lewis children massacre is given on page 10.

   Abstract: Sergeant Davis had a fishing party of several ladies, citizens and officers of Fort Bidwell near Lassen Creek when the wagon containing the camping equipment upset, killing Davis, another soldier on the wagon escaped injury.

   Notes: vol 12, no 8
   Abstract: "Irataba, the great Indian chief, has become so far civilized as to appear at Washington, in a suit of fashionable weaving apparel, made by Hueston, Hastings, and Co., of New York, ordered and presented by Uncle Abe himself."

   Notes: vol 4, no 26

   Notes: vol 11
   Abstract: British Columbia Indians are coming over the Washington Territory to assist in gathering the hop crop. The advance fleet of canoes reached Tacoma. There were about 300 men, women, and children.
Abstract: "The Indians of Quajati, A.T., are raising their third crop of corn in the same fields this season."

Notes: vol 11, no 42
Abstract: "The Chickasaw Indians have seen the error of their ways and have greed to abandon their political quarrels over the election of a head chief or governor."

Notes: vol 12, no 6
Abstract: "The Cherokees are unwilling to sell the Cherokee Strip of 6,000,000 acres at $1.25 acre. A pow-wow will be held in a few days to consider the matter. All quiet on the Strip."

Notes: vol 12
Abstract: "The phantom boat and the shadowy helmsman has again appeared at the old ferry crossing near the mouth of Reeds Creek. This strange apparition has been seen during the months of June at intervals for 4 years and no living person has yet been able to solve the mystery of the appearance. Indian tradition tells us that an eloping couple were slain by an angry father of the fleeing maiden, just as they reached the eastern shore and as punishment, the father was doomed to act as ferryman across the river at stated times."

An Indian farmer in Saline Valley, Inyou County, has a crop of melons and a fine market at Cerro Gordo, 11 miles away. "There is no road and the only way to get his melons there is by packing, but they are so big that they cannot be carried by pack mules or donkeys."

Notes: vol 12, no 14
Abstract: From Phoenix Herald: "The somewhat dishevelled Red Man, poking into town astride a pack of wheat and a cayuse pony, don't impress one with any great capacity for accumulation. But they have filled a warehouse with 1200 sacks so far this season."

Notes: vol 12
Abstract: "The government proposes to prohibit this year the medicine dance of the Kiowas and Comanches. The ceremony is very simply and consists chiefly in the killing and cremating of two Indians."

Notes: vol 12, no 10
Abstract: "The Territorial Enterprise says: The Piutes now appear to be monopolizing the wood sawing business in this city. 'John Chince' has thrown up the sponge. When a Piute attacks a wood pile his squaw squats near the scene of his labors and encourages him to act his part nobly. She sings the war sons of his sires."

Notes: vol 13, no 4
Abstract: From Reno Gazette. Last Thursday Johnson Sides, the Piute Peace Chief, called on R.H. Lindsay, the attorney, and requested him to write to the Indian Agent of Walker Lake, asking him to inform the Indians under his charge that the Piute prophet of that locality, who has been exciting the Indians with a prophecy that the world is soon to be destroyed by fire, wind and water, is a "d--d humbug" and that there is not a word of truth in his revelations.
   Notes: vol 13, no 2
   Abstract: A Boise City squaw sold her five-months old pappoose to a Chinese woman last
   Sunday for $15. Her lieg lord, named Whisky Dick, was away from home and when he got back
   there was trouble in the camp. He finally went to Sheriff Miller, reclaimed the child and repaid
   the $15.

   Notes: vol. 4, no. 73
   Abstract: "Quite an excitement arose yesterday morning in consequence of a quarrel on the levee
   between the Indians and the Chinese. It appears that a company of diggers were assaulted by a
   party composed of white men and boys with taunting epithets and also by the throwing of stones,
   until one of the Indians becoming exasperated, strung his bow and letting fly the arrow, it struck
   in the center of the forehead a Chinaman standing by, injuring him seriously. At this juncture a
   gang of Chinese pursued with weapons the Indians who were in the act of crossing the river;
   several shots were fired and one which taking effect upon an Indian, wounding him mortally.. the
   seller of ardent spirits to these unlettered beings is not only a crime..."

   Notes: vol. 7, no. 10
   Abstract: Mrs. Dersch of Bear Creek, Shasta County was murdered around August 25, 1866 by a
   gang of Indians. Her husband and 2 hired men: John Spencer and William Pool along with Fred
   Schwel started out that day to fight the Indians. They followed the Indians trails for a while:
   Sacramento River to the back of the Tuscan Spring buttes crossing, over from old Antelope road
   to Salt Creek and then to the head of Antelope Creek. Finding the Indian camp, four Indians
   (two women) shot dead, three were wounded, one unhurt. The paper then states: "We hope they
   will shoot, hang or burn every black rascal they find, that cannot give a clear account of
   himself...We think that one good respectable white person is worth more than a million of the
   dirty dogs that killed her.

   Notes: vol. 22, no. 1
   Abstract: A man named George Crooks is missing and is believed to have been killed by Indians.
   "An Indian called Pete, son of the chief of the McClouds has been arrested on suspicion of having
   killed Crooks and thrown his body into the river. The Indian is tied up and guarded by the miners
   from Dog Creek, and if it is found that he killed Crooks, the county will not be put to any
   expense on account of that Digger."

   Abstract: General Wright is going to dispatch Colonel Black and 250 troops, by steamer, to
   Humboldt to take the field against the Indians.

   Abstract: A party of Chinese have offered, for the sum of $10,000, to dig a ditch from Scott
   River, below Callahans Ranch to Fort Jones. A distance of 35 miles.

968. "Shaw's Murder; the Mystery Surrounding It About to Be Cleared Away." *Lassen County, CA*, 19
   February 1885, col. page 3, col. 3.
   Notes: vol. 20 no. 25. From the Alturas Picket
   Abstract: Man murdered 1 1/2 years ago. Muderers now found to two Indians Holden Dick and
   Billy also murder a Chinaman and stole $759 from him. Without a doubt they are the muderers
   of the tribe of Captain Dick of the south fork going to Susanville for their trial.

   Notes: vol 24, no 38
Abstract: Never entered the mind of the writer that an Indian woman would be interested in Paris fashions, although all women of all nationalities always were concerned with ornamentation. An Indian couple were taking in "East Lynne" and the Indian woman was dressed in the best Paris fashion.

   Notes: vol 35, no 14
   Abstract: Article about how the Moke Indian women make bread called piki, they are Indians of the desert. It is tasty bread but the reader is warned not to ask about its preparation even though that is what the article deals with - cooked over a fire on a stone prepared for this purpose - bluish color due to what corn used.

   Abstract: Daniel McCloud and John Mason, playing cards, Mason grabbed a spade and was going to clout McCloud. McCloud shot him. Probably will not recover. Military looking for McCloud.

   Abstract: John Noonan, a private in Co. "I" was put in the guard house for shooting Sgt. Pickett of the same co. He told the Sgt. "you have my musekt, now taky the contents" and shot Pickett in the neck, wound is not serious.

   Notes: vol. 9, no. 22
   Abstract: "Spanish Charley" asked a barber for a shave and was declined because of racial reasons. Days later he returned with another Spainard and serveral Indians and demanded that he shave them all. The barber declined and escaped to the back of the shop, having armed himself he and "Spanish Charley" had a shoot-out. One Spainard was killed and Charley and the Indian escaped unharmed.

   Notes: vol 33, no 51
   Abstract: Garanerville, an Indian Pete shot and killed the son of a prominent rancher. The boy heard an argument between Pete and the Chinese cook. The boy ordered Pete out of the house and Pete, drunk, shot him and killed him. Pete escaped and a posse is looking for him. Whoever sold the whiskey to Pete may be hung too if found.

   Notes: vol. 36, no. 20
   Abstract: Article saying that the Indians shoud be looked after better (now that there is the danger of small pox) They live where disease is prevelent. Women do the washing to the people of the valley and men the menial jobs in town and on the farm. It is the white man's fault for not watching for this possibility of the danger of disease.

   Notes: vol. 6, no. 96
   Abstract: ":... there exists, also, among the Indians of that vicinity, the tradition of a very valuable vein of silver ore in the mountains of Carmelo valley..."

   Abstract: Says John Buton was killed by a party of Skake Indians the day after they had entered into a treaty with Colonel Drew of Fort Humboldt. Says Colonel Drew and forty men were in plain sight when the event happened.
   Notes: vol 3, no 52
   Abstract: Indians have damed Truckee River on their reservation just above Pyramid Lake. The fish are unable to get into streams above to spawn. The Truckee and its tributaries are almost stripped of fish. They have increased their own supply and they're able to control the market in the neighborhood.

979. "Snow Shoe, "Sierra County Correspondence"." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 23 August 1864, col. page 2, col. 3.
   Abstract: Susanville, August 13, 1964
   No Indian disturbance until last week when house of Vallangingham and Trow was entered. Killed their dog, and stole rifle, ammo, pair of blankets, vest, pants, and tore down chimney. Trow and neighbors decided on pursuit in direction of Goose Lake. After traveling some 10 miles they came in sight of campfire. Divided forces and attacked, under Captains Stout and Clark, shooting down Indians as fast as they raised. In few minutes they had possession of Indian Camp, surviving Indians taking to the rocks from where they fired on the party. Whites decided not to pursue them further. C.C. Rachford was wounded in arm. Bone set by Dr. Porter. He now doing well. Retrieved things stolen from Vallangingham and Trow house and coat stolen from Mr. Hoag two months ago. Some heads to capture continued gold. No doubt about gold at head of Pitt River and around Goose Lake. "The settlers in the valley have been trying for some time to have a company of soldiers stationed here, but it seems the fruit orchards of Chico and the ladies of [mormoukom] are only entitled to government protection, while here, where soldiers are actually needed, none can be had."
   Captain Stout, old Indian fighter, says he never saw boys stand up to their work and fight better, without flinching, than did the Surprise Valley Rangers.

   Notes: pages 16-20; printed by Butte County Historical Society in Oroville, CA
   Abstract: Stephen Thresher and Indian helper brought mail across the Feather once a week in a rowboat from the Marysville-Moore's Station settlements to the west side of the river. Moore's Station is now Honcut. Other Indians worked for the first white settlers in the area.

   Abstract: "We have not heard of one of them making an insulting remark to any man or woman, or any remark about any body or say any thing calculated to make hard feelings. If charges are made of course they must arrest, but in doing so there is no word or look of triumph."

   Abstract: Company soldiers stationed here for some time past left early yesterday morning. Destination by some said to be Surprise Valley, but we know not where they are going. "We have said before that the whole company behaved themselves in their intercourse with the citizens like gentlemen, and up to the time leaving we know no instance to the contrary." The appeal says that General Wright will send others here from Camp Union, and we hope if he does that he will send some such officer as Captain Starr."

   Abstract: Co. D, which arrived here from Sacramento on Thursday last, left early this morning for Antelope Creek.

   Notes: labeled and filed as Chico Record
   Abstract: Some soldiers left Camp Bidwell with a two horse wagon for the Rose Farm to get honey. They tied the horses and started smoking the bees and Mr. Rose started shooting them, they shot back, Rose retreated. Rose and a friend saddled horses and followed the soldiers back to
camp. The soldiers have to give up a keg of honey and two beehives and pay Rose $50. Says its too bad troops are not properly officered, complains of their actions.

Abstract: Camp Far West: Four army privates, Eckweller, Barnes, Baldwin, and Stevens and 21 unidentified soldiers were honored at services in the Camp Cemetery in Grass Valley, Nevada County. Tells how Captain Hannibal Day wrote letters complaining of food and living condition.

Notes: vol. 7, no. 213
Abstract: "Mrs. Hall of the assembly, delivered the following reworks of the bill concerning the admissability of Chinese, Negro, and Indian testimony... for the Indian, all Heston is full of testimony equally establishing his claim to consideration as an intellectual being, capable of intellectual and mental culture. I do not speak in derogation of the Catholic Church, but rather in grateful acknowledgment of the great good she has done in every age of Christianity in missionary labor - when I refer to the Mission Indians of California. I am assured by Spanish gentlemen on this floor that many of these Indians have made considerable progress in all the departments of modern sciences. They have been elevated to the high and sacred office of the priesthood, and we know the jealous care of the Church of Rome in selecting her clergy. A bright and particular instance exists in one of our Southern counties in the person of a native Californian, a pure Indian, who is a ripe classical scholar, a profound theologian, a humane Christian, and who might possibly give as satisfactory reasons "for the faith he protests as could the enlightened member from Los Angeles... Couples exist in the native state of the gentlemen from Los Angeles, of which he might proudly boast, but I will take one from a long list of kindred names - a name known and endeared to every American heart for its associations with some of the brightest passages in the history of our country. I allude to one whose services to the literature and liberty of his country are as distinguished and as gratefully remembered as if they had emanated from a heart with the pure and unmixed element that flow through the patrician veins of the remotest Caucasian ancestor of the gentlemen from Los Angeles - need I name the man and say it was the proudest boast of John Randolph, of Roanoke, that he spring materially from the native princes of Virginia? Even in California our native literature is known for some of its purest, brightest, genes to descendent of a Cherokee Chief..."
Abstract: News received tells of Indian depredations near Sauyer's Ban. Several persons have been killed. Lieutenant Randall is trying to equip Company F for immediate service. It is unknown how long it will take to obtain arms and clothing for his men. For these same reason, Capt. Baird's men were unable to protect lives at Sawyer's Bar. "There is so much 'red-tape' service attached to the Pacific War Department, that half the inhabitants of Klamath county might be massacred before the necessary protection could be rendered them." It is expected that come next winter, the Hoopa Valley Indians will cause a lot of destruction unless better measures can be assured for their defeat.

   Abstract: Says Indians killed several people near Sawyer's Bar. Lt. Randall, Co. F, Fort Jones was in town trying to procure the arms of the Siskiyou Light Guard. Their own have not arrived yet. Says too much "red tape" in the Government.

   Notes: vol. 18, no. 7
   Abstract: "The Indians who murdered Patridge and Coburn at Deephole Springs, last summer, were recently caught and summarily hung by a party of Honey Lake settlers near the foot of Long Valley." "A Chinaman married a Digger squaw at Stockton, last week. There was no great amount of mix - nigger - ation about the case but the universal motherhood of bran' seems to have been observed by the happy pair."


   Abstract: Five white men killed by Indians on the 7th. Fifteen soldiers from Fort Jones and 20-30 volunteers left for scene of disturbance at Willow Springs. A later letter arriving says 10 or 12 additional whites killed.

   Notes: vol 1, no 57
   Abstract: "... thirty-five adventurers arrived at Mitchell's Harbor... and remained a month or six weeks but did not prospect for fear of the Indians, who justly have the reputation of being extremely savage and warlike... they accoringly embarked (the schooner, Susan Sturgis) and determined to take a cruise around the island and trade with the Indians before returning to California. While thus engaged, the vessel was boarded by a large number of the savages, with apparent friendly intentions, but who... took possession of her (the schooner) and made slaves of the expeditionists... The Indians at last sold their captives to the Hudson Bay Co, for goods ammounting in value to about $30 to each man... The schooner was burned and pulled to pieces by the Indians for her iron work... So fierce and treacherous are the Indians, that, in trading with them the trafficking is done through a port hole, from which a narrow passage way communicates from the shore. Only a few Indians can approach at a time..."

   Notes: vol 7, no 103
   Abstract: The Indians do not believe that the great flood came to them as punishment for man's sins. There is no word for sin in the Indian language. The Indians explain the flood as being caused by the weight of several tribes causing the earch (which they consider float) to tip and flood. Taken from the "Los Angeles Times."

As directed to his daughter Mary Phipps Morse.

Abstract: Morse, who was not in California when the incident occurred, said that
the Holts had a habit of enticing Indian women and girls into the mill and insulting them. The
attack on the Holts appears also to have been provoked by the killing of Indians by whites in
retaliatory for the supposed theft of some cattle which had been missing but which were formed
after some Indians had paid for the supposed thievery with their lives.

998. "Student Archaeologists Dig Up History at Old Fort Humboldt on North Coast." Sacramento Bee, 27
February 1966.
Notes: Feb: P. B5, col. 7
May: P D2, col. 4

Notes: col 21, no 4
Abstract: Sugar Cane (wild) is found to be growing near the Carson River. The Indians use it.
They gather the leaves and the leaves are shaken in a basket 'till the sugar falls off and the leaves
blow away. It is then pounded into fine powder and used for sweetening.

Abstract: Last Wednesday night a man named Lewis, a sergeant in the Commissary Department
of Camp Bidwell, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. He had been
laughing and talking with some of his friends in a saloon and walked out and shot himself. No
cause is assigned for the rash act.

January 13, 1877, page 3, col. 2.
A man named Lewis, a sergeant in the Commissary Department at Camp Bidwell, committed
suicide. He had been laughing and talking with friends in a saloon before going out and shooting
himself. The sergeant had served at the post for twelve years. He left a wife and three children.

September 1, 1877, page 3, col. 2. Bidwell items
Handsome tombstone erected over grave of Sergeant Frank Lewis. It presents a neat appearance
and is appropriately dedicated to the memory of "one who was a universal favorite."

Notes: vol. 37, no. 50
Abstract: Article concerning Sun Dance of Ponca and Sioux Indians of Oklahoma.

Abstract: Notes the continuing development of Surprise Valley and refers to the Indians as being
fairly well "cleared out." Captain Munson of Camp Bidwell keeps troops on hand and in the field
to clear "mischievous red-skins" out.

Abstract: States that with Fort Bidwell at the north end of the valley 100 families plus some
"floaters" now live there. Tells of the new road to Red Bluff. Tells how both hot and cold spring
water is piped into the garrison. Says the entire barley crop was sold to the troops for .03 cents a
pound.

1004. "Surprise Valley Items." Modoc Record, 2 September 1876, col. 2 p. 2.
Abstract: Camp Bidwell said to be "one of the neatest, nicest and healthiest camps on the Coast."
The officers and privates all appear contented and happy. A new theatre is being built.

1005. "Surprise Valley Items." Modoc Independent, 10 January 1880, col. 2 p. 3.
Abstract: Says that the Camp Bidwell chapter of E. Clampus Vitus is constantly receiving new
members.
   Abstract: Forty Klamath Indians surrendered to the troop at Fort Gaston 10 days ago.

   Notes: vol 1, no 43
   Abstract: "We are pleased to learn of the flourishing conditions of this reservation, located at the head of Tulare Valley, under the charge of one of the United States Indian Agents, J. R. Vineyard, Esq... Within two years it has improved in a most creditable manner... it is under excellent cultivation... the resident Indians number between six and seven hundred... and sometimes swells to 1200 to 1500 by visiting Indians who are also cared for... The management of this reservation... renders the Tejon second to no other... in point of good government, official control... they obey."

   Notes: vol 4, no 33
   Abstract: Description of a man named Paul killing an Indian squaw with a knife. A man coming to help her was also stabbed. The man, Paul, was later arrested.

1009. "This Is but Another Instance of the Effects of Excessive Intemperance." *Bidwell Herald*, 3 January 1877, col. page 3.
   Abstract: Sergeant Frank Lewis killed himself in front of store of Mr. Ayres. He had failed to obey summons of Comanding Officer promptly. Upon receipt of message sought his CO, who was talking to a man at entrance to store. He said, "Sir, did you wish to see me?" was answered, "It was nothing particular, Sergeant; tomorrow will do as well," when he immediately turned, drew a pistol from his pants pocket, where he had kept his hand during above conversation, and placing it to his breast, fired the fatal shot which caused his instant death. Every reason to believe it was premeditated for some of his remarks to his comrades and others a few hours before. Had many warm friends, was renounced for fun loving disposition and ready wit. "His greatest enemy was his own great generosity."

   Pistol used is same one with whom William Kensel committed similar act few months ago. Leaves wife and three children to whom he was always kind and devoted.

   Notes: Reprinted in New York, N.Y., in 1965 by A.M.S. Press
   Abstract: Pages 185-189: December, 1874 Journey through S. J. valley described. Indians in Visalia (pop 2,500) dress Mexican fashion and Indians have ousted Chinese from lesser services which they have taken on themselves.

   Abstract: Editorial: Says that Capt. Pollock, Comdg. Fort Gaston, claims the Humboldt Times has lied about him. Gives one full column to explaining how the Times intention to give the public facts of which "we were absolutely aware." Says that Capt. Pollock feels their remarks were an attack on himself, the military and the reservation system. Lots of double-talk but closes saying they are sincere in saying they did not mean to attack him personally.

   Notes: vol 31, no 38
   Abstract: Article of two Indians who tried to take their lives. One is an Indian woman who jumped into a well her husband got her out and then whipped her - she does not put down to play poker. The other is an Indian man who fell into a shaft - he is lame - and people are trying to fish him out. He was once run over by a six mule team while drunk.

Abstract: The first company of Siskiyou volunteers will meet at Fort Jones next Wednesday to organize and elect officers. Arrangements have been made for conveyance to San Francisco. Citizens of Scott Valley will entertain volunteers, free of charge, while they are here.


Abstract: A short article on a band of Cherokees in the Yuba City/ Marysville Area.


Abstract: Brookey decided to open a Sutler's store next to Capt. Flint's Inf., Co. He made up a keg of his Frazer River Beer and took a few dozen bottles of "Schnapps" and "without fear of the devil or Capt. Flint" rolled the keg 5 miles to the Inf., Camp. Capt. Flint immediatly shut down and threw him out. He stored his goods at a nearby farm and, tongue in cheek, the editor says "on a spiritual visit to the farm the scoundreling soldiers robbed him of his effects." Brookey is complaining he purchased the booze on credit and it is now ruined.


Abstract: The "moccasin men" at Fort Seward found 20 Indians in a camp and "left them where they were found, but they will tell no tales."


Abstract: The troops at the fort gave an entertainment to help buy a bell for the school. They sacred the bell and installed it. A young soldier was ringing it when four shots were fired from the rear. He was struck in the neck and taken back to the fort badly wounded. It was thought that the shot came from a Chinese washhouse. The Captain remained up all night to prevent the soldiers from lynching the Chinese. The soldier may recover.


Notes: vol. 23, no. 21

Abstract: Article refers to an Indian legend where the water in the Trinity River was so low that it could be crossed dry footed by stepping from stone to stone.


Abstract: Quartermaster, Pacific Division advertising for bids for transportation of stores in amount of 1,000,000 pounds to Fort Jones from San Francisco


Notes: vol 19, no 23

Abstract: The remaining Paiutes are now living on Quin River, Humboldt County. Many are sick and dying of starvation.


Abstract: A small detachment of Lt. Flint's Inf., made a short excursion to the Antelope Mountains with no luck. Says the Indians followed them up and back, then prowled around their camp all night. Ed. says "so much for Gen. Clarke."


Notes: "Troops at Antelope Mills" from Red Bluff Beacon on May 19, 1858, page 2, col. 3

Abstract: Lt. (Hiram) Dryer and 25 men are reported by the Shasta Courier, quoted in the first citation above, as having left Fort Jones for the Antelope Creek country. The second says Dryer
and 22 men are camped at Antelope Mills for the summer, from which camp they are scouting the headwaters of Butte, Payne's, Antelope, Salt and Mill Creeks, all of which are infested with Indians supported by "white Indians." The newspaper denounce the latter "As greatly inferior in every respect to red ones."

Abstract: Captain J. C. Doughty, Co. "I", 2d Cavalry, C.V., of 89 men, and comdg, Camp Union will leave for Chico on Sunday.

Notes: 3/2.
Abstract: A company of 50 U.S. Troops from the Presidio arrived under command of Lt. Hamilton. They are armed with mini rifles and are on their way to Honey Lake Valley. Brig. Gen. Clark send them at request of the settlers for protection against Indians.

Abstract: The steamer, Oregon, will leave at an early hour, under charter to the war department, to deliver 250 tropps of the 2d Inf., C.V. to re-enforce the garrison. Recent Indian difficultie require it.

Abstract: A brief article states that troops have been sent to Nome Lackee for an undisclosed purpose. A company of U.S. troops have been ordered to Nome Lackee Reservation. Does not know why, unless it is to keep settler's cattle from grazing on Reservation land.

Abstract: Four companies of U.S. Infantry, of twenty men each, passed through Shasta enroute to Indian disturbances in the north. One company from Fort Reading, all under the command of Col. Wright.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 37
Abstract: "...four companies of U. S. Infantry of 20 men each passed through... 'en route' for the scene of Indian disturbances in the North... Col Wright's command we are persueded to give a good account of themselves in a very short time."

Notes: 2/3.
Abstract: A detachment of Captain Flint's Infantry made an excursion into the mountains to Antelope Mills. Returned, having affected no good. Indians had followed them up and back. In fact, the Indians prowled around their camp at night.

Notes: vol. 4, no. 17. Letter from Capt. Waldo
Abstract: "...He then informed me that there were three men in his mess that had set out form the states with a fine outfit, that the Indians had stolen their stock and at this time they had 1/2 pound of coffee, 1 pound of flour, a not a dollar in money, or anything else and yet 400 miles from your city..."

Abstract: Says that Lt. Col. Whipple, with 75 or 80 men attacked Indians in a fortified camp but they all escaped. Says it is probably due to neglect of Capt. Ousley. Says Col. Whipple is a good man and the citizens will sustain him. Says Lt. Fraizer of Co. "E" killed 13 bucks and captured 20 squaws. 4 men under Capt. Pico deserted Fort Gaston taking horses and arms. Three of them were caught on the main route and taken as prisoners to Fort Humboldt.
   Notes: vol. 4, no. 57
   Abstract: From Shasta Courier: "... Two Indians were killed in the vicinity of Mill Seat Creek by
   Mr. Mackley... the Indians were friendly... and were in search of strayed cattle, but unfortunatly
   they were not recognized as such by Mr. Mackey."

   Abstract: Landoval, John S.

   Notes: Section II, 5/1-4

   Abstract: Lt. Williams, 1st Regiment, 1st Dragoons passed through with 90 mounted men and
   eight six-mole wagons for Fort Reading. Later they will continue on to the Columbia River.

   Abstract: "We understand that the parties arrested here on the charge of being accessory to the
   murder of Mr. Lincoln, after the fact, have been unconditionally released, and will perhaps be
   here tonight. No will some of our loyal contemporaries expound to us the law under which they
   have been imprisoned?"

   Abstract: Dr. Raymond named president of this patriotic organization. Several resolutions about
   patriotism passed.

1039. *Union Record*, 30 July 1864.
   Abstract: Letter regarding activities of Co. "C", 6th Inf., C.V. stationed at Camp Iaqua near Fort
   Humboldt.

1040. *Union Record*, 30 July 1865.
   Notes: Filed with Chico Record
   Abstract: Camp Iaqua, July 11, 1865. Camp is 40 miles from Fort Humboldt. Very plesant place
   abounding in game. Weather hot. Indian war in county nearly over. Writer and Lt. Oaks, with 4
   men, traveled to Weaverville. Entire 100 miles showed signs of Indians depredations. Captain
   Green of Co. "E", 6th commands the post. Captain Buckley, of Butte, is well. Signed Emory

   Notes: Vol. 11, no. 25
   Abstract: The journal made a false statement concerning the Indian problems in Klamath County.
   "That proper lays the heams of non-action for the suppression of Indian hostilities on Major
   Taylor, by saying that he and not Lt. Col. Whipple, is in command at Fort Gaston." In actuality,
   Whipple appointed by General Wright, is in complete charge.

   Notes: pages 23-24
   Abstract: In 1864, Willow Creek Van Brimmer's built a sturdy stronghold to protect themselves
   during the Modoc Wars. Many houses were raided and people killed but the Van Brimmer's Fort
   was never attacked or besieged.

   Abstract: Says the Indians want to make peace, provided they will be forgiven all their
   depredations. Says Col. Olney, who has good sense and should not even listen to them.
   Notes: Editorial
   Abstract: Says more volunteers coming. Says happy that Fort Ter-waw reoccupied. Says they are
   mainly indebted to Captain Collins.

   Notes: look for Red Bluff news.
   Abstract: Five soldiers from Bidwell, Sergeant Reynolds, Corporals Bryant and Foreman, Saddler
   Willis and Privarte Merrid, getting discharged asked the paper to thank Captain Starr for being so
good to them and helping them. Pays many compliments to Starr.

   Notes: vol. 22, no. 45
   Abstract: "Old Sheepy" and "Old Blind Buck" were among the very few Modocs left on Klamath
Lake. It seems that "Old Sheepy" recently shot and killed "Old Blind Buck." The reasons are
supposedly that Sheepy's family had all died and Old Blind Buck prophesied that "Old Sheepy"
would soon be gone too. "Old Blind Buck" was considered to be a doctor and to have
supernatural powers. Article also describes "Old Sheep's" life style and his sentiments towards
Capt. Jack.

   Notes: vol 14, no 15
   Abstract: "A dark eyed Houri of the Chapparel had left her native wild, had forgotten the words,
low, sweet, and loving, that the Tenas brave had whispered in her welcome ear beneath the shade
of the tamarack tree; all these had been forgotten to follow off the white man, who had wooed
and won her young heart's trusting love... No priest had been called to invoke the blessings of
heaven upon their plighted vows. Cold and calculating moralists might have, and indeed did
doubt, whether a marriage so consummated was blessed in the sight of Heaven, but little did the
Indian girl heed their sneers and doubts; she had the assurance that she was at least, as good as
married, and when the children in sportive groops had gathered around her hearth and home, this
assurance was rendered doubly sure..."

   Notes: vol. 1, no. 38
   Abstract: From Nevada Journal - "The Nevada Rifles paraded last night preparatory for the war.
It has been currently reported, but with how much truth we are unable to say that the company
has been ordered to be in readiness to march against the murdering red skins of the north. There
is not a man in the ranks who will flinch a hair when he sees the hostile bullets coming. We
predict the carnage will be of short duration after the Nevada Rifles are loose on the savages
little while..."

   Notes: vol 3, no 40
   Abstract: Indian Life and Customs - Indian prayer - Crow chief's prayer. "I am poor; that is bad;
make me a chief; give me plenty of houses; give me fine clothing. I ask for good, fast, spotted
horses. Give me guns by cheating; give me a beautiful woman; bring the buffalo close by. No
deep snow; a little snow is good. Give me Black Feet to kill, close by, all together. Step the
people from dying, it is no good. Give instruments for our amusement; blankets too; plenty to eat
and plenty of fine buffalo."

   Notes: vol 7, no 35
   Abstract: Persistence of Indian Life and Customs - An Arrapahoe Buffalo Hunt [from Harper's
Magazine] describes feast following buffalo hunt and views savage customs critically
   Notes: vol 9, no 15
   Abstract: Persistence of Indian Life and Customs - An Aged Indian's Lament - An effort at humor to portray an Indian farewell to life.

   Notes: vol 9, no 20
   Abstract: Persistence of Indian Life and Customs - How the Indians Captured a Whale - A Quillente correspondent of the Seattle Intelligencer writes a description of Indians killing whale.

   Notes: vol 11, no 40
   Abstract: Butte County being searched for a book called "Our Wild Indians" by Col. R. I. Dodge of the U.S. Army, introduction by General Sherman. "The book is probably the best authenticated of any yet published on the subject. Our children read much about wild scenes among the Indians which is purely imaginative, and much of it untrue and injurious." Book is said to be reliable and historical, worthy to be placed in public school libraries and hands of children. Finely illustrated.

[Dodge, Richard Irving. *Our wild Indians; thirty-three years' personal experience among the red men of the great West. A popular account of their social life, religion, habits, traits, customs, exploits, etc. With thrilling adventures and experiences on the great plains and in the mountains of our wide frontier*. Hartford, Chicago, A.D. Worthington and Co.; A.G. Nettleton & Co.; [etc.] 1882.]

   Notes: vol 12
   Abstract: Persistence of Indian Life and Customs - dance. "The Indians at Knaka Peak had a rousing old fashioned dance last Sunday."

   Notes: vol 13, no 20
   Abstract: Persistance of Indian - population. "Our Indian population, exclusive of those of Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on land set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. As this is more than 500 acres to each Indian, buck, squaw, pappoose, warrior of halfbreed, the tribes should not starve."

   Notes: vol 13, no 41
   Abstract: Mormons Intriguing. [from Nevada State-Lovelock, correspondent from Winnemucca Silver State] Mormons have endeavored to persuade Ute Indians to go to war and enlist tribes of Colorado, Nevada, and Utah to join in with assurance of Mormon support... "Nacke advised his people to pay no attention to the Mormons, but mind their own business. He says, 'Mormons no good; too many woman all time.'"

   Notes: vol 13, no 46
   Abstract: Lengthy article describes an Indian typee on palace grounds at St. Paul carnival. Indians a constant attraction at carnival and article describes inhabitants of oun typee. For small donation, visitors welcome. Squaws and braves described, and in conversation following, Indians indicated "they had not been cold during the severe weather of last week, that they were having a good time and getting some money." An Indian girl, 10-12, told visitors of her reading ability. Indians much amazed at visitor's glass eye.

Notes: vol 15, no 12

Abstract: Persistance of Indian Culture - Indian Medical Ideas [Globe-Democrat] article explains Indian belief in presence of spirits and need to drive out these demons.


Notes: vol. 2, no. 34. Editorial comments - Attitudes toward Indians

Abstract: Book review - "...Reverend J. M. Woodman is having a new book hauled through the Record office at Chico. The design on the title page is worthy og the genius of a Digger Indian."


Notes: vol 3, no 9

Abstract: Evidence of culture change among Indians as a result of white contact - social disorganization. Civilization among the Piutes - relates conversation between Captain Bob, a local Piute, and the journalist in which Bob manages to extract two bits from the journalist for his breakfast which he later spent in a poker game.


Notes: vol 5, no 22


Notes: vol. 6 no. 52, 53, 54, 55

Abstract: "Trade relations between whites and Indians." "Across the Plains in '49" by W. R. Dodge article in 4 weekly installments tells of journey in detail

July 11: description of encounter with Sioux
July 18: encounter with snake Indians at Wasatch mountains
July 25: encounter with Indians looking for food
August 1: Indian trouble at Pir River - shooting cattle


Notes: vol 8, no 39

Abstract: Cultural changes among Indians - social disorganization. A Precocious Youth - Henry Downs - discharged on account of his extreme youth, was noticed on street with a pistol. He was disarmed... "Downs did not make any reply, but taking a harmonica from his pockk commenced blowing that instrument vigorously. Downs is only about 13 years old, but already has the swagger and air of the most cultured hoodlum."


Notes: vol 9, no 10

Abstract: Evidence of Culture Change Among Indians - social disorganization. Drunken Indians [Lassen Advocate] - Effort at Reno to prevent whiskey sale to Indians, but drunken Indians spotted only eight miels out of town.


Notes: vol 11, no 9


Notes: vol. 11, no. 23

Abstract: Social interaction between whites and Indians. Story of humorous incident occuring "a
few days after the last war in this country, " involving a Civil War Lieutenant named Halleck who had lost an eye. He carried a few spare "glass eyes with him. Story relates a visit to him by a one-eyed Indian warrior, interested in the glass eyes. Although the Lieutenant protested that the small blue eye did not match the Indians large dark eye, the Indian was still highly pleased with his new appearance and succeeded in making his tribe members believe he could see through his new eye.

Notes: vol. 12, no. 48. Editorial comments, Attitudes
Abstract: "Joel Flynn of Berry Creek is in town. He tells the champion grasshopper yarn. He declares that he saw the head of an Indian lying by the roadside, and that the hopper had eaten his body."

Notes: vol 12, no 49
Abstract: Evidence of culture changes - Indians as employees. Indians as Postmasters. Attorney-General Garland announced that Indians could not legally discharge duties of postmasters - several letters received at Postoffice Department from Indian postmasters... "written in excellent style, and showing that the writers were men of good business ability, tendering their resignations." White men married to Indian wives and adopted into tribes concerned by Attorney-General's decision. Legal aspects under examination.

Notes: vol 13, no 23
Abstract: Evidence of Culture Change in Indians - "The Red Men of America are still occupying the attention of their white brethren in governmental circles, and are likely to do so for some time to come. General Adkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has issued an interesting report" - 260,000 Indians in U. S., at least half of these still are not farming - exclusive of the five civilized tribes engaged in farming, number of areas cultivated by Indians in 1885 was 248,241, an increase of 18,473 over previous year. On Southwest Indian outbreak - Apache temporarily under charge of War Department.

Notes: vol 2
Abstract: There was a remonstrance against the transfer of Indians from Hoopa Valley Reservation to Round Valley Reservation.

Notes: 192715
Abstract: There is a brief mention of the Indians in Quinn River Valley (in the Winnemucca Silver State), killing cattle because of starvation amongst their people.

Notes: 192715
Abstract: An article relating the problem one man had with an Indian which resulted in the Indian being shot. Peace was said to have resumed the next day.

Notes: 192715
Abstract: A short note stating that an Indian had come to town to inform the Sheriff that one of his tribal members was taken prisoner by whites.

Notes: 192715
Abstract: A notation that an Indian had been killed on the South Fork of Pit River. The Indian, a Piute, was known to have been "saucy."

Notes: 192715
Abstract: The Grand Jury which met in Modoc refused to find a bill against Thomas Montgomery for killing an Indian.

Notes: 192715
Abstract: The South Fork Indians were advised by white men to burn Mr. Montgomery's barn if he does not pay for the Indian he killed. A white man who thus advises an Indian, is lower than the natives and should be severely punished, according to the article.

Notes: Labeled as and filed with Chico Record
Abstract: Boynton Prairie, February 4, 1864. Tells of leaving Benecia Barracks on January 16. Arrived at Fort Humboldt on January 19, at 11 a.m. At 4 p.m. went out scouting for Indians. Did not even see one. Are "stationed 15 miles from any settlement on the old Weaverville trail." Last night as 12 o'clock Indians surrounded camp and were fired on by guards. Indians left. Indians killing and robbing all unprotected settlers. Tell of them tearing apart a house. Living in tents, but are erecting a block house. Writing paper is scarce. Signed Emory Wing, Sergeant, Co. "C", 6th Inf., C.V.

Notes: Labeled as and filed with Chico Record
Abstract: Fort Humboldt, March 14, 1865. Expounds on the nice weather, fired a salute on the retaking of Fort Sumpter. Two or three small bands of hostile Indians captured. One chief, known as "Big Foot" was killed. Mr. Wiley, Indian Agent, has made a reservation of Hoopa. Everything in military line is quiet. Signed Emory Wing, 1st Sergeant, Co. "C", 6th Inf.

1079. *Weekly Union Record*, 10 June 1865.
Notes: 1/4. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record
Abstract: Camp Lincoln, May 24, 1865: Says weather is beautiful. Last steamer brought 100 China men for the mines. Copper in Del Norte and Oil in Humboldt is the theme of the conversation. Says the citizens of Crescent City will celebrate the 4th of July with the troops. Signed Emory Wing, Co. "C", 6th Inf.

Notes: 3/3. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record

1081. *Weekly Union Record*, 8 July 1865.
Notes: P 2/4. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record
Abstract: Camp Lincoln, June 25, 1864: Mentions the Fort Yuma correspondent. Says weather is beautiful. Last steamer brought 100 China men for the mines. Copper in Del Norte and Oil in Humboldt is the theme of the conversation. Says the citizens of Crescent City will celebrate the 4th of July with the troops. Signed Emory Wing, Co. "C", 6th Inf.
Notes: P. 3/2. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record.
Abstract: Camp Lincoln, July 9, 1865. Busy week at the post. 4th of July celebration then Medical inspection and then inspected by District Commander. On morning of 4th at dawn Corporal Nininber "fired his 100 pound Redwood tree gun." Attended a ball at Crescent City where "about 30 couples of the elite danced till dawn." Yesterday inspected by Dr. Klein then Major Smith, C.O. of 2d C.V.. Steamer arrived at Crescent City with more China men. Hay crop is good, potato crop destroyed by worms, weather is fine. Oil in Humboldt still flows. Still some copper talk. Signed Emory Wing, Co. "C", 6th Inf. C.V.

1083. *Weekly Union Record*, 16 September 1865.
Notes: P. 2/5. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record.
Abstract: Camp Lincoln, September 6, 1865. Soldier election is over. Polled seven votes for Butte. Sacramento County Bolter-Union-Sorehead-Copperhead Committee sent their tickets but no one used them. The body of Mrs. General Wright has been found and shipped to San Francisco in a copper casket. Do not think that they will ever find brother Johnathan. Visited the copper mines and did not like it. Found a 1 1/2 vein of coal, says he'll organize a stock company, Health and weather good. Signed Emory Wing.

Notes: P 2/4. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record.
Abstract: Camp Lincoln, September 23, 1865. Lovely place to winter, took trip to Smith River valley, says 700-800 Indians there. They have excellent crop. Indians did all the work, Indians have large salmon trap. Mr. Beason said he had lots of trouble keeping Indians from fighting among themselves. Cooper mines all doing well. Signed Emoty Wing, 2d Lt., 6th Inf. C.V.

Notes: vol 11, no. 4? Editorial comment
Abstract: "The more the Indians are civilized the faster they die. The more the whites are civilized the slower they are born."

Notes: vol 11, no 7
Abstract: "A Chinaman has been arrested and sent to jail in Brighton for selling whiskey to Indians. Also a Truckee the same offense resulted in the expulsion of the Chinese."

Notes: vol 11, no?. Editorial comment
Abstract: The article tells of the origin of the name Colusa. It comes from a group of Indians called Colusi found in the area of present day Colusa. It goes on to say Colusa "has its foundations in the disfigured name of grasshopper-eating, root-digging Indians."

Notes: vol. 7, no. 113
Abstract: (an Indian legend connected by the name - Weeping Water is a stream in Nebraska) "Many years ago, two armies of red warriors met upon the prairie where this stream now has its rise. A fierce battle followed, in which very many were slain. And the wives and maidens of the braves who were killed, wept here, and then began and from that time has ever continued the plaintive murmurs of the Weeping Water. And the old Indian legends tell us that its waters are all tears, and its murmurs all sighs, for the many braves who fell upon that day, upon the prairie where it rises."

Notes: 2/5.
Abstract: A month ago Lt. Bennett was sent to Susanville, Honey lake to get Captain Hassett to
Return to the Fort (?) with his command. Neither have been heard of and it is feared something has happened.

Notes: vol 21, no 24
Abstract: An Indian who was caught robbing from an Indian grave was sentenced to three years of hard labor in the Oregon State Penitentiary. "And now the agent wants to know what to do with the pesky redskin. The Indians insist that the sentence must be executed, or else they fail to see what's the use of being civilized."

1091. Wheatland News, 2 February 1873.
Abstract: First real establishment of U.S. Government in Northern California except on Coast. Cemetery surrounded on three sides by piles of dredge material. In 1911, Wh. Chap. N S GW Rainbow Parlor, No. 49, Wheatland erect monument at cemetery 3 of 4 brass plaques it once bore have been vandalized. Remember plaque; In Honor of the Known Military Buried Here. Private George Eckweller, 1849, Co. "F"; Private John Stevenson, Co. "F", 1849; Private Newton Barney, 1850, Co. "F"; Private Baldwin, Co. "F", 2d Inf., 1850; and To The Memory of the Pioneers Who Were Buried Here Between the Years 1844-1856. Redid 1943 by army when area near it was being used as bombing range. In 1950 rock wall built around it by Co. jail prisoners. Last prom. give dates from 1856. Some are graves of early emigrants and settlers.

1092. "When It Came Off." Humboldt Times, 13 August 1870.
Abstract: The sale of property at Fort Humboldt was on the 10th. Largely attended, it brought high prices. Lt. G. W. Kingsbury of Fort Gaston conducted the sale. 32 buildings brought $655. 13 mules brought $605. Furniture, wire rope, etc. $82.

Abstract: Sacramento State archaeology student may find where Grant hung his boots. Have uncovered sites of E.M. Barracks and officers and quarters. State Division of Beaches and Parks wants to rebuild the fort as it was when Grant marched the parade ground. Started digging last August. Donald Jewell plans another field archaeology course for next summer.

Abstract: Says if there is a Superintendent of Indian Affairs they would like to know where he is. Colonel Lippitt has 681 Indians at the Fort with 90 more arriving tomorrow, who ran away from Mendocino to keep from starving. Wants Supt. Hanson to take them where they cannot get back. Wants him to "apply the golden rule, a keg of powder, or anything he pleases" only get rid of them. This way, Mr. Superintendent.

Abstract: From San Francisco Morning Call: Says Northern whites live in constant fear of Indian attack. Indians are insolent and running wild. Fort Gaston troops are short handed to keep them down. Another company is needed there. Says "Redwood Jim" with twenty of his red brothers can do more good that a hundred regular troops.

Notes: vol. 21, no. 26
Abstract: From the "Sacramento Union": "Still others are of opinion that the murderers were inspired by the false statements of bad whites, conveyed to the Modocs with the views of prolonging the war, of exasperating the Government and military to the highest pitch of anger, and finally of bringing out the result so long demanded by a certain class - a complete change of Indian policy from one of peace and kindly treatment to one of extermination, and more particularly of the extermination of this tribe..."
Notes: vol 15, no 1
Abstract: A man named Hall is believed to have been killed by the Indians. Major Marshall took 35 Indians prisoner in revenge for the loss of an early battle (when he also lost his cannon). All 35 were hung. "This is the only effectual mode of compromise to be adopted towards them; they will adhere and keep inviolate no other, it is now a war of extermination."

Abstract: Letter to editor from Fort Gaston. Asks for donations to the widows and orphans or Custer's last battle. Asks that it be sent to Army and Navy Journal, 23 Murray St., N.Y. Says the few troopers at Gaston have donated sixty dollars.

Notes: vol. 1,
Abstract: "A man who had been west and closed by an Indian writes: 'much has been said by poets and romantic young ladies, about the picturesque aspect of noble form of an untamed, untamable warrior.. An Indian is a noble spectacle, in a picture,or at a safe distance - but when this noble spectacle in company with a donzen other noble spectacles is moving his moccasins in your direction... all his nobility vanishes and you see in him only a painted, greasy miscreant, who will, if you give them a change, lift your hair... I used to think like the poets, now the sight of an Indian gives me a cramp in the stomach."

Notes: vol. 16, no. 32
Abstract: In the near future the Modoc Indians will be taken to the reservation on the eastern part of the Klamath Lake. It is believed that these Indians have a trade going in powder and lead between the Yreka and the Snake Indians. "It is not to the advantage of either the Indians or the whites that the Indians should be permitted to pursue their present vagabond life... We are satisfied that every respectable white person in Yreka will say yea and amen to the proposition for this removal."

Notes: vol. 4, no. 26
Abstract: " The express asks "where is he?" We answer... he had accepted the captivity of a company and had marched to Rogue River, to aid in the Indian war - Where is Gov. Bigler, the commander - in - chief of the California militia?... making speeches to secure his election... instead of marching at the head of the army of the state to put down Indians."

Notes: vol 11, no. 42. Editorial comment
Abstract: "In the not very remote future all vexatious Indian questions may disappear for lack of Indians."

Abstract: Dateline September 22, 1849: Company "E,F", 2d Infantry, under the command of Captain Hannibal Day are to build the 1st Army Cantonment north of Fort Sutter. Land originally belonged to Pablo Gautierrez, later hanged by the Rebel Pio Pico. Tells of ordeals of getting Fort built, trouble with soldiers and Indians and illnesses throughout the winter. Shows pictures, drawings and maps.

Abstract: With pictures: Tells how John Kramer, a rancher is restoring old Fort Jones, named after Col. Roger Jones and established October 16, 1852, by companies A and F, 1st Dragoons.
   Abstract: States that soldiers and citizens who went after Indians who killed the Pearson Family in Honey Lake Valley, caught up with them, fifty Indians, and wanted to attack but Captain Miller wouldn't allow it through either "hesitation or cowardice." People of Honey Lake Valley "down on Miller."

   Notes: vol. 4, no. 71
   Abstract: "...repudiates the accounts given in some of the Bay papers references to the Rouge River War, and calls them the misrepresentations and misconstructionists of those who know thing about it..."

   Abstract: Jim Thomas, postmaster at Fort Jones, says that all Scott Valley will vote for Brakenridge and Lane.

   Abstract: Two Indians went into Gee's Ranch in Scott Valley and knocked down the ostler with a pistol. Headed for Fort Jones and met the stage, refused to give it the road. Driver struck one with a whip and both fired at him, but missed. Word was sent back and both were found near Fort Jones and killed.

   Abstract: The first Siskiyou County mineral and mechanical fair is being held at Fort Jones in Scott Valley.

   Abstract: Chase's stages have to go by way of Fort Jones to Deadwood because of damage done Deadwood Road by storms.

   Abstract: Fort Jones badly flooded by storms, tells of damage.

   Abstract: A large amount of mail has accumulated at Fort Jones for Happy Camp and Orleans Bar because road is too dangerous for animals.

   Abstract: Steam raised at the Fort Jones Flour Mill. Next week will be in full operation for Mfr. of flour.

   Abstract: Scarlet fever prevails at Fort Jones. Several new cases and three deaths last week.

   Abstract: Dr. Cabaniss intends to move to Eureka, Humboldt County. Has asked to be relieved at Camp Gaston.
   General O.O. Howard started for Fort Klamath from San Francisco via Camp Bidwell, and is probably now at the former post.

   Abstract: Rousing Union meeting held at Fort Jones. Lots of Deadwood and McAdams Creek voters attended. Says democrats are waking up.
   Notes: vol. 21, no. 22
   Abstract: "The Salem "Mercury" says that, ' on learning the terms offered by the Peace
Commission to the Modoc murderers, Governor Grover renewed his protest by telegraph to the
commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington against the consumation of any treaty screening
the murderers."

   Notes: vol. 21, no. 36
   Abstract: "Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, in behalf of the widow of his son, the late Captain Thomas,
killed in the Modoc war, has made application for a pension. This is the first application growing
out of the Modoc War."

   Notes: vol 22, no 13
   Abstract: "The Catholic Indians of the Nez Perces reservation want a mile square set off for them,
and a church and two houses built on it, also a priest and teachers to reside among them."

   Notes: vol 22, no 17
   Abstract: "Measles is fatally raging among the Yakima Indians, much to relief of cattle owners
over there."

   Notes: vol 22, no 18
   Abstract: The "Carson Appeal" writes: "Probably the Washoes are the most comfortably situated
tribe of Indians in the state. Their numbers are small; they are nearly all - quite all, probably -
acquainted with families here in Carson, and so manage to get what they want to eat without
trouble. Moreover, the men of the tribe are mostly workers."

   Notes: vol 22, no 22
   Abstract: "The Indians of this valley (Fall River), including the Hat Creek and Goose Valley
Indians number some 350 or 400, and as this has been one of the most severe winters ever
experienced in this valley, there are many of them in a most distressing condition, both for want
of food and clothing..." It is hoped that the Government will contribute to the aid of these Indians.

   Notes: vol 23, no 47
   Abstract: "The Indians of Klamath Lake, Yainax, and Warm Springs have been for the past
month in the Scician Valley horse racing and hunting. They broke camp a short time ago and
started for their homes, according to the story of a Warm Springs Indian... there is a chance for
some trouble between the Warm Springs and Klamaths. He says the Klamaths accuse the Warm
Spring Indians of stealing their horses, and they were going to resent the insult. They would take
their squaws out of the way and returning will give the Klamaths a sound threshing..."

   Notes: vol 14, no 19
   Abstract: "One of the Nevada papers says that all the prisoners in their state prison, including
Indians and Chinamen, can both read and write. Good voters, then, says the 'Union Democrat,'
according to the abolition test. Some of the Barons who forced the Great Charter from King John
could do neither. Therefore they were not fit for freedom on the black test."

   Notes: vol 14, no 23
Abstract: "The Placer Herald says one of the Digger Indians of that vicinity died recently, and his remains received the customary funeral rites of the tribe - by being placed upon a log heap and buried to a cinder."

   Notes: vol 15
   Abstract: "The Indian Hole-in-the-Day has married a white wife in Washington."

   Notes: vol. 21, no. 12
   Abstract: A correspondent from Lake City, Suprise Valley, writes: "Some fears are entertained of the Pit Rivers and Piutes taking a hand in the hostilities, but I feel satisfied that we have nothing to fear from the Piutes, as they speak very discouragingly of Captain Jack's chances of success, and also speak confidently of the white man's power to overcome the Indians. It must, however, be confessed that the Indians in this vicinity have grown more saucy than usual in the past few weeks."

   Notes: vol. 6, no. 38
   Abstract: "The removal of these Indians from their rancherias, on the banks of the Feather River ... to the Nome Lackee reservation is in contemplation. The people of Yuba City and our own citizens, should give every encouragement to this undertaking of Col. Henley, the Indian agent. At the reservation the Indians will be kept sober, taught to work and redered... more comfortable...Here they are a viscious, diseased and drunken race. Their numbers are continually decreasing and their only prospect... is fatal extinction. Though degreaded, they are worthy of a better lot, and use hope it awards them at Nome Lackee."

   Notes: pages 719-728
   Abstract: Pages 721-723: Generalized statemtns about the abuse and injustice that exist in the Indian reservation system. Point out that few whites comprehend the affairs of the American Indians.

   Notes: Reprint of the 1908 ed., which was issued as v. 1, ch. 13 of the 1906 annual report of the American Historical Association.

   Abstract: "Relative to Act of Congress to reduce Round Valley Indian Reservation."

   Notes: pages 583-593
   Abstract: Frontiersmen - Indian warfare retold of 1880. Details of a Mill Creek batte are included. Rico-Dawson party with Tom Click, Indian fighter from Texas.

Notes: pages 209-216
Abstract: Used magic ceremony to prevent pregnancy - stole afterbirth to use in magic.
Describes other methods of birth control used by the POMOS and methods of abortion.

Abstract: Pages 16-17: In 1934, the Pomo Indians were the oldest residents in Ukiah. There were three rancherias in Deep Valley. The Indians worked with the whites in the fields. Only one restaurant in town served the Indians; it was owned by Chinese. The Indians could sit in the balcony only of the theater, could not attend church in town and could not hold a job in town, had to go to segregated schools. Many of the community participated in this discrimination.

Pg 17-18: The Pomo Indians in Ukiah lived in very run down and dilapidated houses. The whites in this community had mixed remarks about the Indians such as "they are dumb, stupid, dirty, ignorant, lazy, and no-good." "The lowest and dirtiest Indians in America. Diggers." On the other hand, others said they were a fine people and hard working even in the hot sun. "Give these people a chance and they will be alright." The Indians said the whites stole their land, and would not even let the Indians pick the rotting acorns off the ground so they could eat.

Pg 18-20: A 112 year old Pomo Indian in Ukiah, in 1935, summed up the universal consensus among the Indians in sonmuch as the Indians could not understand why they had helped out the whites when they got here but now the whites had stolen the land and the Indians were now nothing in the his eyes but a nuisances.

Page 20: Spanisards slaughtered, raped, and enslaved these Indians whereas the Russians respected and intermarried with them (Pomo Indians).

Pages 81-82: It is mentioned that the Russians had always been friendly to the Pomos. They had built the lake people (Crysal Lake?) large wooden homes and made fast canoes for them.

Pages 206-208: Most of the new westerners to the Pomo area were male and most took the Pomo women as sexual partners. Few had them as wives. As a result, many of these "sexual partners" were cast off and discarded with whatever children they had on their own. The white women found out that their husbands were living with Pomo women while they, the wives, were on the East coast raising a family. When the wives arrived on the west coast to live with their husbands, the wives found out about the relationships of the Pomo women and their husbands and subsequently did not employ the Pomo women in their homes.

Page 207: The important positions of power held by some Pomos was totally abolished by the Spaniards and the whites when transported to the reservations.

Notes: page 33; published in Riverdale, CA by Riverdale Press; Shasta Historical Society
Abstract: In 1874 Charles Crouch, a half-breed Indian, was hanged in Shasta County for murdering Mrs. George Rattler.