

## **Indian-White Relationships in Northern California Newspapers**

1. "Abandonment of Fort Humboldt." *Humboldt Times*, 24 August 1861.  
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.
2. "Aborigine Humor - An American Comedy." *Yreka Union*, 29 March 1873, col. 1 col 8.  
Notes: vol 21, no 23  
Abstract: Article is a play taken from the Arcadian, march 5th, entitled "Modoc."
3. "About the Indian Troubles in Klamath." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 13 February 1864, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
4. "About Weather Vanes." *Lassen Advocate*, 4 April 1892, col. 4 col 2.  
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.
5. "An Account of the Modocs." *The Yreka Union*, 8 February 1873, col. page 1, col. 6-7.  
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..."
6. "Active Duty." *Humboldt Times*, 26 July 1862.  
Abstract: Court martial has broken up. Officers can return to duty and family.
7. "Advertisements." *Red Bluff Independent*, 19 December 1866, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Abstract: Proposals for forage. Sealed bids for barley and hay until May 1, 1867. Proposals for supplies. Bids for fresh beef. Delievered as needed.
8. "Affairs in Colusa." *Colusa Sun*, 29 April 1865, col. page 3.  
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.
9. "Again." *Humboldt Times*, 5 April 1862.  
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.

10. "Against Indians." *Marysville Herald*, 23 October 1855, col. 3 col 1.  
Notes: vol 6, no 34  
Abstract: ... the governor has ordered the militia of Klamath, Siskiyou, and Trinity to prepare for warfare, as a protection against the Indian outrages. [bad print]
11. "Alarming Rumor From Hoopa Valley." *Trinity Journal*, 9 January 1864.  
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 Indians. 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.
12. "All Right." *Alta California*, 8 May 1862.  
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.
13. *Alta California*, 24 June 1864.  
Abstract: LT. Geer, Co. A, 1st Bat. Mountaineers, 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..
14. "The Ammobroma Sonora." *The Marysville Herald*, 13 October 1855, col. 1 col 6.  
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 potatoe in taste and very delicious..." from a report given by Dr. Torrey in Prouihouse R.J. at the meeting of "The Advacement of Science."
15. "Another Battle at Jump-Off-Joe." *Yreka Union*, 24 November 1855, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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.
16. "Another Indian Fight." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 18 May 1864.  
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.
17. "Another Indian Raid ." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 13 February 1864, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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."

18. "Another Indian Raid." *Humboldt Times*, 20 February 1864.  
 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.
  
19. "Another Murder by Indians." *Red Bluff Independent*, 3 December 1868, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 Notes: vol. 9 , no. 23. From Trinity Journal on November 28, from Humboldt Times on November 21.  
 Abstract: NOvermber 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 persue the murderers. He calls for complete determination to get all Indians on reservations.
  
20. "Another Murder by Indians." *Trinity Journal*, 4 December 1868.  
 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."
  
21. "Antelope Indians." *Red Bluff Independent*, 22 May 1867, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 Notes: vol. 7  
 Abstract: Five men went on a huting 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 Anteope Creek. Five were killed and 2 were mortally wounded.
  
22. "Apprehended Difficulty With Indians." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 4 May 1867, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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."
  
23. "Appropriations for 1856 for Support of the Government." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 25 April 1856, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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."
  
24. "Archaeologists Claim to Have Found Exact Spot of Flag at Fort Humboldt." *Sacramento Bee*, 27 February 1966.  
 Notes: B5, 6,7.
  
25. "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.

26. "Army Intelligence." *Alta California*, 21 July 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 Abstract: Says Co. B and F, 4th Inf., 92 officers and men, Brevet Lt. Col. R. C. Buchanann, Comdg. at Fort Humboldt. Reports says Indians are friendly. Co. A and E, 1st Dragoons and Co. E, 4th Inf., 155 men and officers under Captain B.R. Alden at Fort Jones. The dragoons are covering the immigrant trail for travelers protection, except for 30 men under Lt. Williamson who is surveying a railroad route through Walers Pass.  
 As Fort Reading, Co. C, 1st Dragoons, Co. E, 2nd Inf., and Co. D, 4th Inf., 120 officers and men under Brevet Col. G. Wright.
27. "Army Movements." *The Beacon*, 25 May 1859.  
 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 immediatly. They will spend the summer scouring the Antelope County and, hopefully, put an end to Indian depredations.
28. "Army Movements." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 25 May 1859.  
 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.
29. "Army Orders." *Humboldt Times*, 14 June 1862.  
 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.
30. "Army Orders." *Alta California*, 11 July 1865.  
 Abstract: To California Battalion of Mountaineers are complimented thus: In mustering out, Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Whipple, Comdg, for valubale 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.
31. "Arrested." *Weekly Butte Record*, 6 May 1865, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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.
32. "Arrested." *Colusa Sun*, 3 June 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
33. "Arrival of Indians From Carson Valley." *Daily Evening Herald*, 15 October 1858, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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."

34. "Arrival of Ridgely Greathouse." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 12 April 1864.  
Abstract: Lt. Col. McGarry, Comdg. 2d Cavalry and Camp Union, arrived having Ridgely Greathouse in charge. Arresting him on orders from Washinton 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.
35. "Arrival of the Columbia." *Alta California*, 27 February 1862.  
Abstract: Colonel Lippitt and escort returned to Fort Humboldt on the 21st from a reconnoissance of the district between Forts Seward and Gaston.
36. "Arrival of Troops." *Humboldt Times*, 26 April 1862.  
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.
37. "Arrives on Time." *Humboldt Times*, 13 January 1872.  
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.
38. "The Assassination." *Colusa Sun*, 22 April 1865, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
39. "At Home." *Colusa Sun*, 17 June 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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!
40. "The Attack on the Government Wagon." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 4 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
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."
41. "Attention John." *Yreka Journal*, 30 August 1867, col. 3/2.  
Abstract: A long-tailed Chinaman can find steady employment as a cook by applying immediately to Jay Kay Luttereel, Fort Jones.
42. "The Bald Mountain Flight." *Trinity Journal*, 30 January 1864.  
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.
43. "Bathing Little Indians." *Lassen Advocate*, 12 May 1892, col. 1 col 7.  
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.
44. "Battle With Indians ." *Marysville Herald*, 18 October 1850, col. page 2, col. 5.  
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."

45. "Bidwell Airings." *Modoc Independent*, 11 December 1890, col. page 3, col. 4.  
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.
46. *Bidwell Herald*, 28 February 1877, col. page 3.  
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.
47. *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.
48. *Bidwell Herald*, 13 June 1877, col. page 3.  
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 funds 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.
49. *Bidwell Herald*, 25 August 1877, col. page 3.  
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."
50. "Bidwell Items." *Modoc Independent*, 1 September 1877, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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 the Lodge of Good Temperance is now being agitated."
51. "Bidwell Notes." *Modoc Independent*, 14 March 1889, col. page 3, col. 7.  
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.
52. "Birds in Indian Legends." *Lassen Advocate*, 27 November 1902, col. 4 col 2.  
Notes: vol 37  
Abstract: Article about how the Indian reverts 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.
53. "Black Ranch." *Redding Record*, 10 January 1976.  
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.

54. "Bloody Outrage on Lower Trinity." *Trinity Journal*, 6 April 1867.  
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 saw 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 there's 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.
55. "A Brave Action." *Lassen Advocate*, November 1890, col. page 2, col 1.  
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.
56. "Butte." *Red Bluff Independent*, 15 August 1866, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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."
57. "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.
58. "By Telegraph." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 23 April 1856, col. 3 col 1.  
Notes: vol 6, no 177  
Abstract: In San Francisco on April 22 at 9pm. The Goliath 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.
59. "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.
60. "California Indian Notabilities." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 30 January 1857, col. page 3, col 1.  
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 rancharia, 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 rancharia 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."

61. "A California Soldier Promoted." *Daily Alta California*, 28 September 1865, col. page 1, col. 1.  
 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. distinction 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 paper recapit. the valuable services rendered 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 gratitude. 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 administering officer Gen. Judah is considered one of the best in the service.
62. "Calvary Expedition." *Weekly Butte Record*, 13 August 1864, col. page 3, col. 3.  
 Notes: Labeled as and filed under Chico Record  
 Abstract: 15 troopers from 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.
63. "Camp Union." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 22 June 1864.  
 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.
64. "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.
65. "Captain Edmund Underwood." *Shasta Courier*, 21 August 1858, col. page 1, col. 4.  
 Abstract: States Captain Underwood just returned on a steamer from the east. Tells about his many fine qualities and hill return to Fort Reading.

66. "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 it has some understanding and appreciation of the true Indian character..."
67. "Captain Starr Dead." *San Francisco Call*, 26 June 1907, col. page 6, col. 2.  
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.
68. "Captain Starr Dead." *San Francisco Bulletin*, 28 June 1907, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
69. "The Case of Lt. Noyes." *Alta California*, 15 November 1862.  
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. Olney's group got the hell kicked out of them - he did fight.
70. "Cavalry." *Weekly Butte Record*, 1 August 1863, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
71. "Cavalry En Route for Butte County." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 30 July 1863, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
72. "Cavalry Moving." *Weekly Butte Record*, 23 April 1865, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
73. "Change in Military Matters." *Humboldt Times*, 18 July 1863.  
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.
74. "Changes at Fort Humboldt." *Humboldt Times*, 17 November 1866.  
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.

75. "Characteristics of the Ute Tribe." *Daily National Democrat*, 24 September 1858, col. 3 col 3.  
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."
76. "Cherokee Scholars." *Lassen Advocate*, 15 December 1898, col. 4 col 4.  
Notes: vol 33, no 13  
Abstract: (from the Boston Herald) Article about how some Indian women are awful looking, coarse, 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.
77. "Chief Jim ." *The Yreka Union*, 24 May 1873, col. page 1, col. 8.  
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 sympathy with Captain Jack. He says he want peace and to be let alone, by both whites and Modocs."
78. "Civil Authority Vs. Military." *Humboldt Times*, 27 September 1862.  
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 starrng 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.
79. "Colonel Brown and His Regiment." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 19 February 1864.  
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.
80. "Colonel Judah on Siskiyou." *Yreka Journal*, 3 October 1861, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Abstract: Colonel H.M. Judah, commanding the military a Fort Jones, is trying to enlist a volunteer company of 90-98 men.
81. "Colonel Lippitt." *Humboldt Times*, 15 February 1862.  
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.
82. *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?"

83. *Colusa Sun*, 27 May 1865.

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."

84. "Communication From Captain Douglas." *Humboldt Times*, 3 May 1862.

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.

85. "Company A." *Humboldt Times*, 4 July 1863.

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.

86. "Coopers Mills." *Humboldt Times*, 19 April 1862.

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.

87. "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.

88. "Cost of the Modoc War." *The Yreka Union*, 14 February 1874, col. page 2, col. 1.

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."

89. "Couldn't Be Played." *Yreka Weekly Union*, 30 November 1867, col. 4 col 1.

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 beomce 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."

90. "The Council Bluffs (Iowa) Bugle Says..." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 17 December 1856, col. 1 col 6.  
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."
91. "Court Martial." *Humboldt Times*, 26 April 1862.  
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.
92. "Court Martial." *Humboldt Times*, 24 May 1862.  
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.
93. "Cow Creek War." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 29 April 1856, col. 2 col 3.  
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 rendesvous 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 occassioned 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 occassioned 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.
94. "Curly Headed Tom." *Humboldt Times*, 25 November 1865.  
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.
95. *Daily Evening Herald*, 11 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Notes: vol. 4, no. 4  
Abstract: "The citizens of Yreka have recently killed twenty-five out of a band of thirty thieving Indians."
96. *Daily Evening Herald*, 27 August 1853, col. col. 3.  
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..."
97. *Daily Evening Herald*, 5 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Notes: vol. 4, no. 25  
Abstract: "The vicinity of the Sink of Carson river is again infested with theiving Indians and fugative 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 warrant an attack. The camp consists of a large party of Pah Utahs, and about 150 white men."

98. *Daily Evening Herald*, 10 October 1853, col. page 2, col. 4.  
Notes: vol. 4, no. 55  
Abstract: "The Yreka Herald of October 1 says that peace with the Indians of that county is now obtained.
99. *Daily Evening Herald*, 17 October 1853, col. page 2, col 5.  
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... everyday's intelligence brings us information of the repetition of the Indian's depredations."
100. *Daily Evening Herald*, 24 November 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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."
101. *Daily National Democrat*, 16 October 1855, col. page 3, col 2.  
Notes: vol 1, no 55  
Abstract: "An Indian, a Frenchman, and a Yankee, were on the drunkards list at San Francisco station house, Wednesday."
102. *Daily National Democrat*, 19 August 1858, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Notes: vol. 1, no. 7  
Abstract: "Several white men have lately been murdered by Indians between Humboldt and Yreka."
103. *Daily National Democrat*, 17 September 1858, col. 2 col 1.  
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."
104. *Daily National Democrat*, 24 September 1858, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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 possessed several large droves of cattle and also a party of immigrants in omnibuses, en route for Frazer River. The Indians were frequently seen in large parties along the route, and were remarkably friendly..."
105. *Daily National Democrat*, 8 October 1858, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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..."

106. *Daily National Democrat*, 16 October 1858, col. 2 col 3.  
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."
107. *Daily National Democrat*, 20 October 1858, col. 1 col 2.  
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 queling the Indians distrubances 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.
108. *Daily National Democrat*, 21 October 1858, col. 2 col 1.  
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..."
109. *Daily National Democrat*, 26 October 1858, col. page 2, col. 1.  
Notes: vol. 1, no. 63  
Abstract: "The Portland, Me. Transcript says the Indians are very bad at Thunderboldt Bay, CA! Means Humbodlt.
110. "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.
111. "Death of a Californian in the East." *Alta California*, 6 November 1863, col. page 1, col. 1.  
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.
112. "Death of a Soldier." *Weekly Butte Record*, 23 April 1865, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
113. "Death of General Judah." *San Francisco Bulletin*, 24 February 1866.  
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 ElMolino del Rey, Mexico and on September 8, 1847 was but'd 1st Lt. for gallant and meritorious conduct that engagement. On 13th same MO. was but'd Captain for gallant conduct at Chepultepec. Wks made Brig. Gen of Vols. March 21, 1862, and rendered effective service at the west, comdg. a division in several battles in Tenn. At times of death hold commission of Major in 4th U.S. Inf., and bvt. ranks of Lt. Col. and Col. General Judah ... one of columns of Calvary

which pursued, defeated and captured John Morgan in her great ... into Ohio in July 1863. His force made forced march from Oak Hall to Centerville, Obiro - 9 miles in 1.5, which resulted in interception of Morgan at Buffington and his subsequent capture.

114. "Death of Major Underwood." *Humboldt Times*, 7 November 1863.  
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.
115. "Death of W.W. McCoy." *Yreka Journal*, 27 December 1867, col. 3/3.  
Abstract: Fort Jones, William Wirt McCoy found dead in bed, age 39. Lived longer than friends thought in his debilitated condition.
116. "Death of Well Known Indian." *Weekly Willows Journal*, 27 August 1909, col. page 1, col 5.  
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."
117. "Deaths." *San Francisco Daily Evening Bulletin*, 28 September 1868, col. page 3, col. 3.  
Abstract: In this city John Ferguson, formerly of Washington D.C. aged 62 years [Washington and Cincinnati Papers, please copy.]
118. "Debauched Remnants of the Once Powerful Kaws." *Lassen Advocate*, 29 May 1884, col. 1 col 2.  
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 ruination but condemns because of polygamous marriage custom.
119. "Departure for Fort Gaston." *Trinity Journal*, 30 July 1864.  
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.
120. "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.
121. "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.
122. "Deserter Captured." *Weekly Modoc*, 11 December 1875, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.

123. "Deserter Captured." *Modoc Independent*, 20 March 1884, col. page 3, col. 4.  
 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.
124. "Desperate Encounter." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 30 May 1856, col. 2 col 1.  
 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."]
125. "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.
126. "Difficulty With Indians." *The Beacon*, 29 April 1857, col. page 2, col. 3, article 11.  
 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 Bessey was drunk "The Beacon" concluded he was the aggressor.
127. "Difficulty With Indians on Klamath River." *Sacramento Union*, 14 November 1867.  
 Notes: 3/3.
128. "Digger Dance." *Daily National Democrat*, 24 September 1858, col. 2 col 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."
129. "A Digger Driving Deer." *Lassen Advocate*, 28 February 1884, col. page 4, col. 2.  
 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.
130. "The Digger Indians Reservations, and C. " *The Beacon*, 15 December 1858, col. page 1, col. 6, article 1.  
 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.
131. "The Diggers Idea of Their Origin." *Lassen Advocate*, 7 January 1897, col. 2 col 5.  
 Notes: vol. 31, no. 16; from theAppleton'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

132. "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."
133. "Discovery of Gold Near Monterey." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 21 January 1857, col. 2 col 2.  
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."
134. "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.
135. "Do You Want a Homestead?" *Glenn Transcript*, 25 November 1903, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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.
136. "The Drought in California." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 27 March 1856, col. 3 col 1.  
Notes: vol. 6, no 154  
Abstract: (from Monterey Sentinal) "... 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..."
137. "Drunken Indians." *The Plumas National* , 29 March 1873, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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.)
138. "Duty of the Government to Provide for the Indians." *The Yreka Union*, 22 November 1873, col. Page 2, col. 2-3.  
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.

139. "Earthquake at Humboldt Bay." *Trinity Journal*, 14 October 1865.  
Abstract: Says Fort Humboldt was badly handled by an earthquake. Says troops were on parade and they "skeddaled" without permission. All the buildings were damaged.
140. "An Encounter With a Bear." *Marysville Herald*, 6 December 1850, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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..."
141. "Exact and Arrogant." *The Yreka Union*, 1 March 1873, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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."
142. "Excitement in Hoopa." *Humboldt Times*, 13 April 1861.  
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.
143. "Exciting News From the North! Outbreak of the Indians!" *Shasta Courier*, 13 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Abstract: Says Rogue River Indians have declared 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.
144. "A Fall." *Quincy Union*, September 1866, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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.
145. "Falls on the Cosumnes." *Daily Evening Herald*, 26 October 1853, col. 2 col. 3.  
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."
146. "Fate of Col. Freaner." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 30 October 1855, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Notes: vol. 6, no. 37  
Abstract: "...Col. Freaner... 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. Freaner 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..."

147. "Federal Soldiers." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 21 August 1862.  
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.
148. "Fiendish Murder." *The Plumas National*, 10 June 1871, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Notes: vol. 5, no. 37  
Abstract: Mention made of the use of Indians as trackers in the pursuit of murderers.
149. "Fight Between an Indian and a White Man." *The Yreka Union*, 12 September 1874, col. page 3, col. 5.  
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.
150. "Fight Between U.S. Troops and Indians." *Shasta Courier*, 5 November 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
151. "Fight With Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 21 June 1862.  
Abstract: Lieutenant Henry Flynn, Co. "F" and detachment engaged Indians on Upper Mad River and killed six.
152. "Fight With Indians." *Red Bluff Independent*, 10 December 1868, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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.
153. "Fight With the Indians - Whites Victorious." *Daily National Democrat*, 7 September 1858, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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."

154. "A Fighting Digger." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 30 September 1863.  
 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.
155. "Fighting in Humboldt County." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 16 June 1864.  
 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.
156. "Find Indian Burying Ground." *Glenn Transcript*, 2 June 1906, col. page 4, col. 1.  
 Notes: vol. 4, no. 85  
 Abstract: "The workmen engaged in digging the extension 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 ordinary 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 cemeteries have been encountered, the sites have been 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 true 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, mortars, and pestles.
157. "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.
158. "Fire and Desertion." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 19 March 1864.  
 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.
159. "Fire at Fort Gaston." *Humboldt Times*, 12 November 1859.  
 Abstract: Says the Sutler Store of George W. Taggart was destroyed by Fire. \$3,000 damage. Cause uncertain
160. "Fire at Fort Jones." *Yreka Journal*, 6 September 1867, col. 1/.  
 Abstract: Fire at Fort Jones destroys North Star Hotel, Tompkins saloon, and Roof of Masonic Hall. Loss at least \$10,000 including furniture.
161. "Fire-Deserters." *Alta California*, 19 March 1864.  
 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.
162. "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 assassination 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 mischevous falsehood. There was no preparation for an anvil salute at that time by any one in Colusa."

163. "Five Indictments for Murder Against One Man." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 12 December 1856, col. 2 col 2.  
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..."
164. "The Flageolet: It Has Always Been the Love Flute of the Apache Indian." *Glenn Transcript*, 7 July 1906, col. 1 col 4 & 5.  
Notes: vol 4, no 95  
Abstract: The article calls the flageolet "the medium through which the Indian youth courted their sweethearts at a distance." It goes on to explain how the instrument is made and some history of its use. From "American Inventor."
165. "For Honey Lake." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 20 July 1859.  
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."
166. "For Hoopa Valley." *Humboldt Times*, 7 February 1874.  
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.
167. "Fort Bidwell." *Chico Daily Enterprise*, 29 December 1890, col. page 1, col. 3.  
Abstract: The Secretary of War has decided not to abandon Fort Bidwell. He believes it is not safe to leave the settlers 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.
168. "Fort Bidwell." *McCloud River Pioneer*, 3 January 1891, col. page 1, col. 3.  
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.
169. "Fort Bidwell Gets Plaque." *San Francisco Examiner*, 28 August 1949.  
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.
170. "Fort Bidwell Regarrisoned." *Lassen Advocate*, 16 April 1891, col. page 2, col. 4.  
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.
171. "Fort Bidwell to Be Regarrisoned." *San Francisco Call*, 17 January 1891, col. page 8, col. 2.  
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 Supt. 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.

172. "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.
173. "Fort Gaston." *Alta California*, 12 May 1860.  
 Abstract: Gen. Clarke has issued order making Fort Gaston permanent post. Says post is situated in heart of Indian country and no place in the state where troops are more needed. Capt. E. Underwood in command.
174. "The Fort Gaston Company." *Yreka Journal*, 12 February 1873.  
 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.)
175. "Fort Humboldt ." *Humboldt Times*, 29 March 1862.  
 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.
176. "Fort Humboldt." *Humboldt Times*, 21 June 1862.  
 Abstract: Present force at post is now 132 men, all told; 37 on sick list and 32 under arrest. Those not yet court martialled are waiting their turn.
177. "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.
178. "Fort Humboldt Will Be Unveiled." *San Francisco Examiner*, 11 January 1925.  
 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 side being toward the ocean. Parade ground in center. Fort abandoned in 1865.
179. "Fort Jones." *Oakland Tribune*, 19 February 1956, col. col 4.  
 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.

180. "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.
181. "Fort Jones Had a Short, Hazardous Life." *Sacramento Bee*, 15 February 1970, col. B5/ page 1, col. 5.  
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.
182. "Fort Jones Item." *Yreka Journal*, 7 June 1867, col. 3/2.  
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.
183. "Fort Reading." *Red Bluff Independent*, 19 December 1866, col. page 2, col. 1.  
Abstract: Lt. Gillett, Quartermaster at Fort Reading, invites bids for supplies until spring. See advertisements.
184. "Fort Reading Ball." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 27 April 1859, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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!"
185. "Fort Seward." *Humboldt Times*, 15 February 1862.  
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."
186. "Fort Terwaw." *Alta California*, 19 April 1862.  
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.
187. "Found What They Wanted." *The Yreka Union*, 10 January 1874, col. page 1, col. 6.  
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.

188. "Friend Whipple." *Humboldt Times*, 12 April 1862.  
 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.
189. "Froebel on San Francisco." *Daily National Democrat*, 9 October 1858, col. page 3, col 2.  
 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."
190. "From California Volunteers in the North." *Alta California*, 9 July 1862.  
 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.
191. "From Captain Ketchum's Command." *Humboldt Times*, 23 November 1861.  
 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...
192. "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.
193. "From Fort Baker." *Humboldt Times*, 2 August 1862.  
 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.
194. "From Fort Gaston." *Humboldt Times*, 4 July 1863.  
 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.
195. "From Fort Gaston." *Yreka Journal*, 24 December 1873.  
 Abstract: Dr. Cabaniss writes he is delighted with the post and praises Col. H. A. Mizner and the other officers on the post.
196. "From Fort Gaston Detachment." *Humboldt Times*, 22 June 1861.  
 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.
197. "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.
198. "From Fort Seward." *Humboldt Times*, 14 December 1861.  
 Abstract: Only one cavalry and one infantry company now at Fort Seward. Out of supplies, some flour procured from the citizens. 80 mule pack train of supplies starting immediately.

199. "From Fort Seward." *Humboldt Times*, 22 March 1862.  
 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.
200. "From Hoopa." *Trinity Journal*, 18 March 1871.  
 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.
201. "From Humboldt." *Alta California*, 14 August 1862.  
 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.
202. "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.
203. "From Humboldt Bay." *Alta California*, 19 June 1862.  
 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 protect life and property.
204. "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.
205. "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.
206. "From Humboldt Bay." *Alta California*, 23 December 1863.  
 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 immediatly 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.

207. "From Humboldt Bay." *Alta California*, 14 March 1864.  
 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 quantities of stock have been slaughtered by Indians at Kneeland's Prairie.
208. "From Klamath." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 30 March 1864, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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."
209. "From Nome Lackee Reservation, Letter to Editor." *Shasta Courier*, 20 January 1855, col. Page 4, col. 2.  
 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 peaceable. 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.
210. "From Northern California." *Alta California*, 29 November 1862.  
 Abstract: Mr. Albee, postmaster at Albeeville, was murdered 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.
211. "From Our Arcata Coorespondent." *Humboldt Times*, 19 April 1862.  
 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.
212. "From Our Arcata Correspondent." *Humboldt Times*, 12 April 1862.  
 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.
213. "From the Bastille." *Colusa Sun*, 1 July 1865, col. pag 1, col. 4-6.  
 Notes: Letter, D. Sheppardson 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 and 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 lie 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 conscience of any loyal man." "If, besides being citizens of the United States, any guarantee was required for our loyalites, 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."

214. "From the Indian Country." *Trinity Journal*, 20 August 1864.  
 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.
215. "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 accustomed to see the harmless and effeminate 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 interferences of the General Government to procure a peace. They are determined to leave not a vestage of the savage race alive."
216. "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 yards "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.
217. "From the Rogue River Country." *Alta California*, 13 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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.
218. "From the Troops." *Humboldt Times*, 25 May 1861.  
 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.
219. "From Yreka." *Daily Evening Herald*, 19 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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."

220. "From Yreka." *Shasta Courier*, 24 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Abstract: Troops under command of Col. Wright have arrived at Fort Jones, were too late to participate in the Rogue River Indian War
221. "From Yreka." *Shasta Courier*, 21 January 1854, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
222. "From Yreka." *Shasta Courier*, 16 June 1855, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Abstract: Same as above, also, Rogue River Indians killed two men in Deer Creek Valley, one named Fillput. (See: The Indians, *Shasta Courier*, June 16, 1855)
223. "Furnished Liquor to Those of Mixed Indian Blood." *Record - Searchlight*, 24 June 1916, col. page 2, col. 5.  
Abstract: Cassius C. pleded guilty of selling liquor to Indians of "those of mixed blood" and was fined \$30.
224. "General Grant." *Humboldt Times*, 1 March 1862.  
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."
225. "General Kibbe's Command." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 24 August 1859.  
Notes: 2/4.  
Abstract: General Kibbe organize a volunteer company of 75 men and they immediately headed for Antelope to chastise the Indians.
226. *Glenn Transcript*, 23 May 1903, col. 3 col 2.  
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."
227. *Glenn Transcript*, 13 January 1906, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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."
228. "A Gold Placer on the Arkansas River." *Marysville Herald*, 13 September 1850, col. page 3, col 3.  
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..."
229. "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 unalbe 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 to the spirit land.

230. "Gone to the Council." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 1 March 1873, col. page 3, col. 6.  
Notes: vol. 21, no. 19  
Abstract: Mr. Steele 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.
231. "Gone to Work Right." *The Beacon*, 15 June 1859.  
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 cant do too much but try to scare them.
232. "Good Haul of Diggers." *Humboldt Times*, 17 January 1863.  
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 alot of wearing apparel and food. They burned the camp and brought four squaws to Fort Humboldt.
233. "Good Haul of Diggers." *Humboldt Times*, 11 April 1863.  
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.
234. "A "Good Indian Sent Home"." *Humboldt Times*, 7 August 1869.  
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.
235. "Good Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 1 May 1864.  
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.
236. "Good News From Lower Trinity." *Trinity Journal*, 9 January 1869.  
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."
237. "A Good One on the Chaplain." *The Yreka Union*, 25 October 1873, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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.'"
238. "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.

239. "Got There." *Humboldt Times*, 3 January 1863.  
Abstract: Lt. Flynn. C.O. at Fort Baker, and 32 men passed through Eureka returning from a fifteen day scout. Say the men looked as though they had been "roughing it." Killed only three Indians. Lt. Flynn thinks the Indians are off fishing.
240. "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
241. "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.
242. "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."
243. "Hard Tack." *The Yreka Union*, 25 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
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."
244. "Hat Creek and Con-Cow Indians." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 30 October 1862.  
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.
245. "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.
246. "Head Broke." *Daily National Democrat*, 7 October 1858, col. page 3, col. 3.  
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."

247. "Hieroglyphics on the Desert." *Lassen Advocate*, 31 December 1896, col. 2 col 1.  
 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.
248. "Home Again." *Trinity Journal*, 3 June 1865.  
 Abstract: Captain Abe Miller and Co. "C", Mountaineers were disbanded at Fort Humboldt on May 28. The command fot 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.
249. "The Honey Lake Troubles - Another U.S. Fort Wanted." *San Francisco Bulletin*, 28 October 1857.  
 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."
250. "Honor to Col. Wright." *Shasta Courier*, 6 November 1858, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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.
251. "Hoopa." *Humboldt Times*, 20 April 1861.  
 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.
252. "Hoopa Matters." *Humboldt Times*, 4 May 1861.  
 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.
253. "Hoopa Valley." *Humboldt Times*, 30 March 1861.  
 Abstract: Says all is peacefull, citizens want a postoffice and settlers are planting. No disturbances since Fort Gaston was established
254. "Hoopa Valley." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 3 June 1870, col. page 3, col. 4.  
 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."
255. "Hostile Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 8 February 1862.  
 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."
256. "Hot Springs Valley Correspondence." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 8 February 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
 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."

257. "How Piutes Catch Quail." *Glenn Transcript*, 20 July 1907, col. 1 col 6.  
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.
258. "How the Indians Get Their Lead." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 21 November 1855, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Notes: vol. 6, no. 50  
Abstract: From Shasta Republican: "...suggests...the propriety of finding some other dispoitoin for their empty tea caddie than throwing them into the street...squaws are engaged daily... i ncollecting 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 ammunitoin be compelled henceforth to absent themselves in from the town."
259. "How the Sioux Fight." *Lassen Advocate*, 26 August 1876, col. 4 col 2.  
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.
260. "How to End the Modoc War." *The Yreka Union*, 10 May 1873, col. page 4, col.1.  
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..."
261. "How Tumscamo Won His Feathers." *Lassen Advocate - Supplement*, 30 August 1888, col. 1 col 1, 2, & 3.  
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.
262. "A Human Bloodhound." *Lassen Advocate*, 22 January 1891, col. 4 col 2.  
Notes: vol 26, no 12  
Abstract: How an Indian tracked a man down to get his revenge. Indian has instinctive abilities for tracking.
263. "Human Bones Dug Up." *The Yreka Union*, 4 October 1873, col. 3 col 1.  
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..."
264. "Humboldt." *Daily National Democrat*, 26 October 1858, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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."

265. "Humboldt Correspondence." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 23 October 1864.  
 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.
266. "Humboldt County Correspondence." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 21 October 1864.  
 Abstract: Camp Iaqua, October 1, 1864: Says camp life boring. Says Sgt. Musser and Hymes with forty men after a two-month scout with little success. Chased a lot of Indians. Says Sgt. 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 besieged them all night but disappeared at dawn. Says this is first time troops have been attacked at night. Signed Marysville Volunteer.
267. "Humboldt County Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 15 December 1860.  
 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.
268. "Humboldt, Nevada Items." *The Yreka Union*, 5 April 1873, col. page 3, col. 5.  
 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."
269. "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.
270. "Humboldt News." *Alta California*, 15 October 1862.  
 Abstract: Joseph 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.
271. "Humboldt News." *Alta California*, 13 July 1863.  
 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.
272. "Humboldt News." *Alta California*, 17 August 1863.  
 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.

273. *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

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  
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

274. *Humboldt Times*, 28 June 1862.  
 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 calvary 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.
275. *Humboldt Times*, 29 November 1862.  
 Abstract: Letter to Col. F. J. Lippitt. Due to a Humboldt Times article relecting 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 wre consistant with his reputation for gallantry in the Mexican War.
276. *Humboldt Times*, 6 June 1863.  
 Abstract: Indians in Hoopa are very encouraged by their forays being succesful 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.
277. *Humboldt Times*, 25 July 1863.  
 Abstract: Col. Whipple has directed the commanding officer at Camp Curtis not to furnish escorts for citizens trains carrying ammuniton or guns other than what might be required for the use of the men accompanying the men.
278. *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.
279. *Humboldt Times*, 18 August 1883.  
 Abstract: Captain Porter, Comdg. Fort Gaston, is surveying the Klamath Indian Reservation. Describes crops and weather.
280. *Humboldt Times*, 27 February 1969.  
 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 fed 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.

281. "Hung." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 29 December 1855, col. 2 col 1.  
Notes: vol 6, no 80  
Abstract: From the San Jose Telegraph. Pedro, an Indian, convicted for the murder of Mrs. Heguira and her two children, was executed in the jail yard in that city, on Friday the 21st."
282. "The Immediate Cause of the Modoc War." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 28 December 1872, col. page 3, col. 1-2.  
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.'"
283. "Important Changes of Commanders." *Humboldt Times*, 20 June 1863.  
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 ben a compenent officer there all along. Briefly describes the tenure of Lts. Collins and Underwood as commanders.
284. "Improvemnets 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.
285. "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 them 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."
286. "In Great Danger." *Lassen Advocate*, 26 September 1901, col. page 2, col. 4.  
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.
287. "In Relation to Indian Affairs." *Trinity Journal*, 13 April 1867.  
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.
288. "In Senate Thursday, January 30." *Marysville Herald*, 7 February 1851, col. 1 col 4.  
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...

289. "An Indian Accouchment." *Daily National Democrat*, 27 August 1858, col. 3 col 3.  
 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,, wriggling his body, and agonizing generally is so violent and absurrd a manouver 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)
290. "Indian Affairs." *Alta California*, 4 June 1854, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 Abstract: Two Shasta Indian boys brought two scalps into Yreka and told the Indian agent they were from old Topsy and his son. Topsy 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 Topsy's scalp.  
 Lt. Bonnycastle 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.
291. "Indian Affairs." *Humboldt Times*, 29 March 1862.  
 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.
292. "Indian Affairs." *Trinity Journal*, 16 July 1864.  
 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.
293. "The Indian Agency." *Beacon*, 19 1859, col. page 2, col 3, article 5.  
 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.
294. "Indian Agents." *The Beacon*, 4 November 1857, col. page 3, col. 1, article 1.  
 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.

295. "Indian Alliance." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 28 November 1855, col. page 3, col. 1.  
Notes: vol. 6, no. 56  
Abstract: From Alta: Deer Creek (near Seattsburgh, Oregon) "...states that a perfect junction has been made between the Umpquus, 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."
296. "Indian and Military Resrvation." *Humboldt Times*, 20 November 1869.  
Abstract: Washington D.C. wants to know if Fort Humboldt has been abandoned. Generals Grant, Halleck, and McDowell says definetly not. General H. R. Mizner, at Fort Gaston, is going to check and evict squatters and trespassers on it.
297. "Indian Attack on Settlers." *Shasta Courier*, 23 January 1864, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
298. "An Indian Battle Fought." *Daily Evening Herald*, 26 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 2-3.  
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..."
299. "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."
300. "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.
301. "Indian Depredations." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 2 July 1859, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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."

302. "Indian Difficulties Feared in Hot Spring Valley." *The Yreka Union*, 25 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 7.  
Notes: vol. 21, no. 14  
Abstract: " An Indian came to the residence of Preston Hays and infomed 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, out 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 say s 50 Big Valley and Hot Spring Indians have gone to help 'catchem' Modocs. But this is not believed..."
303. "Indian Difficulties in Klamath." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 30 January 1864, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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 inthe Klamath and Salmon River areas.
304. "Indian Difficulties in Klamath." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, March 1864.  
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.
305. "Indian Fight." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 18 November 1856, col. page 2, col 2.  
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 profusly from cuts and bruises... The whiskey jug was broken and the poor savages left to recover their reason and then mourn over their misfortunes."
306. "An Indian Fight." *Semi-Weekly Independent*, 17 August 1865, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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.
307. "Indian Fight." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 7 April 1866, col. page 3.  
Notes: vol. 14, no. 25  
Abstract: From the Chico Currant: In Tehama County, near Red Bluff, fighting occured between the Big Meadows Indians and the Mill Creek Indians. The Big Meadows Indians were condisered 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.
308. "Indian Fight." *Red Bluff Independent*, 22 May 1867, col. page 2, col. 1.  
Notes: vol. 7, no. 47

Abstract: Three weeks ago a squaw of Humbug tribe was killed by a man from Shasta tribe. Twom 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.

309. "Indian Fight Near Red Bluff." *The Marysville Herald*, 25 October 1855, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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."
310. "Indian Hung." *The Marysville Herald*, 13 September 1855, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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."
311. "Indian Justice." *Quincy Union*, 31 December 1804, col. 1 col 3.  
Notes: vol. 3, no. 10  
Abstract: A gentleman observed a squaw near his land picking strawberries 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.
312. "Indian Justice." *The Yreka Union*, 6 June 1874, col. 1 col 5.  
Notes: vol 22, no 33  
Abstract: Article describes punishment of a Shoshone Indian by the men of the tribe.
313. "Indian Killed." *Lassen Advocate*, 26 September 1874, col. 3 col 1.  
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.
314. "An Indian Legend." *Lassen Advocate*, 28 July 1887, col. 3 col 1.  
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.
315. "An Indian Legend." *Lassen Advocate*, 18 March 1897, col. 4 col 4.  
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.
316. "Indian Massacres in Rogue River Valley." *Alta California*, 21 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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."

317. "Indian Matters." *Trinity Journal*, 2 July 1864.  
 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 aggressively."
318. "Indian Matters." *Humboldt Times*, 29 September 1866.  
 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.
319. "Indian Matters." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 8 December 1866, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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."
320. "Indian Matters." *Trinity Journal*, 6 July 1867.  
 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."
321. "Indian Matters at Mattole." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 1 October 1864.  
 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 of 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 succesful 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 Praire.
322. "Indian Matters, More Troops Wanted." *Humboldt Times*, 28 November 1868.  
 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.
323. "Indian Murder." *Daily Evening Herald*, 24 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 4.  
 Notes: vol. 4, no. 15  
 Abstract: From Shasta Courier: "... Mr. M. Nicholson... was killed by the Indians on Mondy 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."

324. "Indian Names of Old Missions." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 22 February 1856, col. 3 col 1.  
Notes: vol 6, no 125  
Abstract: Lists the Indian names for many of the Spanish missions.
325. "Indian Newspapers." *Marysville Herald*, 24 September 1850, col. page 3, col 1.  
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."
326. "Indian of Klamath." *Alta California*, 4 April 1854, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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. Bonnycastle, 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.
327. "Indian Outbreak Expected at Hoopa Valley." *Alta California*, 12 April 1861.  
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.
328. "Indian Outbreak in Southern Oregon." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 27 November 1855, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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..."
329. "Indian Outbreak! Murder of the Whites!" *Alta California*, 17 February 1857, col. page 1, col. 4.  
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 and a 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 Pitt 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.
330. "Indian Outrage at Humboldt." *Alta California*, 13 April 1862.  
Abstract: Captain Akey, of the Cavalry, returned from a scout after the Indians who burned Cooper's Mill on the Eel River, bringing 15 squaws and children, and 9 bucks. He had a slight engagement and killed two.
331. "Indian Outrage in Southern Oregon; More Whites Killed by the Indians in Rogue River Valley." *Daily Evening Herald*, 12 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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 beyond 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 extermination until the last red skin of these tribes has been killed. Then and not until then, are our lives and property safe... and let the first man who says treaty or peace be regarded as a traitor and coward."

332. "Indian Outrages." *Humboldt Times*, 4 January 1862.  
 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.
333. "Indian Outrages." *Alta California*, 13 June 1862.  
 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.
334. "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.
335. "Indian Outrages in Humboldt County." *Shasta Courier*, 2 August 1862.  
 Abstract: Tells of murder of W.T. Olmstead and Hiram Lyons on Upper Mad River. Stephen Adams and \_\_\_ Ground tells lengthy take of being jumped by Indians while driving beef cattle to Trinity. Had narrow escape. Was only four miles from Fort Baker.
336. "An Indian Pony Express." *Plumas National*, 19 September 1874, sec. 1, col. 1 col 9.  
 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 then carried to other tribes, etc.
337. "Indian Prisoners." *Humboldt Times*, 20 June 1863.  
 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.
338. "Indian Pudding." *Plumas National*, 14 December 1872, col. 1 col 7.  
 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 molasses. Peel and chop into small pieces 1 doz. med sized apples, etc."
339. "Indian Raid on Arcata." *Humboldt Times*, 8 August 1863.  
 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.

340. "An Indian Relic." *Lassen Advocate*, 21 November 1889, col. 2 col 5.  
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 aboriginies of olden times had quite an idea of mechanism.
341. "Indian Reservation." *Yreka Union*, 17 January 1874, col. page 3, col. 3.  
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 obtian 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.
342. "Indian Scouting Party." *Humboldt Times*, 6 March 1869.  
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.
343. "Indian Sewing." *Daily National Democrat*, 7 October 1858, col. 2 col 1.  
Notes: vol 1, no 47  
Abstract: "We have seen some specimines 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 infinitie period of time, probably from the time that the San Franciscan monostery were established in this county."
344. "An Indian Superstition." *Glenn Transcript*, 29 November 1902, col. 1 col 2.  
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."
345. "Indian Testimony in the British Possessions." *Daily National Democrat*, 8 September 1858, col. 2 col 4.  
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."
346. "Indian Treaty." *The Beacon*, 16 September 1857, col. page 2, col. 5, article 2.  
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.
347. "Indian Trouble in Hoopa Valley." *Alta California*, 17 September 1863.  
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.

348. "Indian Trouble in Northern Counties." *Alta California*, 20 September 1863.  
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.
349. "The Indian Trouble - The Modocs on the Warpath - Latest From the Scene of Hostilities." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 7 December 1872, col. page 3, col. 1-4.  
Notes: vol. 21, no. 7  
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.
350. "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 they traveled between Kunkle's Ranch and Dogtown and killed three Indians, going to try and collect all the Indians and bring them in.
351. "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 forepart of June we have been called upon to notice, ... murders, 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 murdered and his body mutilated 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 finding the trail dangerously infested by Indians, volunteered for the purpose of removing this obstruction to interior trade. He also was everly wounded. 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 immediately 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 passed resolutions fixing the terms of a treaty of peace with the Mattole Indians. The Times ... remarks that the arrival 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."

352. "Indian Troubles in Klamath." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 6 February 1864, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Notes: vol. 11, no. 23  
Abstract: Citizens of Klamath county are now forming small, independent companies to pursue and overtake 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.
353. "The Indian War." *Daily Evening Herald*, 26 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
354. "Indian War." *The Marysville Herald*, 16 October 1855, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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.
355. "The Indian War." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 11 November 1855, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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 subjugation...."
356. "The Indian War." *Alta California*, 19 June 1861.  
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.
357. "Indian War in Humboldt County." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 15 July 1863.  
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.
358. "The Indian War in Northern California and Oregon." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 1 November 1855, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Notes: vol. 6, no. 38

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, Climates, Palonses, and Rogue River Indians are now under arms... little hopes of keeping the Cayuses, Nez Perze or any other tribes quiet in the event of Maj. Hallar's defeat..."

359. "Indian War News, Another Battle Fought at Jump-Off-Joe, Bob Williams in the Field With 25 Men, Four Wounded." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 24 November 1855, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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 deperation 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.
360. "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.
361. "Indian Warfare." *Lassen Advocate*, 16 May 1868, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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 ingnored 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.
362. "Indians." *Marysville Herald*, 27 September 1850, col. page 2, col. 5.  
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."

363. "The Indians." *Daily Evening Herald*, 3 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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."
364. "The Indians." *Shasta Courier*, 16 June 1855, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
365. "Indians." *The Beacon*, 28 October 1857, col. page 2, col. 2, article 3.  
 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.
366. "Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 20 June 1863.  
 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.
367. "The Indians." *Oroville Union Record*, 12 March 1864, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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.
368. "Indians." *Red Bluff Independent*, 1 November 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
369. "The Indians' Account of the Creation of Man." *Lassen Advocate*, 6 April 1872, col. 4 col 2.  
 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.
370. "Indians and the Reservation." *The Yreka Union*, 31 May 1873, col. page 3, col. 8.  
 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.
371. "Indians Around." *Marysville Herald*, 27 October 1855, col. 2 col 2.  
 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..."

372. "Indians As Healers." *Oroville Register*, 21 July 1887, col. 1 col 2 & 3.  
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.
373. "Indians As Lumber." *Lassen Advocate*, 16 March 1899, col. page 4, col 3.  
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 teepee. The Indians are doing very well financially.
374. "Indians Captured." *Humboldt Times*, 7 January 1865.  
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.
375. "Indians Decamped." *The Beacon*, 1 July 1857, col. page 2, col. 3, article 3.  
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 alot 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.
376. "Indians Find Gold." *Lassen Advocate*, 2 December 1897, col. page 3, col 4.  
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.
377. "Indians in the North." *The Marysville Herald*, 13 October 1855, col. page 2, col. 5.  
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.
378. "Indians Killed." *Alta California*, 29 June 1861.  
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....
379. "Indians Killed." *Alta California*, 24 January 1863.  
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.

380. "Indians Killed - Prisoners Taken." *Alta California*, 8 May 1862.  
 Abstract: Captain Ketchum, Co. A., 2d Reg., C. V. Fort Baker. Left with 25 men in pursuit of Indians committing daily depredations. Follow trail and caught Indians at Iarrabee Creek. 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 commencement.
381. "The Indians of the South." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 14 September 1856, col. page 3, col 1.  
 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."
382. "Indians of Williams Creek." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 11 January 1856, col. 2 col 2.  
 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.
383. "Indians on Elk River." *Humboldt Times*, 13 September 1862.  
 Abstract: Captain O'Brein, 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.
384. "Indians on the Mail Route." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 31 January 1864.  
 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.
385. "Indians to Be Collected on Fort Jones Military Reservation." *Yreka Union*, 24 May 1873, col. page 3, col. 8.  
 Notes: vol. 21, no. 31  
 Abstract: Article lists the reasons Mr. Luttrell 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.
386. "Indians Vs. Indians." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 2 July 1859, col. page 4, col. 1.  
 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.
387. "Indians Who Indulge in Human Flesh." *Lassen Advocate*, 5 May 1887, col. 1 col 2.  
 Notes: vol 22, no 26  
 Abstract: (from the Victoria (BC) Colamst) Article about Indians near Biela Poola that eat each other in a ritual thing to show bravery.

388. "The Infantry Company." *The Beacon*, 1 June 1859.  
Abstract: Capt. Flint's Co. of 6th Inf., are located at the mouth of Antelope Creek, 6 miles east of Red Bluff.
389. "The Infantry Company." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 1 June 1859.  
Notes: 2/3.  
Abstract: Captain Flint Company of 6th Infantry is located at the mouth of Antelope Canyon six miles east of Red Bluff.
390. "Inhuman Treatment of Soldiers." *Yreka Journal*, 6 January 1870.  
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.
391. "Insane Soldiers." *Humboldt Times*, 16 August 1862.  
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?"
392. "An Interesting Souvenir." *Humboldt Times*, 15 July 1865.  
Abstract: Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Whipple, Comdg., presents to the Society of California Pioneers a rathers worn desk used by hero General U.S. Grant when he was a Captain at Fort Humboldt 12 years ago.
393. "Interior Items." *Alta California*, 27 November 1863.  
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.
394. "Interior Items." *Alta California*, 28 February 1864.  
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.
395. "Jacksonville, September 14, 1853." *Daily Evening Herald*, 23 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 4.  
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..."
396. "John Saf Shot." *Humboldt Times*, 10 May 1862.  
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.
397. "A Judicail Farce." *Lassen Advocate*, 12 August 1897, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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 becaue 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 muder 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.

398. "The Kelseys and the Indians." *The Marysville Herald*, 17 September 1850, col. page 2, col. 4.  
 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."
399. "Killed by an Indian." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 27 May 1870, col. page 4, col. 1.  
 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."
400. "Killed by Indians." *Quincy Union*, 19 March 1864, col. page 3, col. 2.  
 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."
401. "Killed by Indians." *Red Bluff Independent*, 10 April 1867, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
402. "Killed By Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 21 November 1868.  
 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.
403. "Killed By Indians - Another Victim." *Humboldt Times*, 13 March 1869.  
 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.
404. "The Killing of "Burnt Ranch Billy"." *Humboldt Times*, 14 August 1869.  
 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.
405. "Klamath Indian Difficulty." *Shasta Courier*, 11 February 1854, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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.
406. "The Klamath Indian Reservation." *Sacramento Union*, 18 August 1858.  
 Abstract: From Crescent City Herald, K J Reservation established 1855. One mile east for 18-20 miles north. 2000-2500 Indians. Only about 800 acres suitable for agricultural purposes. 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, 4 melons, 130 potatoes, 10 acres garden vegetable. 7 white men on the reservation, some Indian work, but too easy for them 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.

407. "The Klamath War." *Alta California*, 31 August 1862.  
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.
408. "The Kodak Fiend." *Lassen Advocate*, 20 November 1890, col. page 3, col. 4.  
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.
409. "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 dissappeared 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.
410. *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 distroyed 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 sucesses.
411. *Lassen Advocate*, 9 May 1868, col. 2 col 1.  
Notes: vol 3, no 4  
Abstract: Indians on the rampage in the vicinity of Humoldt. Settlers being driven form 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.
412. *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 discription to emigrate from among them. No Indian is now allowed under any pretext whatever to come into the county."
413. *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. Persued them and captured ponies, robes, and camp equipments.
414. *Lassen Advocate*, 17 November 1869, col. page 3, col 1.  
Notes: vol 5, no 19  
Abstract: 500 Gross Ventre Indians have died (lately) of smallpox. Disease still unchecked among them.
415. *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.

416. *Lassen Advocate*, 5 April 1873, col. page 3, col. 2.  
 Notes: vol. 8, no. 39  
 Abstract: Estimated 30-60 warriors at the lava beards, (Modoc Indians) a strong hold.
417. *Lassen Advocate*, 8 November 1873, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 Notes: vol. 9, no. 8  
 Abstract: Modoc Indians are ordered to move to Indian territory west of the state of Arkansas.
418. *Lassen Advocate*, 23 January 1875, col. 2 col 2.  
 Notes: vol. 10, no. 29  
 Abstract: From the Modoc Independent (Dec. 9) Indians there were skating barefoot on the frozen rivers.
419. *Lassen Advocate*, 20 January 1877, col. page 3, col 1.  
 Notes: vol 12, no 29  
 Abstract: A band of Apache Indians from Santa Fe are en route to San Luis Obispo as sheep herders.
420. *Lassen Advocate*, 17 February 1877, col. page 3, col 4.  
 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.
421. *Lassen Advocate*, 14 April 1877, col. page 3, col. 3.  
 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.
422. *Lassen Advocate*, 9 November 1878, col. page 2, col 3.  
 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.
423. *Lassen Advocate*, 6 September 1879, col. 2 col 3.  
 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.
424. *Lassen Advocate*, 3 January 1880, col. 2 col 2.  
 Notes: vol 15, no 27  
 Abstract: Article about how the Shoshones explain the rain and snow.
425. *Lassen Advocate*, 3 April 1880, col. 2 col 3.  
 Notes: vol 15, no 40  
 Abstract: Indians of Spokane County killed 288 deer in a recent hunters' drive.
426. *Lassen Advocate*, 1 May 1880, col. page 3, col 11.  
 Notes: vol 15, no 44  
 Abstract: Indian reported quite sick with dropsey near Richmond.
427. *Lassen Advocate*, 19 March 1885, col. page 3, col. 2.  
 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.

428. *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.
429. *Lassen Advocate*, 23 April 1885, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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.
430. *Lassen Advocate*, 28 January 1886, col. page 2, col 2-3.  
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.
431. *Lassen Advocate*, 22 November 1888, col. 2 col 2.  
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.
432. *Lassen Advocate*, 27 June 1889, col. 2 col 1.  
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.
433. *Lassen Advocate*, 27 March 1890, col. 3 col 2.  
Notes: vol 25, no 21  
Abstract: Johnsonville, a large pestle was found. In Belfast, a perfectly shaped arrow head (flint) was found.
434. *Lassen Advocate*, 29 October 1891, col. 3 col 2.  
Notes: vol 26, no 52  
Abstract: Notice that the Indians are hunting a lot of rabbits near [unintelligible word] Lake. It is a "roundup" of the jack rabbit. The [unintelligible word] will have to be changed to "So. the fat Indian."
435. *Lassen Advocate*, 21 April 1892, col. 4 col 4.  
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.
436. *Lassen Advocate*, 7 July 1892, col. 2 col 4.  
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.

437. *Lassen Advocate*, 26 May 1898, col. 2 col 2.  
 Notes: vol 32, no 36  
 Abstract: Indians brought in some Pyramid Trout but it didn't sell as well as usual.
438. *Lassen Advocate*, 16 February 1899, col. page 2, col 4.  
 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.
439. *Lassen Advocate*, 28 December 1899, col. 2 col 3.  
 Notes: vol 34, no 14  
 Abstract: Earthquake in S. California shook Savova 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.
440. *Lassen Advocate*, 29 November 1900, col. 2 col 5.  
 Notes: vol 35, no 10  
 Abstract: Indians are killing hundreds of deer in White River County. State troops are ordered to help game commissioners to get the Indians out of there.
441. *Lassen Advocate*, 25 April 1901, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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.
442. *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.
443. *Lassen Advocate*, 27 March 1902, col. page 2, col 2.  
 Notes: vol 36, no 27  
 Abstract: Lakeview Indians now have smallpox.
444. *Lassen Advocate*, 9 October 1902, col. 2 col 4.  
 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.
445. *Lassen Advocate*, 8 October 1903, col. 2 col 3.  
 Notes: vol. 37, no. 49  
 Abstract: "One of the palacial residences" of Indian camp burned down probably because of death in house, Indian custom.
446. *Lassen Sage Brush*, 31 October 1868, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 Notes: AKA Lassen Advocate  
 Abstract: Lt. Fitzgerald passed thru town this week in command of thirty recruits for Camp Bidwell.

447. "The Last Family." *Alta California*, 14 August 1862.  
 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.
448. "The Last Orders." *Marysville Herald*, 3 December 1850, col. 2 col 5.  
 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...
449. "The Late Indian Fight - Fort Wallace, September 28." *The Red Bluff Sentinel*, 3 October 1868, col. page 3, col 2, 1 article.  
 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.
450. "Later From Honey Lake." *Sacramento Union*, 1 June 1860.  
 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 Roorp Town open to an expected attack and at the mercy of the Indians.
451. "Later From Humboldt." *Alta California*, 7 August 1862.  
 Abstract: Indians still committ depredations, killing stock, robbing and shooting at settlers. Indian prisoners at Fort Humboldt are to be removed to the peninsula for safety, 39 more prisoners brought in from Eel River. Court martial sentences: Issac Williams, desertions, to be confined to hard labor for nine months with a 24 lb. ball and chain. William Baker, Co. "I" six months of the same. Michael Smithy, 12 months confinement, no pay. D. Brannon, mutinous conduct, no pay, 12months labor with 18 lb. ball and chain and discharge. Coporal H. W. Kelley, Co. "H", same crime and sentence except 18 months, Sgt. A.P. Marble, same as Kelly. Robert Pollock, Co. "F" desertion: hard labor with 24 lb. ball and chain for balance of enlistment, then frummed out of service. John Smith, Co. "F", same crime and punishment.
452. "Later From the North." *Alta California*, 14 April 1863.  
 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...
453. "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.
454. "Later News." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 29 June 1859.  
 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.

455. "Latest News From Lower Trinity." *Trinity Journal*, 20 April 1864.  
 Abstract: Letter 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."
456. "Latest Telegraphic News - Washington January 11." *Red Bluff Sentinel*, 18 January 1868, col. page 2, col 2, article 14.  
 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.
457. "Legal Brevities." *Chico Daily Enterprise*, 18 November 1890, col. page 3, col. 3.  
 Abstract: "The Fort Bidwell Indian scare has subsided."
458. "A Legend of the Alleghary River." *The Marysville Herald*, 6 September 1855, col. 1 col 6.  
 Notes: vol. 6, no. 14  
 Abstract: A fictional story about a Indian named Cornplanter.
459. "A Legend of the Cheyennes." *Yreka Weekly Union*, 15 July 1865, col. 1 col 5.  
 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 vengeance 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."
460. "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 assumed 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, incommand here, is desirous of keeping the peace and will do everything that a gentleman and an officer can do, consident with his orders, to restore good feeling among parties at this place."
461. "Letter From a Camp Bidwell Volunteer." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 17 April 1864, col. page 2, col 3.  
 Abstract: Long, windy letter about time from entry into service, trip to Humboldt, chasing Indians, not finding Indians, etc. Signed a soldier.
462. "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 almost over. Says Lt. Oaks, himself, and four others travelled the 100 miles to Weaverville and the entire route shows signs of Indian depredations.
463. "Letter From a Soldier." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 9 September 1864.  
 Abstract: Says he thought the Indians wars were over but Indians, paticularly 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 censure Indians because of past white depredations. Signed a Marysville Volunteer.

464. "Letter From a Soldier." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 11 November 1864.  
Abstract: Co. "C", 6th Inf., and Co. "A", 1st Cavalry garrison the post. Says 500 Indian prisoners stationed on the peninsula with 20 soldiers as guards. Says the Indians fight among themselves constantly. Says the troopers attend political meeting in Eureka, and lots of Copperheads in the area.
465. "A Letter From Antelope Mills." *The Beacon*, 24 June 1857, col. page 2, col. 3, article 8.  
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 at 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.
466. "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.
467. "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.
468. "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.
469. "Letter From Fort Baker." *Humboldt Times*, 11 July 1863.  
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. Bradford 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.
470. "Letter From Fort Gaston." *Humboldt Times*, 4 July 1863.  
Abstract: Long chatty letter. Says Capt. is always on the alert. Not many Indians around now. Says Capt. Ousley treats them tough but fairly. Gives news of the post and some Indian activities. Wants to see some action. From "Neely", Co. B, CA, Mount.
471. "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.
472. "Letter From Humboldt County." *Alta California*, 15 June 1862.  
Abstract: More on Daby's Ferry: Mrs. Danskin 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.

473. "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.
474. "Letter From Modoc County." *Sacramento Union*, 29 December 1874, col. page 1, col. 4.  
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."
475. "Letter From Northern California." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 16 September 1856, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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 prescence 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 Heintzleman, 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 satellites of the firmament..."
476. "Letter From Soldiers at Camp Gaston." *Trinity Journal*, 22 January 1870.  
Abstract: Letter stated that four men of Co. V., 12th Inf., are in guard house. For writing a letter to the editor complaining about conditions. Says they will be severely punished and that "military regularity" is being overlooked. Signed Four More.
477. "Letter From the North." *Alta California*, 1 June 1863.  
Abstract: Captain Long has returned from Trinity County with nineteen volunteers for the Batallion of Mountaineers. They will stay here and be issued their supplies as they come in. Arms will be issued when the company is full. John A. Waston, County Clerk of Trinity County, received a commission as first Lieutenant of Co. "C" Mountaineers.

478. "Letter to Major Z. McIntosh, U.S.A." *Humboldt Times*, 8 January 1870.  
 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.
479. "Lo! The Poor Indian." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 21 April 1866, col. page 3, col. 2.  
 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."
480. "Lo, The Poor Indian." *Trinity Journal*, 20 July 1867.  
 Abstract: Reminiscences about January, 1864 when "Handsome Billy" and "Seranaltin John" killed six white men and several 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.
481. "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.
482. "Local Items." *Quincy Union*, 5 March 1864, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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.
483. "A Long Indian Name." *Lassen Advocate*, 19 April 1900, col. 1 col 3.  
 Notes: vol 34, no 30  
 Abstract: (from the Bangon Commercial) Name of Indian in Maine. Chargoggaggoggmanchuciggaggoggaggaumagg. Every day use is Chaubungangamaug.
484. "Longevity - Pictorial Almanac for 1850." *Beacon*, 5 January 1859, col. 1 col 4, 3rd article.  
 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."
485. "Love of an Indian Maid." *Lassen Advocate*, 10 August 1899, col. 1 col 2 & 3.  
 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.
486. "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.

487. "Lt. Williamson's Exploring Expedition." *Marysville Herald*, 3 November 1855, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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..."
488. "Madam Pfeiffer." *Mountain Herald*, 29 October 1853, col. page 3, col 1.  
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.
489. "Making Wampum - A Process That Requires Both Patience and Skill." *Glenn Transcript*, 26 January 1907, col. 4 col 1.  
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.
490. "Man Killed." *Humboldt Times*, 19 December 1865.  
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.
491. "Man Killed by Indians." *Daily National Democrat*, 5 October 1858, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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 Prarie... 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."
492. "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 terribly mutilated. Horses were killed but cattle were untouched.
493. "Man Overboard." *Sutter County Historical Society News Bulletin* vol 11, no. 1 (1972).  
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 would not curse Indians as "Digger Indians."

494. "Management of the Indians." *The Yreka Union*, 7 February 1874, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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."
495. "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.
496. "Marching Orders." *Humboldt Times*, 2 August 1862.  
Abstract: Co. "E", 2d Regiment Cavalry, C.V. leaves Monday for Red Bluff, Tehama County, after several months service here.
497. "Maria B. Judah Dead." *San Francisco Call*, 22 October 1899, col. page 10, col. 5.  
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 fequently seem at brilliant gatherings. She was daughter of John Ferguson, one time postmaster of this city.
498. "Martial Law in Round Valley." *Alta California*, 27 October 1862.  
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 aid threatening government officials.
499. "Martial Law in Round Valley." *Alta California*, 24 January 1863.  
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.
500. "Martial Law in Round Valley." *Alta California*, 30 January 1863.  
Abstract: Count of Inquiry, consiting 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.
501. *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 30 October 1863, col. page 2, col., 1.  
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.
502. *Marysville Daily Herald*, 8 January 1857, col. Page 2, col. 1.  
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.
503. *Marysville Daily Herald*, 20 January 1857, col. 2 col 2.  
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."

504. *Marysville Herald*, 22 October 1850, col. 2 col 2.  
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...
505. *Marysville Herald*, 8 May 1851, col. 2 col 3.  
Notes: vol 1, no 89  
Abstract: "The following Whigs have been removed: ... A. B. Reade, Indian Agent for the Senecas..."
506. "Massacre of Modoc Captives and Oregon Volunteers." *The Yreka Union*, 21 June 1873, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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 sincerly 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."
507. "Matters About Shasta." *Alta California*, 1 November 1852, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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 neccessarily 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.
508. "Matters About Shasta." *Alta California*, 8 November 1852, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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.
509. "The May Ball at Fort Jones." *Yreka Journal*, 3 May 1867, col. 3/3.  
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.
510. "May Stop Fall Rivers' Flow." *Lassen Advocate*, 2 March 1905, col. 3 col 5.  
Notes: vol. 39, no. 15  
Abstract: Indian legend says there was once a whirlpool in the center of Tule Lake.

511. *McCloud River Pioneer*, 25 April 1891, col. page 1, col. 1.  
 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.
512. "Memorial, to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 28 January 1865, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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 greivances." 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.
513. "The Mesquit Bean." *Yreka Weekly Union*, 30 September 1871, col. 1 col 8.  
 Notes: vol 19, no 50  
 Abstract: Article says the mesquit bean is "a highly prized food by the Indians."
514. "Military ." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 16 April 1864.  
 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.
515. "Military." *Humboldt Times*, 28 May 1870.  
 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.
516. "Military Affairs." *Daily National Democrat*, 26 October 1858, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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 necessary sub-division to circumvent them."
517. "Military and Indian Matters." *Humboldt Times*, 15 November 1862.  
 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.
518. "Military Arrest." *Humboldt Times*, 17 January 1863.  
 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.
519. "Military Arrests." *Colusa Sun*, 23 April 1865, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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 breach 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 men 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 them to the extent of that law, but we insist that every American should have the right to be heard in his own defence."

520. "Military Arrests." *Colusa Sun*, 13 May 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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." In a 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.
521. "Military Movements." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 21 April 1858, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
522. "Military Movements." *Semi Weekly Independent*, 3 August 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
523. "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.
524. "Military Posts; Fort Jones." *Oakland Tribune*, 11 November 1956, col. col. 3.  
 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.

525. "Military Reservations and Settlers." *Humboldt Times*, 23 April 1870.  
 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.
526. "Military Visitor." *Trinity Journal*, 24 August 1867.  
 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.
527. "Misdeed for Which Diggers Deserve Credit." *Sacramento Bee*, 3 January 1865.  
 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.
528. "Miss Sarah Pellet." *Marysville Herald*, 27 October 1855, col. 2 col 1.  
 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...
529. "Modoc and Other Indians." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 28 September 1870, col. page 3, col. 2.  
 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."
530. "Modoc Correspondence Called For." *The Yreka Union*, 17 January 1874, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 Notes: vol. 22, no. 13  
 Abstract: The President of the United States is requested to furnish the House of Representatives 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.
531. "Modoc County Items." *The Yreka Union*, 25 March 1876, col. page 3, col. 6.  
 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.
532. "The Modoc Depredations." *The Yreka Union*, 21 February 1874, col. page 3, col. 4.  
 Notes: vol. 22, no. 18  
 Abstract: The House of Representatives 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.

533. "The Modoc Difficulties." *The Yreka Union*, 29 March 1873, col. page 3, col. 2-3.  
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..."
534. "The Modoc Difficulties - From Latest From the Peace Commission." *The Yreka Union*, 8 March 1873, col. page 1, col. 1-4.  
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.
535. "The Modoc Difficulties - Resume of Operations of the Peace Commissioners." *The Yreka Union*, 15 March 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
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.
536. "The Modoc Difficulties - Who Is in the Right, the Indians or the Whites." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 15 February 1873, col. page 3, col. 1-3.  
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.
537. *Modoc Independent*, 8 December 1877.  
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.
538. *Modoc Independent*, 5 April 1879, col. page 1, col. 1.  
Abstract: Fourteen soldiers at Fort Bidwell were courtmartialled for getting drunk.
539. "The Modoc Question." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 11 January 1873, col. page 2, col. 2-3.  
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..."

540. "The Modoc War." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 4 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
 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."
541. "The Modoc War." *The Yreka Union*, 18 January 1873, col. page 1, col. 5-6.  
 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..."
542. "The Modoc War." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 25 January 1873, col. page 2, col.1.  
 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."
543. "The Modoc War." *The Yreka Union*, 10 January 1874, col. page 3, col. 6.  
 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 papposes, the cost was about 2,000 dollars a piece."
544. "The Modoc War - Later News From the Front." *The Yreka Union*, 1 February 1873, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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.
545. "Modoc War News." *The Yreka Union*, 19 July 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
 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.
546. "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.

547. "The Modocs at Fort Klamath." *The Yreka Union*, 28 June 1873, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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."
548. "More About the Indian Difficulties in the North - Heroic Conduct of a Woman." *Marysville Herald*, 27 October 1855, col. 3 col 1.  
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...
549. "More Arms and Ammunition." *The Yreka Union*, 18 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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."
550. "More Cause." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 29 June 1859.  
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.
551. "More Good Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 26 December 1868.  
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.
552. "More Indian Depredations Near Chico." *Alta California*, 13 March 1863, col. page 1, col. 2.  
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.
553. "More Indian Difficulties on the Klamath." *Marysville Herald*, 25 October 1855, col. 3 col 1.  
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...
554. "More Indian Fighting." *Daily Evening Herald*, 19 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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."

555. "More Indian Murders." *Alta California*, 30 March 1853, col. page 2, col. 4.  
 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.
556. "More Indian News." *Daily Evening Herald*, 20 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 4.  
 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."
557. "More Indian Outrages - 15 Indians and One White Man Killed by Breckenridge's Party. White Man Scalped, Etc..." *The Beacon*, 3 August 1859, col. page 2, col. 2, article 1.  
 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 rancharia 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 theres white accomplices. Indians received arms and ammunition. At a rancharia 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..."
558. "More Indian Prisoners." *Sacramento Union*, 1 October 1862.  
 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 wre conveying them to Fort Baker.
559. "More Indian Trouble." *Daily Evening Herald*, 20 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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..."
560. "More Indian Trouble in Pitt River Valley." *Marysvilled Daily Herald*, 18 February 1857, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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 perculiarity 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."

561. "More Indian Troubles." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 26 January 1864.  
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 hundreded more troops to Fort Gaston.
562. "More Indians on War Path." *Humboldt Times*, 20 February 1869.  
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.
563. "More Tracks." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 13 May 1854, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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.
564. "More Trouble Among the Indians." *Mountain Herald*, 14 January 1854, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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.
565. "The Mountaineers." *Humboldt Times*, 25 April 1863.  
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.
566. "Move Is Made to Turn Old Fort into State Park." *Sacramento Bee*, 26 July 1952.
567. "Movement of Troops." *Shasta Courier*, 11 March 1854, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Abstract: Captain Judah and 75 troops passed through on way to Fort Jones, writer hopes Judah has enough men now to start chasing Indians.
568. "Movement of Troops." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 28 April 1858, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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.
569. "Movement of Troops." *Daily National Democrat*, 12 October 1858, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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..."

570. "Movement of Troops." *Humboldt Times*, 8 March 1862.  
 Abstract: Special Order #22 - Establishes 3 new Forts, Fort Baker at Neal's Ranch, Fort Lyon at Brehmen's ranch, Fort Anderson on Redwood Creek. Will immediatly go into active operation. Signed Colonel Lippitt. By order of John Hanna, Asst. Adj. General. One guide has been employed to each command. John P. Warren: Fort Lyon; J. Bartlett: Fort Baker; Minor: Fort Anderson.
571. "Movement of Troops." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 9 June 1958, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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.
572. "Movement of Troops - Conduct of Indians." *Alta California*, 11 May 1861.  
 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."
573. "The Movement of Troops Towards the Seat of War." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 21 November 1855, col. 2 col 3.  
 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.
574. "Movements Among the Troops." *Alta California*, 10 October 1853, col. page 3, col. 7.  
 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.
575. "Murder by Indians." *Humboldt Times*, 2 August 1862.  
 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 arived, Indians gone.
576. "Murder by the Indians on North Fork, Feather River, Mining ." *The Marysville Herald*, 13 September 1850, col. pgae 2, col. 4.  
 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 severly whipped.... Thursday, September 5th - five Indians returened 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.
577. "Murder Most Foul." *The Beacon*, 29 June 1859.  
 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. Flint's orders and his hands are tied.

578. "Murder Near Aain." *Lassen Advocate*, 17 September 1896, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
579. "Murder of Chinamen by Indians." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 11 April 1856, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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."
580. "Murder of Mr. Angel." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 11 January 1856, col. 2 col 2.  
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...
581. "Murdered." *Quincy Union*, 25 August 1866, col. page 1, col. 5.  
Notes: vol. 4  
Abstract: Murdered - at Gerke's Ranch, Deer Creek and Tehama County, one "Digger Jim" was murdered by some drunk Indians.
582. "Mustered In." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 28 January 1864, col. page 4, col. 1.  
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.
583. "Mutiny." *Humboldt Times*, 30 August 1862.  
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.
584. "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 our infantry soldiers.
585. "Negro and Indian Children in the Public School." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 11 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 3.  
Notes: vol. 21, no.12  
Abstract: "Quite a letter of excitement sprung up this week over the appearance of negro children as pupils in the public school. A petition was got up and numerous 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."

586. "The Nevada Indians." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 8 March 1856, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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 remedy the evil speedily. In the name of humanity, give the poor creatures enough to eat."
587. "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.
588. "Nevada State Fair of 1886." *Lassen Advocate*, 29 April 1886, col. 3 col 3.  
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.
589. "A New Fort." *Shasta Courier*, 17 September 1859.  
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.
590. "New Hotel." *Yreka Journal*, 3 April 1868, col. 3/1.  
Abstract: Chas. Trevalli erected new hotel at Fort Jones. Beds and bedding new. No "fighting will drilled armies of bed bugs."
591. "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.
592. "A New Post." *Lassen Advocate*, 9 May 1868.  
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."
593. "New York Indians Still Pagans." *Lassen Advocate*, 31 January 1901, col. 4 col 2.  
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 odl pagan religion.

594. "News From the North, Two Men Lost in the Snow." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 11 March 1857, col. page 2, col 3.  
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 unforunate 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..."
595. "No Go." *Humboldt Times*, 2 August 1862.  
Abstract: "Bear River Tom" the Indian who killed Parker is among the Indians at Fort Humboldt. Is known as a desperated Rascal. Colonel Lippitt declines to deliver him to the Sheriff.
596. "Nome Lackee, June 12, 1857." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 12 June 1857, col. Page 2, col. 2.  
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.
597. "Nome Lackee Reservation. Russell, Edmund, LT., Killed in Skirmish Near Red Bluff, Pit River Indians." *Shasta Courier*, 20 January 1855, col. page 4, col. 2.  
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.
598. "The North Country." *Modoc Independent*, 12 January 1878, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.
599. "The Northern Indians." *The Marysville Herald*, 28 August 1855, col. page 1, col. 6.  
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 unilt legal authority..."
600. "Not Acclimated." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 31 August 1859.  
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.
601. "Not Dead." *Marysville Herald*, 28 August 1850, col. 2 col 2.  
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.

602. "A Noted Painter." *Glenn Transcript*, 19 December 1906, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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. Burbank's other works and his involvement with Indians. "It is Mr. Burbank's 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 artist's 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.
603. "Notice to Trespassers on Reservation Lands." *Humboldt Times*, 27 November 1869.  
Abstract: A notice that Fort Humboldt is not abandoned and all trespassers and squatters must leave. "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."
604. "A Notorious Indian Killed." *Red Bluff Independent*, 18 March 1868.  
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.
605. "An Obstreperous Indian." *Lassen Advocate*, 12 November 1891, col. page 3, col. 2.  
Notes: vol. 27, no. 1  
Abstract: An Indian was arrested for disturbing the peace in Susanville. He was drunk and was beligerent. He also wrecked the stove 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.
606. "Occupation of Fort Reading." *Red Bluff Independent*, 31 August 1865, col. page 2.  
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.
607. "Old Corner Cigar Store." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 8 April 1857, col. 2 col 5.  
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.
608. "Old Fort Bidwell." *Oakland Tribune*, 12 August 1956.
609. "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.
610. "On It." *Weekly Butte Record*, 27 August 1864, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
611. "On the Wing." *Lassen Advocate*, 29 189-, col. page 3, col 1 and 2.  
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 money dressed as a woman and has a cup. The money does tickets on the sidewalk.

612. "Ordered to Leave." *The Sentinel*, 26 October 1867, col. 2 col 3, article 6.  
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.
613. "Oregon and the Peace Commission." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 22 February 1873, col. page 3, col. 2.  
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 our 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."
614. "Oregon and the Place Commission." *The Yreka Union*, 22 February 1873, col. page 3, col. 3.  
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."
615. "Organized Band of Robbers on the Overland Route to California." *Marysville Herald*, 20 August 1850, col. 2, col 4 & 5.  
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."
616. "Origin of the Indian Difficulties at Honey Lake Valley - Danger of a General Indian War on the Frontier." *San Francisco Bulletin*, 27 October 1857.  
Notes: Page 2/2.  
Abstract: M. Millerson of Honey Lake Valley writes that about 20 men from Quincy went to Gravelly 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 villians 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.
617. *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 prison, a woman cruelly beaten and made a widow, all from one bottle of whiskey."

618. *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 undoubtedly 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."
619. *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 yeasr, 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 acurately. 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."
620. *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]
621. *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 aproprate share. They are doing well and now number 2,000. [New York Advertiser]
622. *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, interfeared and forced the drunked 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."
623. *Oroville Register*, 23 November 1893, col. page 3, col. 3.  
 Notes: vol. 16, no. 7  
 Abstract: 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."
624. *Oroville Register*, 7 December 1893, col. page 2, col. 5; page 3, col. 3.  
 Notes: vol. 16, no. 9  
 Abstract: Page 2: Wilkenson's dying statement - pleading his innocence.

Page 3: Held without bail - Mrs. Parker. Examination of Mrs. Nellie Parker, "...At the conclusion of the evidence the defendent 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. "

625. *Oroville Register*, 11 January 1894, col. page 3, col. 4.  
Notes: vol.16, no. 9  
Abstract: Not guilty - Mrs. Parker found innocent in Superior Court
626. "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.
627. "The Other Side." *Trinity Journal*, 15 January 1870.  
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 immediatly 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.
628. "Our Indian Prisoners." *Humboldt Times*, 6 September 1862.  
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.
629. "Our Klamath Correspondent." *Alta California*, 1 January 1851, col. page 4, col. 4.  
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."
630. "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.
631. "Out." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 9 October 1862, col. Page 3, col. 1.  
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.
632. "Outrage by Indians." *Butte Democrat*, 15 September 1860, col. 3/1.  
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.
633. "Outrages in Tehama County." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 9 October 1862.  
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 sentto 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 disapiined.

634. "Outrages in Tehama County." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 9 October 1862, col. page 2, col. 5.  
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.
635. "Pacific Coast Items." *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 9 May 1891, col. page 2, col 3.  
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."
636. "Pacific Coast Summary." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 1 April 1870, col. page 3, col. 4.  
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."
637. "Payment of Troops." *Humboldt Times*, 15 March 1862.  
Abstract: Major Sprague arrived on the 10th to pay the troops and volunteer guides. Volunteers pay was \$11 a month.
638. "A Peace Commission." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 1 February 1873, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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."
639. "The Peace Commission - Instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." *The Yreka Union*, 22 February 1873, col. page 2, col. 2-3.  
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 personelle 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."
640. "Persistance of Indian Life and Customs." *Oroville Register*, 12 July 1994, col. 1 col 2.  
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).
641. "Personal." *Red Bluff Independent*, 14 February 1866, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.

642. "Personals." *Yreka Journal*, 12 February 1873.  
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.
643. "Petition for Removal." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 6 February 1864, col. Page 2, col. 1.  
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.
644. "Physician at Camp Gaston." *Humboldt Times*, 22 November 1873.  
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.
645. "Pit River Indians." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 25 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 5.  
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."
646. "Pit River Vs. Pitt River." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 21 December 1972, col. page 1, col. 8.  
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..."
647. "The Pitt River Indians." *The Beacon*, 20 July 1859, col. page 1, col. 6, article 1.  
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 disquisting 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 burrying it for a short time, smearing the point with the half decomposed mass."
648. "Pitt River Indians." *The Yreka Union*, 8 November 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
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."

649. "Pitt River Troubles." *The Beacon*, 29 April 1857, col. page 2, col. 2, article 6.  
 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.
650. *Plumas National*, 16 February 1867, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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
651. *The Plumas National*, 20 April 1867.  
 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.
652. *Plumas National*, 4 November 1867, pp. page 2, col. 3.  
 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.
653. "Pogonip and Chinook." *Lassen Advocate*, 14 April 1887, col. 4 col 4.  
 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.
654. "Poisoned Arrows." *Lassen Advocate*, 27 September 1883, col. 4 col 2.  
 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.
655. "Pole Raising at Fort Jones." *Yreka Journal*, 17 June 1861, col. 3/1.  
 Abstract: A large meeting took place at Fort Jones, the occasion, a liberty pole and Union flag. 200-300 attended.
656. "Political Meeting at Fort Jones." *Yreka Journal*, 4 October 1860, col. 1/5.  
 Abstract: Political meeting at Fort Jones to hire the Honor Zack Montgomery, Democrat elector. Dr. Raymond of Fort Jones also spoke.
657. "The Poor Indians." *Lassen Advocate*, 2 May 1868, col. page 2, col. 1-2.  
 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 Solaier 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 pushed. 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 rendezvous for murderous 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.

658. "Porkish." *Humboldt Times*, 1 November 1862.  
 Abstract: Peter Gatis, a soldier from Fort Humboldt, was caught appropriating one of Olmstead'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.
659. "Practical Joke." *Marysville Herald*, 6 September 1850, col. 2 col 3.  
 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 contenance. 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 lawyer was arrested and is out on bail.
660. "Presented to Eureka by Mrs. M. B. Cooper." *San Francisco Chronicle*, 21 September 1929.  
 Notes: 6/4
661. "Prisoner Escaped." *Modoc Independent*, 1 June 1878, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
662. "Prompt." *Humboldt Times*, 8 March 1862.  
 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.
663. "Proposals for Forage." *Humboldt Times*, 4 April 1868.  
 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.
664. "Protection Against Indians." *Trinity Journal*, 12 September 1868.  
 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.,
665. "Public Auction of Damaged Stores." *Sacramento Transcript*, 4 November 1850.  
 Notes: Also November 5, 1850  
 Abstract: Far West

666. "Quartermaster Clerk." *Humboldt Times*, 9 May 1866.  
 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.
667. *Quincy Union*, 17 December 1864, col. 1 col 6.  
 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."
668. *Quincy Union*, 14 December 1867, col. 2 col 2.  
 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."
669. "Raid on Indians." *Yreka Weekly Union*, 5 October 1967, col. 2 col 1.  
 Notes: vol 15, no 51  
 Abstract: We learn from the Jacksonville Sentinel... that Lt. Small of Fort Klamath with a company 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.
670. "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.
671. *Red Bluff Beacon*, 13 July 1859.  
 Notes: 2/3.  
 Abstract: General William C. Kibbe has been in town several days and is ill. When he recovers he may raise a company of volunteers to catch Indians because the regulars at Antelope Mills have proven totally inefficient under present orders.
672. "Released." *Humboldt Times*, 24 January 1863.  
 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."
673. "Religion of the Blanket." *Glenn Transcript*, 29 November 1902, col. 1 col 4.  
 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.
674. "A Remorsefeel Conscience." *Lassen Advocate*, 16 April 1885, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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 muder shaw.
675. "Removal." *Humboldt Times*, 26 July 1862.  
 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.

676. "Removal of the Indians." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 24 December 1856, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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. At the reservation they will be well cared for, and the city will be rid of a nuisance that was becoming offensive."
677. "Removal of Troops." *Alta California*, 29 November 1862.  
 Abstract: Captain Douglas and Co. F., 2nd Inf, C.V. boarded the steamer "Dashaway" for transfer to Round Valley. Article goes on to praise Douglas greatly, both as a soldier and a man.
678. "Reply to Fort Gaston Letter." *Humboldt Times*, 1 January 1870.  
 Abstract: A letter was sent to the "Northern Independent" by many enlisted men of Company "K", 12th Infantry. Reflecting upon Captain C.S. Tripler of Fort Gaston, writer says contingent called on him saying there was no meat. Discovered 1st Sergeant was responsible and immediately 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
679. "Report." *Quincy Union*, 9 June 1866, col. 2 col 2.  
 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."
680. "Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Siskiyou County." *Yreka, CA*, 12 October 1870, col. page 1, col. 1-3.  
 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.
681. "Reported." *The Yreka Union*, 21 June 1873, col. page 3, col. 6.  
 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."
682. "Reservation for Siskiyou County." *The Yreka Union*, 9 May 1874, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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.
683. "A Reservation Wanted." *Lassen Advocate*, 25 June 1885, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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 Siluauen will get worse unless they are given a Reservation Commissioner of Indian Affairs is going to investigate the situation.

684. "The Result of Insufficient Protection." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 3 February 1964, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Notes: vol. 11, no. 22  
Abstract: "Defenseless women and children are exposed to the rigors of mountain winter, in order that they may find saftley 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 contiunes 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."
685. "Returned." *Humboldt Times*, 23 June 1866.  
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.
686. "Returned." *The Yreka Union*, 5 July 1873, col. page 3, col. 5.  
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."
687. "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.
688. "Returning." *The Yreka Union*, 25 October 1873, sec. page 3, col. 2.  
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.
689. "The River of Death." *Lassen Advocate*, 29 November 1900, col. 1 col 4.  
Notes: vol 35, no 10  
Abstract: Indian names and meanings. Chickamauga (Cherokee) the river of death. Chieckcrheming - turkey lick where turkeys assemble. Chickopee - the place of birch bark.
690. "Robbery by the Indians and Capture of the Thieves." *Marysville Herald*, 12 November 1850, col. page 2.  
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...."
691. "Romance of Real Life." *Colusa Sun*, 29 April 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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, fized 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.

692. "Round Valley." *The Beacon*, 23 October 1862.  
 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.
693. "Row Between White Man and Indians." *Yreka Union*, 27 April 1864, col. 3/1.  
 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.
694. "Runaway at Fort Jones." *Yreka Journal*, 13 December 1867, col. 3/1.  
 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.
695. *Sacramento Bee*, July 1926.  
 Abstract: Move is made to turn old fort into state park.
696. *Sacramento Bee*, 27 February 1966.  
 Abstract: "Student archaeologist dig up history at old Fort Humboldt on Northcoast."
697. *Sacramento Bee*, 28 August 1966.  
 Abstract: Raising of last of fort's original building of the officer's quarters, planned soon."
698. *Sacramento Union*, 29 December 1874.  
 Notes: Also August 15, 1892  
 Abstract: Mention of, in sketch of Surprise Valley.
699. *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
700. *San Francisco Chronicle*, 21 September 1929.  
 Abstract: Presented to Eureka by Mrs. M. B. Cooper
701. *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 18 June 1864, col. page 3, col 1.  
 Notes: vol 12, no 8  
 Abstract: "Iratuba, 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."
702. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 27 November 1880, col. page 1, col 6.  
 Notes: vol 4, no 26  
 Abstract: Indian Bureau reports 235,938 Indians in U.S. and territories, exclusive of Alaska.
703. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 15 September 1888, col. page 3, col 12.  
 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.

704. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 27 October 1888, col. page 5, col 3.  
 Abstract: "The Indians of Quajati, A.T., are raising their third crop of corn in the same fields this season."
705. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 19 January 1889, col. page 4, col 4.  
 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."
706. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 11 May 1889, col. 7 col 2.  
 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."
707. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 22 June 1889, col. 7 col 5.  
 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."
708. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 6 July 1889, col. page 2, col 1.  
 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."
709. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 18 July 1889, col. 5 col 3.  
 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."
710. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 17 August 1889, col. page 7, col 4.  
 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."
711. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 26 April 1890, col. 7 col 1.  
 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.

712. *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 14 June 1890, col. 5 col 5.  
 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.
713. "Serious Affray." *Daily Evening Herald*, 21 October 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 Notes: vol. 4, no. 73  
 Abstract: "Quite an excitement arose yesterday morning in consequence of a quarrel onthe 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 gand 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..."
714. "The Settler's Vengence." *Red Bluff Independent*, 5 September 1866, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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.
715. "Shasta County Items." *The Yreka Union*, 25 October 1873, col. page 3, col. 5.  
 Notes: vol. 22, no. 1  
 Abstract: A man named George Crooks is missing and is believed to have ben 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."
716. *Shasta Courier*, 13 February 1864.  
 Abstract: General Wright is going to dispatch Colonel Black and 250 troops, by steamer, to Humboldt to take the field against the Indians.
717. *Shasta Courier*, 9 October 1869, col. 1/6.  
 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.
718. "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 mudedered 1 1/2 years ago. Muders 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.
719. "She Was Femenine." *Lassen Advocate*, 25 July 1889, col. Page 3, col 2.  
 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.

720. "Sheets of Bread." *Lassen Advocate*, 27 December 1900, col. 4 col 4.  
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.
721. "Shooting Affray at Camp Gaston." *Yreka Journal*, 24 December 1879.  
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.
722. "Shooting at Fort Gaston." *Humboldt Times*, 11 April 1863.  
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.
723. "Shooting at Tehama." *Red Bluff Independent*, 26 November 1868, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
724. "Shot a White Boy." *Lassen Advocate*, 14 September 1899, col. 3 col 3.  
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.
725. "Should Be Looked After." *Lassen Advocate*, 6 February 1902, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
726. "Silver Mines." *The Marysville Herald*, 18 January 1856, col. 2 col 2.  
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..."
727. "Slightly Mixed." *Alta California*, 22 September 1864.  
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.
728. "Smart Indians - Marysville Appeal." *Sentinel*, 26 February 1870, col. 3 col 1, article 10.  
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.

729. "The Soldiers." *Colusa Sun*, 29 April 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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."
730. "Soldiers Gone." *Colusa Sun*, 27 May 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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."
731. "Soldiers Gone." *Colusa Sun*, 3 June 1865, col. page 2, col. 1.  
Abstract: Co. D, which arrived here from Sacramento on Thursday last, left early this morning for Antelope Creek.
732. "Soldiers on the Rampage." *Weekly Butte Record*, 14 January 1865, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
733. "Soldiers Who Died 97 Years Ago in Yuba Honored." *Sacramento Bee*, 27 April 1995.  
Abstract: Camp Far West: Four army privates, Eckweller, Barnes, Baldwin, and Stevens and 21 unidentified soldiers were honored at services in the Camp Cemetary in Grass Valley, Nevada County. Tells how Captain Hannibal Day wrote letters complaining of food and living conditons.
734. "Speech of Mrs. Hall." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 12 April 1857, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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 considertion 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 partucalr 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 Caucassian 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..."

735. "Speedy Retribution." *Humboldt Times*, 18 May 1861.  
Abstract: Six regulars and five volunteers from Fort Gaston, with John Brehmar of Blue Slide, attacked a large rancharia of Indians seven miles from Blue Slide. Killed fourteen, wounded 20. 2,000 pounds of beef was found, along newly stolen household goods and clothes. Ranchers are elated. Attack led by Corporal Green Wilkinson.
736. "Stage Robbed." *Semi-Weekly Willows Journal*, 29 August 1891, col. 5 col 5.  
Notes: vol 14, no 28  
Abstract: From the Chico Enterprise - Article describes a stage robbery that took place near Shear's Bridge. The last sentence is, "Two Indians are now on the trail of the robbers, following it with good prospects of capturing them."
737. "Startling Indian Depredations." *Humboldt Times*, 14 June 1862.  
Abstract: Indians, about 75, attacked Daby's Ferry. Twelve people there. They made for the river, all but Nizet, got into a canoe and started down river. Fired on from both sides they beached the canoe and scattered. Mr. Daby got to Arcata and a party immediately started out. Found Mrs. Daby wounded, her three children safe. Mrs. Danskin found dead. Indians continued to Muhlberg house, arriving when Lt. Flynn and 15 troops did it. He fired at Indians but did not cross the river after them. Rest of article tells of meeting to form a company of rifles.
738. "Startling News From Klamath." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 20 January 1864, col. page 2, col. 2.  
Notes: vol. 11, no. 18  
Abstract: News received tells of Indian depredations near Sawyer's Bar Several persons have been killed. Lieutenant Randall is trying to equip Company F for immediate service. It is unknown for 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.
739. "Startling News From Klamath." *Yreka Union*, 20 January 1864, col. 2/2.  
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.
740. "State News Summary." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 27 November 1869, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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."
741. "Statement of Troops." *Alta California*, 27 July 1852, col. page 2, col. 3.  
Abstract: Fort Reading - 1st Lt. Nelson H. Davis, Company E., 2nd Infantry 5 officers, 57 men. One company at Humboldt.
742. "Still Later." *Shasta Courier*, 13 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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.

743. "Stories About Queen Charlotte's Island." *Daily National Democrat*, 19 October 1858, col. 1 col 2.  
 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 accordingly 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..."
744. "Story of the Flood: One of the Strange Legends of the Yuma Indians ." *Glenn Transcript*, 29 August 1908, col. 1 col 1 & 2.  
 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."
745. "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
746. "Sugar Cane in Nevada." *Lassen Advocate*, 17 September 1885, col. 2 col 2.  
 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 'til the sugar falls off and the leaves blow away. It is then pounded into fine powder and used for sweetening.
747. "Sun Dance of Ponca Indians." *Lassen Advocate*, 15 October 1903, col. 1, col 2,3, & 4.  
 Notes: vol. 37, no. 50  
 Abstract: Article concerning Sun Dance of Ponca and Sioux Indians of Oklahoma.
748. "Surrendered." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 15 September 1863.  
 Abstract: Forty Klamath Indians surrendered to the troop at Fort Gaston 10 days ago.
749. "Tejon Indian Reservation." *Daily National Democrat*, 2 October 1858, col. page 3, col 2.  
 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 year... it has improved in a most creditable manner... it is under excellent cultivation... the resident Indians number between six and seven hundred... and sometiems 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."
750. "Terrible Affray." *Quincy Union*, 16 1865, col. 3 col 2.  
 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.

751. "The "Times" and the Military." *Humboldt Times*, 8 December 1868.  
 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 absolutly 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.
752. "Tired of Life." *Lassen Advocate*, 10 June 1897, col. page 2, col 4.  
 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.
753. "To Volunteers." *Yreka Union*, 7 September 1861, col. 2/1.  
 Abstract: The first company of Siskiyou volunteers will meet at Fort Jones next Wednesday to organize and elect officers. Arrangements have been made for comveyance to San Francisco. Citizens of Scott Valley will entertain voluteers, free of charge, while they are here.
754. "The Tomahawk Distingishes Area Indian Chapter." *Appeal - Democrat*, 13 December 1975, col. A - 8 .  
 Abstract: A short article on a band of Cherokees in the Yuba City/ Marysville Area.
755. "Too Bad." *The Beacon*, 1 June 1859.  
 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, tounge 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.
756. "Took in Twenty." *Humboldt Times*, 7 March 1863.  
 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."
757. "Tragedy at Bidwell." *Modoc Independent*, 3 July 1884, col. page 3, col. 3.  
 Abstract: The troops at the fort gave an entertainment to help buy a bell for the school. They secred 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.
758. "Trinity County Items." *The Yreka Union*, 13 March 1875, col. 3 col 7.  
 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.
759. *Trinity Journal*, 2 February 1856, col. page 2, col. 4.  
 Abstract: Quartermaster, Pacific Division advertising for bids for transportation of stores in amount of 1,000,000 pounds to Fort Jones from San Francisco
760. "A Trip Through the Wilderness." *Lassen Advocate*, 29 November 1883, col. page 2, col 4.  
 Notes: vol 19, no 23  
 Abstract: The remaining Paiutes are now living on Quin River, Humboldt County. Many are sick and dying of starvation.

761. "Troop Movement." *The Beacon*, 22 June 1859.  
 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."
762. "Troops for Antelope Creek." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 12 May 1858, col. page 2, col. 1.  
 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."
763. "Troops for Chico." *Marysville Daily Appeal*, 6 July 1864.  
 Abstract: Captain J. C. Doughty, Co. "I", 2d Cavalry, C.V., of 89 men, and comdg, Camp Union will leave for Chico on Sunday.
764. "Troops for Honey Lake." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 27 June 1860.  
 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.
765. "Troops for Humboldt." *Alta California*, 19 April 1862.  
 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.
766. "Troops for Nome Lackee." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 29 December 1858, col. Page 2, col. 3.  
 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.
767. "Troops for Rogue River." *Alta California*, 18 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
 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.
768. "Troops for Rogue River." *Daily Evening Herald*, 19 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
 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 persuded to give a good account of themselves in a very short time."
769. "Troops Moving." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 22 June 1859.  
 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.
770. "Truckee River, September 15th, 1850." *Daily Evening Herald*, 26 August 1853, col. page 2, col. 3-4.  
 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..."

771. "Truth of History Vindication." *Alta California*, 18 February 1864.  
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 sqaws. 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.
772. "Two Indians Killed." *Daily Evening Herald*, 12 October 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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 unfortunately they were not recognized as such by Mr. Mackey."
773. "U.S. Grant at Fort Humboldt." *Hayward Daily Review*, 2 February 1964.  
Abstract: Landoval, John S.
774. "U.S. Grant at Fort Humboldt." *Hayward Daily Review*, 2 February 1964.  
Notes: Section II, 5/1-4
775. "U.S. Soldiers." *Red Bluff Beacon*, 14 June 1857, col. page 2, col. 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.
776. "Unconditionally Released." *Colusa Sun*, 17 June 1865, col. Page 2, col. 1.  
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?"
777. "Union Meeting at Fort Jones." *Yreka Journal*, 21 June 1861, col. 2/1.  
Abstract: Dr. Raymond named president of this patriotic organization. Several resolutions about patriotism passed.
778. *Union Record*, 30 July 1864.  
Abstract: Letter regarding activities of Co. "C", 6th Inf., C.V. stationed at Camp Iaqua near Fort Humboldt.
779. *Union Record*, 30 July 1865.  
Notes: Filed with Chico Record  
Abstract: Camp Iaqua, July 11, 1865. Camp is 40 miles from Fort Humboldt. Very pleasant 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 Indian depredations. Captain Green of Co. "E", 6th commands the post. Captain Buckley, of Butte, is well. Signed Emory Wing, 1st Sgt. Co. "C", 6th Inf., Fort Humboldt.
780. "Unwarranted Conclusion." *The Semi-Weekly Union*, 13 February 1864, col. Page 2, Col. 1.  
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.

781. "A Voice From Hoopa." *Humboldt Times*, 23 May 1863.  
 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.
782. "Volunteers." *Humboldt Times*, 24 August 1861.  
 Notes: Editorial  
 Abstract: Says more volunteers coming. Says happy that Fort Ter-waw reoccupied. Says they are mainly indebted to Captain Collins.
783. "War in the Modoc Camp." *The Yreka Union*, 29 August 1874, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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.
784. "War in the Wigwam." *Yreka Weekly Union*, 27 January 1866, col. 3 col 2.  
 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 wispered 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 trusing 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 consumated 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 groups had gathered around her hearth and home, this assurance was rendered doubly sure..."
785. "War-Like." *Daily National Democrat*, 25 September 1858, col. page 2, col 1.  
 Notes: vol. 1, no. 38  
 Abstract: From Nevada Journal - "The Nevada Rifles paraded last night preporatory 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..."
786. *Weekly Mercury*, 12 May 1876, col. 4 col 1.  
 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 pleny 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 togehter. Step the people from dying, it is no good. Give instruments for our amusement; blankets too; plenty to eat and plenty of fine buffalo."
787. *Weekly Mercury*, 12 March 1880, col. 4 col 1.  
 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
788. *Weekly Mercury*, 21 October 1881, col. 1 col 4.  
 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.

789. *Weekly Mercury*, 25 November 1881, col. 1 col 1.  
 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.
790. *Weekly Mercury*, 11 April 1884, col. 2 col 1.  
 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.]
791. *Weekly Mercury*, 27 March 1885, col. 3 col 3.  
 Notes: vol 12  
 Abstract: Persistence of Indian Life and Customs - dance. "The Indians at Knaka Peak had a rousing old fashioned dance last Sunday."
792. *Weekly Mercury*, 29 January 1886, col. 4 col 2.  
 Notes: vol 13, no 20  
 Abstract: Persistence 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."
793. *Weekly Mercury*, 16 April 1886, col. 2 col 3.  
 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.'"
794. *Weekly Mercury*, 21 May 1886, col. 2 col 2.  
 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 oue 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.
795. *Weekly Mercury*, 23 September 1887, col. 4 col 2.  
 Notes: vol 15, no 12  
 Abstract: Persistence of Indian Culture - Indian Medical Ideas [Globe-Democrat] article explains Indian belief in presence of spirits and need to drive out these demons.
796. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 12 March 1875, col. page 3, col 4.  
 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 of the genius of a Digger Indian."

797. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 17 September 1875, col. page 1, col 3.  
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.
798. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 14 1877, col. 1 col 4.  
Notes: vol 5, no 22  
Abstract: The Guileless Indian. His opinion of the Chinese Metamora on the rampag. A humorous story in white Indian berates Chinese.
799. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, July 1879, col. page 1, col 1.  
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
800. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 28 April 1881, col. page 3, col 1.  
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 pocked commenced blowing that instrument vigorously. Downs is only about 13 years old, but already has the swagger and air of the most cultured hoodlum."
801. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 16 September 1881, col. page 2, col 1.  
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.
802. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 7 September 1883, col. page 3, col 2.  
Notes: vol 11, no 9  
Abstract: Evidence of Cultural Changes - Indians as soldiers. Red Men - Indians as Soldiers - The strong contrast between two New Mexican tribes - Lagunas and Acomas. Lagunas won honors in a general contest of territorial milita. Description of dress of two tribes follows.
803. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 14 December 1883, col. page 7, col 1.  
Notes: vol. 11, no. 23  
Abstract: Social interaction between whites and Indians. Story of humerous incident occurring "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, inerested in the glass eyes. Although the Lieutenant protested that the small blue eye ded not match the Indians large dark eye, the Indian was still highly pleased with his new apperance and succeeded in making his tribe members believe he could see through his new eye.
804. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 5 June 1885, col. page 3, col 5.  
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."

805. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 12 June 1885, col. page 2, col 3.  
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.
806. *Weekly Mercury Oroville*, 11 December 1885, col. page 4, col 2.  
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.
807. *Weekly Modoc*, 25 December 1875, col. page 2, col. 1.  
Notes: vol. 2  
Abstract: There was a remonstrance against the transfer of Indians from Hoopa Valley Reservation to Round Valley Reservation.
808. *Weekly Modoc*, 19 February 1876, col. page 2, col 1.  
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.
809. *Weekly Modoc*, 4 March 1876, col. page 2, col. 1.  
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.
810. *Weekly Modoc*, 15 April 1876, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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.
811. *Weekly Modoc*, 22 July 1876, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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."
812. *Weekly Modoc*, 19 August 1876, col. page 3, col. 1.  
Notes: 192715  
Abstract: The Grand Jury which met in Modoc refused to find a bill against Thomas Montgomery for killing an Indian.
813. *Weekly Union Record*, 26 March 1864.  
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.

814. *Weekly Union Record*, 8 April 1865.

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.

815. *Weekly Union Record*, 10 June 1865.

Notes: 1/4. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record

Abstract: Camp Lincoln, May 24, 1865: Says he is not over stocked with news, Says he and Co. "C", 6th Inf., were glad to hear Jeff Davis was captured. Says Captain Buckley is his commander. Steamer brought 50-60 Indians from Fort Humboldt for Smith River Reservation. Fort Humboldt troops will escort them. Tells of many freight trams passing through and 300 head of cattle headed for Boise. Says copper has been discovered, wild strawberries and salmon plentiful. Four companies of Mountaineers mustered out of service, and two remaining companies expect to be. Signed Emory Wing.

816. *Weekly Union Record*, 17 June 1865.

Notes: 3/3. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record

Abstract: Camp Lincoln, June 7, 1865: Says he received all his newspapers, says lots of rain but still beautiful weather. More fat cattle driven through to Idaho. Says they are preparing to muster out Co. "F", 1st Battalion Mountaineers California Volunteers. Still looking for Copper. Signed Emory Wing, Co. "C", 6th Inf.

817. *Weekly Union Record*, 8 July 1865.

Notes: P 2/4. Labeled as and filed under: Chico Record

Abstract: Camp Lincoln, June 25, 1864: Mentions tha 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.

818. *Weekly Union Record*, 22 July 1865.

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.

819. *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.

820. *Weekly Union Record*, 7 October 1865.  
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.
821. *Weekly Willows Journal*, 15 September 1882, col. page 7, col. 1.  
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."
822. *Weekly Willows Journal*, 6 October 1888, col. 3 col 1.  
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."
823. *Weekly Willows Journal*, 2 February 1889, col. page 2, col 2.  
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."
824. "The Weeping Water." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 14 December 1856, col. 2 col 3.  
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."
825. "What's the Matter?" *Quincy Union*, 24 December 1864.  
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.
826. "What to Do With Him - The Indians Fix Up a First Class Conundrum for an Agent." *Yreka Union*, 5 April 1873, col. page 4, col 24.  
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."
827. *Wheatland News*, 2 February 1873.  
Abstract: First real establishment of U.S. Government in Northern California except on Coast. Cemetary surrounded on three sides by piles of dredge material. In 1911, Wh. Chap. N S GW Rainbow Parlor, No. 49, Wheatland erect monument at cemetary 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.

828. "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.
829. "Where Did Grant Sleep? Sacramento Staters Unearth Fort In Eureka." *Sacramento Union*, 9 October 1966, sec. D, page 14.  
 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.
830. "Where Is He." *Humboldt Times*, 23 August 1862.  
 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.
831. "Where Soldiers Are Needed." *Trinity Journal*, 12 September 1868.  
 Abstract: From San Francisco Morning Call: Says Northern whites live in constant fear of Indian attack. Indians are insolent and run 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 than a hundred regular troops.
832. "Who Is He?" *The Yreka Union*, 19 April 1873, col. page 3, col. 4.  
 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..."
833. "Wholesale Hanging of Indians." *Yreka Weekly Union*, 20 October 1866, col. 3 col 3.  
 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."
834. "Widow and Orphans Fund." *Humboldt Times*, 26 August 1876.  
 Abstract: Letter to editor from Fort Gaston. Asks for donations to the widows and orphans of 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.
835. "The Wild Injun." *Daily National Democrat*, 21 October 1858, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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 dozen 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."

836. "Will Be Removed to the Reservation." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 23 May 1868, col. page 3, col. 1.  
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."
837. "William Waldo." *Daily Evening Herald*, 6 September 1853, col. page 2, col. 3.  
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."
838. *Willows Weekly Journal*, 19 January 1889, col. page 4, col 4.  
Notes: vol 11, no. 42. Editorial comment  
Abstract: "In the not very remote future all vexatious Indian questions may disappear for lack of Indians."
839. "With the Army at Camp Far West." *Sacramento Bee*, 25 July 1942.  
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.
840. "Work Started on Restoration of Fort Jones." *Sacramento Bee*, 29 March 1947, col. page 16, col. 5.  
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.
841. "The Yreka Herald." *Daily Evening Herald*, 28 October 1853, col. page 2, col. 2.  
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..."
842. *Yreka Journal*, 30 August 1860, col. 3/1.  
Abstract: Jim Thomas, postmaster at Fort Jones, says that all Scott Valley will vote for Brakenridge and Lane.
843. *Yreka Journal*, 20 September 1860, col. 3/1.  
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.

844. *Yreka Journal*, 18 October 1861, col. 3/1.  
Abstract: The first Siskiyou County mineral and mechanical fair is being held at Fort Jones in Scott Valley.
845. *Yreka Journal*, 4 December 1861, col. 2/3.  
Abstract: Chase's stages have to go by way of Fort Jones to Deadwood because of damage done Deadwood Road by storms.
846. *Yreka Journal*, 11 December 1861, col. 3/2.  
Abstract: Fort Jones badly flooded by storms, tells of damage.
847. *Yreka Journal*, 8 January 1862, col. 3/2.  
Abstract: A large amount of mail has accumulated at Fort Jones for Happy Camp and Orleans Bar because road is too dangerous for animals.
848. *Yreka Journal*, 17 May 1867, col. 3/2.  
Abstract: Steam raised at the Fort Jones Flour Mill. Next week will be in full operation for Mfr. of flour.
849. *Yreka Journal*, May 1869, col. 3/3.  
Abstract: Scarlet fever prevails at Fort Jones. Several new cases and three deaths last week.
850. *The Yreka Journal*, 12 May 1875.  
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.
851. *Yreka Journal*, September 1935, col. 3/3.  
Abstract: Rousing Union meeting held at Fort Jones. Lots of Deadwood and McAdams Creek voters attended. Says democrats are waking up.
852. *The Yreka Union*, 22 March 1873, col. page 4, col. 2.  
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."
853. *The Yreka Union*, 28 June 1873, col. page 4, col. 2.  
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."
854. *Yreka Union*, 17 January 1874, col. page 3, col 6.  
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."
855. *Yreka Union*, 14 February 1874, col. page 3, col 6.  
Notes: vol 22, no 17  
Abstract: "Measles is fatally raging among the Yakima Indians, much to relief of cattle owners over there."

856. *Yreka Union*, 21 February 1874, col. page 1, col 8.  
 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."
857. *The Yreka Union*, 21 March 1874, col. page 3, col. 7.  
 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.
858. *The Yreka Union*, 11 September 1875, col. 3 col 6.  
 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..."
859. *Yreka Weekly Union*, 24 February 1866, col. page 3, col 2.  
 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."
860. *Yreka Weekly Union*, 24 March 1866, col. 1 col 5.  
 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."
861. *Yreka Weekly Union*, 15 June 1867, col. page 1, col 35.  
 Notes: vol 15  
 Abstract: "The Indian Hole-in-the-Day has married a white wife in Washington."
862. *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 11 January 1873, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 Notes: vol. 21, no. 12  
 Abstract: A correspondent from Lake City, Surprise 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."
863. "Yuba City Indians." *Marysville Daily Herald*, 1 November 1855, col. page 3, col. 1.  
 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 degraded, they are worthy of a better lot, and use hope it awards them at Nome Lackee.

864. Chapin, Frank S. "Suprise Valley; Where General Sherman's Friend Surveyed Back in '49' ." *Sacramento Union Record*, 15 August 1892, col. page 4, col. 1.  
Abstract: Refers to Lt. William Warner, General Sherman's friend, who lost his life while on a reconnaissance in northeastern California and southern Oregon. Says that some of the residents of Surprise Valley believe that the Indian question is so far settled that it is no longer necessary to garrison Fort Bidwell. Others say that the past should be maintained because of central location for overseeing many semicivilized tribes, and it is so far from other military posts that sufficient force could not be brought here in sufficient time in case of trouble. Notes that the post is well equipped, the climate is excellent. Its gardens, timber lands and water, supply make it relatively inexperience to maintain. It is an excellent place to buy and train cavalry horses and to drill, men and horses in the craft of the mountaineer, which is brought into play when restraining hostile Indians. On the other hand, Chief Lee Winnemucca thinks the government should establish an Indian school in the fort's buildings.  
Chief Lee Winnemucca concurs with "George," a man of local influence, that Interior Department should establish a school at Fort Bidwell. "It seems to be the opinion of a part of the citizens, and most of the officers, that the Indian question is so far settled that it is no longer necessary to garrison the fort. Other citizens affirm that Captain Bailey made a report of this nature to the war Department in 1878, recommending the discontinuance of the post, as the Indians were all peaceable and the question settled. In three weeks he had to follow his own Indians off to the Bannock war. Some say the post should be maintained because of its central location from any tribes who are not more civilized and that it is so far from other military posts that no force could be brought here in reasonable time in case of trouble. Officers in favor of retaining the post cite its excellent equipment, its healthy climate, low cost of living, gardens, parade and target grounds, its timber lands and water supply. It is an excellent place to buy and train cavalry horses and to drill men and horses in the craft of the mountaineer, which is brought into play when restraining hostile Indians. Some officers have recommended increasing the garrison from one company to four, to drill for field work and camp life in the mountains. Post was built for two companies and is now garrisoned by one. Original buildings of logs, and some of them are still available . The Government can try an Indian school here with "very little additional cost for the plant to begin with."
865. Frank, Emilie A. "The 1873 Massacre on Ball Mountain." *Dunsmuir News*, 3 November 1977.  
Notes: vol 89, no 31; note on card "Copy in Hearst File"  
Abstract: Article is an account of the killing in 1873 of three supply trin drivers on their way (unescorted) to supply government troops during the last stages of the Modoc War. Another driver, James Campbell, escaped, but before doing so he recorded the massacre by carving words and pictures related to it on trees surrounding the campsite. He also buried the bodies and covered the graves with stones. Pictures of his tree carvings are included with the article.
866. Furber, Geo C. *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 2 July 1859, col. page 3, col. 2.  
Notes: vol. 5, no. 3. Letter  
Abstract: Letter from Geo C. Furber answering a request to allow his name to go before the anti-lecompton convention as possible candidate for senator for the 12th senatorial District. Furber declines their request stating that Siskiyou county has been represented for four years - now it is only fair that the nominations come from Klamath or Del Norte. His letter suggests somethings that need to be accomplished. Concerning the Indians, Furber believes the state should again endorse the war bonds issued to citizens of the four northern counties. "Our war with the Modoc and neighboring tribes was not bloody, for the very plain and praiseworthy reason, that the force and appointment, there of were so formidable to them, that the tribes were cowed and subdued with the loss of but few lives." For the Indians , "their hopes of defense were then gone, and therefore they made peace; and of such fear are they to this day, that no more depredations upon us have been made by them from that time until this." Apparently a group of Rogue River Indians killed a party

of white men. In fear of being mistaken for the murderers, the Modocs set out after these Indians to prove that they were innocent. Furber feels the war bonds have produced good. He wants the state to indorse the bonds in payments from Congress.

867. Greene, O. D. 20 November 1890.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letter Received. Box 3. 4-141.  
Abstract: Telegram from O.D. Greene, AAG, Department of California to Company at Fort Bidwell. Make all arrangements for speedy abandonment your post. Order by mail.
868. ———. 24 November 1890.  
Notes: Fort Bidwell. Letters Received. Box 3. 4-142.  
Abstract: Telegram from Greene, AAG, Department of California, to Company at Fort Bidwell. Department Commander directs suspension of all preparations looking to abandon your post.
869. Harte, Bret. "'Indiscriminate Massacre of Indians. Women and Children Butchered.'" *The Northern Californian*, 20 February 1860.  
Notes: The original newspaper is located in the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. A photocopy by Bret Harte is located in the California State Library in Sacramento.  
Abstract: Accompanying the lengthy article is an editorial which says in part: "Our Indian troubles have reached a crisis. Today we record acts of Indian aggression and white retaliation. It is a humiliating fact that the parties who may be supposed to represent white civilization have committed the greater barbarity."
870. Heizer, Robert F., editor. *The Destruction of California Indians, A Collection of Documents From 1847 to 1865*. Santa Barbara, CA: Peregrene Smith, Inc., 1974.  
Abstract: A collection of primary documents which provides detailed evidence of the destruction of California Indians between 1847-1865. The documents are two types: 1. letters written by U.S. Army or government officials in California to their superiors and 2. early California newspaper accounts which give reports on conditions of Indian life, and various actions taken against the Indians during the first two decades of American California.

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

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

2000 lbs of beef at 17 cents per pound.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pages 69-71: Letter written by F. Sorrel, Asst. Surgeon, Comdg. Fort Jones in absence of Captain Judah to Brecet Major E.D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. Gen., Department of Pacific, August 2, 1855.

USNA, RWD, RG98, Letters received, Department of the Pacific, 1855, Box 3, Doc. No. J16. Whites were becoming very hostile and murdering Indians. Sorrel went to Scott Valley Indians and persuaded them to come with him to the Military reservation around F.E. Jones - for their protection. He was undertaking to feed them with beef and flour as supplies allowed as it was dangerous to think to hunt their own food. Requests an Indian agent "with full power and means to make suitable provisions for the well disposed Indians here." Says Scott Valley Indians have long lived in peaceful continuity to the whites.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 109: December 25, 1857 - letter - a party of bad whites about Crescent City and vicinity, who

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 240: San Francisco. 1861. Newspaper article. "Apprenticing Indians" quoted in full. "This law

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Page 310-313: This passage contains a series of newspaper articles about Indians used as the butts of jokes.

871. ———, editor. *They Were Only Diggers - A Collection of California Newspapers, 1851-1866, on Indian and White Relations*. Ramona, CA: Ballena Press, 1974.

Abstract: Chapter I - Kindnapping, selling, and indenturing Indians, beginning page 1

Chapter II - Reservation conditions and affairs, beginning page 4

Chapter III - Indian-White conflict, beginning page 23

Chapter IV - Indian social events, beginning page 58  
Chapter V - Indians in towns, beginning page 65  
Chapter VI - Editorial and public observations on the Indian problem, beginning page 71  
Chapter VII - Indians vs. Chinese, beginning page 99  
Chapter VIII - Condition of Indians, beginning page 104

From the Sacramento Union, March 5, 1852 - Young man murdered near Shasta City by Indians with whom no treaty formed. Treaties must be made. Indians hunting grounds are being cut off - steps must be taken to put stop to Indians revenger and ravages. We hope there shall be no need for war of extermination. (editorial)

From Sacramento Union, September 6, 1853 - Indians in Towns - Indians remnant of a tribe, pick up cast of clothing, from the streets, wearing add assortments of ludicrous looking cast offs.

From Sacramento Unoin, February 27, 1855 - 20 Indians were sitting on the levee drinking, singing, carousing. Who sold the whiskey?

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 23, 1858 - Indians of the Grass Valley area deserted their regular campground. A cow was killed and residents feared an uprising. The Indians were meeting in Penn Valley to gather cloves and to settle disagreements between various tribes.

From Mariposea Star, February 1, 1859 - Judge-agent M.B. Lewis asserts Fresno Indian agency not guilty of money discrepansys. Clerk to M.B. Lewis asserts Lewis is a good agent giving council and provision to the Indians under his care at Fresno Farm. Millerton merchant, L.G. Hughes asserts Judge Lewis purchases and issued to various tribes of Indians on or south of S. Joaquin river good and clothing of \$1000 per quarter. (Lewis answered Mr. Burford of Millerton's accusatoin of Inidan agents wrong doing.)

From San Francisco, November 14, 1859 - Four soldiers abused an Indian woman at Hoopa. Resisting the women stabbed as man fatally.

From San Francisco Bulletin on July 12, 1862 - Colonel Lippitt has ten companies of infantry and one cavalry to maintain Indian/ white peace in Humboldt area. 300 Indians collected at Fort Humboldt. Three comapanies will be sent o Fort Humboldt to help in effort to subdue Indians. (Letter of General Wirght in answer to Eureka citizens protest of military inefficiency.) A letter from a volunteer lists the difficulties, problems, and effort of hunting Indian mauraders in the north state due to terrain. Conflicting citizens protests. says 70-80 Indian have been killed. (page 51-55)

From the Yreka Weekly Journal on February 3, 1864 - Klamath residents suffering under Indian hostilities. Military under "move slow" order with Indians.(editorial)

From Yreka Semi Weekly Union on february 6, 1864 - Klamath Co. Petition. 12 days ago 17 Indians attacked citizens of South Forks and Forks of Salmon River killed 5 white men, wounded 2, pillaged and removed plunder to Hoopa Valley 1mile from Fort Gaston. Col. Whipple did not chastise them. request his replacement.

From the Sacramento Union on September 15, 1866 - Humboldt Journal reports 25 to 30 Indians have returned to Humboldt from the Smith River Reservation (which is being abandoned) as they were starving there.

Chapter II: From the Sacramento Union on June 26, 1855 - Indian agent often absent, has no authority to punish white employees who commit outrages against Indian women and girls. Indians have no way to air grivances save through physical retribution. Indian agent should reside with Indians in order to preserve order and empowered with military authority.

Chapter II, page 2: From Marysville Weekly Express, March 5, 1859 - In Fresno county Indians imprisoned are sold to highest bidder for labor for time of imprisonment.

Chapter II, Page 4: From Humboldt Times on May 5, 1855 - Indian children stolen from reservation and sold for \$50.00 to \$250.00 in agricultural counties.

Chapter II, Page 6-7: From Sacramento Union on September 15, 1856 - Indians kicked off King's river land and fled to mountains. No reservation has been set aside through Col Henley rented a farm on Kings River for them to cultivate. Winter season coming and Indians will be descending on Valley to avoid starvation.

Chapter II, page 7: From the Daily State Sentinel on November 1, 1857 - Agent Heintzelman induced Indians of Smith River onto a reservation and told them to "work or starve." The Indians fled. Heintzelman threatens to have them shot by Fort Jones troops if they don't return.

Chapter II, pages 11-12: From the Marysville Appeal on June 26, 1860 - Bear River and Eel River Indians (20) escaped from reserve and were overtaken 25 miles south of Klamath by Col. Buel who shot at the ringleader to make the Indians halt, killing an Indian boy.

Chapter II, page 12: From the Red Bluff Tri Weekly Independent on August 3, 1861 - A superintendent's tour of several Indian reservations reveals poor management. Profit taken at Indians' expense. Neglect of duty, familiarity with Indian women, apprenticeship of Indian children by employees.

Chapter II, pages 13-14: From the San Francisco Bulletin on November 3, 1862 - George Z. Hansen, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, writes an open letter asking for donations of old clothing for California Indian reservations, as the war has cut allowance by government for Indians.

Chapter II, page 15: From the Sacramento Union on November 1, 1862: Settlers turning stock onto Round Valley Reservation and committing other outrages, resulting in Indians escaping from the reservation. Brig. Gen. Wright recommends two reservations be maintained, one at Round Valley for interior Indians and one at Smith River for coast Indians. Col. Lippett has declared martial law at Round Valley to protect government property.

Page 34: From the Marysville Weekly Express, August 21, 1858 - White and black men have been abducting Indian women and the Humboldt, Klamath, Scott River, and lower Trinity River Indians are declaring war on whites in consequence. Redwood and Upper Mad River Indians declare hostility. Battle at Three Creeks. Major Winslett wounded - Cauncey Miller killed. Mattole Valley citizens threatened to drive off "squaw men" if they don't drive off Indian wives. Indian "wife" cut throat of white "husband," ["Buckskin Jack," Jack Mann] who had killed her brother. White man survived and killed the woman.

Page 35: From the Sacramento Union, October 1, 1858 - Long time resident of Klamath river country reports that Indian hostilities are result of low character whites committing out - rages on Indian women. When indians revenge by shooting aggressors - mass white retaliation results.

Page 49: From the San Francisco Bulletin on April 22, 1862 - From the Humboldt Times, Indians robbed Cooper's Mills while guarded by U. S. troops. Plunder recovered or destroyed. Indians escaped. Three lagoon Indian prisoners attempted escape. One was shot, one was wounded, and the other escaped.

Page 57: From the Yreka Weekly Union on January 30, 1864 - Klamath County full of unrest. Orleans Bar people have forted up. Need help or will have to abandon their mines, settlements.

Page 61: From the Sacramento Union, August 11, 1856 - For 50 cents admission outsiders watched

4-500 Sacramento Yuba Indians hold a festival at their rancho below the city. Indian women changed and naked men danced. No liquor allowed. No drunk Indians there.

Page 63: From the San Francisco Bulletin, September 23, 1858 - Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Calaveras Indians met for a fandango of 6th September near Columbia. Capt. Day states these festivals keep the communication links between various tribes.

Page 66: From Sacramento Union on June 16, 1856 - 100 spectators watched two Indians fight on Front Street between I and J.

Page 67: From the San Joaquin Republican, 1858 - Indians have been begging, borrowing, stealing from residents in remote parts of Stockton when husbands are at work.

From Chief Express (reprint by California Farmer, October 17, 1860) in 1857 - A dozen Indians have been shooting around Marysville for several days back. Women were in mens shirts and ankle length calico shirts. One Indian brought a new skirt for his wife. Some of the group drinking.

Page 68: From Nevada Journal on November 12, 1858: Indian women are streetwalking to obtain food and clothing. Attention from the agent at Nome Lackee Reservation is needed.

Page 69: From San Francisco Bulletin, March 12, 1860 - Digger have moved into town as food supply in country given out. They are harmless scavengers and should be left alone.

From Sacramento Union on July 24, 1858 - An Indian woman dressed in style and clean was seen yesterday.

From Sacramento Union on May 9, 1859 - Pi-Ute Indians have attitude of superiority to Digger Indians. Pi-Ute stole digger Indian hat and gave as explanation "Hangtown Injun nothing but damned root digger." Pi-Ute attended church and behaved decorously on Sunday.

Page 70: From Marysville Appeal, August 6, 1863 - Indian came to newspaper with story of Chief of Yuba Indians being poisoned by Sacramento Indians. Yuba chief was friend to Appeal editor. Indian reporting given 10 cents to buy watermelon.

Page 72: From Marysville Herald on November 1856 - In no way Indians of Yuba city can be made useful to themselves and to whites. At this time General Sutter reports there exist of Yuba Indians near Hock Farm - 20 of the Hock tribe, 12 of the Yukulmeys, 20 of Olashes. (editorial)

Page 74: From the Sacramento Daily Union, October 18, 1858 - Klamath county citizens on behalf of Hoopa Valley have asked Governor to establish a military post for protection in that vicinity and to remove Hoopa Valley Indians.

Page 75: From the Sacramento Daily Union, January 19, 1860 - Bill needed to re-imburse citizens for services and lost property in Indian battles. Most losses belong to North State citizens. (editorial)

From Sacramento Union on September 20, 1858 - Removal of Indians necessary for their own protection. Civilized diseases are threatening Indian extinction. (editorial)

Page 78: From San Francisco Bulletin on March 12, 1860 - Petaluma Journal. March 9th. An Indian pack train picking up supplies for I.D. Cross seen in town. Kipoomah tribe Indians. Indians honest, trustworthy when treated well. Indian blamed too often for white crimes.

Page 79: From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 28, 1860 - Northern California (pub. at Union, Humboldt Bay) white and Indian cannot live together. Indians are not honest, industrious, but some mode other than extermination must be used to remove them. (editorial)

Page 80: From the Sacramento Union, May 14, 1860 - Having gotten rid of Indian problem will turn North state into more settled region and agriculturally prosperous one.

Pages 85-87: From the Marysville Appeal, December 6, 1861 - Humboldt Times States: White men must abandon area or Indians got rid of. Advocates giving Reservation system a chance and end of Indian flesh peddling. (editorial)

Page 88: From Sacramento Union on June 9, and June 13, 1862 - Fort Yuma Indians better than Diggers. Living at Fort are versed in white ways, wearing cast off clothes from whites, circulating freely thru Fort. Eureka citizens held mass meeting. Will no longer tolerate white men living with squaws.

Page 93: From the Yreka Weekly Union, June 22, 1864 - Digger warfare about played out. All quiet in Klamath. Indians will never attempt to use again, their numbers are rapidly decreasing. (editorial)

Page 94-95: From the Yuba Semi Weekly Union on September 28, 1864 - Letter to General Bidwell (abolitionist.) If against slavery why not find feed his own slaves. General Bidwell paid \$75,000 for feeding 400 Indians 6 weeks. General Bidwell accused of tying hand and feet of Indian across barrell andn beating him with club. (Letter to editor)

Page 95: From the Yreka Weekly Union on January 14, 1865 - Father Beeson, an aged gentleman, proposes to change the reservation system and establish Indian nations.

Page 97: From the Sacramento Union, January 31, 1865 - 23 Indians passed through Eureka on way to Pernisula outside Fort Humboldt. Trinity county is cleared of all Indians living in ranches. General desire that no Indian be allowed back.

Page 97-98: From the Sacramento Union, July 12, 1865 - Letter to editor, Northern state hedged in by hostile Indians. Troops need to be stationed throughout Indian are until savages are entirely gone.

Page 99: From the Sacramento Union on June 6, 1853 - Six Digger Indians demanded a "poll tax" from six Chinese. Refused. Indians shot at one. Chinese paid \$18.00.

Page 99: From the Sacramento Union on May 28, 1856 - A chinaman was murdered on Stanislaus and another driven into the river and drowned. Sheriff started in pursuit and came upon 600 armed Indians. Held council and agreement to turn over guilty Indian, who was brought into Sonora.

Page 101: From the Sacramento Union on May 27, 1859 - Drunken Indian demanded whiskey from Chinese. Refused. He shot two of them and was arrested.

Page 103: From the Marysville Appeal on July 30, 1865 - Eight Indians visited Fairfield Bar on the Middle Feather River demanded a poll tax from two old Chinese. Took all ther valuables when the Chinese couldn't pay.

Page 105: From the Sacramento Union on November 5, 1851 - A Dr. is informed that many Upper Sacramento Indians are dying of the small pox.

Page 106: From the Sacramento Union, September 20, 1852 - Indians on South fork of Trinity have quit the mountains and desire to make peace so they can hunt and fish in the vicinity.

Page 107: From the Sacramento Union on May 28, 1853 - 400 Indians have died of Small pox this season says Nevada Journal.

From Nevada Journal (From Marysville Herald) on April 14, 1854 - An Indian fight at Yuba City left one Indian dead and 12 wounded. Drink was the cause.

Page 112: From the Butte Record on November 29, 1856 - A 10 year old Indian boy was drunk on

Sunday afternoon. A judge had charge of him. Chinese man fined \$75.00 for selling liquor to Indian boy. First case of conviction of selling liquor to Indians since the law had passed.

Page 113: From the Mariposa Gazette, December 1857 - Indian women have made excellent wives for white men in Fresno County.

Page 113-114: From the San Joaquin Republican, September, 1858 - Fresno Indians have been killing their medicine men for not stopping sickness or drought. One Indian took refuge with a white man but was caught later and killed.

Page 114-115: From San Francisco Bulletin on June 22, 1858 - Drunk Indians held a fight outside the Penn Valley, Nevada Co. Taylor home. One sober Indian told the Taylors to lock doors and stay inside. One Indian killed.

Page 116: From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 31, 1859 - A white man [Downs] at Spanishtown, Butte County, is causing trouble with Indians of Shields Gulch. The man lived with an Indian who had his child. She returned to her tribe but he wants her back. Miners have had to forcibly prevent the man from kidnapping the Indian woman.

From San Francisco Bulletin on September 23, 1858 - Indians of El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras are neglected. Pestilence, drunkenness abound. (editorial)

Page 117: From the Sacramento Union on August 29, 1859 - Clear Lake tribe has dwindled from 10,000 in 1849 to 500 now. 150 Indians have 100 acres under cultivation. Indian land hemmed in by settlers. Young Indians work on rancherias and live well dressing American style. Others have no food, no clothes.

Pages 117-118: From the San Francisco Bulletin on October 17, 1859 - Government is leaving the Indians in want. San Francisco citizens asked to help Indians on Mendocino Indian Reservation with clothing cast-offs.

Page 122: From the California Farmer on October 26, 1860 - Indian women taken away from their white husbands to reservation escape and return. Editorial description of the conditions of Indians in Trinity County.

Page 125: From the Marysville Appeal on March 27, 1864 - Yubas Indian Chief visited Marysville Appeal editor for a handout for a said story and a weather report. Chief says no more rain and was given 25 cents.

Page 126: From Yreka Union on December 15, 1866 - Indian met on Yreka road had wounds from encounter with other drunken Indians. Where do they get whiskey?

872. Kinyon, Edmund. "Editorial Correspondence." *Morning Union*, 22 April 1939.

Notes: P.1

Abstract: Johnson's Rancho, or Johnson's Crossing dates back to 1844. Known far Eastward as 1st California objective of Salt Lake-Truckee Summit Western Travel. Today marked only by magnificent black oak tree. Camp Far West better defined by faces partial or complete extinction by dredging operations now under way at site. Closer to camp than to the crossing is pitiful graveyard, some 10 or 12 graves wedged rather close together. All unmarked graves of Besty Parker, has rude coping of old-time brick. Graveyard metal marker placed in 1911 by Native Sons of the Golden West of Marysville. Marker and crossing site may not be touched by dredging. 1844 Mexican land grant to Pablo Gaultteirez, who was later murdered while carrying mail to Monterey. In 1845, Sutter, as probate agent for Mexican Government sold the rancho to William Johnson, one of his retainers for \$150. J. expanded its buildings and made the crossing at station on the transcontinental route

along where trickle of emigrants was even then flowing. Ranch was outfitting place for several Donner rescue parties to its some of its refugees straggled. Camp Far West established nearby year subsequent to gold. In anticipation of Indian uprising a log fort erected. Barracks and other buildings of log occupancy and flat along course of river. Occupation by detachment of 2d Infantry under Captain Day.

At times three or four company soldiers held against emergencies. Major McKinstry, later a noted Civil War officer came there often.

I gather that most important military duty branching from the camp was quieting unrest among thousands of foothill Indians which resulted spring of 1850 in sacking Holt brothers saw mill in Forest Springs section, the killing of...

Page 5, col 3: ... Samuel Holt and desper. wounding of George Holt. Wheeler-Walsh Mills same via were barrizoded. Grass Valley deemed in danger. News of uprising sent from Rough and Ready to camp Far West and resulted military movements carried great furor in new state, repercussions being heard both in state and natinal capitals. During those so -design. Indians war days soldier camps were maintained at various points in the lower foothills and are now confined in local traditions with the military post just beyond Yuba Co. line. Post abandoned May 1852, meantime Indian reservation established at Nevada County hostilities, as represented by Chief Wemeh, temporarily deported to the reservation

873. Knight, Captain W. L. Letter to Waite, Lieutenant E. D., 10 July 1865.

Notes: 393. Pacific Divison. Letters Recieved. Box 29. 2-169. K66.

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

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

874. .Mansfield, Joseph King Fenno. *Mansfield on the Condition of the Western Forts, 1853-54*. editor Robert W.

Frazer. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1963.

Notes: Mentioned xxiv, xxvii, 88,89,113,114,119,120,128,130,131,159,161,184,192,193.

Discussed 111-112,165-167

Established 111n,165

Personal and Property at 165,228-229

Abstract: xxiii-xxv: introduction - A short explanation of setting up posts and forts throughout

California. Included in these studies was Fort Jones, Reading, Bidwell and Gaston.

Page 110: Fort Reading, established May 26, 1852. Garrison withdrawn on April 1, 1856, though the post was occasionally occupied thereafter. It was located on the right bank of Cow Creek, a mile and a half above its juncture with the Sacramento River. 25 miles above Red Bluff, head of navig. on the Sacramento River and 25 miles south of Shasta City by good wagon road.

Page 111: Fort Jones well located in Scott's Valley on a reservation of 640 acres on Scott River, latitude. 41 degrees 35'56", longitude 122 degrees 52'. 18 miles from junction with Klamath River 120 miles from Fort Reading over a mule trail, 150 miles over mule trail to Fort Humboldt. 15 miles from Yreka. Abundant grazing, wood, water, tillable land for garden, oats, barley, wheat, and vegetables. Grist and saw mills convenient. All other supplies have been received from Shasta City and Fort Reading but Mansfield thinks they should come from San Francisco over wagon road thru Fort Lane to Scottsburg, 224 miles.

Important post, which should be retained because of its proximity to Trinity and Klamath Rivers until the population become sufficient to protect themselves without doubt. Indians within 30 miles about 100 warriors armed with good rifles and guns. With Fort Lane on Rogue River, it exercise infl. over about 1000 warriors within 250 miles. Amer. population, including Yreka, about 2000, scattered at miners, traders, and farmers. Scotts Valley, beautiful, 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Lat filling up with Amer. farmers. Small grains grow extremely well here. Plenty to timber.

Semi-weekly stage line to Jacksonville, Oregon.

115 miles by wagon road from Marysville and 120 miles by mule trail from Fort Jones. Abandoned of grazing, wood, water, and facilities for garden. All other supplies except fresh beef must come from S.F. via Sacramento River. Landed at Colusa, 120 miles off, at low stage of water, and at Red Bluff at high stage. Thence transported in wagons. Within 75 min. Indians number 400 warriors, armed with bows and arrows. Indian dispose to work for whites in many instances. Americans within same distance number 2000. The post not as well located when it was established. Should be removed farther eastward towards emigrant trail at the mountains. Another objection to its located is "its decidedly sickly locality... where ague and fever prevails." Also exposed to overflows in rainy season, For a sketch see Plans and Sketches Sectino No 20.

Page 159: Established by 2nd Lt., N.H. Davis, 2nd Infantry, 1852. Authority extends over northern California and south Oregon west to Weaverville and east to Sierra Nevada, including Pitt River and Rogue River, and Shasta and Klamath Valleys. Major and Brevet Lt. Col. George Wright comdg. 200 miles north, south, east, west, Indian country of 1000 warriors. Name of unit officers and gives numbers of enlisted men.

Page 160: Aggregate of 93 available for duty. Discipline good. Two 12 pounder mountain howitzers and 200 rounds of ammunition for same. Intermittent fever, troops so afflicted being powerless in the field. This complaint extends thru the Sacramento Valley. Discusses quartermaster department and Subsistence Department.

Page 161: Good garden and fine stream for bathing. To be regretted that so much labor and expense put into this post is an unhealthy spot not particularly well located for defense against the Indians.

Page 165: Under command of Lt. J.C. Bonneycastle, 4th Inf., since November 1853, Asst. Surg. F. Sorrel. Force consists of Co. E, 4th Inf., 2nd Lt. George Crook and 2nd Brevet Lt. J.B. Hood. One sgt., two cpl, Captain Gant absent, resigned July 31, 1854. Discipline good. Arms and equipment in servicable condition. Buildings of logs, of indifferent quality but sufficient for present.

Pages 165-167: August 4-8th. A report on Fort Jones had every thing itemized as far as the necessities for the men. There is a small paragraph on the responsibilities of a special Indian agent A.M. Rosborough. Estimate 75 warriors to about 2,000 white people.

Page 166: Med. department books and records properly kept healthy locality. Lt. Crooks, master

and commissary. Flour mill now probably in operation, will lower cost of grain. Good bakery and garden. Indian agent A.M. Rosborough resides in vicinity. Prob. 75 Indian warriors within 25-30 miles, well armed with rifle and gun.

Page 228: Fort Jones colt revolvers 7; percussion muskets 50; nco swords 6; 4th Inf., Co. E, 3 commissioned officers present, 1 absent; 27 enlisted men present, medical department 1 commissioned officer present.

875. Payen, Robert W. *Holden Dick, the Lost Mine in the Warner Mountains of California, by Bob, the Globetrotter*. Mountain View, CA: 1975.  
Abstract: Page 3: Holden Dick, Indian, son of Capatin Dick, a co-warrior of Captain Jack in Modoc uprising of 1872. He took name from Holden, a South Fork region ranches for whom he worked. Holden Dick carried a rock with gold in it visible to the naked eye. He went into the mountains to get samples of gold bearing rock when some white men made rep a purse of \$20, on condition he not be followed. He returned the next day with the rock. No one had been able to follow his trail. This occurred a couple of years before Holden Dick's trial and lynching in Susanville on January 23, 1886 for the murder of a man named Shaw on the Madeline Plains. Holden gave his lawyer, E. V. Spencer, a map showing location of the mine and how to get to it. The map passed onto John E. Raker, who had it as late as 1915. After that, its whereabouts became unknown. Several people later searched for the lost mine. It has never been found.
876. Rogers, Fred B. *Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, California.. for State of California*. San Francisco, CA: 1959.  
Notes: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Beaches and Parks.  
Abstract: Covers the historical background of the area, the establishment of Fort Bidwell, Indian depredations and action against such raids undertaken by units stationed at the post, the physical plant, something about garrison life, abandonment by the Army in 1893; and conversion of the physical plant into a non reservation Indian boarding school in 1898. A useful list of commanding officers and units stationed at the fort is appended as are several plans and photographs. Excellent secondary source.  
  
Page 3: Captain Warner was ambused north of Surprise Valley at about Twelve Mile Creek.
877. Swartzlow, Ruby Johnson. "100 Years Ago." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 5, no 1 (1964).  
Notes: pages 23  
Abstract: From "The Union Record," March 5, 1864. Dogtown resident J. McBride had five armed Indians rob his cabin while he was working in the fields. Tuesday last several armed Indians attacked a teamster on Dogtown road and wounded him. Indians becoming numerous again in mountains in vicinity of Numshew and Dogtown. Indians must be returned to the reservations.
878. ———. "50 Years Ago." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 7, no 1 (1966).  
Notes: page 24; Chico Enterprise Record, March 26, 1966  
Abstract: Ishi, last of the stone age Mill Creek Indians, died today from tuberculosis, brought on by contact with civilization.
879. ———. "Chico Yesteryears - 50 Years Ago." *Tales of the Paradise Ridge* vol 6, no 2 (1965).  
Notes: page 30; Chico Enterprise Record, September 30, 1965  
Abstract: PDixie Johnson, an Indian prospector of Big Bar country, trailed two men suspected of robbing Stirling Mercantile near Ramsey Bay Sunday night. Officers arrested the two.
880. Wing, Emory. *Weekly Union Record*.  
Notes: Letters regarding Co. "E", 6th Inf., California Volunteers  
Abstract: Describing march to Fort Humboldt from Benicia Barracks. March 26, 1864, p 1/3.  
Letter from Camp Iaqua, near Fort Humboldt, July 30, 1864, p 3/3.  
Letter from Fort Humboldt, February 4, 1865, 1/4.  
Minor events at Fort Humboldt, April 8, 1865, 1/4-5.

881. Yubadam. "Letter From Apex City." *The Yreka Weekly Union*, 26 April 1866, col. page 1, col. 5.

Notes: vol. 14, no. 27

Abstract: Chapter I: Ferguson and Jones' History of Siskiyou will begin with the historical background of the Klamath Indians.

Chapter II: "will open a new dispensation, wherein the pale-faced emigrants are introduced as intruders; philosophical transformation; distinction between the forum internum and the forum externum, battles with the Indians; settlement of Siskiyou by whites..."