a desire to adopt the laws and manners of civilized people, and there is abundant proof that the lamented Mr. Huntington, late superintendent of Indian affairs, was correct when he said of these Indians, in his annual report for 1866, "and I consider them as good raw material out of which to make civilized Indians as any on the continent."

Health has usually been good, though during the changeable weather of spring several infants died from putrid sore throat, or some kindred malady. In May last, head-chief La Lakes was deposed for imbecility, and consequent loss of influence, and Allan David, who signed the treaty of 1864, as Boos-ki-you, a very able and trustworthy man, was chosen in his stead.

It is due to the employés of this agency to say that they have generally discharged their duties faithfully. For a further understanding of the affairs of the agency, you are very respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of employés.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

L. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 26.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *June* 30, 1869.

SIR: I entered upon the discharge of my duties as school teacher on this reservation on the 1st of April, 1869, and as operations were immediately commenced on the farms, in putting in a spring crop, I was instructed, as you are aware, to labor on the farms, and to give instructions to certain Indians in manual labor.

Farming interests yet being paramount to most any other on the reservation, I regarded the arrangement as eminently correct and proper, and entered into it with all my energy. During the whole period of my service, I have labored on the farms in various kinds of agricultural duty, and have had the gratification of seeing the Indians under my charge making rapid advancement in the science of husbandry. I would recommend the purchase of some alphabetical charts for the school room, to aid new beginners.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

R. B. HATTON,
School Teacher.

Hon. L. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 27.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 15, 1869.

SIR: In submitting this, my third annual report, I shall be obliged to omit many interesting statistics which for want of data from the re-

spective agencies) I had not fully completed when required to turn over the office to my successor.

Contrary to established usage, General McIntosh insisted upon a transfer of the office, the office safe, and furniture, before receipting for the public property scattered throughout the State. In addition to this, he removed the office to another locality; consequently my papers and memoranda were thrown into great confusion.

I have obtained another office, and am now busily engaged in bringing order out of chaos.

In a short time I hope to be able to arrange my papers and send on my final accounts. In the meantime I shall have to beg the indulgence of the department.

Since my last annual report the Smith River Indian farm has been abandoned, the lease cancelled, and the Indians and government property (with the exception of such unwieldy or useless articles as could not be profitably removed) have been transferred to Hoopa Valley Indian reserve.

The expense of keeping the Indians at Smith River during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was about twenty-one thousand dollars. More than half of this sum will be actually saved to the government each succeeding year in the matter of rents, salary of agent, employés, and other expenses, which are now avoided by consolidation with the Hoopas. It might be said, perhaps, with manifest propriety, that the whole twenty-one thousand dollars will be either saved or gained by the consolidation, taking into consideration the good example, the instruction, industry, and general good behavior of the Smith River Indians, among the wild, indolent, and sometimes troublesome Hoopa and Redwood tribes.

All whom I removed to Hoopa Valley have been contented at their new homes; until recently they have exhibited some discomfiture on account of the proposed change in officers.

The Smith River Indians have been of great service at Hoopa, in clearing and fencing new land, building Indian houses, cutting saw-logs, teaming, and general farm work. They are much more industrious and skillful in all kinds of farm labor than the Hoopas. With their assistance, and with the use of Smith River teams, we have been able to raise a much larger crop of grain and vegetables than was ever before produced in Hoopa Valley.

The statistics of farming show that seven hundred and fifty acres have been cultivated this season with the following results, as near as can be estimated at this time, (as the crop is not all harvested:)

Two hundred and twenty-five tons of excellent hay, fifty tons of straw, five thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, one thousand four hundred bushels of oats, two thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels of peas, fifteen hundred bushels of apples, one hundred bushels of peaches, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of beans, and a large quantity of summer vegetables, besides one hundred and ten thousand feet of sawed lumber.

The aggregate value of these products, in coin, exclusive of new buildings, ferry-boat, fencing, and other permanent improvements, and exclusive of the increase of stock, as estimated by the agent, is twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars.

The anticipated change in officers of this department, and current reports among the Indians a few months ago that they were to be turned over to the military, created a great panic throughout the State, espe-

cially among the more civilized and intelligent, many of whom have left the reservations within the last two months.

For many years the Indians in this State were abused and defrauded of their natural rights, and sometimes cheated out of government bounties. Their domestic happiness was disturbed by lawless adventurers, and they were driven from their favorite fishing-grounds and hunting places, under a pretence of Indian hostilities, when the primary object was to get possession of choice locations, and incidentally make money out of the government pending disturbances.

These encroachments upon the natural rights of the Indians aroused their dormant passions and savage nature, until they became dangerous foes to the white race, and caused much suffering, and for a time retarded the growth and prosperity of the country. Latterly they have been more peaceable and contented; many have been collected upon the reservation, and under promise of protection became happy and industrious.

They are always restless at the approach of strangers, and distrustful of changes in superintendents and agents. In this instance they became intensely excited and entertained serious apprehensions as to the probable consequence of being turned over to that class of government officers who are usualy sent out by the "Great Father" to chastise them. This long persecuted race of people naturally regard the military as their enemy; they trace the first serious ills of life to the introductory ceremonies of the camp or field.

Many of the leading and influential chiefs and heads of tribes are half-breeds. They speak good English, and often express their grievances in eloquent and forcible language.

They repel, with just pride and indignation, the pretense that none but army officers are capable of taking charge of Indian affairs; they firmly believe that as honest and faithful, as brave and generous men, may be found in the civil walks of life as in the army; the Indians of this State have certainly discovered who have been their truest friends. My candid opinion is, that a transfer at this time has demoralized them to such an extent, that it will take several years of pacific treatment, and assiduous attention, to bring them back to the same happy and prosperous condition the new officers found them. Blankets and clothing, food and medicine, are more formidable and persuasive arguments than musket and bullet. Indians on this coast have no fear of death, except when the monster comes in the shape of hunger and disease.

If those who have left the reservations can be persuaded that peaceful measures are to be continued under the new régime, and that they are to be instructed in husbandry and the mechanic arts, in civilization and domestic peace; that they are to be fed and clothed as they have been for the last few years, they may possibly be induced to return without another bloody contest. As near as I have been able to ascertain, between six and seven hundred Indians have left the different reservations of this State since the transfer to the military was first talked of among them—about three hundred from Hoopa, two hundred and twenty-five from Round Valley, and one hundred and fifty from Tule River. I am informed that others are still leaving, and are defiant regarding the order declaring them outlaws. Some of them had passes or permits to go to a place designated, for the purpose of working out a short time during harvest; others were permitted (after a brief season of labor on the reservation) to go abroad to catch and dry fish for winter use. Many of both classes have failed to return, and have been joined in the mountains by others who left without leave. White men,

for whom reservation Indians labor, are frequently so anxious to retain their services at trifling wages during the summer months, that they often resort to misrepresentations relative to the ulterior designs of the military in taking charge of Indians. In this manner, the weak fears of these unfortunate creatures are so much excited that they refuse to return.

I have always discountenanced the practice of giving *passes* to leave the reservations, except when the Indians go in charge of an employé of the government, on business having some material bearing upon the general interests of the department. If this practice is to be continued, it should be with greater caution.

Indians frequently become demoralized by contact with bad white men during the few weeks' absence, and are totally worthless on a reservation afterwards. Gathering them in after they become scattered and demoralized is an expensive undertaking even if conducted peaceably; and if required to be removed to a reservation by force of arms, the expense is often increased tenfold, besides endangering loss of life, and stirring up open hostilities that may last for years, without any material benefit to either the white or Indian race.

Round Valley or "Nomecult" Indian reservation, is situated in Mendocino County, about sixty miles northeast of Cape Mendocino, and is entirely surrounded by mountains. It is unquestionably the most isolated and desirable location for an Indian reserve in the State. This beautiful and productive valley is rapidly filling up with settlers; many of them believe that in addition to the proclamation of the President, and the action of the Secretary of the Interior, by which these lands were withdrawn from public sale, and set apart as an Indian reservation, some congressional legislation is necessary to render it permanent.

The government has about five thousand acres only inclosed, out of twenty-five thousand reserved.

The settlers have appropriated the other twenty thousand, besides much more in the foot-hills. Possessory claims on reservation lands are selling for nearly as much as if the settlers had the fee simple. Large herds of cattle and sheep are also driven into the valley and in the foot-hills by persons having no pretense of claim to the land. This stock belonging to strangers is consuming much of the pasturage needed for reservation animals.

The Indian agent and government employés are wholly unable to prevent these encroachments.

I regret to be obliged to say that current reports impress me strongly with the belief that the present military force at Camp Wright has been less efficient than its predecessor in maintaining good order between whites and Indians. Some of the soldiers at least have transgressed the rules of propriety in many instances already, and their stay has been but a few months. General McIntosh is in possession of some of the principal facts in connection with this matter, and promises to give it further attention.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the department to the recommendations in my annual report of 1867, asking for congressional legislation with a view to establishing more definitely the boundaries of the Round Valley reserve, and to end forever all disputes between the settlers and the government.

If it is the fixed purpose of Congress not to make any appropriation to pay the settlers for their valuable improvements, and no steps are to be taken to remove them from the tract of land reserved for Indian purposes, then I would most respectfully suggest that a new survey be

made of twenty-five thousand acres of land for a permanent Indian reservation, including all the land now occupied by the government, and all other valley land in Round Valley, as far south as the township line running east and west between townships 23 north 13 west, 23 north 12 west, and township 22 north, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, extending far enough into the foot-hills on the east, and on the west of townships 23 north 13 west, and 23 north 12 west, to make up the twenty-five thousand acres. The above tract would include about one-third of the valley, and with proper management would be amply sufficient to subsist all the Indians now there, and two thousand more that might be collected from scattering bands in the surrounding country.

They are not likely to come in voluntarily, so long as the settlers claim to own the valley.

I would further respectfully recommend, in the contingency above named, that the balance of the public lands in and about Round Valley be put in market and sold, giving a preference to the actual settlers who have made valuable improvements.

Of the lands lying north of that township line, there would be one thousand and eighty acres, claimed as State lands, which have been located under the swamp and overflowed land laws of California. The whole question as to whether these are swamp lands, within the meaning of the law, is now open for litigation, and immediate attention should be given to it.

It is extremely doubtful whether the State locating agent should ever have been permitted to select any of the public lands of Round Valley as swamp and overflowed lands.

During the rainy season it often occurs that the highest table lands in California are flooded for a short period. This survey was probably made in midwinter and during an unusual freshet.

The claimants, I believe, are four of swamp lands and four of dry lands, north of said township line.

The whole value of the improvements of the eight claimants will not exceed twelve thousand dollars.

It would be well if speedy action were taken by the government to determine the relative rights of the settlers and the Indian department. If the government determines to retain the whole valley for Indian purposes, as originally intended, and of which the settlers had full notice, some prompt and efficient steps should be taken to eject all the settlers from the valley. There would then be ample room and means of subsistence for all the Indians in the State, except the Mission Indians, who should be provided for separately for many reasons. There would also be an abundance of pasturage, with ample facilities for increase of stock now belonging to the entire Indian department of this State.

Much praise should be awarded to Captain B. L. Fairfield, Indian agent, and Philo G. Tuttle, the herdsman at Round Valley, for their watchfulness and untiring vigilance in endeavoring to protect reservation stock.

During my superintendency the cattle have increased nearly twofold; we have not permitted cows or any young cattle to be slaughtered for the use of Indians or employés.

Cattle in the State are becoming more valuable every year, and we have preferred to feed bacon and pork in winter, and occasionally buy beef for summer use, thereby saving the growth and natural increase to augment the number and value of the stock, and to promote the future prosperity of the reservation. Taking into consideration the increased value, as well as the enlarged number of cattle at that place, they are

worth at the present time at least ten thousand dollars more than on the day I assumed the duties of superintendent.

The crops at Round Valley this season are alike creditable to the land, the agent, employés, and the Indians. A large surplus can be spared, which, with the aid of the grist mill recently purchased, can be made much more available than any former season.

I think all the surplus flour and corn meal can be sold advantageously in the valley, and the proceeds ought to be sufficient to purchase nearly all the blankets and clothing for that reservation, with its present number of dependents.

Transportation is too expensive to justify shipments of surplus produce.

You will perceive from the invoice of property turned over to my successor, that there is now on hand a large surplus of corn and wheat of last year's growth. This could not heretofore be made available for the want of a mill. None of the new crop is included in the invoice except the hay. Eleven hundred and sixty acres have been cultivated this year, as follows:

	Bushels.
500 acres of wheat, probable yield	6,000
125 acres of oats, probable yield	5,000
125 acres of barley, probable yield	4,000
250 acres of corn, probable yield	8,000
70 acres of sweet corn (for summer use.)	
30 acres of potatoes, probable yield	6,000
4 acres of beans, probable yield	125
	Tons.
10 acres of pumpkins and squashes, probable yield	150
10 acres of carrots, probable yield	100
8 acres of beets, probable yield	80
5 acres of rutabaga, probable yield	50
2 acres of cabbage, probable yield	10
15 acres of watermelons, probable yield	150
6 acres of flat turnips (mostly issued to Indians.)	

The foregoing are the estimates made after a partial harvest, and predicated upon the well-known capacity of the land in former years, and present appearance of the crop. In addition to the foregoing, about three hundred and fifty tons of excellent hay have been cut and housed.

Tule River Indian farm is located on Tule River, in Tulare County, about two hundred and ninety miles southeast of San Francisco. The farm occupied for Indian purposes consists of twelve hundred and eighty acres, rented from Thomas P. Madden, at an annual rent of nineteen hundred and twenty dollars, and five hundred acres of government land adjoining, inclosed by the Indian Department. The Madden farm has been rented for the past ten years, and occupied for the use of the Tule River and Owens River tribes. The lease will expire on the 31st day of December next, and I am informed by Mr. Madden that the land has advanced so much in value, and is so much sought after for private enterprise, that it cannot be hired another year for less than two dollars per acre, currency. I have heretofore discouraged the rental of private farms for the use of the Indians for the most obvious reasons:

First. We are continually making valuable improvements, which must necessarily inure to the benefit of the owner of the land and not to the government.

Second. It is better to keep the Indians busy than idle, even if no

other than a moral benefit accrues; but as improved lands are advancing in value much more rapidly in California than unimproved, the government should have the direct benefit of its own efforts. Labor is worth more here than in any other part of the world, and heretofore the Indian department of California has been losing much of the previous fruits of Indian labor, which might have been saved.

Third. These unfortunate wards of the government are intelligent enough to understand perfectly well the difference between a permanent and a temporary home. They will always work more willingly for themselves and their posterity than for others. They never have been, and never can be, perfectly happy and contented on a rented farm.

They are always attached to the burial places of their fathers, and especially those places made sacred by the ashes of their dead heroes; they leave them with great reluctance.

If we regard the aborigines as a portion of the human race, if we appreciate human impulses and human emotions, we cannot expect more of them than we would of educated white men.

In my report of 1867 and 1868, I earnestly recommended an appropriation for the purchase of the Madden farm. I believed then, and still believe, this farm, together with adjacent government lands, (referred to in those reports,) might be made a permanent and desirable Indian reservation, which, in a few years, would be worth treble the cost. Mr. Madden offered his land for ten dollars per acre, in coin.

It is well worth that sum for private ownership, and much more to the government, if the Indians are to be provided for, and you estimate the cost of removal.

If this recommendation had been carried out, I have no doubt that the number of Indians at that place instead of decreasing would have quadrupled by voluntary accessions from Owens River Valley, and other localities where there are many scattered and broken bands and fragmentary tribes, anxious for a home, and awaiting the action of the government. In their destitute and scattered condition they have become wofully demoralized, and occasionally give trouble to peaceable and quiet families; not so much by hostile demonstrations as by their licentious habits and begging propensities.

The present season, but five hundred and twenty acres of land have been cultivated on the Tule River Indian farm; four hundred and eighty acres under the direction of the agent, and forty acres exclusively by the Indians. That portion cultivated by the government produced as follows: two thousand six hundred and forty-one bushels of wheat, one thousand nine hundred and sixty bushels of barley, twenty-four bushels of potatoes, twenty bushels of turnips, and forty tons of hay.

The number of Indians has been much reduced by escapes and deaths, so that only about three hundred remain.

If Congress refuses to make the requisite appropriation for the purchase of the Madden farm, I can see no alternative except to break up this establishment and let the balance of the Indians scatter.

If a suitable tract of land could be purchased in San Diego or San Bernardino County on which to establish the Mission Indians, the Tule and Owens River Indians might be consolidated with them.

The teams and other public property at Tule River would be of great service in establishing a new reservation.

The Mission Indians (so-called) are badly scattered through Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, and at present are much impoverished. They number about three thousand. But little

can be done for them by the government, unless they are collected on a reservation.

In my special report upon the Mission Indians, dated December 6, 1867, and also in my annual report of October 10, 1868, I recommended that certain lands at Pala and San Pasqual, in San Diego County, which had been given to the Indians by the Mexican government, be withdrawn from public sale, surveyed, and set apart as a reservation. I stated that the Indian claims to these lands had never been presented to the board of land commissioners appointed under the act of 1851, to settle private land claims in California, and were consequently disregarded by the settlers, the lands being presumptively a part of the public domain.

There was no appropriation for the survey, and nothing further was done, except that on the 15th day of July, 1868, I addressed a letter to the late Commissioner Taylor, giving as full a description as I could of the Indian lands, and asking instructions with regard to a survey, but have never received any reply.

It seems to me that while the government assumes to act as guardian for the Indians, and the latter are treated as minors, the settlers should never be allowed to acquire title (from the guardian) to lands conceded to have been donated to the Neophytes by a former government. If these Indians are recognized as minors in law, and incapable of transacting business of a complicated nature, no laches of theirs can deprive them of their legal rights.

It will be said, perhaps, that the settlers take Indian lands by force, and in the ordinary way of progressive American democracy, and therefore must be sustained.

It is quite certain that since my last annual report, and since it was known that I contemplated establishing a reservation for the Mission Indians, all the best lands claimed by the Indians at Pala and San Pasqual, and especially the watering places, have been taken up and occupied by settlers. The immigration has crowded off the Indians, and left thousands without a home. By sharp practice, and under various pretenses, they have also been deprived of their horses, their working oxen, their cows, and stock cattle. Illicit traffic in ardent spirits unquestionably aided in the accomplishment of these wicked robberies.

The two races should be kept separate and apart from each other as much as possible. This can only be done by establishing a permanent reservation for the Indians, and by excluding all white men from it, except such as are employed by the government to take care of them, and such others as have special business with the department. Such an establishment, definitely fixed, would induce the Mission Indians to come in of their own accord, for they are more than anxious to have a home.

The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be amply sufficient to enable the superintendent to make a good commencement toward establishing a reservation, if he could have the site authoritatively selected, and discretionary power to act in the premises.

It is utterly useless for the government to move in the matter of selecting public lands, or Indian lands for reservation purposes, and then delay action and fondle "red tape" until outside adventurers get the advantage, as they have invariably done heretofore, whenever an attempt has been made to establish a permanent home for the Indians. Our government claims to be more intelligent, more humane and munificent than the Mexican republic, and yet we fail to manage the neophytes as well as they had been managed under Mexican rule. We have per-

mitted our people to plunder and take from them the temporal rewards of Christian virtues bestowed by the Mexican government. Not only their lands are taken from them, but also their teams, and other means of gaining a subsistence.

With many of these scattered converts to the Catholic faith, vagabondism alone remains, and even that is shared alike with the oppressed and the oppressors.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that, from a careful study of the character and habits of these degenerate children of a once powerful race, and from my knowledge of the aggressive character of the American people, I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that the two races cannot long exist and prosper together. The former must, of necessity, succumb to the latter, and will finally become extinct. While I admit that this result is inevitable, I cannot justify the means by which it is brought about.

There are three distinct modes of disposing of the Indian race in America; each mode has its advocates. The first and perhaps the most popular plan in California is to wage indiscriminate war upon all the dark races, including the Indians, and wipe them out of existence as speedily as possible, and then attempt to justify it upon the exploded doctrine that "might makes right." This might elicit some *eclat* for the Anglo-Saxon race, upon the southern as well as the western portion of the continent; but how will it be with the balance of the world? The second plan is to permit the lowest order of white men to mix freely with the Indians, and to introduce all the demoralizing customs and habits, licentious practices, and loathsome diseases among them that ever cursed a wicked world, and ultimately kill them, soul and body, with a moral and physical leprosy. The third, and it seems to me the most humane and Christian plan of governing and managing them, is to provide suitable reservations, under certain restrictions, excluding all communication with whites, either civil or military, except such government officers, employés, and teachers as have the Indians in charge.

If, in some instances, the reservation system has proved a partial failure, it has certainly been more successful in California than in some of the adjoining States and Territories; and when it has not been a perfect success, the fault has been less with the superintendents and agents than with the authorities at Washington.

Requisitions have sometimes been made by superintendents, and congressional aid asked for when the exigencies of the service imperatively demanded prompt and energetic action; such action is rarely obtained in any department of the government. Sometimes there is more lost by tardy movements and reluctant legislation than by hasty and precipitate action. To avoid both should be the great aim and paramount object of the government officers and legislators.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California, (relieved.)

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 28.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, September 1, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to your circular letter of the 26th of July, 1869, I have the honor to report in regard to the condition of the Indians in my

superintendency, since the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as far as facts have come under my observation.

My predecessor, Billington C. Whiting, esq., has made his annual report to you, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and, as I understand from him, will inclose the old agent's reports for that year, as well as their reports on statistics of education, and their statistical return of farming, &c.

The short time that I have been in this superintendency will prevent my being able to give you an extended report as to the condition of the Indians throughout the State, as I have been unable, as yet, to visit the Hoopa Valley and the Tule River reservations. So far as I am informed, the Indians have been peaceable and quiet. The only difficulty which has occurred on the reservations took place at the Hoopa Valley reservation. This resulted in the killing of a notorious Indian, named "Burnt Ranche Billy," by a soldier belonging to company E, Twelfth United States Infantry, named Andrew J. Campbell. The agent, Lieutenant J. L. Spaulding's report of that affair has been forwarded to your office, as also the official letter of Colonel J. P. Sherburne, assistant adjutant general of the department of California, to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Mizner, major Twelfth Infantry, commanding Camp Gaston, California, in which he states that the department commander approved the recommendation of the board of inquiry, that no further action be taken in the matter, and directing that private Campbell be released from arrest, as no blame is attached to him.

The first visit to the Round Valley reservation was made on the 17th of July. For an account of my observations at Round Valley, I beg to refer to my report made to you under date of the 29th of July.

Since that time, the new agent, Lieutenant J. S. Styles, United States Army, has arrived, and I suppose by this time has charge of the reservation.

In my report of the 29th of July, I mentioned that I had entered into an agreement with Mr. Andrew Gray for the purchase of his property, on which there was a saw and grist mill, and for which an appropriation has been made by Congress amounting to ten thousand dollars. I have now to report that I have consummated the purchase of the property, paying Mr. Gray $9,395 97 for it, and that the deed has been sent to Ukiah, the county seat, to be recorded.

The mill was an indispensable necessity to the reservation, and by purchasing it, it extinguished the only title held by any one to lands in Round Valley. The balance of the land belongs to the government, and I would most earnestly request that proper and energetic steps may be taken at an early day to have this whole valley used for Indian purposes. As long back as December, 1857, the then superintendent was instructed by the department to issue a proclamation declaring that the whole of Round Valley would be held by the government, which was done by Superintendent Henly, posting written notices at different points in the valley, informing the settlers that the government intended to assert its right to the entire valley. Afterward, in 1860, the entire valley was surveyed and formally reserved for Indian purposes, by order of Jacob Thompson, then acting as Secretary of the Interior.

It would seem, therefore, as if every settler who settled in the valley subsequent to December, 1857, was an interloper, and can make no just claim upon the government for improvements. My own opinion is, if the government was in occupation of this whole valley for Indian purposes, that it would be large enough to locate all the Indians in the northern part of the State who could be induced to go upon a reserva-

tion, doing away with the Hoopa Valley reservation, which, from what I have learned of it, is not so situated as to be eligible for a reservation.

Soon after returning from my inspection of the Round Valley reservation, I received your letter of the 3d of July, calling for an early report as to the condition of the Mission Indians; also requesting me to ascertain a suitable place for a reservation upon which they could be placed. In obedience to that letter I left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th of August, to carry out your instructions, and respectfully call your attention to my report on that subject, made to you under date of the 25th of August. In this connection I would inform you that if the department decides to locate a reservation at the place I have indicated in my report, it will be necessary to ask of Congress an appropriation to meet the expenses of that reservation, as follows:

For the purchase of cattle, clothing, food, teams, and farming utensils	$15,000
Pay of one physician	1,200
Pay of one blacksmith	750
Pay of two teachers	1,500
Pay of two farmers	1,440
Pay of one carpenter	720
Pay of one miller	750
Expenses in collecting Mission Indians on reservation	5,000
For pay of agent, if civilian is appointed	1,800
	28,160

In regard to the Tule River reservation I have to report that I received a letter from Mr. Charles Maltby, the old agent at that place, dated the 2d of August, informing me that on the night of the 24th of July, about twenty Indians, belonging to Manache tribe, had left the reservation for Owens River, their former home. The agent also wrote that he was fearful, if steps were not taken to have these Indians returned, the balance of the tribe would leave. He also stated that some sixty had left the reservation last fall, and that the cause of it was their discontented condition, since the measles attacked them, by which they lost at least one-third their number. Upon receiving this information I addressed a letter to General Ord, commanding department of California, requesting him to take such means as in his judgment seemed best to collect those Indians which had left their reservation. General Ord promptly gave instructions to that effect, and steps are now being taken to have them collected. I beg to call your special attention to the annual rental the department is paying Mr. Thomas P. Madden for the Tule River farm, which is at present $1,920, being at the rate of $1 50 per acre, for 1,280 acres.

My predecessor, Mr. B. C. Whiting, informs me that Mr. Madden had notified him that, after the 1st of January next, the rental would be increased to $2 per acre, making the annual rent $2,560. Mr. Madden was paid, in 1867, $1,000 rent for this same farm; the department can judge, therefore, whether it is economy to continue renting this farm from Mr. Madden, supposing him to continue advancing his rent in the same ratio. I would advise breaking up this reservation and removing all the Indians upon it to a reservation to be established in the southern part of the State. From the number of Indians upon the reservation in this State, I cannot but help coming to the conclusion that two reservations are all that is necessary, providing they are made to contain full

twenty-five thousand acres, and are absolutely kept and guarded strictly for Indian purposes. With that end in view, I would suggest Round Valley as the northern reservation, and somewhere about San Pasquale as the southern reservation. If the department should concur in my opinion, I believe a trial of it would demonstrate that the expense of the Indian Department in California would be decreased

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Supt. Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 29.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
California, September 10, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., of date July 26, 1869, I have the honor to transmit my first annual report on the condition of the affairs of this agency; but in doing so it is not my intention, in view of the short period during which I have had charge thereof, to go much into the usual and necessary details embraced in such reports; the more especially when I am informed by B. L. Fairfield, esq., late agent, that although he had not prepared the same, it was his intention to transmit his annual report at the proper time.

Having arrived on the reservation August 26, completed the inventory, and taken charge of the public property thereon, August 31, I next endeavored to take a correct census of the Indians, but finding that many of them were absent gathering berries and acorns, fishing, &c., and being desirous of preparing muster-rolls, which will be forwarded, and which could not be prepared in season for this report, I herein give the numbers to whom clothing was issued last winter by my predecessor, viz: Con Cowe, 224; Pitt River, 196; Ukies, 260; Red Woods, 113; Wylackies, 229; total, 1,022. At no time, however, since my arrival would they have numbered seven hundred, according to my judgment.

Their habitations, in summer, are mere brush huts, which they prefer to log-houses or huts, of which there are many.

They are well-fed, but indifferently clothed, not as well as they should be, and not as they deserve. Some of them are sick, diseased eyes, &c., old and infirm, and, judging from appearances, they are diminishing rapidly. But very few children are found among them. They are under fair discipline, are skilled in the performance of all kinds of farm labor, manage oxen and horses intelligently, and during the short time here I am favorably impressed with them, and venture the assertion that no people will perform farm labor more willingly, patiently, cheerfully, and with less trouble among themselves, than this people.

Of government stock there are 25 horses, 17 mules, 4 colts, 332 hogs, 564 head of cattle, including those at large. The horses and mules have become almost useless from old age, many of them having been purchased when the agency was first established, and others were brought here from abandoned reservations. There is but one good brood mare on the reservation, and I respectfully recommend that a few be purchased, also some good work or pack mules.

The cattle, except work oxen and domestic cows, are grazed outside the enclosure, and owing to the large number of cattle in the vicinity, brought here from the valleys below, for grazing, ours necessarily have to intermix, and losses must occur from the government stock.

The necessity of greater protection in this, as well as greater area in the valley is obvious.

The grain on hand, as near as can be ascertained by measuring, is 7,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats, 1,600 bushels barley, 7,000 bushels corn, 300 tons hay, 100 tons straw, 15,000 bushels beets and carrots, 400 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels ruta-baga turnips, 5 bushels beans, 8 bushels peas, 200 loads pumpkins and squashes, and 1,000 head of cabbage. The above esculent roots are estimated.

The wagons, reaping and threshing machines, tools, and harnesses, are old and much worn, and will require heavy repairs to fit them for future operations; in fact, some of them are almost unfit for future use.

The buildings, with but few exceptions, are of but very little value; answer temporarily.

The saw and grist mill, situated upon the west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter of section 23, township 23 north, of range 13 west, recently purchased, is northerly from the reservation inclosure, about two miles therefrom, and is a valuable acquisition thereto.

Ostensibly there is in the valley a reservation of 25,000 acres, but in fact simply an inclosure of about 4,000 acres, with the valley full of settlers, who occupy the best portions of it, and control all the living water; and the surrounding hills are overrun with grazings with large herds of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, &c., from the country below.

I find inside the original government inclosure, as I am credibly informed, a settler, who a few years since was an employé here, and who, by some unaccountable means, became a proprietor, and claims 160 acres, who has habitually passed to and fro over the government inclosure, and whose cattle during the past season, as I am credibly informed, destroyed at least 2,000 bushels government wheat in the field.

I am also credibly informed that there are parties located upon lands that were originally inclosed by the government; and who even propose to claim, under "swamp and overflowed land title," a portion of the lands now cultivated by the government; and who, by virtue of such title, have heretofore habitually pastured cattle inside the government inclosure.

In my judgment the entire valley is not now, nor never has been, necessary for the maintenance of the Indians now here, or even for all in the State, and inasmuch as the reservation farm is now located north of the town line, I respectfully recommend that immediate steps be taken to secure possession of all the land in the northern portion of the valley lying north of the town line dividing township 22 and 23, running east on said line to the north branch, and west to the south or west branch of Eel River; that the reservation include all the lands north of said line with the boundaries of said Eel Rivers, and extending north to their junction. There are but four settlers within the tract named, and the cost of the improvements would be exceedingly small, it would give to the reservation living water, and also fine pasture range for cattle.

I respectfully recommend and urge this in behalf of this agency and the Indians: that instead of a reserve from sale of 25,000 acres of land for Indian purposes, now filled with settlers and ranch-men, graziers and herdsmen from all parts of the State, we ask a small, but positive,

reservation, in law and in fact. Give to the Indians of this valley but this small portion of their old home, and they will be satisfied and contented.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. STYLES,
First Lieutenant United States Army, Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 30.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 5, 1869.

SIR: In placing before you this report it will of necessity be brief and perhaps uninteresting, owing to the short time I have been in charge.

I assumed control of this reservation July 20, 1869, relieving Mr. William H. Pratt, and I will take this opportunity of saying that from evidence abo ut me I believe he has conducted the affairs of the reservation with marked ability, although there are many things I shall endeavor to change, in order to have a more systematic way of conducting business, without which I am convinced that sooner or later the whole system of keeping the Indians on reservations, so far as relates to Indians under my charge, must result in failure.

So far as the management of these Indians is concerned, there is no difficulty whatever. Generally speaking, there is more trouble and annoyance from the settlers about the reservation than from the Indians themselves—selling whisky, powder, shot, pistols, and even guns.

The practice of the Indians carrying arms of this kind has been successfully stopped in the valley, and with the best of results, for they say, "Chief no let us carry um, we no want um."

Between some of the tribes on the reservation there are old feuds. I am in hopes to bring about a settlement between them without their resorting to the usual mode of fighting. I have had but one occasion to fear any trouble between the whites and Indians: that was in the killing of Burnt Ranch Billy, chief of that ranch, by private Andrew Z. Cambell, Twelfth Infantry, the circumstances of which are fully explained by the accompanying document hereto appended, and marked N.

A heavy rain began on the 31st of last month, and continued for three days with great violence, doing considerable damage to the wheat crop that remained unthreshed; at least one thousand (1,000) bushels will be a total loss. The threshing of this wheat would have been completed long before the rain, had a horse-power been procured in proper time, and I am informed by my predecessor that timely requisitions were made by him. As soon as I took charge I represented the case to Brevet Major General J. B. McIntosh, superintendent Indian affairs for this State, and a good power was procured at once; it was only by this prompt action that the whole crop was saved from destruction.

In relation to schools, I am convinced that it is of little use to establish one, although I can plainly see the necessity, but without a person of the finest judgment to occupy the position of teacher, any attempt in that direction must naturally result in failure, as the pay allowed is insufficient to remunerate even an apology for a teacher. In this connection I will speak of the small salary allowed all of the employés.

While a carpenter in this country receives five to six dollars per day in coin, a carpenter on the reserve receives two dollars in greenbacks; the same is true with the other employés.

The statistical reports, I believe, were furnished by my predecessor, and were correct, with the exception of his estimate of wheat, which was about one thousand bushels in excess.

Sickness prevails to a great extent, but mostly of a venerial character. Many suggestions I might make for the interest of the reservation, but will leave them until my next report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LEWIS SPALDING,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 31.

TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION,
California, August 7, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, from the 20th of August, ultimo, "date of my last annual report," to the present date.

The measles, which broke out on the reservation a few days before the date of my last annual report, proved very fatal in the Manache tribe; fifty-seven of that tribe died during the months of August, September, and October with that disease—more than one-fourth of their number. On account of the fearful mortality, those that escaped became alarmed, believing that all would die should they remain on the reservation, and some fifty left the reservation for Owens River, their former homes, leaving of the Manaches at the agency, one hundred and seven; during the month of July last, thirty more have left for Owens River, leaving at the present time about seventy-five Manaches at and near the reservation. Unless measures are taken for the return of those that have left, none will remain.

The Tules suffered but little from the measles, but seven deaths occurred in that tribe from that disease; they number about two hundred and ten, connected with the reservation; they are contented and satisfied. About the first of February last, the small-pox made its appearance at Visalia, distant thirty miles. The citizens became alarmed, fearing that the disease would be communicated and spread by the Indians, who were passing through the town frequently.

To allay the fears of the citizens, and prevent the appearance and spread of the fearful disease amongst the Indians, the agent collected all the Indians on the reservation, and vaccinated one hundred and ninety-eight Tules, and one hundred and seven Manaches, having obtained the vaccine matter from Superintendent Whiting.

The vaccination was thorough and effective; no case of small pox occurred on the reservation or amongst the Indians in the vicinity. Since that time the general health of the Indians has been good, except chronic cases of syphilis, which are numerous, and frequently deaths occur; twenty-two deaths have occurred on the reservation since the disappearance of the measles, making in all during the year eighty-six deaths; during the same period there have been eleven births.

The Indians have been well fed and clothed during the year. I am

satisfied from the last four years' experience, of which I have had supervision and the care of the Indians, that the more they come in contact with, and adopt the customs and mode of living of the whites, the more they are liable to disease, and the more fatal will be the attack.

The evils resulting from the frequent use of whisky, to which many are addicted, have frequently been mentioned in former reports; and the prosperity of the reservation, as well as the well-being of the Indians, will continue to be retarded materially until laws are enacted and enforced that will prevent the daily sale of spirituous liquors to them by unscrupulous and degraded white men. Until this evil is remedied and prevented, the labors and efforts of the agent for the improvement and elevation of the Indians under his charge will be retarded and ineffective. Another matter is retarding the prosperity and advancement of the agency—that is the location of the reservation on rented lands. No reservation can become a final success under this policy; the Indians should not only be employed in raising grain for subsistence, but in making lasting and valuable improvements, good and durable fences, raising and taking care of stock. There is sufficient Indian labor on this reservation, which, if applied, in two years would put up good and substantial buildings and fences, and would return to the government value received, in improvements, for all the supplies they receive, and all the expense they would be to the department. They would be more industrious, more hopeful, and much less whisky would be drank if their labor was confined to the reservation. The agent cannot go forward and make valuable and lasting improvements on lands rented from year to year; and consequently the labor of the Indians is only periodically employed. Six adobe dwellings have been erected for the Manaches, and several frame dwellings have been built by the Tules. Comfortable houses sufficient in number for all the Indians are now provided. The agent's residence is an old unfinished adobe building sadly in want of repairs. The building occupied by the employés is still in a worse condition. The agent has thought it best not to expend funds in permanent improvements while the reservation farm is rented from year to year.

The yield of wheat and barley on the land cultivated has been fair, considering the want of rain late in the season. About 430 acres of grain was sown, 50 acres was cut for hay, the balance harvested, producing 256,477 pounds of wheat and barley. The summer crops, potatoes, onions, beans and cabbage, were a failure, being destroyed by the grasshoppers. The Indians are quiet, peaceable, and well disposed, and are becoming proficient in all kinds of farm work. The school taught on the reservation has been of real and lasting benefit; in addition to the Indians learning the English language, and its first rudiments, sewing and making garments, washing and ironing have been taught them, in all of which many of the oldest scholars have become quite proficient, as well as many of the Indian women who have not attended school. I cannot too strongly recommend the continuance of the school at the reservation. The instructions which the Indian children would receive from a female teacher in the way of cleanliness, neatness, and morality, aside from their general studies, would be of great and permanent benefit to them, and to the Indian families with which they are connected, as the results of the past year clearly demonstrate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,
Agent Tule River Indian Reservation, California.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 32.

INDIAN AGENCY,
Tulle River, Cal., September 9, 1869.

SIR: In conformity with paragraph 3 of circular dated Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, June, 1869, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of the Indians under my charge since August 7, 1869.

Sanitary condition good. A few cases of fever and ague and intermittent fevers have occurred since taking charge. Generally their health is good. No births or deaths have occurred.

I learn that several tribes, viz: the Kowsis, Yowkies, Wachamnis, Monos, and Tejons are roaming at large through this section of country. As they never have been compelled to live on the reservation, they imagine that they have no right here, and they prefer living away from here, as they obtain work from farmers, stock owners, &c. The Manache Indians, who formerly lived here, have nearly all left and are living somewhere in the vicinity of Owens River. Those had left previous to my taking charge; cause supposed to be, in consequence of the number of deaths among them caused by measles during last year.

The Tule Indians, of whom there are present two hundred and seventeen and absent in the mountains, gathering acorns and hunting, one hundred and twenty, are a very industrious people. The majority of them understand farming, but it is against their will that they do any work on the place, as they consider that government should allow them to cultivate for themselves. They wish to remain here and are very much afraid of being moved away.

I respectfully recommend the purchase of this place and a division made among them of the lands; also the erection of suitable buildings for agent and employés.

Since August 7 have had Indians employed making adobes, of which they have made six thousand five hundred; commenced laying stone foundations for temporary quarters for employés September 1.

Average force of Indians employed per day twenty-five. Under the superintendence of the carpenter and blacksmith (employés) they have worked admirably.

A school-house and teacher are very much needed, and several have asked me for the same. I find that some of them know the alphabet perfectly well.

To place the agent's house in a comfortable and safe condition, and to complete employés' quarters, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars will be required.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PURCELL,
First Lieut. United States Army, Indian Agent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 33.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *September 30, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

I have been acting as special agent for the Mission and Coahuila

Indians five years, and during that time have forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington detailed reports of the condition and wants of the Indians of Southern California, showing the number and locality of each tribe, recommending the establishment of a reservation to which the Indians could be taken as they became crowded out of their homes by the white settlers.

I presume that one reason why nothing has been done for these Indians is, they have been peaceable and caused the government no trouble, and consequently have been almost entirely neglected.

I now beg leave to submit the following report of the present condition of the Mission and Coahuila Indians of Southern California:

The Mission Indians are the remnant of those Indians who were christianized by the Catholic priests who founded the missions in California, and by them were brought into a state of semi-civilization. The Indians were the principal workers in erecting those extensive piles of buildings which, though now in ruins, attest the energy and perseverance of the founders.

The Indians were also taught to work and cultivate the soil, and extensive tracts of land were cultivated by the priests with Indian labor, and the proceeds dealt out to them in regular rations. Upon the secularization of the missions by the Mexican (Spanish) government, the Indians connected with them were turned loose to shift for themselves. Many of them, no doubt, returned to their wild state, but a large portion of them established themselves in small villages or "rancherias" in different parts of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties, and maintained themselves by cultivating a little corn or wheat where small patches of irrigable land could be found, and by working as servants on the ranches or in the vineyards. Many of the Mission Indians are living on lands belonging to individuals, and have no claim to the ground they occupy should the owners see fit to demand possession. Others are located on public land where they have been all their lives, but the rapid influx of settlers is fast crowding them out, and they will soon be homeless.

The San Diego Mission Indians number from fifteen hundred to two thousand, old and young, and are nearly all within the county of San Diego. The San Louis Mission Indians are nearly all to be found in Los Angeles County, and number about six hundred men, women, and children. Nearly all these Indians could be gradually brought into a reservation, and in a very short time would become self-sustaining.

The Coahuilas speak a different language, and although partially civilized are distinct from the Mission Indians. A few of them are christianized, but the largest portion retain all their old superstition. They have strong faith in their "medicine men" and a great veneration for the raven and coyote.

They inhabit principally a tract of country about eighty miles east from San Bernardino, and known as the Cabeson Valley, and their villages are on or near the road leading to La Paz, on the Colorado River. The name of the head chief is Cabeson, (or big head.) He is an old man, and the interpreter Martin is really the head-man. There are thirteen villages, each having a captain; but I have found that the captains have very little authority. The country they inhabit is nearly all a desert. There are a few springs, near which the Indians cultivate a little corn, wheat, and barley, but the quantity raised is very limited, and the Indians live principally by what they can obtain from those who travel through their country, and upon the wild seeds and roots they are able to collect.

Another branch of this tribe, numbering about four hundred, occupy a tract of country lying in the mountains, about forty miles southeast from San Bernardino, and known as the Coahuila Valley. Their head chief is Manuel Largo. His principal residence is at Agua Caliente, (warm springs.) He has five villages under his authority. They live principally upon wild seeds, which they gather in the mountains, and a few of them cultivate a little corn and have a few horses and cattle. Many of the young men and women visit the towns and settlements, and obtain employment as house servants, or work on the ranches or in the vineyards.

I am satisfied if they were gathered into a reservation and put under the direction of a competent person, they would soon become self-sustaining.

I had the honor of accompanying the present superintendent of Indian affairs, General J. B. McIntosh, on his late tour of inspection of the condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California, and I hope, through his representations, to see a reservation established for the Mission and Coahuila Indians at a very early day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. STANLEY,
Special Agent for Mission Indians.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 34.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 1, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department that in pursuance of an act of Congress passed July 27, 1868, authorizing the abandonment of the Smith River Indian farm, in Del Norte County, and the removal of the Indians and government property to Hoopa Valley Indian reservation in Klamath County, (or to Round Valley, as might be deemed most advisable,) I proceeded to Smith River last November, for the purpose of taking some preliminary steps toward the accomplishment of that object.

In undertaking a task so important in its results and so expensive in its execution, I labored under many embarrassments, and felt that the exigencies of the service required that I should take some responsibilities without waiting for more specific instructions or further legislation. I had asked for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to defray the ordinary expenses of removal, without being able at that time to anticipate any extra expense for the capture of runaway Indians.

Congress had appropriated three thousand five hundred dollars only.

On my arrival at Smith River I learned from the agent, Henry Orman, jr., that about one hundred and fifty of the Indians at that place had become alarmed at the prospect of removal, and had escaped into Humboldt County. Others had attempted to leave the agency, and had been captured and brought back—forty at one time, and several smaller bands at other times.

Winter was approaching, and the time for plowing and seeding at Hoopa reservation close at hand.

We needed at that place all the Smith River teams and the best

working Indians. I had determined to reduce the cash expenses by a largely increased supply of reservation products, and to acccomplish this desired object no time was to be lost in the transfer.

There were many potential reasons for haste in the removal: First. The lease for the Smith River farm was about to expire, and ought not to have been renewed for another year under any pretense. Secondly. The Indians were sickly and had become dissatisfied with their temporary home at Smith River, and anxious to get away to their old mountain ranges and rustic homes. To prevent further disorganization among them, it seemed to be an imperative necessity not only to remove them and their effects, with the government property, to Hoopa without delay, but also to gather in all their absconding friends and relatives from Mad and Eel Rivers in Humboldt County.

I immediately resolved to break up the Smith River establisment as soon as practicable, and remove whatever property might conduce to the interest of the Hoopa reserve, and sell the balance at public auction.

The route from the former to the latter place is by a devious mountain trail, probably the most difficult on the Pacific coast to travel or drive stock over.

There were many rivers and mountain streams to cross, and a portion of the way led us along the sea beach, utterly impassable except at low tide and in moderate weather.

The first twenty miles only, from Smith River to the foot of the first range of mountains, had ever been traveled with wagons. The entire distance from there to Hoopa was but a serpentine trail through mountain fastnesses, deep gorges, and over rocky cliffs.

I employed John Chapman, of Humboldt County, an experienced mountaineer, well acquainted with the route, with the crossings, and with the various tribes of Indians, through whose country we were obliged to pass, to act as special Indian agent or conductor in the matter of removal of Indians and stock. He is a good interpreter, an experienced guide, and packer. He furnished a train of pack mules and several practical packers, who were instructed to join us at Smith River in a week's time.

We reached the Smith River Indian agency on the 27th day of November, 1868, and found many cumbrous articles of public property, besides numerous small articles of little value, which could not be moved to the advantage of the government.

I immediately posted notices in several public places, throughout the county, that I would sell at public aution, on the 2d day of December following.

On that day a great number of persons were in attendance, desirous of bidding, who represented that there was but little money in the valley, and they could only bid on small articles, unless I would agree to take neat cattle in payment.

There was an old threshing machine, a reaper, and several old wagons, and other heavy articles, that had been in use nine years, for which I could get no offer, except upon the proposition to pay in cattle.

Inasmuch as I had government stock to drive, and it seemed quite apparent that I could drive more with it, at comparatively small extra expense, and that this would be infinitely better for the Indian department than to attempt the removal of property that was not worth the cost of transportation, I consented to the proposal.

The bidding was quite lively for about three hours, when a heavy rain-

storm interrupted the sale, and it was postponed until the 15th day of January following, and full notice given of the same.

At the last-mentioned sale we were obliged to include, among other things, thirteen head of wild stock cattle, and eight calves, some of which we had failed to get off an island, on account of high water; and the balance got away from the band, and ran back after we started for Hoopa. There was also an old ox, too poor to drive, and an old blind mule.

The total amount realized from both sales of Smith River property, as you will perceive from the certificates forwarded to the department, was $3,650 73, coin.

The sales were conducted upon a coin basis, to suit the convenience and conform to the judgment of bidders, but with a distinct understanding that greenbacks would be taken at seventy-three cents, the current price at that time.

Total amount of sales, as rendered in currency, was $5,001.

The whole sum is accounted for in my account current as if actually received, and vouchers are rendered for the stock taken at its appraised value, and made out simultaneously with the certificates of sale.

I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to the department, as we realized much more for the public property sold in this way than we possibly could have done in any other manner.

The stock which we succeeded in getting through to Hoopa Valley was worth at least thirty per cent. more at that place than at Smith River.

We found it no easy task to move Indians, cattle, horses, colts, and a pack-mule train, all at the same time, over a narrow mountain trail; consequently, Mr. Chapman, Henry Orman, jr., the agent at Smith River, and myself were frequently separated, each having about as much responsibility as a division commander.

The sick and blind Indians, (thirty-eight in number,) besides a portion of the baggage, were hauled from Smith River to the foot of the mountains, in wagons. This was about twenty miles, and as far as wagons could go; from thence to the Klamath River (a distance of twenty-four miles) the sick were carried in boxes, packed on each side of a mule, as we Californians carry smoked bacon or salmon.

From the mouth of the Klamath the sick were taken in Indian canoes up that river to its junction with the Trinity, and then up the Trinity River to Hoopa reservation.

The balance of the Indians, together with the train of pack mules, the government horses, colts, and cattle, were driven over the mountains, a distance of about ninety miles further, making a total of one hundred and thirty-four miles.

We were overtaken with severe storms before we got through, and lost some calves and weak cattle in the surf. Some others were lost by sliding down the rugged cliffs. Only one Indian died on the trip. An old man, about eighty or ninety years of age, who had been an invalid for many years, begged to be carried on the backs of Indians in a basket to the mouth of the Redwood River, which he said was his birth-place, that he might die there. He was so carried by three stalwart Indians, whom I hired for that special service. This feeble old man could not endure the ugly motion of a pack mule, and preferred the primitive mode of conveyance.

He reached the home of his childhood and lived but two days longer. A small detachment of his friends were left with him to attend the burial rites, and afterward went on to Hoopa.

Of the Indians found at Smith River on the 27th day of November, we succeeded in getting two hundred and twenty-five through to Hoopa Valley. Ninety-five of the runaway Indians were afterward collected in Humboldt County and taken to the same reservation, making an aggregate of three hundred and twenty.

The first appropriation of thirty-five hundred dollars for the removal of Smith River Indians was placed to my credit. The additional twenty-five hundred dollars made at the last session of Congress, to meet deficiencies growing out of the runaways, and consequent increased expense in removal, was remitted to my successor.

The whole amount of money expended in the removal of Indians and public property, including the expense of collecting the runaway Indians in Humboldt County and removing them to Hoopa Valley, was $6,284 93. Of this sum, General McIntosh has paid out $2,089 64 of the $2,500 in his hands belonging to the removal funds, having still in his possession $410 36.

I have paid on account of removal $4,195 29, making $695 29 in excess of the $3,500, which excess I borrowed from the funds in my possession realized from the sale of public property at Smith River. This property belongs to the general or purchase fund.

I had reason to believe, and confidently expected, the $2,500 last appropriated would be immediately placed to my credit, to meet the deficiencies which were but partially realized when that appropriation was made.

I have explained the whole matter to my successor, and requested him to apply the $410 36 in his hands to reimburse the purchase fund to that extent.

If this were done, it would leave the expenditures for removal only $284 93 in excess of the two appropriations for the removal of Indians. General McIntosh desires me to ask your instructions upon the subject.

The whole business of removal and collecting runaway Indians has been conducted economically, and has been attended with great hardships. It is an utter impossibility for any superintendent or agent to accurately estimate the cost of such an undertaking in advance, and it would certainly be very awkward to stop in the midst of it for the want of funds belonging to that specific object. It will be perceived that some of the items of expenditure, under the head of removal of Indians, are properly chargeable to the general or purchase fund, such as blankets purchased for Indians who were totally destitute, and must necessarily have them on a winter's march over snow-clad mountains; also hard bread and other subsistence for Indians at their rendezvous in Arcata, awaiting removal to Hoopa, with the balance that was brought up from Eel River.

A large quantity of these stores was still on hand when the train reached Hoopa Valley, and was distributed among all of the Indians on the reservation.

These items were so interwoven with the removal expenses, that I could not well separate them, and the whole amount has been paid.

Collecting runaway Indians and subsisting them while in transit to the reservations have always been regarded by the Indian department as a legitimate item to be paid out of the general or the incidental fund, as the exigencies of the service may demand.

I would respectfully call your attention to my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, for some statistical information relative to the essential benefits to the department, in having the Smith River Indian establishment broken up at as early a period as practicable.

I hope, therefore, I shall be excused for any apparent irregularity in regard to the disbursements.

Most sincerely and truly, your obedient servant,

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 35.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1869.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 18th of June, 1869, I have the honor to report that I have just returned from an inspection of the Mission Indians located in the southern part of the State. I left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th instant for Los Angeles, where I arrived on Saturday morning, the 7th instant. Here I awaited the arrival of Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, who has been acting as special agent for the Mission Indians, and who was out of town when I arrived. I did not see him until the morning of the 9th instant. I made arrangements to start early Monday morning for Temecula. As there was no public conveyance running to that place, I procured a carriage and started on Monday morning, making nearly an easterly course to the San Gabriel River, which we crossed near El Monte, thence by way of the Chino ranch. After leaving the Chino ranch, our course lay more to the southeast, which we continued until we arrived at the Laguna Temecula, thence southeasterly to Temecula, where we arrived about 11 a. m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant, distance from Los Angeles about ninety miles. I immediately sent off a runner to Manuel Cota, who is chief of all the Indians in that vicinity. Manuel was at Palo and did not arrive until about 5 p. m. In talking with him, (whom I found to be quite intelligent,) he expressed the opinion that whenever the government selected a reservation as a home for the Indians, he thought that most of them would be willing to be concentrated upon it, and live there and cultivate the soil; but that many of them would dislike to give up their present location, where they are doing well, to go upon a reservation. He also said that whatever the government wanted them to do, they would do, and if it was decided that they should go upon a reservation, they would do so. That afternoon I made arrangements for saddle-horses to start early next morning for Palo, where we arrived about half past seven a. m. I looked over the valley of Palo very critically. The valley is about one mile in width by three or four miles in length, running nearly east and west, and is watered by the head-waters of the San Luis Ray River. In the dry season the river runs to nearly opposite the old Palo mission and then disappears in the sand. The valley is surrounded by a high range of mountains about fifteen hundred feet high. A very great deal of the land is not suitable for cultivation, being very rocky and gravelly. There is, however, considerable land on the south side of the river which is good, and susceptible of cultivation. It will raise corn, wheat, barley, and other grains. I should judge there was between eight hundred and one thousand acres which might be cultivated. There is some timber in the valley, but not a great deal. Palo lies a little southwest of Temec-

ula, and is distant about ten miles. At present there are fifty Indians living there. In looking it all over, I came to the conclusion that Palo was not a suitable place for a reservation to contain the Mission Indians. So far as I could get correct information, the Mission Indians comprise the San Luis Ray Indians, who number about six hundred, the San Diego Indians, who number from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, and the Coahuila Indians, who number from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred. If one-half of these Indians could be concentrated upon a reservation, the Palo would be too limited both in its extent and its available agricultural land for a reservation. After thoroughly inspecting Palo, at half past eleven a. m., of the same day, I started for the valley of San Pasqual, which lies a little southeast of Palo, and is distant from it nearly twenty-five miles. The route is not accessible for wagons, being a mountain tract and in many places very steep. I arrived at San Pasqual about 7 o'clock p. m., of the 12th instant, thoroughly tired out, having ridden nearly thirty-five miles on horseback. The next morning early, I inspected the San Pasqual valley. It is a beautiful valley, lying in townships twelve and thirteen, ranges one and two east of the San Bernardino meridian, and thirty miles northeast of San Diego. It is about four miles long and one and one-half mile wide. It is watered by the San Bernardino River, which was running a fair stream of water. In the winter there is great abundance. The valley runs in an easterly and westerly direction. By proper efforts, dams could be made which would catch the water running from the cañons, to supply the valley when there is a scarcity in the river. The soil is rich and susceptible of raising corn, wheat, barley, and all kinds of vines and vegetables. I should estimate that there were at least two thousand acres of land, which, if properly cultivated, would yield large crops. There is no timber in the valley, but there is small oak timber to be had in the heads of the different cañons. There is plenty of clay soil to make adobe houses. There are at present about one hundred and sixty-two San Diego Indians living in the valley. The white settlers, however, are coming in constantly, and it will require prompt action to prevent the whites from crowding the Indians out. This place is by all means the most suitable for a reservation that I have seen. I do not think it is large enough for all the Mission Indians, provided they were all collected together, but I should think fifteen hundred Indians could be provided for there. Just west of this valley, and separated from it by a low range of foot-hills, lies what is called the "Hidden Ranch," owned by Messrs. Wolfskill, who bought it one or two years ago. It contains about twelve thousand or thirteen thousand acres. It is one of the finest situations that I have seen on my trip. If the government could secure that tract of land in connection with San Pasqual Valley, it would make a reservation sufficiently large to take care of all the Indians in southern California. It is fairly timbered, and the soil seems very rich and fertile. I am informed that the valley of San Pasqual is public land, which has not yet been divided into sections. If this is the case, I would earnestly advise that the Secretary of the Interior immediately withdraw that valley from the list of public lands for settlement, and reserve it for Indian purposes. The southern part of this State is being fast settled by the white people, and at present there is scarcely a valley where you will not find white settlers. The following persons are at present squatting on the public lands in San Pasqual, viz:

Peter Able, an American; John Moore, American; Juan Osuna, California; Juan Diego Osuna, California; Daniel Kinnester, American; Estaven Soto, California; José Juan, Sonora Indian; Jesus Morania,

California; Moses Manassa, Juw; José Morania, California; Domecio Espinoza, California; Juan Minto, California; Lebrado Silva, California; Roswell Trask, American. Many of them have no improvements of any value. Moses Manassa has an adobe store-house, about twenty acres of corn inclosed, and one frame horse-shed. I think his improvements are greater than those of any other person in the valley. If you determine to withdraw this valley from the list of public lands for settlement, I would advise that an early survey be made of it by the surveyor general, and that the survey be made to include all the lands from hill-top to hill-top, so that no white settlers may occupy the heights for the purpose of directing the water from its proper channel, or for any purpose whatever. The hills are necessary to the reservation, also for the timber they contain. If this valley is set apart for a reservation, every white person should be removed from the valley, and the sooner the better. My opinion so far is, that the settlers have degraded instead of elevating the Indians; they care nothing for them except so far as they can use them to advance their purposes. I therefore respectfully urge upon the department that they will decide promptly what disposition is to be made of the white settlers now located on the public lands in San Pasqual Valley, provided they determine to locate a reservation there; they should all be removed by the 1st of November, for I find upon inquiry that the Indians can be concentrated on a reservation in three months' time. It is important also, if the Indians are to raise a crop for next year, that they should be upon the land before the 1st day of January next. After having inspected San Pasqual, I returned that night to Palo. On the morning of the 14th, I again rode over a portion of the Palo Valley; but did not change the impression I had formed of it for a reservation. I then returned to Temecula, and at 3 o'clock p. m. I started for the Coahuila Valley, going by way of Ahuenga, which is on the direct road to Fort Yuma. I stopped at Ahuenga on the night of the 14th instant, and started early on the morning of the 15th instant, and arrived at the Coahuila about noon. Here I had a talk with Manuel Largo, who is considered the head chief of the Coahuila Indians this side of the Cabeson Valley. He expressed a willingness to go on a reservation whenever the government provided one, and said his Indians would go with him. The valley where he and his people are living is on the San Jacinto Mountains, thirty miles nearly due east from Temecula, and forty miles northeast from San Pasqual. There is some fair land there; but the valley is by no means suitable for a reservation. Already there are four white settlers in that valley, and others are seeking to get in. I left the valley at 2 o'clock p. m., and returned that night to Temecula. The next day I had a talk with about one hundred Indians, who had collected at Temecula, and they all expressed a willingness to go upon a reservation. I explained to them that they could not live in idleness upon a reservation, but that they would be obliged to work in order to sustain themselves, with which they all seemed to be satisfied. At 2 o'clock p. m., on the 16th instant, I left Temecula for Los Angeles, which place I reached on Wednesday, the 18th, and was detained there several days, waiting the departure of the steamer for San Francisco. I arrived in San Francisco on the 24th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Superintendent Indian Affairs, Cal.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.