
Minutes kept by John McKee, secretary, on the expedition from Sonoma, through northern California.

Sonoma, August 9, 1851.—Redick McKee, United States Indian agent in California, having been notified that an escort of thirty-six dragoons, under command of Major W. W. Wessells, United States army, would be in readiness to march, and accompany him on his proposed visit to the various Indian tribes in the northern part of California, on the 9th instant, he arrived at this post yesterday evening, and reported his readiness to proceed.

The necessary arrangements not being fully completed, it has been deemed advisable to defer marching until the 11th instant. Owing to the want of sufficient funds in the quartermaster's department, agent McKee has been compelled to employ men to take charge of the train of pack-mules designed to transport Indian goods, provisions, baggage, &c., and also a commissary, cooks, &c., &c. Two Indian runners were despatched to advise the Indians north, of the agent's approach.

Camp Santa Rosa, August 11, 1851.—Agent McKee moved with his escort from Sonoma, at 8 o'clock a. m., and the command is now encamped $19\frac{7}{10}$ miles up the Sonoma valley, on the Russian river valley trail. Mr. George Gibbs has been employed as Chinook interpreter, Walter McDonald as commissary, and Thomas Seabring as guide, to accompany the command as far as Humboldt. An arrangement has been effected with General J. M. Estelle, of Vallejo, to supply any number of beef cattle that may be required by agent McKee for Indian purposes, at such time and place as he may direct, said Estelle to receive the customary price of beef in the country where the cattle may be wanted.

JOHN MCKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp below Fitch's ranche, August 12, 1851.—Agent McKee and escort have marched 15 miles to-day. At several ranches or farms on the route, on which Indians are employed, held several informal talks with them and the ranche owners; explained the plans of the government in colonizing and collecting the Indians into reservations, improving their condition, &c. Some of the Indians supposed they belonged to the ranches, and are generally lazy and half clothed. Indians from Clear lake and Russian river are employed upon several ranches in the vicinity. Distance $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles—total, $33\frac{1}{4}\frac{8}{10}$ miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Rincon, August 13, 1851.—Arrived at the camp at 4 p. m., sixteen miles from our starting-point this morning. We have left the Sonoma valley, and are now following a trail leading along the west side of Russian river. Our present camp is five or six miles below the first cañon, or defile, through which this stream flows, and through which a narrow, rocky, and dangerous trail is our only road. Distance $15\frac{6}{10}\frac{7}{10}$ miles—total, 49 miles (about.)

Camp Rincon, August 14, 1851.—Remained in the camp all day recruiting our animals. General J. M. Estelle and staff, of 2d division California militia, overtook the command to-day, and reports that he has been ordered by the governor of this State to accompany the commissioner, and render him any assistance required, to effect treaties with the Indians on Clear lake and Russian river. R. McKee has informed him that, as yet, there is *no necessity* for calling volunteers into the field; that this frontier is at present free from Indian disturbances, but would be pleased to have him present at the anticipated meeting of the Indians at Clear lake.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Friday, August 15, 1851.—Left camp this morning at 7½ o'clock; the first four or five miles through a fine valley to the foot of the cañon. Then leaving the river, we directed our course over the mountains, to proceed around and avoid the cañon. The command is now encamped in a pretty valley, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our last camp. Water scarce; route very mountainous, *barely* passable for the three wagons in our train. Distance $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles—total, $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp near Fernando Felix, on Russian river, August 16, 1851.—Left camp at 7½ a. m., and reached this point at 1 p. m. Most of the road to-day was over high hills and rough ground, very difficult for wagons. One of the Indian runners despatched from Sonoma to Clear lake came into camp this evening, and reports that he visited several tribes near and in the Clear-Lake valley, and had arranged for several chiefs and their braves to meet agent McKee at the lake to-morrow. Upon consultation with Major Wessells, it has been deemed expedient that a small detachment of the troops composing the escort should accompany the agent and his party to Clear lake to-morrow, and that the main body of troops should remain at the present camp. Arrangements

were also made, and runners despatched to various tribes of Indians above and below us, on this river, for the purpose of collecting the chiefs and captains at some convenient point near this, so that the agent may meet them in council; and that any Indians that may arrive at this camp for the purpose of meeting him should be supplied with food, viz: bread and beef. Distance $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles—total, 73 miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Lupiyuma, near Clear lake, August 17, 1851.—R. McKee and party, composed of secretary, and Gibbs as interpreter, with a sufficient number of pack-mules to transport provisions and such presents as are designed for the Indians; also ten head of cattle, with a detachment of ten dragoons in charge of Major Wessells as an escort—all under the guidance of two Indian guides—left the main camp at an early hour this morning, and commenced ascending the mountains dividing the Russian river and Clear Lake valleys, following a narrow, precipitous trail leading in many places through a dense forest, with oak and chemisall undergrowth. The axes were used freely to permit the pack-animals to pass safely. Rain commenced falling when the summit of the mountain had been gained, which rendered the descent into this valley very difficult. Very much to the surprise of all, the rain has continued all the afternoon. We are encamped upon the table-lands immediately adjoining the lake. Several Indians have visited camp this evening, and we expect to have several chiefs in council to-morrow.

Distance estimated at 15 miles.

General Estelle and staff and Messrs. Price and Shirland (the two latter gentlemen residents at one time in this valley) have also accompanied the agent, and are encamped near us.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Lupiyuma, August 18, 1851.—According to agreement a number of the chiefs and braves of the Clear Lake Indians met agent McKee, at an early hour this morning, in council. Present: Mr. George Gibbs, interpreter; Major Wessells, of the escort; General J. M. Estelle, of the California militia, and staff; and Messrs. Smith, McDonald, and Whitehorn. After an hour spent in ascertaining names and location of chiefs present and their tribes, the secretary reported the following-named chiefs as being present:

Julio, representing the Ca-ba-na-po tribe and captains;
Prieto, representing the Ha-bi-na-pa tribe and captains;
Ku-kee, representing the Do-no-ha-be tribe and captains;
Moh-shaw, representing the Moal-kai tribe and captains;
Chi-bee, representing the How-ru-ma tribe and captains;
Cal-i-a-hem, representing the Che-com tribe and captains;
Con-chu, representing the Cha-net-kai tribe and captains; and
Coe-ne, representing the Me-dama-rec tribe and captains.

Mr. Ed. Shirland, having lived for several months among the Indians in this neighborhood, offered his services as an assistant interpreter, which were accepted. Mr. George Whitehorn was also employed in

the same capacity. The chiefs Con-chu and Co-e-ne live with their tribes upon the hills dividing the waters of Clear lake from Eel river, and are not familiar with the language of the Clear Lake tribes. Two or three Indians present, and familiar with Spanish, were selected to communicate *directly* to the chiefs. Agent McKee addressed the chiefs, and said: "Brothers, listen to my talk. We come among you as friends to learn the cause of your troubles, if you have any, and your condition generally. What I say comes straight from the heart, and there shall be no crook in my path, nor fork in my tongue; listen attentively, and give me your minds after you have heard." Chiefs replied, "that they were happy to see us as *friends*, and that inquiry would be made as to their condition; this is what we want, and we will deal fairly with you; speak the truth only; we are glad to learn you will speak the truth." Agent McKee resumed: "I understand that several treaties have been made with portions, perhaps all of you, by officers of the Spanish-Mexican government and by private individuals. But I come from the Great Father, the President, at Washington, the most powerful and the *richest chief* on this continent, and anything I may do in his name will be final and binding upon you, if he approves. That Great Father, my chief, has conquered this country, and you are his children now, and subject in all things to him." Chiefs replied: "It is good." Agent resumed: "Brothers, we know you were the original owners of these broad lands, and that the Spaniards, Mexicans, and Californians have been in turn your conquerors and masters, until finally the President, my great chief, has conquered and owns this country. The President has learned that his red children in California are at war with the whites and among themselves; are very poor and ignorant; and he has sent three commissioners among them to inquire into their condition."

Chief Julio inquired who this Great Father, the President was, and where he lived, and said he wanted information concerning him; and if he is the good chief represented, that he was willing to live subject to him. The agent endeavored to give them a proper understanding of the locality and power of the United States, and of the President, and said that his warriors were more numerous than the leaves around this camp; that he had many other red children east of the big mountains, and had found by experience that it was good for them to live in one settlement, where they would be protected and taught the arts and habits of civilized life, draw their subsistence from the soil, and have a home of their own; that when once collected the product of their labor should be their own; that these settlements were not designed upon the old mission principle, where the Indian labored to make the white man rich. Some of the Great Father's children were bad men, but the great majority were good; he wished his red children to live together, that they might be protected both from bad whites and bad Indians, and that all who disobeyed his laws would be severely punished and compelled to acknowledge his authority. These matters were dwelt upon and repeated until the chiefs professed to have an understanding of them all. Chief Prieto inquired how the President collected his red children east of the mountains, &c. Agent replied that several tribes sometimes were brought into one settlement and

provided with farmers, mechanics, teachers. &c., &c. Several of the chiefs immediately inquired, with some earnestness, if it was intended for them (those present) *to live together* in one rancheria, or village, and thus make one people of them. This appeared to be an exciting question among the chiefs, as it might affect their authority. Agent McKee explained that they must live upon one reservation of land, and, if they chose, upon different portions of it; but that the President preferred they should all live in one village, and peaceably together, and the advantages of so doing were fully explained; further, that some six or seven treaties had been entered into with Indians in the southern part of this State, who were now living peaceably together, &c. The chief Ku-kee said he lived at the head of Clear lake, and inquired why he could not be subject to the President, and remain there. Agent McKee again explained the kind intention of the President in settling the tribes together. The chief Moh-shaw said he believed it was through *pity* for the Indians, and to improve their condition, that these arrangements were proposed; that heretofore the white men among them had derided and made sport of their distress. Chief Prieto said he had heard of the treaties made with the Indians on the San Joaquin river, &c., and he was glad to see the agent among them for that purpose, and that he would act in good faith, though they had been often deceived; that he was willing to do now what the agent might advise, and pledge himself and his people for his own good faith to-day.

Agent McKee resumed: "The President has very many red children living beyond the big mountains, and settled happily upon lands of their own, where white men were not permitted among them; that they were cultivating the soil, raising stock, &c., and had now no cause for war, neither among themselves nor with the whites. The President wishes to improve you in the same way, and has sent his agents among you for that purpose. He is well satisfied that is the best plan for you; if you will agree to be settled in this way you must give up all right to all other lands, and never move again without the President's permission. But your young men may hire out to work upon the different ranches, if they are well-behaved, and the agent gives them permission. Your families, however, must always remain at one place. The agent sent among you will settle all your difficulties and prevent the whites from injuring you, and will cause guilty Indians and guilty whites to be punished. The President will also give you teachers, farmers, and mechanics, to teach you many things and improve your condition very much." After the above was fully explained, the chief Julio said he was fully sensible of the great inferiority of the Indians to the whites, and that it was not important to him whether the teachers given to the tribes were *red or white*, so they were good men, and would treat his people kindly and improve their condition. He wished his young people to know more than he did, and live at peace with all the world; further, we have all heard your talk, and think well of it. Agent McKee said: "I do not know when these things can be done for you—the President must first give his permission: it may be one or two years; but I will advise it, and I think it will be done after awhile." Chief Julio said that they (the chiefs) would be governed by the wishes of the agent, as they believed it would result for their good.

Agent McKee again resumed: "It will cost the President much money and trouble to do all these things, and his laws must be obeyed; guilty Indians must be punished, and it must be distinctly understood that all Indians guilty of crime must be delivered up to the authorities of the State of California for trial. Such men must not be harbored among you, and it will be your duty to inform upon them. Whites will be dealt with in the same manner as Indians—equal justice to all. I wish you fully to understand that these arrangements cannot be completed for you now; but I have a few presents, and some hard bread and beef, which I will give you as an evidence of the good will of the President towards you; but he must first approve of my acts before you can receive any permanent benefit.

"I wish you chiefs to retire and consult upon these three points, viz: Concerning some tract of land you can all agree to live upon; 2. Whether you will agree to have any tribes of Indians, not represented here, live with you upon the same land; 3. Give me, as near as you can, the number of each of your tribes. This last I wish you to be very particular about. You may now retire, and meet me again in two hours." All of these remarks were explained through the interpreters, at suitable intervals, and all the gentlemen present were satisfied the Indians had received a proper understanding of the matters treated of. Council adjourned, to meet at 4 p. m.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

August 18—4 o'clock p. m.—Council convened, and agent McKee expressed his readiness to listen to any remarks the chiefs might have to make upon the subject given them for consideration in the morning. The chiefs, in turn, said they would prefer remaining at their own homes, if it could be so ordered; but they believed the agent had spoken in good faith, and they would do as he requested. Again, that any Indians the President might send to live with them would be received as brothers and treated kindly. The chiefs here produced several bundles of sticks or broken twigs, as the number of souls in each band. The secretary counted the same, and reported the number claimed by Con-chu and Coe-ne, from the hills in the direction of Eel river, 150 souls; Julio claimed 160; Cal-i-ahem, 91; Chi-bee, 40; Prieto, 65; Moh-shaw, 45; and Ku-kee, 70. These numbers included all at home and abroad. As these totals fell so far short of the number of Indians living about this lake as estimated by the two gentlemen present, who had lived among them, agent McKee determined to test the accuracy of the report by counting himself the men, women and children of two rancherias, or villages, near the camp, and requested the chiefs Julio and Prieto to bring *their whole tribes* together in the morning, which was agreed to. Agent again: "The ten cattle I have brought with me are intended as a present to you, and for your women and children, and I will have two bullocks killed for you this evening. You must divide the beef among all the Indians in this neighborhood."

Council was then adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Lupiyuma, Tuesday morning, August 19, 1851.—R. McKee rode out early this morning, in company with several gentlemen, to examine this valley with reference to the expediency of setting it apart as an Indian reservation; returned and commenced the council at 10 o'clock, as per agreement. Present: interpreters, Major Wessells, and same company of gentlemen that were present upon yesterday morning; also the eight chiefs and their captains named in yesterday's minutes.

Chief Prieto reported that his men, women, and children were present. The secretary proceeded to number them, with the following result:

Present, 14 men; 17 women; 8 boys and girls. Reported absent, 15 men; 35 women; 5 boys and girls. Total tribe: 29 men; 42 women; 13 boys and girls—84.

Chief Julio was also near with his people.

Present, 52 men; 56 women; 23 children. Reported absent, 33 men; 25 women; 6 children. Total tribe: 85 men; 81 women; 29 children—195.

Their numbers, as counted, exceeded the account given yesterday, and Prieto and Julio, upon being questioned as to the cause of the discrepancy, replied that the names of some of their old people had escaped their recollection, but that they had endeavored to deal fairly, and wished to speak the truth. Agent, assuming that the whole number would be increased in same proportion, added 25 per cent. to the number given in by the chiefs yesterday, and estimated that the number of Indians living in the Clear Lake valley, who would be affected by a treaty, would be 900 or 1,000 souls, all told—far short of the generally supposed number. The following questions were asked the chief Julio:

Have you any knowledge of a Supreme Being, or prime cause of all things?

Reply. I know the grass grows, that the trees grow and produce acorns and leaves, but the cause I am ignorant of. I think there is some great power in the heavens, and that it has a good head and wishes the Indian well, but don't know much about it—how should I know?

Query. Is there a bad spirit?

Reply. I know there are bad men and bad animals, and suppose there must be a bad spirit somewhere; but there shall be *no more bad Indians* with us.

Query. What becomes of Indians after death?

Reply. I know that we must all die, and are liable to die at any time and place, but what becomes of us I don't know. You ought to know; you are a people of reason, and know more than we do.

Query. Do you think you live at all after death?

Reply. No idea—you must know.

Query. Why do you burn the body?

Reply. Because it has always been the custom with us; and, besides, it is of *no more use*.

Many questions of similar import received nearly the same character of replies. They have no definite idea of anything spiritual, but are aware the whites are familiar with these subjects. The object of this questioning of the chiefs was explained, and the council adjourned, to prepare copies of a treaty.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Tuesday afternoon, August 19.—Council convened at 3 o'clock. Present: interpreters, Major Wessells, General J. M. Estelle, and same company of gentlemen and Indians as were present at the first meeting. Agent McKee proceeded to explain to the Indians the nature of the proposed treaty, and what he proposed giving them in the name of the President. He would give them all of the Clear Lake valley proper, upon condition they would all live in it peaceably, and agree that all other tribes the President may send among them to live should be received as brothers, &c. The eight chiefs, Coene, Kukee, Mohshaw, Julio, Prieto, Conchu, Chibee, and Caliahem, each in his turn agreed to live upon the reservation, upon the conditions; and those living now without its limits promised to move into it immediately, and use their best endeavors to induce other Indians to come with them. Chibee said he was sure a chief called Kabui, living near him at the foot of the lake, would come with him. Agent said provision would be made for all. A draught of the reservation was shown and explained, until the chiefs understood it fully, and said that this was the first time white men had talked together kindly. The several articles of the treaty were read and explained, as also the necessity of good behavior on their part, until all the Indians expressed themselves satisfied, and to have a full understanding of the agreement. Council was then adjourned, to prepare a duplicate copy. A bullock was ordered to be killed for the Indians, and a quantity of hard bread distributed. After the Indians had retired, R. McKee submitted the treaty to Major Wessells, of the escort, General Estelle, and several other gentlemen who have been present at the different councils at this camp, for the purpose of obtaining any advice or suggestions they might propose. The paper, with its several articles contemplating provision for 1,000 souls, was read and considered. Its stipulations were highly approved of by the several gentlemen, and the consummation of the treaty, as written, advised, as being honorable to the government and satisfactory to the people of California.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Lupiyuma, Wednesday morning, August 20.—Agent R. McKee met the eight chiefs, Prieto, Julio, Conchu, Coene, Chibee, Caliahem, Kukee, and Mohshaw, at an early hour. Interpreters, Major Wessells, General Estelle and staff, and a number of Indian braves, were also present. The several articles of the treaty as agreed upon were read separately, and again fully explained; also the duty due the government of the United States by the Indians. That no agent would be sent among them at present, and that any flour and beef given them this fall the chiefs must send runners for, as the mountains surrounding this lake are impassable for wagons, and it would cause the

President great expense to send it here now. The chiefs said they were perfectly willing to enter into and sign the treaty, and send after any food the agent might give them.

Agent McKee resumed: General Estelle's ranche is on the Bay of San Francisco, near Vallejo, and he has agreed to take care of any flour I may order for you, as some of your people are sick, and you must send to his ranche for it.

This was agreed to.

R. McKee again: Should any disturbances or difficulties arise among you, or with the whites, you must also go to General Estelle, as he has offered to advise you in these matters till I return. There are two gentlemen present—Messrs. Price and Shirland—who have property, cattle, and horses, upon this reservation. You must permit and assist them to remove their stock, and you must not destroy any of it.

These things were all agreed to. One copy of the treaty was placed in the hands of a gentleman present, and the other read aloud by the secretary, and after examination *pronounced duplicates*. The copies were then signed by R. McKee, the eight chiefs, and such of their braves as were selected; their names written by the secretary, so as to preserve the original pronunciation, and each Indian made his mark. Treaty was then witnessed by the secretary, interpreters, officers, and gentlemen present, and exchanged by chief Julio, he being selected to preserve one copy. R. McKee then proceeded to distribute presents of bread, blankets, shirts, axes, hats, pants, handkerchiefs, &c., to the chiefs, for themselves and braves. The remainder of the ten head of cattle were given them, and they advised to drive or kill and carry the meat home, for their women and children. Council was then closed, all expressing much gratification that an amicable arrangement had been effected with these bands, among whom it has been dangerous for whites to visit.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary*.

The Clear Lake Indians appear to be very poor, ignorant, and lazy. Some of the young men and women go off to the different ranches in Sonoma and Russian river valleys, and work for food and clothing, and thus acquire a knowledge of the Spanish language. Their principal food consists of fish and acorns, the lake affording quantities of the former, and the oak on the hills the latter. Many of them have beards and mustaches. The Indians met here are those against whom an expedition was sent about one year ago under Captain Lyons, United States army, because of the murder of two whites living among them. We have since learned that the death of the whites was caused by their own imprudence and cruelty to the Indians working for them, and that many innocent persons have suffered in consequence. They are fearful of troops, and it has been fatiguing and laborious work to bring the Indians to a correct understanding of the object of the agent in coming among them, through three interpreters.

R. McKee ordered fifty sacks of flour to be sent from San Francisco to Estelle's ranche for the use of the Indians in this reservation; and after again explaining that it must be sent for, we broke up our camp, and reached the main camp, on Fernando Felix's ranche, after a hard ride

of eight hours. Two chiefs accompanied the agent to be present at any meeting with the Russian River Indians, and assist in giving information to them of the object of his visit, &c.

JOHN MCKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Fernando Felix, Russian river, California, August 21, 1851.—Some three or four hundred Indians had assembled at our camp during the absence of R. McKee at Clear lake. Several ranche owners living in the valley were also with us. With them R. McKee advised, explaining his desire to remove all the Indians from this river to the Clear lake reservation, leaving this valley for the whites; and from them obtained much information relative to names, condition, habits, &c., of the Indians. The plan for collecting them all in one place was fully approved.

Agent McKee then met the Indians in council, and, after examination, five principal chiefs were reported present. Major Wessells and Dr. J. S. Griffin, of the escort, three ranche owners, Messrs. Gibbs, Shirland, and Whitehorn, as interpreters, were also present. R. McKee said: I am sorry to find some misunderstanding has prevented many of the Indians on this river from meeting me here. I have taken great pains to have all understand the object of my coming here, and hoped to have met very many more here to-day. R. McKee then proceeded to dwell at length upon the following points: That they were now the children of the Great Father at Washington, and subject to his laws. You are no longer slaves to the rancheros, but free. You are now personally responsible for your behavior. You must respect the Spaniards, ranche owners, &c., and protect their property. The whites then will respect you. Our laws are all equal, and justice will be meted out alike to whites and Indians. You must no longer burn the grass, and destroy property. The Great Father wishes to improve your condition, and have you all settled together. The reasons for so doing and the plan of settling Indians in one reservation were dwelt upon. The chiefs Prieto and Julio were introduced. These chiefs were parties to the treaties at Clear lake; and Prieto spoke to the Indians present, giving them details of the councils there, and expressing his belief that the arrangements contemplated were for the benefit of the Indians. The chiefs and several of their captains said in turn, in substance, that they were pleased with what had been said. The names of the chiefs were now ascertained to be Chas-kan, Ko-yo-ta-was-sa, Cal-pel-la, Chi-bem, and Jose Maria Cal-the-la; the latter the first captain under Santiago, an old chief sick at home. When asked if they would remove to a home, if given them, of their own, and where they could be taught to farm, read, write, and be clothed, Cal-pel-la said he was pleased with the proposition—that he had always lived peaceably and quietly, and wished to continue to do so. Chi-bem, in substance, the same. Chas-kan and Ko-yo-ta-was-sa said they would live contentedly upon homes of their own. Jose Maria said he thought it was well. R. McKee said, I wish you to retire and consult among yourselves whether you will all go over to the Clear lake and live. I have told you what the President will do for you, if you will agree to go there and remain. It is the President's wish you should do so. I

don't wish you to go over immediately, but some time during this fall, or within a year. When you are removed, you can come over and work on the ranches if you choose, and return, but your women and children must always remain there. You may now retire, and consult with those two chiefs from Clear lake and among yourselves.

Council adjourned.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

August 21—3 o'clock p. m.—Council convened. Present the same company of gentlemen as at the morning meeting, and chiefs Chas-kan, Ko-yo-ta-was-sa, Cal-pel-la, Chi-bem, and Jose Maria, first captain under Santiago. They said they were willing to remove their people as desired. Cal-pel-la said he wished to remain at his present home; it was the home of his fathers, and their burying ground, and he still wished to remain where he had always lived. R. McKee then proceeded to dwell at length upon the advantages the Indian would derive when living upon a home given him by the President, &c.; and after an hour spent in thus replying to his objections, the chief Cal-pel-la said he had been disguising his real feelings and wishes, in order to learn what course would be pursued in case he would refuse to remove; that now he was satisfied it would be well and for the good of the Indians, and he would go over to the Clear lake with his people, and live there contentedly and friendly with all; that the agent must have patience and bear with the Indian, as he was dull in understanding the object and wishes of the Great Father, &c.

Jose Maria said he wished, as a favor, permission to remain at his old home; his people were there alone, and never interfered with the whites or Indians. The same arguments used in reply to Cal-pel-la were again advanced; but Jose Maria only replied, that his old chief was not present, and that he was not willing to leave his present home, and it was his sincere wish to be permitted to remain there.

Agent McKee said, it was no part of his policy to force the Indians into these terms; that he wished all to speak their minds freely on these matters, and if they agreed to enter into any agreement with him, it must be of their own free will; that he was satisfied it was the best thing the Indians could do; but no argument could induce Jose Maria to leave his present home.

R. McKee said, that his tribe were wasting away, but would increase in number if they would do as the President wished; Jose replied, that they would die when God wills, and he preferred remaining where he now lived.

Agent resumed. There are several small bands of Indians on this river not represented here. If the four bands, viz: Ya-ki-as, Sai-nals, Maj-su-ta-ki-as, and Pomas, which are the most numerous of any on this river, shall desire to enter into a treaty with the Great Father, I will put the agreement upon paper, and make provision for you; so you (Jose Maria) may join them if you choose.

If the chiefs Cal-pel-la, Chi-bem, Ko-yo-ta-was-sa, and Chas-kan, are now willing to enter into such an agreement, I wish them to say so now, in the presence of these witnesses.

The chiefs all replied, that they were willing to do as the agent

wished, and to have other Indians join them. Council was then adjourned. R. McKee ordered some bread and beef to be distributed among the Indians.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Fernando Felix, Russian river, California, August 22, 1851.— Duplicates of the proposed treaty, with its provisions, stipulating that the four tribes or bands shall remove to the Clear lake reservation within one year, or at such times as the government may direct, and thereby become entitled to a just proportion of the rights and benefits secured to Indians living there now, or that may remove to it, &c., were prepared, and R. McKee met the chiefs and braves in council at 11 o'clock. The articles, stipulations, and provisions were read and fully explained, and also the object of the written paper. A copy of the treaty concluded at Camp Lupiyuma on the 20th instant was also read and explained; and after the four chiefs had expressed their entire willingness to become parties to the agreement, the copies were signed by the agent, chiefs, and braves, witnessed and exchanged with the chief of the Sainels-chas-kaw, who was selected by the Indians as the proper chief to retain a duplicate, and the compact declared duly executed, &c.

R. McKee again told the chiefs the course they must pursue in future, and what the President would expect of them; that Mr. George Parker Armstrong, living some ten miles above this camp, would attend to the distribution of any flour he might order for their use, and that they must send runners for it to General Estelle's ranche; and should any difficulties arise among them, to advise him of them, and he would assist them. This was agreed to.

Presents of blankets, shirts, hats, handkerchiefs, pantaloons, &c., were then distributed to the chiefs, for selves and braves, and also to the interpreters and runners employed by the agent. Two Indian braves were employed to go with him to act as interpreters with any Indians he may meet on his way through the country. Four bullocks ordered to be given them—one for each tribe; and the council adjourned.

From the accounts rendered by the chiefs, there are one thousand and forty-two souls included in the above four bands.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

R. McKee employed Mr. George Parker Armstrong—a gentleman familiar with this country and the various Indians living along the coast range—to visit the various Indians living on the coast north of San-cilito, inform them of the object of the President in sending agents among them, obtain a correct account of their numbers, place of living, property, &c., and arrange for the chiefs to meet the agent at some convenient point during the coming fall. Mr. Armstrong will also visit the reservation upon Clear lake frequently, and attend to the storing and distribution of any flour ordered for the use of the Russian river tribes that have united in the treaty. Agent has advanced Mr. Armstrong fifty dollars on account of expenses, and he agrees to leave immediately and gather the desired information.

The Indians met here appear to be very suspicious, and cannot readily comprehend why these improvements should be desired by the whites.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Lyons, August 23, 1851.—R. McKee left camp this morning with his escort, and we have travelled fifteen miles, following a plain trail, over low hills and through a very level valley; we have now left the last white settlement southeast of Humboldt bay. Total distance from Sonoma, eighty-eight miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp, August 24, 1851.—We have marched but eight miles to-day, part of our route over high hills and precipitous mountains. We are in a beautiful valley, on a running stream. Total distance, ninety-six miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Betunki, August 25, 1851.—Left at 7 o'clock; have crossed the main ridge of mountains dividing the waters of Russian and Eel rivers, and have encamped in a valley near an old Indian rancheria or village. Indians fled at our approach, but a few men have come into camp this evening and received some presents of bread and beef. The agent has expressed, through two Indians brought along from Russian river, his wish to meet the chiefs at the camp to-morrow. They are entirely nude and very wild. We have called this camp "Betunki," the Indian name for this valley. Distance, sixteen miles—total distance, one hundred and twelve miles.

Camp Betunki, August 26, 1851.—Some fifty or sixty Indians came into camp early this morning, as requested. Agent McKee assembled them and proceeded to ascertain, through the two Indians accompanying us and an Indian servant with the command, called George, the names of the chiefs present, tribes and numbers. The remarks of the agent are first rendered into Spanish, then, with the Indian dialect, spoken on Russian river, and then communicated to the Indians present. The following names of tribes and chiefs were ascertained: Nah-toh tribe, Car-lots-a-po chief; Chow-e-chak tribe, Che-de-chay chief; Shor-te-u tribe, Miss-a-lay chief; Ba-cow-a tribe, In-wa-nah chief; Sa-mun-da tribe, Cash-en-ah chief; claiming to have three hundred and eighty souls under them, and this includes the whole number in this valley. R. McKee then proceeded to explain the object of his mission, the nature of the government of the United States, and that treaties had been made on Russian river and at Clear lake; also, the desire of the President to provide for the Indians and collect them into one place. Agent also assured them that they need not fear any danger from the whites if they would not molest them while passing through their country; but if acts of violence were committed, they should be punished. These Indians appear to have had but little communication with the whites hitherto. Towards the

close of the council many other Indians came into camp; presents of clothing and food were given the chiefs for their people, and an arrangement made that their chiefs and headmen should meet the agent at some point near the white settlements, during the coming fall or ensuing summer, at which time the agent would be prepared to tell them when it would be desirable for them to settle. Council was then adjourned, to convene again early to-morrow morning; the Indians much pleased with the treatment received from the agent.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Betumki, August 27, 1851.—In consequence of the illness of the agent, the proposed meeting of the chiefs was postponed until the close of the day. At four o'clock they were again assembled, and the object of the agent in desiring to meet the chiefs next fall again explained. The chiefs promised compliance, and also that they would permit no acts of hostility to be committed against any whites passing through their country. Certificates were given to each of the chiefs that they were friendly Indians, and had promised to meet the agent next fall for the purpose of uniting in a treaty of peace and friendship. A bullock was ordered to be slaughtered for their use, and some further presents of axes, blankets, hats, and shirts, were distributed among them. Two of their number were engaged to go with the agent to act as guides and interpreters. It has been with some difficulty these were induced to accompany us, as they have no communication with tribes further north, and speak of them as being very wild and hostile.

The object of the agent in postponing entering into a formal agreement with the Indians in this valley is, that no reliable information can be obtained of the number of Indians north of this, nor of the country, and he deemed it expedient to make a personal examination of the country, and obtain more reliable information relative to the number of Indians, before a permanent arrangement shall be effected. The Indians have all separated for their homes, highly delighted.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp Necessity, August 28, 1851.—Left camp at seven o'clock, and halted again, after a fatiguing march of eleven hours, at this camp, near a small spring on the side of a mountain. Our guide has been mistaken and lost the trail twice to-day, and we have wandered among the mountains for several hours to no purpose. Several Indians have been seen running away at our approach. We have gained some sixteen miles on our course. Total distance one hundred and twenty-eight miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp, August 29, 1851.—Left camp at half-past six o'clock this morning, and were forced to encamp in a cañon, where water was abundant for our animals. Some fifteen or sixteen Indian men came into camp to-day entirely naked, and ate voraciously some food given them. We have learned from them, through the Indian boy George, that there are many Indians in a long valley on the headwaters of the

middle fork of Eel river. This valley we have been endeavoring to find for two or three days. It is with difficulty any information can be obtained from them, as the Indians employed to accompany us all ran away last night, and we have only the boy George to assist. Distance three miles; total one hundred and thirty-one miles.

J. McKEE, *Secretary*.

Camp Ba-tim-da-kia, August 30, 1851.—Several Indians remained in camp last night, and were despatched at day-break this morning to assure the Indians in the valley of our friendly intentions, and to collect the chiefs at our camp when we should reach the valley. Left the cañon at six o'clock, and reached the camp in the valley after a march of five miles. Shortly afterwards several small parties of Indians visited us. At three o'clock R. McKee had an informal talk with *Lumka* and eleven other captains, all of the tribe inhabiting this valley, called the *Cabadilapo*. Our camp is called after the Indian name (*Ba-tim-da-kia*) of this valley. Each of the captains was presented with a shirt, pantaloons, and sash, and a beef killed for them. This is probably their first intercourse with the whites. They are very shy and fearful, entirely naked, and, with the means at the command of the agent, hard to convince that no treachery is designed. We have, as yet, seen none of their women. From the captains present it has been ascertained that the number of Indians living in this valley, in all the different rancherias, is probably five or six hundred. They speak of a very hostile and warlike tribe living beyond this, northward, with whom they are afraid to have any intercourse. The Indians here live upon acorns and roots: wild game, and grizzly bears and deer, are too formidable and swift to be attacked with bows and arrows. A bullock was ordered to be killed for their use, and they were dismissed, after promising to return to their homes and induce a large number of the bands to meet the agent here to-morrow.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary*.

Camp Ba-tim-da-kia, August 31, 1851.—Several small articles, viz: knives, cups, blankets, and one sabre, were missing this morning, supposed to have been stolen by Indians prowling round the camp. The chiefs dismissed yesterday evening have not returned, with a larger number of their tribes, as promised. Two or three have, however, ventured into camp, and, upon being questioned as to the stolen property, appeared very much alarmed, and have been sent out to recover the articles.

The agent has been able to gather the following information concerning Indians in this, *the second large valley* upon the waters of Eel river, viz: valley called "*Ba-tim-da-kia*;" name of nation, *Cabadilapo*; principal chief present, *Lumka*; other captains present, *Cab-a-tim*, *Ca-cep-dem*, *Ba-lo-ta*, *Cal-te-a*, *Cal-cha-da-da*, *You-ti-ah*, *Dah-a-tah-asha*, *Bad-a-ta-book*, *So-co-da*, *Ca-cho*, *Ma-com-a-cho-ca*. Total number of men, 153; women, 200; children, 44; in all, 497.

It is very difficult to understand them, or whether there are many other Indians in this valley.

The above chiefs and captains have been furnished at the camp, so far, with 12 pairs pantaloons, 12 shirts, 12 sashes, and a sufficient quantity of beef and bread.

One of the captains came into camp this evening, and was again sent out to recover the stolen property, and to induce other Indians to come in. The knife was sent in, but none of the captains have made their appearance. Three or four Indians, selected to accompany the agent to the next valley, have left us. This whole valley may contain five or six hundred souls.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp, September 1, 1851.—Left camp at seven o'clock this morning, and are now on the side of a mountain, scarce of grass and water. The route is very difficult, the trail leading over precipitous mountains. We see around us, as we march, Indian signal fires, and we have no doubt Indians are around us, but, as yet, invisible.

Distance, 12 miles; total, 143 miles.

Camp, September 2, 1851.—We are now at the Pilot rocks, having made a hard march of eighteen miles. Indian signs on all the mountains, but the Indians wild, and show themselves only at a distance. Our route is along that part of the coast range of mountains dividing the waters of the south fork from those of the east fork of Eel river, at present supposed to be thirty or forty miles from the ocean.

Total distance 161 miles.

Camp on the south fork of Eel river, September 3, 1851.—Left camp at 7½ o'clock this morning, and have marched eighteen miles. We have passed to-day the camp where four white men were nearly surrounded by a band of Indians last July. Mr. Scabring, our guide, was one of the party, and says "that hostile demonstrations were made" by the Indians; and when finding themselves surrounded, each man jumped behind a tree and fired, killing three Indians, one of them the chief, and the rest fled. As this party were the last white men that have passed through this country, the Indians are probably fearful of punishment, and run off as we approach. It has been reported that this valley is thickly peopled with Indians, and the agent will remain here a day or two to collect some information concerning the Indians in this valley, if possible. There is no accurate information concerning them, and their numbers have been over-estimated, as elsewhere.

Total distance, 179 miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Same camp, September 4, 1851.—Remained here to-day, with the hope of inducing some Indians to come in to see us. Small parties of men have been sent out by the agent with some small presents to give to any Indians they might find, and thus prevail upon them to visit our camp; but all have been unsuccessful, not even seeing an Indian,

though we hear them around us. Rain has fallen to-day. The agent will leave some beef in care of Captain Paul, for Indians that may come to him after the main camp shall have been removed.

Camp Redwood, September 5, 1851.—Left camp at 7 o'clock this morning, and at 5½ o'clock reached this camp, in a small prairie, on the same stream we left this morning. Our march to-day has been the most difficult and fatiguing we have yet experienced. Distance, 16 miles. Several fine-looking Indians came to us while on the march to-day, to whom R. McKee gave some presents of shirts and handkerchiefs. He was unable to communicate with them verbally, but endeavored to make them understand that he wished them to follow us to our camp. Total distance, 195 miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

September 6, 1851.—Remained at Camp Redwood to-day in order to recruit our stock. Some five or six Indians came into camp and were fed, but the agent has been unable to communicate with them.

Camp White Bluffs, on Eel river, September 7, 1851.—Marched 18 miles to-day, down the bed of the river, to this camp. Indian fish-dams are frequent. Some few old Indians showed themselves along the banks. Total distance, 213 miles.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

Camp on Van Dusen's Fork of Eel river, September 8, 1851.—Left camp at 7 o'clock and marched 16 miles, following the bed of the stream; very difficult travelling, because of the rocks and stones. Total distance, 229 miles (on Commission creek.)

Camp, Big Bend of Eel river, September 9, 1851.—We left the river at 7 o'clock this morning, and encamped at 11 o'clock, twelve miles from Humboldt bay—marching six miles. The country passed through is well adapted for farming purposes, and some seven or eight farms are being opened up by the whites. From them the agent has learned that a large body of Indians are living in this neighborhood, and that they can be collected in two or three days, and meet the agent at this camp. To effect a meeting R. McKee has determined to remain at this camp several days. Mr. Charles A. Robeson, with his squaw wife, visited camp to-day at the request of the agent. This gentleman has recently settled upon, and is now opening up, a portion of land in this neighborhood, and, to preserve friendly relations with the Indians, has married (Indian fashion) the daughter of a chief of one of the tribes. Through his squaw he has obtained a slight knowledge of the languages spoken on this river. He has agreed to accompany Mr. George Gibbs to the mouth of Eel river, and, if possible, induce the Indians along the river, and at its mouth, to visit our camp.

R. McKee left camp this evening to visit Humboldt city. Total distance 235 miles.

September 10, 1851.—R. McKee returned from Humboldt city to-day. Several Indians in camp were supplied with food and some presents, and requested, through Mr. Robeson, to go out among the tribes in this neighborhood and invite them in. Mr. George Gibbs has been engaged in obtaining some knowledge of the language through Robeson and his squaw. Too short a time has elapsed since the arrival of the whites in this part of the State for Mr. R., or any one else, to have formed any considerable medium of intercourse. Some words, relating to sensible objects, have been obtained by Mr. Gibbs. The names of tribes could not be ascertained, nor their numbers. But he has learned that all the Indians around Humboldt bay, and as far up Eel river as Van Dusen's fork, say fourteen miles, speak the same language. Above the forks a different dialect is spoken, but so as to be understood by the different tribes.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

At same camp, September 11, 1851.—Several gentlemen from Humboldt city, and this neighborhood, have visited camp to-day. Some seven or eight Indians have also come in and been supplied with food. Mr. George Gibbs returned late last evening from an exploration of the country between Humboldt bay and Eel river, in company with Mr. Robeson. They were provided with some presents for any Indians they might meet. Mr. Gibbs reports that quite a number of Indians were seen and communicated with; that the presents were distributed, and the recipients requested to act as runners and bring the different chiefs to our camp.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

At same camp, September 12, 1851.—Nothing of importance occurring to-day. About a dozen naked Indians hanging around camp were supplied with food and some clothing.

R. McKee conversing freely with the white settlers in this neighborhood in relation to the proper course to be pursued towards the Indians, as they are evidently fearful that some design is meditated for their destruction, or that some injury would be inflicted upon them should they accept the invitation of the agent.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary.*

At same camp, September 13, 1851.—Mr. George Gibbs, in company with Messrs. Robeson and Dupern, left camp this morning, and would proceed in a canoe down Eel river to its mouth, charged with the duty of exploring the country south of the river, and of ascertaining the boundaries to a portion of country to be set apart as an Indian reservation; also to make one more effort to induce the Indians to visit our camp. R. McKee, after further consultation with the gentlemen in this neighborhood, has determined to set apart

a reservation for the use of the Indians on this river and about Humboldt bay. The agent has not been enabled to collect the various tribes, owing to the want of interpreters, but is satisfied that a reservation should be selected at once, lest the whites should settle upon all the available lands in this neighborhood, and thus prevent difficulties arising between the whites and Indians. He has also determined to leave with Mr. Robeson several head of cattle and some hard bread, to be distributed among any Indians removing to such reservation. Mr. Robeson has been represented to the agent as being an honest man, and one that will endeavor to carry out the wishes of the government.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary*.

At same camp, September 14, 1851.—Mr. George Gibbs returned this evening with his party, and reports that they proceeded to the mouth of the river, stopping at some ten or twelve Indian rancherias along the banks, and distributed some shirts, &c., as presents; that the jealousies and unfriendly feeling existing among the different bands prevented them from assembling to meet the agent; and that the runners despatched several days since had never visited them at all, and that it was with difficulty the Indians working their canoe were induced to go on shore at the different rancherias. Also, that a portion of country lying south of Eel river had been examined as far as practicable and found to be suitable for an Indian reservation, and to interfere as little as possible with the whites already settled.

A plat of the proposed reservation is in course of preparation. A further consultation has been held with Mr. Robeson, who agrees to acquire, as early as practicable, a knowledge of the Indian language spoken on this river, to explain to the Indians the design of the government in appropriating a reservation for them, to distribute the cattle, bread, &c., among them, and if possible induce them to remove to the country selected. Six head of cattle and several sacks of hard bread were turned over to Mr. Robeson for their use. Several gentlemen from Humboldt bay have visited the agent in camp to-day. The express despatched to Port Trinidad returned this afternoon with despatches from the Indian department at Washington.

JOHN McKEE, *Secretary*.

Camp of Humboldt City, September 15, 1851.—Finding it impossible to collect the Indians, or to hold proper communication with them, R. McKee moved camp with the escort this morning, and encamped at this place, after a march of twelve miles. Mr. Robeson accompanied him. The agent has been advising with the citizens of this place as to the propriety of the course proposed. He has also under consideration the propriety of employing Mr. Robeson to cultivate a portion of the land set apart, the product to be for the Indians. Total distance 247 miles.

Camp at Bucksport, September 16, 1851.—Moved camp at 8½ o'clock, and crossed Eel river at low tide, encamping at 10 o'clock at this place, marching 3½ miles. Total distance 250½ miles.

As our guide, Mr. Thomas Seabring, will return from this place, the agent has paid him two hundred and fifty dollars for his services to this place and expenses back to Sonoma. Mr. Benjamin Kelsey has been employed to act as guide through the country we have yet to visit. R. McKee has forwarded per Mr. Seabring, to be mailed at San Francisco, a report of his proceedings from Sonoma to this place, to the department at Washington. Mr. Robeson is still accompanying. The agent has determined upon the following course, in relation to the Indians on Eel river and around Humboldt bay, viz: That the portion of country lying between Eel river and the Mendocino mountains, described as follows, shall be reserved: commencing at a point upon the south side of Eel river, opposite the small creek whereon the agent and escort were encamped; thence running in a southwesterly direction parallel to the general trend of the coast, to the summit of the first range of mountains, ending at the northernmost point of Cape Mendocino; thence along said summit to the Pacific ocean; thence northeasterly, along the coast, to the north of Eel river; thence up said river in its windings to the place of beginning; together with the right of taking fish in any part of said river below the said place of beginning, and of fishing or digging for shell-fish on any part of the coast. Said reservation estimated to be thirteen miles in length on the coast, and eighteen miles in length, six miles inland—average length fifteen miles; estimated width six miles. A considerable portion of the land on the coast consists of salt marsh, and a like portion along the river subject to overflow. Between the river and the mountains, patches of land are to be found suitable for cultivation. At the base of the mountains the land is principally adapted for grazing purposes.

A plot and description of the above-described reservation shall be prepared in *duplicate*, one copy to be placed at some public place on Humboldt bay, for the information of those desiring to settle in this neighborhood, and the other to be left with Mr. Robeson. Also, that the cattle left by R. McKee with Mr. Robeson, to be distributed as beef among the Indians, shall be used by him as work-cattle, or oxen, upon the following conditions: R. McKee will furnish said Robeson with a good prairie plough, three log-chains, half a dozen axes, half a dozen corn hoes; and Robeson, with the oxen and tools thus furnished, shall break up, fence in, and plant in potatoes, some five or six acres of land lying within said reservation; that he may obtain as much labor from the Indians as possible; that the planting, &c., shall be done during the coming fall and winter; that he shall use his best efforts to induce the various bands to remove upon the above land; and that the entire product, or entire crop, shall be distributed among the Indians removing thereto. Also, that he will, as soon as practicable, acquire a knowledge of the Indian language, explain to them the object of the government in thus providing for them, and gradually prepare the way for a formal treaty with them when the agent shall again visit this section of the State. Also, that the oxen, farming utensils, &c., shall be held in trust, as the property of the United States, to be delivered up when demanded by an authorized agent. After the above planting, &c., shall have been done for the benefit of the Indians, Mr. Robeson shall have the use of the oxen and farming utensils as a con-

sideration for his services. Should any accident prevent Mr. Robeson from fulfilling his engagements, Messrs. Howard, Dobbins, and Dupern, gentlemen of this neighborhood, have been authorized to take possession of the government property confided to his care.

The bands of Indians living upon Eel river have no permanent place of residence, but move from river to mountain and from mountain to river, as the season for fishing and gathering nuts and berries arrives; and among the different bands, though not at actual war, no friendly intercourse exists. Their migratory habits render it difficult to form any accurate estimate of their numbers, and the jealousies between them render it almost impossible to communicate with distant bands through Indian runners. It has been estimated that among the mountains and valleys of Eel river and tributaries—say the south, middle, and Van Dusen's fork—some five hundred Indians find homes, and it is the wish of the agent to locate them all upon the reservation made as above.

September 17, 1851.—Left camp at half-past 6, and reached Union, head of Humboldt bay, at 3 o'clock, after a very tedious march of eighteen miles. A plat of the reservation near the mouth of Eel river was forwarded this morning to Messrs. Howard, Dobbins, and Dupern, to be posted in some conspicuous place, so as to prevent any one settling upon said land through mistake. We learn that a company of volunteers are at present quartered in this town, organized, it is said, to assist the Indian agent; but as the agent has not made any requisition upon the State for troops, and believing that his present escort of United States dragoons is sufficient as a protective force, the services of the above company of volunteers will not be required.

R. McKee had originally arranged to pass through Port Trinidad, fifteen miles northwest of this place; but from information received from gentlemen familiar with the different routes, he has changed his purpose, and will go into the mountains upon the Klamath river—upon the trail leading from this place—visiting Port Trinidad with his pack-train for supplies and Indian goods shipped from San Francisco, in accordance with the above original design. Total distance, two hundred and sixty-eight miles.

Camp at Union, September 18, 1851.—R. McKee closed the arrangement with Charles A. Robeson, of Eel river, this morning, paying him one hundred and forty dollars, (\$140) to be expended in paying for a large prairie plough, ox-yokes, chains, &c., and has ordered a supply of half a dozen axes and hoes from San Francisco for his use, according to agreement. At noon the agent left camp, with his pack-train, for Port Trinidad, carrying some few presents of shirts, handkerchiefs, &c., for the few friendly Indians near the mouth of Red river and at Port Trinidad. The citizens of this town, together with the owners and masters of pack-trains doing business with the gold region, have been invited to visit the agent at his camp at all times. At a consultation with several of the above gentlemen, held last evening, he has learned that the Indians known as the Trinity, Redwood, and Klamath bands are a brave, warlike people, and at present hostile to the whites; that it is not safe for parties less than eight or ten in number to travel through the country; and although no active aggressive

hostilities exist, that mules are stolen from the pack-trains, and the drivers murdered and robbed when returning, a short distance from the party. In return the packers *shoot Indians* at every opportunity, killing innocent persons more frequently than the guilty. The whites are very much exasperated against the Indians, and at the same time no pains have been taken to conciliate them.

The agent has been advised not to attempt treating with the different bands until a war party should be sent against them and they sue for peace; but he will endeavor to quiet the disturbances without resorting to war. The same difficulty exists in communicating with the bands as upon Eel river—namely, the absence of competent interpreters.

The policy of the government has been fully explained by the agent, and also that all his efforts to conciliate the Indians in this part of the State will be of no avail unless the whites will lend their aid and cease their indiscriminate murder of them.

Camp at Union, September 19, 1851.—R. McKee absent at Fort Trinidad.

Camp at Union, September 20, 1851.—R. McKee absent at Port Trinidad.

Camp at Union, September 21, 1851.—R. McKee returned to camp this evening with his pack-train.

The secretary has learned from his notes that the services of a Mr. Thompson were secured as an interpreter, and that through him the few Indians living at Port Trinidad were brought together and requested to remove to and settle upon the reservation of land near the mouth of Eel river. Presents were distributed among them in the name of the President. They made no reply.

They call themselves the Kori Indians, with Oq-qua as chief; are about fifty in number, and have always been friendly with the whites. One of their number was tied to a tree and shot down in cold blood by the whites because a pack-train had been disturbed by the Redwood Indians, twenty miles back from the coast, and it is very difficult to assure them that the agent did not intend to punish them in the same way. On his return, the few Indians living near the mouth of Mad river were invited to visit our camp to-morrow.

A mule was purchased for Mr. Thompson, the interpreter, and he was sent off to visit several bands of Indians and induce them to meet the agent, at the forks of the Klamath and Trinity rivers, on the 1st day of October next. Two or three Indian runners were also sent out, in different directions, for the same purpose. A letter was also forwarded to Mr. G. W. Durkee, at the junction, requesting him to inform the Indians near his ferry of the pacific intentions of the agent; and that his present design is to hold a council with all the Indians on the Trinity and Klamath rivers, and, if possible, quiet and settle the difficulties existing between them and the whites.

Camp at Union, September 22, 1851.—A few Mad river Indians visited camp to-day, and some presents were distributed among them. This band has been permitted to live at their present rancheria, only upon the condition that they confine themselves to the immediate neighborhood of the mouth of the river, and not come into the town. They

are afraid of the whites and dissatisfied that they have been driven away from their former homes. The plan for settling the Indians in this neighborhood was explained through Mr. Hawkes, and they were provided with food and sent to their homes.

Camp at Union, September 23, 1851.—The escort moved some twelve miles to-day upon the trail leading to Durkee's ferry. R. McKee will follow to-morrow. The citizens of Union express a great desire that a treaty may be made with the Indians, on the 1st of October, at the junction; and, as it is the key of the Indian country, the agent is endeavoring to insure the presence of the chiefs of the bands living upon both rivers.

Camp, September 24, 1851.—R. McKee marched out to the camp of the escort to-day, twelve miles. Total distance, 278 miles.

Some beef and bread were given to a few Indians living near, who appeared much pleased that our intentions were pacific.

Camp, September 25, 1851.—Made a short march to-day of eight miles. Total, 286 miles.

We follow a rough trail over the mountains, so difficult that our animals are not able to endure a long march.

Camp, September 26, 1851.—Marched ten miles to-day. Total, 296 miles.

Bloody Camp, September 27, 1851, three miles from the junction of the Klamath rivers.—Reached this camp, upon the top of a mountain, after a very tedious march of twelve miles. Several Indians were seen upon the trail to-day, but fled to the woods when approached. Fine grass and water on this mountain. The agent has gone forward this morning to examine the pasture, &c., near the junction, with a view to the removal of our camp to a suitable place for a treaty ground, if one can be found. The country around the junction is a wild mountainous region, entirely unfit for cultivation, and indeed can scarcely be travelled by pack-mules. The Indians are said to be numerous, and subsist chiefly on the salmon and salmon trout, which the rivers afford in great abundance, and on the berries, nuts, &c., obtained on the mountain sides. Deer, elk, bear, &c., are quite plenty, but the Indians kill but few, as their only arm is the bow and arrow.

Bloody Camp, September 28, 1851.—R. McKee returned to camp, bringing several Indians to show them our camp, numbers, &c. These Indian men are low in height, but exceedingly athletic and muscular, very independent in their behavior, and want every small article they see given to them. They will remain in camp with us to-night. A Mr. Patterson, proprietor of a ferry upon the south fork of the Trinity river, was despatched this morning with a mule-load of beef, bread, and shirts, to visit the Indians living near his ferry, and bring them down to the junction with him. Mr. Thompson, the interpreter sent out from Trinidad, returned this evening, and reports that he visited all the bands of Indians living near the mouth of the Klamath river, and that they all promised to meet the agent on the 1st of October; that some of them were at war with the Indians living on the coast near Rocky Point, and that the latter refused to be present at Durkee's ferry as desired. Some few presents have been distributed among the In-

dians with us to assure them of our good will. R. McKee despatched a pack-train for additional supplies of Indian goods, &c.

Camp at the junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, September 29, 1851.—R. McKee removed to this camp with a few dragoons of his escort as a guard, the main camp of the escort remaining with the animals at our last camp, lest the Indians should all become frightened and run off to the mountains. The Indians remaining with us last night came with him, and reported the treatment they received, and soon our camp was filled with men, women, and children, to whom presents of beef, hard bread, and beads were given. Mr. Durkee, the proprietor of the ferry at this place, is absent at Union, but expected back daily. This is unfortunate, as he possesses more influence over the Indians in this neighborhood than any other white man, and his presence appeared to be necessary to assure them of the pacific intentions of our party. The Indians here are a very fine-looking race, low in stature, with smooth, regular features. The men are nearly nude, and never seen without the bow and quiver of arrows, exhibiting considerable skill in their construction. The women wear petticoats of deer-skin, dressed and ornamented with tassels, beads, shells, &c. Some of them are very handsomely made. Strings of beads and shells are also worn about the neck, and ornaments of every description are highly prized. The agent distributed beads and bright buttons among the squaws, and they left the camp much pleased.

Mr. Patterson returned from the south fork of the Trinity with a small party of Indians from the different rancherias he visited. He says he could not prevail upon the chiefs to come down until each had sent runners from his own tribe to see for themselves; also, that very many Indians are sick among them. Those brought in with Patterson have been supplied with food. Total distance, 299 miles.

Camp at the junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, September 30, 1851.—The Indians brought down from the south fork of the Trinity river by Patterson were supplied with beef and hard bread, and sent back to bring down all the Indians able to travel to the point, as soon as possible. A shirt and handkerchief were given to each, and they left camp apparently much pleased with the treatment received, promising to return in two days. An Indian runner was also sent down the Klamath river to hasten the movements of those expected from that quarter, having first received a blanket, as they peremptorily refuse to render the slightest service without something of this kind has been received beforehand. Subsequently it was deemed advisable that Mr. Thompson (the interpreter) should also proceed down the Klamath river, and he was accordingly despatched, with some Indians as boatmen, in a canoe. A rumor was rife among the Indians to-day, that the object of our party was to collect them, so that the men might be murdered, and the women and children stolen and carried off; also, that their friend *Durkee* had been killed, and would never return. The agent endeavored to allay their alarm with the limited means at his disposal, but still Durkee's presence appeared to be necessary to quiet their apprehensions on this point. The fall season is rapidly advancing, and the agent is very desirous to proceed rapidly, and be enabled to visit other hostile bands upon the Klamath before the rains set in, and he he compelled to postpone his labors in this section of the State.

Camp at the junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, October 1, 1851.—This is the day appointed for a talk with the Indians, but the efforts of the agent to collect a large body of them have, as yet, been unsuccessful. Runners are out in every direction to accomplish this; and it is hoped that, in the course of three or four days, they may return with at least deputations from the various bands visited.

Camp at the junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, October 2, 1851.—Mr. C. W. Durkee reached this camp late last night, and his return seemed to be a source of great satisfaction to the Indians. It was arranged that he should proceed up the Klamath river some fifteen miles, and induce two or three bands of Indians to return with him to this camp, and he was despatched accordingly.

A few of the Indians from the south fork of the Trinity river, originally brought down by Patterson and sent back as runners on the 30th ultimo, returned this evening, and say that a few from each rancheria will be here to-morrow evening. Mr. Thompson, interpreter, sent down the Klamath, also returned and reports that he continued down the river some 30 miles, visiting some eight or ten "rancherias," or villages; that some of the bands promised to be represented, and others peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the whites, as a party of whites had prevented their building a fish-dam last summer; also, that two or three bands were at war with each other, and the men were afraid to bring their families here. The Indians that have visited our camp have been liberally supplied with beef, hard bread, and some presents of clothing. The Indians on these rivers are not collected in large bodies under one chief, or head, but divided up in rancherias, or villages, of from 15 to 20 huts—each little band claiming to have a chief.

A copious rain fell last night and this morning, and we fear it may be the commencement of the wet or rainy season.

Camp at the junction of the Klamath and Trinity rivers, October 3, 1851.—C. W. Durkee returned from his visit to the Indians on the Klamath river, above the camp, early this morning, and reports that he proceeded up the river 15 miles.

Communicated with various Indians on the way, and returned from "Red Cap's bar," first sending an Indian runner up to Salmon river. Several of the principal or head men of the Indians seen, promised to come down to our camp to-morrow. The agent believes it to be important that all the different bands living upon the Klamath and Trinity rivers should be represented in the council proposed at this camp, but is fearful the measures taken to secure such an attendance will not prove successful. The party from the south fork of the Trinity are still with us and supplied with provisions.

R. McKee received, per express from Trinidad, a communication from Charles E. Mix, Commissioner of Indian Affairs *ad interim*, dated Washington, August 9, 1851, at a late hour this evening.

Camp at the junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, October 4, 1851.—An Indian runner, despatched yesterday to go down the Klamath and hasten the movements of Indians coming to us, returned at noon with the intelligence that some 25 or 30 men were below, about one

mile from our camp, but afraid to approach nearer. R. McKee walked down to see them, but it was with difficulty they would suffer a white man to approach. After frequent assurances that no harm was intended, they sat down around the agent, who endeavored to explain the object of his mission as briefly as possible; but they said the white man had burned up their houses and prevented them from building a fish-dam, and unless the agent would *pay* them for their losses they would immediately return home. Agent again endeavored to talk to them; but they would hear nothing until the agent agreed to give them ten or twelve axes, with which they might build other houses, and they were finally prevailed upon to remain here and learn what the agent would have to say when the Indians should come to us. Mr. Joseph Somers and Henry Stout, two miners, at present at work on the Klamath river, 12 or 15 miles above this camp, with some 20 or 25 Indians from that neighborhood, are here, and will remain a day or two with us. The Indians from the Trinity are impatient to return home, and they were only induced to remain by receiving additional presents. All have been, as usual, supplied with bread, beef, sugar, &c. We now learn that the Indians near this have been using their influence to prevent Indians from other bands coming to us, lest they should divide, and thus lessen the quantity of presents they would receive; but they have been assured that any presents that might be designed for them would only be distributed when the Indians from abroad should reach our camp. The agent is endeavoring to gather a true statement of the origin of the troubles and Indian difficulties, on this river, during the past summer and fall. The Indians' account, corroborated by several responsible whites, is very different from those reported in the newspapers by persons visiting from Trinidad and other places.

Camp at the junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, October 5, 1851.— R. McKee collected at an early hour this morning the representatives from four bands of Indians living on the Klamath, below this camp, near Tompkins's ferry, the scene of the late disturbances; and, as advised by the whites somewhat familiar with their character, told them he was the big chief of all this country, and, hearing of the quarrels among his red and white children, had come to inquire into the cause, &c.; that he intended to have peace in this country, and would punish all that committed any crimes, and drive them out of the country: but good Indians should be protected and a home given them, and the whites prevented from encroaching upon them. The agent spent several hours in talking to them in this manner. The interpreters not having as yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of the language to explain satisfactorily the relation of the agent to the government at Washington, consequently it has been deemed best to impress these warlike Indians with the idea that the agent possesses power for immediate punishment or protection. A party of Indians from the Klamath above *this* was then collected, and a similar talk, lasting several hours, was held with them. They professed that they were much pleased that peace should be restored among them again. The agent then told them he would meet all the Indians here at an early hour to-morrow morning,

and tell them what he wished done, and they all promised to remain until that time. They appear to be better satisfied this afternoon, and the agent has strong hopes that an arrangement may be made preventing any future difficulties on this river. The Indians from Trinity river, who have been at this camp for several days, have also been collected several times, and fully advised of the object of the agent visiting their country. They are, as well as all the Indians here, very impatient to be gone, saying that many of their people at home were sick; that this is the fishing time, and fish must be caught for food in the winter. They promise to be friendly hereafter, and cannot comprehend the necessity of a contract being *signed* by and in presence of all the Indians on both rivers. The agent has also endeavored to obtain a correct estimate of the number of Indians represented here, but they seem to imagine some treachery is designed, and decline giving any reliable information, but listen attentively to all that is said to them. The substance of the remarks of the agent was, that he would pay them for the loss of their houses, and for the death of a young chief and a squaw; that he would give them some presents of shirts, pants, beads, provisions, axes, &c., &c., now, and after awhile would give them many more such articles, and continue to give them many things conducive to their comfort and convenience, and also give them a reservation on which they might live, build their fish-dams, hunt, &c., and the white man should not encroach upon them or interfere with them. That there were a great many white men, who were able to drive all the Indians out of this country, but the agent would protect the Indians, and the whites would not molest them; that after awhile the Indian would wear clothes, and live after the manner of the whites. But these things were promised them only upon condition that they would be friendly to the whites, and commit no more depredations of any kind, and also that they should use their influence with Indians not represented here, and especially with the Bald Hill and Redwood Indians, that they also should refrain from *their* depredations, because white men might shoot and kill friendly Indians for crimes committed by those last referred to; and that the whites now were willing to have peace, and it remained with the Indians to accept or not.

When the above had been fully explained, an Indian of the Lower Klamath bands arose and addressed the agent, and declaimed with considerable native eloquence—told the story of the wrongs of himself and red brethren, rehearsing the history of the attack made by whites upon them, and the burning of their homes; but that now, and for himself and fellow-Indians, he was willing to be at peace with the whites, and pledged himself for the good conduct of them all. An Indian of the Wetch-peck band, living near this camp, then followed in the same strain; and said, further, that as they had now passed their words to the bargain, they could all go home immediately. R. McKee then told them the bargain must be put down on paper, and that he wished them all to remain till to-morrow; which, after some delay, was agreed to.

Camp at the junction of Trinity and Klamath rivers, October 6, 1851.—
R. McKee assembled the Indians at an early hour this morning, when it was discovered that a few of the Lower Klamath Indians had left for

their homes. It is supposed that this has been caused by the taunts of the Indians living near the junction of these rivers, upbraiding those living below for breaking an agreement made some time since between them, that neither band would be seen in the neighborhood of the homes of the other. R. McKee told those present that his object was to make peace between the Indians, as well as between the Indians and the whites, and that those who had left must be sent after and brought back. Mr. S. Thompson accordingly started, with two Indians, for that purpose. The Indians were then arranged, each nation separately. Mr. Durkee acted as interpreter. The "Poh-lik" or Lower Klamath nation were represented by chiefs and captains from the Wah-si band, Mo-ru-kus chief; the Cap-pel band, Mah-on chief; the Mo-ri-ohs band, Mah-on chief; the Sira-grins, Up-la-go-pus chief; and the Pak-wan band, Cap-pel-la-wah chief. Each chief had several of his headmen with him. The Petit-sick or Upper Klamath nation, and those living on the Klamath above its junction with the Trinity river, were represented by chiefs and captains from the

- Wetch-peck band.....Mec-ug-gra, chief.
- Ut-chap-pah band.....E-ne-nuck, chief.
- Up-pah-goines band.....Mik-ku-ree, chief.
- Sa-vow-ra band.....Up-pa-grah, chief.
- Cha-ma-ko-nec band.....Ka-top-ko-rish, chief.
- Coc-co-man band.....Pa-nam-o-nee, chief.
- Chee-nah band.....Ak-ka-reeta, chief.

The latter living ten miles below the mouth of Salmon river.

The Hoo-pahs, or Trinity Indians, were represented by Ah-rook-kos, the most influential chief on that river, he controlling twelve rancherias or villages—and by Tenas-teah, Noct-pook-a-ta-mah, Nic-a-wa-ou-na, and Wash-ten, as headmen.

R. McKee proceeded to address them respecting his remarks made yesterday, so as to insure a full understanding to the Indians of the treaty proposed to be entered into, viz: that his object was to restore peace among the whites and Indians, so that they each might travel alone through the country without fear of molestation; and to convince them that he was earnest, and had the interest of the Indian at heart, had given them and would give them presents. That if peace was restored, and the Indians preserve inviolate the bargain about to be made, measures would be taken to improve the condition of the Indians; that he should have a home of his own—be taught to build houses to live in—have clothes to wear—and after awhile learn to draw their subsistence from the soil, and not be dependent upon game and fish for food; that they should have teachers to teach their children the English language, and that many things would be done for their comfort and happiness. But that all this depended entirely upon the Indians themselves; that they must choose between peace and war—if peace, all would be well; but if war, the whites would rise in a body and kill them *all*, or drive them entirely out of the country. And further, that now they must say whether they will make a bargain, and have it put down on paper, or not. The several chiefs expressed themselves willing to enter into such an agreement. A draught of the proposed treaty

was then read, and each article fully explained. At 2 p. m. the council adjourned, so that a treaty might be prepared.

The Indians were very impatient to be gone, and it was only by the earnest persuasions of the agent that they could be induced to remain until the treaty could be written out; they all saying that the bargain was made, their word passed, and there was no use for them to remain longer. At 4 p. m. a single copy of the treaty was prepared. Mr. S. Thompson had previously returned with three of the headmen of the Lower Klamath Indians, that had left us during the night, and Messrs. Durkee and Thompson had been for an hour explaining the nature of the remarks made by the agent during their absence. A very intelligent Indian of the Wah-si band addressed all the Indians present, impressing upon them the obligation of them all to live up to their promises, and act in good faith.

Present at the evening session, Major Wessells, of the escort; Walter Van Dyke, of Trinidad; Joseph A. Patterson, of south fork of Trinity; George Gibbs, Durkee, Thompson, and several other gentlemen. The secretary proceeded to read the proposed treaty, which was explained article by article, as also the propriety of the written paper, until the gentlemen present expressed themselves satisfied that they all had a proper appreciation of the "bargain." The treaty was first signed by the agent, then by the chiefs of the several bands, and witnessed by the gentlemen present; and after a short address from the agent, the council was adjourned, at 7½ o'clock.

A bullock was killed, and a supply of hard bread and sugar given to the Indians for a feast. Thus has closed an amicable arrangement with twenty-four bands of Indians; among them the Pack-wans, Sca-goines, and Moo-ris—the bands with whom all the late disturbances have occurred on this river—who have agreed (after the signing of the treaty) to use their influence with the Bald Hill, Redwood, and other Indians not represented here, to induce them to be friendly with the whites. In consequence of the limited appropriation of funds by Congress, the agent did not feel at liberty to promise the above bands any provisions that he was not able to furnish at this time. The four bullocks given them are left in charge of Mr. C. W. Durkee, to be killed and divided among them. Presents of blankets, shirts, pants, beads, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., were distributed by the light of large fires; after which the Indians all separated for the night, well pleased.

Camp at the junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, October 7, 1851.—The Indians came into our camp at an early hour this morning, to say good-bye to the agent, and in a short time all had departed for their homes. A copy of the treaty of yesterday was prepared by the secretary, and left with Mr. Durkee. An address to the miners and traders was prepared by the agent, advising of the treaty just concluded, and urging upon the whites to pursue a prudent course in their conduct towards the Indians; a despatch was also prepared by R. McKee to the department at Washington, advising of his doings here. He has promised to stop awhile at the different rancherias on the Klamath, as we pass through them, and distribute some presents to the women and children.

Camp at junction of Klamath and Trinity rivers, October 8, 1851.—R. McKee engaged to-day in making statements with the interpreters and other gentlemen who have assisted in collecting Indians at this camp; also preparing instructions for Mr. S. Thompson, authorizing him to receive several sacks of hard bread remaining at Trinidad, and to distribute the same at the mouth of the Klamath river. Mr. Thompson will proceed down this river in a canoe, and visit all the Indian villages that were not represented at this camp, and communicate to them the proceedings at this camp, and the desire of the agent to have them live friendly with the whites.

The pack-train despatched to Trinidad on the 28th September returned last evening, and we are making preparations for marching to-morrow.

Indian runners have been employed to accompany the agent, and Mr. Durkee has also agreed to go up as far as Salmon river.

Camp near Bluff creek, October 9, 1851.—R. McKee, accompanied by Mr. Durkee and an Indian runner, moved with the escort this morning, crossing the Klamath river at Durkee's ferry, near our last camp, marching six miles over a rough mountain trail. The Indians near Salmon river speak a different dialect from those below them, and the agent expects to communicate with them through Mr. Durkee and the Indian runner. Total distance 305 miles.

Camp at Orleans bar, October 10, 1851.—R. McKee and escort moved this morning at seven, and after a tedious march of eleven miles, over the most dangerous mountain trail we have yet followed, reached this camp at 4 p. m. Four mules fell off the mountain-side to-day, two of which were killed—the others recovered; one of those lost was of the agent's train, and several others gave out from fatigue. Our animals are scarcely able to endure the severe service required of them in climbing the rough mountains we necessarily cross. We passed "Red Cap's bar," where the agent delayed to collect and address the miners at work on that bar, and to impress upon them the necessity of a prudent course being pursued by the whites, to prevent any future difficulties with the Indians. The Indians were also addressed through Mr. Durkee, impressing upon them the obligation entered into by their chief, "Red Cap," &c.

There are three rancherias near our present camp, all of which were represented at the council at Durkee's ferry, and arrangements have been made to have them *all* assembled at an early hour to-morrow morning. Total distance 316 miles.

A bullock was ordered to be killed for the use of the Indians at Red Cap's bar, which was distributed by Mr. Joseph Somers.

Camp Cor-a-tem, near mouth of Salmon river, October 11, 1851.—Escort moved at seven o'clock, R. McKee remaining to meet the Indians as agreed. At 8 o'clock they were assembled, and the agent proceeded to address them as heretofore, in relation to the course they should pursue in future. They all promised to treat the whites as friends in future, if the whites would do so towards them. Presents of shirts, pants, beads, handkerchiefs, &c., were then distributed, and a bullock ordered to be left for their use. Agent McKee purchased two animals this morning, to supply the places of those killed and ex-

hausted. Reached this camp at 4 o'clock p. m., and immediately sent out runners to the Indians in this vicinity, to have them assembled at this camp to-morrow morning. Seven miles; total distance 323 miles.

Camp Cor-a-tem, near mouth of Sulmon river, October 12, 1851.—R. McKee remained at this camp to meet the Indians of this neighborhood as agreed. At 10 o'clock about 150 men and women were assembled. Each band arranged separately—communicating with them through Mr. C. W. Durkee, and he through the Wetchpeck Indian from the junction of Klamath and Trinity. It was ascertained that four bands were represented, viz: Se-wah band by Es-se-pish-ra, Res-sou, Chee-fee-cha, and Pi-ra-teen; Op-pe-o band by Ca-por-u-tuck and Ya-fip-pa; Ke-ko-neck band by Hou-a-puck-if-ina; In-neck band by Sish-ka.

The agent addressed them, telling them the object of his mission, and the disposition of the government to provide for the Indians in this country, and to preserve peace among whites and Indians; also of the great number of the whites, and the power of the government to enforce the laws. Es-se-pish-ra replied that they had all heard of the treaty made with the Indians living on the river below them, and that they were glad the agent had come to see them also.

R. McKee then explained the arrangement made with the Indians at Durkee's ferry, and dwelt upon the advantages the Indians would derive from having a home of their own, where they could live under the protection of the government, and where the whites would not be allowed to interfere with them. Ca-por-a-tuck said they were disposed to be friendly with the whites, but that sometimes the whites would threaten to shoot them and steal their women, and that now an Indian was afraid to go on the mountains after game and nuts alone; he also complained loudly of the acts of a man called "Wooly" (Tom Hinton.) The Indians everywhere on this river have complained of this man, and the agent has learned, through the whites, that many of the Indian outrages can be attributed to outrages committed upon the Indians by him. R. McKee promised them that he would prevent "Wooly" from interfering with them hereafter, and that the whites would be friendly, if the Indians would agree to commit no more depredations, and permit white men to pass through the country unmolested. This the several chiefs said they were willing to do, and expressed the desire to unite in the treaty of the 6th inst., concluded at the junction of the Klamath and Trinity rivers. This treaty was then read and fully explained to them, when they again said they were willing to unite in it. A supplementary treaty or codicil to the said treaty of the 6th inst. was then prepared, read and explained to them; also, the propriety of writing the bargain upon paper, and that upon its execution the Indians would be bound to preserve it inviolate.

The chiefs again expressed themselves willing to unite in the treaty, which was then signed by the agent and the several chiefs and braves, and witnessed by Major Wessells of the escort, and several other gentlemen who had been present at this council. At 4½ o'clock the council was adjourned, and the agent proceeded to distribute some presents of blankets, shirts, pants, hats, sashes, handkerchiefs, beads, bread, sugar, &c., among the several bands; a bullock was ordered to be killed

for their use and divided among them. These presents were given them as an evidence of the desire of the government to act in good faith with the Indians.

R. McKee prepared a letter of instructions to Mr. C. W. Durkee in reference to some beef cattle and Indian goods left in his charge for distribution to the Indians, and settled with him for the ferriages over the Klamath river; (for his services as interpreter Mr. D. refused to receive any compensation.) Mr. Durkee will return home to-morrow, and the agent is in hopes he may secure the services of a Mr. Taggart as interpreter from this point up the river. Mr. T. is expected down the trail we will follow, and if we meet him R. McKee will endeavor to secure his services. His present design is to move on to Scott's river, and, if possible, meet the Indians living on that stream.

The number of Indians living near this camp, around the mouth of Salmon river, is about two hundred and twenty-five souls, all told. They compare favorably in size and appearance, and intelligence, with the Indians below; speak a different dialect, though they intermarry with them. Their houses are built of slabs split out from the redwood timber, in which a family of ten or fifteen will reside, relying principally upon fish for a subsistence.

Camp on Klamath river, twelve miles above mouth of Salmon river, October 13, 1851.—R. McKee moved with his escort at 7 o'clock this morning and marched over a very dangerous trail, twelve miles, to this camp. Several of our animals fell from the trail and rolled down the mountain, but were recovered and brought into camp. Mr. Durkee left us this morning to return home.

Total distance 335 miles.

Camp on Klamath river, October 14, 1851.—Moved this morning at 7½ o'clock, and marched fourteen miles. The trail continues rough and dangerous, leading along the mountain-sides, and in many places a fatigue party is sent forward to improve the way, so that our animals may pass along.

R. McKee stopped at two or three Indian huts and distributed some small presents to the families living within them. In almost all of their huts there are more or less Indians sick; they complain of hunger, and that they are not able to seek food in the mountains or fish in the stream.

Total distance 349 miles.

Camp on the Klamath river, at mouth of Clear creek, October 15, 1851.—R. McKee moved this morning with the escort at 7½ o'clock, and marched eleven miles to this camp—stopping at several Indian huts on the banks of the river, in all of which two or three Indians were lying sick, and all complained of hunger. Two or three Indians have visited our camp this morning from a rancheria upon Clear creek, and complain of hunger. They have been fed, and an arrangement made that a bullock shall be killed for them in the morning, and that the Indians present should receive a portion of the beef, and carry the remainder in their canoes down the river, and divide it among two or three huts visited yesterday, where several Indians were lying sick. Our trail continues rough and dangerous. The agent's pack-mule, carrying his cooking utensils and mess furniture, fell from the trail on the mountain-

side, and, rolling into the river, was drowned, and the whole pack was lost.

Total distance 360 miles.

Camp on Klamath river, at Murderer's bar, near Murderer's creek, October 16, 1851.—R. McKee ordered a bullock to be killed and given to the Indians who visited our camp last evening, and remained with us during the night. This was accordingly done, and a steer, weighing 600 pounds net, butchered and given to them, which they agreed to divide among the different huts on the Klamath and Clear creek, as arranged yesterday. Agent moved on in advance of the escort, and delayed at Wingate's bar, where some fifteen or twenty men were at work. Collecting the miners, he informed them of the arrangements made with the Indians, and advised them as to the proper course to be pursued towards the Indians to preserve friendly relations. A copy of the circular prepared by R. McKee, and addressed to the traders, miners, &c., was left at the trading-post of Mr. Wingate. From this gentleman the agent learned that the celebrated "Wooley," or Tom Hinton, was at that place, and that he was a dangerous villain, having already threatened the lives of several white men. Shortly afterwards "Wooley" came into the tent, and said he came up to see the agent, and to know if he had said that "if any one would shoot an Indian, he should be hung," swearing that *he would* shoot Indians whenever he could find them; that he had done so, and would continue to do so. R. McKee replied that he had understood that many of the Indian difficulties on this river resulted from his cold-blooded murders and outrages. With the past he had nothing to do; but for the future he intended to prevent the security of life from being endangered by the conduct of a few villains like himself, who made it a point to murder Indians at all times; and that he might now take warning, and be assured, that should he commit any further depredations upon the Indians, measures should be taken to inflict very summary punishment upon him. The agent then told the miners that their security was dependent upon themselves, and that they must not permit any one of their number to hazard the destruction of the friendly relations recently made with the Indians. The miners generally replied that they would so conduct themselves as to give no ground of quarrel to the Indians; and two or three of them assured the agent that Wooley's movements should be watched, and that they would make it a point "to take care of him." Agent reached the camp at 4 p. m., marching eight miles, when it was ascertained that one of his mules was lost; with his *baggage*. As this is a serious loss, it has been arranged that he will remain over at this camp tomorrow, and send back to recover the animal and baggage. It has also been arranged that Mr. Woods, of the agent's train, and Mr. Kelsey, our guide, move on to Scott's valley, and, if possible, collect the Indians to meet the agent upon his arrival there, that he may be enabled to get out of the mountains with his escort before the rainy season shall render the trail impassable.

Total distance 368 miles.

Camp on Klamath, on Murderer's bar, near Murderer's creek, October 17, 1851.—R. McKee remained at this camp with his own party to recover the lost animal. Major Wessells moved forward with his command,

and will proceed by short marches until the agent can overtake him. Messrs. T. J. Roache and W. J. Stephens visited our camp to-day. These gentlemen are at present located at "Happy Camp," two miles above this, but have been for the past year mining upon this river, and exploring the adjacent country. They are also familiar with the late Indian disturbances in this part of the State, and R. McKee has been enabled to obtain much reliable information from them touching Indian affairs. From them he has also learned that Mr. Taggart, the Indian interpreter he has been anxious to meet, has taken a different trail, and gone down to Port Trinidad, and the agent is fearful no other competent interpreter can be obtained. Messrs. Kelsey and Woods were despatched this morning to Scott's valley, to make arrangements for collecting the Indians of that neighborhood.

Camp on the Klamath, October 18, 1851.—The lost animals and pack were recovered, and R. McKee moved with his train at half-past 7, and at 2 p. m. encamped again, marching eight miles. We passed through Happy Camp, where the agent delayed for an hour or two to collect the miners and advise them of his arrangements in regard to the Indians on this river. A copy of the circular prepared at Durkee's ferry, on the 8th instant, was left with them, and they assured the agent that nothing should occur at Happy Camp to cause any disturbances with the Indians, and they would only resort to violent measures in self-defence. At the request of R. McKee, Mr. T. J. Roache consented to accompany him to Scott's valley, and will assist him in assembling the various bands of Indians of that neighborhood. There are at present about 70 men of that camp, consisting of Capt. Charles McDermit, Capt. Gwinn Tompkins, and Geo. W. Taggart's parties. The agent was happy to find among them many gentlemen of intelligence, and who, though far removed from the restraints of the laws, have not forgotten their duty to the government, and who have a proper appreciation of the difficulties to be encountered in settling the Indian disturbances in this portion of the State.

Total distance 376 miles.

Camp at the Big Flat, south side of Klamath river, October 19, 1851.—R. McKee left camp with his party at 8 o'clock, and reached this camp at 2 p. m., crossing the river with his goods, baggage, &c., in Indian canoes, travelling 6 miles over a rough, stony trail. Major Wessells, of the escort, is still before us with his command.

The agent has learned that Messrs. Kelsey and Woods have visited two Indian rancherias near this camp, and found many Indians sick and in a starving condition. At his request, a few of the women and children came into our camp, and from them he learned that the men had run off to the mountains at the approach of the escort, leaving their families unprovided for. Two bullocks were killed, one for each rancheria, all of which was consumed by the Indians in a very short time, *entrails*, feet, and the hide, with a degree of voraciousness only equalled by hungry animals.

One Indian boy was somewhat familiar with the Tchinook language, and the agent, through Mr. George Gibbs, endeavored to explain the reason of his presence among them, and his desire to hold a council at the camp in Scott's valley.

Total distance 382 miles.

Camp at Klamath river, October 20, 1851.—R. McKee left camp at 8 o'clock, and at 2 p. m. encamped on the side of a mountain, having marched 9 miles over a rough trail. Several miners are travelling in company with us for protection. A few Indians were seen to-day on a mountain on the north side of the river, apparently watching our movements. Major Wessells still before us.

Total distance 391 miles.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 21, 1851.—Left camp at 7½, and at 4 o'clock encamped in this valley; Major Wessells, of the escort, having reached this valley and encamped last evening, and remained over to-day, so that the agent might overtake him and select a suitable camp in this valley, where the Indians should meet him. Messrs. Kelsey and Woods have proceeded over into Shasta valley. Our route to-day led up the Klamath river to the north of Scott's river; thence up Scott's river to Scott's bar, where a large number of miners have been and are at work; thence crossing Scott's river, and over a high, steep mountain into this valley, (in all 16 miles.) R. McKee delayed for two or three hours at Scott's bar, conversing with the miners, traders, &c., informing them of his desire to settle Indian difficulties in this neighborhood, and of the want of a good interpreter.

Total distance 407 miles.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 22, 1851.—R. McKee despatched two gentlemen this morning to visit two Indian rancherias in this neighborhood, and invite the Indians to visit our camp. They returned and reported that the greater portion of the men were absent in the mountains hunting, but were expected home to-night, and would visit the agent. Messrs. Kelsey and Woods returned also this evening, and report that they visited several Indian villages in the Shasta valley, and found the Indians very fearful of the whites, and afraid that the troops composing the escort were a war party sent against them. Some eight or ten were prevailed upon to come over to our camp, and satisfy themselves of the truth of the agent's pacific desire. These they started with, and left the rest on the way to follow.

Brevet Major Wessells, commanding escort, has informed the agent that he could not remain in this country with his command any longer, but that he must hasten out of the mountains and return to Benicia before the expected rains shall set in; also that it will be necessary for the agent to turn over to him the government property received from the military posts at Benicia and Sonoma, viz: mules, saddles, &c.

R. McKee replied that he felt it his duty to remain at this camp several days, and endeavor to effect an amicable arrangement with the Indians in this part of the State; that if he left him, he would like to retain such of the mules as may be necessary for himself and party, to use upon his return. Major Wessells thought it incumbent on him to keep the oversight and charge of all the mules, but agreed to let him keep six or eight saddles, two tents, and three government rifles, all of which the agent has agreed to return at Benicia, or pay for. This determination of the commander of the escort will leave the agent with a very small party, in the midst of an Indian country; but he considers it his duty to remain, in the hope of meeting the Indians and making such arrangements as shall meet the just expectations of the settlers

and miners on this frontier. It will impose upon him also the necessity of buying several additional mules or horses, and otherwise increase his expenses. The agent thinks he would have no satisfactory excuse to offer to the public in this northern portion of the State, or to the government at Washington, if he should, from fear of rain or any other personal inconvenience, leave the country without at least making an effort to settle existing and expected difficulties in this district. He will therefore, in his own words, "remain in this camp for some days, trusting in Providence for protection and for success" in his endeavors. Mr. T. F. Rowe, an intelligent gentleman, and familiar with this country, visited our camp to-day, at the request of the agent, and will remain with us a day or two.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 23, 1851.—A party of Indians from the two rancherias on Deer creek came into camp this morning. The agent communicated with one of them, familiar with the Tchinook language, or Oregon jargon, through Mr. Gibbs, informing them of the object of his mission, and finally employed four of them to go out as runners and endeavor to bring in all the Indians from the surrounding country. An Indian called "Swill" was promised a horse or mule to go over into Shasta plains, and among the mountains adjacent, in company with a Mr. Lindley Able, a gentleman somewhat familiar with their language. All were instructed to have, if possible, the Indians at this camp on Monday the 27th instant, which they agreed to do. The whole party of Indians were supplied with beef and hard bread. The runners will go out early to-morrow morning. The Indians induced by Messrs. Kelsey and Woods to come over from Shasta plains, and left by them on the way to follow, have not reached our camp. Captain Charles McDermit and Judge W. T. Smith, together with several other gentlemen, had visited our camp, and at the request of the agent have consented to remain a day or two with us, so that he may have the benefit of their information concerning the Indians of this country. Major H. W. Wessells is preparing to leave this camp to-morrow morning, and the animals received at Benicia and Sonoma, for the agent's use, have been turned over to him, and all the property so received, save the articles mentioned in minutes of 22d instant.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 24, 1851.—Major Wessells left the camp this morning with his command. The Indian runners were despatched in several directions as agreed; the boy "Swill" accompanying Mr. Able over into Shasta valley—both provided with riding-animals by the agent. Messrs. Gibbs, Kelsey, and Woods have been sent out to explore and examine this valley, and adjacent hills and mountains, relative to its adaptation for an Indian reservation. R. McKee prepared and despatched letters to several citizens of Shasta Butte city, and of Scott's Bar, requesting that a delegation of intelligent gentlemen might be sent to this camp to assist him in settling all Indian difficulties. (See copy in letter-book.) The agent has learned from Messrs. McDermit, &c., many particulars concerning the difficulties in this district, and has conversed freely with them with reference to setting apart a reservation for the Indians of this neighborhood, and for Indians living upon the headwaters of Trinity river, in case they can be induced hereafter to remove to it, so as to combine farming, fishing,

and hunting facilities, and yet not interfere with the land claims of the whites already settled in this valley, and with the miners at work in the gold region, and thus make it the *interest of all* to maintain and support the provisions of any treaty that may be made. All agree that this is a difficult question to arrange, and that it is necessary to sacrifice the private interest of some parties to effect the object of the government. These gentlemen will remain with us another day. A few Indians in camp were supplied with beef for themselves and families. They are generally clothed in the costume of the whites, and carry guns, powder-horns, &c., but are not equal, either in size or appearance, to the Indians on the Klamath and Trinity rivers. No opportunity, as yet, to measure their intelligence.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 25, 1851.—R. McKee rode out with Mr. Kelsey to examine some parts of this valley, relative to its adaptation "for a reserve." Messrs. McDermit, Rowe, Roache, and others have left our camp, but promise the agent to return again on Monday. Some few Indians in camp are supplied with beef.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 26, 1851.—R. McKee rode out with Mr. Kelsey to examine parts of this valley not visited yesterday. Mr. Geo. Gibbs was despatched to Shasta plains to examine that part of the country. A few Indians of the neighborhood, in camp, were supplied with food. Messrs. Roache, McDermit, and Rowe returned to us after dark. Nothing yet from the Indian runners sent out by the agent.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 27, 1851.—This is the day appointed for the Indians in Shasta and Scott's valleys, and on Scott's river, to assemble at this camp. The agent has learned that a party of the Scott's Valley Indians are on the way, but afraid to proceed for fear of some whites at work in the mines. A Mr. Johnstone and an Indian were immediately despatched to meet them, and accompany them to this place. Mr. Leonard Able has returned from Shasta valley, and reports that he visited a camp of Indians within two miles of Shasta Butte city, and sent out Indian runners to other Indian rancherias, to induce the principal men to meet the agent at his camp; that he left Shasta city this morning with some fifty Indians, and, after accompanying them some twenty miles, left them with the boy Swill to bring them here to-morrow. Mr. Able also reports that the Indians are very much scattered, and fearful that some treachery is designed; and that a report is rife among them "that the object of the agent in collecting them is to murder them all at once." The citizens of Shasta Butte city assembled, in compliance with the agent's request, (see copy of letter of 24th instant,) and selected Messrs. W. A. Robertson, John Metcalf, D. H. Lowry, Samuel Fleming, Alva Bowles, and Wm. Martin, as delegates to assist the agent in settling the Indian difficulties. The three first named gentlemen arrived here this morning, and, with the agent, have been engaged all day consulting as to the best course to be pursued to effect the object in view. The citizens of Scott's Bar have also responded to the request of the agent, and Messrs. F. H. McKinney, L. Swan, S. Lewis, B. H. Johnstone, and Theo. F. Rowe were selected as a delegation, and reached this camp at a late hour this evening. The first object is to assemble the Indians; the second is to set apart a

reservation for them; and this is a matter attended with some considerable difficulty, and is at present under consideration. All agree that it is an important matter to restore friendly relations between the whites and Indians, but to accomplish this some individual interests must be sacrificed.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 28, 1851.—Mr. Johnstone returned with a small party of the Scott's Valley Indians. The principal chiefs and headmen of the Shasta Indians have also arrived, and the agent has been engaged holding some preliminary talks with them, also consulting with the delegations from Shasta Butte city and Scott's Bar. The miners, traders, and settlers of this neighborhood, of whom there are in all forty or fifty men, are in camp, partaking of his hospitality.

The Indians are very timid and afraid of the whites, and R. McKee has been endeavoring to assure them of their safety while at the camp, and that it is his desire they should express themselves fully concerning all matters interesting them. A bullock has been butchered for them for food, and some beef also given them for the Indians in the rancherias in this neighborhood.

The agent prepared a despatch to Charles E. Mix, esq., acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington city, which will be forwarded per first opportunity.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 29, 1851.—R. McKee assembled the representatives from the Shasta and Scott's valleys, and through Messrs. George Gibbs and Lindley Able communicated with the boy Swill, and he direct to the chiefs.

It was ascertained that the I-ka-nuck band, Tso-hor-git-sko chief, Ko-se-tah band, Ash-wo-howik chief, I-do-ka-rai-uke band, I-da-rar-armke chief, representing the Shasta Valley Indians, and the Wat-so-ke-wa band, Arai-tse chief, E-oh band, Ni-nic-a-hok chief, representing the Scott's Valley Indians, were present; also, Messrs. Robertson, Metcalf, Martin, Bowles, Lowry, and Flemming, delegates from Shasta Butte city; Messrs. McKinney, Swan, Lewis, Johnstone, and Rowe, delegates from Scott's Bar; Messrs. Roache and McDermitt, from Klamath river, and some thirty or forty of the settlers and miners in this neighborhood.

The agent proceeded to address the chiefs and headmen, and informed them of the existence of a Great Chief or Father at Washington, who governed the whole country, and to whom all, both whites and Indians, were subject. That he had learned of the disturbances existing in this country between whites and Indians, and had sent out to inquire into the cause of these things, into the condition of the red man particularly, and, if possible, arrange all matters so that the whites and Indians can live peaceably together. Anything I may say to you to-day will come straight from the heart, and there shall neither be fork in my tongue nor crook in my path. The troubles here have arisen from the Indians stealing animals and other property, and the whites, in return, shooting the Indians. You complain that the whites come into your country, shoot the game, and destroy the fish in the rivers, and thus jealousies have arisen, and Indians and whites are now afraid to travel alone. All these things must be arranged, or the Indians will be destroyed or driven out of the country. Further, that the Great

Father had sent out to make a proposition to all the Indians in this country for the purchase of their lands; that a section of country should be reserved for them, where they might live, hunt, fish, &c., and not be disturbed by the whites; in which the Great Father may, if he thinks proper, erect a military post to protect them, and give them instructions in letters, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, that they may learn to live like the whites, and not be wholly dependent upon fish and game for food.

The agent dwelt at length upon the advantages of the Indians settling upon a reservation; told them of similar arrangements made with their red brethren in this State, and east of the Rocky mountains, and if they desired an arrangement of this kind should be made for *them*, they must say so—that no force should be employed; but the Indian must make his own selection between living quietly in peace, or in continued warfare.

R. McKee also dwelt at length upon the importance of the different bands of Indians living at peace among themselves, and that all should be at peace with the whites, lest an innocent Indian should be killed for the acts of a guilty and bad Indian. That the desire of the Great Father was to collect the Indians from the upper Trinity and Klamath rivers, and from Shasta and Scott's valleys, and settle them upon one reservation, where they could be taken care of, clothed, and protected. The agent then dismissed them, to consult among themselves as to the policy of living upon a reservation and permitting other Indians to live among them, or in the same section of country. The remarks of the agent were interpreted in full at proper intervals; the Indians making no reply, save an exclamation expressing an understanding of the agent's remarks. Council adjourned.

At 2 p. m. council again convened, same company of Indians and whites present as in the morning. R. McKee expressed his readiness to listen to any remarks either of the chiefs might have to make. Trohor-git-sko, chief from Shasta valley, said that they were all pleased with what they had heard from the agent in the morning. That they would be willing to divide this whole country; give the whites one half, and that the upper Trinity and Klamath Indians might live with them upon the other; that the Indians will be peaceful and good, if the whites will only act in good faith towards them. R. McKee said that if a bargain was made, the Indians must observe it, and the gentlemen here from the different parts of the country would pledge themselves for the whites. Agent inquired why the chief "*Ishack*," from the upper Klamath, was not present? One of the Indians replied that he was afraid to come himself, but had sent his son. Agent then inquired how long it would require to go after this chief, and bring him here? His son said three days. Agent then consulted with the delegations from Shasta and Scott's Bar as to the expediency of delaying this council until the chief *Ishack* could be brought here; and, upon their advice and suggestion, made his son a present of a blanket and despatched him forthwith after his father, first receiving a promise from him that he would bring his father back with him, and providing him with a passport to prevent his being molested by the whites. The chiefs present were then informed that the agent would adjourn this council

until this chief should arrive, and of the importance of his presence, as he was a chief over a large band who were by some considered dangerous Indians; also, that he wished the Indians present to remain at this camp, and they should be supplied with beef and flour—which they agreed to do. Council adjourned.

R. McKee then assembled the members of the delegations to consult and decide upon some suitable selection of country for an Indian reservation; many opinions were advanced relative to different parts of this and Shasta valley, but no conclusion was arrived at. R. McKee then informed the gentlemen that he would make arrangements to despatch Mr. George Gibbs, Benjamin Kelsey, and Sarshall Woods, of his own party, early to-morrow morning, to make a reconnoissance of the whole country, and requested that two or three gentlemen from the delegations might be selected to accompany them.

The party were to be absent from this camp three or four days, charged with the duty of selecting a district of country sufficient to afford farming, hunting, and fishing facilities for the whole Indian population of the Upper Trinity and Klamath rivers and in Shasta and Scott's valleys; and containing also an eligible site for a military post in the immediate neighborhood, of which at least one thousand acres of tillable land can be, if necessary, cultivated by government agents. Messrs. Charles McDermit and Alva Bowles were selected to go out on this service, and assist in selecting a home for the Indians, combining all the above advantages, and interfere as little as may be possible with settlements already made, but so as to connect with the fishing grounds of the Indians on the Klamath or Shasta river. The party will start at an early hour to-morrow morning. At a late hour in the evening, R. McKee assembled the chiefs around a camp-fire, and was engaged for two hours talking in a friendly informal manner; explaining the object of his visit to them, the desire of the government to protect and assist the red men, and endeavoring to gather from them their own views of the most satisfactory course to be pursued towards them. They all appear better satisfied this evening that no harm is intended.

Some fifty or sixty Indians are now here from Shasta valley; an equal number in the neighboring rancherias, and fifty or sixty white men of this vicinity, all partaking of the agent's hospitality. The former eat enormous quantities of beef—about one large ox each day.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 30, 1851.—Messrs. Kelsey, Gibbs, and Woods, of the agent's party—the former a topographical engineer; the two latter experienced mountaineers—and Messrs. McDermit and Bowles, of the Klamath and Shasta delegations, left camp early this morning as arranged yesterday. (See minutes.) The other gentlemen visiting the agent have also departed, and he has been engaged all day holding informal talks with the chiefs here. The Shasta chief, "Ishack," sent for yesterday morning, came into camp late this evening, to whom a blanket and a shirt have been given, and with whom the agent has been engaged for an hour, and assuring him of protection while here. When requested to speak freely, he, the chief, replied, that "he was now upon his own land, and that many of the Indians standing around were *his*, and *he was not afraid to speak what he thought, and would do it.*"

R. McKee then explained the object of the party sent out to examine

the country, and told them he would go over to Shasta Butte city tomorrow to meet them, and see that valley himself; but that the Indians must remain at this camp until he returned, in charge of his secretary, who would provide beef for them in his absence. This they agreed to do, and were dismissed at 10 p. m.

Camp in Scott's valley, October 31, 1851.—R. McKee left camp this morning to visit Shasta city and Shasta valley. The number of Indians has increased within the past day. The chiefs were somewhat alarmed at the departure of the agent, but were quieted by his assurance that he would return after "two sleeps." The usual supply of beef has been given them.

Camp in Scott's valley, November 1, 1851.—R. McKee still absent. Indians beginning to feel anxious to return to their homes, and say they have not as yet prepared their supply of food for the winter.

Camp in Scott's valley, November 2, 1851.—R. McKee absent. Indians still at this camp, but manifesting a desire to return to their homes. A bullock killed for them.

Camp in Scott's valley, November 3, 1851.—R. McKee returned at a late hour last evening, accompanied by Messrs. Gibbs, Kelsey, Woods, McDermit, and Bowles, the committee despatched on the 30th ultimo.

R. McKee reports that, while in Shasta Butte city, he addressed a large meeting of the citizens concerning the Indian relations of the country generally, and of this section of the State particularly, and the desire of the general government to preserve friendly relations with the Indians; as to the progress made at this camp in effecting an amicable arrangement with them; that it was incumbent upon the whites to lend their aid and efforts to assist in settling the difficulties; and that he was happy to receive a committee of citizens of that place at his camp a few days ago; spoke of the party of gentlemen sent out to examine the country, so that he might have full information before selecting a reservation; also that he wished a committee, appointed of intelligent citizens, who would assist in settling all difficulties that may arise between whites and Indians, until the government should have an authorized agent in this section of the country.

The meeting unanimously approved the course the agent has pursued, and appointed a committee of five gentlemen, viz: D. H. Lowry, W. T. Smith, W. Martin, W. A. Robinson, and Alva Bowles, as requested. R. McKee purchased two mules, one horse, and some provisions, while in Shasta Butte city, for the use of self and party.

At an early hour this morning, the agent assembled the chiefs and braves representing the Upper Klamath, Shasta Valley, and Scott's River Indians, and in the presence of the members of the committees from Shasta Butte city and Scott's Bar, and of many other citizens of this country, proceeded to explain, through Gibbs, Abel, and the boy Swill, interpreters, the course they must pursue in future. A draught of a proposed treaty was read, and its provisions and stipulations explained fully; as also the advantages the Indians would derive from living peaceably upon a tract of land provided by the government, and under its protection; also, that he had taken measures to ascertain the most suitable district for their reservation; and when the party set out to examine the country had prepared and submitted their report, he would

determine and tell them about it. The chiefs replied that they were satisfied with the proposed arrangement, and would be good Indians in future if the agent would give them a suitable home, and protection to them in its possession. The agent then informed them that he had understood they had been in the habit of stealing animals and other property from the whites, and that all stolen property must be promptly delivered up, and that immediately, as well as any property in their possession stolen by other Indians. This created a disturbance; two or three of the chiefs disclaimed having any such; another said white men had stolen from them. The agent insisted that all stolen property should be brought in and delivered to the proper owners, lest if a white man should find his property in possession of an Indian he might shoot him. The chiefs said they had traded for many things with both whites and Indians, which were afterwards claimed by whites. The agent replied, that some bad white men would steal and trade property to Indians; and to prevent their being imposed upon hereafter, they must bring all the animals in their possession to a person whom they would appoint, who would take such as have been stolen and deliver them to the owners, upon proper proof, and return any not so claimed and proven, giving them a written voucher of the fact; also, that in future Indians must not buy or trade for any animals, guns, &c., without first coming to the said person to be selected as above, who would, if it was right and proper, see that the Indian received a written certificate of ownership, and thus prevent the whites taking their property. They were dismissed at four o'clock to talk over these things, and assemble again on the morrow. A bullock was killed and distributed, with some flour, among them.

A number of miners and settlers of this neighborhood have come into camp, interested in the reservation question, and are partaking of the agent's hospitality.

R. McKee has been consulting the gentlemen of the committee as to the proper person to be selected to receive the stolen animals should any be brought in; they have advised that his secretary would be the most proper person; that being familiar with the Indian laws, the policy of the government, and being the son of the agent, he would have more influence, both with whites and Indians, than any other man in this country. This has been taken into consideration.

At a late hour this evening, the committee appointed to examine the country with reference to a reservation submitted their report, in substance, "that there were no suitable lands in this country for the object proposed, save in Scott's valley." (See report on file.)

As a reservation set apart in this valley will interfere with several veins of auriferous quartz, and with miners at work on Scott's river and elsewhere, the agent would gladly avoid the responsibility of making such reserve, were it not absolutely necessary to the general pacification of the frontier; the unanimous opinion of this committee, corroborated by his own observation, leaving no other resource.

The question now under consideration is, what portion of Scott's valley and country adjacent, can be selected, that will be a suitable home for the Indians and interfere as little as possible with the improvements made and being made by the settlers? After much con-

sultation the agent concluded to divide the valley, about twelve miles above the camp, giving the lower end, with a specified mountain-range and portion of Scott's and Klamath rivers, to the Indians, and leave the upper end (really the best portion of it) and the whole of Shasta valley for settlement by the whites—reserving, however, the use and occupancy of their improvements to the settlers for a reasonable period; and also the right of the whites to dig and wash the earth for gold in Scott's river, near its mouth, during one or two years. The agent directed Mr. Gibbs to prepare a plat and description of the reservation, to be left with the temporary agent for the information of the whites and Indians. The chiefs were given, at the close of the evening council, each a bundle of broken twigs or sticks, and told to enumerate the number of rancherias or villages under their respective control or authority.

Camp in Scott's valley, November 4, 1851.—Council met at an early hour this morning. Present, the agent; Gibbs, Able, and Swill, interpreters; Messrs. McDermit, Bowles, Swan, Smith, Fleming, Fulton, Lewis, Kelsey, Woods, and many other gentlemen from Shasta Butte city, Scott's Bar, &c., on the part of the whites.

Indians: Ishack and braves, of the Upper Klamath Indians; Too-hor-git, Ada-war-how-it, Ida-kar-e-waka-ha, and braves, of the Shasta Valley Indians; Ar-rots-a-cho-i-ca, Am-no-nick-a-hok, and braves, of the Scott's Valley Indians.

R. McKee proceeded to explain again a draught of the proposed treaty; a plat of the reservation determined upon was shown to them and also explained. The chiefs and braves were told they must settle permanently upon it within two years, or sooner, if required; that they might do so at once if they wished, but that the whites now working on the river must have two years to exhaust their mining claims, and the farmers, or ranche owners, until the first day of June, 1852, to remove their property from the reservation. The chiefs expressed themselves satisfied with the district of country to be given them. The Shasta Valley chiefs said they would remove to it in *one moon*, which the agent assented to, but explained to them that the treaty must be approved at Washington before they could realize any of its benefits, except the right to live upon their own land.

The necessity for them to deliver up all stolen animals was again referred to. The chiefs said that they would bring into this valley, within two moons or sixty days, all the animals in their possession, to be examined by the person appointed by the agent. Any stolen animals to be given to the proper owner, upon proper proof—the rest returned to the Indians. When questioned as to their willingness to unite in a bargain or treaty, to contain the stipulations explained to them, they all expressed their entire willingness to unite in it. The chiefs then produced a bundle of twigs enumerating the number of villages or rancherias claimed to be under their authority. The secretary proceeded to enumerate them, and found twenty-four villages as the number of the Upper Klamath Indian villages, nineteen the number of the Shasta Valley Indian villages, and seven as the number in Scott's valley.

They were then dismissed, to assemble again at three o'clock, by which time the proposed treaty could be prepared in duplicate.

R. McKee, consulting with several white men familiar with the above Indians, and upon their advice, estimated the average number of souls in the rancherias referred to at sixty, all told; 50 villages, at 60 = 3,000 Indians represented at the council, and to receive the benefits of this treaty. This was considered by all of the gentlemen as a safe estimate. Then estimating the Indians living upon the Upper Trinity at 1,000 souls; making 4,000 Indians the agent is desirous of ultimately settling upon the reservation.

Some of the gentlemen present estimated the whole number of Indians to equal 5,000, but the agent wishes to make an estimate rather less than over the actual number. At three o'clock duplicate copies of the treaty were prepared, and the chiefs and braves assembled with their several tribes; present, also, the same number of gentlemen as at the morning session. One copy of the treaty was handed to Judge W. T. Smith to examine, while the secretary read aloud the other, which was again explained, then signed formally by the agent, then by the chiefs and braves, and witnessed by the secretary, interpreters, and a number of other gentlemen.

R. McKee then told the chiefs, &c., that he would leave his secretary (and son) in the valley this winter to receive the stolen animals to be delivered up, and deliver them to the proper owners; assist the Indians in making a selection for their new homes, as they removed, and to advise with and assist them, having a general oversight of them all. That if any difficulty arose in this neighborhood they must go to him, and he would inquire into the matter for them; and that when the animals were brought to him, they should receive a little beef and flour, to be left for them. This they all appeared much pleased with, and promised the secretary their friendship and protection, and requested that the copy of the treaty intended for them should be left with *him*.

Presents of blankets, shirts, handkerchiefs, shawls, beads, files, axes, hats, scarfs, &c., &c., were then distributed among all the Indians present, as an evidence of the good will of the President. Another bullock was ordered to be killed for them, a sack of flour divided among them, and they were all dismissed, in excellent good humor, at six o'clock.

The gentlemen present all expressed their gratification at the conclusion, and their belief that the Indians fully understood the stipulations of the treaty, and will observe them.

"So mote it be."

Camp in Scott's valley, November 5, 1851.—R. McKee has been engaged trading worn-out and poor animals for fresh ones, settling with Indian interpreters and runners, and conversing with miners and ranche owners, from whom he has received several statements relative to their various claims of auriferous quartz, and to their improvements made on the ranches. To the Indian boy Swill, who has been very active and zealous in assembling and interpreting to the Indians, the agent has given a horse—which has not recovered from the fatigue of the trip up the Klamath sufficiently to return—a pair of blankets, and sundry small presents, with the understanding that he is to assist the secretary

in interpreting for him when the stolen animals are brought to him, and at all other times to render him any assistance in his power. To Lindsley Able, interpreter, \$10 per day has been paid—no one working in this part of the State for less than that amount per day. The agent has determined to leave eight head of cattle and twenty sacks of flour with his secretary, for the benefit of any Indians actually settling upon the reservation this winter. The commissary has been ordered to turn over the small quantity of Indian goods yet remaining, to Mr. John McKee, for the benefit of said Indians; and general preparations are being made for breaking camp and commencing the march down the Klamath river to the coast, upon to-morrow morning.

JOHN MCKEE, *Secretary.*

Thursday, November 6, 1851.—Struck our camp at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day, and commenced the march for the coast by the same trail we came over from Durkee's ferry. Camped a little after dark half a mile above the bridge, over Scott's river. The weather to-day has been cloudy, and considerable rain fell during the night. Distance to-day about nine miles.

Friday, November 7, 1851.—Resumed our march at 7½ o'clock this morning. At nine passed through the village of Scott's Bar. Obtained some articles of provision for the party, consisting, now, of six persons, viz: the agent, R. McKee; interpreter, George Gibbs; commissary, W. McDonald; packers, John N. C. Moore, Thomas Monroe; cook, Robert Foster.

During the day conversed with several parties of miners, all of whom expressed their gratification with the treaty made on the 4th instant, and particularly with the provision allowing the miners *two* years to work out their claims.

About 5 p. m. encamped at the Indian ferry over the Klamath; distance to-day 18 miles. Weather cloudy, and threatening rain, which fell heavily from about midnight. Just above this camp the old chief *Ishack*, and his son, who accompanied us from Scott's valley, took their leave; Co-de-sow, So-ho, I-a-quan, &c.

Saturday, November 8, 1851.—Having swam our animals over the river last night to obtain better grass, we crossed the river this morning, with our luggage, in canoes, amid a pelting storm of rain. By half-past nine commenced our toilsome and dangerous march along the sides of the mountain, bordering the rapid Klamath. Travelled the whole day in the rain and mud, and at sundown reached Mr. Roache's "Happy Camp," at the place known as Murderer's bar, at the mouth of Indian creek. Distance seventeen or eighteen miles. Rain continued to fall all night.

Sabbath, November 9, 1851.—Weather this morning cloudy and showery, but promises to clear up at noon; shall lie over to-day, giving men and animals rest, and to let the roads dry a little.

Monday, November 10, 1851.—Left "Happy Camp" at 9 this morning. At 12 passed Wingate's trading-post; and a little after dark made camp on the side of a mountain about a mile from the upper Indian ferry. Distance to-day about twenty miles.

Tuesday, November 11, 1851.—Left camp at 8 o'clock, and at 9

crossed to the east side of the Klamath at an Indian rancheria, swimming our animals—no accident; and at 10 o'clock, again under way Reached the lower crossing at 4½. Camped with a train of Captain McMahon, twelve days out from Trinidad. Distance about 18 miles.

Wednesday, November 12, 1851.—Detained some time this morning getting our mules from the mountain, and crossing our goods over in canoes: swimming the mules over, they became alarmed, and two were drowned. This to us is a serious loss. Two of our party will have to walk from this to Durkee's, if not to Uniontown, on the bay. Started at 10 o'clock, and reached our old camp "Coratem," near the mouth of Salmon river, at 4. Distance to-day eight miles.

Thursday, November 13, 1851.—Mr. Gibbs and myself took a canoe and three Indians this morning and descended the river, passing many dangerous ripples or rapids, and at 4 o'clock reached Durkee's ferry, mouth of Trinity river; distance by water, say 30 miles. Mr. McDonald, with the train, coming round by the mountain trail, will arrive to-morrow.

Friday, November 14, 1851.—Many Indians came to see me to-day, and expressed themselves well pleased; glad to see the "Waga-mow-im-mu" again. One dozen only of their axes have yet arrived, but the other three dozen expected soon; with those they have, they have rebuilt twelve or fifteen of their houses, which make quite a village. They all say Mr. Durkee treats them kindly, and that he is "sco-ya," (good.) They are looking forward to their permanent settlement on their own lands. Since the treaty on the 6th October, the frontier has been quiet, and no thefts or murders have occurred in this quarter. Mr. McDonald, with the train, arrived at 2 p. m.—all well. Shall rest here till to-morrow, and perhaps till Monday, to allow the roads to dry.

Saturday, November 15, 1851.—Weather cloudy and threatening a storm. Purchased to-day of Ellsworth & Whitmore three hundred pounds of flour for the Indians at the south fork of Salmon river, who are scarce of provisions, and rather dissatisfied. As the flour is designed for this purpose, they sold it to me for \$20 per 100 pounds, which is \$10 below the market.

Sunday, November 16, 1851.—Rain falling all day; remained in camp.

Monday, November 17, 1851.—Storm continued; rain in the valleys; snow on the mountains; no travelling to-day; river rising rapidly.

Tuesday, November 18, 1851.—Weather clearing up at noon, concluded to start, and make a short march to Bloody camp, three miles, but, after packing up, found the river too high to be crossed with safety; must remain here another night.

Wednesday, November 19, 1851.—The rain has ceased, and the river within its banks again. I intended to make an early start this morning, but three of our mules strayed off to a lake on the mountain, and it was 12 o'clock before they were found. Crossed the ferry and commenced the ascent of the mountain at 1 p. m. At 4½ reached "French Camp," on one of the "Bald hills," and the highest on the route. Weather cold and threatening rain. Snow plainly visible on all the mountains to the east and north. Distance to-day ten miles.

Thursday, November 20, 1851.—Heavy rain commenced falling in the night, and before daylight all hands were a-foot, bedding and camp being thoroughly saturated. Rain, sleet, and snow continued falling

throughout the whole day, rendering travelling extremely tedious and laborious to both men and animals. About 4½ o'clock made camp on the mountain, after crossing Redwood river, which nearly swam our mules; built three large fires round a circle, and by 10 p. m. got our bedding and clothes dried, preparatory to a much needed night's repose. Two young chiefs from the Trinity and Klamath, *Wak-ka-gru* and *War-ras*, are going with me to see the bay of Humboldt, &c. Distance to-day 17 or 18 miles.

Friday, November 21, 1851.—Left camp this morning soon after sunrise; crossed south fork of Mad river at 10 o'clock, and the main stream at 1 p. m.; crossing difficult and dangerous, but got over safe, except the wetting of our baggage. At 4½ o'clock reached *Union*, on Humboldt bay, and happy to find that the steamer *Sea Gull* has not yet passed up, but is hourly expected; shall here pay off my remaining hands, except Mr. Gibbs and Mr. McDonald, (who are to be discharged at San Francisco,) and sell the mules and their packing apparatus. Weather to-day is clear and pleasant, but the roads, especially since crossing Mad river, extremely muddy and difficult. Engaged board at *Mr. Roberts's*, and lodging at *Jacobi's*.

San Francisco, December 29, 1851.—After waiting some seventeen days at Humboldt bay for a vessel of some sort to convey us to San Francisco, we finally took passage on the steam-propeller *Sea Gull*, bound to Portland, Oregon. At that place we shipped on the regular mail-steamer *Columbia*, Captain Le Roy, and finally, after a very boisterous passage, arrived here last evening; thus terminating a journey of constant exposure and great labor, requiring nearly five months; but which in its results will, I hope, promote the interest of the Indian tribes visited, the peace and prosperity of the State, and tend to carry out the benevolent policy of our government.

REDICK MCKEE.

CAMP NEAR MOONE'S RANCHE, SACRAMENTO RIVER,
September 2, 1851.

SIR: I am in receipt of communications from the department, of June 27, 1851, with enclosed copy of letters sent to R. McKee, July 9, acknowledging the receipt of one from myself of 25th February, with treaty, with instructions relative to diagrams of the reservations and amount required in fulfilling treaty stipulations, all of which will be duly attended to at the first opportune moment.

I have likewise received an order and accompanying draft from the Treasury Department, for *two thousand five hundred dollars*, for arrearage of compensation, pay of interpreters, and incidental expenses.

I expect to complete the preliminary of the great work of pacifying and providing for the Indians within the section of country assigned to me within this present month, having made preliminary arrangements for meeting them at the remaining points.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
United States Indian Agent, California.

HON. LUKE LEA,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.