

send to the Puyallup to be wintered, as they would have starved among the Makahs.

I am informed by the Indians and by the whites that along the coast south from the cape are some unoccupied lands suitable for agriculture, but the inclemency of the winter season renders it impossible for me to satisfy myself on that or any other point in regard to the location of a reservation for them.

It will be difficult to induce these Indians to turn their attention to farming. It is essentially a marine tribe, living on and around the water, and obtaining their principal support therefrom. They are experts in all the arts of fishermen, and realize considerable income from the sale of oil obtained annually from various kinds of fish.

Not feeling justified in expending public money upon bleak and barren cliffs and unproductive soil, I shall not make any expenditure there until I can make such an examination as will justify me in making some recommendation to the department. If proper lands and location can be selected on the coast south of the cape, I should recommend taking it, and placing the tribe under the care of the same agent taking charge of the Qui-nai-elts, &c.

FUNDS.

The service in this Territory is now greatly embarrassed for want of funds. Liabilities for nearly three quarters are now outstanding, and many persons are compelled to dispose of their vouchers at a sacrifice to obtain the money. Nothing can now be purchased at reasonable rates with certified vouchers. I do not like to go on with such improvements as are absolutely necessary, even if I must pay exorbitant prices. If the funds to pay off all the outstanding liabilities under treaty stipulations are placed in my hands, and directing me to forward the balance to Washington for adjustment, confidence would be restored, and the service could be managed with a good degree of economy.

I trust the money due up to the 31st day of December, 1861, will be forwarded at an early day. I hope to reduce the service to such a system that the reservation shall be self-sustaining soon. But without funds for the necessary current expenses, I fear my hopes will not be realized. At any rate, I shall limit the expenses to the actual necessities of the service until such funds can be placed in my hands.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KENDALL,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, W. T.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 62.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1862.

SIR: While placing my annual report before you, I am happy to say a general improvement in the health and moral condition of the numerous tribes of Indians placed upon the reservations under my superintendence is clearly demonstrated, yet I regret to say, owing to the want of funds, there is a great lack of clothing, teams, farming tools, and cattle for beef and milk on all the reservations within my district. And now to give you a detailed account of the prosperity, adversities, and actual wants of the Indians under my charge, I must repeat much that you have already seen in former reports.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. 453

SMITH RIVER VALLEY.

Commencing with the Indians in Smith River valley, the proposed new reservation designed for all the coast Indians, I feel very confident of being successful in this location of carrying out the wise and humane purposes of the government, provided I am placed in funds at an early day to secure the farms already made in said valley, which, according to a previous estimate, will require about \$60,000 to buy.

Nearly all the farms in this valley are mortgaged for money borrowed to make them, and although they are worth more than is due to the mortgagees, yet nearly all the mortgagers are willing to sell at reduced prices, in order to stop a large and increasing interest.

It may be well to say, this beautiful valley is a cove located mainly on the north side of Smith river, above its entrance into the Pacific ocean, and contiguous to the southern line of Oregon, (see sketched map sent in February last,) surrounded on the north and east by uninhabitable mountains for a great distance, and on the west by the ocean, with a narrow entrance at the south where Crescent City is located, which place at an early date gave such assurances of prosperity that these farmers invested largely in lands and improvements, in view of finding a good market at Crescent City for their products; but this city proving an entire failure, no market is offered for their surplus, and they are too remote to compete with farmers in a more favored region, where better facilities exist for reaching the best markets, consequently they are virtually without a market and compelled to sell out. Having very recently removed 840 additional Indians from Fort Humboldt to said valley, there are now over 2,000 in the aggregate already upon this proposed reservation, and several hundred more collecting at Fort Humboldt, who must also be removed to the same locality at an early day, and of this number it is estimated that during the coming year there will be at least 300 good laboring Indians, one-half of whom are females, who are equally useful in the planting, tilling, and harvesting of crops. During the past year nearly 400 acres were cultivated by less than 70 Indians, male and female, and the estimated products are as follows, viz:

	<i>Pounds.</i>
90 acres wheat, 20 bushels per acre, and 60 pounds per bushel	108,000
109 acres potatoes, estimated, 14,533 bushels	872,000
14 acres barley, estimated, 350 bushels	17,000
60½ acres oats, estimated, 2,055 bushels	61,650
22½ acres peas, estimated, 675 bushels	30,000
2½ acres tobacco and corn, (experimenting)
42 acres meadow, estimated, 150 tons	300,000
20 acres carrots, Indian village }
32 acres orchard, pasture, nursery }	200,000
<hr/>	
392½ acres, producing	1,588,650

of products, besides the pasture and orchard, &c., containing 32 acres. Thus it will be seen that over one and one-half million pounds of products have been the result of the labor on less than 400 acres of cultivated lands, and will go far toward the yearly support of such Indians as are now at that place, and such as may yet be removed there during the present year. Add to the above, two new fish seines have been manufactured by the Indians, which they have now in use, and with which I cherish the hope that a large supply of salmon will be secured during the present month.

I purchased about 200 head of cattle and about the same number of hogs last February, for the use of this place, which will also aid in the subsistence of these Indians, but altogether will not suffice for the increased and increasing numbers at the Smith River valley. Suffice it to say, however, that whatever

454 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

more may be required can be obtained from the farmers in said valley on very moderate terms.

It is ascertained that it will require additional teams, additional farming tools, cattle for milk and beef, as well as a large supply of clothing, for they are almost destitute of clothing of every kind.

The Indians at this place appear far more contented and happy than at any other point; only a few of the last 840 removed to this place have made their escape, and they perhaps left because of their relatives yet behind them. I have renewed the agreement with the settlers in Smith River valley to pay them *rent* for their lands, cultivated for Indian purposes, until such time as Congress may determine to purchase the same, or until I shall be otherwise instructed to make some other disposition of the Indians at this place. It is worthy of consideration that the rent of this land will cost the United States from \$4 to \$5 per acre, all of which will be avoided by the purchase of the lands; and the *unharvested crops* are to go with the land when the money is paid for the same, which of itself is a great item of interest to the government, and should cause no delay in paying for the lands, as I know of no other place that can be procured for the Indian service that will answer the purpose.

The Indians, aided by the white employés, are now busily engaged in preparing houses for their winter quarters. Two companies of troops, under an order from Brigadier General Wright, have been stationed at a beautiful and convenient point called "Camp Lincoln," and about half-way between the Indians at Smith River and the white citizens at Crescent City, and where they will serve as protection to both races, without any possibility of annoyance to the Indians or employés.

Should Congress appropriate money to secure this valley for an Indian reservation, I feel confident that no wiser act could be passed, connected with the service here, and none, certainly, that would save to the United States so much treasure which otherwise must be expended in military efforts to secure peace and harmony between the races.

ROUND VALLEY.

As before reported, this valley is located in the interior of the State, in the northeast corner of Mendocino county, about 300 miles travel eastly from Smith River valley, and separated from the Sacramento valley by about 50 miles travel over an exceedingly high mountain, impassable in winter time, owing to the deep snows, except at one or two indentations at the southeast. The valley, previous to a late stampede, contained above 2,000 Indians, and, as its name indicates, is round, containing nearly 20,000 acres of land, over one-third of which is arable, the remainder well supplied with good living, water, and an abundance of white oak timber suitable for fencing purposes; the wet lands producing abundance of grasses.

The altitude of this beautiful valley is several hundred feet over the Sacramento valley, producing every description of grain and vegetables raised in the eastern States, and well adapted to the wishes of the interior Indians, and entirely surrounded by uninhabitable mountains for 20 miles in every direction.

Originally, as I am *now* informed by Colonel T. J. Henley, the old superintendent of Indian affairs, only a small portion of this valley was taken up and used by him as a farm, connected with the Nome Lackee reservation; and, as a matter of self-protection, he allowed, and perhaps gave encouragement to, persons to settle on the adjoining lands. The following year, however, he had the whole valley surveyed for an Indian reservation, and then gave notice thereof, forewarning further settlement and improvements on said valley lands. Nevertheless, regardless of said notice, many other persons thereafter made settlements thereon, and have entered upon the land enclosed for purposes of Indian

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. 455

pastures, taking the same up as "swamp and overflowed lands," and in this way have been a great annoyance to the Indian service for the last two years, and no remedy is to be found except by an action at law, which I have not been advised to commence, the United States surveyor having first reported and returned all the lands in the valley as belonging to the United States, but afterward sent in another report saying that this portion of the valley should have been returned as "swamp and overflowed land."

I have often urged the necessity of paying the *first* settlers in this valley the value of their farms, and at once remove all of them ~~entirely~~ without the bounds of the reservation, which I propose enlarging, agreeably to an accompanying map, thereby giving the Indians some mountainous territory, embracing the three forks of Eel river, suitable for fishing and hunting purposes, and entirely unsuited for white settlements. I am more than ever convinced of the great impropriety of keeping Indians on a small piece of land as an Indian reservation, the lines running close around their houses and the lands they cultivate.

This will never keep away a class of unprincipled white men, whose business alone is to mix with the Indians, and at every opportunity make merchandise of their children and wives of their squaws; but by enlarging their boundary you at once secure peace and quiet on the reservation, and will not require troops for the protection of either the whites or Indians, for the white man will not be allowed to settle within some ten or fifteen miles of the Indian villages. It is very important that the United States government should attend to this matter without further delay. As additional evidence of the importance of this matter allow me to say, in the month of June last, the settlers in this valley surrounded the camps of about one hundred Ylackee Indians on this reservation, and killed more than one-quarter of their number, saying that they "had done so to prevent them from stealing their cattle." Again, during the growing season of our crops in this valley, the settlers destroyed nearly everything raised on the reservation by throwing down our fences, and turning in their cattle, hogs, and horses. My informants say that the fences are good, but often find them laid down in from two to ten places during one night. After the crops had all been destroyed, except a part of the potatoes, the settlers drove away between three and four hundred Indians out of the valley, under a threat that, "if any of their stock was killed, or should be missing, they would kill every one of the Indians."

Having just received a letter from the supervisor at that place, I will insert it, which corroborates the reports of others, and the telegraphic despatches on that subject, viz:

"ROUND VALLEY, September 25, 1862.

"DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to inform you that the whole of the Con-cow and Hat Creek tribes of Indians pulled up stakes yesterday evening and went away.

"The settlers have succeeded in destroying a large portion of the small grain, and the corn crop entirely. We have found as many as seven slip-gaps of a morning there. The corners of the fence had been raised and chunks of wood put in, so that the largest hogs could walk in. Where they had destroyed the crops, they told the Indians that there was nothing for them to eat, and that they would have to starve or steal, and that if they did not leave they would kill them. Quite a number of settlers came in about the time the Indians left—I suppose to see that all went off right. I did not attempt to try to keep them by force, for I knew it would be useless, as I could do nothing alone when everybody in the valley were doing all they could to drive them off. Old Reese, after I had supported him all winter, came here and told the Indians to leave and go home; that there was no longer any reservation; 'that it had gone in.' So say the Indians. There were several of the citizens that went up and spent

456 REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

the night with them on Eel river, and some of them brought squaws back with them this morning. Just after they had started last evening, Steve Smith said, in the presence of a number of the Pitt Rivers, that if they did not go inside of three days they would all be killed. They are very much alarmed. Some are for leaving, and others feel willing to risk it to stay. If they do stay, and the whites make a break, if I can save them I will do it, even at the sacrifice of my own life. I have given up all hopes of soldiers coming to our relief, and the secessionists have got the reservation. They have got their certificate of purchase for the swamp land, and say they are going to turn their stock into the field on the grass. I want to know as soon as possible what is going to be done—if we are to try to go ahead in spite of them, or give it up. If we are to stay, let us have that saw-mill as soon as possible, and we will put up a fence that cannot be thrown open at will.

"On account of the destruction of the crops, I am fearful that there is not enough left to support what Indians there are left. If I could get what is due me, I would give a hundred dollars towards buying provisions for them. I think the cheapest and best feed that could be got would be shorts, on the other side, and take the mules and all the Indians and pack it over this fall. There ought to be soldiers speedily sent here, so that the Indians, as well as ourselves, would not be at the mercy of these rebels when we well know that *they* have no mercy.

"Hon. G. M. HANSON."

I shall now be compelled either to purchase supplies from these same unprincipled men, who thus drive the Indians away, or remove to Nome Lackee, or some convenient place to navigation, where I can winter them on cheap flour and beef.

Had the appropriation been made by the last Congress to pay these settlers for their farms, as I had previously urged the necessity, thousands of dollars would have been saved to the government, and scores of the lives of these inoffensive and unfortunate Indians. The future of the present year may present something still more alarming, as threats are constantly making against both Indians and employés.

Perhaps you would wish to know why I have not had troops there to protect ourselves. In answer to which I will say, for the last nine months, I have beset Brigadier General Wright for troops for that purpose. The general assures me that he has given out orders frequently to carry out my wishes, but his colonel has replied that he "had no troops to spare." I think, however, some are now on their way thither.

It must be that the settlers are resolved to coerce the government into the purchase of their claims or farms; otherwise, they are determined to drive all the Indians and employés out of the valley, and take possession of the reservation lands themselves. At any rate, I sincerely hope that Congress will take early action in the matter.

NOME LACKEE.

This reservation has never been fenced, neither has any of it been cultivated for several years, owing to the immense number of cattle belonging to the settlers on the adjacent farms, which are constantly grazing upon the reservation lands. The large amount of money it would require to fence this reservation; the quality of the land, suited to the growing of grain alone, and not of vegetables; and, also, its immediate proximity to the white settlements, are reasons which have induced me heretofore, and do now more than ever, to

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. 457

recommend the abandonment and sale of Nomo Laekce reservation; and the same recommendations I have frequently made in regard to the

MENDOCINO RESERVATION.

This place is situated immediately on the coast, too much exposed to the cold winds to produce either wheat or corn to much advantage.

The saw-mills at the mouth of the No Zo river, contiguous to the Indian lands and settlements, require a large number of laboring white men, who have thus far proven a great annoyance to the Indian service at Mendocino, and the number of Indians, before a recent stampede among them, was said to have been about 1,400, all of whom ought to be removed; the coast Indians to Smith River valley, and interior Indians to Round valley.

The money that would be realized from the sale of these two Indian reservations would go far toward the payment of the settlers for their farms in Round and Smith River valleys, so that the money appropriated by Congress to pay the settlers for these farms would soon be returned, the Indians provided with good homes, secure from the intrusions of white men, and the government saved the expense of keeping one-half of the employes and one-half of the troops on these reservations.

The cattle, horses, mules, farming tools, teams, &c., &c., to be removed to the reservations with the Indians—to the Smith River and Round valley reserves.

The superintending agent certainly feels a great desire to see the Indian service prosper under his charge in this part of California, but it is utterly impossible that such can be the case without a larger appropriation of money than has been made for several years past. To provide clothing, beef and milk cattle, farming tools, teams, &c., &c., it requires a large amount of money for about 7,000 Indians, which I now have, on all the reservations, to provide for; and unless they are provided for to a greater extent it will be impossible to keep them on any reservation; and if, at the ensuing session of Congress, nothing should be done better than has been done for the last two or three years, the Indian cause in California must *lie* upon the hands of the present administration, and I have no anxiety whatever to participate in its funeral rites. The aggregate amount necessary to the Indian service during the ensuing fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1864, will not be less than the amount fixed upon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz, \$180,000, provided the government intends to make the Indian service a success in California. But as soon as I can obtain an estimate from the several supervisors under my superintendence I will forward the same in due time, that you can have the benefit thereof.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,

Superintending Agent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.