California Jan 18 395
E. J. Beale
Sebastian Mill Reserve
Nez Perce Valley June 30 '57

Permits amount of wheat and barley harvest upon
the Reserve. - Requested
to visit the state during de-
signs of changes, including breeding
stocks, horses, cattle.

Read the me.

Rec'd July 24, 395
Anp? July 29, 395. See letter due
to Cpt. Beale.

Sis.
Seaborn Milly Intern
1 Peau Valley
June 20, 1827

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you the conclusion of our wheat and barley harvest at this place, the result of which is 42,000 bushels of wheat, and 10,000 bushels of barley. I do not hesitate to say that with our ordinary season our crop would have been nearly double; nevertheless, we have, allowing 8 bushels, or three hundred pounds to the barrel, 100,000 bushels of flour, and as coarse flour is as good for Indian purposes as superfine, nearly double that amount. Of barley we have more than enough to feed full nations to every horse and mule upon the reserve. These amounts will be taken up upon my Property Account to the credit of the Government, and I have now to request your instructions, as to the disposition I shall make of the surplus, for according to my views on the subject we should not give food to any Indians excepting those upon the reserve, as it would discourage those who have worked hard to raise it, to see it go into the hands of other Indians who have given no assistance. Another reason is that I make great calculations on the example this place will set in enticing other tribes to come in, for whilst every one here will have as much as they can consume, those who do not come to the reserve will be starving, and after a while when they find they are not to be fed outside of the reserve, will be glad to come in, and be part of my people here.

The Wheat,
and barley, is by no means all I have raised, but I prefer giving you the result of the various crops, as they are gathered, so that the whole actual result, may be seen independent of vague and uncertain speculation. At the end of the season I shall in my general report, give you an account of the entire crop gathered— including wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and melons, turnips, it is enough for the present to say that the other matters are in proportion with the wheat, and barley.

I beg leave to intimate my request that you will, if possible, visit this State during the congressional recess of the present fall. It is utterly impossible to appreciate affairs here until you do so, and it would relieve me of a vast responsibility to have your views on Indian matters, after you have seen the state of affairs at hand, and formed your judgment on the ground as to what should, or should not be done.

I had the honor to transmit by the mail of the 29th of May, my 4th Gr. 1858. In relation to them, as well as to those which may follow, I desire to state that if the charges for articles of consumption here, are considered high, the character of our location must be considered. We are accessible by two roads; but only one of them is 200 miles off, and the other is unquestionably the worst. I have ever seen travelled by wagon. On one place I have been 24 miles attached to a block, and only with Indians at the wheel, for a whole day drawing up the mountain, one of
my wagons, with a load of only two thousand pounds in it, and this operation has to be gone through, with every wagon I send to the village. I mention this as one of the places, but it is by no means the only one. This will give for future trials of the difficulties I have undergone in establishing this place. I am pleased to say however, that we have for the future no necessity for the purchase of any article of food, as this reserve, excepting that we require breeding stock, is now self-sustained.

I cannot express the gratification I receive in seeing the rapid progress the people collected here are making, and the perfect good feeling and contentment they display. Still many things are necessary to their comfort. Houses should be built for them of a more substantial character than those they now occupy, a granary to preserve their grain, store houses and sheds. A Hospital for the sick. A4 Schoolhouse, and many other matters should be their reward for the vigor with which they have entered into the views of the Government. During the coming year I shall also propose the establishment of schools amongst them, not such as we have at present in some parts of the country, but schools where the attendance of the younger boys shall be compulsory, instead of being left to the wishes of the parents. In my fields here for instance, if I were to allow them to work when they pleased, but little would be done, for the inducements would be discouraged by the indolent; but as it is, the indolent are punished and compelled to labor; and so it should be with the children when schools are established.
You would be surprised, I think, however, to see how much a regular course of discipline, and system obviates the necessity of corporal punish
ment. It is true I sometimes resort to it, but considering the great number of hands at work and the immense amount of labor performed, surprisingly seldom, for each has his allotted task and time to do it, and all are made to do it at the same time.

Part of my wagons are now in engaged in removing the Indians, cleared us, and my influence is extending so rapidly in this vicinity that I do so at less expense than at first thought possible. It is true a large sum has been spent, but our wheat, and barley, alone would nearly equal the whole sum appropriated, at the prices of provisions in the mines, more than cover it, and this year must take into con
sideration is the result of only eight months labor, and a most unfavorable season.

Very Respectfully

Capt. Olgeforth

Capt. F. B. Drake

U. S. Army

Washington D.C.