

Drew issued a "document" which contained a map of his route. I had it once but it has "escaped." My recollection is they made no contact with Indians whereby specific names are mentioned.

It would be a 60 or 80 pg.

CR

WarDept. document, procurable at most major libraries. Concerned an expedition from Fort Dalles to Salt Lake City.

1864 date, also, to. Early

EXTRA
STANDARD
FILLER

California.

War of Rebellion, Vol 1, Series 1, pp 730

Calif. Overland mail

Headquarters Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco, Nov 20, 1861

Assistant Adjutant Gen. Headquarters of the Army, Wash D.C.

Sir: On the 16th instant I had the honor to acknowledge by telegraph the receipt of Major-General McClellan's dispatch of the 13th. I have recalled Col. Carleton from his command in the southern district and as soon as he arrives I shall organize his command of at least one regiment for the protection of the Overland Mail route.

I have conferred with Mr. Louis McLane, the agent as to the most suitable point to locate the troops, in order to afford the required protection. He suggests Simpson's Park, Ruby Valley and Camp Floyd as the best positions to occupy. The first is 326 miles from Sacramento, Ruby Valley 98 miles from Simpson's and Camp Floyd is 217 miles in advance of Ruby Valley.

...Twenty thousand dollars worth of provisions annually distributed to friendly tribes along this section would save the government vast sums of money.... The contracts made last summer for transportation of our supplies from this place to Ruby Valley were at the rate of about \$400 per ton and at this season it will cost much more.

I have removed the 3rd Infantry Calif. Vol from Stockton to Benecia Barracks.

Clothing for all the troops in the department is being made here. Very soon the supply will be ample and of a superior quality at a reasonable rate.

....

G. Wright

Brig. Gen U.S. Army commanding.

Overland route

to march and reoccupy forts.

Headquarters Dept of the Pacific

San Francisco, Dec 7, 1861

Adj. Gen. Headquarters of the Army, Wash.

Sir: I have made satisfactory arrangements for protection of Overland
mail route without sending troops over a route now impracticable
--full particulars by mail.

I propose to send Col. Carleton with his own regiment and the First
Battalion of Cavalry with a battery of artillery to reopen the southern
mail route--recapture Forts Buchanan, Horn, Fillmore and Bliss.
The expedition to move as soon as practicable via Yuma. The troops
are ready and anxious. Guaymas should be occupied, army and navy
cooperating. I have the force to hold the whole country this
side of the Rio Grande. Please answer by telegraph.

G. Wright

Brig. Gen. U.S. Army commanding

Brig Gen Wright, U.S. Army. -- Executive Dept. Carson City, Dec 4, 1861

Sir;...If you will give me an order or rather cause the commandant at
Fort Churchill to deliver to me as Indian superintendent, such
supplies as may be necessary to meet the immediate necessities of the
Indians I will take charge of their direction in such manner as to be
entirely satisfactory.....to march troops over the mts. and easterly
at this season of the year and especially to transport supplies would
be the next thing to impossible. With the arrangements you are
prepared to make I will guarantee protection to both the telegraph and
overland mail lines until spring when both troops and transportation
can find easy passage over the snows of the Sierras. My Indian agent
is now out among the Pah-Utes and reports all quiet but a great
necessity existing for food.

I am grateful that you are keeping a good lookout for the secession element. It requires it. I am trying to do so here and have thus far succeeded in keeping it under subjection. I have at the present time twenty soldiers from the fort guarding the jail in this place to keep prevent the rescue of a most desperate and bloody villain--a leader of that tribe and one who wakes up all their energies to extricate.

James W. Nye.

While writing I am interrupted by arrival of the agent from the Shoshones country who reports all quiet there.

"War of Rebellion, Vol 1, Series L, page 793

Abstract of return of the department of the Pacific, Brig. Gen George
Wright U.S. Army commanding for month of December ,1861

Command

General headquarters 15 officers 1 man

District of Oregon 36 officers 620 men, aggregate present and absent 1,062

Det

Troops serving in California and Nevada 181 officer, 3,779 men, aggregate
present and absent 5,285

Total 232 officers, 4,400 men, aggregate present and absent

~~06366~~ 6,363.

Organization of Troops in the Department of
the Pacific commanded by Brig. Gen George Wright U.S. Army, Dec 31, 1861

District of Oregon
Lt. Col Abner Cady

Fort Vancouver Wash Ter
Bvt. Maj. Pinkney Lugenbeel
2d California (one company)
4th California (one company)
9th U.S. Companies A and C
Vancouver Arsenal Wash Ter
Capt. Theodore J. Eckerson
detachment of Ordnance U.S. Army

Fort Colville, Wash Ter.
Maj. James F. Curtis
2d California (two companies)
Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, Wash Ter.

Lt. Augustus G. Robinson
3d U.S. Artillery Battery D
Fort Steilacoom, Wash Ter.
Capt. John C. Crowninshield
4th Calif Company E.

Fort Walla Walla, Wash Ter.
Lt. Col Harvey Lee
4th Calif (Two companies)

Fort Dalles, Ore.
Capt. Charles W. Smith
2d Calif (one company)

Fort Yamhill, Ore.

Capt. Lyman S. Scott
4th Calif (one Company)

2 Fort Hoskins, Ore. Capt. John C. Schmidt, 2d Calif. (one company)

Troops Serving in California and Nevada

Fort Ter-^{ra}, Cal. Capt. John H. May, 3d Calif, 1 company.

Fort Crook Cal. Capt. Henry B. Mellen, 2d Calif Cavalry, Co. C

Fort Gaston, Cal. Capt. William M Jones, 3d Calif. Co D.

Fort Bragg, Cal. Capt. Jeremiah B. Moore, 3d Calif. Co. B.

Fort Humboldt, Cal. Maj. Edward McGarry, 3d Calif, Cavalry, 1 company,
3d California, 1 company.

Benecia Barracks, Cal. Col P. Edward Connor, 3d Calif, six companies,
3d U.S. Artillery, Battery A.

Benecia Arsenal, Cal. Capt. Julian McAllister, 2d Calif Cavalry 2 cos.

Ordnance Detachment U.S. Army.

Presidio of S.F. Col. Francis J. Lippitt, 2d Calif. two companies.

Fort Point, Cal. Capt. James Van Voast, 9th U.S. Company K; e 3d

U.S. Artillery, Battery B

Camp Wright, Cal. (near the presidio) Maj. George W. Patten 9th U.S.
six companies.

Alcatraz Island Cal. Maj Henry S. Burton 2d Calif. one co.

3rd U.S. Artillery, Battery 1.

Camp Alert, near S.F. Col. Columbus Sims. 2d Calif. Cavalry, seven
companies.

~~2d San Bernardino~~ Camp Latham, near Los Angeles, Col James H. Carleton,

1st Calif Cavalry detachment; 1st Calif, detachment.

New San Diego, Cal. Capt. Thomas L. Roberts, 1st Calif, 1 company.

Fort Yuma, Cal. Maj. Edwin A. Rigg, 1st Calif, 4 companies.

Camp Carleton, near San Bernardino, Cal. Capt. William C. Mead, 1st
Calif Cavalry two companies.

Camp Wright, near Oak Grove, Cal. Maj. David Ferguson, 1st Calif, 2
companies.

Camp Sigel, near Auburn, Col. Ferris Forman, 4th Calif. four companies.

Camp Union, near Sacramento, Col George W. Bowie, 5th Calif.

Fort Churchill, Nev. Capt Edwin A. Rowe, 2d Calif Cavalry 2 companies
en route.. 2d Calif. 2 companies Lt. Col James N. Olney from S.F. to S. Barb

California

Fort Ter-Way (Waw)

War of Rebellion, Vol 1, Series 1, Pp 805

Headquarters Fort Ter-Way Jan 14, 1862

Maj R.C. Drum, assistant adjutant gen.

Sir: Your communication of January 9 came duly to hand on the 13th instant. This post is located on the Klamath River six miles above the mouth and thirty miles from Crescent City on a flat piece of ground. Said post has been overflowed by the flood four times this season and took away seventeen buildings out of 20 which comprise all the buildings of this post.

I have received orders from headquarters to rebuild the post. The conditions of the company is as well as can be expected under the circumstances having had rain nearly all the time we have been here. It is nearly impossible to drill the company more than two or three times a week. The number of men is fifty-five including officers and all.

John H. May Capt. Company C third regiment Calif. Volunteers.

Idaho Mines
February--1862

Brig. Gen. George Wright, U.S. Army, commanding department of the Pacific.

Sir: The undersigned residents of the state of Oregon and Territory of Washington east of the Cascade Mountains would respectfully represent that from reliable information we believe that there is a good natural wagon road between Dalles City and the Salmon River mines via the emigrant road to Burnt River crossing Snake river near the mouth of Burnt river and following up Payette River to a low divide between it and Salmon River thus greatly lessening the present travelled route and passing over a country well supplied with grass and water. We are however prevented from using this route by the hostility of Indians upon Payette River which we believe can only be neutralized by the establishment of a military post upon said river. Not only would it make secure the travel to and from the Salmon River mines but would also prove a most efficient protection to the incoming emigration. With these facts in view we would respectfully request your attention to the subject.
H.P. Isaacs, N.H. Gates, J.J.H. Dean (and 25 others)

Dalles City, Feb. 11, 1862

General George Wright, U.S. Army

Dear sir: You are no doubt in receipt of a memorial signed by many of our citizens asking for the presence of U.S. Troops upon the wagon road to the mines. I have taken considerable trouble to procure information in regard to the avenues which might become available to enable miners and supplies to reach the new el dorado. We can go with pack animals by a bad mountain trail from Grande Ronde direct to the present diggings but it would cost millions to make a wagon road and it is fully as difficult to get from Lewiston. By following the emigrant road via Grande Ronde and Burnt River thence to Payette River, is some deviation to the south but avoids all mountains and as soon as Snake River is crossed it is all mining country. All the new

discoveries are upon the South Fork of Salmon and I have no doubt will continue in the same direction.

The steam boat company will undoubtedly use all their influence to prevent this road being traveled as they wish to carry everything by steamboat to Lewiston. I am so well satisfied of the advantage of the proposed road that I would at once start teams if I thought it would not be molested by the Indians.

The Snake Indians upon Payette River are the worst of the bad. They murdered the Ward family in '54 and many others whose names I have forgotten and no small party ever ventures to travel through their country. With the necessary security I believe the country upon Payette River would be settled very soon as the lands upon it are represented as fertile and beautiful in the extreme. I will not dilate upon the advantages the proposed road would give to our town as I wish to stand upon its merits independently.

We have had a winter of unexampled severity and stock owners suffer heavily. For the last forty days it has been from 5 to 20 degrees below zero and many lives have been lost during that period. It is now beginning to moderate.

Respectfully yours

H.P. Isaacs.

Headquarters Dept of the Pacific, San Francisco, March 31, 1862

Brig. Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General U.S. Army, Wash. D.C.

General: As the spring opens we have as usual the annually recurring reports of the difficulties with the Indians in the interior. From Fort Churchill I have just sent a detachment of 50 cavalry south about 100 miles to the town of Aurora and Owen's River to protect our people in that quarter and to see that justice is done to the Indians.

About two weeks ago a difficulty occurred between four white men and the same number of Indians; the latter were in the search of some horses they had lost. The result was that the Indians were all killed. Reports from that country represent that the whites were in the wrong; probably they were but I cannot let the innocent suffer for the guilty. I am compelled to send troops to preserve the peace.

The Mono Indians on Owens river have always been considered a very harmless and quiet people but they are numerous and highly excited at this time and may possibly give us some trouble.

I propose to send a squadron of cavalry from Southern California through Owen's River district as soon as the mountains are passable. I have also reports of murders by Indians some 200 miles north of Carson City Nev. Ter and also east of Fort, ~~Dade~~ Dalles in the Snake River country but as yet nothing reliable. In the District of Humboldt Col. Lippitt the commander is in the field with most of his troops making every effort to collect all the Indians and placing them on the reservations. Independent of our Indian disturbances the country is quiet.

G. Wright

Brig. Gen U.S. Army commanding.

War of ^{Rebellion}, Series I, Vol. L, Pt. 1.

Owen's River Piutes. Visalia

Camp Latham April 29, 1862

Report of Lieut Col. George S. Evans Second California Cavalry to
Maj. R.C. Drum

Major: In pursuance of Special Orders No. 7 a copy of which is
hereto annexed I have the honor to forward through you to
the general commanding the Department of the Pacific the following
report:

I started from Los Angeles on the 19th day of March, 1862 and
arrived at Owen's Lake on the 2d day of April a distance laid
down by the map of the country made by Captain Davidson of the U.S.
Army of 302 miles. On the 4th day of April I reached Putnam's
store or what is known now as The Fort situated on Pine Creek
forty-three miles above Owen's Lake. Here I found some 12 or 15 men
and some women and children and learned for the first time of the
real condition of affairs in the valley and of the difficulties with
the Indians. I found that the settlers had for some considerable
time been threatened by the Indians and been hemmed in at The Fort
so called; that the Indians had collected together several hundred
warriors and had threatened to kill every white man in the valley;
that they claimed that the country east of the Sierra Nevada
Mountains, and particularly Owen's River Valley belonged to them
and said that no white man should live there; that they had killed
two men that were known of, one by the name of Taylor and one known
as Yank and had burned every house and everything in the shape of
improvements in the lower part of the valley. I also learned that
some time about the 20th of March there had been a fight at
Lone Pine between twenty white men under command of Captain
Anderson of Aurora and about forty Indians, in which engagement

11 Indians were killed and 3 white men wounded; that since that time some assistance had arrived from Visalia and Aurora and that some sixty men had started up two days before my arrival at The Fort to give the Indians battle. I immediately prepared to move on to their assistance. I left Captain Winne with seven men in charge of wagons and to assist in protecting The Fort; took 12 of my best mules, packed them and started up the valley on the morning of April 5

On the 6th about 9 a.m. I met the citizen soldiers retreating back to the Fort. I stopped them and we camped together at what is known as Big Pine Creek about thirty miles above the fort where we found and buried the bodies of two men, a Mr. Talman and a Mr. Hanson who had been killed by the Indians apparently some two weeks previous when on their way down from Aurora. I learned from the citizen soldiers that they had come upon the Indians the day before, about p 47

twenty miles above; had given them battle and got badly whipped that the Indians numbering some 400 or 500, a great many of them with good fire arms, had come out of the canons and mountain ravines and charged them attempting to surround them and had driven the whites back some two miles to a stick (copy) which they took possession of, and with the advantage of which they had managed to keep the Indians off until night when under cover of darkness they made good their retreat to where I met with them, losing 3 men, 18 horses and mules, and all their provisions.

After hearing this statement of facts I told Colonel Mayfield, who was in charge of command of the citizen soldiers, that I intended going on in the morning and if there were as many Indians as represented against my force of thirty three men would be a very small one to contend against them and would therefore like to have his men go with me. On the 7th when I got ready to march

Colonel Mayfield reported to me with about forty men, the rest having ~~been~~ declined returning. With this force I moved on and when within about eight miles of the battle ground I saw moving objects some three miles off to my right. I immediately halted the command and sent Lieutenant French out with five men to reconnoiter and report the result. He soon returned and reported it to be Lieutenant Noble of Company A Second Cavalry California Volunteers with fifty men from Camp Churchill on his way down to Putnam's Store to the relief of the citizens. After halting until Lieutenant Noble's command came up I moved on the battle ground which I reached about 3 p.m. Found no Indians. Moved on three miles to Bishop's Pine Creek and camped for the night. I then sent down and had the bodies of the killed brought up and buried on the south bank of the creek.

April 8 I sent out scouts in three different parties of five each to look for the Indian trail. About 1 p.m. I met one of the scouts, sent back by Lieutenant Oliver, who reported the Indians to be in force about twelve miles from there. I moved the command on briskly, and arrived on the ground where the Indians were supposed to be at 3 p.m. but found no Indians, they having scattered at our approach and took to the hills like partridges and after riding two hours over the hills in pitiless hail storm was compelled to go back into the valley to camp for the night without catching an Indian. April 9, left camp at sunup and ~~starting~~ had traveled some three miles when I saw my scouts off to my left about entering a canon. I immediately halted the command to await the result of their investigation but had halted but a few moments when I heard the report of fire arms. I immediately ordered Lieutenant French with twenty men to move up on a gallop, the rest of the command moving up at the same time at a more moderate gait until we met the scouts, who reported that they had been fired upon by

the Indians; that Private Gillespie of Company A, Second Cavalry California Volunteers, was killed, and Corporal Harris of the same company and regiment wounded. I then moved the men up to within 400 ~~m~~ yards of the mouth of the canon, dismounted and prepared to fight on foot. Upon an examination of the ground or stronghold selected by the I_ndians I was fearful it would be an impossibility to dislodge them without the aid of a mountain howitzer but still could not know the fact without making the attempt. I_n order to recover the body of Private Gillespie that had been left in the canyon where killed, and at the same time to determine by actual experiment the possibility or impossibility of ascending the mountain and getting at the I_ndians it was necessary to get possession of the points covering the mouth of the canyon so I ordered Lieutenant Noble and Lieutenant Oliver with forty men to ascend the point on the left while I took lieutenant French and forty men to the right, leaving nearly forty men to guard the animals and the mouth of the canyon. After getting upon the first points which had to be ascended under a brisk fire from an unseen enemy, I found that the I_ndians numbered from 500 to 700, had a great many good ~~g~~ guns among them, and were in possession among the rocks clear up to the top of the tallest mountain, in places, too, that could be scarcely be reached without ladders and there was no possible chance of getting to them

Colonel Mayfield was killed and being a large, heavy man weighing over 200 pounds the men, after carrying him some 100 yards down the mountain were compelled to leave his body or get more killed or wounded in bearing it off. After returning to the horses ~~and~~ and trying for some time without avail to get the Indians out into the valley I fell back to Bishop's Creek and camped for the night.

^A_n April 10, being almost entirely out of provisions

having furnished flour etc to the citizens who were entirely out ~~at the~~ all through the valley, and being near 400 miles from Camp Latham where I was expected to be by the 28th, I found that I must be retracing my steps and so intimated to the citizens whereupon the settlers and stock owners waited upon me and claimed the protection of the Government for themselves and property. I explained to them my position; that I had no authority to leave any of my troops with them and had no provisions for them to live upon, if I had the authority, but that I would go with them to The Fort and there remain until they could get their cattle up and separate them; that those who wished to go to Aurora or Carson Valley could go under escort of Lieutenant Noble and his command and those who wished to go to Visalia or Los Angeles could go with me, which arrangement seemed to be satisfactory. I reached The Fort on the 11th of April and on the 13th move down the river a few miles to good grass, leaving Lieutenant Noble and command at The Fort. On the 14th all the parties desiring to go south came up and I moved on. I reached Soldiers' Wells a few miles east of Walker's Pass on the 20th, nothing interesting ~~occurring during the~~ occurring on the route except the Indians stealing a few of the citizens' cattle. At this point we parted company, the citizens going in over the pass to Kern River whilst I started to look out a new road or cut-off.

I left the Soldiers' Wells at sunup on the 21st and traveled due south over a sagebrush and grease wood table land some ~~of~~ sixteen miles when I came to the head of a large open canon running north and south, which I went down six miles and then came to water and grass. From this point I still kept down the canon three miles to its mouth, which came out into an open desert plain.

Here I turned to the westward and traveled five miles to the

old road, at the point where it starts into Kelso Canon to go through on to Kern River, thus traveling in one day what it took me over four days to travel in going up by the way of Kern River and Walker's Pass. This new route to Owen's Lake shortens the road from Los Angeles, without doubt, seventy miles, and is much the best road and can be traveled at all seasons of the year.

I arrived at P 49

Camp Latham on the 28th of April having been out forty one days and traveled some 800 miles over, at this season of the year one of the roughest countries to travel through that there is in California, encountering snow storms, hail, rain and windy freezing weather alternately from the time that I reached Kern River in going up until I passed over or rather through the mountains on my return.

From all the information that I could get and from what I know of my own knowledge, I am of the opinion that Owen's River Indians together with detachments from the Tejon, Tulare and Mono Indians and some of the Piutes have banded together, numbering not far from 800 to 1,000 warriors; that they have 100 or more good guns and are determined to carry out their threat that no white man should live in the valley. As an earnest of their sincerity in making the threat they have burnt and destroyed every house and improvement of the whites from Walker's Pass through to as far as I went (and that was to the extreme head of Owen's River Valley and within fifty miles of Mono Lake) have killed at least 1,000 head of cattle and have been drying the meat and preparing evidently for a long war, and today there is not a white soul left living in the valley. The mining interests of the ~~Coun~~ section are too great for the whites to give up tamely. Some two or three mills have already been erected and the machinery was on the ground and upon the road for several more; and there are now stopped on

Kern River by reason of these Indian difficulties, perhaps not less than 100 ~~persons~~ people who were en route for the Coso and other mines in that section, with thousands of dollars worth of property all awaiting the action of the Government in sending out troops and establishing a post in the valley for their protection. Again, the Owen's River Valley is the great thoroughfare and only route except to go around by Placerville, through which the growing trade and travel of this southern country must pass in and to the Esmeralda and Washoe districts and upon which the people of Esmeralda are almost entirely dependant, for their beef and other fresh meats. In consideration of these facts and in compliance with my instructions I would most respectfully urge the necessity of a military post being established in the valley, and recommend Big Pine Creek as the most eligible location. Big Pine Creek is a large bold stream of water making out of the eastern slope of the Sierras and emptying into Owen's River on its western bank, furnishing fine water-power for machinery and running through one of the finest bodies of land that there is in the valley, where tons upon tons of hay could be cut in its season. Again, it is situated about the center of the valley, ~~or rather~~ or rather is about midway between Walker's Pass and Esmeralda and is adjacent to good stone and timber for building purposes.

... George S. Evans, Lieutenant Col. Second Cavalry, Calif.
Volunteers.

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol. L, pt. 2

Surprise Valley. Fort Bidwell. Names California

General Orders No. 44 Hdqrs. Dept of the Pacific

San Francisco, Cal. June 10, 1865

I-The new fort to be established in the north end of Surprise Valley on the ground indicated by Major Williamson will be known as Fort Bidwell.

II-The troops in Siskiyou and ~~Shasta~~ Shasta counties will constitute the military Sub-District of Siskiyou, under the command of Maj. Henry B. Mellen, Second Cavalry California Volunteers.

III-Instead of two companies at Fort Bidwell, the post will be arranged for a full company and a half of the company now at Fort Crook. The horses except not to exceed ~~half of the company~~ ~~not at Fort Crook~~ five, and all the men but a detachment of fifteen or twenty, will be withdrawn at the end of the season to Fort Crook. Forage and subsistence will be placed accordingly.
By command of Major-General McDowell:

R.C. Drum

Assistant Adjutant General