

(Visalia)

P. 393

Camp Babbitt, near Visalia, April 14, 1863

Col. R.C. Drum, U.S. Army, asst. adjutant.gen. San Francisco.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 9th instant it came to my knowledge that the celebrated war chief Joaquin Jim had arrived from Owen's Valley, and was at a rancheria near the foothills about seventeen miles east of this camp. On the morning of the 10th I ordered Lieut. William L. Knight of Company I with four men to the place where Joaquin Jim was reported to have been the day before and capture him and bring him to this camp. Lieutenant Knight arrived at the house of Mr. Ogden about 10 o'clock and there learned that the Indian was at the rancheria about half a mile from Mr. Ogden's. Lieutenant Knight immediately repaired to the rancheria but Jim was not to be found, but was told that Jim had gone to a ranch about one mile farther down the creek. Lieut. Knight went to the ranch, Mr. Ogden going with him. When they got to the ranch and were going into the garden the Indian espied them and ran to a deep slough and swam across. Lieut. Knight with his men rode in the slough, swam their horses across and after a race of nearly half a mile during which time he fired five shots from his pistol, three of them taking effect, which effectually stopped his further progress, sending his spirit to the land of his fathers, where he will trouble the white man no more. Joaquin Jim had the evidence of having been in the battle of Owen's Lake, having received a gunshot wound under the right shoulder blade and had already begun to turn black around the wound. They told Mr. Ogden the day before that he was in the battle last spring at the head of Owen's Valley. He had an old wound on the back of his head that he received in the battle last spring that had not yet healed up. His accounts for the fact that he did not come into Camp Independence last spring at



the time the treaty was made. p.394

It was then reported that he was sick and unable to be brought in. He was well known to several men in the valley who had seen him on the other side of the mountains.

-I have the honor to be, very..etc.

Wm. Jones

Lieut. Col. Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg.

p. 410

Headquarters Department of the Pacific

San Francisco, Cal. April 22, 1863

Capt. M.A. McLaughlin, Second Cavalry, California Volunteers

Commanding Forces in Owen's River Valley.

(Through Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding Camp Babbitt, Cal.)

Sir: Whenever in your judgment the services of Captain Brown's company of cavalry are no longer essential in quelling the Indian disturbances in the Owen's River country, the general commanding directs that you will order it to proceed to Fort Churchill, Nev. Ter. where the captain will make immediate preparation for proceeding to join General Connor at or near Salt Lake City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

R.C. Drum, assistant adjut.gen.

Colonel will forward this by express if practicable.

p.412

Camp Independence, Cal. April 24, '63

General Orders No. 2-1-In obedience to instructions received dated headquarters Department of the Pacific, April 1, 1863, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all troops whether volunteers or militia, in Owen's Valley and adjacent valleys. II-All orders and regulations heretofore published and not rescinded will remain in full force and effect. M.A. McLaughlin, Capt. 2nd Cav. Calif. Vols. commanding.

Volunteers..recruiting

Series 1, Vol I, Pt II, p 399

Alvord, Fort Vancouver, April 15, 1863 to Dept of Pacific

...I have used every stimulus in my power by appeals, published letters, etc. and the first company has yet but fifty-seven men enlisted.

The mining excitements and the depreciation of legal-tender notes are the great drawbacks. I do not see how I can accomplish the objects south with less than I proposed which contemplated leaving but one company at this post...

April 15, 1863 Alvord to Department of Pacific

...In view of the want of more troops in this district I write to inquire if the general commanding the department will object to the officers recruiting for the additional companies of Oregon cavalry being sent by the Governor of Oregon to San Francisco to attempt to raise some recruits in that city...I learn that such steps are frequently taken in the east...

p 419

"right to Thomas.. the horses will have to be purchased at a cost of \$200 to \$225 each.



War of Rebellion, Series L, Vol. L, Pt. II. Wash. D.C., 1897.

(Lugenbeel -Fort Boise)

p. 417

Headquarters, District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

April 30, 1863

Special Orders No. 40.

I-Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Department of the Pacific dated 1st instant, Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenebeel, Ninth Infantry, will command the expedition which will establish a military post Boise. Companies D.G. and I, First Infantry, Washington Territory Volunteers are placed under his command.

II-Captain Mason's Company (H) First Washington Territory Infantry now at Fort Walla Walla will join the command of Major Lugenebeel at such place as the latter may designate. It is expected that this company will return to Fort Walla Walla before winter.

By order of Brigadier-General Alvord.

Frederick Mears

First Lieut. Ninth Infantry U.S. Army Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. L, Pt. II. Wash., D.C. 1897

(Owens River Valley campaign)

p. 446

Big Pine Creek

Owens River Valley May 19, 1863

General Orders No. 4

1-Hostilities against the Indians of this valley are hereby  
suspended until further orders.

By orders.

M.A. McLaughlin

Captain Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Commanding.

War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. I, Pt. 2, Wash. D.C., 1897

(Fort Walla Walla Fort Boise)

p. 447

Headquarters Department of the Pacific

San Francisco, Cal. May 19, 1863

Brig. Gen. Benjamin A. Alvord, U.S. Volunteers

Commanding District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

General: The general commanding the department instructs me to say that in the event of finding it impracticable to procure forage in sufficient quantities for the cavalry designed to garrison Fort Boise during the coming winter, you will late in the fall withdraw such portion of that force as you may deem necessary to winter at Fort Walla Walla. This movement should it take place, will require a larger supply of forage at Walla Walla. To meet it, measures must be taken to secure the necessary amount during the summer months.

Considering Forts Walla Walla and Boise the most important posts in your district, it is the general's desire that the headquarters of the Washington Territory Volunteers should be established at the first and the headquarters of the Oregon cavalry at the latter.

Very r. etc.

R.C. Drum

Assistant Adjutant General.

War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. L, Pt. 2. Washington D.C., 1897

(Visalia..San Bernardino Secession)

p. 448

San Bernardino, Cal. May 13, 1863

Maj. C.E. Bennett

First Cavalry, California Volunteers, Camp Drum:

Sir: Since my last I have made some other discoveries in regard to the secesh movement. In the first place, they have been holding meetings at Mr. Wixom's but I can't find out for what purpose, definitely, but I think I will in a few days. Johnny McGaw (the man I employed as spy) found a camp in Mill Creek Canyon and one in San Jacinto Valley. The one in San Jacinto he saw seventeen men. They said they were going to Texas in a short time. Johnny saw but four men in the camp in Mill Creek, but from the size of the trail he thinks there are more. I hear of other parties but don't know sure of their existence, but will as soon as Johnny can go round and prospect the different localities.

The town is full of rough-looking strangers. They nearly all say they are from Visalia. They are here for no good purpose, sure. I am on track of other information and if I succeed I will know all. It takes money but I am willing to spend it. In my next I am in hopes to be able to know all. One thing I came near forgetting. The White boys left on the 11th for Texas. They will cross the Colorado at La Paz; will then take Aubrey trail to the Pims Villages, and then go through the Papago country to Sonora, or will strike the Gila sixty miles above Fort Yuma and go to Carborca the way Crab and party went. I find this out from an intimate friend of theirs, a lady. They will join a party at La Paz to pass through the Indian country. I will keep you advised as things progress. I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant

D.R. Dickey.



Series 1, Vol. L

[Part II]

p. 448-449.

McLaughlin--Salt Lake City..Owens River Valley

Headquarters Dept. of the Pacific San Francisco, May 20, 1863

Capt.M.A.McLaughlin

Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Independence  
Owen's River Valley Cal.

Sir: It is desirable that Captain Brown's company of cavalry should commence its march to Salt Lake at the earliest day possible. In consideration, however, of the reasons set forth in your letter of the 6th instant the general commanding instructs me to say that its movement in the direction indicated above will be delayed for the present. This delay should not extend beyond the 20th of June next.

R.C. Drum

Assistant Adjutant Gen.

p.



War of Rebellion, Vol. L Series 1 Pt. 2, Wash.D.C. 1897

p. 451 (Camels)

Headquarters, Camp Drum, Cal. May 21, 1863

Lieut. Col. R.C. Drum

Asst. Adjt. Gen U.S. Army Hdqrs. Dept. of the Pacific

Sir: In regard to the employment of camels at this post I would respectfully state that inasmuch as they have been kept at this post for a long time on forage when in San Bernardino and various places within 100 miles of here they could have been subsisted without the expenditure of one cent for forage, previous to my writing dated April 23, 1863 I proposed to Captain Morris and advised him to write to Colonel Babbitt in regard to the employment of camels in carrying the Mojave express. I would respectfully recommend that the camels now here, some thirty-six, be immediately sent to Fort Mojave and placed under the exclusive control of Capt. J. Ives Fitch, Fourth Infantry California Volunteers, commanding Fort Mojave, in whose judgment I have great reliance. This being a depot, a large number of horses and mules here belonging to the Government, besides the large amount of stock belonging to the residents here and in this vicinity, there being very little grass here now and in a little time the plains for miles and miles here will be perfectly bare. The government employes here not being favorably disposed toward camels, will, I think, be deemed a satisfactory explanation of the recommendation for a change to Mojave to promote the interests of the service. With a view to their being sent there, I talked to Captain Fitch in regard to their treatment, care and exercise to properly prepare them for successful service. Like any other animal they must be perfected

by a thorough and systematic course of training and good care, to make quick time on long trips. P. 452 ~~and~~ All this Capt. Fitch thoroughly understands and fully appreciates and believes as I do, that he can make them serviceable to the Government. My suggestions to Captain Fitch were to put the best camels at once on the express to Camp Drum from Mojave and as soon as he got others broke and able to endure the fatigue to put No. 1 express on this end of the Yuma road and replace them by set No. 2 and shove No. 1 toward Tucson and so on until the camels were all in service, the length of the trip toward Tucson depending somewhat on the camels, some being much more powerful than others, and broken which can be easily be determined by their endurance from Mojave to Camp Drum as reported by Captain Fitch; to have some energetic officer whose conduct was characterized by sobriety and integrity, between here and Tucson to see that the camels were properly cared for, and are not abused. I have noticed that government employees regard service with camels extremely unpleasant. In appearance camels are extremely ugly in gait and very rough, in herding inclined to wander, and with their long strides they make haste slowly keeping their herders on the go; they offer no facilities for stealing. Their successful employment will require good judgment, energy and constant care. Of their success with proper care and training I have no doubt. Captain Fitch will employ none of his company. I would respectfully recommend that Captain Fitch be furnished with all the information in the possession of the department in regard to care and service of camels and the service they have rendered in this country.

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

Clarence E. Bennett

Major First Cavalry California Volunteers commdg.

War of the Rebellion, Vol. I, Series I [Part II]

Camels

P 451

Headquarters Camp Drum, Cal, May  
21, 1863

Lieut. Col. R.C. Drum Assistant Adjutant General U.S. Army

Sir: I inclose herewith letters, in relation to camels; private of the Second Cavalry at this post without authority (footnote says omitted) and , for transmittal through your headquarters to the Secretary of War, recommending this post to be called Fort Drum . Better express the honor intended to the individual after whom it was named and be in accordance with military phraseology. I trust it will receive the general's approval Colonel Forman is in Los Angeles visiting; I therefore send my papers direct.

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

Clarence E. Bennett  
Major First Cavalry California Volunteers  
Commanding

P 452

Headquarters Camp Drum, Cal.  
May 21, 1863

General L. Thomas

Adjutant General U.S. Army Washington D.C.

Sir: I would very respectfully recommend for the consideration of the honorable Secretary of War that the word fort be substituted for the word camp in the name of this post, making it Fort Drum, it being a permanent post with barracks, quarters, magazine depot etc. to this coast what Fort Leavenworth and Fort Snelling are to those sections and would be in accordance with customs..  
Clarence E. Bennett..



War of Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. L, Pt. 2, Wash. D.C. 1897  
( Fort Boise--Lugenbeel)

p.465

Headquarters District of Oregon

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. May 29, 1863

Bvt. Maj. P. Lugenbeel

Ninth Infantry, Comdg. Boise Expedition, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

Major: You have received special orders Nos. 33, 40 and 56 from these headquarters directing you to proceed to establish a military post in the vicinity of Fort Boise. The selection of the site is left entirely to your discretion, being satisfied that you will pay due regard to salubrity, military defense and the protection of the frontier. You are possessed fully of my views as to the necessity of great economy in the building of the temporary quarters for five companies which should be erected at that post. I have to enjoin great vigilance in guarding your animals, not alone against the depredations of the wily Snake Indians, but also against the enterprises of white thieves and robbers who may infest your path.

Very respectfully your obedient servant

Benj. Alvord,

Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers Commanding district.

Snake Indians

War of "ebellion Series I, Vol L, pp II, pps 468-69-70.

Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg, June 1, 1863  
Hon W.P. Dole, Commiss on etc, Wash D.C.

Soon after entering upon the duties of this office I directed my attention to the Snake or Shoshone tribes of Indians and having collected facts in relation to them as obtainable I submit the following

The word Snake appears to be a general 469  
term applied to several bands or tribes of Indians quite distinct in language and characteristics and inhabiting different tracts of country but so connected by relationship, having intermarried with each other for long periods, and by long continued friendly intercourse, that they are usually regarded by whites and neighboring Indian tribes as one people.

These bands are the Wnnas, Wamocks, Shoshone, Modocs and Klamaths and probably several others.

They own and inhabit the country lying south and southeast of the lands purchased by the confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon--the Walla Wallas, Cayuse and Umatillas and the Nez Percés by the treaties of June 25, 1855, June 9, 1855 and June 11, 1855, including the southern portion of Idaho, the southeastern part of Oregon and perhaps a small portion of California and Nevada.

On the map herewith inclosed I have delineated the tracts purchased by the treaties named and the lands owned by the different bands known as Snakes...exact statement of number, best information... I have obtained leads me to estimate from 5,000 to 6,000 souls of which probably 1,500 are in Idaho Territory, the remainder in Oregon.. little intercourse with the whites and that little of hostile character..

Recent discoveries of gold on the Snake, Boise, Powder, Burnt and other rivers have attracted crowds of miners.. number estimated



at \$10,000

An appropriation of \$20,000 was made by act of Congress approved July 5, 1862 for defraying expenses of negotiating treaty with Shoshone or Snake Indians, and it is my opinion the public urgently demand that an effort be made to accomplish this object.....

J. W. Perit Huntington, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.



recruiting-- volunteers..

PPII p 474-75

"right to Thomas

San Francisco, June 8, 1863

..it is probable that most, if not all of the infantry regiments are now reduced below the minimum, and some of them to one-half the maximum number prescribed by law. It will be recollected that when these volunteer regiments were called out the greatest expedition was ~~needed~~ used, and the companies and officers were mustered in with a minimum organization, and hurried off to remote stations to relieve the regular troops then under orders for the East; and thus far, although numerically small, they have done good service. If regiments or even battalions could be brought together, a consolidation and reduction of the number of companies would be highly beneficial; but in this country, where we have so many remote points to occupy with one or two companies each, it is necessary to maintain as many organized companies as possible.

It has been extremely difficult, with a small force in this country, to meet all the calls for troops, and to meet emergencies. I have been p 475

forced to muster officers and men without waiting for complete organizations. This course, will I hope, receive the approval of the General In Chief and the War Department. It was absolutely necessary in this country, and has had the most happy results, in maintaining peace and quiet within our borders, by giving me promptly a small but reliable force, ably commanded and ready for any service.

I am happy to say this country is generally very quiet. Rumors are rife of secret organizations of disloyal persons, but no open demonstrations, except by individuals, have occurred. In Southern California the secession sympathizers are more numerous than in any other portion of the State..

G. Wright..

indorsement

July 3, 1863

Course approved. General Wright will exercise his own judgment in regard to immediate consolidations, consulting the good of the public service.

H.W. Halleck, general in chief.



"War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol. I, Pt. 2

(Owen's River. Fort Tejon)

P. 480

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal. June 11, 1863

Capt. M.A. McLaughlin

Second Cavalry California Volunteers, Comdg. Camp Independence, Owen's  
River Valley, Cal.

Sir: The department commander desires you, as soon after the receipt  
of this communication as practicable, to take all the Indians who  
have come in to the Tejon Reservation and turn them over to the re-  
presentative of the Indian Department on that Reservation. The  
Indians will be fed meat and barley while at your post and en route  
to the reservation. After their arrival at the latter they will be  
provided for by the Indian Department.

Very Respectfully, your etc.

R.C. Drum

Assistant Adjutant General



Cool-Cool-Selina were that the difficulties and disagreements between them and Lawyer's bands were of such a nature that it was quite out of the question for them to join in anything that that party did

War of Rebellion, Vol. L, Series L, Pt. 2. Wash. D. C. 1897

Nez Perces--Palouse--Treaty..Old Reservation.

P 484

Headquarters, District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter, June 14,  
1863

Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Department of the Pacific,  
San Francisco:

Colonel: I have the honor to report that I have received a letter from H. C. Hale esq. superintendent of Indian affairs for "Washington Territory stating that a treaty was signed ( I suppose on the 9th instant) with the Nez Perce Indians by which they cede, he says, nine tenths of the old reservation, leaving to the tribe the arable lands (about 1,300 square miles) in the vicinity of the Lapwai Agency. The establishment of a military post at Fort Lapwai last October has in a very material sense paved the way for the conclusion of the treaty by evincing to the Indians a determination, so far as practicable, to protect them from aggression. Confidence has been built up rather restored. I do not think any treaty could have been made with them last fall. The close contact with the whites which much still remain will render very difficult the onerous the protection of the tribe from the hordes of miners who will have a right of transit through their country.

This delicate duty will devolve on Maj. S. Traux, First Oregon Cavalry, the new commanding officer at Fort Lapwai. The presence of six companies of troops at Fort Lapwai during the council has been very salutary. The surrounding tribes, formerly hostile had their deputations spectators of the scene. The Palouses were there anxious for a failure and for a row and would have been hugely delighted if the Nez Perces always with the whites in former wars, could be seduced into a difficulty. Some of them insulted the commissioners. Colonel Steinberger very properly sent a company of cavalry to drive off the Palouses and order them to return to their own country.... Benj. Alvord, Brig. Gen. commanding dis