

oldest man among them, as captain, and gave chase to Arci. They overtook him on the Cosumne river, and captured him and his horses. The Rubicon was now passed, and there was nothing to do but to go ahead. When they got back to Fremont's camp they found other settlers there, and on consultation it was determined to capture Sonoma, the head-quarters of General M. G. Vallejo, the military commander of Northern California. They gathered strength as they marched along, and when they got to John Grigsby's place in Napa valley, they numbered thirty-three men. Here the company was reorganized and addressed by Dr. Robert Semple, afterwards President of the Constitutional Convention. We give the account of the capture in General Vallejo's own words, which we take from a History of Sonoma County, published by Alley, Bowen & Co.

CAPTURE OF GENERAL VALLEJO.

"A little before dawn on June 14, 1846, a party of hunters and trappers, with some foreign settlers, under command of Captain Merritt, Dr. Semple, and William B. Ide, surrounded my residence at Sonoma, and without firing a shot, made prisoners of myself, then commander of the northern frontier, of Lieutenant-Colonel Victor Prudon, Captain Salvador Vallejo, and Jacob P. Leese. I should here state that down to October, 1845, I had maintained at my own expense a respectable garrison at Sonoma, which often, in union with the settlers, did good service in campaigns against the Indians; but at last, tired of spending money which the Mexican Government never refunded, I disbanded the force, and most of the soldiers who had constituted it left Sonoma. Thus in June, 1846, the plaza was entirely unprotected, although there were ten pieces of artillery, with other arms and munitions of war. The parties who unfurled the Bear Flag were well aware that Sonoma was without defense, and lost no time in taking advantage of this fact, and carrying out their plans. Years before, I had urgently represented to the Government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficient force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost, which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were, that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada, and depart from the territory of the republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible—first, because the immigrants came in autumn, when snow covered the Sierra so quickly as to make a return impracticable. Under the circumstances, not only I, but Commandante-General Castro, resolved to provide the immigrants with letters of security, that they might remain temporarily in the country. We always made a show of authority, but well convinced all the time that we had no power to resist the invasion which was coming upon us. With the frankness

of a soldier I assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain of the treatment they received at the hands of either authorities or citizens. They carried us as prisoners to Sacramento, and kept us in a calaboose for sixty days or more, until the authority of the United States made itself respected, and the honorable and humane Commodore Stockton returned us to our hearths."

FIRST MOVEMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

On the seizure of their prisoners, the revolutionists at once took steps to appoint a captain, who was found in the person of John Grigsby, for Ezekiel Merritt wished not to retain the permanent command. A meeting was then called at the barracks, situated at the north-east corner of the plaza, under the presidency of William B. Ide, Doctor Robert Semple being secretary. At this conference, Semple urged the independence of the country, stating that having once commenced they must proceed, for to turn back was certain death. Before the dissolution of the convention, however, rumors were rife that secret emissaries were being dispatched to the Mexican rancheros, to inform them of the recent occurrences, therefore to prevent any attempt at a rescue, it was deemed best to transfer their prisoners to Sutter's Fort, where the danger of such would be less.

Before transferring their prisoners, however, a treaty or agreement was entered into between the captives and captors, which will appear in the annexed documents. The first is in English, signed by the principal actors in the revolution, and reads:—

"We, the undersigned, having resolved to establish a government upon republican principles, in connection with others of our fellow-citizens, and having taken up arms to support it, we have taken three Mexican officers as prisoners: General M. G. Vallejo, Lieut.-Col. Victor Prudon, and Captain D. Salvador Vallejo. Having formed and published to the world no regular plan of government, feel it our duty to say, that it is not our intention to take or injure any person who is not found in opposition to the cause, nor will we take or destroy the property of private individuals further than is necessary for our immediate support.

EZEKIEL MERRITT,
R. SEMPLE,
WILLIAM FALLON,
SAMUEL KELSEY."

The second is in the Spanish language and reads as follows:—

"Conste pr. la preste. qe. habiendo sido sorprendido pr. una numeros a fuerza armada qe. me tomó prisionero y á los gefes y oficiales que. estaban de guarnicion en esta plaza de la qe. se apoderó la espresada fuerza, habiendola encontrado absolutamente indefensa, tanto yo, como los S. S. Oficiales qe. suscribero com-

prometemos nue stra palabra de honor, de qe. estando bajo las garantias de prisionero da guerra, no tomaremos las armas ni a favor ni contra repetida fuerza armada de quien hemos recibiro la intimacion del momto. y un escrito fuinado qe. garantiza nuestras vidas, familias dé intereses, y los de toto el vecindario de esta jurisdn. mientras no hagamos oposicion. Sonoma, Junio 14, de 1846.

VCR. PRUDON.

M. G. VALLEJO,
SALVADOR VALLEJO."

W. B. IDE'S PROCLAMATION.

It was while acting in the capacity of president of the meeting above referred to that Ide issued the following proclamation:—

"A proclamation to all persons and citizens of the District of Sonoma, requesting them to remain at peace, and follow their rightful occupations without fear of molestation.

"The Commander-in-chief of the troops assembled at the fortress of Sonoma, gives his inviolable pledge to all persons in California, not found under arms, that they shall not be disturbed in their persons, their property, or social relations, one with another, by men under his command.

"He also solemnly declares his object to be: first, to defend himself and companions in arms, who were invited to this country by a promise of lands on which to settle themselves and families; who were also promised a republican government; when having arrived in California they were denied the privilege of buying or renting lands of their friends; who, instead of being allowed to participate in or being protected by a republican government, were oppressed by a military despotism; who were even threatened by proclamation, by the chief officers of the aforesaid despotism, with extermination, if they should not depart out of the country, leaving all their property, arms, and beasts of burden; and thus deprived of their means of flight or defense, were to be driven through deserts inhabited by hostile Indians to certain destruction.

"To overthrow a government which has seized upon the property of the missions for its individual aggrandizement; which has ruined and shamefully oppressed the laboring people of California, by enormous exactions on goods imported into the country, is the determined purpose of the brave men who are associated under my command.

"I also solemnly declare my object, in the second place, to be to invite all peaceable and good citizens of California, who are friendly to the maintenance of good order and equal rights, and I do hereby invite them to repair to my camp at Sonoma, without delay, to assist us in establishing and perpetuating a republican government, which shall secure to all civil and religious liberty; which shall encourage virtue and literature; which shall leave unshackled by fetters, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

I further declare, that I rely upon the rectitude of our inten-

tions, the favor of heaven, and the bravery of those who are bound and associated with me, by the principles of self-preservation, by the love of truth, and the hatred of tyranny, for my hopes of success.

"I furthermore declare, that I believe that a government to be prosperous and happy, must originate with the people who are friendly to its existence; that the citizens are its guardians, the officers its servants, its glory its reward.

"WILLIAM B. IDE.

"Head-quarters Sonoma, June 18th, 1846."

A guard consisting of W. B. Ide, John Grigsby, Capt. Merritt, Wm. Hargrave and five others, conveyed the prisoners to Sutter's fort. Sutter received the prisoners, and Lieutenant Fremont, who had not yet made up his mind what to do, remonstrated with him for so doing.

THE BEAR FLAG.

It had become necessary to have some kind of flag, and Henry L. Ford, the first Assemblyman from Colusa county after its organization, suggested the bear flag. The flag, according to Judge Ide, was a piece of plain cotton cloth, ornamented with some red flannel taken from the shirt of one of the men. In addition to the bear, which, by the way was not the most artistic drawing of the animal that has been made, it contained a star and the words "California Republic."

The garrison left in charge of Sonoma proceeded to the election of officers. Henry L. Ford was elected First Lieutenant, Granville P. Swift, First Sergeant, and Samuel Gibson, Second Sergeant. All these, together with Judge Ide, were at that date residents of the territory afterward formed into Colusa county. Lieutenant Ford, on taking command, said:

"My countrymen! We have taken upon ourselves a very responsible duty. We have entered into a war with the Mexican nation. We are bound to defend each other or be shot! There's no half-way place about it. To defend ourselves, we must have discipline. Each of you has had a voice in choosing your officers. Now they are chosen, they must be obeyed!"

To which the entire band responded that the authority of the officers should be supported. For point and brevity this is almost equal to the speech put in the mouths of some of his military heroes by Tacitus, the great Roman historian.

The words of William B. Ide, in continuation of the letter quoted above, throw further light upon the machinery of the civil-military force: "The men were divided into two companies of ten men each. The First Artillery were busily engaged in putting the cannons in order, which were charged doubly with grape and canister. The First Rifle Company were busied in cleaning, repairing and loading the small arms. The Commander, after setting a guard and posting a sentinel on one of the highest buildings to watch the approach of any persons who might feel a curiosity to inspect our opera-

tions, directed his leisure to the establishment of some system of finance, whereby all the defenders' families might be brought within the lines of our garrison and supported. Ten thousand pounds of flour were purchased on the credit of the government, and deposited with the garrison. And an account was opened, on terms agreed upon, for a supply of beef and a few barrels of salt constituted our main supplies. Whisky was contrabanded altogether. After the first round of duties was performed, as many as could be spared off guard were called together and our situation fully explained to the men by the commanders of the garrison."

We have seen it stated by some writers, that Captain John Grigsby was chosen to the command after the capture of Sonoma, and also that Ide was so chosen, but both of them went with the prisoners to Sutter's fort. We have talked with both Ide and Semple about the bear flag war, and we are certain that Ide was not the military commander, but that it was in a civil capacity that he issued the proclamation above given. Ford, although nominally a lieutenant, was the real military leader of the bear flag party. He had served four years as Sergeant in the U. S. Dragoons, and understood the drill and discipline better than those more able to direct the policy to be pursued. Ide and Semple were the leaders in that.

FIGHT UNDER THE BEAR FLAG.

The only real fight of the war occurred on the 25th of June, between a body of about eighty Californians and some twenty men under command of Lieutenant Ford. These few men were put to flight, and continued their march across the bay. Fremont arrived at Sonoma two days after the fight, still hesitating. He wanted, so we are told by Semple and Ide, to occupy a position where he might reap the benefit of a victory and not suffer from defeat.

After the return of the Californians across the bay, the Bear Flag party urged Fremont to capture the ship *Moscow*, then lying at Saucelito, cross the bay, capture Castro and by one bold stroke end the war. Capt. Phelps, of the *Moscow*, was in full sympathy with the movement, and even went so far as to put a lot of provisions on a launch near enough to them to be captured by the party of revolutionists.

On the 7th of July, Commodore John D. Sloat took possession of Monterey, and three days afterwards the Bear Flag party heard of it, and the Stars and Stripes took the place of the Bear.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.

Concerning the capture of Monterey, we were fortunate enough to hear the recital by Commodore Sloat himself. War was anticipated between the United States and Mexico long before it occurred, and Commodore Jones, then in command on this coast, was instructed to take Monterey, the capital of Cal-

ifornia, as soon as he heard that hostilities had commenced. As we have seen he acted too hurriedly, and, on the instance of the American Minister, he was removed. Sloat, who succeeded, had the same instructions, and was lying at Mazatlan with a frigate and sloop-of-war, anxiously watching the signs of the times. It was known that there was an arrangement with England to take possession of California—and hold it for Mexico in case of war. Admiral Seymour, of the British Navy, with the line-o'-battle ship *Collingwood* was also at Mazatlan waiting orders. One day Seymour got dispatches and Sloat got none. Sloat set a watch on the admiral's movements and found him in close consultation with the leading Mexicans, who avoided the American commander. He guessed that hostility had commenced, and when Seymour went on board his vessel and began to make ready for departure, he felt certain of the fact, and the white sails of the *Collingwood* had not disappeared in the distance before the two small American vessels were under way for Monterey. Every possible inch of canvass was spread and a quick voyage was made. On arriving at Monterey a demand was made for the surrender of the place, which was complied with without the firing of a gun. In a day or so the lookout announced the approach of the *Collingwood*. Not knowing how the admiral would interpret his order to take possession of Monterey, the Commodore had his two small vessels got in readiness for action. The huge Englishman sailed up between the two American vessels and dropped anchor. Sloat sent an officer on board with his compliments to the admiral, and the latter came in person to see the Commodore. He told Sloat that he knew that he had received no official information of the existence of war, and added that no officer in the British navy would have taken the responsibility he had done. He then asked Sloat in a sort of bantering way what he would have done if he had come into port and found the British flag flying. "I would have had you sink these two little ships for me," was the Commodore's reply. It was thus owing to the prompt action and the courage of Commodore Sloat that we became possessed of California.

FIRST AMERICAN GOVERNOR.

Sloat proclaimed himself Governor of California, and acted as such until the 17th of August, 1846, when he was superseded by Commodore R. F. Stockton, who commenced at once a vigorous campaign against the Mexicans under Flores, whom he defeated January 8 and 9, 1847. In January, 1847, Stockton appointed Fremont Governor, but this of right belonged to General S. W. Kearny, who, on March 1, assumed that office. He was succeeded by Colonel Mason in May, and on the 15th of April, 1849, General Bennett Riley was appointed Governor, and continued in office until he was succeeded by Peter H. Burnett, under the State Constitution.

LIST OF CALIFORNIA GOVERNORS.

The Governors of California since its settlement to the present time were as follows:—

SPANISH RULE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Gaspar de Portala..... | 1767-1771 |
| Felipe de Barri..... | 1771-1774 |
| Felipe de Neve..... | 1774-1782 |
| Pedro Fajes..... | 1782-1890 |
| Jose Antonio Romea..... | 1790-1192 |
| *Jose J. de Arrillaga..... | 1792-1794 |
| Diego de Borica..... | 1794-1800 |
| Jose J. de Arrillaga..... | 1800-1814 |
| *Jose Arguello..... | 1814-1815 |
| Pablo Vincente de Sola..... | 1815-1822 |

* *Ad interim.*

MEXICAN RULE.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Pablo Vincente de Sola..... | 1822-1823 |
| Luis Arguello..... | 1823-1825 |
| Jose Maria de Echeandia..... | June, 1825—Jan., 1831 |
| Manuel Victoria..... | Jan., 1831—Jan., 1832 |
| Pio Pico, <i>ad interim</i> | Jan., 1832—Jan., 1833 |
| Jose Figuerla..... | Jan., 1833—Aug., 1835 |
| Jose Castro, <i>ad interim</i> | Aug., 1835—Jan., 1836 |
| Nicolas Gutierrez..... | Jan., 1836—Apr., 1836 |
| Mariano Chico..... | Apr., 1836—Aug., 1836 |
| Nicolas Gutierrez..... | Aug., 1836—Nov., 1836 |
| Juan B. Alvarado..... | Nov., 1836—Dec., 1842 |
| Manuel Micheltorreno..... | Dec., 1842—Feb., 1845 |
| Pio Pico..... | Feb., 1845—July, 1846 |

AMERICAN RULE—TERRITORIAL.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Com. John D. Sloat..... | July 7, 1846—Aug. 17, 1846 |
| Com. R. F. Stockton..... | Aug. 17, 1846—Jan., 1847 |
| Col. John C. Fremont..... | Jan., 1847—Mch. 1, 1847 |
| Gen. S. W. Kearny..... | Mch. 1, 1847—May 31, 1847 |
| Col. Richard B. Mason..... | May 31, 1847—Apr. 13, 1849 |
| Gen. Bennet Riley..... | Apr. 13, 1849—Dec., 1849 |

STATE—GOVERNORS.

| NAME. | INAUGURATED. |
|------------------------|---------------|
| *Peter H. Burnett..... | Dec. 20, 1849 |
| John McDougall..... | Jan. 9, 1851 |
| John Bigler..... | Jan. 8, 1852 |
| John Bigler..... | Jan. 8, 1854 |
| J. Neely Johnson..... | Jan. 8, 1856 |
| John B. Weller..... | Jan. 8, 1858 |
| *Milton S. Latham..... | Jan. 8, 1860 |
| John G. Downey..... | Jan. 14, 1860 |
| Leland Stanford..... | Jan. 8, 1862 |
| †Frederick F. Low..... | Dec. 2, 1863 |
| Henry H. Haight..... | Dec. 5, 1867 |
| *Newton Booth..... | Dec. 8, 1871 |
| Romualdo Pacheco..... | Feb. 27, 1875 |
| William Irwin..... | Dec. 9, 1875 |
| George C. Perkins..... | Jan. 5, 1880 |

* Resigned.

† Term increased from two to four years.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

In February, 1848, gold was discovered at Coloma. J. W. Marshall was in charge of a mill being constructed for Captain Sutter; a race had been dug to lead the water to the mill, and it is said that a boy first picked up a small piece in the race; but the people at the mill did not think anything of it until Mrs. Sweezy, who was cooking for the hands, found a large piece a few days afterwards. An idea is generally prevalent that the gold excitement spread very rapidly; but the news did not reach Monterey, so we are informed by Rev. Walter Colton, until the 29th of May. A party of Americans, of whom Jonas Spect, now of Colusa, was one, had made up a party sometime in May to go back to "the States," and had got on their way to about the mouth of the Feather river when they were overtaken by a party of Spaniards who had heard of the discovery, and who assured them there was "*muncho plata*" to be had for the digging of it up. The whole party then turned their steps towards Coloma. It was considered there that the mines had been worked out, and after looking around a few days the party concluded to continue their journey across the plains; but a party of Mormons "struck it rich" at the island afterwards known as Mormon Island, and this gave an impetus to the excitement. Spect went from the American over on to the Yuba and discovered gold there. About the first of June, the gold excitement was running high in California. It soon spread east of the Rocky mountains, and the consequence was a rush for the gold mines—over the plains, around the Horn, and across the Isthmus, came a perfect stream of excited gold hunters. These men found no governmental machinery competent to protect their lives or their property, and hence each mining camp made a law unto itself. The punishment of course was sure and swift, and as a consequence there was but little of it. Gold was left in deep cañons with no one to watch it, and every opportunity was afforded for theft; but if there were any disposed to take what did not belong to them, the knowledge that their lives would pay the forfeit if detected deterred them from it. The excitement of the times led to gambling. It seemed that almost everybody, even those who had been leading church members at the East, were seized with the mania for gambling. Tables for this purpose were set out in every hotel, and one corner of many of the stores, both in mines and cities, were set apart for the monte table.

CONSTITUTION FORMED.

NOTE BY PUBLISHERS. The convention met at Monterey on the 1st of September, to form a State Constitution. Dr. Robert Semple, then of Benicia, but afterwards of Colusa, was elected President. Particulars of early legislation, and of removal of capital at various times and of its present location, are fully described on the next three pages, taken from another county history published by us.

THE CAPITALS OF CALIFORNIA.

The more intelligent settlers of California saw at an early day the urgent necessity of a regular constitution and laws. The provisional government existing since the conquest of 1847 was but a temporary affair and by no means able to satisfy the wants of a great, growing and dangerous population which had now so strangely and suddenly gathered together. The inhabitants could not wait the slow movements of Congress. Attempts were made by the citizens of San Francisco, Sonoma and San Jose to form legislatures for themselves, which they invested with supreme authority. It was quickly found that these independent legislative bodies came into collision with each other, and nothing less than a general constitution would be satisfactory to the people.

Great meetings for these purposes were held at San Jose, San Francisco, Monterey, Sonoma, and other places, in the months of December and January, 1848-9. It was resolved that delegates be chosen by popular election from all parts of the State to meet at San Jose. These delegates were to form a Constitution. These movements were general on the part of all citizens and no partisan feeling was shown in the matter.

While the people were thus working out for themselves this great problem, the then great Military Governor, Gen. Riley,



VIEW OF MONTEREY, SHOWING "COLTON HALL."

saw fit to issue on the 3d of June, 1849, a proclamation calling a Convention to meet at Monterey on the 1st of September to frame a Constitution.

These delegates were forty-eight in number and while they represented all parts of the State they were also representatives of every State in the Union. They were men not much used to those deliberations expected of such a body, but they determined to do their duty in the best possible manner.

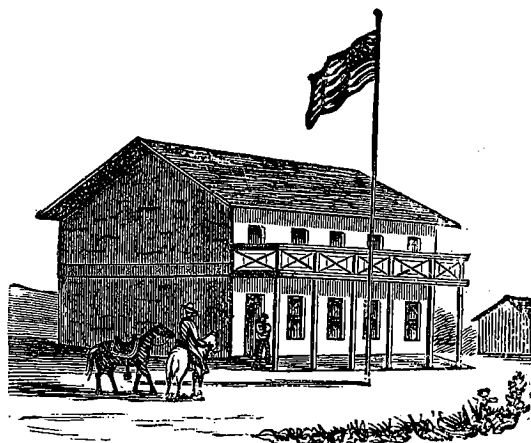
The delegates, at their first regular meeting on the 4th of September, chose, by a large majority of votes, Dr. Robert Semple as President of the Convention; Captain William G. Marcy was then appointed Secretary, and the other necessary offices were properly filled up. After rather more than a month's constant labor and discussion, the existing Constitution of California was drafted and finally adopted by the Convention. This document was formed after the model of the most approved State constitutions of the Union, and was framed in strict accordance with the most liberal and independent opinions of the age.

On the 13th of October the delegates signed the instrument, and a salute of *thirty-one* guns was fired. The house in which

the delegates met was a large, handsome two-story stone erection, called "Colton Hall," and was perhaps the best fitted for their purposes of any building in the country. It was erected by Walter Colton, who was the first Alcalde of Monterey under the new Constitution. In connection with Dr. Semple he established the first newspaper ever published in California and called the *Californian*. The first number was issued Aug. 15, 1846. Our illustration shows "Colton Hall," in which the Constitution was adopted, as well as Monterey and part of the Bay on which it is situated.

On Saturday, the 15th of December, 1849, the first Legislature of the State of California met at San Jose. The Assembly occupied the second story of the State House—a cut of which we herein present—but the lower portion, which was designed for the Senate Chamber, not being ready, the latter body held their sittings, for a short period, in the house of Isaac Branham, on the southwest corner of Market Plaza. The State House proper was a building 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, two stories high, and adorned with a piazza in front. The upper story was simply a large room with a stairway leading thereto. This was the Assembly Chamber. The lower story was divided into four rooms; the largest, 20x40 feet, was designed for the Senate Chamber, and the others were used by the Secretary of State, and the various committees. The building was destroyed by fire on the 29th of April, 1853, at four o'clock in the morning. On the first day of the first Legislative session only six Senators were present, and perhaps twice as many Assemblymen. On Sunday, Governor Riley and Secretary Halleck arrived, and by Monday nearly all the members were present. Number of members: Senate, 16; Assembly, 36. Total, 52. No sooner was the Legislature fairly organized than the members began to growl about their accommodations. They didn't like the Legislative building, and swore terribly between drinks at the accommodations of the town generally. Many of the Solons expressed a desire to remove the Capital from San Jose immediately. On the 19th instant Geo. B. Tingley, a member of the House from Sacramento, offered a bill to the effect that the Legislature remove the Capital at once to Monterey. The bill passed its first reading and was laid over for further action. On the 20th Gov. Riley resigned his gubernatorial office, and by his order, dated Headquarters Tenth Military Department, San Jose, Cal., Dec. 20, 1849 (Order No. 41), Captain H. H. Halleck was relieved as Secretary of State. On the same day Governor Peter Burnett was sworn by K. H. Dimick, Judge of the Court of First Instance. The same day, also, Col. J. C. Fremont received a majority of six votes, and Dr. M. Gwin a majority of two for Senators of the United States. On the evening of the 27th, the citizens of San Jose having become somewhat alarmed at the continued grumbling of the strangers within their gates, determined that it was necessary to do something to content the assembled wisdom of the State, and accordingly arranged for a grand ball, which was given in the Assembly Chamber. As ladies were very scarce, the country about was literally "raked," to use the expression of the historian of that period, "for senioritas," and their red and yellow flannel petticoats so variegated the whirl of the dance that the American-dressed ladies and in fact the Solons themselves were actually bewildered, and finally captivated, for, as the record further states, "now and then was given a sly wink of the eye between some American ladies, and between them and a friend of the other sex as the senioritas,

bewitching and graceful in motion, glided by with a captured member." But, notwithstanding this rivalry, the first California inaugural ball was a success. "The dance went on as merry as a marriage bell. All were in high glee. Spirits were plenty. Some hovered where you saw them not, but the sound thereof was not lost." Speaking of the appellation applied to the first body of California law-makers, *i. e.*, "The Legislature of a thousand drinks," the same quaint writer says, "with no disrespect for the members of that body, I never heard one of them deny that the baptismal name was improperly bestowed upon them. They were good drinkers—they drank like men. If they could not stand the ceremony on any particular occasion they would lie down to it with becoming grace. I knew one to be laid out with a white sheet spread over him, and six lighted candles around him. He appeared to be in the spirit land. He was really *on* land with the spirits in him—too full for utterance. But to do justice to this body of men, there were but a very few among them who were given to drinking habitually, and as for official labor, they performed probably more than any subsequent legislative body of the State in the same given time. In the State House there was many a trick played, many a joke passed, the recollection of which produces a smile upon the faces of those who witnessed them.



STATE HOUSE AT SAN JOSE, 1849.

It was not unfrequently that as a person was walking up stairs with a lighted candle, a shot from a revolver would extinguish it. Then what shouts of laughter rang through the building at the scared individual. Those who fired were marksmen; their aim was true and they knew it. The respective candidates for the United States Senate kept *ranches*, as they were termed; that is they kept open house. All who entered drank free and freely. Under the circumstances they could afford to. Every man who drank of course wished that the owner of the establishment might be the successful candidate for the Senate. That wish would be expressed half a dozen times a day in as many different houses. A great deal of solicitude would be indicated just about the time for drinks. Speaking of the way in which these gay and festive Legislators passed their evenings, the writer says: "The almost nightly amusement was the fandango. There were some respectable ones and some which at this day would not be called respectable. The term might be considered relative in its signification. It depended a good deal on the spirit of the times (not Boruck's newspaper) and the notion of the attendant of such places. Those fandangos, where the members kept their hats on and treated their partners after each dance, were not considered of a high-toned

character (modern members will please bear this in mind). There were frequent parties where a little more gentility was exhibited. In truth, considering the times and the country, they were very agreeable. The difference in language, in some degree prohibited a free exchange of ideas between the two sexes when the Americans were in excess. But then, what one could not say in so many words he imagined, guessed, or made signs, and on the whole, the parties were novel and interesting. The grand out-door amusements were the bull and bear fights. They took place sometimes on St. James and sometimes on Market Square. Sunday was the usual day for bull fights. On the 3d of February the Legislators were entertained by a great exhibition of a fellow-man putting himself on a level with a beast. In the month of March there was a good deal of amusement mixed with a good deal of excitement. It was reported all over the Capital that gold had been discovered in the bed of Coyote Creek. There was a general rush. Picks shovels, crowbars and pans had a large sale. Members of the Legislature, officials, clerks and lobbyists, concluded suddenly to change their vocation. Even the sixteen dollars per day which they had voted themselves was no inducement to keep them away from Coyote Creek. But they soon came back again, and half of those who went away would never own it after the excitement was over." Beyond the above interesting and presumably prominent facts, history gives us very little concerning the meeting of our first Legislature, except that the session lasted one hundred and twenty-nine days, an adjournment having been effected on the 22d of April, 1850.

The second Legislature assembled on the 6th of January, 1851. On the 8th the Governor tendered his resignation to the Legislature, and John McDougal was sworn in as his successor. The question of the removal of the Capitol from San Jose was one of the important ones of the session, so much so that the citizens of San Jose were remarkably active in catering to the wishes of the members of the Legislative body. They offered extravagant bids of land for the Capitol grounds, promised all manner of buildings and accommodations, and even took the State scrip in payment for Legislators' board. But it was of no use. Vallejo was determined to have the Capitol, and began bribing members right and left with all the city lots they wanted. The Act of removal was passed February 14th, and after that date the Legislators had to suffer. The people refused to take State scrip for San Jose board, charged double prices for everything, and when, on the 16th of May, the Solons finally pulled up stakes and left, there was not thrown after them the traditional old shoe, but an assorted lot of mongrel oaths and Mexican maledictions.

Third Session—Convened at Vallejo, the new Capitol, January 5th, 1852. Number of members: Senate, 27; Assembly, 62; total, 89.

Fourth Session—Convened at Vallejo January 2d, 1853; removed to Benicia, February 4th, 1853.

Fifth Session—Convened at Benicia, January 2d, 1854, removed to Sacramento, February 25th, 1854, where it has since remained.

In the beginning of 1860 the citizens of Sacramento deeded to the State lots of land in the city on which a new State Capital could be built. Work commenced the 15th day of May, 1861, and the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, conducted by N. Green Curtis, then Grand Master of the Order. In a few years other blocks were added, so that now the

grounds extend from Tenth to Fifteenth and, from L to N streets. For this addition the citizens subscribed \$30,000, the State appropriation not being sufficient to fully pay for the land. The original architect was Reuben Clark, to whom the greatest meed of praise should be given for the beautiful building that now adorns the city and is an honor to the State. After the dedication ceremonies, work was discontinued on it for some time, and it was not until 1865 that labor was recommenced in earnest. Up to November 1st, 1875, the cost, added to the usual items for repairs and improvements, amounted to \$2,449,429.31. The building is 240 feet in height, the height of the main building being 94 feet. Its depth is 149 feet and its length 282. The Assembly Chamber is 73x75, with a height of 48 feet, and the Senate 73x56, with the same height. The first, or ground story of the building, is 16 feet above the level of the surrounding streets.

The State Capitol, one of the prettiest in America, stands in a park of eight blocks, terraced and ornamented with walks, drives, trees, shrubs and plants, forming one of the prettiest spots in the country. This fine structure cost about \$2,500,000, and its towering dome, surmounted by the Temple and Goddess of Liberty, rises 240 feet, and is the first object presented to view in the distance as the traveler approaches the city from almost every direction.

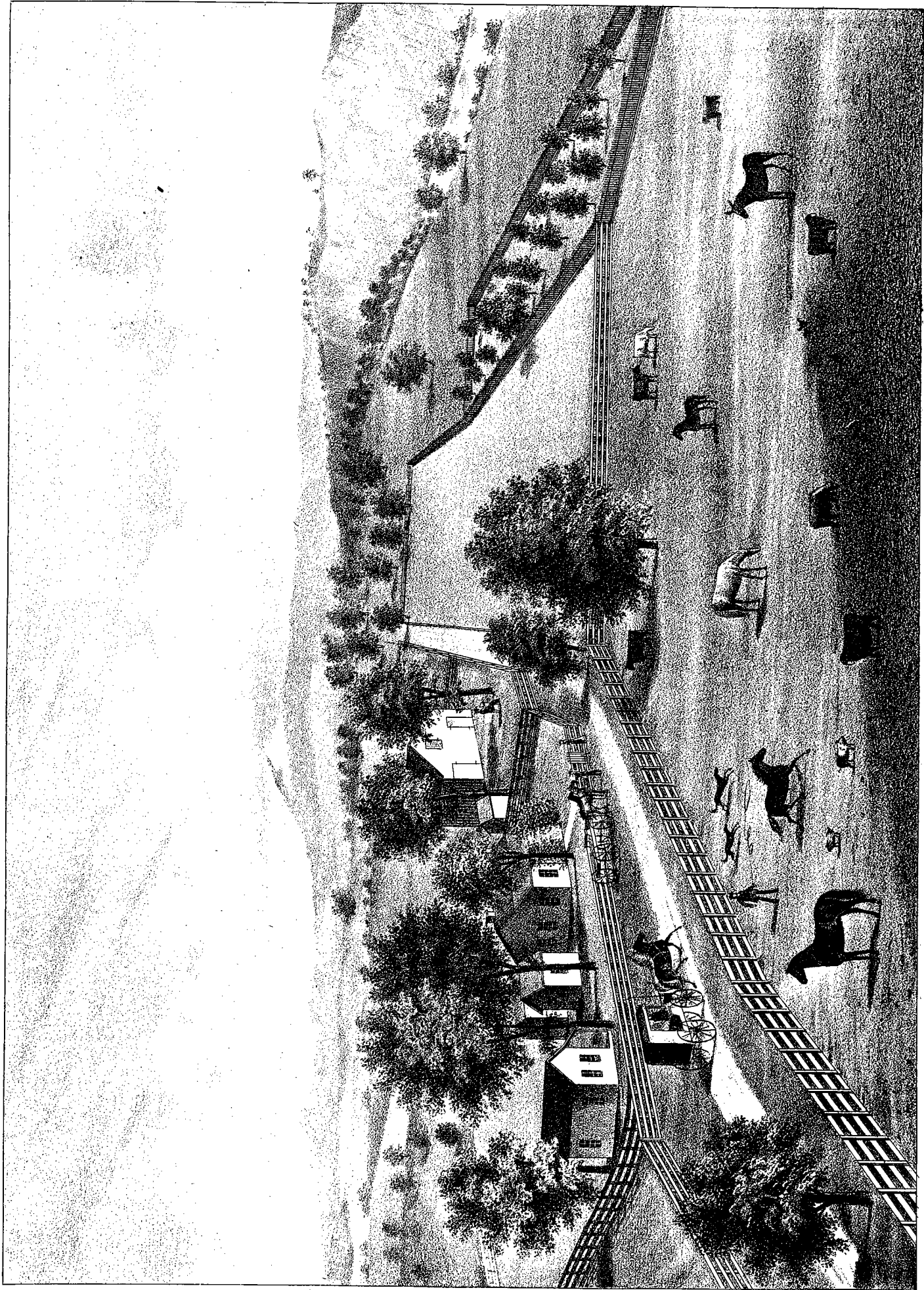
The State Capitol Park, in which are located the Capitol building, the State Armory and the State Printing Office, embraces ten full blocks of land, and the breadth of four streets running north and south. It is therefore upon its longitudinal sides 1,920 feet by 780 feet in width, and is thus from street center to street center over three-eighths of a mile in length. It has heretofore been divided into two parts, known as "The Park," and "The Park Extension." The former is raised in two terraces, and in the middle is situated the Capitol building. The latter is an even grade from just below Twelfth street up to Fifteenth street, and upon the northeast corner is situated the Armory and Printing Office. Recent improvements upon the extension are of a character which will obviate any necessity for distinguishing between the sections of the grounds, and hereafter the entire plat will be best designated as the State Capitol Park. The Legislature in 1878 appropriated the sum of \$20,000 for the improvement of the new grounds, to be expended under the directions of the Capitol Commissioners. Early in October the preliminary steps toward the improvement were taken, and the State Capitol Gardener, Mr. William O'Brien, surveyed the grounds and set his stakes. The plan adopted by the Capitol Commissioners is one drawn by him, and is in excellent taste. The plan lays out the grounds in a graceful landscape style, of extensive lawn and clumps of trees, and arranges them more especially as a drive. The main drive is in the form of an ellipse, the roadway being 40 feet in width, and estimated to be about two-thirds of a mile in length. It will be bordered by a double row of trees, and the grounds intervening between the roadway and the fences are being tastefully laid out in the best style of landscape gardening. The spacious center plat will be planted with forest trees, in clumps, while beneath them will be an extensive lawn, the freshness of which will be exceedingly grateful to the eye. The center feature of this plat will be a grove of sequoia (or Washington) gigantea—the "big trees" of Calaveras and Mariposa counties. Other little groves will include the California arbor vitae, from the mountains; the Lawson cypress, from Port Or-

ford; cedars of several kinds, and, what will be gratifying to everybody, a large variety of the choicest trees familiar to people who have lived in the Eastern States—the weeping birch, purple-leaved beech, lindens, larches, tulip trees, Eastern and Southern magnolias, cedars, maples, bays, etc. The trees on the drive will represent the most stately and select varieties of avenue elms, alternated with appropriate evergreen trees, so that the drive will present a refreshing aspect, even through the winter months.

There will be four entrances to the grounds—one from the Capitol Park, another at Fifteenth and M streets, and the others on Thirteenth street, one on each side, midway of the grounds. At the four entrances to the grounds will alternate, immediately at the four points of entrance, palms with the avenue elms such as Chamerops-palmetto, Pritchardia filamentosa, Brahia and Seaforthia, etc., and it is the intention to introduce a few more of the most desirable varieties of the palm family, as they can be obtained, to stand as single specimens, not only at the new grounds, but also on the original Capitol Park, immediately surrounding the Capitol building. Some Pritchardias, Seaforthias and Araucarias were planted in front of the Capitol in 1878. (For view of Capitol, see front of this book.)

LIST OF TREES AND SHRUBS PLANTED IN THE CAPITOL GROUNDS, COMMON NAMES:

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Acacias. | Fabiana. | Polygala. |
| Adam's needle. | Fern-leaved beech. | Pomegranate. |
| African cedar. | Golden arbor vitae. | Privet. |
| Arbor vitae. | Golden-tip arbor vitae. | Purple beech. |
| Alder (cut leaved). | Grevillea. | Purple-leaved maple. |
| American Linden, | Guava. | Purple-leaved beech. |
| Araucanos. | Habrothamnus. | Pyramidal juniper. |
| Arbutus unedo. | Hawthorn. | Pyramidal growing juniper. |
| Bastard indigo. | Italian cypress. | Rhododendron. |
| Broad-leaved laurel. | Japan juniper. | Roman pine. |
| Birch (American cherry). | Japan quince. | Rose acacia. |
| Braecyhton. | Japan tree of the cedar order. | Rose of Sharon. |
| California nutmeg. | Juniper. | Scarlet flowering thorn. |
| California evergreen oak. | Kentucky coffee tree. | Silver fir. |
| California bay tree. | Laburnum. | Siberian arbor vitae. |
| California redwood. | Larch tree. | Snowball. |
| California fir. | Laurels. | Snowy pyrus. |
| Cassia. | Laurus-tinus. | Spirea. |
| Carolina laurel. | Lavender. | Speedwell. |
| Calaveras and Mariposa Big Trees. | Lawson's cypress. | Spindle tree. |
| Camphor laurel. | Lemon verbena. | St. John's wort. |
| Clianthus. | Lilacs. | Strawberry and Indian currant. |
| Corypha. | Maidenhair, salisburia. | Sugar maple. |
| Chinese torreyia (yew family). | Maple, silver-leaved. | Sweet bay. |
| Chilean cedar. | Medlar. | Sweet gum. |
| Cistus. | Mexican pepper tree. | Tulip tree. |
| Crape myrtle. | Melaleuca. | Tyrone berry. |
| Cut-leaved beech. | Mock orange. | Upright yew. |
| Cypress. | Monterey cypress. | Upright cypress. |
| Cytisus. | Mountain ash. | Upright cypress. |
| Date palm. | Mt. Lebanon cedar. | Upright juniper. |
| Deodar cedar. | Myrtles. | Variogated Virginia juniper. |
| Diosma. | New Zealand flax. | Variogated mountain ash. |
| Double rose flowering thorn. | Norfolk Island pine. | Variogated holly. |
| Eleagnus. | Norway spruce. | Virginia cedar. |
| Elder. | Oakland cypress. | Weeping ash. |
| English yew. | Olive. | Weeping cypress. |
| English laurel. | Ornamental hazel. | Weeping tree. |
| English sweet bay. | Orange trees. | Weeping cut-leaved birch. |
| English holly. | Palm. | Weeping arbor vitae. |
| European linden. | Palmetto palm. | Weigala. |
| European larch. | Pittosporums. | Willow-leaved variegated ash. |
| Eupatorium. | Portugal laurel. | Yellow wood. |
| Evergreen oak. | Portugal cypress. | |



WASHER PENNS.
IN THE DISTANCE.

PASKENTA RANCH, RES. OF SAMUEL JENISON.
15 MILES FROM TERAMIA CAL.

TORNES CREEK AND
PASKENTA SURVEY.

CALIFORNIA ADMITTED.

The Constitution of the State of California was completed October 13, 1849, and submitted for ratification by the people November 15. At that election 12,064 votes were polled in favor of it and only 11 against it. California was admitted into the Union September 9, 1850.

MEMBERS OF FIRST CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

As the following from the Colusa *Sun* of April 26, 18—, has never appeared in book form, and as it is matter of curiosity and interest, we reproduce it here:—

Hon. John S. Bradford, of Springfield, Ill., who was a member of the first California Legislature, procured from some of his colleagues a short biographical sketch. Thinking it might be a matter of interest to the people of California at the present time, he sends it to us. We have the original document, with the sketches in the handwriting of each member. Most of these gentlemen have figured conspicuously in the history of the State since, but we believe there are but few now living. Three of these sketches, Jose M. Covarrubias, M. G. Vallejo, and Pablo de la Guerra, are written in Spanish, but we have had them translated.

BIOGRAPHIES OF FIRST SENATORS.

Hon. David F. Douglass—Born in Sumner county, Tennessee, the 8th of January, 1821. Went to Arkansas with Fulton, in 1836. On 17th March, 1839, had a fight with Dr. Wm. Howell, in which H. was killed; imprisoned 14 months; returned home in 1842; immigrated to Mississippi; engaged in the Choctaw speculation; moved with the Choctaws west as a clerk; left there for Texas in winter of 1845-46. War broke out; joined Hay's regiment; from Mexico immigrated to California, and arrived here as wagoner in December, 1848.—M. G. Vallejo—Born in Monterey, Upper California, July 7th, 1807. On the first of January, 1825, he commenced his military career in the capacity of cadet. He served successfully in the capacity of Lieutenant, Captain of Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel, and General Commandant of Upper California. In 1835 he went to Sonoma county and founded the town of Sonoma, giving land for the same. He was a member of Convention in 1849 and Senator in 1850.—Elcan Heydenfelt—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, September 15, 1821; immigrated to Alabama in 1841; from thence to Louisiana in 1844; to California in 1849. Lawyer by profession.—Pablo de la Guerra—Born in Santa Barbara, Upper California, November 29, 1819. At the age of nineteen he entered the public service. He was appointed Administrator-General "*de la rentas*," which position he held when California was taken by the American forces. From that time he lived a private life until he was

named a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State. Represents the District of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo in the Senate.—S. E. Woodworth—Born in the city of New York, November 15, 1815; commenced career as a sailor, A. D. 1832. Sailed from New York March 9, 1834. Entered the navy of the United States June 14, 1838. Immigrated to California, *via* Rocky Mountains and Oregon, April 1, 1846. Resignation accepted by Navy Department, October 29, 1849. Elected to represent the District of Monterey in the first Senate of the First Legislature of California for the term of two years.—Thomas L. Vermeule—Born in New Jersey on the 11th of June, 1814; immigrated to California November 12, 1846. Did represent San Joaquin District in the Senate. Resigned.—W. D. Fair—Senator from the San Joaquin District, California; native of Virginia; immigrated to California from Mississippi in February, 1849, as "President of the Mississippi Rangers;" settled in Stockton, San Joaquin District, as an attorney at law.—Elisha O. Crosby—Senator from Sacramento District; native of New York State; immigrated from New York December 25, 1848; aged 34.—D. C. Broderick—Senator from San Francisco; born in Washington City, D. C., February 4, 1818; immigrated from Washington to New York City, March, 1824; left New York for California, April 17, 1849.—E. Kirby Chamberlain, M. D.—President *pro tem.* of the Senate, from the District of San Diego; born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 24, 1805; immigrated from Connecticut to Onondaga county, New York, in 1815; thence to Beaver, Penn., in 1829; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842; served as Surgeon in the U. S. A. during the war with Mexico; appointed Surgeon to the Boundary Line Commission, February 10, 1840; embarked from Cincinnati, Ohio, February 15; arrived in San Diego, June 1, 1849, and in San Jose, December 12, 1849.—J. Bidwell—Born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., 5th of August, 1819; immigrated to Pennsylvania; thence to Ohio; thence to Missouri; thence in 1841 to California; term in Senate, one year.—H. C. Robinson—Senator from Sacramento; elected November 15, 1849; born in the State of Connecticut; immigrated at an early age to Louisiana; educated as a lawyer, but engaged in commercial pursuits; arrived at San Francisco, February, 1849, per steamer "California," the first that ever entered said port.—Benjamin S. Lippincott—Senator from San Joaquin; born in New York; immigrated February, 1846, from New Jersey; by pursuit a merchant, and elected for two years.

BIOGRAPHIES OF ASSEMBLYMEN.

Hon. Elam Brown, of Contra Costa—born in the State of New York, in 1797; emigrated to Massachusetts in 1805; to Illinois in 1818; to Missouri, 1837; and from Platte county, in Missouri, 1846, to California.—J. S. K. Ogier—Born in Charleston, South Carolina; immigrated to New Orleans, 1845,

and from there to California, December 18, 1848.—E. B. Bateman, M. D.—Emigrated from Missouri, April, 1837; residence, Stockton, Alta California.—Edmund Randolph—Born in Richmond, Virginia; immigrated to New Orleans, 1843; thence to California, 1849; residence, San Francisco.—E. P. Baldwin—Born in Alabama; emigrated from thence in January, 1840; arrived in California, May 1, 1850; represents San Joaquin District; resides in Sonora, Tuolumne county.—A. P. Crittenden—Born in Lexington, Ky.; educated in Ohio, Alabama, New York and Pennsylvania; settled in Texas in 1839; came to California in 1849; represents the county of Los Angeles.

—Alfred Wheeler—Born in the city of New York, the 30th day of April, 1820; resided in New York City until the 21st of May, 1849, when he left for California. Citizen and resident of San Francisco, which district he represents.—Jas. A. Gray, Philadelphia—Monterey, California; immigrated in 1846 in the first New York Regiment of Volunteers.—Joseph Aram—Native of State of New York; immigrated to California, 1846; present residence, San Jose, Santa Clara county.—Joseph C. Morehead—Born in Kentucky; immigrated to California in 1846; resides at present in the county of Calaveras, San Joaquin District.—Benjamin Cory, M. D.—Born November 12, 1822; immigrated to the Golden State in 1847; residence in the valley of San Jose.—Thos. J. Henley—Born in Indiana; family now reside in Charlestown, in that State; immigrated to California in 1849, through the South Pass; residence at Sacramento.—Jose M. Covarrubias—Native of France; came to California in 1834; residence in Santa Barbara, and Representative for that district.—Elisha W. McKinstry—Born in Detroit, Michigan; immigrated to California in March, 1849; residence in Sacramento District, city of Sutter.—George B. Tingley—Born August 15, 1815, Clermont county, Ohio; immigrated to Rushville, Indiana, November 4, 1834; started to California April 4, 1849; reached there October 16th; was elected to the Assembly November 13th, from Sacramento District, and is now in Pueblo de San Jose, Santa Clara county.—Mr. Bradford, himself, represented *our* (Sonoma) district in the Assembly.

JONAS SPECT FIRST SENATOR.

Gen. Vallejo's seat was first given to Jonas Spect who was sworn in, but on the 22d December, the committee reported that the official return from Larkin's Ranch gave Spect but two votes instead of twenty-eight, a total of but one hundred and eighty-one votes against General Vallejo's one hundred and ninety-nine. Mr. Spect then gave up his seat to General Vallejo.

MINING INTEREST.

For the first fifteen or twenty years, the mining interest

predominated over all others. The production of the precious metals for the first twenty-five years has been estimated by the best authorities, in round numbers, as follows:—

PRODUCT OF GOLD.

| YEARS. | AMOUNT. | YEARS. | AMOUNT. |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1848..... | \$10,000,000 | 1861..... | \$40,000,000 |
| 1849..... | 40,000,000 | 1862..... | 34,700,000 |
| 1850..... | 50,000,000 | 1863..... | 30,000,000 |
| 1851..... | 55,000,000 | 1864..... | 26,600,000 |
| 1852..... | 60,000,000 | 1865..... | 28,500,000 |
| 1853..... | 65,000,000 | 1866..... | 26,500,000 |
| 1854..... | 60,000,000 | 1867..... | 25,000,000 |
| 1855..... | 55,000,000 | 1868..... | 28,000,000 |
| 1856..... | 55,000,000 | 1869..... | 27,800,000 |
| 1857..... | 55,000,000 | 1870..... | 28,500,000 |
| 1858..... | 50,000,000 | 1871..... | 25,000,000 |
| 1859..... | 50,000,000 | 1872..... | 20,000,000 |
| 1860..... | 45,000,000 | | |

PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

The wool production of the State since 1854 has been by the best authorities estimated as 469,345,201 pounds, as follows:—

| Date. | No. of pounds. | Date. | No. of pounds. |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| 1854..... | 175,000 | 1867..... | 10,288,600 |
| 1855..... | 300,000 | 1868..... | 14,202,657 |
| 1856..... | 600,000 | 1869..... | 15,413,970 |
| 1857..... | 1,100,000 | 1870..... | 20,072,660 |
| 1858..... | 1,428,351 | 1871..... | 22,187,188 |
| 1859..... | 2,378,250 | 1872..... | 24,255,468 |
| 1860..... | 3,055,325 | 1873..... | 32,155,169 |
| 1861..... | 3,721,998 | 1874..... | 39,356,781 |
| 1862..... | 5,990,300 | 1875..... | 43,532,223 |
| 1863..... | 6,268,480 | 1876..... | 56,550,970 |
| 1864..... | 7,923,670 | 1877..... | 53,110,742 |
| 1865..... | 7,949,931 | 1878..... | 40,862,061 |
| 1866..... | 8,532,047 | 1879..... | 46,903,360 |

WINE PRODUCTION.

There has been received at the port of San Francisco during 1879, 3,364,608 gallons of California wine.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The average price for wheat at San Francisco during each month for fifteen years has been arranged by Mr. Albert Montpelier, cashier of the Granger Bank, and is here reproduced in connection with the above on the next page:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

Fluctuation of Prices in the San Francisco Wheat Market,

PER CENTAL.

According to the monthly average quotations for Good Shipping Wheat. From June, 1864, to June, 1879.
Each column showing the price of each year's crop.

(Compiled for the Illustrated History by A. MONTPELLIER, Cashier Granger's Bank.)

| MONTHS. | 1864-65 | 1865-66 | 1866-67 | 1867-68 | 1868-69 | 1869-70 | 1870-71 | 1871-72 | 1872-73 | 1873-74 | 1874-75 | 1875-76 | 1876-77 | 1877-78 | 1878-79 | |
|------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | |
| JUNE..... | Highest..... | 3 05 | 4 75 | 1 65 | 1 90 | 2 05 | 1 80 | 1 97½ | 2 50 | 1 95 | 1 87½ | 1 85 | 1 72½ | 1 65 | 2 45 | 1 75 |
| | Lowest..... | 2 60 | 1 90 | 1 47½ | 1 67½ | 1 90 | 1 55 | 1 65 | 2 25 | 1 60 | 1 70 | 1 65 | 1 65 | 1 52½ | 2 12½ | 1 62½ |
| | Average..... | 2 82½ | 3 32½ | 1 56¼ | 1 78¼ | 1 97½ | 1 67½ | 1 81¼ | 2 37½ | 1 77½ | 1 78¼ | 1 75 | 1 68¼ | 1 58¼ | 2 28½ | 1 68¼ |
| JULY..... | Highest..... | 3 52½ | 1 90 | 1 55 | 1 82½ | 2 02½ | 1 82½ | 1 97½ | 2 35 | 1 65 | 1 92½ | 1 70 | 2 15 | 1 52½ | 2 37½ | 1 70 |
| | Lowest..... | 3 15 | 1 70 | 1 47½ | 1 70 | 1 80 | 1 67½ | 1 80 | 2 22½ | 1 52½ | 1 70 | 1 60 | 1 72½ | 1 45 | 2 15 | 1 62½ |
| | Average..... | 3 33¼ | 1 80 | 1 51¼ | 1 75¼ | 1 91¼ | 1 75 | 1 88¼ | 2 28½ | 1 58¼ | 1 71¼ | 1 65 | 1 93¼ | 1 48¼ | 2 26¼ | 1 66¼ |
| AUGUST.... | Highest..... | 3 55 | 1 85 | 1 50 | 2 00 | 2 05 | 1 09 | 1 90 | 2 42½ | 1 62½ | 2 30 | 1 65 | 2 32½ | 1 52½ | 2 30 | 1 75 |
| | Lowest..... | 2 25 | 1 70 | 1 42½ | 1 82½ | 1 82½ | 1 65 | 1 77½ | 2 30 | 1 50 | 1 92½ | 1 52½ | 2 15 | 1 45 | 2 15 | 1 65 |
| | Average..... | 2 90 | 1 77½ | 1 46¼ | 1 91¼ | 1 93¼ | 1 72½ | 1 83¼ | 2 36¼ | 1 56¼ | 2 11¼ | 1 58¼ | 2 23½ | 1 48¼ | 2 22½ | 1 70 |
| SEPTEMBER | Highest..... | 3 85 | 2 00 | 1 55 | 2 40 | 2 00 | 1 77½ | 1 92½ | 2 67½ | 1 62½ | 2 32½ | 1 55 | 2 15 | 1 55 | 2 37½ | 1 77½ |
| | Lowest..... | 3 50 | 1 85 | 1 35 | 2 05 | 1 85 | 1 62½ | 1 82½ | 2 40 | 1 55 | 2 20 | 1 50 | 2 00 | 1 50 | 2 25 | 1 67½ |
| | Average..... | 3 67½ | 1 92½ | 1 45 | 2 22½ | 1 92½ | 1 70 | 1 87½ | 2 53¼ | 1 58¼ | 2 26½ | 1 52½ | 2 07½ | 1 52½ | 2 31¼ | 1 72½ |
| OCTOBER... | Highest..... | 4 37½ | 2 12½ | 1 87½ | 2 52½ | 2 02½ | 1 75 | 2 10½ | 2 80 | 1 72½ | 2 35 | 1 60 | 2 05 | 1 70 | 2 40 | 1 75 |
| | Lowest..... | 3 85 | 2 00 | 1 55 | 2 37½ | 1 90 | 1 60 | 1 92½ | 2 67½ | 1 62½ | 2 27½ | 1 52½ | 2 00 | 1 57½ | 2 25 | 1 67½ |
| | Average..... | 4 11¼ | 2 06¼ | 1 71¼ | 2 45 | 1 96¼ | 1 67½ | 2 01½ | 2 73¼ | 1 67½ | 2 31¼ | 1 56¼ | 2 02½ | 1 63¼ | 2 31¼ | 1 71¼ |
| NOVEMBER.. | Highest..... | 4 37½ | 2 15 | 1 95 | 2 52½ | 1 95 | 1 65 | 2 20 | 2 82½ | 1 77½ | 2 30 | 1 57½ | 2 00 | 2 00 | 2 37½ | 1 75 |
| | Lowest..... | 3 50 | 2 00 | 1 72½ | 2 47½ | 1 80 | 1 60 | 2 02½ | 2 70 | 1 65 | 2 22½ | 1 50 | 1 87½ | 1 75 | 2 22½ | 1 65 |
| | Average..... | 3 93¼ | 2 07½ | 1 83¼ | 2 50 | 1 87½ | 1 62½ | 2 11¼ | 2 76¼ | 1 71¼ | 2 26¼ | 1 53¼ | 1 93¼ | 1 87½ | 2 30 | 1 70 |
| DECEMBER.. | Highest..... | 4 25 | 2 25 | 1 95 | 2 75 | 2 10 | 1 70 | 1 32½ | 2 75 | 1 97½ | 2 32½ | 1 57½ | 1 97½ | 2 25 | 2 52½ | 1 75 |
| | Lowest..... | 3 50 | 2 15 | 1 82½ | 2 47½ | 1 97½ | 1 62½ | 2 10 | 2 60 | 1 80 | 2 22½ | 1 52½ | 1 90 | 2 02½ | 2 30 | 1 65 |
| | Average..... | 3 87½ | 2 20 | 1 88¼ | 2 61¼ | 2 03¼ | 1 66¼ | 2 21¼ | 2 67½ | 1 88¼ | 2 27½ | 1 55 | 1 93¼ | 2 13¼ | 2 36¼ | 1 70 |
| JANUARY... | Highest..... | 4 75 | 2 40 | 1 85 | 2 95 | 2 12½ | 1 75 | 5 45 | 2 42½ | 2 05 | 2 12½ | 1 65 | 1 97½ | 2 25 | 2 35 | 1 72½ |
| | Lowest..... | 4 25 | 2 10 | 1 72½ | 2 70 | 1 97½ | 1 70 | 2 22½ | 2 25 | 1 90 | 2 00 | 1 55 | 1 90 | 2 10 | 2 10 | 1 65 |
| | Average..... | 4 50 | 2 25 | 1 78¼ | 2 82½ | 2 05 | 1 72½ | 2 33¼ | 2 33¼ | 1 97½ | 2 06¼ | 1 60 | 1 93¼ | 2 17½ | 2 22½ | 1 68¼ |
| FEBRUARY.. | Highest..... | 5 00 | 2 40 | 1 82½ | 2 95 | 1 97½ | 1 75 | 2 42½ | 2 30 | 1 92½ | 2 10 | 1 65 | 1 95 | 2 10 | 2 12½ | 1 72½ |
| | Lowest..... | 4 75 | 2 20 | 1 67½ | 2 82½ | 1 75 | 1 65 | 5 30 | 2 00 | 1 80 | 1 92½ | 1 55 | 1 85 | 1 97½ | 1 95 | 1 62½ |
| | Average..... | 4 87½ | 2 30 | 1 75 | 2 88¼ | 1 86¼ | 1 70 | 2 36¼ | 2 15 | 1 86¼ | 2 01¼ | 1 60 | 1 90 | 2 03¼ | 2 03¼ | 1 67½ |
| MARCH.... | Highest..... | 5 00 | 2 20 | 1 87½ | 3 05 | 1 75 | 1 72½ | 2 52½ | 2 10 | 1 87½ | 2 00 | 1 70 | 1 97½ | 2 15 | 2 00 | 1 70 |
| | Lowest..... | 5 00 | 1 95 | 1 70 | 2 55 | 1 67½ | 1 62½ | 2 37½ | 1 92½ | 1 77½ | 1 90 | 1 57½ | 1 87½ | 2 05 | 1 90 | 1 60 |
| | Average..... | 5 00 | 2 07½ | 1 78¼ | 2 80 | 1 71¼ | 1 67½ | 2 45 | 2 01¼ | 1 82½ | 1 95 | 1 63¼ | 1 92½ | 2 10 | 1 95 | 1 65 |
| APRIL..... | Highest..... | 5 00 | 1 95 | 2 15 | 2 72½ | 1 67½ | 1 75 | 3 00 | 1 97½ | 1 87½ | 1 95 | 1 75 | 1 92½ | 2 50 | 2 05 | 1 65 |
| | Lowest..... | 4 77½ | 1 70 | 2 00 | 2 15 | 1 57½ | 1 62½ | 2 55 | 1 87½ | 1 80 | 1 85 | 1 67½ | 1 82½ | 2 15 | 1 90 | 1 57½ |
| | Average..... | 4 88¼ | 1 82½ | 2 07½ | 2 43¼ | 1 62½ | 1 68¼ | 2 77¼ | 1 92½ | 1 83¼ | 1 90 | 1 72¼ | 1 87½ | 2 32½ | 1 97½ | 1 61¼ |
| MAY..... | Highest..... | 4 75 | 1 75 | 2 05 | 2 20 | 1 60 | 1 77½ | 3 10 | 1 97½ | 1 90 | 1 95 | 1 77½ | 1 77½ | 3 00 | 2 00 | 1 67½ |
| | Lowest..... | 4 62½ | 1 62½ | 1 87½ | 2 07½ | 1 55 | 1 65 | 2 52½ | 1 90½ | 1 85 | 1 80 | 1 70 | 1 67½ | 2 45 | 1 82½ | 1 57½ |
| | Average..... | 4 68¼ | 1 68¼ | 1 96¼ | 2 13¼ | 1 57 | 1 71¼ | 2 81¼ | 1 92½ | 1 87½ | 1 87½ | 1 73¼ | 1 72½ | 2 72½ | 1 91¼ | 1 62½ |

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

It is as an agricultural State now, however, that California is attracting attention, and to show what we are doing in that line we append a table of receipts and exports from San Francisco of wheat, flour, barley, oats, beans and potatoes since 1856.

Each year terminates with June 30th :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

| RECEIPTS. | | EXPORTS. | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Date. | Equal to bbls. Flour. | Date. | Equal to bbls. Flour. |
| 1857..... | 151,470 | 1857..... | 43,960 |
| 1858..... | 116,474 | 1858..... | 6,654 |
| 1859..... | 212,888 | 1859..... | 20,618 |
| 1860..... | 419,749 | 1860..... | 186,182 |
| 1861..... | 834,020 | 1861..... | 707,156 |
| 1862..... | 560,304 | 1862..... | 385,600 |
| 1863..... | 781,138 | 1863..... | 492,724 |
| 1864..... | 715,975 | 1864..... | 509,730 |
| 1865..... | 310,691 | 1865..... | 99,932 |
| 1866..... | 917,217 | 1866..... | 626,060 |
| 1867..... | 1,967,197 | 1867..... | 1,697,402 |
| 1868..... | 1,878,508 | 1868..... | 1,691,115 |
| 1869..... | 2,238,800 | 1869..... | 1,912,095 |
| 1870..... | 2,244,061 | 1870..... | 1,974,259 |
| 1871..... | 1,597,756 | 1871..... | 1,386,834 |
| 1872..... | 937,203 | 1872..... | 738,206 |
| 1873..... | 3,815,911 | 1873..... | 3,537,874 |
| 1874..... | 3,079,473 | 1874..... | 3,069,123 |
| 1875..... | 3,731,104 | 1875..... | 3,413,669 |
| 1876..... | 2,652,461 | 1876..... | 2,490,633 |
| 1877..... | 4,115,554 | 1877..... | 4,029,253 |
| 1878..... | 1,864,644 | 1878..... | 1,765,304 |
| 1879..... | 3,839,180 | 1879..... | 3,867,955 |
| 1880..... | 2,891,660 | 1880..... | 2,591,545 |

BARLEY AND OATS.

| BARLEY. | | | OATS. | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Receipts, in cents. | Exports, in cents. | | Receipts, in cents. | Exports, in cents. |
| 1857 | 455,823 | 66,368 | 1857 | 157,344 | 8,370 |
| 1858 | 637,568 | 142,612 | 1858 | 186,039 | 107,659 |
| 1859 | 779,870 | 295,836 | 1859 | 320,248 | 218,647 |
| 1860 | 549,293 | 69,246 | 1860 | 216,898 | 90,682 |
| 1861 | 677,455 | 339,536 | 1861 | 315,078 | 116,467 |
| 1862 | 611,227 | 188,617 | 1862 | 351,633 | 154,585 |
| 1863 | 432,203 | 49,809 | 1863 | 177,105 | 39,986 |
| 1864 | 611,143 | 40,329 | 1864 | 304,044 | 91,086 |
| 1865 | 438,432 | 13,920 | 1865 | 273,973 | 3,366 |
| 1866 | 1,037,209 | 349,990 | 1866 | 343,042 | 113,966 |
| 1867 | 730,112 | 142,154 | 1867 | 328,478 | 89,331 |
| 1868 | 638,920 | 31,342 | 1868 | 221,811 | 5,685 |
| 1869 | 608,988 | 91,202 | 1869 | 234,498 | 21,934 |
| 1870 | 752,418 | 300,528 | 1870 | 299,143 | 13,957 |
| 1871 | 701,639 | 138,008 | 1871 | 304,153 | 13,227 |
| 1872 | 792,198 | 16,707 | 1872 | 358,531 | 11,707 |
| 1873 | 981,028 | 226,928 | 1873 | 200,545 | 5,437 |
| 1874 | 1,127,390 | 243,752 | 1874 | 243,400 | 27,640 |
| 1875 | 1,243,657 | 182,146 | 1875 | 305,844 | 56,023 |
| 1876 | 1,142,154 | 204,131 | 1876 | 233,960 | 3,101 |
| 1877 | 1,552,765 | 282,875 | 1877 | 210,257 | 4,479 |
| 1878 | 858,967 | 88,887 | 1878 | 145,413 | 10,756 |
| 1879 | 1,752,712 | 468,335 | 1879 | 253,802 | 29,253 |
| 1880 | 1,191,451 | 411,145 | 1880 | 143,366 | 5,372 |

BEANS AND POTATOES.

| BEANS. | | | POTATOES. | | |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Receipts, in sacks. | Exports, in sacks. | | Receipts, in sacks. | Exports, in sacks. |
| 1857 | 55,268 | 638 | 1857 | 343,681 | |
| 1858 | 65,076 | 6,721 | 1858 | 330,307 | |
| 1859 | 69,682 | 22,953 | 1859 | 292,458 | |
| 1860 | 38,714 | 8,300 | 1860 | 326,973 | 11,955 |
| 1861 | 34,188 | 4,675 | 1861 | 317,419 | 40,997 |
| 1862 | 58,294 | 11,789 | 1862 | 293,074 | 5,815 |
| 1863 | 59,620 | 2,863 | 1863 | 364,423 | 14,952 |
| 1864 | 83,568 | 21,619 | 1864 | 376,046 | 22,161 |
| 1865 | 47,822 | 4,244 | 1865 | 346,654 | 5,976 |
| 1866 | 45,717 | 6,662 | 1866 | 515,807 | 16,984 |
| 1867 | 50,678 | 2,921 | 1867 | 543,193 | 7,378 |
| 1868 | 50,638 | 12,917 | 1868 | 632,086 | 19,133 |
| 1869 | 53,711 | 1,899 | 1869 | 604,392 | 24,360 |
| 1870 | 99,585 | 7,890 | 1870 | 701,960 | 24,710 |
| 1871 | 85,618 | 21,800 | 1871 | 700,122 | 18,880 |
| 1872 | 56,390 | 7,479 | 1872 | 720,077 | 36,578 |
| 1873 | 70,048 | 5,997 | 1873 | 779,379 | 27,986 |
| 1874 | 89,091 | 5,739 | 1874 | 781,049 | 33,772 |
| 1875 | 113,577 | 8,156 | 1875 | 752,456 | 29,441 |
| 1876 | 115,128 | 17,296 | 1876 | 731,207 | 25,684 |
| 1877 | 117,860 | 10,512 | 1877 | 810,576 | 36,818 |
| 1878 | 80,116 | 12,705 | 1878 | 624,353 | 18,840 |
| 1879 | 207,193 | 17,871 | 1879 | 750,211 | 23,440 |
| 1880 | 198,249 | 28,740 | 1880 | 590,611 | 36,200 |

STATE LANDS AND HOW DIVIDED.

State Surveyor-General, William Minis, places the area of the State at 100,500,000 acres, divided as follows :—

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Agricultural and mineral lands surveyed to June 30, 1879..... | 40,054,114 |
| Agricultural and mineral lands unsurveyed..... | 39,065,754 |
| Private grants surveyed to June 30, 1879..... | 8,459,694 |
| Mission Church property..... | 40,707 |
| Pueblo Lands..... | 188,049 |
| Private grants unsurveyed..... | 15,000 |
| Indian and military reservations..... | 318,631 |
| Lakes, islands, bays and navigable rivers..... | 1,561,700 |
| Swamp and overflowed lands unsurveyed..... | 110,714 |
| Salt marsh and tide lands around San Francisco bay..... | 100,000 |
| Salt marsh and tide lands around Humboldt bay..... | 5,000 |
| Aggregate..... | 100,500,000 |

OWNERSHIP AND CULTIVATION OF LAND.

From various official sources we have compiled the subjoined table, showing the total area, the area sold by the Government (that is, held by private ownership), the area enclosed, and the area cultivated, in every county of the State—all in square miles. The figures are not exact, nor is it possible to make them so from any official records now in existence. The area "sold" is that treated as subject to taxation in the several counties, and the areas enclosed and cultivated are reported annually in the Assessor's reports.

In some cases, considerable quantities of land have been disposed of by the Federal Government, but in such a manner that they are not subject to taxation. Thus, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has built 150 miles of its road in San Diego county, and is entitled to twenty square miles of land as subsidy for each mile of the road, making a total of 3,000 square miles; but this land has not yet been conveyed by patent, and nobody is authorized to say precisely which section will pass under the grant. The total areas, as given in the following table, are taken from calculations made by J. H. Wilde, Esq.

DIAGRAM SHOWING COMPARATIVE SIZE OF COUNTIES.

Prepared for Elliott & Moore's County History.

Arranged in square miles, each square represents 50 square miles land.

Each black square represents 50 square miles cultivated, fractions omitted.

Each dotted square represents 50 square miles sold but not cultivated.

Each open square represents 50 square miles unsold land, not assessed.

The areas in the table are not exact. The cultivated and assessed land and valuations are from Assessor's reports. About one twenty-fourth of the State is cultivated, and about one-fourth belongs to individuals.

| NAME. | AREA. | CULTIVATED. | SOLD. | VALUATION, Real and Personal. |
|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Santa Cruz. | 433 | 35 | 380 | \$ 5,616,553 |
| San Mateo. | 450 | 90 | 450 | 6,157,210 |
| Marin. | 575 | 25 | 490 | 7,868,917 |
| Sutter. | 576 | 325 | 576 | 3,906,203 |
| Yuba. | 600 | 90 | 300 | 4,268,250 |
| Amador. | 700 | 45 | 200 | 2,724,449 |
| Contra Costa. | 756 | 180 | 700 | 7,720,292 |
| Alameda. | 800 | 105 | 650 | 37,452,230 |
| Solano. | 800 | 190 | 790 | 8,671,022 |
| Napa. | 828 | 40 | 350 | 7,873,926 |
| Sierra. | 830 | 4 | 140 | 751,005 |
| Calaveras. | 936 | 35 | 320 | 1,829,865 |
| Lake. | 975 | 30 | 230 | 1,213,084 |
| San Benito. | 1,000 | 55 | 480 | 3,774,603 |
| Sacramento. | 1,026 | 170 | 980 | 18,578,385 |
| Nevada. | 1,050 | 80 | 500 | 6,821,306 |
| Yolo. | 1,150 | 215 | 880 | 9,916,597 |
| Santa Clara. | 1,336 | 350 | 850 | 23,628,845 |
| San Joaquin. | 1,350 | 475 | 1,350 | 18,678,594 |
| Stanislaus. | 1,350 | 590 | 1,220 | 6,031,988 |
| Ventura. | 1,380 | 78 | 700 | 2,857,383 |
| Placer. | 1,380 | 150 | 600 | 5,832,925 |
| Sonoma. | 1,400 | 310 | 1,200 | 15,178,121 |
| Mariposa. | 1,440 | 8 | 300 | 1,299,950 |
| Del Norte. | 1,440 | 2 | 80 | 695,850 |
| Butte. | 1,458 | 370 | 750 | 10,665,097 |
| Trinity. | 1,800 | 12 | 100 | 898,610 |
| El Dorado. | 1,872 | 20 | 330 | 2,331,350 |
| Tuolumne. | 1,950 | 86 | 290 | 1,649,611 |
| Merced. | 1,975 | 480 | 1,500 | 5,712,657 |
| Humboldt. | 2,000 | 45 | 1,100 | 5,355,028 |
| Colusa. | 2,376 | 435 | 1,800 | 12,546,242 |
| Plumas. | 2,736 | 10 | 290 | 1,926,154 |
| Tehama. | 2,800 | 300 | 750 | 4,192,548 |
| Siskiyou. | 3,040 | 48 | 300 | 2,651,367 |

| NAME. | AREA. | CULTIVATED. | SOLD. | VALUATION. |
|------------------|---------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| San Luis Obispo. | 3,160 | 90 | 1,500 | \$4,137,570 |
| Monterey. | 3,300 | 300 | 1,150 | 7,185,185 |
| Santa Barbara. | 3,540 | 90 | 1,300 | 4,479,829 |
| Mendocino. | 3,816 | 95 | 1,100 | 5,508,650 |
| Mono. | 4,186 | 10 | 80 | 1,691,779 |
| Shasta. | 4,500 | 55 | 1,800 | 1,963,320 |
| Lassen. | 4,942 | 40 | 320 | 1,213,184 |
| Tulare. | 5,500 | 150 | 1,900 | 4,694,250 |
| Inyo. | 5,852 | 10 | 110 | 972,401 |
| Los Angeles. | 6,000 | 170 | 2,200 | 16,160,988 |
| Modoc. | 7,380 | 40 | 250 | 1,239,152 |
| Kern. | 8,000 | 40 | 2,000 | 4,485,997 |
| Fresno. | 8,750 | 110 | 2,800 | 6,055,062 |
| San Diego. | 15,156 | 28 | 600 | 3,161,177 |
| San Bernardino. | 23,472 | 85 | 700 | 2,601,321 |
| Total. | 164,031 | 6,941 | 41,350 | \$578,839,214 |

By way of comparison, on same scale, to show the vast size of California, we represent the State of Rhode Island. 1,306 square miles.



Vote of California Cast for President, Governor and Members of Congress.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | Votes cast for President and Members of Congress at the election held November, 1876. | | | | Votes cast for Members of Congress at the election held Sept., 1879. | | | Votes cast for Governor at the election held September, 1879. | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------|-----------|--------|--|---------|----------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | President. | | Congress. | | Davis. | Sumner. | Barbour. | Perkins. | Glenn. | White. | Total. |
| | Hayes. | Tilden. | Davis. | Piper. | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 21,165 | 20,395 | 22,134 | 19,363 | 20,074 | 2,942 | 18,460 | 18,958 | 3,916 | 18,608 | 41,482 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | Hayes. | Tilden. | Congress. | | Page. | Clunie. | Williams. | Perkins. | Glenn. | White. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | Page. | Carpenter. | | | | | | | |
| Alameda | 4938 | 3348 | 5005 | 3258 | 5351 | 2961 | 772 | 5179 | 1418 | 3007 | 9604 |
| Alpine | 110 | 65 | 110 | 65 | 118 | 43 | 4 | 111 | 59 | 9 | 179 |
| Amador | 1172 | 1315 | 1191 | 1292 | 1108 | 1160 | 128 | 1033 | 1136 | 325 | 2494 |
| Calaveras | 885 | 936 | 916 | 903 | 1019 | 754 | 266 | 770 | 748 | 654 | 2172 |
| Contra Costa | 1184 | 837 | 1188 | 834 | 937 | 841 | 269 | 919 | 576 | 558 | 2053 |
| El Dorado | 1331 | 1441 | 1357 | 1362 | 1157 | 1058 | 339 | 1163 | 1126 | 402 | 2691 |
| Nevada | 2300 | 1905 | 2318 | 1886 | 1663 | 963 | 1339 | 1755 | 824 | 1496 | 4075 |
| Placer | 1610 | 1278 | 1668 | 1220 | 1185 | 919 | 693 | 1213 | 759 | 828 | 2800 |
| Sacramento | 3837 | 2484 | 3873 | 2449 | 3579 | 1516 | 1106 | 3504 | 1370 | 1422 | 6296 |
| San Joaquin | 2272 | 1850 | 2310 | 1806 | 2486 | 1909 | 20 | 2078 | 1838 | 606 | 4525 |
| Tuolumne | 808 | 917 | 879 | 841 | 783 | 723 | 203 | 728 | 579 | 400 | 1307 |
| Totals | | | 20,815 | 15,916 | 19,386 | 12,847 | 5,139 | | | | 38,296 |

THIRD DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | Hayes. | Tilden. | Congress. | | McKenna. | Berry. | Perkins. | Glenn. | White. | Total. | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | McKenna. | Luttrell. | | | | | | | |
| Butte | 1665 | 1635 | 1641 | 1658 | 1836 | 1575 | 1715 | 1474 | 233 | 3422 | |
| Colusa | 766 | 1468 | 764 | 1469 | 669 | 1567 | 659 | 1506 | 102 | 2264 | |
| Del Norte | 186 | 229 | 185 | 229 | 255 | 295 | 269 | 102 | 184 | 555 | |
| Humboldt | 1637 | 1127 | 1614 | 1141 | 1419 | 1575 | 1317 | 365 | 1327 | 3009 | |
| Lake | 379 | 703 | 374 | 707 | 412 | 909 | 340 | 789 | 182 | 1311 | |
| Lassen | 256 | 227 | 255 | 229 | 416 | 301 | 287 | 424 | 21 | 732 | |
| Marin | 651 | 619 | 650 | 611 | 823 | 408 | 658 | 322 | 387 | 1367 | |
| Mendocino | 929 | 1282 | 919 | 1279 | 904 | 1425 | 752 | 1398 | 176 | 2326 | |
| Modoc | 208 | 322 | 215 | 311 | 302 | 503 | 272 | 565 | 6 | 843 | |
| Napa | 1153 | 963 | 1149 | 962 | 1524 | 802 | 960 | 833 | 529 | 2322 | |
| Plumas | 583 | 501 | 580 | 507 | 740 | 540 | 702 | 500 | 100 | 1302 | |
| Shasta | 625 | 641 | 624 | 635 | 708 | 762 | 576 | 808 | 240 | 1624 | |
| Sierra | 917 | 509 | 888 | 536 | 923 | 504 | 826 | 457 | 225 | 1508 | |
| Siskiyou | 718 | 861 | 719 | 845 | 718 | 950 | 666 | 917 | 116 | 1699 | |
| Solano | 1952 | 1752 | 1972 | 1708 | 2142 | 1334 | 1625 | 918 | 1162 | 3705 | |
| Sonoma | 2432 | 2907 | 2420 | 2913 | 1800 | 2476 | 1611 | 2523 | 620 | 4754 | |
| Sutter | 550 | 553 | 543 | 563 | 678 | 586 | 670 | 470 | 121 | 1261 | |
| Tehama | 646 | 675 | 626 | 694 | 659 | 850 | 517 | 864 | 112 | 1493 | |
| Trinity | 388 | 408 | 391 | 400 | 457 | 387 | 430 | 307 | 152 | 889 | |
| Yolo | 1233 | 1360 | 1239 | 1349 | 1169 | 1205 | 1027 | 1164 | 332 | 2520 | |
| Yuba | 1250 | 1077 | 1222 | 1100 | 1127 | 1064 | 1073 | 594 | 525 | 2192 | |
| Totals | | | 19,010 | 19,846 | 19,770 | 20,018 | | | | | 41,088 |

FOURTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | Hayes. | Tilden. | Congress. | | Pacheco. | Leach. | Ayers. | Perkins. | Glenn. | White. | Total. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | | Pacheco. | Wigginton. | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 338 | 968 | 349 | 937 | 364 | 871 | 93 | 285 | 951 | 114 | 1350 |
| Inyo | 343 | 375 | 340 | 373 | 300 | 263 | 3 | 252 | 295 | 19 | 566 |
| Kern | 556 | 844 | 555 | 831 | 400 | 653 | 79 | 328 | 777 | 58 | 1163 |
| Los Angeles | 3040 | 3614 | 3187 | 3453 | 2363 | 1706 | 2355 | 1930 | 2743 | 2093 | 6676 |
| Mariposa | 365 | 554 | 410 | 490 | 278 | 566 | 20 | 317 | 615 | 86 | 1020 |
| Merced | 558 | 804 | 572 | 776 | 425 | 511 | 146 | 343 | 578 | 162 | 1083 |
| Mono | 153 | 125 | 151 | 126 | 770 | 591 | 307 | 786 | 494 | 391 | 1671 |
| Monterey | 1183 | 1011 | 1208 | 986 | 862 | 613 | 798 | 839 | 750 | 767 | 2356 |
| San Benito | 485 | 663 | 424 | 668 | 298 | 299 | 400 | 229 | 621 | 247 | 1097 |
| San Bernardino | 673 | 607 | 720 | 557 | 627 | 517 | 385 | 509 | 636 | 383 | 1528 |
| San Diego | 794 | 668 | 815 | 623 | 568 | 622 | 178 | 627 | 678 | 108 | 1413 |
| San Luis Obispo | 771 | 944 | 879 | 834 | 851 | 321 | 758 | 631 | 646 | 665 | 1942 |
| San Mateo | 871 | 696 | 885 | 679 | 696 | 162 | 741 | 647 | 424 | 522 | 1593 |
| Santa Barbara | 1174 | 743 | 1263 | 650 | 853 | 348 | 846 | 755 | 586 | 689 | 2030 |
| Santa Clara | 3336 | 3065 | 3332 | 3059 | 2737 | 1171 | 1955 | 2703 | 1329 | 1988 | 6020 |
| Santa Cruz | 1537 | 1132 | 1531 | 1125 | 972 | 439 | 872 | 901 | 800 | 750 | 2451 |
| Stanislaus | 801 | 1097 | 805 | 1085 | 651 | 1006 | 14 | 593 | 994 | 74 | 1661 |
| Tulare | 986 | 1370 | 1014 | 1319 | 718 | 1054 | 273 | 611 | 1259 | 186 | 2056 |
| Ventura | 608 | 591 | 664 | 532 | 438 | 356 | 306 | 321 | 737 | 148 | 1206 |
| Totals | 79,308 | 76,466 | 19,104 | 19,103 | 15,171 | 12,069 | 10,529 | 67,970 | 47,562 | 44,620 | 160,151 |

NORTHERN INDIAN TRIBES.

Number, Mode of Life, Government, Marriage,
Dress, Food, Hunting, etc.

The race is a thing of the past ; the villages which dotted the banks of the rivers are razed to the ground, and nearly all traces of their existence are obliterated. Most of the aborigines have gone to the happy hunting-grounds, those remaining being scattered among the hills and settlements, possessing no tribal relations or village organizations.

Kit Carson says that in 1829 the valleys of California were full of Indians. He saw much of large and flourishing tribes that then existed. When he again visited the State in 1859, they had mostly disappeared, and the people who resided in the localities where he had seen them, declared that they had no knowledge of them whatever. They had disappeared, and left no record of the cause that led to their extermination. No estimate of their numbers appears to have been made until 1823, and it was known that they had then greatly decreased.

It does not appear difficult to account for the rapid decrease in the number of these savages. The different tribes were continually at war. Besides this, the cholera broke out among them in the fall of 1833, and raged with terrible violence. So great was the mortality, they were unable either to bury or burn their dead, and the air was filled with the stench of putrefying bodies.

RAPID EXTINCTION OF INDIANS.

It seems to be a disputed question whether the epidemic which prevailed in 1833 was the small-pox or cholera. General Bidwell and Mr. Claude Chana both agree in the assertion that it was the former. General Bidwell relates that several years before he came to this country in 1841, the small-pox broke out among the Indians of this valley, contracted, probably, from the trappers of the Hudson Bay Company, and must have destroyed a large number of them in the valley and depopulated whole villages. The General informs us that he has seen the sites of villages where no Indians had lived since his arrival in the country, strewn with whole skeletons; in fact, he was able to count from a single stand-point, no less than forty. A village is mentioned in particular, located on the east bank of the Sacramento at the mouth of Feather river, and there were numerous others on the west bank of the latter along nearly its whole length, and a considerable number on the east bank. The bodies or skeletons were found on the river banks, and under bushes in the woods, as if the sufferers were endeavoring to protect themselves from the ravages of the pestilence. In many cases the remnants of these tribes were absorbed by others. The fact that the pestilence was small-pox was proven by the

stories of Indians, who were themselves attacked and had recovered, carrying with them its marks as evidences. The habit of the Indians when attacked by any kind of fever was to rush into the river, the general result proving fatal from the too sudden chill.

Bancroft, in his "Native Races of the Pacific States," divides the Indians of the coast into seven distinct groups. The Californians comprise one of the important branches occupying the territory between latitudes 43 degrees and 32 degrees 30 minutes north, extending east into the Rocky mountains. This group is subdivided into geographical divisions, viz.: the *Northern Californians*, the *Central Californians*, and the *Southern Californians*.

Dr. Marsh, who lived at the foot of Mount Diablo, in a letter to Hon. Lewis Cass dated in 1846, says:—

In stature the California Indian rather exceeds the average of the tribes east of the mountains. He is heavier limbed and stouter built. They are a hairy race, and some of them have beards that would do honor to a Turk. The color, similar to that of the Algonquin race, or perhaps rather lighter. The visage short and broad, with wide mouth, thick lips, short, broad nose, and extremely low forehead. In some individuals the hair grows quite down to the eyebrows, and they may be said to have no forehead at all. Some few have that peculiar conformation of the eye so remarkable in the Chinese and Tartar races, and entirely different from the common American Indian or the Polynesian; and with this unpromising set of features, some have an animated and agreeable expression of countenance. The general expression of the wild Indian has nothing of the proud and lofty bearing, or the haughtiness and ferocity so often seen east of the mountains. It is more commonly indicative of timidity and stupidity. The men and children are absolutely and entirely naked, and the dress of the women is the least possible or conceivable remove from nudity. Their food varies with the season. In February and March they live on grass and herbage; clover and wild pea-vine are among the best kind of their pasturage. I have often seen hundreds of them grazing together in a meadow, like so many cattle.

Johnson describes the feeding of the natives in Sutter's Fort as follows: "Long troughs inside the walls were filled with a kind of boiled mush made of the wheat-bran; and now the Indians, huddled in rows upon their knees before these troughs, quickly conveyed the contents by the hand to the mouth." Powers, in the *Overland Monthly*, states: "But it is a well-established fact that California Indians, even when reared by Americans from infancy, if they have been permitted to associate in the meantime with others of their race, will, in the season of lush, blossoming clover, go out and eat it in preference to all other food."

INDIANS OF SHASTA COUNTY.

It is a common assertion that the wild Indians never take

cold. "During the winter of 1849-50," says a pioneer, "I lived near a tribe in the mines, in what is now Shasta county, and I saw that the men never wore any clothing save a deerskin thrown over the shoulders; that men, women and children went barefooted through a winter when snow lay on the ground for a week at a time, and that their huts were only about six feet wide, were open on all sides, and on two sides had holes large enough for men to get in and out; and I never saw one troubled with a cold or cough. In the tribes living far from the whites, the men usually go naked, and the women wear a petticoat made by fastening flags or strips of bark, about eighteen inches long, to a girdle. They are filthy in their habits, and their houses are always filled with vermin."

INDIAN RANCHERIA.

Most of the wild Indians have no permanent place or residence. Each tribe has a territory which it considers its own, and within which its members move about. Each family has a hut, and a cluster of these huts is called a *rancheria*. The rancherias are usually established on the banks of streams, in the vicinity of oak-trees, horse-chestnut bushes, and patches of wild clover. Such places are generally on fertile soil, with picturesque scenery. In the Sacramento Valley the most common plan for a hut was to dig a hole three or four feet deep and ten feet across; erect an upright post in the center, about six feet high; lay poles from the edge of the hole to rest on this post, and cover the poles with grass and then with dirt. In some districts the hut is made by taking large pieces of pine bark and laying them against a frame-work of poles fastened together in a conical shape. In the San Joaquin Valley it was more convenient to make a frame-work of poles, and cover it with rushes or tules. These huts may be deserted for a time, but are considered the property of the builders, who move, according to the seasons, to those places where they can obtain food most conveniently. In one month they go to the thickets; in another, to the open plain; in another, to the streams.

TROUBLE WITH INDIANS IN SHASTA COUNTY.

At different times considerable trouble has been experienced from Indian depredation, in Shasta and Tehama counties. In 1855, fifteen were killed, and a few years later three were shot and one was hanged, for breaking into Anklin & Tanquary's store. In 1864, Mrs. Jones was killed by them; Mrs. Allen and her two children were also left for dead by the savages. These murders lead to a war which ended in the almost total extermination of this tribe of Indians. They were banished from the settlement; and at the present time no Indians are allowed within ten miles of Millville, even though now there is no danger, for the whites outnumber them ten to one, and the Diggers know too well what a foolhardy under-

taking it would be for them ever again to dig up the hatchet in Shasta county. In 1866, on Bear Creek, Mrs. Durch was killed by a small band of Antelope Indians; they were followed and quite a number killed. This was the last trouble experienced from them, and now not the remotest danger exists from their attacks.

INDIAN RESERVATION.

A part of Round Valley, in Mendocino county, is set apart and used for an Indian reservation, and an attempt was made to gather up all the Indians in the northern part of California and put them upon this reserve. One thousand and eighty-one men, women and children are now on the reserve. The reservation has a mill, store-house, two school-houses, and the huts of the Indians. They are supplied with rations by the Government. The Modoc war arose from an attempt to force Captain Jack on to the Klamath reservation, but he and about forty-five followers refused to go and defied the United States for a half year.

TEMESCAL, OR HOT AIR BATH.

Their knowledge of the proper treatment of disease was on a level with their attainments in all the arts of life. Roots and herbs were sometimes used as remedies, but the "sweat-house", was the principal reliance in desperate cases. This great sanitary institution, found in every rancheria, was a large circular excavation covered with a roof of boughs, plastered with mud, having a hole on one side for entrance, and another in the roof to serve as a chimney. A fire having been lighted in the center, the sick were placed there to undergo a sweat bath for many hours, to be succeeded by a plunge in cold water. This treatment was their cure-all, and whether it killed or relieved the patient, depended upon the nature of his disease and the vigor of his constitution. A gentleman who was tempted, some years ago, to enter one of these sanitary institutions, gives the following story of his experience: "A sweat-house is of the shape of an inverted bowl. It is generally about forty feet in diameter at the bottom, and is built of strong poles and branches of trees, covered with earth, to prevent the escape of heat. There is a small hole near the ground, large enough for the Diggers to creep in one at a time; and another at the top of the house, to give vent to the smoke. When a dance is to occur, a large fire is kindled in the center of the edifice, the crowd assembles, the white spectators crawl in and seat themselves anywhere out of the way. The apertures both above and below, are then closed, and the dancers take their position. Around this fire the naked Indians would dance for hours, jumping and screaming, with the perspiration streaming from every pore. After working themselves up to the highest pitch of excitement and exercise, they suddenly rush out and plunge into the cold waters of a neighboring stream, and then crawl out and lie on the banks exhausted."

DRESS AND ORNAMENTS.

The climate being mild, they had never conceived the idea of a dress of any kind; even the traditional fig-leaves our first parents improvised, when they had learned good from evil, being entirely wanting with the male portion of them. The squaws hung a fringe of small cords, made of wild hemp, from the waist to near the knees. This was called a tunica. These were sometimes worn out until a very few cords sufficed to remind them of the modesty of Mother Eve. They also wore strings of beads around the neck and the chief merit of these consisted in the quantity. The women pierced their ears and put through bones of different animals, sometimes three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These bones were always checkered with alternate spots or squares of black and white. Then a profusion of beads, intermixed with small bits of shells set off the charms of the village belle. We have seen babies literally covered over with beads and shells. The female child wore no *tunica* until about three years of age.

BEADS AND SHELLS AS MONEY.

Beads and ocean shells were to them what gold and silver are to us—they were the standard of all values. The Indians were inveterate gamblers, and would sit for days throwing a handful of sticks and guessing at the number—even or odd. The spiral fossil shells, of which the beads were made, as well as large abalone shells, were purchased of the Indians inhabiting the Coast, and as they had to pass through several tribes to get as far as here, their acquisition must have been attended with considerable difficulty, and we have no idea what could have been given in return, unless it may have been dried salmon. After the whites got stores here, the trade in beads was very extensive.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR.

The women let their hair grow nearly down to the shoulders, and cut it off square in front, after the style which the American women call "banged." The manner of cutting the hair was novel, yet simple. The hair was rolled around or pressed against a round stick some inch in diameter, and then a hard stick, about a quarter in diameter, was stuck in the fire until it had a sharp coal on the end, and this coal was drawn rapidly across the hair thus pressed on the other stick, and the hair thus burned off. An expert could cut hair remarkably rapid and smooth in this way. Both men and women had thick, heavy, coarse black hair. The men generally pulled the hair from the face, except a small goatee and sometimes a moustache.

FOOD AND ITS PREPARATION.

The principal living of the Indians was grass seeds, acorns,

and fish. The men were sometimes enterprising enough to kill an antelope, deer, or other game, but, as this usually required some considerable labor, fresh meat was not on the daily bill of fare. The squaws did all the hard work, and even had to carry in the fish caught by the lords of creation. The wife or mother of a family was expected to provide all the food necessary for her lord and the children. They made water-tight baskets of willow twigs, in which they collected and prepared their food, carried water, etc. The acorns were dried, and pounded in stone mortars into a very fine flour. A basin was then made in the sand on the river bank, about twenty inches across and four inches deep, into which a coating of this meal, about half an inch thick, was put, and water poured on until both meal and sand were perfectly saturated. This being left to stand several hours, took the bitter taste of the acorn entirely away. The squaws understood then just how to take this up, without in the least mixing it with the sand. It was then put into a basket, and a kind of soup made of it. Grass seeds were pounded up and made into soup, but did not have to go through the purifying process of the sand basins. The river, creeks, and several sloughs, were full of fish, and these were caught by means of nets made of wild hemp. The nets were generally made by the men. Every spring, when the salmon were running up the river, enough were caught and dried to last nearly all the year.

DAM ACROSS THE SACRAMENTO.

In the fall of the year, when the salmon were returning to the bay, they were caught by means of a dam or weir across the river. The dam was made by driving piles close together across the river. The piles were cut by means of sharp stones. This was undoubtedly the greatest work ever undertaken by the Digger Indian. They were rebuilding the fish-dam in the fall of 1850. Some Indians would bring in the poles—from four to six inches in diameter at the butt—some hold them in position, while another would strike with a large billet of wood—a sort of primitive pile driver. Every lick struck upon it had to be charmed by the medicine man. The man with the hammer would raise it up and hold it for perhaps half a minute, while the medicine man was uttering his incantations. This weir was across the river at the upper end of town, and caused the early teamsters to call the place Salmon Bend. When salmon were running, the men would dress their heads up in feathers, and have a big medicine dance on the bank of the river, to make the fish come into the net.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.

Will. S. Green says: "In 1850, Sioc, with his tribe, made a camp just across the river from Colusa, but when we came here he showed his friendship by coming over every day and taking dinner with us. In a week or so, at his earnest solicitation,

we swam the river and went over to see him. This pleased him very much, and he offered us a pipe, filled with wild tobacco, to smoke, but never having learned how to smoke, we had to decline. He then offered us a mussel shell, with which to eat some acorn soup, but this did not look like it would go down. We could see the temper rising in the old man's face, but fortunately for us, an Indian at that moment drew out of the ashes some very nice perch, and we ate very heartily of them, which set the old Chief's mind at rest. Fish were cooked by being covered up in hot ashes or coals—the same as we used to cook "ash cakes," of corn meal, when a boy—without cleaning, until roasted perfectly through. We have eaten them very often cooked in this way, and it is about as good a way as we ever saw a fish cooked. We should have been in an awkward fix, one time, if it had not been for some fish cooked in this way."

GATHERING ACORN CROP.

When the acorn crop was a failure on the river, from drouth or any other cause, the hill Indians often gave permission to gather them in the mountains, and *vice versa*. In 1851 there was a short crop of acorns on the river, and a number of squaws, escorted by a few braves, went to the hills after some, but the hill Indians objected, and they came home with empty baskets. The old Chief was wrathful, and gathering about a hundred of his best men started out in person to see about the matter. He came back next day with all necessary arrangements made. Then bands of squaws could be seen crossing the plains with baskets of acorns. These baskets were made in the shape of a funnel, with a cord fastened around about the middle, and would hold about one hundred pounds of acorns. The squaw would place the basket on her back with the top nearly, but not quite, even with the top of her head, and then bring the string across her forehead, lean slightly forward, and start off. There was always a padding of leaves or tules between the forehead and the string. The principal weight came on the forehead. They would bring these packs across the plains much faster than a white man would care to walk. Small boys would sometimes bring in fish, and occasionally a "buck" would condescend to bring in any game he might chance to kill, but the *ci-ab-ä* was the regular pack-horse. We never saw one of the men carry acorns, grass seed, or anything of that kind. Sometimes the food was stored in the houses, but as a rule a kind of bin was made on a scaffold, a few feet from the ground, and covered with tule.

HOUSES OR HUTS.

Summer residences were built of brush or tules, placed on a kind of scaffold made of poles, and brush set on end to close it in around; for, while the males seemed to have no idea of shame,

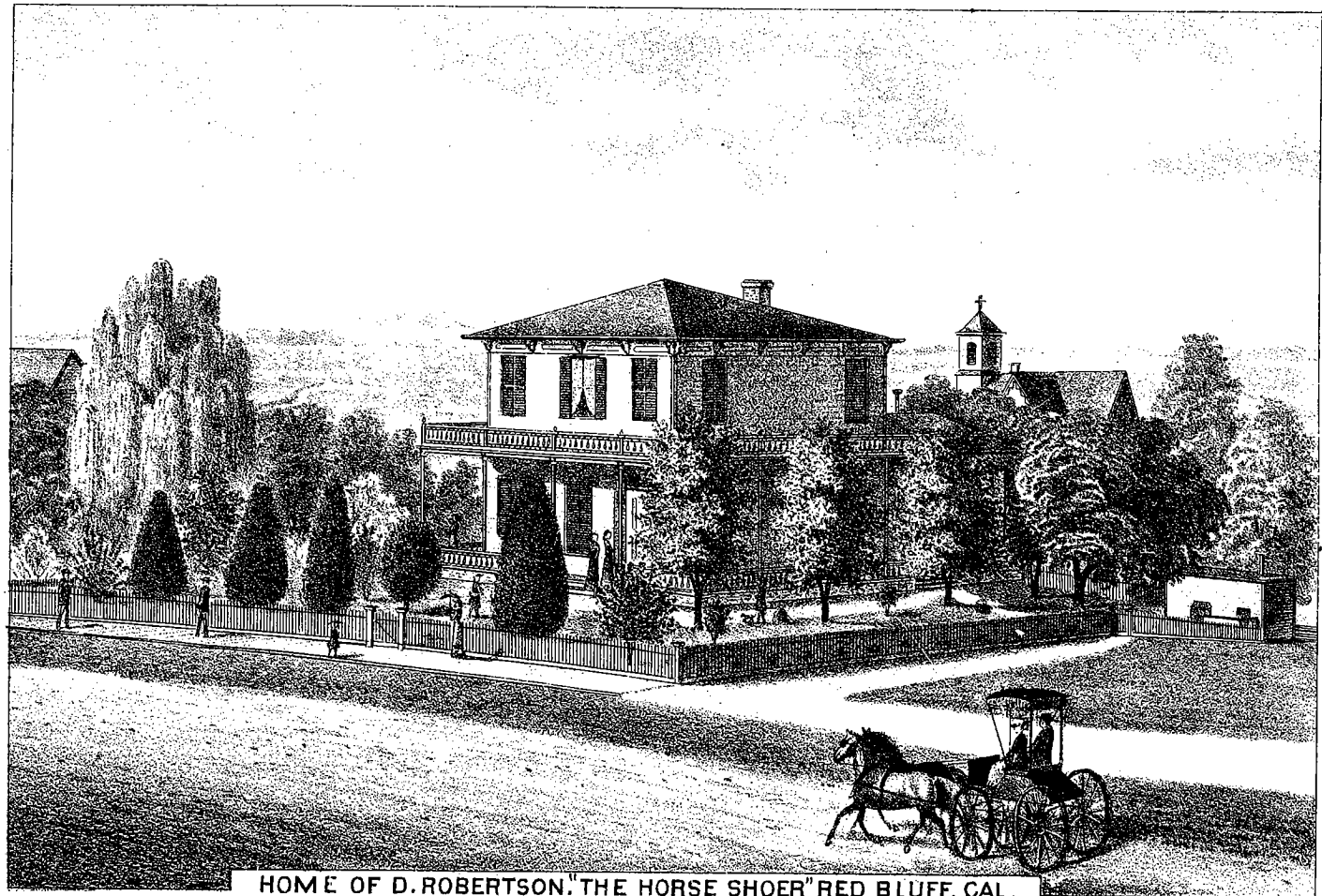
the females always wanted to have some kind of screen between them and the vulgar gaze when they retired. The winter dwellings were of a more substantial sort. An excavation was made from one to two feet deep, in a circular form, and some eight to twelve feet in diameter—according to the size of the family—and in this a net work of poles was made, bent over, rounding at the top, by bringing all the poles to a common center. On the outside of the poles a covering of grass or tule was made, and then the whole covered about a foot thick with earth. A small hole was left at the top for the smoke to escape, and an opening some two feet and a half in diameter on the north side—the beating rains generally coming from the south and east—was made for a door. A fire was built in the center of this house and the occupants circled around. If comfort was to be measured by the height of the thermometer, then such a house was a success, for in the coldest weather they were warm, even to suffocation. The furniture was not the most elaborate. Mats made of tules were laid around the edges to sleep upon, but they had never dreamed of covering of any kind. Every rancheria of any considerable size had a "town hall," or by some called a "sweat house." All the men would assist in making a large house after the pattern above described, which was used for dancing and all manner of public gatherings.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

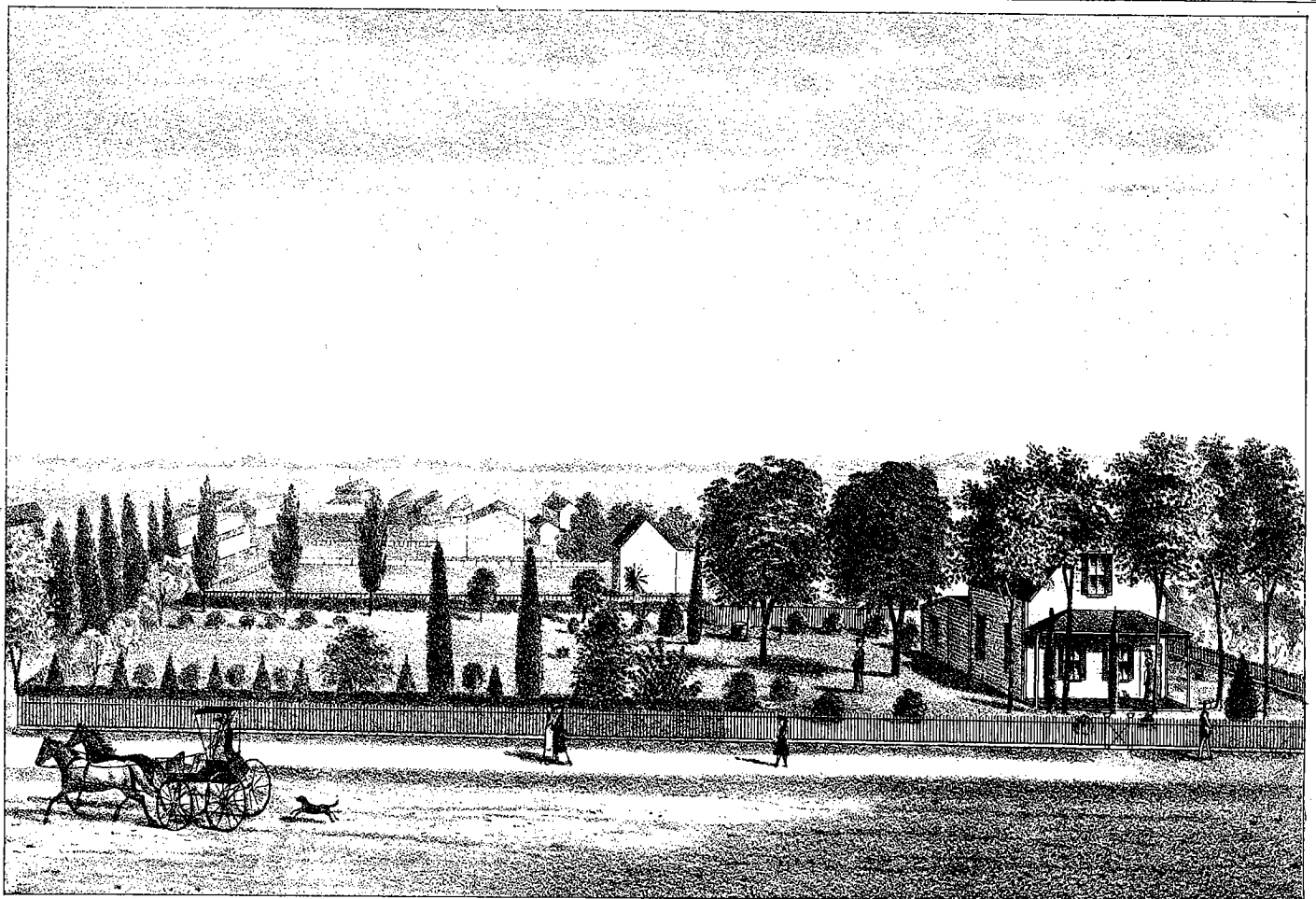
The Indians had bows and arrows, but did very little execution with them. The bows were made of a laurel, or some other fine-grained wood found in the mountains, and to give them strength and elasticity, the backs were covered with the sinews of deer and other animal, chewed into a sort of paste or gum. When put on and dried, it gave the appearance, as well as strength, of a continuous sinew. Catching wild geese in nets, was great sport for the braves. They could skin and stuff a goose as well as any naturalist, and placing them in all conceivable attitudes, these were used as decoys for live geese. To hunt antelope, an Indian would fasten a pair of horns on his head, paint his sides and rump white, with clay, take his bow and arrows in his hands, and walk on all-fours through the high grass out among the antelope, until, getting near enough, he would get one; but, as we have remarked, this was like work, and your genuine brave did not like anything in the shape of work—it was so much easier to let the squaws do it.

MARRIAGE RELATION.

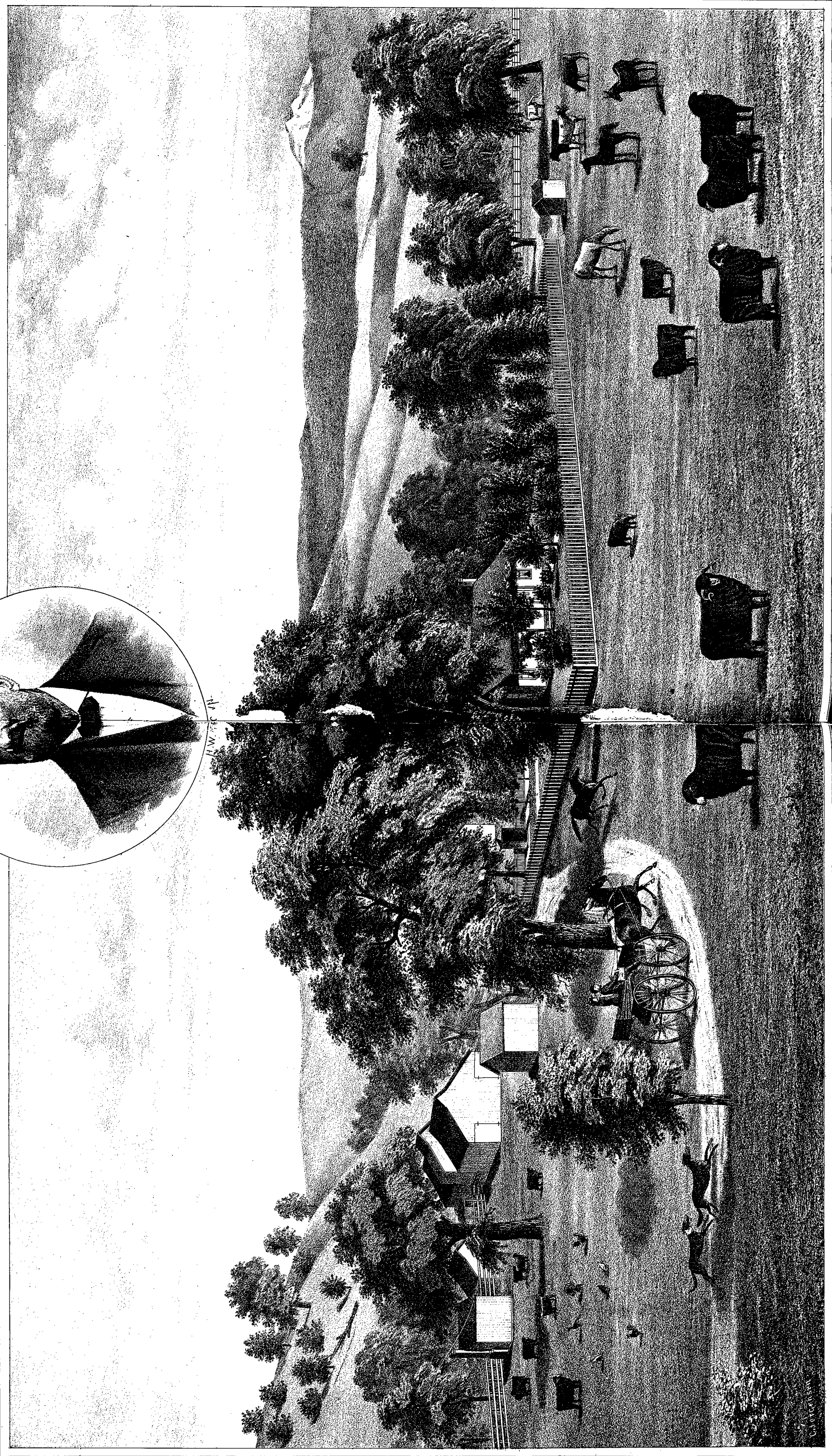
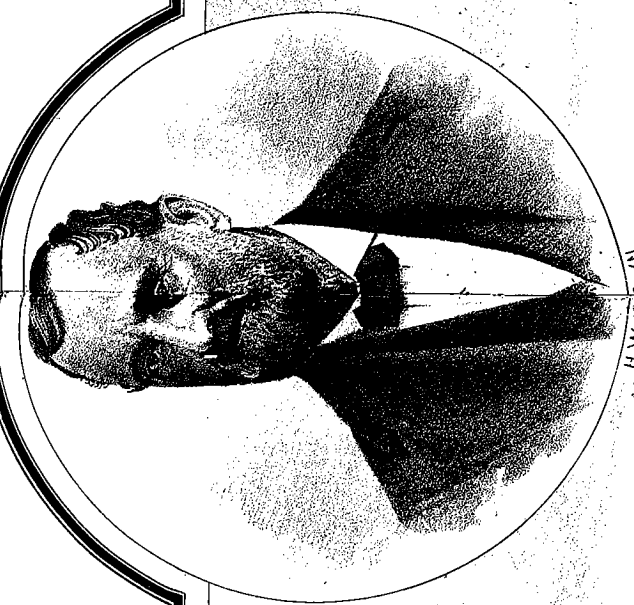
We do not know that we ever thoroughly understood the marriage relation among them. Monogamy prevailed among them, and as we have before stated, adultery on the part of the female was punished with death, but for what causes one of the lords of creation could put away his wife, we are not able to say. We are satisfied that the woman had no cause that was



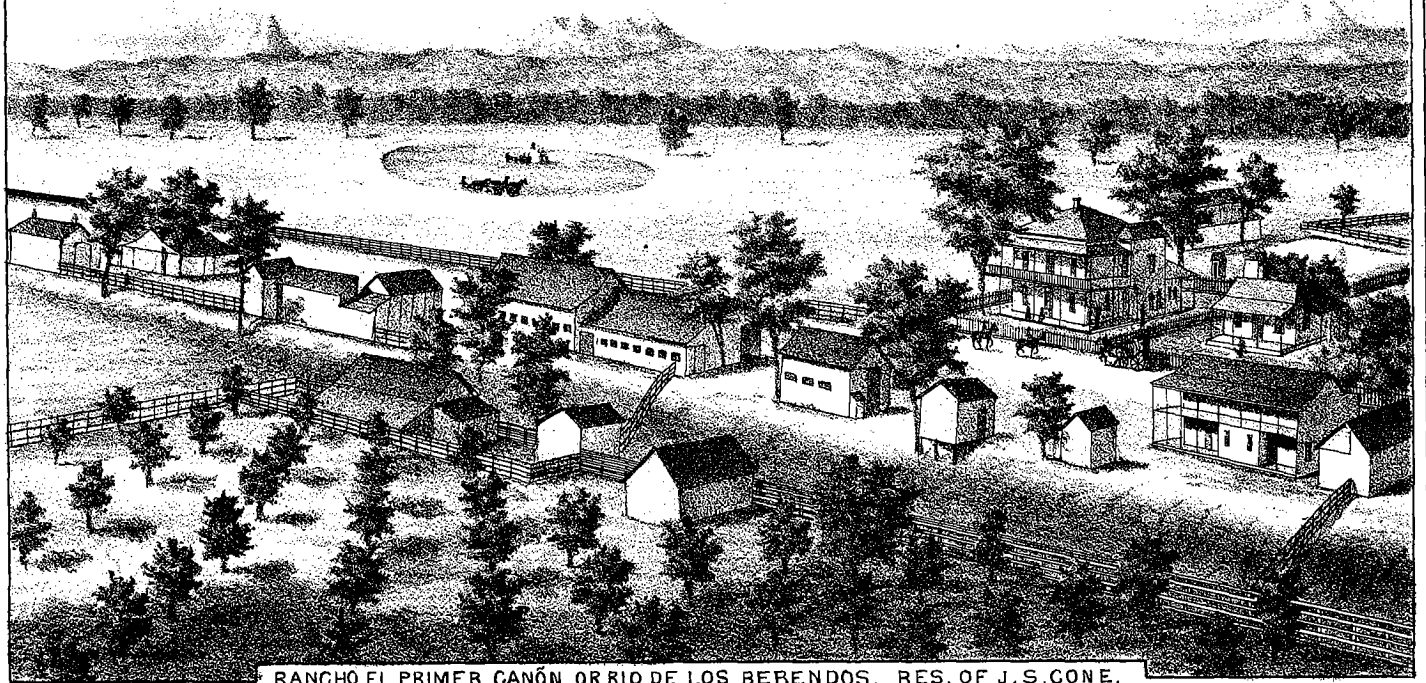
HOME OF D. ROBERTSON, "THE HORSE SHOER" RED BLUFF, CAL.



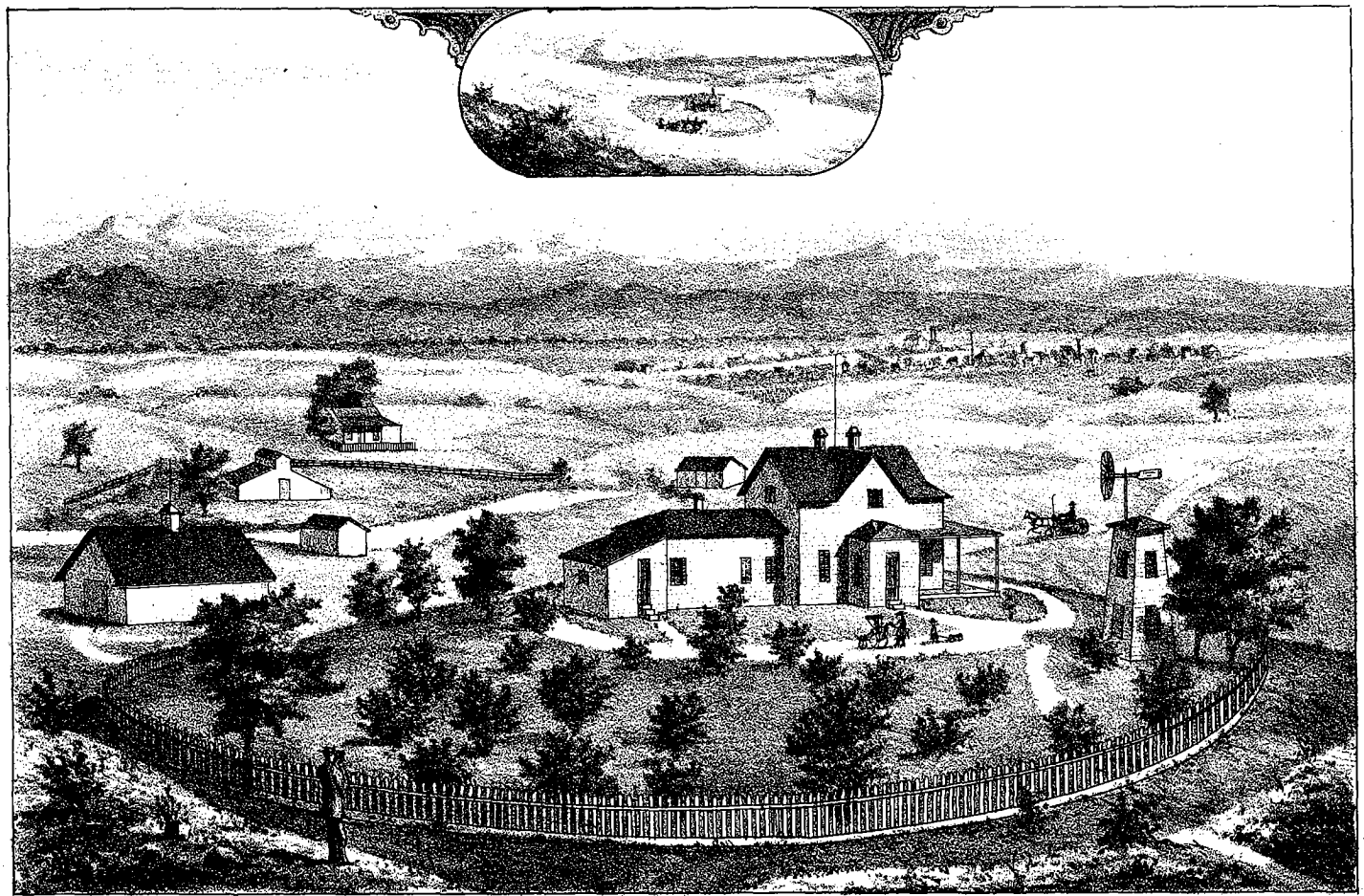
RESIDENCE OF A. TOWNSEND.
JEFFERSON ST. RED BLUFF, CAL.



RESIDENCE OF H. W. BROWN.
12 MILES WEST OF RED BLUFF
TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.



RANCHO EL PRIMER CANÓN ORRIO DE LOS BERENDOS, RES. OF J. S. CONE,
4 MILES S.E. OF RED BLUFF



"MANSANITA HEIGHTS" RESIDENCE OF N.P. CHIPMAN.
LOOKING TOWARD RED BLUFF FROM THE REAR OF THE HOUSE.

sufficient for leaving her husband. When a maiden became of proper age to marry, all the eligible bucks of the tribe would bring in their presents of beads, shells, etc., and make an offering, and as a rule the largest pile took off the prize. We think, however, that they were left tolerably free in the choice of their future masters—and they were masters not only in theory but in practice. A wedding was always the occasion of a grand assembling of the village, and often of outside Indians, in the "sweat house," and dancing and singing would continue for a whole night and sometimes much longer.

Sioc punished adultery, on the part of the female, with death, and as long as he held authority, the women were virtuous.

THEFT AND BREACH OF TRUST.

Will. S. Green says: "They would never commit a breach of trust. When wagons used to break down in the vicinity of Colusa, and the teamster had to get back to Sacramento—for blacksmiths were not plenty in those days—we used often to get an Indian to watch the goods, and thus watched, nothing was ever lost. And when anything was stolen, we never failed to recover it by appealing to Sioc. Holding in his hands the power of life and death, no Indian ever dared to tell him a lie.

An incident happened in 1851, which put a stop to the recovery of stolen goods, in this way: U. P. Monroe stayed all night at Colusa, and in the morning missed a coat which he had left tied on his saddle on the outside of the house. In the pocket of the coat there was gold dust to the amount of several hundred dollars. We sent a boy for Sioc, and when he came we stated the case to him. He made a little talk among the Indians present, and in a few minutes one of them went down into the brush and brought out the coat all right. Monroe put his hand in the pocket and took out the gold dust all right. Sioc then took up a raw-hide rope, gave it to Monroe, and with his fingers made signs that he should give the thief twenty lashes. The old Chief stood by and counted aloud: A-ta-ta, pam-pa-ta, pe-moo-ta, a-moo-sta, etc., up to et-ti-cie, but Monroe did not stop. Then Sioc raised the long spear he always carried to strike the executioner, but the Indian had counted also, and when he received the last stroke he started to run, and Monroe after him, giving him several severe cuts as he ran. Sioc was furious. He had attempted justice, and had been humiliated in the presence of his people. His sentence had not been regarded by the man whose property he had restored. He told us that day that he would never more undertake to have a stolen article returned to a stranger. We did afterwards get a pistol back by a reward, but had to accept the story from the one who brought it that it had been stolen by a visiting "Sam Neal Indian" (Butte Creek), and recovered at great trouble and risk.

SWIMMING AND BOATING.

They could—men, women, and children—swim the river,

even at the highest times, and carry across a large basket of acorns or other food; but they usually made a sort of float of tules, when they had much to carry over. They had no conception of making any kind of boat except of a bunch of tule, which one of them would propel with a pole, caught in the middle, and with which he would give quick successive strokes, first on one side and then on the other. The Indian baby, male or female, could swim by the time it could walk. The mothers would take their children down to the sand bar, and while they were preparing the acorn flour, as above described, the children would swim like so many young sea lions:

THE MAL-LE-UMP'-TI.

The Malleumptions, or Medicine men, of course, cured all the ills to which flesh was heir. The principal medicine used, however, was incantation. We remember that in the fall of 1850 we had a very severe boil on the wrist. Bokay, the principal Malleumptions of the village, expressed great sorrow for the affliction and had no faith whatever in poultices, but persuaded us that he could remove it. We told him to proceed. He went to the rancheria and soon returned with his head rigged out with any number of wood-pecker scalps, and a small wand covered with the same. He then commenced his incantation, waving the wand over the afflicted wrist, and occasionally taking a little water in his mouth and spurring it on the boil, a good deal after the manner of the Chinese laundryman sprinkling the table linen from which you are to eat your dinner. Then, in a half squatting position, with hands on knees, he would jump all around us, uttering all the while his command for the evil to depart. He put in fifteen or twenty minutes in this way and assured us that it would be well in a few days. And sure enough it was. He thought he cured it, but we were rather inclined to attribute it to the persistent poulticing, although we leave the reader to judge as to which did the more good. A man traveling through with horses got one of the Indians to help him along, and when down about where Dunningan is now he shot the Indian, the ball entering just under the eye and coming out at the back of the neck—passing, of course under the skull. He walked home that night. The Malleumptions made his ci-ab-ä (woman) suck the blood from the wound and keep it wet with cold water, while he jumped around and did all the curing. The wounded Indian got well, and the cure added much to Bokay's laurels. We saw him one day scarifying an Indian's back with his teeth and sucking the blood, and supposed that he had some idea of "counter irritation." The "sweat house," however, was the panacea. They would build a big fire in the "sweat house," close up the opening, and dance around until almost exhausted and run and jump in the river. Some years before we came up, the small-pox got among them, and, with this "sweat house" treatment, came near depopulating the tribe. They took it and died by the hundred."

TRADITION OF A FLOOD.

The Indians had a tradition of a flood. The waters covered the whole face of the earth and drowned every living thing, except a hawk and a mud turtle. These two congenial creatures happened to come together on the same bunch of floating tule. After getting tired of floating around on the bosom of the deep, the hawk tied a cord to the turtle, and the latter made a dive for the bottom. On the first occasion he came up without having reached bottom, but on the second trial he brought up a lot of mud. This was deposited on the tule, and they kept this exercise up—the turtle going down and the hawk pulling it up—until they built the Butte mountains so that the top emerged from the water. On this spot of ground a bunch of elders sprung up, and out of pieces of them the hawk and the turtle, or one of them, made a couple of Indians, male and female, and they populated the mountains and the valleys. We leave it to scientists to say which was the most difficult feat, building the Buttes on a bunch of tule with mud taken from under it, or making Indians out of elders. We hope, however, that no scientist will undertake to upset this tradition by showing up anything inconsistent about it.

MODE OF BURIAL.

When an Indian died, or, as some say, was about to die, he was wrapped up with twine into a round ball, his head being thrust down between his legs, until a corpse prepared for burial looked for all the world like a large ball of twine. A lot of acorns and other food were always thrown in to last him on his journey to the other world. If a woman died who had a child not large enough to gather its own acorns, it was always buried alive with its mother. After burial, the females of the family danced around in a little circle, stopping about once a minute to give vent to a mournful wail. This was kept up for about twenty-four hours. The Indians were strong believers in ghosts, and were much afraid of them. The mourners would put ashes on their heads, and cover their faces with tar; and they brought pitch-pine from the mountains for the purpose of making the tar, which they used for nothing else. When an Indian departed he had to run west, to where the sky came down to the ground, and if he escaped the coyotes he was all right, but the coyote was the embodiment of the spirit of evil, and if he captured the poor digger he was in a bad fix. It was a principle to try to forget the dead, and the name of one deceased was always spoken in a whisper. If one should meet an Indian and ask him about one who was dead, he would whisper almost inaudibly "loo'-mas"—dead.

POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

When one asked an Indian where he was going, he would

invariably point with his lips, by pouting them out and turning his head in the desired direction—and then repeat the point of the compass, an idea of which they had very correctly. They could name eight points—wy-ell, north; wur-ell, south; pwe-ell, east; no-mell, west; pwe-wa-rie, northeast; no-wa-rie, northwest; pwe-wur-rie, southeast, and no-wur-rie, southwest. The *a* in *wa* is sounded as in *bah*. It may seem somewhat strange that while the Indians could never pronounce the *r* as in road, run, etc.—invariably saying "load," "lun,"—they had many words with the rolling sound of that letter, that is; it is the nearest we can come to conveying an idea of the sound on paper. Most of the Indians of the valley, and even the mountains as far north as Red Bluff, named the points of the compass with a good deal of sameness. The points of the compass of the Mem-pon-ways, who inhabited the territory between Stony creek and Tehama, were as follows: Wy-hi, north; no-a-hi, south; pwe-hi, east, and num-hi, west. Higher up on Stony creek, near the foot of the high mountains, there was a ranche-ria called Wy'-a-muck, another No'-a-muck, and still another Pwe'-a-muck. Mem (water), is another word which seemed to be common to all.

"SIOC," CHIEF OF THE COLUS.

Sioc, Chief of the Colus, says Will. S. Green, was a remarkable man. He said when the whites first began to settle in the valley, that the Indians were doomed, but he did not know how to avoid it. He was full six feet high, straight as an arrow, and he was "every inch a king." He always carried a spear, the staff of which was about six feet long, with an arrow-head, some four inches long, made of glass. We suppose originally that these were made of flint. This was the insignia of his office. When, in 1851, the Indian Agent brought some three wild Spanish cattle from Sterling's ranch, and wanted to hold a parley with the Indians, Sioc did not see the point the agent was driving at. He did not know, perhaps, how much those wild bullocks cost the United States. After the Indians had devoured the beef—which did not take long—Sioc rose and made them a speech. No Indian stirred from the position he held when the old man arose. Standing before them, perfectly naked, with no attempt at ornament about him, and with the staff in one hand, his every motion and every intonation of voice was one of eloquence. He warned them of the vices of the white man. He did not believe that the agent came with any commission from the great American "Sec-too" (Chief), for all he was doing or saying was mere boy's play. The white man was encroaching on their territory, and debauching the people, but he knew no remedy. His position was isolated. There were great numbers of the whites, and they could come in on all sides, and with great guns, and destroy them; hence they must seek his friendship, although that in the end might lead to destruction. He acknowledged the approach of a crisis, and

deplored his inability to control the course of events. We then knew enough of the language to catch the drift of his speech.

For several months after we came to Colusa, the women and children would all run for the brush on the approach of a white man, but one day when we went across the river to the rancharia, Sioc made them all keep their places, but they set up a terrible yell. We went up to where Sioc, his squaw, and a child some six months old, were sitting. To please the old man, we started to take the baby, but the mother gave an unearthly yell and grabbed it. Sioc took it from her and gave it to us. The child held out its little hands to come, which pleased Sioc very much, but the poor mother sank to the ground and trembled from head to foot, as though she expected the child to be eaten before her eyes. After the town began to grow, in the fall of 1851, Sioc became very much depressed in spirits, and stayed most of the time at the rancharia. We remember one occasion, after we had not seen him for months, he came across and met us on the street in front of the Colusa House, and was so glad to see us that he threw his arms around our neck, and gave a hearty embrace. He then told us that his people were all going to the bad; that his authority was broken; that his women were no longer virtuous, and that he was sick, and would not live long. His squaw, the mother of the baby that had come to see us so readily, was dead, and he asked us to see to the child, when he was gone—all his other children had died. He died in 1852, broken-hearted. After his death the Indians knew no restraint, and indulging in all sorts of vices, died off very rapidly. We paid a squaw for caring for the child, until Dr. Semple's family came to Colusa, in 1853, when they took her to raise.

THE CORTINAS, OR WY-COWS.

The Indians that inhabit the country along Cortina creek have always—even in 1850—been called by the name of that stream, but Wy-cow is the proper name. It seems some of these Indians had visited Napa before the discovery of gold, and had picked up a few Spanish phrases, and tried to ape Spanish manners. It also appears that it was considered a good hiding place for horse thieves at an early date, and these Spanish horse thieves probably gave the creek its name. Jot was the Chief of the Wy-cows contemporaneous with Sioc, and the two were fast friends. Jot was the ruler over a number of villages along the foot-hills, but we do not know the boundaries of his territory. It could not have been north of Freshwater creek, we think, because the yimies (paths) of the Colus made in visiting the mountains all led to points south of that. The Wy-cows seemed to be the only Coast mountain Indians with whom the Colus held friendly intercourse. The Stony creek mountain Indians belonged to the Nome Lacke tribe, and further back in the mountains they were called Nome Cult.

FEW INDIANS REMAINING.

There are but few Indians left in the county—perhaps not half as many as there were of the Colus in 1849. Some of the men have taken somewhat to work, and a few of them make tolerable harvest hands. The Cortinas, or more properly the Wy-cows, in the foot-hills on Cortina creek, have tried to do more in an agricultural way than any others, and tried to hold a small tract of land, but there seemed to be no law for it and they are entirely homeless—that is, what they have is by sufferance only. It is so, too, with the remnant of the Colus. Colonel George Hagar permits them to live upon his land, and as long as he lives or owns the land, they will probably have a home; but in another decade there will not, in all probability, be enough left to require a rancharia.”

INDIANS DESTROYED BY PLAGUE.

Col. J. J. Warner, at present residing in Los Angeles, was one of the Ewing Young party, who, while on a trapping expedition, passed up through the Sacramento valley in 1832, and returned in 1833. His description of the Indians is as follows:—

“The banks of the Sacramento river, in its whole course through its valley, were studded with Indian villages, the houses of which, in the spring, during the day-time, were red with the salmon the aborigines were curing. At this time there were not, upon the San Joaquin or Sacramento rivers, or any one of their tributaries, nor within the valleys of the two rivers, any inhabitants but Indians. At the mouth of Kings river we encountered the first and only village of the stricken race that we had seen after entering the great valley; this village contained a large number of Indians, temporarily stopping at that place. We were encamped near the village one night only, and, during that time, the death angel, passing over the camping-ground of these plague-stricken fugitives, waved his wand, summoning from the little remnant of a once numerous people, a score of victims, to muster to the land of the *Manitou*; and the cries of the dying, mingled with the wails of the bereaved, made the night hideous, in that veritable valley of death.

“On our return, late in the summer of 1833, we found the valleys depopulated. From the head of the Sacramento, to the great bend and slough of the San Joaquin, we did not see more than six or eight live Indians, while large numbers of their skulls and dead bodies were to be seen under almost every shade tree, near water, where the uninhabited and deserted villages had been converted into graveyards; and, on the San Joaquin river, in the immediate neighborhood of the larger class of villages, we found not only many graves, but the vestiges of a funeral pyre.”

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

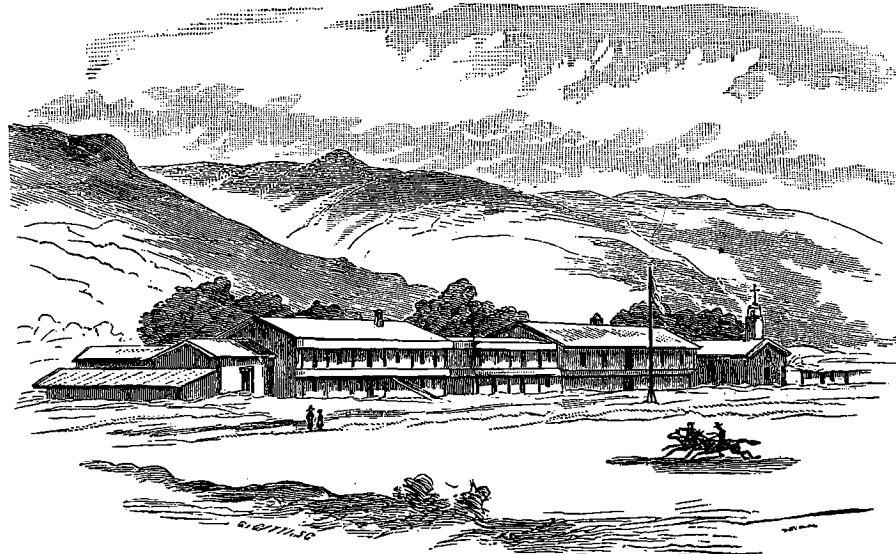
BY GEN. M. G. VALLEJO.

In 1776 the presidio and mission of San Francisco were founded, on the extreme border of California civilization; the presidio being a kind of frontier command, with jurisdiction extending to the northern limit of Spanish discovery, San Francisco was founded on September 17, 1776.

In October, 1775, Bodega Bay had been discovered by a Spanish voyager, and named in honor of its discoverer. The very month that San Francisco was founded, Capt. Quiros made the first boat voyage up the intricate windings of what is now Petaluma Creek, and proved that there was no communication in this direction between the bays of Bodega and San Francisco, as had hitherto been supposed. In 1793 much alarm was caused by a report of the Indians that English vessels were anchored in Bodega Bay. The Viceroy of Mexico ordered Gov. Arrillaga to take immediate steps for the protection of Spanish rights. One of the measures adopted was the opening of a road for the trans-

bue all possible aid; but at the same time complained that Coskoff had been for five years in occupation of Spanish territory. Kotzebue sent for Coskoff to come to San Francisco for a conference on the subject. Don Gervasio Arguello was the bearer of the message, and brought back the first definite report of the new settlement, which consisted of twenty-five Russians and eighty Kodiak Indians. The conference between Arguello, Kotzebue and Coskoff took place on board the Rurick, on October 28th, the Russian chief having made the voyage from Ross in a baidarka, or skin boat. Jose Maria Estudillo, grandfather of our present State Treasurer, and Louis Antonio Arguello, afterwards Governor of California, were present, while the naturalist, Chamisso, served as interpreter. Nothing resulted from the interview, since Coskoff claimed to be acting under orders of the government of Sitka. Subsequent communications on the subject were not satisfactory in their results, since the Russians long remained in possession of the lands they had so arbitrarily appropriated to themselves.

As soon as the presence of the Russians at Bodega was reported by the Indians, Sergeant Jose Sanchez and Corporal Her-



GEN. VALLEJO'S HOUSE, SONOMA, 1848.—BARRACKS.—MISSION CHURCH.

portation of supplies by land. A battery was constructed and four cannons planted at Bodega, as I have heard my father and his contemporaries relate, but the small garrison was withdrawn after a little, and the guns were taken to Monterey.

Bodega and Ross, now within the limits of Sonoma County, were occupied by the Russians in May, 1812. As the newcomers came without permission from the Spanish Government, they may be termed the pioneer "squatters" of California. Alexander Coskoff, who had a wooden leg, and was by us called "Pie de Palo," was in command of the foreigners, whose arrival was first known to the California authorities in 1813. Governor Arguello sent dispatches of the Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, ordering the Russians away; the only reply was a verbal message, to the effect that the Viceroy's orders had been forwarded to St. Petersburg for the action of the Emperor.

In 1816 there arrived at San Francisco the Russian brig Rurick, under command of Otto von Kotzebue, in charge of a scientific expedition. Gov. Sola, in accordance with orders from the Spanish Government, went to San Francisco to offer Kotze-

rera, disguised as Indians, reconnoitered the Russian establishments. On their return a band of horses were taken across the Bay, being forced to swim behind canoes, to what is now Lime Point, called "playita de los Caballos" by the Californians, from this circumstance. Padre Altimira and his party left Lime Point on June 25th; passed, during the following day, the Punta de los Esteras, called by the Indians Chocuali, where Petaluma now stands, and encamped at night on the Arroyo Lema, where my old adobe afterwards stood. June 27th he reached the Laguna de Tolay, on the hills just back of Donahue. The expedition went on toward the northeast, and arrived at the present valley of Sonoma, so called, according to Padre Altimira, by former Indian residents. The party encamped on the little Arroyo of Pulpula. Here a guard of soldiers was detailed, and the supply train made ready, and Padre Altimira, after writing to ask license and a blessing from Padre Sarria, President of the Missions, started on August 23d for Sonoma, where he arrived on the 25th. The Padre narrates his movements as follows:

"We chose a site and began work. In four days we have cut 100 redwood beams with which to build a granary. A ditch

has been dug, and running water brought to the place where we are living (now Mr. Pickett's vineyard); we are making a corral to which, by the grace of God, our cattle will be brought to-morrow. We are all highly pleased with the site, and all agree that it offers more advantages than any other between here and San Diego." These words are taken from a letter to Gov. Arguello, dated near San Francisco, August 31, 1823.

Three years after the events I have just related, the Indians fell upon the new Mission and destroyed it. Fortunately, Padre Altmira escaped with his life; but as he could not agree with his superiors, he went down to Santa Barbara, and in company with Padre Antonio Ripoli, embarked on an American vessel, commanded by Captain Joseph Steele, and bade a final adieu to the country. In 1827 San Francisco Solano sprang up anew from its ashes, in charge of the virtuous and active Padre Fortuni, and under the protection of the Presidio at the Golden Gate. Padre Fortuni remained in charge of the Mission until 1830, when the work of rebuilding in more permanent form was undertaken.

In June, 1834, Gov. Figueroa, learning that many colonists with their families, were coming from Mexico to settle in California, and deeming it wise to make some preparations in advance for the establishment of the colony, personally undertook an expedition to the northern frontier, extending his survey as far as the Russian Presidio of Ross. After exploring the country, he chose a site for the colony marked off the plaza and dwelling-lots which were to constitute the new pueblo, and named that "City of the Future," in honor of the Mexican President and Vice-President, Santa Ana y Farias. The site selected was in Santa Rosa Valley, on the banks of the arroyo of Potiquiyomi, now known as Mark West Creek.

In 1835 I had been directed by my Government to advance our colony northwestward. After the advance of the Russians, continual disputes arose between our colonists and theirs, and as my settlers were ready for a quarrel, and were not sparing of those "energetic" words well known in the English idiom, our neighbors gradually retired towards Ross, and left the country in possession of their rivals, who, like good Anglo-Saxons, knew how to maintain their rights. Matters constantly became more and more complicated until 1840, when Col. Kupreanoff, Governor of Sitka, came to San Francisco, and many official communications passed between him and myself, as military commander of California. The result was that the Russians prepared to abandon their California property, and proposed to sell me their property. I was obliged to decline, because they insisted on selling the land which was already the property of my Government. Finding that I would not yield the point, they applied to Governor Alvarado, at Monterey, and received from him a similar reply; then they applied to John A. Sutter, who made the purchase. I will not stop to consider the conduct of Sutter in this matter; suffice it to say that California was at last, in 1841, freed from guests who had always been regarded by us as intruders. Yet, it is but just to say, that in all mercantile transactions the Russians are notable for strict honesty, as in social intercourse for hospitality and affability of manner towards our people. They took immense number of otter, beaver and seal skins during their stay, and left the country almost without fur-bearing animals.

Sutter at once began to transfer all movable property to New

Helvetia. While he was thus engaged in 1843, Capt. Stephen Smith arrived at Bodega, in the "George Henry," bringing with him the first steam engine ever seen in California. Captain Smith had a grant of land at Bodega from Gov. Micheltorena, and with his partner and brother-in-law, D. Manuel Torres, bought some of the Russian buildings from Sutter, establishing a steam saw mill near the port. Thus Sonoma County had the honor of introducing this element of wealth and progress.

On the day when the engine began to work, Captain Smith sent invitations to all the Sonoma settlers, and I, with my brother Salvador, was one of the first to arrive. I distinctly remember having predicted on that occasion, that before many years there would be more steam engines than soldiers in California. My readers can bear witness that I was no false prophet. The successors of Smith have not only proved the truth of my words, but have almost verified the remark of my compatriot, Gen. Jose Castro, at Monterey, that "the North Americans were so enterprising a people, that if it were proposed, they were quite capable of changing the color of the stars."

A little before dawn on June 14, 1846, a party of hunters and trappers, with some foreign settlers, under command of Capt. Merrit, Dr. Semple and William B. Ide, surrounding my residence at Sonoma, and without firing a shot, made prisoners of myself, then commander of the Northern frontier, of Lieut. Col. Victor Prudon, Captain Salvador Vallejo, and Jacob P. Leese. I should here state that down to October, 1845, I had maintained at my own expense, a respectable garrison at Sonoma, which often in union with the settlers, did good service in campaigns against the Indians; but at last, tired of spending money, which the Mexican Government never refunded me, I disbanded the force, and most of the soldiers who had constituted it left Sonoma.

Years before I had urgently represented to the Government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficient force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost, which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were, that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada, and depart from the territory of the Republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible. First, because I had no military force; and second, because the immigrants came in autumn, when snow covered the Sierra so quickly as to render return impracticable. I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain.

The "Bear Flag" party carried us as prisoners to Sacramento, and kept us in a calaboose for sixty days or more, until the authority of the United States made itself respected, and the honorable and humane Commodore Stockton returned us to our hearths. I have alluded to this episode of my life rather as an event connected with history than from a desire to speak of myself, since at times like the present, individuality disappears before the magnitude of the subject which claims our attention. I will simply remark, that I retain no sentiment of hostility either against those who attacked my honor and my liberty, or against those who endangered my life, disturbed the peace of my family, and took possession of my property.

SETTLEMENTS WEST SIDE OF SACRAMENTO RIVER.

General Bidwell's Narrative, Pioneers, Land Grants, Early Farming, First Buildings, Mines, etc.

It seems proper that a chapter on the early settlement of the county should be commenced with the following letter from Gen. John Bidwell, published for the first time January 6, 1877:

"I first saw that portion of the country lying west of the Sacramento river, in 1843, at which time I passed through its entire length. It did not then contain a white inhabitant. No one had ever thought then of obtaining a grant of land there. No Mexican had ever lived there, and I have some doubts if one had ever been there. The territory comprising the present county of Colusa, so far as settlement, or the least sign of civilization was concerned, was as new as when Columbus discovered America.

SUTTER'S SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the Sacramento valley was made by John A. Sutter, at a place which he named New Helvetia (now Sacramento city) in the fall or winter of 1840. In the fall of 1841 I arrived there. 'Sutter's fort' had not then been begun. His embryo settlement consisted at that time of half a dozen adobe huts, and a dozen or so made of poles, and one larger house roofed in but not finished; and, by the way, this *large* house is still standing within the limits of the city. Except Sutter's improvements there was but one other house in the Sacramento valley—that of John Sinclair, on the American river, about two miles from Sutter's.

"In the fall of 1842 the following settlements were made by Sutter at what is known as Hock farm, on Feather river, about eight miles below Yuba city: By Theodore Cordua, who had leased a farm of Sutter on the site of the present city of Marysville; by Wm. Gordon, on Cache creek; by Manuel Vaca and Felepe Pena, on what is now Vacaville; and by Nicolaus Altgier, at the present town of Nicolaus, in Sutter county.

'In my trip up the valley, in 1843, I went as far as the present town of Red Bluff. I was in pursuit of some stolen animals, and was in haste to overtake a party going to Oregon, which I did, and recovered the animals. My party consisted of Peter Lassen, James Bruham, and an Indian. In the summer of 1843 a company arrived from 'the States' via Oregon, where they had wintered. This party was under the lead of L. W. Hastings, and N. Coombs, of Napa, was of the party. Hastings was so well pleased with the land lying on the west bank of the

Sacramento river just below the present town of Colusa, that he got me to make a map of it, intending to apply for a grant. He did not succeed, however. Some two or three of Hastings, party—their names I do not now recall—were in the habit of shooting at Indians, and killed two or three before reaching the Colusa village, which was the only known point within about 40 miles above and 30 miles below where horses could be watered from the river. At last the Indians became alarmed, and the tribe ahead had notice of the coming Oregon party. On attempting to approach the river at Colusa the Indians attacked them. For this they were reported hostile, and Sutter went with about 40 men—mostly Indians whom he had taught the use of fire-arms and whom he employed as hunters and trappers—and punished them severely. Many Indians were killed—mostly of the Willy tribe. Sutter's forces crossed the river six or seven miles above Colusa on a bridge built by the Indians—the Duc Ducs, I believe—for fishing purposes. This bridge was about six feet wide and very long, for the river was wide but not deep.

"On my return from Red Bluff in March, 1843, I made a map of this upper Sacramento valley, on which most of the streams were laid down, and they have since borne the names then given them.

FIRST SETTLEMENT NORTH OF SUTTER.

"Peter Lassen then selected what became his grant on Deer creek (now in Tehama county), and it was the first place selected and settled north of Sutter's grant. He started there in December, 1843, but camped at Sutter's Buttes (now called Marysville Buttes or Butte mountains) till January or February, 1844, before proceeding to his destination. Several other places were examined and mapped in 1843, but little was done in this line till 1844, because those who wanted the land had not been here long enough to become citizens and be entitled to receive a grant.

THE PARTY OF 1843—LAND GRANTS.

"In the fall of 1843, a party arrived across the plains, *via* Fort Boise and Pitt river. They came down the west bank of the Sacramento river into what is now Colusa county, and crossed the river below the mouth of Stony creek and went over to Feather river, where I chanced to meet them. Major P. B. Redding, who was with this party, sketched the land about the mouth of Stony creek, and not being entitled to receive a grant himself, gave the map to the wife of Dr. Stokes, of Monterey, who was a Mexican woman, and she obtained a grant, giving Redding two leagues or perhaps half the grant for his locations. This was the first grant made within the limits of Colusa county, and the first settler on the grant was a man by the name of Bryant, who built a house and raised some corn in 1846. The next grant in Colusa county was made to the children of Thomas

O. Larkin. In 1844, Larkin employed me to find him a tract of ten leagues for that purpose. In pursuance of this arrangement, I set out, with an Indian vaquero as an escort, to explore. On the night of July 2d we camped on a 'laguna' in the plains, some three or four miles from the Colus Indian village.

TRIP TO STONY CREEK.

"Next day, seeing the range of foot-hills east of Stony creek, and believing that a valley of good land might be between it and the high mountains beyond, I crossed into the hills, but failed to reach water till nearly noon the day after. The weather was the hottest I have ever experienced, the summer being not only a hot one, but it followed an almost rainless winter. Indian villages had been deserted because streams had dried up; but the main south fork of Stony creek had water in abundance. So to us and our almost famished horses it was a glorious sight, and we plunged into the stream under the astonished gaze of thousands of Indians, who had congregated there in temporary villages. These Indians, as I afterwards learned, had never before seen a white man.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN COLUSA.

"On the 5th of July I reached the Sacramento river, where I met Edward A. Farwell and Thomas Fallon (now of San Jose), on their way up in canoes to settle the grant of the former in Butte county. The east line of the grant run through the town of Chico, and the settlement then made was the first in Butte county. On the 6th of July, 1844, I selected and mapped Larkin's children's grant, which was first settled on by John S. Williams, under the employ of Larkin, and extensively stocked with cattle and horses in the fall of 1846 or early in 1847. At least, when I returned from the Mexican war—that is, from San Diego—I found Williams there. He left in 1848, I believe, and C. B. Sterling took his place.

"Granville P. Swift and Frank Sears settled on Stony creek, I believe, in 1847. They obtained no grant of land, but they got very rich by taking a lot of Indians from there and making them dig in the Feather river mines. Sears now resides in Sonoma county. Swift is dead.

"Several land grants were petitioned for on the east side of the Sacramento river in 1844: one to Sebastian Kagler, called the Llano Seco; one to John Daubenbiss, one to Charles Heath, one to Juan Moreno, most of which were never settled. Heath lived a short time on his, but I am not sure of the date; think it was 1856. I asked and obtained a grant of two leagues of land, where the town of Colusa now is, in 1845.

THE FIRST GRINDSTONES.

"W. C. Moon settled at 'Moon's ranch,' Tehama county, in

1845, and with him a noted hunter and Indian fighter by the name of Merritt. They, with Peter Lassen, made a large canoe load of grindstones on Stony creek, in 1845, and packed them on mules over twenty miles to the river. They sold a few at Sutter's Fort, and peddled the rest out all around the bay of San Francisco. When the canoe left Sacramento, it was laden to within six inches of the top. As they proceeded from point to point, the canoe became lighter, of course; but, at first, it seemed—as I saw it leave Sacramento—anything but safe even for inland navigation. These grindstones were, doubtless, the first civilized manufacture in Colusa county.

THE COLUS VILLAGE.

"The Colus Indian village was large—the very largest of the wholly wild tribes I had seen in 1844. I estimated the number at one thousand. There might have been as large villages elsewhere previous to the great scourge, in the form of small pox, which nearly depopulated the Sacramento valley before I came here in 1841.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

"I might have mentioned the settlement of the Neal grant, in this county, by Neal and Dutton, in 1844; of the Dickey grant, by Dickey, Sanders, and Yates, in 1845; of the Hensley grant, in 1845, by Marshall, who discovered the gold in 1848; and Northgraves, of the Huber grant, by Charles Roether; and of a few others in Butte county; and of the Thomas, Chard, Belden, Dye, and Tooms grants, in Tehama county, from 1845 to 1847; also, the Redding grant, in Shasta county, in 1845, by Julian.

FIRST SETTLERS IN COLUSA.

"The first settler in Colusa county was Bryant, at the mouth of Stony creek; the next, John S. Williams, at what is now the Boggs place; the next, Charles B. Sterling, Williams' successor in the employ of Larkin; the next, Swift and Sears, on the south side of Stony creek, and some twelve or fifteen miles from the Sacramento river. The number of whites living in Colusa at the time of the discovery of gold, could, I think, be counted on the fingers of one hand—surely on both.

INDIANS.

"As to the number of Indians, and the names of tribes,—each village was generally a tribe,—I am much at fault, and can only recall a few of the names and make a very rude estimate of numbers. But beginning down and going up stream, I will mention such villages as I can, to-wit: Willy, Colus, Copte, Duc Duc, Sohole, Chary; but there were ten times as many, whose names I cannot now remember. I would say that, in 1844, there must have been at least ten thousand Indians within what is now Colusa county."

FROM 1850 TO ORGANIZATION OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

First Officers, Elections, Taxes, First Tax-payers, County Seat, Courts, Curious Documents, etc.

Tehama county was not organized until 1856. Previous to that date a large portion of its territory was included in Colusa county, as well as a large number of its most active, prominent and well known citizens. All that part of Tehama county extending from Red Bluff to Stony creek was embraced in Colusa county. In this territory lived such men as H. L. Ford, W. C. Moon, L. Seigler, A. G. Tooms, R. H. Thoms, Job F. Dye, Peter Lassen, William G. Chard, James M. Ide, that we know of. These all figure in the early history of Colusa county. It is therefore proper for us to give some account of the organization of Colusa county, and of the men engaged in affairs at that time.

The first Legislature, in 1850, gave a boundary and a name to the county, but attached it for judicial purposes to Butte. In the statutes of that year we find the following:—

“SECTION 22.—*County of Colusa*—Beginning at a point on the summit of the Coast Range due west from the Red Bluffs, and running thence due east to said Bluffs on the Sacramento river; thence down the middle of said river to the north-west corner of Sutter county; thence due west along the northern boundary of Yolo county to the summit of the Coast Range; thence in a north-westerly direction, following the summit of said range to the point of beginning. This county shall be attached, for judicial purposes, to Butte county, until a county government shall be organized for the same in the manner to be prescribed by law.”

Another Act of the same Legislature provided that the unorganized counties of the State might be organized upon the petition of the inhabitants to the *District Judge* of the Judicial District in which the county was situated. In the early part of 1851, Colusa was an aspiring city of one house and half a dozen inhabitants, and Monroeville was equally aspiring, and contained exactly the same number of buildings and about a like number of inhabitants. Each was afraid that the other would get ahead in the organization of the county. The influence of the founders of Colusa had had the county created and *named*. To be ahead with the matter, the Monroeville people got up a petition to Judge Moses Bean, *County Judge* of Butte county, to have the county organized. How many signed that “petition” it is perhaps beyond the power of any person now living to say, but, although Judge Bean had no more authority in the premises than the Czar of Russia, he issued the following

“PROCLAMATION FOR FIRST ELECTION.

“Notice is hereby given that there will be opened at Monroe’s ranch, on Friday, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1851, for an election for the organization of Colusa county, at which there will be elected the following county officers, viz: One County Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, Assessor, Recorder, Treasurer, Surveyor, Coroner and County Attorney.

“Inspector of Election—U. P. Monroe.

“On the morning of the election the first Inspector will appoint two judges and two clerks.

“It is the duty of the first Inspector to carry the returns to Sterling’s ranch by Wednesday, the 15th day of January, and with the Inspectors of the other polls held within the county, to canvass the returns of all the votes, and prepare certificates of election for the candidates having the highest number of votes within the county.

“MOSES BEAN, Judge of Butte county.”

On this we find the following indorsement:

“No. 1.—‘M’ Judge Bean’s order for Election in organization of Colusa county. Recorded.

“Filed A. D. 1851, November 4th, 10 hours, 5 minutes.

“U. P. MONROE, Clerk.

“By WM. B. IDE, Deputy Clerk.

We found this valuable State paper some years ago in a heap of rubbish in the Clerk’s office, and printed it. It bore evidence of having been posted. It will be observed that His Honor ordered polls opened at but one place, but intimates that there might be others to count.

FIRST ELECTION OFFICERS.

We do not know at how many places polls were opened, but in an old ledger kept by Judge Ide, while acting as Treasurer, we find that the following persons received pay for services as officers of election on the day named:—

FIRST OFFICERS OF ELECTION.

John S. Davis, John B. Holland, John F. Willis, J. T. Ramsey, J. M. Cavests, U. P. Monroe, H. L. Ord, William G. Chard, L. H. Sanborn, J. J. Fort, J. F. Bowman, J. C. Hicks, E. C. Metheny, R. N. Parkhill, J. L. Beaty, Thomas Martin, E. C. Huntoon, N. C. Hardick, J. Berry, A. C. St. John.

Some of these were doubtless transient persons, but Chard and Sanborn lived at Tehama; Holland, Willis, and Monroe, at Monroeville; Huntoon at Sterling’s ranch; and Hicks and Parkhill at Colusa. Hence we conclude that polls were opened at these points. “Sterling’s ranch,” to which all the returns were to be taken, was where Hon. John Boggs now resides, about two miles below Princeton.

DIFFICULTY IN FILLING OFFICES.

Office-hunting had not become chronic in those days, and not many of those elected qualified. The difficulties of the situation are graphically described in a letter written by Judge Ide to the State Treasurer. We found this letter with the above proclamation, and in addition to the valuable information it contains, it gives us an insight into Judge Ide's character and manner of doing business, and hence we give it at length here:—

JUDGE IDE'S REPORT.

"MONROEVILLE, COLUSI COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
December 10, 1851. }

"*Statement of the Treasurer of Colusi County to the State Treasurer:—*

"On the 1st day of December, instant, the present Treasurer of Colusi county was appointed to the office, by the Court of Sessions of said county, to supply and fill the vacancy of G. P. Swift, Treasurer, resigned October 21st; bond filed 6th of December, instant, which was justified instead of being accepted by the County Judge, by reason that said Judge was personally interested, and the said Treasurer this day enters upon the discharge of the duties of said office, by complying as far as practicable with the requirements of Section 49, in the latter clause; and to guard against the penalty imposed by the fifty-second section of the Revenue Act. Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which this county has existed during the six months past, relative to services rendered by its officers, our officers (present) will be detained somewhat (if not in some essential cases wholly impeded) in the collection of the State and county tax for 1851. Only \$73.05 has been collected and paid into the treasury. Of this, \$11.97½ is for court-house; \$25.95 for county purposes, and \$55.14½ for State and State loan on interest tax. The tax list was delivered to the Sheriff, or to the Under-Sheriff, J. C. Huls, who, as near as I can learn from information derived from unofficial sources, has collected some \$401.46, exclusive of his own fees, and has resigned, without making payment thereof either to the treasury or to his principal, December 8th. December 10th H. P. Bemis was appointed Under-Sheriff, and is proceeding to give notices as the law directs, except as to time, and will, it is expected, make a vigorous effort to collect the said taxes, which amount in the aggregate to \$5,147.25, of which \$1,838.80½ is for State purposes; \$551.49 is interest on public State loan tax; \$1,383.30½ is for county purposes; and \$918.15 for court house and jail. Further, there are 101 polls assessed at \$3—\$202 for State purposes, and \$101 for county purposes. The State Comptroller has received the Auditor's duplicate, together with a very brief statement of some of the difficulties under which we labor.

"Some of the principal tax-payers (or who should be tax-paying persons) positively refuse to pay any tax. There was col-

lected by the former Treasurer, G. P. Swift, some \$600 or \$700 of poll and other tax on personal property. Of this I cannot specify, as the said ex-Treasurer has not, as yet, although ordered so to do by the County Judge, delivered over the money and papers pertaining to the office of Treasurer of Colusi county. It is expected that most of the tax will be collected within thirty or forty days from this time, although it will be, and is probable that a considerable portion of our tax for this year will remain delinquent, from the fact that many persons have removed from the county, and some from the State. I am unwilling to trouble you with so long a communication, but it may be essential to the welfare of the interests of our county, in this manner and at this time, that I, their County Judge and Treasurer, at present, should explain.

ORGANIZATION OF COLUSI COUNTY.

"This county, as you probably know, was organized under an order obtained by the petition of its legal voters, of Judge Bean, of the adjoining Butte county—election 10th of January, 1851. J. S. Holland was elected County Judge, and U. P. Monroe was elected Clerk and Recorder. The other officers elected either did not qualify or failed to give bonds according to law. At an election called and held on the 25th of February, other officers were elected; of these William G. Chard, Joseph C. Huls, the former Assessor and the latter County Surveyor, and John F. Willis, Sheriff, qualified and gave bonds, which were accepted by Judge Holland. The Court of Sessions was organized on the 8th of March, by the election of William B. Ide and Newell Hall to the office of Associate Justices, being the only Justices of the Peace qualified to vote at said election. Judge Holland was then quite unwell, and only able to superintend the said organization, which completed, he being quite sick, left the newly elected Justices (a lawful quorum) to proceed in the county business. The said court divided the county into precincts, townships, road districts, etc., and ordered that the taxes for county purposes the year ensuing should be the highest rate allowed by law, which was then twenty-five cents to each \$100, this county then not being in debt subsequent to the present year. Judge Holland lingered in an inconvalescent state and died on the 12th of April. An election was called on the 3rd of May, when John T. Hughes received a majority of the votes cast for County Judge. Newell Hall, Esq., removed from the township in which he was elected, and the office of the Junior Associate Justice became vacant, and there was no other qualified Justice within the county except the Senior Associate. An election was called, and Justices called to supply vacancies—one Justice, viz., J. C. Huls, qualified and gave bonds, and he became in due time a member of the Court of Sessions. Judge Hughes held one term of the Court of Sessions in Colusi only, and the only business brought before that session was the appointment of a road-viewing committee. On the second

Monday of August the Associate Justices met in accordance with the old law (Judge Hughes being absent from the county,) when for the first time was presented William G. Chard's Assessor's list—so indefinitely expressed, that it was utterly impossible to equalize the said list, and the said Chard and his assistants were all absent from the county; moreover, at this time we received the scattered fragments of the new Acts of legislation, by which we learned that since May 1st our acts were not in accordance with the supreme law of the land.

"We had no longer any evidence, by the letter of the law, that we, the Associate Justices, constituted a legal quorum to do business; that we are not lawfully, by any provision of the said new law, convened, not being called by order of the Judge for special term, not yet convened in general term-time, and further, we are of the opinion that there existed on the 1st day of May, 1851, a vacancy in the office of County Judge of Colusi County. And having the Acts of the Legislature of California for our guide, we conclude that if a vacancy did exist on the said first day of May, it could only be filled by an appointment of the Governor. An opinion prevailed in the minds of said Court, that if an officer be illegal, all his acts, official, are illegal also; and if so, the Court has become disorganized by lack of a legal quorum. In conformity with this opinion, the Junior Justice refused to act, and the Court dissolved without adjournment. In this state the business of the county was suspended until the first Monday in October last, when in accordance with the law, I having been elected at the general election to the office of County Judge, and being duly sworn, convened three Justices of the Peace, being all the qualified Justices resident in said county, and organized again the Court of Sessions, which was engaged four days in the transaction of criminal business, when the Junior Associate was absent, and the other, after one day's further attendance, left also. A called session was ordered expressly for the purpose of hearing complaints and for the purpose of equalizing the assessment roll, and five notices were posted in the several precincts. On or about the first of October the Assessor returned to the county, and was ordered to go over his assessment again, or to appear and give such information as would enable the Court to equalize the list or assessment roll. On the 17th, one of the Associate Justices only appeared, and the vacancy could not be filled, and the Assessor being sick did not attend, nor did he procure and return to the Court any description of the personal property of the tax-payers, whereby the Court could be informed, in anywise, of the impartiality of the assessment, the amount of personal property being given in the sum total, expressed by figures; and it does not appear that any oath was required, or of what the amount of personal property consisted. The Court not being able to come to any decision on the subject of equalization of the assessment roll, the Court was adjourned to the 4th of November following. On the 3rd of November, I repaired to the county seat for the purpose of holding the first County Court since the first organi-

zation, and having discovered on the 27th of October that the Probate Court had previously no record of its existence, I now discovered that the County Court and Court of Sessions were in the same condition, as also was the District Court, except such minutes as I myself, as a member of the Court of Sessions, had taken, and excepting the minutes signed by Judge Sherwood, of the District Court, Ninth District.

WHAT JUDGE IDE DID.

"Thinking that these interests might suffer from such scattered condition of the only legal evidence of the existence of these Courts, I issued a special order to U. P. Monroe, County Clerk, ordering him to perform these several duties of the County Clerk himself, or to cause them to be duly performed by some one duly appointed and sworn as his deputy. And, there being no person willing to devote his whole time in keeping the office open, according as the law requires, at the county seat, and who was able to procure the requisite bonds, as I was bound in compliance with my official duties to be at the county seat to attend twenty-four distinct sessions of various courts, per annum, and considering I should save 2,000 miles travel, I rented out my rancho and accepted service as Deputy County Clerk, and am become my own clerk, in accordance with the old maxim, if you would have a good servant and one you like, serve yourself. But to resume more particularly this long narration of our county affairs in relation to taxes: the said Court of Sessions being on the 17th of October adjourned to the 4th of November, and from the said 4th of November from day to day, until one of the Associate Justices was in attendance, at which time the equalization of the assessment roll was again attempted but was again laid over to the regular term in December, first Monday, in consequence of the inability of the presiding Judge legally to act in deciding a question in which himself and children were interested. During the interim, the County Assessor, being recovered of his sickness, appeared at my office and made some explanations in the manner of the assessments, also some corrections, and signed his assessment roll, officially, which was not done before. November 24th I received an answer from the Comptroller of State to a statement I had made in relation to abstract of taxable property in Colusi. I came to the conclusion that I had better proceed at once to make the Auditor's tax lists, and have them ready to be accepted or rejected by the Court of Sessions at its December term. I did so, and made up the books (duplicates) on a basis of equalization proposed and signed by the only Associate Justice hitherto in attendance. On the first day of the December term, Dr. H. P. Bemis being appointed clerk for the term, I called up the deferred business of equalization, and it was passed by the vote of both Associate Justices and was so entered by the Clerk on the minutes. The aforementioned tax duplicates were examined and an order issued for their delivery to the Sheriff and Treasurer, with

the order and execution on the backs thereof, for collection, duly executed and signed by the Clerk and presiding Judge.

"The above represents our true state in relation to the past ; what it will be, in future, a little time will tell ; the taxed swear they will not pay, and threaten combination to prevent the sale of property.

"I shall be pleased to receive any advice or direction in the matter and shall conform to the requisition of the law as far as practicable.

Your very obedient servant,

"WM. B. IDE,

"Treasurer of Colusi County, Cal."

ELECTION RETURNS.

How many votes were polled at the election held on the 25th of February it is impossible to say ; but Judge Holland died on the 12th of April, and somebody—whom it does not appear—called an election for May 3d, to fill the vacancy. At this election thirty-eight votes were polled in the county, and John T. Hughes was elected County Judge. He held one court and left the county. There was no County Judge then until September 3d, when William B. Ide was elected, and at once entered on the discharge of the duties of the office, without waiting for the term to expire. At this election forty-seven votes elected an Assemblyman. The election returns, being the first that we find on file in the Clerk's office, may prove of interest to some: For Assembly—C. D. Semple 23 (the vote of Colusa precinct), H. L. Ford 47, Newell Hall 23, and S. Gwinn 5. For County Judge—William B. Ide 40, L. H. Sanborn 35. For County Clerk—James Yates 11, E. D. Wheatly 74. For Sheriff—J. F. Willis 84. For Assessor—W. H. Shepard 57, W. G. Chard 21. For Treasurer—Ben Knight 82, G. P. Swift 3. Monroe was elected Public Administrator, and John T. Hughes, then a resident of the town of Colusa, was elected District Attorney, but we think did not qualify. Ben Knight was also a resident of Colusa and did not qualify as Treasurer. Although the county did not cast a large vote in 1851, it will be seen that the voters had a chance to "vote often," having had no less than five elections: January 10, to organize the county; February 25, to fill vacancies; May 3, for County Judge; July 11, on county seat; and September 3, at the general election! And at the general election the big vote was polled which we have given above.

THE COUNTY SEAT IMBROGLIO.

The organizers had not thought a word about the location of a county seat, but the officers first elected being of the Monroe faction, commenced business at Monroeville, without any other forms of law. At the session of the Legislature held during the winter of 1851, however, Colonel Semple managed to get into the act concerning counties the following section:—

"SECTION 29.—*County of Colusi*—Beginning at a point in the middle of the Sacramento river, opposite the mouth of Red Bluff creek, below the Red Bluffs, and running thence up the middle of said creek to its source in the Coast Range; thence west in a straight line to the summit of the Coast Range; thence in a south-easterly direction, following the summit of the Coast Range, to the northern boundary line of Yolo county; thence east, along the northern boundary line of Yolo county, to a point in the middle of the Sacramento river; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning—*the seat of justice shall be at the Town of Colusa.*"

No attention whatever was paid by the county officers to this Act. Courts were held and justice administered at Monroeville, the same as though no such Act had been passed. We find, however, among the loose papers in the Clerk's office, the following petition, dated June 2, 1851, and signed by ninety-five persons:—

"TO THE COUNTY JUDGE:—The undersigned, electors of the county of Colusi, and State of California, being dissatisfied with the location of the seat of justice of this county, as fixed by the late Act of the Legislature, pray your Honor for the removal, and that an election be held to determine to what place it shall be removed."

There is no record of "his Honor's" action on this formidable petition; but we find a paper signed by John T. Hughes, County Judge, in which it is declared that Monroe's Ranch received a majority of all the votes cast, and was therefore the county seat. The "seat of justice" continued to be held at "Monroe's Ranch" until after the general election in 1853, at which time another vote was taken on the county seat question, with the following result: Colusa 310, Monroeville 52, Moon's Ranch 7, Twenty-one Mile House 1, Swift's Corral 3. We find, however, no record of any removal, but we find in the records of the Court of Sessions a contract to Stewart & Morrison for building a court-house and jail for three thousand dollars, which contract was dated June 6, 1854.

COLUSI OR COLUSA.

There was also quite a contest over the spelling of the name of the county. As we have stated, the name of the town was made by the addition of the "a" to the Indian name, and the influence of Colonel Semple had the county created and named after his new town; but General Vallejo made a report to the Legislature on the names of counties and their derivation, in which he contended for the "i" termination. Notwithstanding this the people of Colusa contended for the "a," while it gave the Monroeville faction a peculiar pleasure to let it be known that the name of the county was not exactly the same as the little village at "Salmon Bend." They often referred to the place as "Salmon Bend," and pretended never to have heard

that there had been a city of magnificent proportions "surveyed" there. They contended that of right there should be a difference between the names of the town and the county to prevent confusion. In all the statutes and records prior to 1854 we find the "i" termination; but after the removal of the county seat to Colusa, the county seals were changed, and the records follow the present orthography.

THE PERSONS VOTED FOR.

It may be proper here to give some account of the persons voted for at the general election in 1851: C. D. Semple is dead and is spoken of further on. H. L. Ford, the military leader of the Bear Flag party, has been mentioned in preceding pages. He is dead, and we think he died as early as 1855. Newell Hall was a prominent man in the county until the formation of Tehama county, in which he held several offices, and he is now a resident of Chico, in Butte county. W. B. Ide died at Monroeville, Dec. 20, 1852. L. H. Sanborn was a prominent attorney in Tehama county, and, we think, is dead. James Yates now resides four miles from Colusa. E. D. Wheatly now resides in San Francisco, and is one of the "substantial" men of the State. We do not know what became of J. F. Willis; the last we saw of him he was residing in San Francisco, but that was ten or fifteen years ago. Shepard left this county as early as 1854, and we have not heard of him since. W. G. Chard had a large Spanish grant in Tehama county, and died about three years ago. He was the father of Mrs. E. J. Lewis of Tehama. Ben. Knight moved to Mendocino county, and is dead. G. P. Swift removed to Sonoma county, married there, built a very fine residence, and died some years ago in Solano county. John T. Hughes was a lawyer of considerable ability, but where he went when he quit Colusa we cannot say.

ELECTION OFFICERS FOR 1851.

The early records of the county are very deficient; but while Judge Ide was acting as Treasurer he happened to make a record of those in whose favor warrants were drawn for election services, and we give them for all the elections in 1851, except the first given above:—

February 28: J. F. Willis, Sam S. Rice, Wm. Eckles, N. S. Smith, U. P. Monroe, Wm. Dobie, O. C. Berkey,* R. N. Parkhill,* E. C. Metheny, John M. Dobie, Newell Hall,† T. C. Banning, Sylvanus White, J. T. Abbott, John Bolman, L. H. Sanborn, J. J. Fort, Martin Parten, J. S. Winemiller,† Wm. Romance. March 22: D. G. Leonard, W. D. Ewing, Pierce Bowman, John Borban, O. H. Jewett, Henry L. Ford,* John M. Bowman, Ben. Knight,* Thos. Morton,* R. N. Parkhill.* May 3: J. C. Hicks,* G. Earl,† G. M. Carhart, B. King, U. P. Monroe, J. F. Willis, G. W. Bronson, D. S. Langston, M. Medor, G. M. Stilts, H. G. Cardwell. July 11: Nathaniel Merrill,†

J. M. Bowman, J. F. Willis, Lyman H. Smith, E. D. Wheatly,† Geo. M. Cott, John T. Hughes, M. Meador, J. C. Huls,† Lyon Davis, Wm. B. Ide,* H. G. Cardwell. Sept. 3: H. T. Brown, H. G. Cardwell, M. Meador, James M. Ide, G. W. Bronson, Wm. C. Moon, N. C. Merrill,† J. M. Bowman, Wm. B. Ide,* R. N. Parkhill,* Geo. M. Carhart, James Yates,† Ben. Knight,* Newell Hall,† S. H. Sample, Lyons Davis, A. J. Fort, J. S. Henderson, J. C. Huls,† E. D. Wheatly,† W. H. Shepard, L. H. Sanborn.

Those marked thus *, known to be dead, and those marked † are known to be living. As to those unmarked, we are uncertain.

CURIOUS DOCUMENTS.

At first, Judge Ide had to perform the duties of all the officers of the county, and in doing so we find that it occasionally became necessary for him to administer an oath to himself! For instance, we found the following paper:—

"I hereby certify that I have collected of the tax of Colusi county, for the year 1851, three hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents in coin, and one of B. H. Thomas—\$9.50—exclusive of my fees of five per cent. for collecting, and other taxes I have not collected. To this I certify on my oath according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"Attest, WM. B. IDE,

"Treasurer.

"U. P. MONROE, Auditor,

J. C. HULS.

"By WM. B. IDE, Deputy.

"Sworn and signed before me and in my presence this 25th day of December, 1851. Colusi county.

"WM. B. IDE,

"County Judge of Colusi county."

COUNTY COURT AT MONROEVILLE.

The first entry on the county court records reads as follows: "Minutes of the county court held at Monroeville, Nov. 3, 1851. The court was called at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, A. M., and there was present Wm. B. Ide, Judge, and Joseph C. Huls, Deputy Sheriff. There being no docket presented by the Clerk and there being no Clerk present, the Court consider there is no business legally before the Court, and therefore order an adjournment to the next regular term of said Court.

"The above minutes were read in open Court and duly certified to be correct and true. WM. B. IDE, County Judge.

"Witness: JOSEPH C. HULS, Deputy Sheriff.

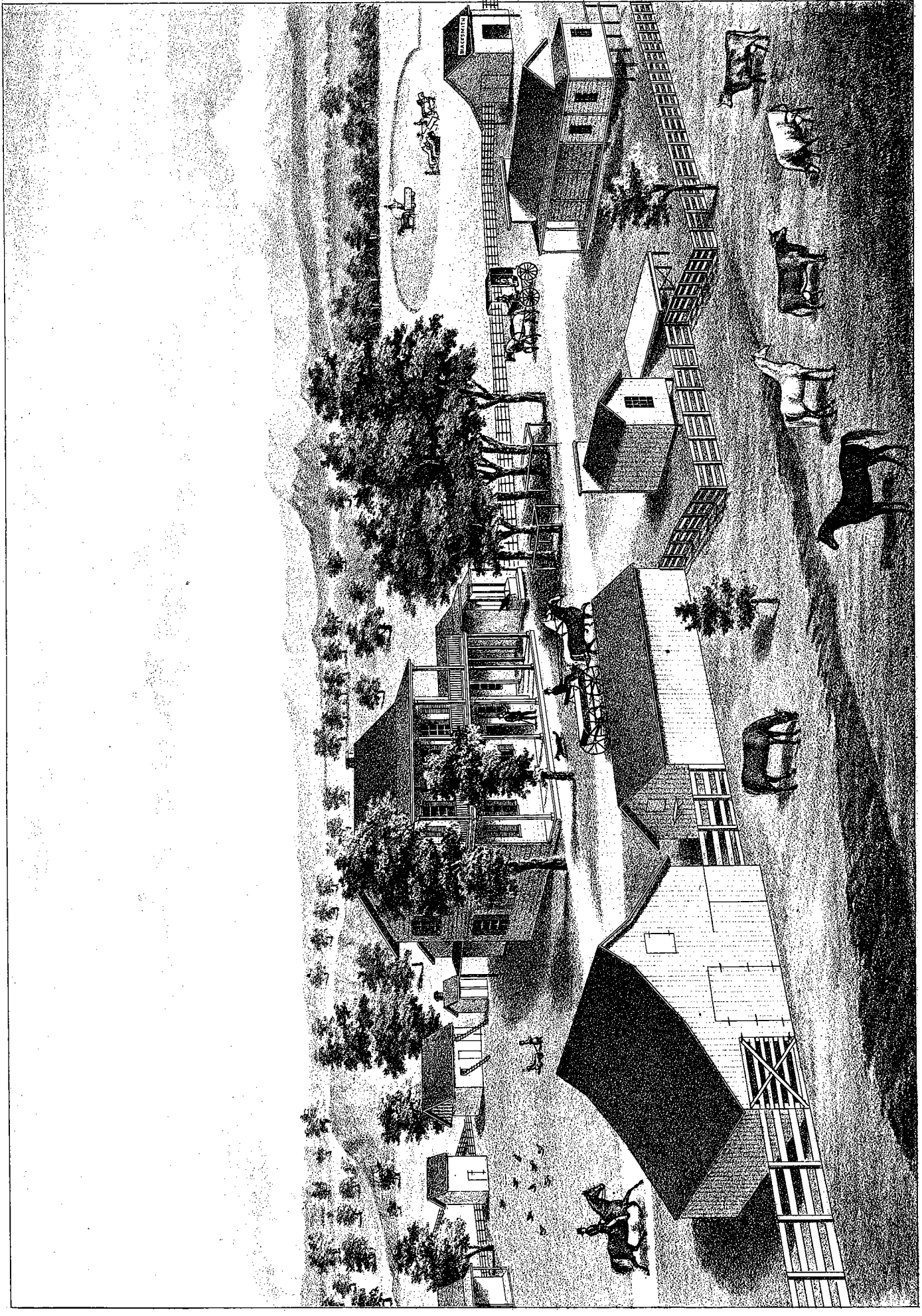
"U. P. MONROE, Clerk,

"By WM. B. IDE, Deputy Clerk.

"Nov. 7, A. D. 1851, statement sent to Governor.

"U. P. MONROE, Clerk,

"By WM. B. IDE, Deputy Clerk."

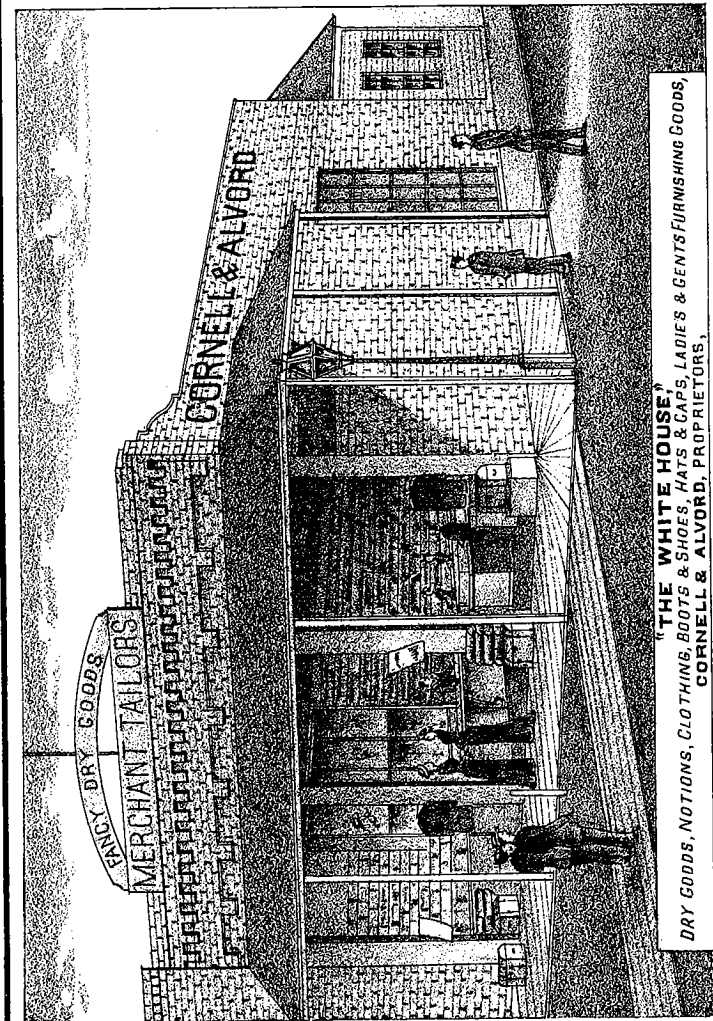


MT SHASTA, 75 MILES.

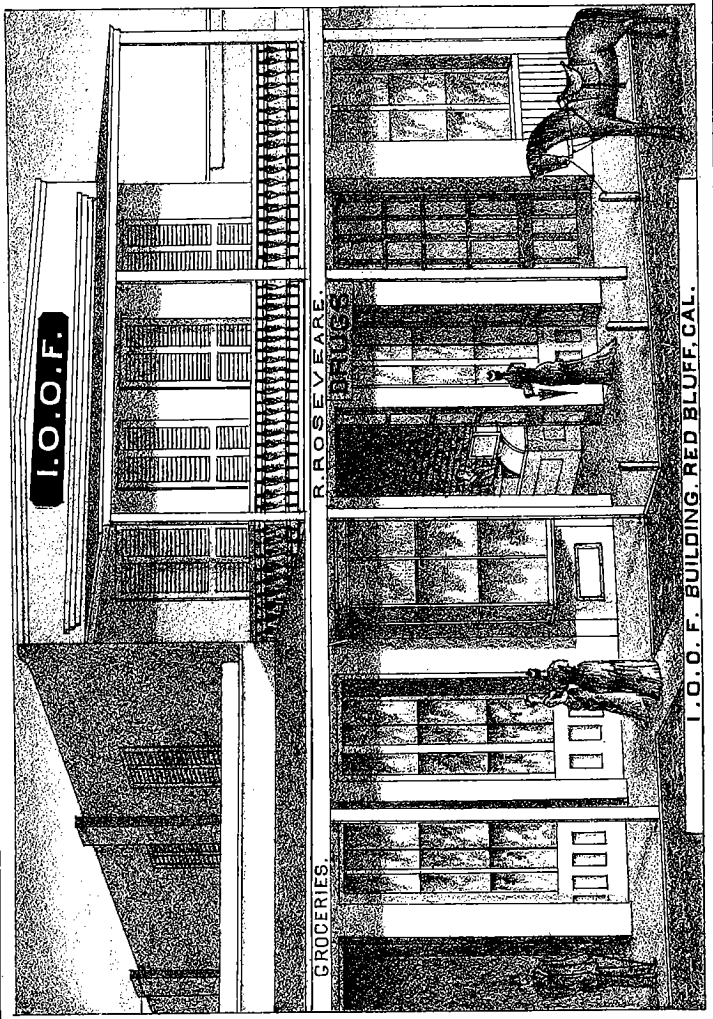
RESIDENCE OF JOHN GLEASON; CLEASONVILLE, TEHAMA CO. CAL.

TUSCAN BUTTES, 30 MILES.

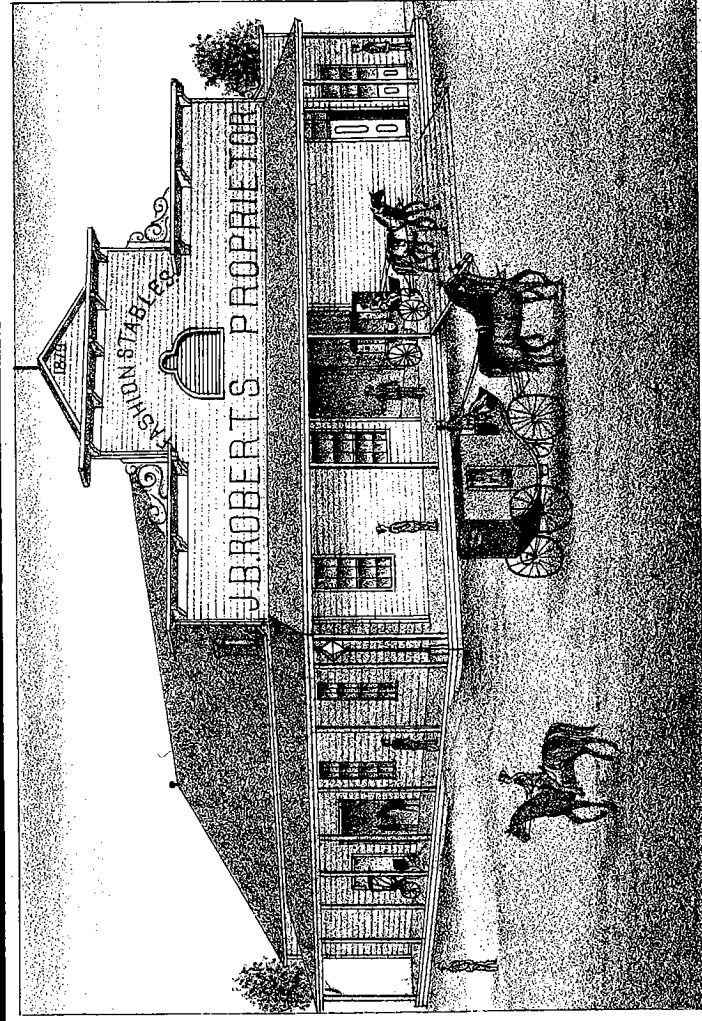
LASSENS PEAKS, 40 MILES.



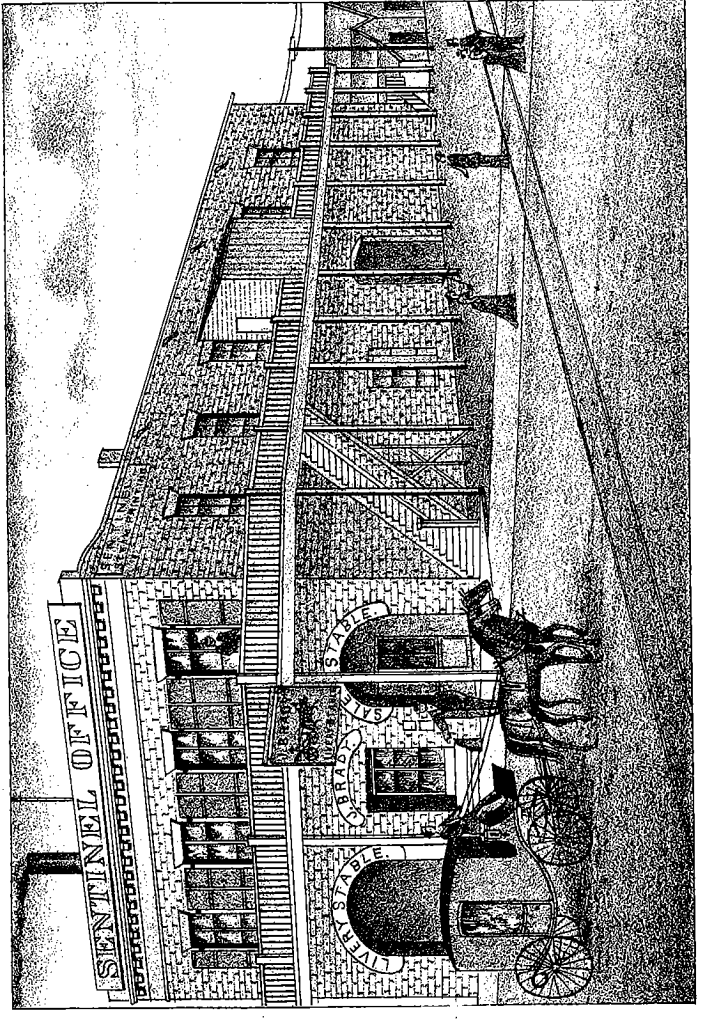
THE WHITE HOUSE
 DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, SHOES & CAPS, LADIES & GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
 CORNELL & ALVORD, PROPRIETORS.



I.O.O.F. BUILDING, RED BLUFF, CAL.



FASHION STABLES,
 J. B. ROBERTS, PROPRIETOR, RED BLUFF CAL.



SENTINEL STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,
 A. TOWNSEND, PROPRIETOR, RED BLUFF CAL.

HOW JUDGE IDE FILLED VACANCIES.

The way Judge Ide proceeded to fill vacancies is shown by the following order of record in the proceedings of the Court of Sessions: "The people of the State of California to G. W. Bliss. Notice is hereby given that the office of County Sheriff is become vacant by the removal of John F. Willis to Shasta county, you are therefore hereby directed to assume forthwith the office of Sheriff of Colusa county as the law directs, or signify your release of said privilege to the County Judge.

"WM. B. IDE, County Judge.

"Given under the seal and signature of the County Court by private seal at Monroeville, Oct. 29, 1851.

"Richard H. Warner is hereby authorized to serve the within order, Oct. 29, 1851, at Monroeville.

"WM. B. IDE, County Judge."

may relate to something entirely foreign to the question of taxes. There appears in the statement a discrepancy of three dollars, which it may be proper to explain was made in copying the first item from the ledger, and it doubtless gave the Judge a great deal of trouble.

As showing the progress the county has made in twenty-nine years, turn to the balance sheet taken off by J. B. De Jarnatt, the present efficient Auditor, which will be found further on in this work.

IDE EQUAL TO ANY EMERGENCY.

Judge J. C. Huls once told us a very good anecdote which illustrates the way business had to be done in those times: Before being elected County Judge, Ide was a Justice of the Peace at Tehama; and, as such, had examined and committed

By taxes rec'd in 1851
 By money for license "
 " do do do 1852
 for court fees - - -
 money rec'd District attorney
 license to sell goods
 institute
 from court

Centres Paid State 18 57

Court fees

August 10th 1852 - in treasury in all \$1015.37
 due Court house fund 757.78

| | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1656 | State | 2242 | 28220 |
| 25 | | 1015 | |
| 50 | | | |
| 1731 | = | 2531 | |
| 800 | | 889 | |
| | | 3460 | |

| | | |
|------|----------|--------|
| 1227 | Interest | 2822 |
| 429 | | 106820 |
| | | 101537 |
| | | 5283 |

| |
|-----------|
| \$3825.43 |
| 822.17 |
| 13100 |
| 856.00 |
| 18.00 |
| 554.75 |
| 6.00 |
| 50.00 |
| 22.00 |
| 6285.35 |
| 1823.52 |
| 18.00 |
| 3313.60 |
| 62.00 |
| 49.86 |
| 5266.98 |
| 46.54 |
| 1018.57 |

FAC-SIMILE OF THE FIRST COUNTY TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET.

FIRST BALANCE SHEET.

In this connection we present a fac simile of a balance sheet which we found in the old ledger above referred to, and was undoubtedly the first balance ever taken from the books of Colusa county. It is in Judge Ide's hand-writing and the whole paper as found is given. The figuring on the bottom

a man for horse stealing. After he was Judge the party came before the Court of Sessions for trial. The Court of Sessions, since abolished, was composed of the County Judge and two Justices of the Peace, chosen by all the Justices in the county. The Court had the management of the county business, the same as Supervisor at present, and the jurisdiction afterwards conferred on County Courts. Judge Huls, afterwards presid-

ing County Judge, and now residing at Winters, Yolo county, and John C. Crigler, at present Sheriff of Lake county, were the Associate Justices. Ide was the presiding Judge and Deputy Clerk, and Huls was Associate Justice and Deputy Sheriff. The prisoner was brought into Court by Huls, and the indictment read to him by Ide as Clerk. Then the Judge mounted the bench and informed the prisoner of his rights, including that of having counsel assigned him for his defense. This the prisoner asked. Here was a dilemma. There was no licensed attorney, nearer than Butte county, to be had. The Court held a consultation on the situation. Ide, however, was always equal to any emergency, and he suggested that he himself had been over at Hamilton a few days before attending Judge Sherwood's Court and had been admitted as a practicing attorney, and he did not see why he should not defend the prisoner. It was suggested to the defendant at the bar, who was delighted with the arrangement of being defended by the presiding Judge. There being no District Attorney present, it was expected that the presiding Judge would also look out for the interest of the people. With the Court thus organized the

therefore the judgment of this Court that you be taken by the Sheriff to some convenient place, on the — day of —, and then and there hanged by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

Turning to Associate Huls he ordered the Sheriff to take charge of the prisoner. The man was taken to Hamilton, then the county seat of Butte county, for safe keeping. A day or so before that set for the execution Huls went over after his prisoner, but found that he had been pardoned out by the Governor, without the officers of Colusa county knowing anything about it.

DISTRICT COURT.

The first term of the District Court was held at Monroeville, on the 6th day of February, 1852, Judge W. S. Sherwood presiding. The first case on the docket was Monroe & Williamson vs. D. G. Leonard, and the original bill on which suit was brought was found in the record book. It is in Judge Ide's hand-writing as follows:—

*Oct 1st 1851. D. G. Leonard to Monroe & Williamson Dr.
 For 115 fat sheep averaging 76 lbs from head at 30 cts.
 per lb. = 22.80. cts. \$, 2622, 00.*

FAC-SIMILE OF BILL OVER WHICH WAS FIRST LAW-SUIT.

trial began. Ide would question the witnesses, raise his points of law on either side, and then get on the bench to help decide them, take exceptions to his own ruling, and then as Clerk make the entries. When the testimony was all in Ide addressed the jury presenting first the side of the prosecution, and then of the defense, winding up with a plea for mercy. Then he got on the bench again and instructed the jury calmly and impartially as to the law of the case. The jury retired and in a few moments brought in a verdict of "guilty." When the time for sentence came, the Judge ordered the prisoner to stand up and he addressed him in substance as follows: "You have had a fair and impartial trial by a jury of your peers. You have been ably defended by counsel appointed by this Court. The jury have found you guilty of grand larceny, the penalty of which, under the benign laws of this State, is death. It is

Leonard kept a hotel at Tehama, and we think left there at an early day. He was a small, well-built man, and prided himself on his equestrianism. He had a horse that he used to ride from Tehama to Sacramento in a day, and back in a day. Colusa being about half way he made dinner there each way. The road from Tehama to Colusa was about as traveled now, but it was nearly straight from Colusa to Sacramento. The whole distance was about one hundred and twenty miles. Leonard thought he had the best saddle horse in the State.

The idea may present itself to the minds of some, that he might have expected a suit when he gave thirty cents a pound for mutton for his table. Williamson is now living at San Jose, is a justice of the Peace and a prominent citizen. Monroe, after running the county government for sometime, went off into some of the Territories.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN OF COLUSA.

We find the following persons credited with money paid into the Treasury in 1851 for licenses: Hiram Willetts, U. P. Monroe, John C. Crigler, Carhart & Co., Vincent & Berkey, Newell Hall, Jesse M. Sheppard, Tharp & Co., Baird & Co., Moon, Ford & Co., J. H. Liening, Knox & Shannon, Carpenter, Hamilton & Spalding, Alderman & Co., La Croix, M. Meador, R. H. Maltby, D. Blodgett, Hatch & Co., Julius Ort, Obed De Long, R. H. Black, J. M. Swift, Van Wie & Co., Geo. Patch, H. Dean, Montgomery & Co., N. Proctor Smith, Case & Greer, Hoope & L'Aemmeroux, G. H. Sandy, John Bills, John McGinley, Gilbert & Bettis, S. Nobles, Kimball & Bullock, James M. Ide, Clark & Murray.

LAND AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

In 1852 we find that the Larkin's children's grant was assessed as follows: 33,330 acres tillable land at \$1.25 per acre, and 11,110 grazing land at \$1 per acre. In 1855 Larkin sold the south half of it to the settlers at about \$1.25 per acre, and in 1866 A. Montgomery purchased the residue at about 90 cents an acre, so we may conclude that the valuation was high enough. The Jimeno grant was assessed in the same way and the settlers on it were offered their land at \$1.25. Judge Ide was assessed on 30,114 acres of land at the rates above, and allowed a deduction of \$8,050 on account of a mortgage to Salvador Munrass, and immediately following Munrass was assessed with the mortgage. This was in accordance with the principles of our present Constitution. Other property seemed to have been assessed equally as high in proportion to value. Hay was assessed at \$15 per ton, and barley in the stack at \$1.25 per bushel, and the bushels estimated; threshed barley was put at \$2 per bushel. Wild cattle at \$12 per head. Except the large land owners Granville P. Swift had the largest assessment, \$38,285. His principal items in the count were 2,000 head of cattle at \$12; 100 horses at \$50; 300 horses at \$12; 500 head of sheep at \$8; 200 bushels of wheat at \$2. Chickens were assessed at \$3 a head—four chickens as much as one Spanish horse. We find that Mart. Rager, now of Stony Creek, was assessed that year on "2,000 bushels of barley in the straw," \$3,000. E. G. Burger gave in a sworn statement to the assessor as follows: "Improvements in Yolo county, on Cache Creek, near the Dutchman's, \$100; 1 horse, \$60." Those assessed on over \$5,000 in 1852 are as follows: J. T. Bailey, \$5,630; Baxter & Co., (Stage line), \$18,700; Wm. G. Chard, \$21,282; Thos. C. Gray, \$5,570; Hill & Payne, \$6,715; Newell Hall, \$12,345; James M. Ide, \$22,140; Wm. B. Ide, \$43,869; Johnson, Eastman & Co., \$9,980; Lewis Johnson, \$5,000, (all cash); Thos. O. Larkin, on children's grant, \$52,770, and on Jimeno grant, \$24,071; Wm. H. McKee, \$10,610; Salvador Munrass, (mortgage) \$8,050; Moon & Ford, \$15,850; Nelson &

McClanahan, \$11,119; L. H. Sanborn, \$11,400; Granville P. Swift, \$38,285; James Stokes and Joseffa De Sota, his wife, \$24,071; R. H. Thoms, \$47,901; R. J. Walsh, \$15,520. We do not find a footing to the assessment roll for 1852, but the persons named paid more than three-fourths of the taxes of the county. In 1851 the entire assessment footed up only \$378,206. In 1852 the assessor was charged with 510 poll-tax receipts, and credited with the return of 34; hence he sold 476. In 1853 there were only 143 poll-tax receipts sold.

THE BOWMAN TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

Sometime in the latter part of 1851, Nathaniel Bowman killed Levi Seigler, at Moon's ranch, by beating him over the head with a bottle. Mr. Nathaniel Merrill, of Tehama county, in giving us a description of the murder, says that he slept with Bowman the night of the murder, and that the murderer slept as soundly as he ever saw a man sleep; but he did not. He says that after lying in bed until after Bowman was asleep, he began to think of being in bed with a murderer and a desperado, and got very uneasy. He got up, dressed himself, and started to go out, but found a man on the outside who refused to let him out, and to make the best of it he returned to bed, but not to sleep. Bowman was taken to Monroeville and put under guard. The records of the Court of Sessions are singularly meagre in regard to the trial and execution of Bowman. We find that on the 22d of March, 1852, the following jurors were empaneled as a Grand Jury: Dr. Robt. Salisbury, O. Nelson, E. G. Alderman, H. P. Hulburt, A. S. Cleek, Benjamin Hambright, E. P. Ingersol, A. Russell, Kimball Bullock, Ben. Knight, Henry Dean, R. H. Warner, Thos. Gray, O. C. Berkey, Supraie Billou and A. G. Stiffey. We find that this jury indicted Nathaniel Bowman for the murder of Levi Seigler. This is the last record in regard to Bowman until the 25th of May, when the following order appears: "The Court orders the Clerk to sum up and put together all the costs and expenses to which the county has been subjected in consequence of the murder of Levi Seigler by N. Bowman, and the consequent conviction and execution of the said Bowman, and deliver the account of the same to the District Attorney of this county."

Bowman was executed, of course, some time prior to the order of May 25, above quoted. Mart. Rager says he was on the jury that tried and convicted him, and can remember only Thomas Shannon, now Collector of the port of San Francisco, Gus. Eastman, Thos. McClanahan and Geo. M. Carhart as the others. After conviction, Bowman escaped with his irons on, and went into Shepard's house and asked him to take his irons off, but instead, Shepard took him back to Monroeville. The date of the execution is nowhere on record, and none of the old settlers can remember it. Mr. Merrill thought it was about the first of June, but, as we have seen, the records show that it must have been prior to May 25.

STEAMBOATING ON THE UPPER SACRAMENTO.

First Steamboats, Difficulties of Navigation, Bars and Snags, Steamboat Combination, Opposition Lines, etc.

The carrying and passenger trade is always an index to the prosperity of a country. When the Northern mines first began to be developed, the main thoroughfare—if we may so call it—from south to north, was along the foot-hills of the Sierras, but teamsters and packers soon discovered that it was much nearer to go from Sacramento up on the west side of the river. Steamboats began to run pretty regularly to Marysville in 1850, and most of the travel went up that way, and by stage to Shasta, while the freight came on the west side. In the fall of 1850, however, U. P. Monroe put on a stage line from Sacramento to Shasta, by way of Colusa, but did not succeed in diverting the line of travel.

FIRST STEAMBOATS.

Some time in the spring of 1850, a small steamer, called the "Jack Hayes," went up the river above Colusa, to what exact point we do not know. The "Washington," a little flat-bottomed steamer, went as high as Deer creek, also, in the spring of that year. M. Littleton, a Mississippi river steamboat man, and afterwards captain of several other boats on the river, was pilot on the "Washington."

THE STEAMER "COLUSA."

On the 1st of July, 1850, the "Colusa," built at Benicia by Dr. R. Semple, started from the latter place under command of Capt. Brennan. On this boat came the writer of this sketch. We spent the Fourth at Sacramento, and on the fifth started out for the Upper Sacramento. There had been no boats up in low water. Brennan was a ship captain, and knew nothing about steamboating, but we got along very well until we reached the present site of Colusa. The town had been laid out seven miles above, and that was our objective point. The bend just above Colusa, afterwards called the Devil's Hackle, gave us a great deal of trouble, and some four miles above town a portion of the machinery broke, so that but one wheel could be used. She discharged her freight at the point above mentioned, and went back to San Francisco, where she laid up until the worms ate her hull up, never having made but the one trip.

THE "CALIFORNIA" AND "LUCY LONG."

About the 1st of August, 1850, the "California," Capt. E. C.

Boober, went up the river to a point known now as the California Islands, just below Chico landing, where she sunk and became a total wreck. The timbers were used to build a large hotel at Monroeville. Some time in September, the "Lucy Long," a flat-bottomed boat that had been used as a ferry-boat at Benicia, made a trip to Colusa under command of James Yates, now a farmer residing four miles above Colusa. She was so long making the trip that they got out of provisions and when down about Grimes' landing, a couple of men came to Colusa after a supply. She of course did not attempt another trip.

THE STEAMER "MARTHA JANE."

The "Martha Jane," a small side-wheel boat belonging to P. B. Cornwall, now of San Francisco, was placed on the river early in 1851, and advertised extensively as intending to make regular trips between Sacramento and Colusa. She was under charge of Capt. Hart, with a full Nashville crew. She made two or three trips, but receiving no encouragement, quit them for a time. On one of her trips she struck a snag and sunk, a couple of miles below Colusa. This only added to the bad reputation of the river among steamboat men. On this trip Mr. Cornwall was on board, and in coming to town, on foot, he got so badly poisoned, with poison oak, that he was laid up for several days. On one occasion Alpheus Bull, of Bull, Baker & Co., the largest merchants in Shasta, came to Colusa a few hours after the "Martha Jane" had left, with several ox-teams. The rain had been holding off remarkably—in fact we had no rain to speak of that season—and Mr. Bull was afraid to risk taking his teams to Sacramento. Flaming posters met his view of a steamboat making regular trips to Colusa. He was sorry that he had not gotten in a little earlier, and on the whole he concluded that it was best to go on foot to Sacramento, and load the "Martha Jane" up. Some time during the fifth day, Mr. Bull made his appearance at Colusa. "Friend Green," said he, addressing the advertised agent at the Colusa end of the route, "thy steamboat was not at Sacramento. Neither could I find any one in that city who knew anything of her!" The perfect good temper maintained under the circumstances, almost converted the aforesaid agent to the doctrines of the Quaker. The boat had gone on down to San Francisco, without even notifying C. B. Post & Co., the Sacramento agents. During the spring of 1851 the "Martha Jane" was again put on the trade, under charge of Capt. James Yates. She made three or four regular trips, got no freight to make it pay, and again hauled off. By this time Col. Semple, who had never ceased in his efforts to get a steamboat on the regular trade between Sacramento and Colusa, found that he must first go after the up-country merchants for freight. Most of these owned their own teams, and were making a good thing hauling goods, and instead of wishing to see steamboating a success, looked upon efforts in that direction with a jealous eye.

THE STEAMER "BENICIA."

Finally about August, 1851, Lewis Johnson, a prominent merchant of Shasta, promised to load a boat for Colusa. The iron steamer "Benicia," belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, was secured, and under charge of Capt. George V. Hight, started out from Sacramento in August—we think—of 1851. When just below Knight's landing, she struck a snag and went down. Johnson was then in for it, and he went back to Sacramento, with Col. Semple, to secure another boat to bring his goods on up to Colusa. Capt. R. J. Walsh, then doing business in Shasta, also expressed a willingness to half load a good boat. Fortunately, the "Orient," which had been brought out from Maine by Captains Butler, Bartlett and others, just arrived in Sacramento in search of something to do. Arrangements were made immediately to put her on the Colusa trade. There were by this time a superabundance of little steamers plying between Sacramento and Marysville.

She was the first boat that ever did a paying business on the Upper Sacramento, and it might be well said that steamboating had just then been inaugurated on the upper waters of that river. Butler was Captain of her, and Littleton pilot on her first trip. It may look strange, that with quite a number of small boats seeking employment, it was so hard to establish navigation on such a river as the Sacramento. About the time the "Orient" was making her first trip, Capt. A. Foster, at present Assistant Superintendent of the Railroad Company's steamers, and in charge of what is known as the "steam wheel fleets" on the Sacramento and San Joaquin, and Capt. G. P. Page, now in command of the "Gov. Dana," and who had been in the northern mines for a couple of years, were gathering up statistics as to the amount of freight brought into that region, and on finding that it required thirty tons a day to supply the demand, concluded to go down the Sacramento and see if it could not be navigated, and if so to go into the steamboat business. Foster had gone up the river in a small boat, in September, 1849, as far as Chico landing, and was of the opinion that the navigation of the river was practicable at least up to that point. Accordingly, Foster, Page, A. B. Montrose, and a man by the name of Church, started in a canoe from a point near Shasta, and examined the river carefully, taking soundings, and re-examining difficult places from that point to the mouth of the Feather. They arrived at Sacramento on the day of the election—first Wednesday in September—and the whole party voted for P. B. Reading for Governor. When they got down they found a half interest in the "Orient" for sale, and Montrose, Foster and Page purchased it. As she was well officered, and no change could then be made in that particular, the two latter shipped as deck hands. Young men in those days were in the habit of taking hold of anything that turned up, and these young men did not think that the fact that they owned two-sixths of a first-class steamboat, excused them from

work. Capt. Wm. Pierce, one of the most successful steamboat men on the river, shipped also as a deck hand on the "Orient," a short time after. Of course neither of these stayed in that position long, for they had the ability to do something else to a better advantage.

THE "ORIENT" GOES TO RED BLUFF.

The "Orient" made two trips a week, regularly, until some time in November, 1851, when she was loaded by Van Wie & Co., Colusa merchants, for Red Bluff. She made a successful trip up, discharged her freight, and started down, but ran aground, and a falling river left her high and dry. It took them some time to get her back into the river, and while aground the rest of the company bought out Butler, and Erastus Bartlett was placed in command. This was the first time a steamboat ever went to Red Bluff, and on that trip, Geo. V. Hight and Albert Foster were the pilots. The "Orient" made the second trip to Red Bluff in January, 1852. In June of that year she made the first low water trip to Red Bluff. On her fourth trip, in November, 1852, she ran on a snag, just below Monroeville, and sunk. After being repaired, she made regular weekly trips to Red Bluff until June, 1853, when she was put on the stocks and lengthened out. For some months the "Orient" had the Red Bluff trade all to herself, and charged one hundred dollars a ton for freight from Sacramento. After she began to make regular trips she carried a large number of passengers. In fact, as soon as she and other boats began to make regular trips to Colusa, the Shasta stages began to connect with the boats, and the stream of travel was divided with the stage line running by way of Marysville and Chico.

The "Orient" crew were pretty much all Maine men. Butler and Bartlett came from Portland. Neither of them remained long upon the river, however. Capt. Foster was born in Waterloo, Maine, October 16, 1826, arrived in California in July, 1849, went to the mines, where he worked until he began steamboating, which he has followed ever since. In 1865 he took charge of the steamer Chrysolis, since which time he has not been much up this river, except in the capacity of Superintendent of the company's steamers. Capt. Page was born in Fairfield, Maine, July 4, 1830, came out with Foster to California in 1849, and was a mere boy when he came on this river. He soon got to be a pilot on the "Orient," and has had command of a number of boats since. He has been in charge of the regular up river boat since the railroad bought the steamers.

OTHER BOATS ENTER THE TRADE.

After trade had been pretty well established by the "Orient," late in the fall of 1851, the "Gabriel Winter," the "Munsel White" and "Capt. Sutter," came on the river between Colusa and Sacramento. M. Littleton was Master of the latter, but

we disremember the officers of the others, except that Napoleon Hight, brother of Capt. George V. Hight, was pilot on the "White." The latter was a boat of pretty good carrying capacity, and did a large business. In 1852 the "San Joaquin," Capt. Moore, went up the river as high as Tehama. Capt. James Rodgers, of Wellsville, Va., and who has ever since been prominently connected with steamboating on the river, was pilot on the "San Joaquin" on this trip. The "Commanche," Capt. Grant, went to Tehama in the winter of 1851-2, made two more trips and hauled off. She was owned principally by Maj. P. B. Reading. The "Jenny Lind" made a trip to Tehama.

In December, 1852, the "Daniel Moore," of which W. H. Taylor, who afterwards played so conspicuous a part in the "Company," was principal owner, and Master, came on this trade. John Cunningham, who has been mate on some boat on the river ever since, was mate on the "Moore." Cunningham came from Marietta, Ohio, and was first on a steamboat in 1840, as a cabin boy. He commenced steamboating in this State in 1851, on the Marysville trade. C. P. Littlefield, now engineer on the "Gov. Dana," and who has been in constant employment on this river since that time, was the engineer on the "Moore." Littlefield is from Brunswick, Maine. During the thirty years that he has been in charge of an engine, he has never had an accident to cause a moment's delay. He commenced running from San Francisco to Sacramento, on the "H. T. Clay." The "Daniel Moore" went to Red Bluff, and was the second boat to land at that point.

The "Marysville," Capt. Henry Gilman, and the "Gazelle," Capt. John Farris, came on the trade early in 1853. Captain Farris' father now resides in Colusa, and he is running on the "Colorado." Ex-Railroad Commissioner Tuttle was part owner of the "Gazelle," and ran on her as a carpenter. The "Fashion," Capt. Geo. V. Hight, also came on the river early in 1853. Sam. Hulse, and Ohioan, now on the steamer "Small," was the engineer on the "Fashion." He ran on several other boats on the river afterwards. Capt. Sam Crossen, now of the Clousa mills, and for many years an engineer on the river, was employed on the "Fashion" on her first trip.

Late in 1852, or early in 1853, U. P. Monroe purchased the "Express," a side-wheel boat, and she came on the river under charge of Capt. Morgan, as a Monroeville packet. In 1853 Monroe conceived the idea of clearing the river of snags between Colusa and Monroeville, and for this purpose he brought up an immense amount of anchor chain, windlasses, etc., and began to haul the snags out by means of stationing windlasses on the bank, the power to the windlass being a yoke of cattle. He spent a great deal of money on the work, enough to cripple himself, financially, and break his contractor, Mr. Kelsey, and never received a dime of benefit. Capt. Wm. Pierce was the chief pilot on the "Express."

During the winter of 1853-4 a larger class of boats were put on. Among them was the "Cleopatra," Capt. Taylor,

owned by Reddington, Foster, Taylor and Calvert, and the "Gem," Capt. W. H. Moore, owned by Gilman and Moore. The "Belle," belonging to Taylor & Co., was built about the same time. The "Plumas," with Capt. Peirce chief pilot, came on the river in 1854, and was sunk near Tehama.

The "Shasta," Capt. Littleton, owned principally by P. B. Reading, went up the river in 1854, about the time the combination was formed. Her owners refused to put her in the Company, and she laid at San Francisco for a long while. She never came up the river again.

THE STEAMBOAT COMBINATION.

In 1854 there had got to be so many boats on the several rivers of the State, and competition was so great, that boating was no longer a paying business, and a company was formed, by the principal owners putting their boats in at a valuation, and taking stock in the company.

This steamboat combination as it was then called, was the most powerful corporation of its day in California. Of course there was opposition on this river as well as on others, but the company managed to buy off, or run off, most of the opposition boats, and held control of the carrying business of the State, until the railroads began to supplant them in the matter of carrying passengers, and then the boats were sold to the railroad company. Both the old company and the new sent up only such boats as were necessary to do the business.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

At first the freight was all up. The down freight, even at the time of the combination, would not have loaded one boat a month. At a much later date than that—aye, ten years later—we have seen lettuce, radishes, etc., going up to Chico!

The down freight business began to be of some importance about 1860, and grew until 1868-9, when it overbalanced the up freight, and boats had to be dispatched light, to bring down the grain. When the railroad was finished to Red Bluff, in 1872, the boats shortened their trips to Colby's landing, and points below.

THE PRINCIPAL OPPOSITION.

About 1860, Thomas Dwyer, J. H. Roberts, and others, formed the Sacramento Wood Company, and had boats and barges engaged in taking wood down the river, and then as the grain trade developed they put on boats and barges, suitable for that, and they have ever since maintained the principal opposition to the company's boats, and have been the direct cause of low freights on the river. They now have three first-class boats and ten barges in the trade. These barges carry from three hundred to eight hundred tons at a time. The larger barges when loaded, draw only three feet of water.

CLIMATE AS AFFECTED BY WIND CURRENTS.

Healthfulness, Humidity, Air Currents, Rain-fall, Temperature, Meteorological Table, etc.

BY W. E. W.

For much of the information contained in this article we are indebted to statements published by B. B. Redding, and to records made at the various railroad stations where they are required to be kept by order of the railroad companies.

The immense valley in which this county is situated is effectually cut off by the Coast Range of mountains from the air of the sea, during the latter part of the night and forepart of the day, while the atmospheric equipoise is undisturbed by local rarification. But as day advances the sun warms and rarifies the reposing atmosphere of the valley, the equilibrium is at length temporarily destroyed, and soon after mid-day, the heavy cool sea wind, put in motion and hurried on to restore Nature's disturbed balance, comes sweeping up the valley with no obstacles to impede or deviate its course, it pursues the broad line of the great river, passing over the valley in a north-west course, fresh and cool, gratefully tempered and moderated as it commingles in its first meeting with the soft, warm air of the interior, and spreads out over the wide expanse of the valley, In this way, by a law of nature, the whole basin is filled daily. during the summer, with the invigorating atmosphere of the ocean, aided somewhat in the night by the descending cool air from the crests of mountains.

MOVEMENTS OF AIR CURRENTS.

On the Pacific Coast, the ocean and air currents during the summer season, say from April to October, very nearly coincide. Prof. George Davidson says that "a south-wind is extremely rare" during this part of the year, and that the prevailing currents of air and water are from the north-west. Ships sometimes make a long tack even to the 140th degree west longitude, where the currents are more northward. The wind current follows the trend of the coast, gradually drawing towards the land, passing through "wind-gaps."

This movement of the air currents along the coast has been noticed by Prof. Davidson, of the Coast Survey. When the north-west summer winds are blowing with considerable force, he has observed a counter land current, or sort of eddying of the land breeze.

These eddies of air are always mild. They are usually

warmed by the land and the sun, and favor greatly the growth of vegetation. As a means to give regularity to these eddies, a gate or opening in the coast is necessary.

AIR CURRENTS THROUGH THE "GOLDEN GATE."

At San Francisco, the "Golden Gate" admits a large air current, which spreads out on the Bay of San Francisco, flowing off into the numerous valleys, and becoming equalized with the surrounding air in temperature and other qualities. This renders mildness to the climate of San Rafael, Berkeley, Oakland, etc., by the counter currents so modified. No such gates exist for several hundred miles north of San Francisco; in fact, until the mouth of the Columbia is reached. And none south of the Bay of Monterey, to any great extent, until we approach the valley or plains of Los Angeles; although an extensive air eddy is in the region of Santa Barbara, giving that place a very mild and genial climate; yet this does not depend on an opening in the Coast Range, but rather on a point of land projecting into the ocean current and breaking its force, thus causing a counter current on the margin of the main flow.

The whole coast from Sitka to San Diego is mountain walled, having but comparatively few gates. Hence the currents are compressed, and forced with considerable rapidity along the coast southward. Opposite or above Santa Barbara they begin to bend westward, in the equatorial or return Japan current. A portion, however, pass toward and above the land, spreading out eastward from Los Angeles to San Diego. This wind, however, is mild and genial, and adds much to the pleasantness of the region bordering on the Santa Barbara and San Pedro channels. And were it not for occasional *siroccos*, that come from the deserts eastward, this would be the most favored region in the world as regards climate. North of Santa Barbara these desert winds are seldom felt—perhaps, never north of Monterey Bay.

HOW OCEAN WINDS REACH THIS VALLEY.

This breeze from the ocean, admitted through the "Golden Gate" rushes through the straits of Carquinez and on up the Sacramento river in summer, spreading out and diminishing in force, and thus each day reduces the mean of its temperature.

The reduction of temperature at Sacramento by the air from the ocean passing through the Golden Gate and up the Sacramento river was noted and commented on by Rev. J. H. C. Bonte in a paper read before the Agassiz Institute, in July, 1876, on the northerly winds of the great central valley of California. He said:—"These winds are more violent and desiccating in the extreme north and the extreme south ends of the valley; the atmosphere from the Golden Gate and the bays seems to modify the wind ordinarily in the center of the valley."

Coming south through the center of the Sacramento valley from Redding, on the north, to Sumner, on the extreme south,

and the mean temperatures of the various successive stations, show the effect of the radiation of heat in this valley and the influence of the wind from the cool gulf stream, where it flows through the Golden Gate and up the Sacramento river.

CAUSE OF HOT NORTH WINDS.

The cause of those hot desiccating north winds which occasionally sweep over the valley in the summer-time, have not been generally understood. They are caused by the fact that the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains reach the coast of Alaska, and bend like a great arm around its western and southern shore, thus shutting off or deflecting the polar winds that otherwise would flow down over Oregon and California.

As it comes south it is heated by coming into warmer latitudes, its capacity to take up moisture is increased, but it finds none in its course. The Cascades, which are a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, direct it into the Sacramento valley, where it meets still greater heat, which the more increases its capacity for moisture. It therefore possesses all the desiccating qualities for which it has become famous.

This dry air as it passes over the dry hot surface of the plains is unable to obtain moisture as is the case when north winds blow in the rainy season. Winter north winds are, by being charged with moisture, cool enough to suit the most exacting demand.

TEMPERATURE AND COMFORT.

Temperature has much to do with our comfort and health. It is true that man may live in almost any climate on our globe by the aid of clothing, shelter, food, and other artificial heats. But it is certainly more pleasant and conducive to longevity to live in a climate where the minimum of such aids are necessary; where it is not required to spend one half the year in preparations to keep from freezing and starving the other half. Neither is a tropical climate the best. It fosters indolence by an excess of heat, and need of an occasional cold and stimulating air. The tropical climates in addition are usually prolific in diseases, and the atmosphere is rare and humid, producing and favoring debility.

One would therefore prefer a climate medium in these respects. It should be warm enough and only enough to require but little confinement indoors. There should be range enough in temperature to give variety, and not enough to shock the human system by sudden changes of heat or cold, humidity or dryness.

Out-door life here is practicable at all seasons and almost every day in the year. Oppressive heat is seldom felt, and nothing colder than a slight frost during the coldest mornings of winter. During all the summer months, from April to November, there is steady temperature,

To a person who has spent all his life in one place, it is difficult to convey a clear idea of the differences of climate, and of the advantages of a climate like that of California. One accustomed only to the clouds and showers of Ireland, or to the hot summers and severe winters of New York, has no proper conception of the influence of the clear sky and dry atmosphere of Sacramento valley, or the even temperature of San Francisco upon the general comfort. The differences of elevation and of latitude give, within a comparatively short distance, all varieties of climate, from sub-tropical to polar. The best climate is near the coast, or on the mountain-sides where the cool winds blowing over the land from an ocean which ranges in its temperature at the Golden Gate, from forty-eight to fifty-three, maintain a uniformity of coolness unknown elsewhere.

HEALTHFULNESS AND PLEASURE.

In regard to the healthfulness of the valley, to say nothing of the sanitary effect of the rapid desiccation and curing of the most spontaneous vegetable productions when the dry season commences, this daily atmospheric current is constantly sweeping away in their incipiency the miasmatic exhalations and pestilent fermentations which might otherwise incubate and brood undisturbed over the rich bottom lands.

Epidemics and virulent infections have been rare and disinclined to spread, and the more genial and mild temperature of this region tends to stay the development of pulmonary affections and diseases of the respiratory system, which the chilling fogs and harsh winds of the coast are liable to provoke.

The numerous springs and pleasure resorts of the mountains afford an unlimited field for those in search of health, or pleasure. These are more fully described elsewhere, with full mention of their many healing qualities. The whole range of foot-hills extending the entire western boundary of the county is a succession of beautiful mountain scenery. The valleys are often narrow, (cañons in places) winding, and with their tributaries are densely timbered; whilst the mountain sides, often to their summits, are clothed with a dense flora of trees, shrubs, and smaller plants. This verdure, much of it evergreen, gives to the slope of these mountains a dark green appearance. Fishing and hunting is unlimited in its range.

RAIN-FALL AND HUMIDITY.

Humidity is not indicated by the rain-fall. It is the amount of watery vapor contained in the air. This can be measured pretty well with the wet and dry bulb thermometers. At the beach, and near the surface of the water, the air is almost or quite full of watery vapor at nearly all times. As we recede from the shore toward the valley of the Sacramento the air becomes dryer and almost any degree of humidity can be found at different points.

The amount of rain-fall differs very much in different parts of the State. No rain-fall tables have been kept for a succession of years in the valley except at Sacramento where records have been kept for a series of years. The average of rain-fall increases from Sacramento as you proceed up the valley. The following diagram shows at a glance the amount of rain-fall for one year as compared with another.

DIAGRAM AND RAINFALL TABLE.

Arranged for ELLIOTT & MOORE'S COUNTY HISTORY, showing the amount of rain in inches for each rainy season during thirty years, from records kept by the late Dr. T. M. Logan, and Dr. F. M. Hatch, of Sacramento. These tables are generally taken as representative of the whole State.

[SCALE ONE-NINTH OF AN INCH TO AN INCH OF RAIN.]

| Year. | Rainfall—Inches. | Rainy Days. |
|----------|------------------|-------------|
| 1849-50. | 36.00. | 53. |
| 1850-51. | 4.71. | 46. |
| 1851-52. | 17.98. | 48. |
| 1852-53. | 36.15. | 70. |
| 1853-54. | 20.06. | 76. |
| 1854-55. | 18.62. | 71. |
| 1855-56. | 13.77. | 54. |
| 1856-57. | 10.44. | 51. |
| 1857-58. | 18.99. | 56. |
| 1858-59. | 16.04. | 58. |
| 1859-60. | 22.62. | 73. |
| 1860-61. | 15.54. | 70. |
| 1861-62. | 35.54. | 83. |
| 1862-63. | 11.57. | 52. |
| 1863-64. | 8.86. | 37. |
| 1864-65. | 22.51. | 59. |
| 1865-66. | 17.92. | 69. |
| 1866-67. | 25.30. | 71. |
| 1867-68. | 32.76. | 88. |
| 1868-69. | 16.64. | 58. |
| 1869-70. | 13.57. | 47. |
| 1870-71. | 8.47. | 37. |
| 1871-72. | 24.05. | 69. |
| 1872-73. | 14.20. | 39. |
| 1873-74. | 22.89. | 80. |
| 1874-75. | 23.64. | 76. |
| 1875-76. | 25.67. | 68. |
| 1876-77. | 9.32. | 45. |
| 1877-78. | 21.24. | 66. |
| 1878-79. | 16.77. | 64. |

TEMPERATURE TABLE.

| PLACES. | Height above the sea—in feet. | Mean of Temperature for the year. | Mean of Temperature for the coldest month. | Lowest Temperature shown by thermometer in any year. |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Sacramento..... | 30 | 60.48 | 46.21 | 28—December, 1849 |
| Auburn..... | 1363 | 60.71 | 45.88 | 27—January, 1871 |
| Colfax..... | 2421 | 60.05 | 45.49 | 26—January, 1873-4 |
| Marysville..... | 67 | 63.62 | 48.70 | 27—December, 1876 |
| Chico..... | 193 | 62.46 | 45.19 | 23—December, 1872 |
| Tehama..... | 222 | 65.20 | 47.01 | 23—December, 1871 |
| Red Bluff..... | 307 | 66.22 | 48.29 | 26—December, 1873 |
| Redding..... | 558 | 64.14 | 46.72 | 27—January, 1876 |
| Merced..... | 171 | 63.16 | 48.14 | 28—January, 1876 |
| Modesto..... | 91 | 63.68 | 47.69 | 22—December, 1874 |
| Stockton..... | 23 | 61.99 | 47.43 | 21—December, 1872 |
| San Diego..... | 150 | 62.49 | 53.30 | 26—December, 1854 |
| Los Angeles..... | 457 | 67.69 | 58.95 | 39—December, 1876 |
| Soledad..... | 182 | 59.08 | 45.23 | 24—January, 1877 |
| Salinas..... | 44 | 57.95 | 48.25 | 24—December, 1874 |
| Hollister..... | 284 | 61.46 | 46.53 | 27—December, 1874 |

SIGNAL STATION ON MOUNT SAINT JOHN.

A signal station was established on the summit of Mt. St. John, 4,500 feet above the sea level, in 1876. A record of the temperature and rain-fall and direction of the wind was registered several times a day. Communications with the stations on Mt. Diablo and St. Helena, were kept up by signals which are transmitted by heliotropes, which are diminutive mirrors of peculiar construction, which reflect the concentrated rays of the sun in a focus so powerful as to be distinguishable at a very great distance, thus making possible long range observations in triangular measurements, and the extension of such measurements almost indefinitely, without liability to the errors which practically limit the extension to any great distance, of a series of smaller triangular observations. At sun-rise the signals were thrown from Mt. St. John to Mt. Diablo, at sunset from Mt. St. John to St. Helena. We were unable to obtain the report of the Signal officer who was stationed on Mt. St. John, but have procured those taken at Red Bluff.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT.

The following meteorological data are compiled from the Government Weather Bureau statistics, of the signal office at Red Bluff, since the establishment of the station July 1, 1877. R. B. Watkins, signal officer.

Judging from the signal service reports at Sacramento and Red Bluff, the climatic phenomena of the Sacramento valley are, with a few minor exceptions, the same throughout.

From October to May inclusive, is the rainy season, the rest of the year being, with the exception of a few showers, rainless.

During some years, June, July, August and September, are entirely without a shower, although the rainy season now and then, commences about the middle of September.

The mean annual rainfall cannot be determined on account

of the short time since the opening of the station, as that of the season of 1877-78 was more than twice that of 1878-79, the amounts being respectively 53.14 and 21.17 inches,—the mean of these is 37.15 inches. The discrepancy between the same month of different years is often much greater, e. g., in January 1878, 20.71 inches; January 1879, 3.18 inches.

Since the establishment of the station the only month in which there has been absolutely no precipitation was September, 1877. During the periods, July, August and September, 1877, '78, '79, the amounts were respectively .08, .42, .32.

The same causes preventing an accurate mean of the annual rainfall, obtain in regard to temperature, etc. In 1878 (the only complete year) the mean annual temperature was 63.9°. July 1877, '78, '79, mean, 83.4°, 82.2°, 82.6°. October of the same years, 63.8°, 64.6°, 63.1°. January, 1878, '79, 47.2°, 44.3°. (See difference in rainfall). April 1878, '79, 60.3°, 61.5°.

Maximum temperature of the three summers, 108°, 110.5°, 110°. Minimum of same, 52°, 50°, 53°.

Maximum of rainy season, 1877-78 and 1878-79, 97°, 96.5°. Minimum of rainy season, 1877-78 and 1878-79, 25°, 25°.

Mean barometric pressure for 1878, 29.943. Highest, 30.584. Lowest, 29.372; an oscillation of 1.212 inches. Greatest monthly oscillation, February 1878, 1.011 inches; least, .292, September, 1879. Mean relative humidity 1878, 53.5 per cent. Humidity ranges from 100 per cent. to .02, the latter figure when a high wind prevails from the north with a warm temperature.

DIRECTION OF THE WINDS.

Southerly winds are rain winds, northerly ones are dry, yet there are rains sometimes with a north wind, but these are of only short duration as a rule. The prevailing direction seems (monthly) to be equally divided; during the 28 months (since July, 1877) it was from the north and north-west 14 months, and south and south-east 14 months; yet during the dry months, from June to October, the prevailing wind is northerly in proportion as two to one.

An easterly or north-easterly wind is of the rarest occurrence, and never, or hardly ever, happens except when a change from a northerly to a southerly direction, or the reverse takes place. The highest hourly velocity was 47 miles, exerting a pressure of 11.04 pounds to the square foot, a zephyr, (but not a Washoe one), when compared with an hourly velocity of 186 miles, pressure of 173 pounds to the square foot, as has been recorded at the signal station at Mount Washington, N. H., (which building has to be chained to the rocks).

Greatest distance traveled in 24 hours, 717 miles, at Red Bluff.

Two shocks of earthquake have been felt, both in 1878.

Frosts are quite frequent, solar halos a few, and quite a number of lunar halos.

Lightning is of rare occurrence, and thunder is sometimes heard in feeble tones.

No auroras have been observed.

The air being so rarified in summer especially, illusory estimates of distances are as prevalent here as in higher regions, producing a most pleasant effect in the early morning, when snow-capped Shasta and the lesser peaks of the Sierras and Coast Range are brought near to the eye, and the grandeur and beauty presented thereby must be seen to be appreciated.

It is much to be regretted that no extended reliable data can be obtained for any distance back, as the climatic characteristic of a country can not be over estimated in their importance.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR 1878, AT RED BLUFF.

| | Mean Barometer. | Mean Thermometer. | Max. Thermometer. | Min. Thermometer. | Mean Relative Humidity. | Prevailing Wind. | Total Wind. | Max. Velocity (Hourly) Wind. | Rain. | No. days on which rain fell. | No. of clear days. | No. of cloudy days. |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Jan. . . | 30.024 | 47.2 | 59 | 25 | 81 | N. | 6,801 | 44 | 20.71 | 19 | 2 | 16 |
| Feb. . . | 29.919 | 49.9 | 62 | 37 | 79 | S. | 8,120 | 44 | 16.66 | 21 | 2 | 14 |
| March | 30.011 | 55.3 | 76 | 34 | 74 | S.E. | 6,353 | 33 | 4.16 | 14 | 6 | 11 |
| April | 29.869 | 60.3 | 90 | 35 | 59 | S.E. | 5,900 | 29 | 2.26 | 9 | 16 | 6 |
| May . . | 29.907 | 68.0 | 97 | 48 | 48 | N. | 6,506 | 32 | .89 | 5 | 20 | 3 |
| June . . | 29.805 | 82.2 | 105 | 53 | 34 | N. | 5,725 | 27 | Trace | 1 | 26 | 0 |
| July . . | 29.790 | 82.2 | 105 | 54 | 32 | S. | 4,937 | 25 | Trace | 1 | 29 | 0 |
| Aug . . | 29.788 | 83.0 | 110.5 | 57 | 37 | S. | 4,138 | 14 | Trace | 2 | 28 | 0 |
| Sept . . | 29.911 | 72.7 | 100 | 50 | 41 | S. | 5,782 | 35 | .42 | 4 | 22 | 1 |
| Oct . . . | 20.998 | 64.6 | 91 | 45 | 41 | N. | 6,645 | 46 | 1.56 | 3 | 28 | 2 |
| Nov . . | 30.104 | 54.7 | 77 | 34 | 62 | N. | 4,364 | 32 | 1.66 | 4 | 24 | 3 |
| Dec . . . | 30.158 | 46.5 | 71 | 25 | 53 | N. | 5,217 | 29 | .69 | 5 | 20 | 4 |
| Means | 29.943 | 63.9 | 87.0 | 41.4 | 53 | N. | 5,874 | 32.5 | 4.08 | 7.2 | 19 | 5 |

January—Great barometric range, low temperature, and frequent heavy rains.

February—Large amount of rain-fall, frequent high winds, large barometric range.

March—Rainy. Several halos during the month.

April—Light winds. Little rain. Mild month.

May—A severe shock of earthquake on the 8th. High temperature and clear weather. A little rain.

June—Absence of rain. Warm.

July—Small barometric range and no rain.

August—General low pressure area. High temperature, light winds, weather clear. No rain.

September—Small barometric range, frequent high winds, commencement of rain.

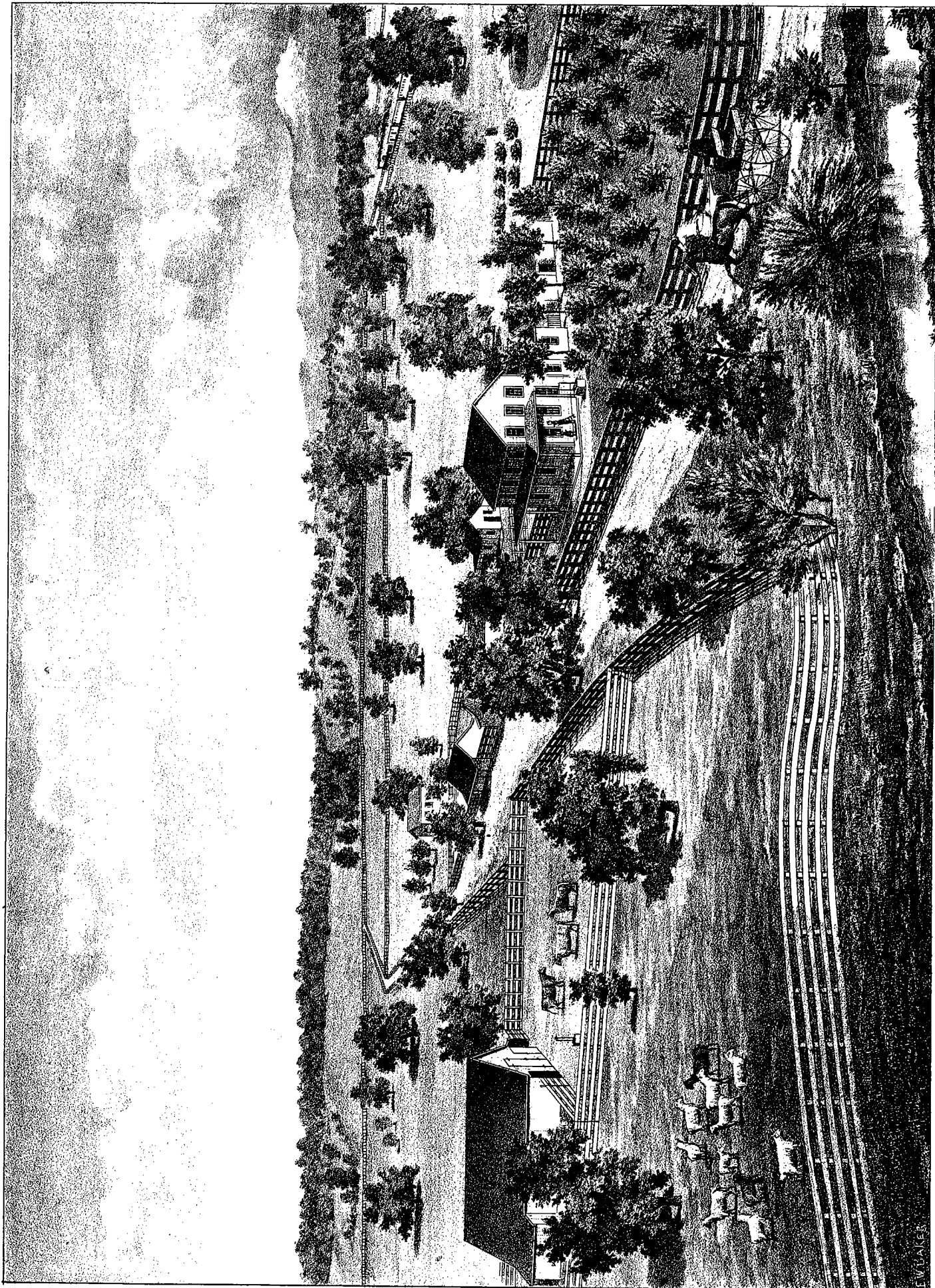
October—High temperature.

November—High pressure and prevailing north winds.

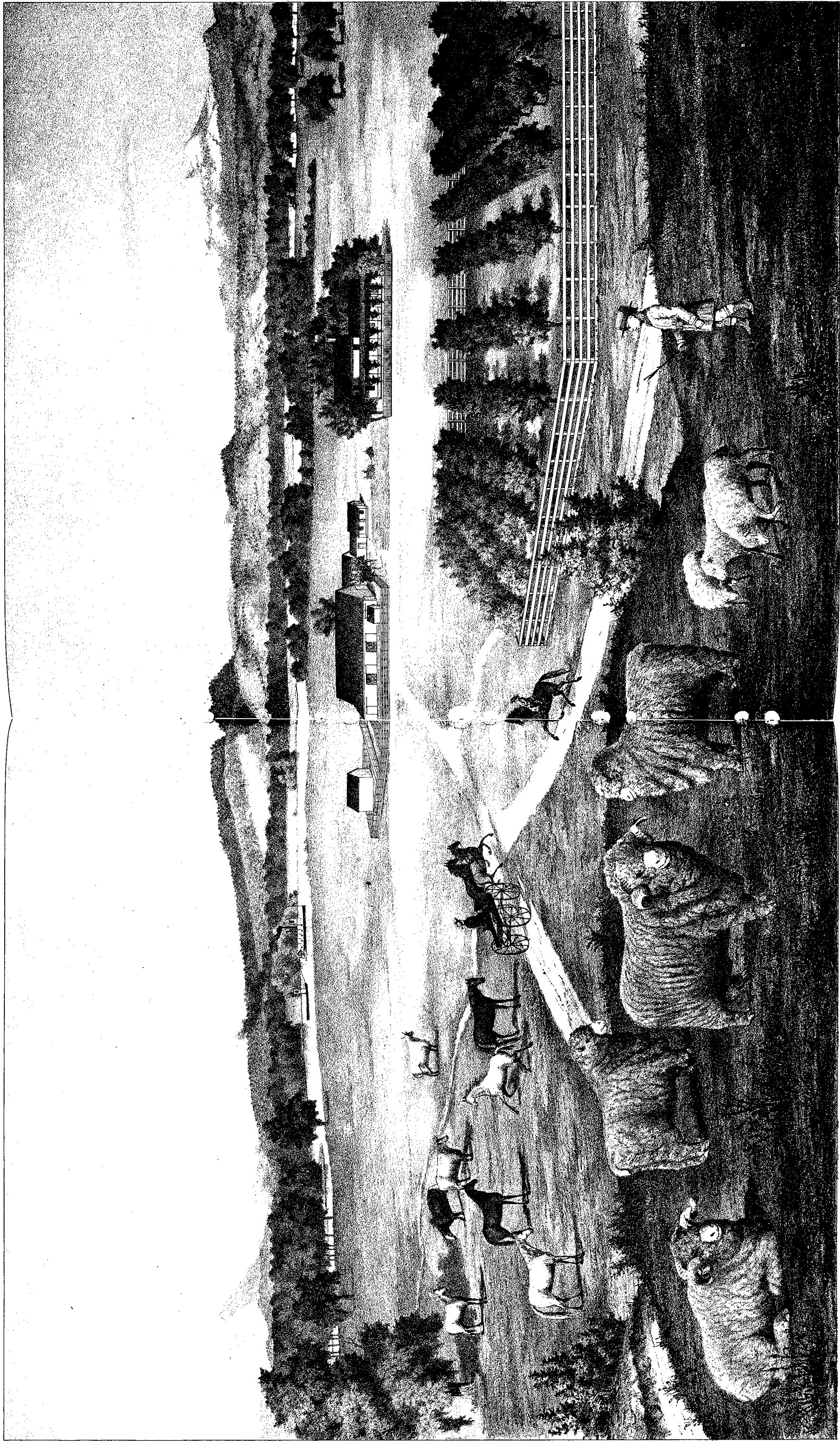
December—Pressure high. Cool weather, north winds prevailing. Small amount of rain. Severe shock of earthquake.

Total movement of wind, 1878, 70,488 miles. Total rainfall for 1878, 49.01 inches.

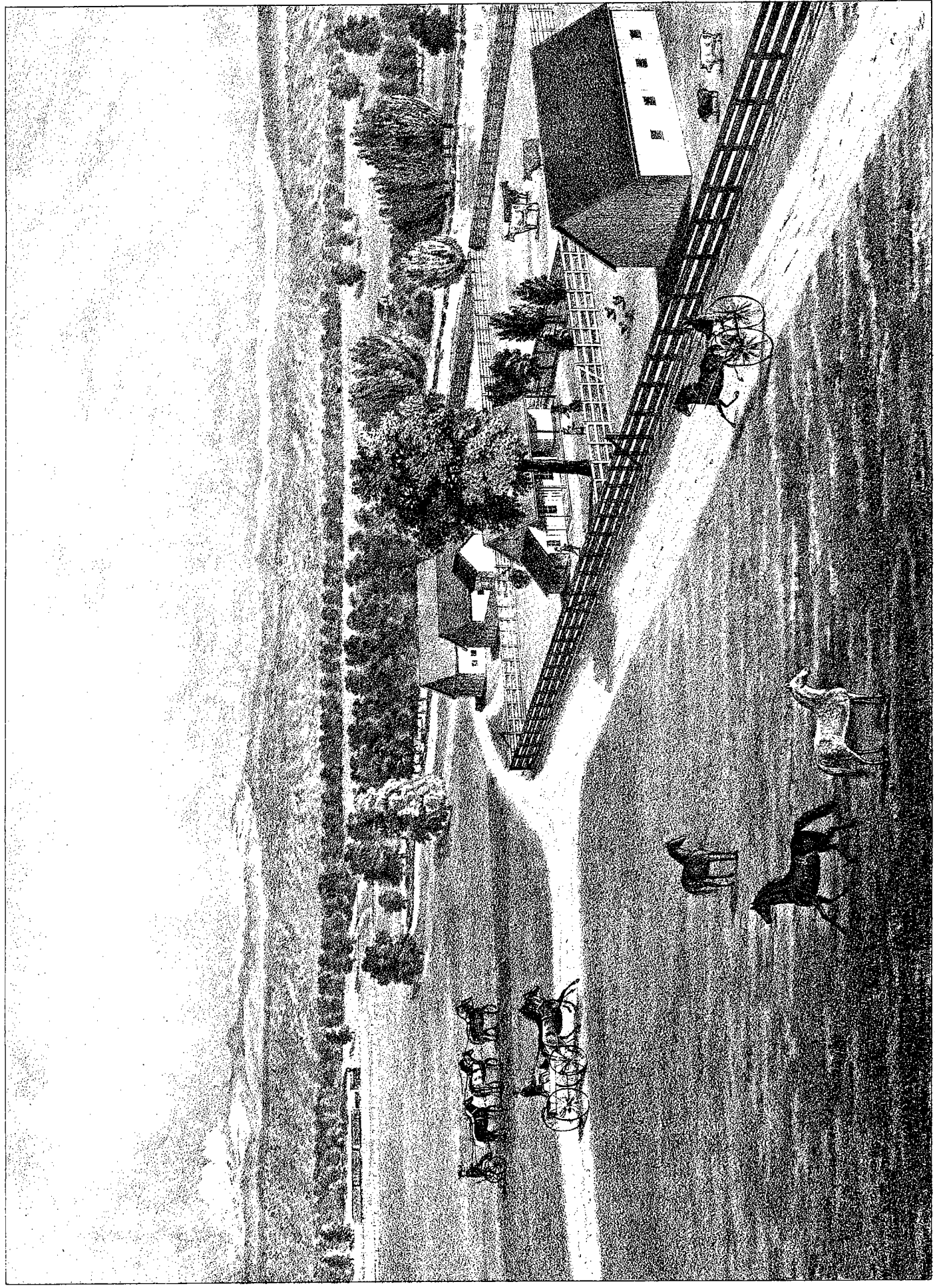
During the summer of 1879 there were 44 consecutive days that the average maximum temperature was 100° in the shade.



RES. OF JOHN BARRY, 1/2 MILE SOUTH COTTONWOOD, TEHAMA CO. CAL.



RES. OF H. A. RAWSON, 4 MILES SOUTH OF RED BLUFF, TEHAMA CO. CAL.



RES. OF STEPHEN CHARD. 4 MILES NORTHWEST OF TEHAMA. TEHAMA CO. CAL.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

General Description, Drainage, Water Supply, How Strata were Formed, Glaciers, Names of Different Formations, Reason no Gold is Found, etc.

BY PROF. L. VAN FOSSEN.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Tehama county is bounded on the north by Shasta; on the east by Plumas and Butte; on the south by Butte and Colusa; on the west by Mendocino and Trinity. From north to south the county is forty-two miles wide, and from east to west about ninety miles long. The eastern and western lines are quite irregular, as they follow the ridges of the mountains. The western part has not been surveyed, and is, therefore, not placed on the map. The area, as far as surveyed and estimated, is 3,200 square miles, or once and one-half times as large as Delaware, and over two and one-third times as large as Rhode Island, or nearly as large as both. This is more clearly shown by examining the table of comparative size of counties printed on a preceding page.

TOPOGRAPHY.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

There are not many other places, if any, in the United States, that afford a finer or a grander view than is obtained by one standing at Red Bluff. It is a magnificent panorama of mountains and valleys; of hills and dales; of tropical groves and snowy peaks; a scene to enchant the poet's mind, or charm the worshipers of Nature. Away to the left rises in abrupt and craggy cliffs the clear outline of the Coast Range. In winter they are mantled in a heavy coating of snow, whose lighter folds fall over the lower hills, where its whiteness is here and there relieved by the rich green of the forests of pine. Five thousand feet high, and forty miles away, in the clear air, every ridge and gulley, every gap and peak are distinctly visible. Away to the east, rise in snowy grandeur the rough and rugged ridges of the Sierras. Rising gradually from the south, they culminate in Lassen's Buttes, a cluster of volcanic cones which rise over ten thousand feet above the sea. In winter they are covered deep with snow, but in summer only sufficient remains in the cañons and on the northern slopes, to give them a banded appearance. In front and far away to the north and beyond the boundaries of the county the eye wanders over the ridges of the Trinity, the Scott and the McCloud mountains and is almost lost in their wandering ridges.

MT. SHASTA'S GRANDEUR.

At last it rests on the lone, solitary, and hoary peak of Shasta. Its cold and icy loneliness, its stern and terrible desolation, render it only unfriendly; but its clear, bright outline, its form mantled in the softest clouds, and bathed by the rich warmth of the sun's latest rays, make it a friend in whose encircling clouds one would seek for peace and repose. Such is the feast of beauty daily set before our admiring gaze.

CHARACTER OF EAST SIDE OF THE COUNTY.

In the colder terms of science, the surface is made up of the valley, the hills, and the mountains. The valley, as an alluvial formation, commences at Red Bluff, and on the east side of the river. It gradually widens to about twelve miles on the southern boundary. The hills rise very abruptly from the valley. They are made of the lower and first cooled and hardened part of the lava which forms the surface from the crest of the mountains to the plain. The creeks have cut deep gorges and cañons in the lavas, and in places have cut clear through and exposed the underlying cretaceous sandstones and slates.

The whole surface is very rough, and many of the cliffs and bluffs range from a hundred to over one thousand feet high, and where not covered by bushes, the different layers of lava are clearly traceable for many miles. The clear outline, the grand and massive character of the rock formations, and the dizzy heights form one of Nature's finest pictures. The slope, from the crest of the valley, is made up of hills and cañons and affords but little space suitable for cultivation. The low foot-hills and valley in winter, and the higher mountains in summer afford good grazing for sheep and cattle.

WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTY.

On the west side of the river the country is very different. The alluvial bottom or valley land commences lower down, and widens out more rapidly. From Tehama northward and westward to the mountains, is a bed of clay, gravel and sand, through which the creeks have cut channels from ten to fifty feet deep. The surface in the south-eastern part is gently undulating, but in the north-west it is knobby. The bluffs along the creeks show very clearly the nature and kind of material of which the plain is made. The Sacramento valley terminates in this county.

DRAINAGE OF EASTERN PART.

The Sacramento river, flowing a little east of south, is the main and central drainage channel, and carries all the water flowing out of the county. Above Tehama the banks are high, but from there on down they are low, and almost every winter there is an overflow. Fed by the melting snows the Sacra-

mento is a clear, cool stream of good water. The eastern part of the county is drained by Battle, Paynes, Antelope, Dry, Mill, Tomes, Deer, Rock, Chico, and Butte creeks; and as all these head high up in the mountains, where the snow lasts through the year, they afford good clear streams of water all through the long dry season of the year. Through most of their courses they flow through deep and narrow channels.

DRAINAGE OF WESTERN SIDE.

The western part is drained by Cottonwood, Dibble, Reeds, Red Bank, Elder, and Thomes creeks. As the snow on the Coast Range disappears in April and May, all these creeks' except Cottonwood, become dry during the warm season. There are only a few springs, and none that afford much water. A part of the waters of Antelope and Butte creeks are used to float the lumber down the Sierra Lumber Company's flumes. All the creeks that flow from the Sierras afford an abundance of water power, but most of them are difficult of access.

WATER SUPPLY OF RED BLUFFS.

Red Bluff is supplied with water from Antelope creek. It is carried through a 7-inch pipe, which affords all the supply in winter time. In summer the supply is increased by pumping from the river. The dam is about eight miles from town and is about one hundred feet above the railway where it crosses Brewery creek. The dam is built of wood in a narrow part of the cañon. It is about eighteen feet high and forty feet long. The ends jut up against the hard volcanic rock.

WATER POWER FOR MANUFACTURING.

About half a mile higher up the cañon, a very narrow place is found, where a dam could be built fifty feet high and not over ten feet wide at the bottom and sixty feet at the top. This would give a fall of over one hundred and sixty feet on the banks of Brewery or of Brickyard creeks, where large manufacturing establishments might be built. And by putting in a 20-inch, in place of the 7-inch pipe, about all the water in the creek in the driest season, could be carried. This would give an ample supply for the city, and leave an abundance to run the machinery of any ordinary manufacturing establishment. The dam could be built of stone blasted from the bluffs above, and once built it would stand for ages. Many of the New England mills have gone to more expense than this would be, and then ship their wool from Red Bluff and send back the manufactured goods to be sold here. Here there is no freezing, or long, cold winters to retard or add to the expense of the work. There is no reason why a large capital invested in manufacturing would not pay where the buying and selling markets are both at home. Large manufacturing establishments could be

located on high and beautiful grounds, beside the railway and on the creeks whose banks are fifty feet high. The railway and river would afford the outlet to the south, and the railway and wagons to the north and to the mountains. The Sacramento river, by a moderate outlay, can be made navigable in all seasons as far up as Red Bluff. The rock formation of the county would indicate that a good flow of water would be obtained by sinking about one thousand feet. Possibly in a much less distance. Under the head of

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY,

May be mentioned, that the clays west of Red Bluff are manufactured into a very fine quality of pottery, sewer tiles, chimneys, &c. Also a very good quality of brick.

The Tufa, or volcanic ash, which extends from the summit of the Sierras to the foot-hills of the Coast Range, is exposed in the foot-hills of the Coast Range, and is there cut into water coolers, sections for chimneys, fire-places, etc. It is quite porous, and as the water seeps through and evaporates, it cools the jar and the water in it. It is very refractory and makes good chimneys.

REASON NO GOLD OR SILVER MINES IN TEHAMA.

There are no developments of gold or silver bearing quartz in the county. A small quantity of gold has been mined in the upper part of Mill creek, and also in Deer creek, but no extensive beds of auriferous gravel have been found. The reason for this seems to be, that this county is covered by a deeper layer of lava than is either Butte or Shasta. Possibly too, none of the old rivers, which ground the gold out of the quartz, had their courses through this county. Yet they may have had, and the old channels still remain buried beneath the lavas, as the present creeks have not cut through the lavas, so as to expose any old channels which in all probability lie hid not many feet below the surface.

Shasta on the north and Butte on the south are both very rich counties, and that Tehama should form almost a blank between them, is accounted for by the above facts. More thorough research will, in all probability, develop more than what has yet been found.

GEOLOGY OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

In the description of the topography, or of the surface configuration of the country under discussion, the character of the geology has been briefly touched upon, for it is the rock structure that determines the contour of the surface of any region, and no intelligible description of one can well be made without reference to the other.

The principal and almost only surface rocks east of the river are the lavas, reaching from the crest of the Sierras to the base

of the foot-hills, where it disappears under the soils of the valley, and is seen further to the west only where the creeks have cut down to it. This lava sheet is from 500 to 1000 feet in thickness. But under all this heavy coating of lavas, lie the older sedimentary rocks, sandstones, slates, and shales. And to make our sketch of geology clear in a scientific point of view, we will commence as low down in the series as we find the rocks exposed.

HOW VARIOUS STRATA WERE FORMED.

The lowest rock is granite, but varying very greatly in its composition in different localities, and as overlying this we find the shales and sandstones of the cretaceous period, a very recent geological age, we are forced to conclude that the granites are only the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the older ages. During the deposition of the cretaceous rocks, the county formed a part of the bottom of the Pacific ocean. But as time swept on, the hour which closed a period of the world's history came, and with it the elevation of the Sierras. Then followed a long period of comparative repose. The period when the mines were made. Large rivers were formed and deep gorges and channels cut through the uplifted rocks. During the breaking and uplifting of the rocks, they were metamorphosed by heat, so that the sands and beds of mud became hard rocks. In places veins and dikes were filled with the melted rocks from below; others remained open, and through these circulated hot waters containing gold, silver, copper, quartz, lime, etc., in solution. These were slowly deposited where they are now found, as quartz ledges containing the metals. Through other breaks and fissures issued steam, hot vapors, and gases containing the rich metals, and as these cooled or came in contact with new material, the metals were deposited as ores, or in chemical combination with other elements.

HOW GOLD WAS DEPOSITED.

While a rich deposit of gold was taking place in some of these breaks or cracks, a slip or a filling up of some other place shut off the supply, and sent it off in some other direction, and left, as only good pay what would otherwise have been a rich bonanza. Thus were formed the veins and metaliferous lodes which have made the western slope the richest part of the globe.

These veins and seams were cut into by the rivers, and their gold ground out of the quartz, and distributed along the water courses. So that, if the lavas had not covered the country so deep, and we could have the old surface and the old rivers, the yield of gold would be many times greater than it now is. While these veins were filling with gold and quartz, the Coast Ranges were still in the bottom of the Pacific ocean. The old shore line was close along the present foot-hills.

The creeks in this county have not cut down through the

lavas, so that it is not known what old river channels are buried beneath it; but over so large a space as the county, we would certainly expect several rivers. As showing how near some of these creeks may be to rich gold fields, we may mention the richness of Butte creek and the almost entire absence of gold in Chico creek. By reference to the map it will be seen that these run nearly parallel and not far apart. But in several places Butte creek has cut across these old channels and has distributed the gold from them along its own course.

The Hupp claim at Helltown is located in one of these old channels. Other and similar claims higher up the creek afford similar illustrations. These old channels are usually very rich.

At Helltown, Butte creek has cut through the lavas and down about six hundred feet deeper into the sandstone, conglomerate and slates. The old river had cut its bed down into the fossiliferous sandstone, and must have been at one time as large a river as the Sacramento is at Red Bluff. The gravel is quite coarse, and contains many large boulders. It is not far from two hundred feet deep. This depth, as well as that of the gravel of the Cherokee mine in Butte county, which is much deeper, indicates that, while the river was carrying down this gravel, the continent was slowly sinking, the ocean slowly crowding upon the land, and as it sank, these rivers filled up their channels. And but for the fact that this creek has cut away the lavas, its gold would remain as unknown as that which probably underlies the lavas of Tehama county. Passing north or south along the western slope of the Sierras, we see Tehama county almost a blank in the gold field. By referring to the section diagram, the rocks will be seen as they appear on Butte and Chico creeks, and as they appear in Shasta county. But they are not sufficiently uncovered in Tehama county. Except a little space at Tuscan Springs and in the mouth of Antelope cañon, where the sandstone was uplifted, or which in fact formed an old ridge or range of hills, the older rocks are not all uncovered. So the real thickness of the lavas is not known.

Where the lavas and the lower rocks are cut through, the lowest rock exposed is a talcose slate; above this is a hard metamorphic slate, alternating with bands of a hard semi-metamorphic iron limestone, from ten to twenty feet thick; these have a westward, but nearly vertical dip.

Next above is about seventy-five feet of conglomerate, with a dip of about 5° to the south-west. Overlying this is about five hundred feet of sandstone. It has about the same dip and seems to be conformable to the conglomerate. It is quite fragile and soon weathers away when exposed. It has but few fossils, except in patches where there are a great many shells; but there are irregular and discontinuous bands and nodular concretions of limestone filled with fossils.

A part of Butte county is included in the map, a section, and a description of the rock taken from that county, because the rocks are better exposed there, and are the same kind that

underlie Tehama and Shasta counties, so that a section of one place is almost perfect for all the others. And then, too, the relation of the auriferous gravel to the other rocks, is closely shown there.

THE GRAND UPHEAVAL.

A cycle of the earth's history had passed; all its purposes had been accomplished. The funeral day of the old world had come, and it must be buried. The day was ushered in by one of the grandest displays earth ever witnessed. All the pageantry and pomp of earth and heaven were displayed on a scale never before known. The roar of heaven's artillery was drowned in the more terrible crash of breaking and heaving mountains; the sun was quenched by the fiercer light of the red glaring flames that shot from a thousand volcanoes; flames that leaped from that long line of outpouring fire, as from the south to the far north, the mountains were opened by wide gaping chasms, and great floods of surging, burning, liquid lavas were poured out; fearful showers of ashes were, ever and anon, shot high into the air and carried far out over the ocean. So the old world, the land and the ocean were buried hundreds and thousands of feet beneath the seething mass. As the sable shades of night were slowly closing upon this fearful day, the waves of the old ocean, driven from their native home, and rolling upon the shores of the burning lavas, sent great clouds of steam into the air, and bathed the whole scene in cooling and cleansing showers. During this long and eventful night all the storms had cleared away and the last moan of the wind had ceased, when the morning sun looked upon a new land; the Coast Ranges had risen from that troubled sea. As the old was buried, the new was born. The Cretaceous period had passed, and the Eocene had come.

EFFECT CAUSED BY THE GLACIERS.

We now leave the eastern side of the river, and passing to the west, we find a later and very different formation. From the river to the base of the mountains the surface is covered by the terminal moraine of a glacier, that swept down from the north. The creeks that flow from the Coast Range have not cut down through this formation in very many places, so its thickness can only be approximated, and is placed at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet. It is made up of irregular and unconformable layers of sand, gravel, and clay. Its formation indicates that the ocean then reached up the valley to near Red Bluff, and that the foot of the glacier here entered the water, and the muddy material which it had ground up on its downward course, was deposited as clay in the deeper and quieter waters; and as the glacier varied its length or changed its course in the different seasons, or the water changed its course as it flowed out from under the ice, it cut across and made new channels through its former deposits;

these channels were in turn filled up and new ones cut out. Some of these channels were large and others small. They are nicely exhibited where the railway cuts through the higher banks; and in the banks of the creeks. The formation is exhibited in the section across the county, and on a larger scale in the section of the bluff, at Red Bluff. Below this formation are the tufaceous lavas, the ashes that were deposited in the sea during the lava outflow. In the foot-hills of the Coast Ranges this tufa is not very thick and has been cut through, exposing sandstones and shales beneath it. These belong to the Eocene. The whole Coast Range is very generally metamorphosed.

There are no indications of any volcanic action in the range. The shales, clays, sandstones, and conglomerates, have been changed into schists, jaspers, quartzites, and granites.

Except the rocks of the Coast Range, all our history on this side of the river belongs to the Glacial epoch and on down to present time. This county, in its history, cannot be separated from the other parts of this coast. The western slope had passed through the period of fire and heat; it was now in company with all other parts of the earth to pass through a period of snow and ice. The mountains that had been wrapped in fire, were now to be clothed in ice. When New England was covered by five thousand feet of ice, when the highlands north of the Mississippi valley were being planed down and distributed over all the lower valley, then too the ice was planing down the old lava slopes of the Sierras. The deep gorges and cañons through which the rivers and creeks now flow were mostly cut out by the glaciers.

From Lassen's Buttes they plowed their way down to the sea. From the northern mountains one vast sheet of ice crowded slowly down to the sea, then reaching up into Tehama county.

WHAT MADE THE RICH SOIL.

To the action of these glaciers we owe the richness of the soils of the valley. The soil is made up of the northern rocks pulverized and carried down by the glaciers, and mingled with the lavas ground from the Sierras by other glaciers.

To their action we owe the uncovering of the gold fields and the gold that they ground out of the quartz.

After the glacial period, came what may be called the finishing up period of the continent, since which very little change has taken place. California has been raised from three to five hundred feet. Very little, if any, volcanic action has taken place since then. No pre-historic remains have been discovered in the county.

In the section of diagram taken near Helltown, in Butte county, we have a fine display of the various lavas. The surface has been eroded considerable, and several hundred feet is not included but might be, as it is found lower down the creek. In this we have fifteen distinct layers, marking as many distinct

overflows. In many places on Chico creek are several clear-washed gravel beds between the lavas, showing clearly that between the overflows considerable time elapsed, and that creeks and rivers had made their channels and filled their beds with gravel made from the lavas. But time and again these were filled with the outpourings of mud and broken rocks, alternating with terrible storms of ashes, and outflows of semi-molten rocks, and occasionally with the red and fiery liquid lavas.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION IN BUTTE COUNTY.

(See Chart, Diagram No. 1.)

No. 1 is 125 feet of coarse conglomerated lava.

No. 2 is similar to 1, but made up of larger boulders, some of which are from two to four feet in diameter.

No. 3 is 35 feet of a finer conglomerate, mostly pebbles and mixed with a rather sandy-like volcanic ash.

No. 4 is 1 foot of fine volcanic ash, color nearly white, only a slight grayish tint.

No. 5 is fourteen feet of a fine sandy-like cement, once a muddy volcanic ash.

No. 6 is 25 feet of gravel firmly cemented together by impercolating lime. It is water worn. Its structure does not indicate whether river or beach formation.

No. 7 is 30 feet of volcanic ash, white and fine.

No. 8 is 20 feet, same as 7, only coarser.

No. 9 is 10 feet of volcanic ash, soft, and dark colored.

No. 10 is 40 feet of volcanic ash and breccia, very hard, and divided into ten distinct and about equal bands.

No. 11 is 20 feet, same as 10, only soft and finer.

No. 12 is 38 feet of breccia and conglomerate mixed.

No. 13 is 80 feet of a soft white breccia, same material as the ashes.

No. 14 is 6 feet of fine, white, volcanic ash.

No. 15 is 130 feet of lava which seems to have been in about a semi-melted condition; larger pieces of rock not melted, but mingled with the melted rock.

These 15 layers form the lava covering at this place; in all 589 feet.

Considerable in thickness might be added to this for the erosion which has taken place on the surface. In other places the lavas are much deeper and differ somewhat in the structure of the material. In the Iron cañon of Chico creek, only a few miles from this place, there are over 150 feet of hard basaltic rock, corresponding almost, if not exactly, with No. 15. It may have been the same outflow, only on Butte creek it had gathered up in its descent a large quantity of loose material, which it only partially fused. A side boundary line of that in Chico creek is traceable for some distance, showing clearly that it flowed down a channel; part of which channel had, at least, been cut in a preceding lava. It is not cut through, so it may be over 200 feet thick, but not much thicker, as that

would reach the underlying sandstones. As we pass toward the north the thickness of the lava increases, so that in Antelope creek it is over 1000 feet, and assumes more of a basaltic character.

No. 16 is about 200 feet deep in the deepest part. It is an old river bed, and is one of the best-paying gravel beds on the creek. The Hupp claim is located where the section is taken. This old channel may have passed through Tehama county, as it flowed from north-east to south-west.

No. 17 is from 400 to 500 feet of soft friable sandstones. This is the upper part of the cretaceous series, and extends under the lavas from Feather river into Shasta county. It is fossiliferous; but most of the fossils are found in the lenticular and nodular layers of limestone, which are found more abundant about the middle of the layer. In places there are collections of *Ammonites Chicoensis*, which seem to have lived and died in little communities. A. L. Knowlton, County Surveyor of Butte county, has a very fine collection of fossils from this formation. This same formation is just barely exposed at the mouth of Antelope cañon, seven miles east of Red Bluff. It is also exposed at Tuscan Springs. The rock is here broken and uplifted, and it is through this break that the mineral waters of the springs rise. In Shasta county it is exposed in Cow creek.

No. 18 is 6 feet of conglomerate.

No. 19 is 2 feet of sandstone. No fossils were found in it.

No. 20 is about 100 feet of conglomerate. Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 are conformable.

No. 21 is several thousand feet of shale and slate, with several intervening layers of limestone, all of them tilted to a nearly vertical position. Time enough was not given to determine its thickness. It has been fractured and folded, and contains several quartz seams, some of which contain considerable gold, both free and in combination with iron, as sulphides.

THE FORMATION AT RED BLUFF.

(See Diagram No. 2.)

In the diagram (2), showing a section of the bluff taken just above the town of Red Bluff, the structure of the old glacial terminal moraine is exhibited. Sections similar to this may be seen in the bluffs of most of the creeks west of the river. Red Bluff is named from the red clays of this bluff.

SECTION ACROSS THE VALLEY.

The section across the valley from Lassen's Buttes to the crest of the Coast Range, represents a fair view of the rocks, soils, slope of the rocks and mountains, and the relative elevations above sea level; Red Bluff being three hundred and eight feet at the depot, according to the railway survey. Mt. Lassen is ten thousand and five hundred feet high. The thickness of the sandstones and slates is only estimated from their thickness in other localities.

HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEHAMA COUNTY,
FROM THE YEAR 1853 TO THE YEAR 1880.
COMPILED BY E. S. CAMPBELL, EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

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First School, First Teacher, Red Bluff School-House, First County Institute, Number of Districts, Statistics, etc.

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In November or December of the year 1853 a meeting was held by the citizens of Red Bluff at the store of Bull, Baker & Co. for the purpose of organizing a school district. An organization was effected, and A. H. Stout, — Dodge, and J. R. Bradway were elected Trustees. A Mrs. Payton was employed as teacher, and a school maintained for several months. The building occupied stood on the corner of Main and Sycamore streets, a mere shell of a building.

For the following facts relative to school matters for the year 1854, we are indebted to Mr. T. J. Butler, now Treasurer of Arizona. He says: "During this year Miss Lord was employed as teacher in Red Bluff. She afterwards married Judge Wells, of Oroville, and is, I believe, still living with her husband either in Virginia City or Carson, Nevada. One incident I well remember connected with school matters in Red Bluff occurred as early as 1856 or 1857. A Mr. Fernell was employed to teach. The Board of Trustees consisted of J. W. Payton and a Mr. O'Neil, who acted in the double capacity of Trustees and Examiners. Neither understood anything pertaining to the duties of examiner, and upon consultation, concluded to let the teacher proceed with the school without a certificate until such time as they should choose to go in upon him 'unawares' and see how he got along. He had taught about a week when the Board concluded to 'drop in upon him' and examine him in open school. They accordingly approached the school-house with fear and trembling and after a short consultation on the outside, decided to light their pipes and go in smoking with their hats on, and see if the teacher would stand it. They entered, took their seats and were puffing away, when Mr. Fernell approached and informed them that it was in violation of a positive rule to allow smoking in school, and mildly but firmly ordered them to put away their pipes or retire. They retired, well pleased with the 'cut of his jib,' as they expressed it, and employed Professor A. Spencer Graham to execute an elegantly written certificate of qualification to teach, not only in the schools of District No. 1, but recommending him to 'school officers and friends of education throughout the State, or whithersoever dispersed.'

In the fall of 1855 a public school building was erected in Red Bluff. It stood on the corner of Oak and Jefferson streets, the present site of the jail building. V. P. Baker was the con-

tractor and builder. It was built of brick, at a cost of about \$3,000, and was the first public school building erected in the county. Mr. J. D. Gage was employed as teacher. The bell purchased at that time, and which is still in use on the new public school building, was purchased in San Francisco, and freighted up free by Capt. J. S. Johnston, who was steamboat agent at that time. A part of the subscription money to pay for it could not be collected, and the amount (sixty dollars) was paid by Butler and Webb, with a promise that it should be refunded to them, but it never was.

For the school year 1856 and 1857 we have been unable to obtain any additional facts of interest, except that on November 4, 1856, J. R. Bradway was elected Superintendent of Schools. He was the first superintendent elected in the county. At the close of the school year ending October 31, 1858, according to the report of P. W. Deguire, who was then County Superintendent, there were four districts in the county—1st, Red Bluff, J. W. Noyes, W. D. Olendorf and M. H. Myrick, Trustees; 2nd, Tehama, N. Foster, R. C. Baker and Newell Hall, Trustees; 3d, Lassen, John Tatham, A. M. Sodorous and Geo. Taber, Trustees; 4th, Antelope, G. W. Hoag, J. C. Bradley and W. H. Bahnney, Trustees. For the school year ending October 31, 1859, we find, according to the report of W. L. Bradley, Superintendent, only three school districts reported, viz., Red Bluff, Tehama and Antelope. I. G. Zeagle elected Trustee of Red Bluff district, in place of J. W. Noyes; John H. Clark and John Carlton elected Trustees of Tehama school district; and J. F. Dye, John M. Shackelford and Thos. B. Hickman of Antelope district.

As we have no report for the school year ending October 31, 1860, we are unable to give any additional facts for that year.

For the year ending October 31, 1861, we find eight districts reported, and the names of the trustees of four of them given, as follows: Tehama, L. H. Sanborn, Owen Gerry and A. C. Morse; Antelope, E. N. Clark, A. Burner and J. S. Butler; Blue Tent, James Weston, L. C. Estes and Samuel Alvord; Stony Creek, B. N. Scribner and Alvin Scott.

During the month of August of this year Reeds Creek district was formed from a portion of Red Bluff district.

For the year ending October 31, 1862, we have the same number of districts reported and the names of the trustees of seven of them. Red Bluff, Charles E. Fisher, C. F. Guilliard and J. S. Casto; Tehama, John Saviers, G. W. Jeffress and Hugh Mooney; Antelope, same as previous year, with exception of J. D. Bacon in place of E. N. Clark; Paskenta, G. A. Poor, J. F. Freeman and J. Miller; Blue Tent, A. Alvord, E. P. Janes and Chas. Kitchen; Stony Creek, same as previous year; Reeds Creek, S. B. Burr, John Slane and Thos. Quigly. Number of school-houses in the county, seven.

School year ending August 31, 1863, same number of districts reported and names of trustees given, as follows: Red Bluff, A. Wilcox, E. Reiser and J. S. Casto; Tehama, G. W.

Jeffress and David Eby; Antelope, J. Saviers, T. M. Underhill and D. Salisbury; Paskenta, S. Jenison, G. A. Poor and S. W. Miller; Blue Tent, Samuel Alvord, Charles Kitchen and E. P. Janes; Stony Creek, B. N. Scribner, W. R. Burrell and C. Sebring; Reeds Creek, M. B. French, John Bates and John G. Colyear. Same number of school-houses reported as the previous year.

There were eleven certificates granted to teachers during this school year.

For the school years ending 1864 and 1865 we are unable to find any reports.

For the school year ending June 30, 1866, eleven districts are reported; one new district organized; eleven school-houses, two brick, eight wood and one cobble-stone. Six certificates were granted to teachers. Following are the names of district clerks for the year: Red Bluff, J. R. Bradway; Tehama, G. Messersmith; Antelope, O. P. Fuller; Paskenta, Samuel Jenison; Blue Tent, L. C. Estes; Stony Creek, B. N. Scribner; Reeds Creek, John Bates; Lassen, Wm. Southerland; Sierra, A. F. Soap; Cottonwood, Dr. J. A. Ruff; Toomes, D. W. Eachus.

School year ending June 30, 1867, ten districts reported, Blue Tent district having been abandoned. One new school-house erected; sixteen certificates granted to teachers. District clerks for each district same as previous year, with exception of Reed's Creek—Mark Rambo in place of John Bates.

School year ending June 30, 1868, twelve districts reported, two new districts organized, fifteen certificates granted. District clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Antelope, J. M. Shackelford; Reed's Creek, B. F. Burr; Toomes, T. T. Gibbs; Red Bank, Mark Rambo; Oat Creek, P. D. Logan.

School year ending June 30, 1869.—Thirteen districts reported, one new district organized, fifteen certificates granted. District clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Coast Range, D. D. Hamilton; Lassen, S. C. Dicus; Toomes, James Decker.

School year ending June 30, 1870.—Fourteen districts reported, one new district organized, four certificates granted. District clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Reeds Creek, John Slane; Antelope, Austin Fuller; Floyd, James Masterson; Cottonwood, M. V. Howard.

School year ending June 30, 1871.—Sixteen districts reported, three new districts organized, two new school-houses erected, one certificate granted. Names of district clerks for this year not reported.

SCHOOL-HOUSE AT RED BLUFF.

School year ending June 30, 1872.—During this school year the old public school building in Red Bluff was sold to the county for the sum of \$600, and a new two-story brick public

school building erected on Oak street, at a cost of about \$17,000, including furniture. Messrs. Burrell and Cotton were the contractors and builders. It is a fine, substantial building, consisting of five rooms, two above and three below, and is a credit and ornament to the county seat. Number of school districts reported, eighteen; two new school districts organized; five new school buildings erected; fourteen certificates granted. The district clerks for this year are as follows: Red Bluff, R. H. Bierce; Tehama, John Simpson; Antelope, Henry Bressler; Lassen, S. C. Dicus; Toomes, J. P. Moore; Montgomery, Wm. W. Watkins; Paskenta, Samuel Jenison; Stony Creek, P. N. Scribner; Coast Range, F. D. Robinson; Sierra, C. F. Kauffman; Sander's Bend, W. A. Sanders; Battle Creek, W. S. Carver; Live Oak, D. W. Wilson; Floyd, James Masterson; Oat Creek, P. D. Logan; Cottonwood, M. V. Howard; Washington, S. P. Garrutte; Hunter, Cyrus McMath; Reeds Creek, John Rhoades.

FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

During this school year the first Teachers' Institute ever held in the county was held in the new public school building by F. A. Vestal, who was then School Superintendent. There was a good attendance, and much interest manifested, not only by the teachers of the county, but also by the visitors, who attended during the day and evening sessions. Institute convened on the 22d day of April, 1872, and adjourned on the 26th.

School year ending June 30, 1873.—Three new school districts organized, three new school-houses erected, thirteen certificates granted. Name of Battle Creek district changed to that of Orion district. Names of district clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Lassen, F. Davidson; Cottonwood, Chas. T. Badger; Sander's Bend, Ira Knight; Washington, S. H. Loomis; Reeds Creek, Mandrake Wells; Red Bank, John Bates; Hunter, James Holbert; Orion, W. S. Carver; Elkins, J. R. Whitlock; Elder Creek, P. Montgomery; Moon, J. H. Hathaway.

School year ending June 30th, 1874.—Five new districts organized, three new school-houses erected. Sander's Bend maintained no school during this school year, and the district was abandoned. Eighteen certificates granted. Names of district clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Paskenta, C. G. Alexander; Floyd, J. A. Price; Cottonwood, B. H. Pickett; Montgomery, A. Anderson; Hunter, A. Sanford; Red Bank, J. W. Brown; Lowrey, E. Senter.

School year ending June 30, 1875.—Four new school districts organized, three new school-houses erected, fourteen certificates granted. Names of district clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Tehama, W. P. Mathews; Live Oak, J. M. Thompson; Coast Range, William Bacon; Paskenta, J. L. Burt; Lassen, Thos. Washington; Antelope, T. M. Underhill; Floyd, W. B. Miller; Lowrey, M. Wilcox;

Stony Creek, J. D. Hightower; Montgomery, W. W. Watkins; Farquhar, J. M. Holbert; Orion, R. W. Morgan; Hunter, P. K. Shively; Cascade, D. O. Thomas; Howell, J. M. Howell; Junction, R. A. Martin.

School year ending June 30, 1876. Two new school districts organized, two new school-houses erected, twenty certificates granted. Names of district clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Antelope, Henry Bressler; Reeds Creek, L. E. Tolladay; Washington, James M. Rogers; Lowrey, Geo. M. Lowrey; Moon, W. M. McLane; Coast Range, M. R. Newman; Live Oak, C. W. Jackson; Cottonwood, John Barry; Farquhar, Thomas Ward; Hunter, A. Sanford; Paskenta, A. M. Barley; Elkhorn, N. Flanagan; Elmore, Frank Houghton; Junction, W. E. Hazen.

School year ending June 30, 1877.—Three new districts organized, eight certificates granted. Name of Paskenta district changed to that of Freeman school district. Names of district clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Red Bluff, G. W. Westlake; Antelope, J. T. McKerras; Reeds Creek, M. L. Wells; Washington, Geo. Hoag; Freeman, W. E. Burch; Elder Creek, A. Oliver; Howell, Samuel Jenison; Farquhar, Jno. Boland; Johnston, Mark Rambo; Stony Creek, A. Sawyer; Murray, A. D. Balis; Paynes Creek, T. B. Hickman.

School year ending June 30, 1878.—Four new school districts organized, eight new school-houses erected, twenty-seven certificates granted. Names of district clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Red Bluff, Hon. E. J. Lewis; Tehama, John Simpson; Reeds Creek, Oliver Burress;

Freeman, W. D. Cheatham; Live Oak, A. L. Gardinier; Farquhar, James Holbert; Cascade, P. H. Dodge; Elder Creek, A. H. Patterson; Moon, N. Merrill; Liberal, P. P. Demerest; Bower, J. W. Bower; Stony Creek, J. D. Hightower; Headquarters, W. W. Dollings; Oat Creek, James Holman; Long, J. A. Long; Red Bank, John Bates.

School year ending June 30, 1879.—Two new school-houses erected, fifteen certificates granted. Toomes school district maintained no school during the present school year. Names of district clerks same as previous year, with the following exceptions: Antelope, Geo. Hughes; Elkhorn, J. G. Clark; Elder Creek, A. Oliver; Elkins, W. W. Botkin; Freeman, M. R. Johnson; Floyd, N. Simpson; Hunter, J. M. Swain; Howell J. M. Howell; Paynes Creek, R. A. Martin; Red Bluff, T. R. Ryan; Red Bank, John Heaton; Tehama, Chas. Harvey; Washington, Wm. E. Jewett.

Since the new school year commenced for 1879 and 1880 there have been two new school districts organized, Dibble Creek, Albert Wright district clerk, and Butte, A. Lockwood district clerk.

To sum up briefly. At the close of the school year 1858, the first year for which we can find any report, there were four districts in the county, four school-houses and four teachers employed. The number of children drawing public money was 238.

For the school year 1879 and 1880 there are thirty-eight districts, employing forty-two teachers. There are thirty-eight school buildings, and 2,152 children drawing public money.

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

| FISCAL YEAR. | Total number of pupils | Number of children under five years of age | Number of children who have attended public schools at any time during the school year | Average daily attendance | Number of schools in the County | Average number of months school was maintained | Average monthly salary, board included, paid the teachers |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| November 1, 1857, to October 31, 1858 | 238 | 96 | 99 | 50 | 5 | 5½ | \$96 66 |
| “ 1858, “ 1859 | 350 | 114 | 86 | 69 | 4 | 7½ | 91 66 |
| “ 1859, “ 1860 | 563 | 302 | 218 | 147 | 8 | 3 | 73 50 |
| “ 1860, “ 1861 | 567 | 273 | 254 | 173 | 8 | 4 | 52 75 |
| “ 1861, “ 1862 | 571 | 307 | 187 | 149 | 7 | 6 | 50 07 |
| September 1, 1862, to August 31, 1863 | | | | | | | |
| “ 1863, “ 1864 | | | | | | | |
| “ 1864, “ 1865 | | | | | | | |
| “ 1865, to June 30, 1866 | 624 | 392 | 368 | 265 | 13 | 5½ | 65 84 |
| July 1, 1866, “ 1867 | 638 | 357 | 436 | 302 | 13 | 6 | 64 38 |
| “ 1867, “ 1868 | 693 | 368 | 422 | 324 | 13 | 6 | 70 84 |
| “ 1868, “ 1869 | 768 | 328 | 481 | 338 | 15 | 6 | 65 06 |
| “ 1869, “ 1870 | 852 | 342 | 602 | 335 | 16 | 6 | 62 26 |
| “ 1870, “ 1871 | 996 | 469 | 698 | 424 | 18 | 6 | 65 55 |
| “ 1871, “ 1872 | 1,148 | 564 | 703 | 396 | 21 | — | 67 00 |
| “ 1872, “ 1873 | 1,184 | 452 | 816 | 516 | 23 | 7½ | 75 00 |
| “ 1873, “ 1874 | 1,381 | 520 | 983 | 580 | 29 | 5½ | 71 69 |
| “ 1874, “ 1875 | 1,425 | 653 | 1,007 | 603 | 32 | 7 | 74 50 |
| “ 1875, “ 1876 | 1,626 | 685 | 1,157 | 669 | 34 | 7½ | 72 50 |
| “ 1876, “ 1877 | 1,884 | 762 | 1,349 | 758 | 35 | 7 | 74 90 |
| “ 1877, “ 1878 | 1,977 | 872 | 1,427 | 732 | 41 | 7 | 74 49 |
| “ 1878, “ 1879 | 2,152 | 858 | 1,373 | 850 | 42 | 7 | 75 13 |