

Above, FORT TER-WAW IN 1862

Below, GUARD MOUNTING AT CAMP LINCOLN NO. 2 IN 1862

From Sketches by George E. Young

Early Military Posts of Del Norte County

By FRED B. ROGERS

WITHIN the present limits of Del Norte County, California, the principal early military posts were Fort Ter-Waw and two camps, both named Lincoln, hereinafter referred to as Camp Lincoln No. 1 and No. 2 in the order of establishment.

Because of its harbor and location in the net of roads and trails, troops also camped temporarily at Crescent City in connection with debarkation, embarkation, or movements within the general area. One of the earliest of such instances was on June 24, 1855, when a body of 132 infantry under Maj. Henry Prince, 4th U. S. Infantry, en route to Puget Sound on the steamer *America*, made a stay at Crescent City because of the burning of their ship in the harbor. The steamer was beached without loss of life.¹

Crescent City was used as a supply point in connection with the Rogue River Indian War as early as November of 1855, when a government purchasing agent was reported in town with a pack-train of over 100 mules. On January 9, 1856, Capt. De Lancey Floyd-Jones camped there with Company F, 4th U. S. Infantry, having arrived on the brig *Nonesuch* with ammunition and provisions. Rumors of approaching hostile Indians later caused the captain to send half of his command to protect the settlement at Smith River. Intense excitement prevailed but subsided when the Indians turned out to be some Mexicans driving a band of mules in from the mines. Company B, 3rd Artillery, Capt. E. O. C. Ord commanding, joined Captain Floyd-Jones and both companies left on March 15, 1856, to take part in the Rogue River War under Lt. Col. Robert C. Buchanan, 4th U. S. Infantry. A detachment under Lieut. Benjamin Allston, 1st Dragoons, remained at Crescent City. The camp was abandoned in September, 1856. No reservation was formally declared.²

Information regarding the three main posts or camps is scarce and scattered except for that contained in the "Journal of Company G 2nd Inftry C. V.," written by Pvt. George E. Young of that company. Young's journal and pictorial sketches of Fort Ter-Waw and the two camps named Lincoln are important but heretofore little-known contributions to the history of Del Norte County. The sketches of Fort Ter-Waw and Camp Lincoln No. 2 are reproduced with this article; the journal will be quoted frequently.³

Fort Ter-Waw

Fort Ter-Waw, located in the Klamath Reservation on the north bank of the Klamath River about six miles above its mouth, was established October 12, 1857, by 1st Lieut. George Crook and Company D, 4th U. S. Infantry, which arrived from Fort Crook via Fort Jones and Crescent City.⁴

On recommendation of Lieutenant Crook, the fort was given the Indian name of its locality, the spelling "Ter-Waw" being that used by the military.⁵ Construction of the post was practically complete when, on June 28, 1858, Crook and his company left Vancouver, Washington Territory, to participate in a campaign against Indians in the Yakima country. Until Crook returned with his company on October 16, 1858, the post was garrisoned by Company B, 4th U. S. Infantry, which arrived from Fort Humboldt under command of 1st Lieut. J. B. Collins.

Lieutenant Crook, in his autobiography, tells much of the character, habits and traditions of the Indians of the region; and this knowledge and his participation in minor Indian campaigns in northern California, southern Oregon and Washington, formed the beginnings of the reputation he later attained as one of the Army's greatest Indian fighters. The pleasant and rather uneventful stay of Crook and his company was terminated on June 11, 1861, when they left Fort Ter-Waw for the Presidio of San Francisco in compliance with orders from Headquarters, Department of the Pacific.⁶

No sooner was Lieutenant Crook well on his way south than a mass meeting was held at Crescent City protesting the recall of the troops and petitioning the department commander to regarrison Fort Ter-Waw. The plea was successful, for the post was reoccupied August 28, 1861, by Company C, 4th U. S. Infantry, Capt. L. C. Hunt, the latter reporting that transportation from Crescent City to the post had cost \$25 to \$30 per ton. Hunt's company was relieved by Capt. John H. May's Company C, 3rd Infantry, California Volunteers, which arrived November 14, 1861. On January 14, 1862, Captain May reported that the post had been overflowed by the Klamath in flood four times that season, with a loss of seventeen buildings, and that he had been ordered to rebuild the fort.⁷

In order to make May's company available for duty with its regiment on the central overland route, Brig. Gen. George Wright ordered the relief of Company C at Ter-Waw by Company G, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, Capt. William W. Stuart commanding,⁸ which will now assume a central position in the narrative that follows.

Captain Stuart's company was part of one of the volunteer regiments formed in California during the Civil War, upon call of President Lincoln to Gov. John G. Downey.⁹ It was organized on September 21, 1861, at a meeting held in the theater at Angel's Camp, when "twenty or more came forward and placed their names to the list of Recruits." Moving via Stockton the company arrived at San Francisco October 9th, where it was mustered in and "marched into quarters at Camp Sumner some three miles from the city." After intensive drill at Camp Sumner, at the Presidio of San Francisco, and at Alcatraz Island, the company sailed March 8, 1862, on the steamer *Oregon* for Crescent City, stopping en route at the harbor of Humboldt, headquarters of the 2nd Regiment, and at Trinidad.¹⁰

Young says: "It was quite dusk when we entered the Harbor of Crescent City and the Steamer's gun gave signal to the Citizens of her arrival. The Soldiers in Squads took to the shore boats and were landed through the surf. The Company was immediately formed in line on shore and marched to Quarters at the upper end of the village which had just been vacated by Company C of the 3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol. who embarked on board the Steamer."¹¹

After a description of Crescent City and the harbor, Young continues: "The 14th of March Lieut. Wetmore started with the first Detachment of twenty-four Men for Fort Terwaw. On Wednesday the 19th the second Detachment consisting of Corporal Brooks and eight men followed after. [Young was with this party.] We found upon our arrival at the mouth of the Klamath River several Indians with their canoes ready to convey us up the River to the Fort about six miles distant. This was our only conveyance since the old trail made [on] the river's bank was destroyed by the flood of the past winter."¹²

"Little is now left of what once adorned the beautiful residence of the United States Indian Agent at Terwaw. A lone white cottage-like looking building a barn and what was once a mill standing in the midst of a barren sandy bar are all that remain to tell where once was a Government Farm of such value with soil of such rare fertility and gardens of such worth and beauty. The waters have traced upon it a desolate path.

"Opposite the Agency or on the North side of the River is located Fort Terwaw a name derived from the Indian Dialect signifying a 'pretty' or 'nice' place. And so it once was, although far from it at present. Amidst this grand old forest of such mammoth trees this Post once formed a conspicuous and important spot of uncommon beauty. It was situated upon a peninsula of land formed by a sharp bend of the river, of about twenty or twenty-five acres of land in extent clear of timber with a soil of surpassing fertility. Fine improvements had been erected. The Quarters, Barracks, Government Stores and Shops were handsomely arranged for comfort and usefulness and no expense spared to make the Fort a safe retreat and a good and pleasant home! Attached to the Post was a large and fertile Garden filled with every vegetable necessary for kitchen use. The latter bring to a Garrison a most desirable possession.

"But all this property we found in a most deplorable condition. Out of some twenty-five buildings erected at the Post but three were remaining and only two of them any account. All the others had been swept away by the flood and worse than all the valuable garden with its fruitful soil had given place to acres of barren rocks and sand. The former green and extensive Parade Grounds and flourishing Gardens present now the sterile picture of a dry stony bar. * * * Such we found Terwaw and the condition of its Fort as we walked ashore and strolled through a grove of Alder and

Wawkell [pepperwood] trees onto the open spot where once stood the Fort and its improvements on the evening of the 21st of March 1862.¹³

"The next Detachment which included the remainder of the whole Command except the sick left Crescent City March 21st and consisted of some twenty-six in number under charge of Capt. Stuart. Among them were three women and six children. On the afternoon of the second day out the party reached the mouth of the Klamath in safety where as in the case of the first Detachment boats were procured sufficient to carry the women and children and most of the men immediately to the Fort. It was about noon on Sunday the 23d of March they arrived at the Fort. Here they joined the former parties. The women and children withstood the trip remarkably well; one of the ladies, Mrs. Graham even made the journey to the Klamath on foot. The children were packed through on the shoulders of Indians."¹⁴

The site of Fort Ter-waw was between the present village of Klamath Glen and the forest, which is a short distance from it to the northeast. Much of the site was on the present McBeth ranch. Charles P. McBeth, Sr., pointed out to the present writer the locations along the south edge of the forest from which he had removed foundation or fireplace stones of several of the fort's buildings. Mr. McBeth also pointed out two trees near the edge of the forest which show evidence of a cross beam having been placed between them from which, according to Indian tradition, Indians sentenced to death were hung by the troops. One of these trees bears the date 1862 on a blaze.¹⁵

The troops fell to the task of improving their situation at Fort Ter-Waw and made reconnaissances for a suitable trail to Crescent City and to Elk Camp to which a detail of Lieut. John J. Shephard and twenty men had been sent as ordered by Col. Francis J. Lippitt, commanding Humboldt District.

In the meantime, forces were at work which resulted in ending the stay of the company at Ter-Waw. On May 10, 1862, Captain Stuart reported to Colonel Lippitt: "Two-thirds of the male population have left Crescent City and vicinity for the northern mines. There are about 150 families left behind, mostly women and children, and only about thirty men to protect them against the Smith River Indians. All they can raise in Crescent City is about thirty guns, and many of them flintlocks. The people think hard of the reduction of this command, this post being all Del Norte County has to depend upon. With some 800 Klamath Indians in the south, and as many more on Smith River, of the Indians and others [at] Humboldt, and with no assistance at hand they are liable at any moment to be sacrificed. Furthermore, the Hoopas are coming down the river daily in scores to fish and trade on the coast. From reliable information I learn that the Indians in this vicinity are said to have some 400 stand of arms which they keep concealed." Captain Stuart also pointed out that the post was an expensive one to supply

and that it would require an immense amount of labor and material to rebuild it.¹⁶

On May 19, 1862, E. Mason, Judge of the County Court of Del Norte County, by letter reminded George M. Hanson, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Northern California, of Hanson's promise to have at least a company of troops in Smith River Valley by April 1, and of Hanson's representation to the citizens of the county that the government would purchase lands there for an Indian reservation. Mason further stated that some women and children had already moved to Crescent City for protection. Hanson in turn requested of General Wright that troops be located "at some good point between Crescent City and Smith River, but nearest the latter, so as not to cross the river into the Indian settlements." Hanson stated that he had removed all, or nearly all, of the Humboldt and Eel River Indians and a few of the Klamath Indians to Smith River, and that these, together with the Smith River Indians, would number about 1,000. General Wright, on May 27, 1862, ordered Captain Stuart to "break up the post at Fort Ter-Waw and proceed with your company to Smith's River, north of Crescent City, and select a post near where the Indians have been recently located. The post must be located within the limits of the Indian reservation, but not too near the Indian camps."¹⁷

The following are excerpts from Young's journal telling of the movement to Smith River: "June 10th [1862] was memorable for the departure of the first Detachment in the evacuation of Fort Terwaw. At an early hour the Captain with 39 men took boats down the river. Every thing was life as with high hopes the men embarked in the numerous canoes that were to float them to the mouth of the Klamath. A short time and the party was at its landing near the mouth of the river. There safely ashore they resecured their knapsacks and set out upon their march over the mountains taking the Trail leading to Crescent City. The 12th was passed as might be supposed in rambling about Town.

"On the morning of the 13th we took up our march for Smith River Valley, some 18 or 20 miles distant. Our way led through the Redwoods, one of those dense forests of gigantic trees which we have before alluded to, of size and dimensions exceeding almost credulity. A light sprinkling rain or heavy mist make the travelling rather muddy but upon the whole the day was favorable for a long march. The Captain accompanied by one or two citizens on horse back led off, the Detachment, Guard and prisoners bringing up the extreme rear. In coming to points where the road branched off or was intersected by others, those had once been 'numbers in good standing' in the old Know Nothing Lodges were frequently struck with the appearance of little bits of paper lying in the road which upon examination turned out to be like those 'drops' and angular slips used by that mysterious dark lanterned order to point to the passing 'brother' the most direct

path to their secret place of meeting or to notify him that his presence was at once wanted on urgent business.

"By the aid of this mute Directory, we of the rear were enabled to trace our way through the windings of the Redwoods arriving at length into an open valley and found ourselves at last on the south bank of Smith River at a point where there purported to be a ferry. After a little delay in getting the Boat to the spot we stepped on board and were soon passed over to the other side. Here we all were now with the exception of prisoner Alcott who taking the advantage of a favorable opportunity among the thickets in the Redwoods had dodged the vigilance of the Guard and made himself safe with a 'French leave.' There being no use in following in pursuit, the party moved on.

"A tramp of some 4 or 5 miles through pasture lots, meadows and fields of grain brought us to a nice little snug nook nestled under a hill near a beautiful grove where we halted for the night and were informed that this spot we were to consider as the Headquarters of Company 'G' of the Second Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers—at least for the present. Tired and hungry we commenced preparations for supper. It was now quite dark and all reported arrived except some 3 or 4 who came dropping in during the evening."¹⁸

Camp Lincoln No. 1

Young continues: "The morning gave us an opportunity to take a wider view and make a more minute examination of the locality of the Camp. It was situated about two miles from the sea shore on a farm having a small Dwelling House and Barn with a Garden and Orchard attached which like the City we had just left bore all the evidence in the world that its inmates were 'not at home' and had not been for some time. The men were at once set to work 'setting things in order.' A few days elapsed and a great change was made apparent among the 'things about the place.' Fences disappeared, old outhouses were levelled to the ground and whole swamps of 'wind-shaken weeds that embosomed the bower' were swept away into piles that sunk into ashes before the fire, and soon where there was a dooryard filled with loose sticks and poles and tall grass and vines was seen a large level Parade Ground in the center of which arose a lofty Flag Staff from the top of which the 'Stars and Stripes' floated over a tiny little Military Post christened Camp Lincoln.

"The view from the Parade Grounds presented that of a fine extensive agricultural valley. Away upon the left [south] were the Headquarters of the United States Indian Reservation—a beautiful white Mansion and its offices prettily embosomed among the green foliage of an extensive Garden and Grounds surrounding them. To the right [north] or up the Coast were seen cultivated fields and farm houses scattered at intervals. In front [west], fields of grain receded in perspective bounded in the extreme distance by

the gray wastes of the Pacific broken only by an occasional sail of a passing steamer in her upward or downward trips, while in the rear [east] the lofty hills made down abruptly, covered (except here and there a bald brow) with a dense forest of evergreen timber.¹⁹

"June 24. Lieutenant Shephard with a detachment of twenty men who had left Fort Terwaw in May for Elk Camp arrived at Camp Lincoln reporting the command in good spirits. About this time the people of the Valley began making considerable stir relative to an appropriate celebration of the approaching Fourth of July."

Here follow descriptions of the preparations and the celebration. Included were a dress parade by the company, the singing of national songs, the oration of the day by Pvt. George E. Young, a special dinner, and a ball. The command held another celebration in August on the occasion of the marriage of Captain Stuart, the company commander, to Miss Basye. In that month James S. Forsman, Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, arrived for duty. Later a report came of Indian depredations near Gold Bluffs. Ranches had been burned and the inhabitants put to flight, "one woman having been taken prisoner, stript of all her clothing and suffered to return in that nude condition, her life being spared only by the timely interposition of some Indians who happened to be acquainted with her and her husband." Two detachments were sent out to punish the offenders but returned without success.²⁰

On September 11th, 1862, Maj. James E. Curtis having arrived at the camp, assumed command and soon issued an order removing Camp Lincoln to a new site about six miles northeast of Crescent City near the junction of the Smith River road and the Jacksonville Turnpike. This move resulted from a request by Superintendent Hanson to General Wright that the troops be moved from the position "almost in the midst of the Indians" to a site at or near Fort Dick to "serve as protection both to the whites and Indians, who will thereby be kept entirely separate." Major Curtis did not approve of the site near Fort Dick because it was subject to overflow from the Smith River.²¹

Camp Lincoln No. 2

Young says: "September 12th [1862]. At an early hour the Company were mustered under heavy marching order, the main part of the Company took up the line of march for the site of the New Camp where upon arriving they found some little preparations had been made by five or six men who had been dispatched some days before to clear away things and make ready for the coming Command. This location is a tolerably passable one being situated upon a gentle decline so that the Parade Grounds will be naturally drained during the rainy season. The view from the Flag Staff is quite pleasant although not extensive being encompassed with dense woods."²²

"Sept. 13th. Company 'C' of the 2d Regiment Infantry, Cal. Vols. under command of Captain M. O'Brien arrived at Camp Lincoln [via the steamer *Panama*]. A Detachment of 1 Sgt. and 12 Privates marched to Crescent City as an Escort for a Band of some 800 Indians which arrived on the Steamer from Humboldt and destined for the Reservation.

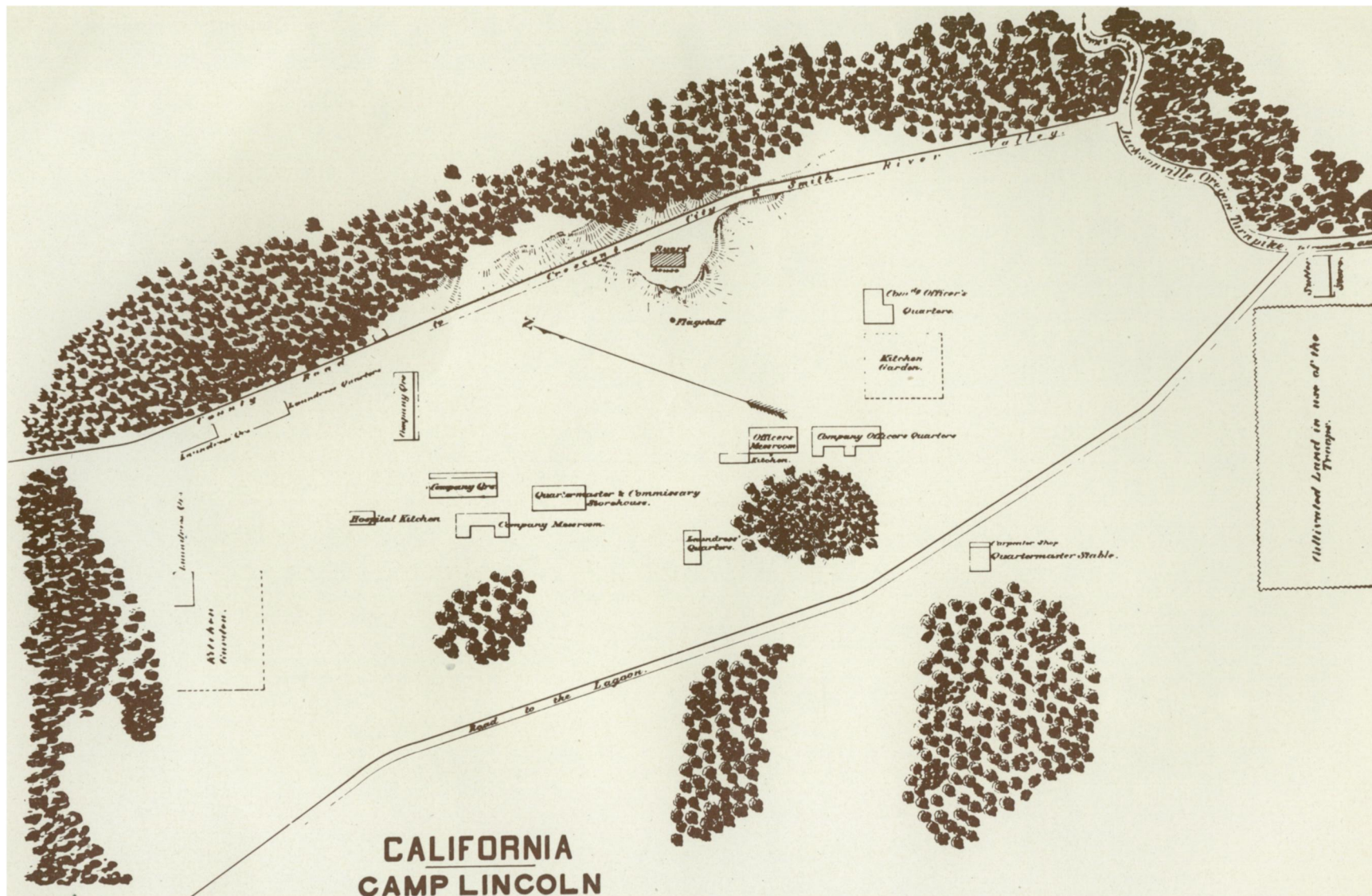
"The command had become now enlarged and Battalion Drill was now thoroughly adopted. Preparations were now being made of a permanent character preparatory to the coming winter. A fine Flag Staff, erected, a substantial and commodious Guard House built upon a little eminence commanding a fine view of the Grounds with the Commanding Officer's Residence a tastefully built cottage together with the Officers' Quarters all betoken the establishment of a permanent post. The work of building up the Post now commenced in earnest and was progressing rapidly. Nearly every man turned to Daily Duty and set to work at some thing."²³

In addition to the buildings mentioned above, the post when completed contained two company quarters, a company messroom, a hospital kitchen, a Quartermaster and Commissary storeroom, an officers' messroom and kitchen, several laundress' quarters, a carpenter shop and Quartermaster stable. A sutler's store was several hundred yards to the south and there were several kitchen gardens. At present writing the site of the camp is included in the farm of Samuel F. Finley, Judge of the Superior Court, Del Norte County.²⁴

Young's journal is filled with material which gives an insight into soldier life of the time and place. There were occasional chases after deserters, but very few "scouts" for hostile Indians. Apparently the Indians who chose to remain at Smith River were of a more peaceful sort or were deterred by the presence of troops. Others not peacefully inclined simply left Smith River and made their way through the forests to their old haunts where sporadic warfare continued for several years.

Young tells of swans and canvasbacks at the "Lagoon," now Lake Earl; of Indian maidens being tied to the flag staff by the Sergeant of the Guard (offense not stated); of a concert at Crescent City on Christmas Eve, 1862, by the "Harmonic Minstrels of Companies C and G"; of a few deaths in the command with burials at Crescent City; and of helping young "Billy the Drummer" draft a touching plea to General Wright for restoration to duty from a sentence for desertion. Of course the journal records Young's complaints on various subjects such as the Sunday parades, certain officers, the recruit training, the rain, and the distance to the mess hall. He mentions in a light vein the "amphibious tastes and habits of the habitants of Del Norte County," and the poor quality of whiskey served at Crescent City.

March 31, 1863, came an event awaited for thirteen months: Pay Day! Settlement of debts to the government and to the sutler had priority, whereupon most of those who had any greenbacks remaining took off on the stage



Courtesy of the National Archives

for town. Later came preaching in Company G's quarters by the Reverend Mr. Hinckley. "The meeting called out everybody, Civil and Military, Farmers and their families, Officers with their wives and daughters. All present and accounted for." On April 10th, in accordance with the proclamation of the President, Major Curtis released all the prisoners then in confinement "so that once since its erection the Guard House is empty."

June 7, 1863, an order was read at retreat parade directing Company G to be prepared to march on short notice. On June 10 the order came to leave at 3:00 P. M. that date. But the "Stork" paid no attention to military exigencies, for that very morning a son was born to Mrs. Wren, "the third birth among the laundresses of Company G." The troops marched directly to the shore boats at Crescent City and pushed off to the waiting steamer for Humboldt Bay, where they arrived the next morning at nine o'clock en route to Benicia.²⁵

With our journalist gone, we shall content ourselves with a few remarks on the remaining occupancy of Camp Lincoln No. 2. Company C, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers remained at Camp Lincoln until October 17, 1864. It was replaced by Company F, 1st Battalion of Mountaineers, which was raised by Capt. Robert Baird at Fort Jones, California, and other places in Siskiyou County. Company C, 6th California Infantry, Capt. Thomas Buckley, arrived at Crescent City from Humboldt Bay via the steamer *Del Norte* on May 8, 1865. The following day it marched to Camp Lincoln where Captain Buckley assumed command on May 10th. Captain Baird's company was mustered out at the camp June 9, 1865.²⁶

It became the sad duty of some elements of the Humboldt District to aid in the recovery of bodies of those lost in the wreck of the *Brother Jonathan* near Crescent City on July 30, 1865. Among the bodies recovered was that of Gen. George Wright, former commander of the Department of the Pacific en route to take command of the Department of the Columbia, and that of Maj. Ellery W. Eddy, paymaster.²⁷

Company C, 6th California Infantry, remained at Camp Lincoln until ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco where it was mustered out December 15, 1865. In the meantime Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell had sent Company G, 9th U. S. Infantry to Camp Lincoln, the first regular troops to serve there. Under Capt. William E. Appleton this company had a longer stay than any predecessor. Gen. E. O. C. Ord reported on August 31, 1869, that Camp Lincoln had been evacuated under instructions dated July 7, 1869. The camp was officially abandoned in May, 1870. There was no formally declared military reservation.²⁸

But one building of the camp, the company officers' quarters, stands today. This is a long frame building of four rooms and two fireplaces. The building is much in need of repair and restoration. A chimney and a partition are demolished, the ceiling sags, and the roof needs replacement.

Unmarked, their purpose served, the early military posts of Del Norte County have passed into virtual oblivion.

NOTES

1. Crescent City *Herald*, June 27, 1855.
2. *Ibid.*, issues of Nov. 21, 1855; Jan. 16, March 5 and 19, 1856. Also "List of Abandoned or Unoccupied Military Posts and Reservations in the Military Division of the Pacific," Hq. Mil. Div. Pacific, San Francisco, Nov. 20, 1876, inclosure to Doc. 2016-1876, Letters Received, Dept. of the Columbia (in National Archives).
3. Young's *Journal* is used by permission of Mrs. Julia E. Caughell and Miss Mabel Curtis, both of Crescent City, daughters of Greenleaf Curtis, former 1st sergeant, Co. G, 2nd Infantry, California Volunteers, who was given the *Journal* by Private Young. These ladies also furnished the sketch of Fort Ter-Waw. The sketch of Camp Lincoln No. 2 was furnished by H. C. Holmes of Oakland.
- The *Journal* reveals that Young was a lawyer at Angels Camp, California, prior to enlistment, and that he had a brother, Fuller B. Young, living in Lee Center, Oneida County, New York. A note by Sergeant Curtis states: "G. E. Young served in the Regulars till 1872. I have it from good authority that he died in Arizona about 1873." Young enlisted Sept. 21, 1861, at Angels Camp and was mustered out Sept. 21, 1864, at Fort Yuma on expiration of term of service. (R. H. Orton, *Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion*, Sacramento, 1890, p. 483.) Regarding his sketches, Young says on p. 196 of his *Journal*: "Had Photographic Pictures from some of our drawings of Fort Terwaw, Camp Lincoln (old) and Camp Lincoln (new) taken by Eldridge." The photographs of the sketches located by the present writer were made by Bradley and Rulofson, San Francisco.
4. "List of Abandoned Posts . . ." *op. cit.*; *General George Crook: His Autobiography*, ed. by Martin F. Schmitt (Norman, Okla., 1946), pp. 54 (note 5), 55.
5. A. L. Kroeber states: "Terwer was an important summer camp site [of the Yurok] on the north bank [of the Klamath River] between Sa'aitl and Wohkel"; also "Terwer, at the mouth of the creek of that name." *Handbook of the Indians of California* (Washington, 1925), pp. 10, 73; Crook, *op. cit.*, p. 55.
6. "List of Abandoned Posts . . ." *op. cit.*; *War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Ser. 1 (Washington, 1897)—hereafter cited as *Rebellion Records*—L, Pt. I, pp. 428, 494; Crook, *op. cit.*, pp. 58, 68-82.
7. *Rebellion Records*, L, Pt. I, pp. 522, 523, 558, 597, 598, 805.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 909.
9. Telegram from Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, to Gov. John G. Downey, Aug. 14, 1861 (in Orton, *op. cit.*, p. 12).
10. Young, *op. cit.*, pp. 2-14.
11. *Ibid.*, p. 15.
12. *Ibid.*, pp. 17, 22.
13. *Ibid.*, pp. 23-25.
14. *Ibid.*, p. 26.
15. The fort location was in general vicinity of the line between Sections 18 and 19, Twp. 13 N., R. 2 E., Humboldt meridian. It undoubtedly occupied portions of both sections. The Klamath Reservation, on which the post was located, was described as a strip of country commencing at the coast of the Pacific Ocean and extending one mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, and up the same 20 miles, approved by the

President, Nov. 16, 1855. *Report of the Secretary of the Interior*, 1866, p. 106, in U. S. Ser. 1284.

16. *Rebellion Records*, L, Pt. I, pp. 952, 1061-63.

17. *Ibid.*, pp. 1087, 1093.

18. Young, *op. cit.*, pp. 44-51.

19. *Ibid.*, pp. 51-52. Camp Lincoln No. 1 was probably located in the northwest quarter of Section 22, Twp. 18 N., R. 1 W., Humboldt meridian. The reservation headquarters building, considerably altered, still stands in Section 27 of the same township on the farm of Henry Westbrook, Jr. William Bryson was the resident Indian Agent at Smith River when the troops were there. He was killed by Indians near Klamath Bluffs in 1868. The murderer was reported captured by troops sent from Camp Lincoln No. 2 and from Camp Gaston in Hoopa Valley. *Humboldt Times*, Aug. 1, 1868.

20. Young, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

21. *Rebellion Records*, L, Pt. II, pp. 3, 12, 13, 113, 124. Fort Dick, about eight miles north of Crescent City, received its name because of the location there of a log house built by the citizens for defense against the Indians. A. J. Bledsoe, *History of Del Norte County* (Eureka, 1881), p. 74.

22. Young, *op. cit.*, pp. 81-82.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 82; *Rebellion Records*, L, Pt. II, p. 117.

24. The bulk of Camp Lincoln No. 2 was located in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 36, Twp. 17 N., R. 1 W., Humboldt meridian. A few buildings were immediately west in the adjoining section. In addition to the plan of the camp, the National Archives has on file a drawing showing the elevations and cross-sections of the principal buildings. The present farm residence is east of the location of the original commanding officer's quarters. A prominent feature of the terrain is a wooded, rocky knoll immediately west of the company officers' quarters which still stand.

25. Young, *op. cit.*, pp. 95-209.

26. *Rebellion Records*, L, Pt. II, pp. 1009, 1035, 1230, 1231; Orton, *op. cit.*, pp. 425, 722, 831; *Humboldt Times*, May 13, 1865.

27. *Ibid.*, Aug. 12 and 19, Oct. 14, 1865.

28. Orton, *op. cit.*, p. 722; *Report of the Secretary of War*, 1869, p. 132, in U. S. Serial 1412; "List of Abandoned Posts."