

After the Indians were "entirely starved out," those who were taken prisoners were sent to the Mendocino Coast reservation, where a government report dated November 4, 1858, says that there were already 722 Indians with a crop insufficient to feed more than 420 Indians for ten months.<sup>229</sup> The result was that in less than a year most of the Indians from the Bald Hills were back in their old territory,<sup>230</sup> very much embittered against the whites. Yet the marvel is that we can find no record of more than one man being killed and one slightly wounded in the region under consideration during the years 1859 and 1860.

As to the extent of depredations on stock, it was doubtless at first much overestimated, because in May, 1859, we have the statement of a local paper,<sup>231</sup> which has never been charged with unduly favoring the Indians, that "the number of stock killed will not be so great as was anticipated. The owners say that probably fifty head will cover all the losses" in the Yager creek country.

Among the Indians taken to Mendocino reservation in the spring of 1859, was a band gathered into an old house belonging to Isaac Minor<sup>232</sup> on Redwood creek under a false pretense that a council and settlement were desired. Here eighty-four young men were shut in, chained two and two to a rope, and rushed to the reservation along with their women and children and the older men. Here they were half starved for four or five months, when they returned and camped near Minor's place. Then, about January, 1860, depredations being reported twelve or fourteen miles above, a volunteer company led by Jim Brown went to punish the Indians. Stopping at Minor's to feed their horses, they found the well behaved Indians camped in his field and killed seven or eight non-combatants, while the young men escaped. These formed the nucleus of a band of fifty-one, which, finally driven to desperation, killed or drove out all the settlers on the Bald Hills in the spring and summer of 1861 and continued to

<sup>229</sup> G. Bailey, spec. agent Dept. Interior, Report of Nov. 4, 1858, 35 Cong. 2 sess., serial no. 974, doc. 1, p. 653.

<sup>230</sup> J. Y. McDuffie, supt. Ind. Aff. N. Cal., reported Sept. 4, 1859, that there were not over five hundred Indians resident at Mendocino reservation, 36 Cong. 1 sess., serial no. 1033, doc. 46, p. 7. The San Francisco Bulletin of Mar. 13, 1860, says that 350 of the Indians taken from the Bald Hills to Mendocino the previous season had returned because they had nothing to eat.

<sup>231</sup> Humboldt Times, May 21, 1859, copied by San Francisco Bulletin, May 26, 1859.

<sup>232</sup> Isaac Minor in a manuscript in his own possession, which is a stenographic record of testimony before Commissioner H. L. Ford, Court of Claims, at Eureka, 1893: Indian Depredation no. 1,032 Isaac Minor, plaintiff, v. U. S. and Redwood and Hoopa tribes, defendants.