

Spring 6-1-2016

1865 November 1 - 1867 November 1, Houghton Report (Statistics for 1866), Surveyor General's Report to Governor of California

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Recommended Citation

"1865 November 1 - 1867 November 1, Houghton Report (Statistics for 1866), Surveyor General's Report to Governor of California" (2016). *Surveyor General Reports*. 20.
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REPORT
OF THE
SURVEYOR-GENERAL
OF
CALIFORNIA

FROM

November 1st, 1865, to November 1st, 1867.

[D. E. GELWICKS, STATE PRINTER.]

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Sacramento, November 1st, 1867.

To His Excellency,
FRED'K F. LOW,
Governor of California:

SIR: - In compliance with the requirements of the law defining the duties of this office, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report from November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General, and Register of State Land Office.

REPORT.

STATE LANDS.

In the several reports of this office, commencing with that of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the confused condition of titles given by the State for lands selected by her agents under the various Acts of Congress donating them to the State, and sold to purchasers under our statutes, has been fully set forth.

It gives me pleasure at this time to be able to report that a basis for the adjustment of all the differences existing between the United States and State authorities in regard to the construction of the several Acts of donation, and of all the difficulties arising out of the early legislation of the State, which in some instances authorized improper and illegal selections of these lands, has been perfected in a most satisfactory manner in the passage of an Act of Congress entitled an Act to quiet land titles in California, approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Although the differences and difficulties above referred to, and the confused and uncertain condition of the titles which the State had previous to the passage of this law given to purchasers under her statutes, have frequently been treated of in former reports, it is believed that a brief repetition of them and of the causes which occasioned them, published in connection with the law upon each of the causes of the difficulty, will be of great benefit to the eleven thousand purchasers who hold State titles.

CAUSES AND NATURE OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

By the eighth section of an Act of Congress entitled an Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, a grant of five hundred thousand acres was made to the several States named in the first section of the Act, for the purposes of internal improvement, which was extended to each new State which should thereafter be admitted, upon admission into the Union.

This grant distinctly specifies that the selections under it shall be made within the limits of the respective States in such manner as the Legislatures thereof may direct; that they shall be located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location, on any public land except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said States respectively *shall have been surveyed to existing laws.*

Here is an express provision that the selections shall be made after the survey of the lands by the United States; and yet, notwithstanding this express provision, the Legislature of this State, at its session in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, passed an Act to provide for the disposal of these lands, and authorized the Governor to issue and sell

at the State Treasury, warrants commonly known as school land warrants,^{*} in sums of not less than one hundred and sixty nor more than three hundred and twenty acres in one warrant, to the amount of five hundred thousand acres, at the rate of two dollars per acre; and authorized the purchasers of said warrants to locate the same upon any vacant and unappropriated public land of the United States in the State of California, before the official survey, and declared that the locations thus made should secure to the locator the possession of such lands until the survey by the United States.

Under this statute, between the date of its passage and April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at which time another method was provided by statute for the sale of the unsold portion of this grant, the State had sold of the above described warrants two hundred and thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, which embraces all the school land warrants ever issued by the State.

The privilege given by the laws of the State of locating upon unsurveyed lands induced many persons who desired to secure more land that was permitted by the pre-emption laws of the United States, to purchase and locate these warrants.

A large proportion of the locations thus made were parcels of three hundred and twenty acres each, by industrious and enterprising pioneers of our valleys and plains, who made their homes upon and cultivated the lands so purchased, and who, farming upon the large scale usually adopted in this State, were not content with one hundred and sixty acres.

Purchasers of lands from persons claiming to hold Mexican or Spanish grants, in many instances became doubtful of the validity of the grants, and purchased and located these warrants to secure, as they supposed, titles to their lands.

In this manner a majority of all the warrants issued were originally located upon unsurveyed land, and the locators, as will be seen by the reference to the requirements of the Act of Congress, acquired by such location no rights under the laws of the United States, and only an exceedingly doubtful right of possession under the statutes of our State, which could not hold good as against a pre-emptor under the Act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, extending the right of pre-emption to unsurveyed lands. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, and other officers of the United States, whenever the lands were officially surveyed, emphatically denied and repudiated these locations, and whenever applied for, permitted pre-emption and homestead filings upon the same land.

At once the conflict began. The State purchaser, relying in good faith upon the title derived from the State under a solemn enactment of its Legislature, sanctioned by the Governor, resisted in the field some instances, and in the Courts, in others, what he regarded as the encroachment of the settler, who, relying upon the equally solemn acts of Congress, declared that no such right of location was given in the Act of donation, while the right of pre-emption upon unsurveyed lands was given by the law of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

The earliest decisions of our Supreme Court sustained the locations.

Chief Justice Field, at the October term, eighteen hundred and sixty, in the case of Doll v. Meador (16 Cal., p. 315,) in giving the unanimous opinion of the bench, says:

^{*} Article IX, Section II of the Constitution of this State, subsequently ratified by Congress, devotes the proceeds of this grant to the support of common schools.

“It is to be observed that with reference to the States referred to in the first section of the Act, the selections and locations are to be made after the lands of the United States in those States respectively have been surveyed according to existing laws. But with reference to the new States, the time and selection and location is not designated. The concluding words of the grant to them, providing that the land is ‘to be selected and located as aforesaid,’ refer, as we conceive, only to the manner and form of the selection, and the quantity which the several parcels must embrace. Conformity in the locations with the sectional divisions and subdivisions is required to preserve intact the general system of surveys adopted by the Federal Government, and to prevent inconvenience which would ensue from any departure therefrom. When, therefore, any location is made by the State previous to the survey of the United States, it must be subject to change, if subsequently upon the survey being made it be found to want conformity with the lines of such survey.”

And in a supplemental decision made in the same case, Chief Justice Field says:

“The Act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, does as we stated, require the locations of the State to be made conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, but does not require the State to postpone the selections until the survey of the United States.”

In the case of *Van Valkenburg v. McCloud*, at the January term, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Supreme Court fully and clearly reiterates the same opinion, and confirms a location of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands.

In regard to the location of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands, the above named opinions of the Supreme Court appear to have remained unchanged until the April term in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in the case of *Terry v. Megerle*, when Chief Justice Sanderson, in rendering the opinion of the Court, after quoting the eighth section of the Act of donation, says: “Under the last clause of the foregoing section, California, upon her admission into the Union, became vested with an interest in the public lands within her borders, to the extent of five hundred thousand acres, (having never received any previous grants,) the same, however, to be selected and located in the manner and at the time specified in the immediately preceding part of the section, to which the words at the close of the section, ‘*to be selected and located as aforesaid,*’ directly refer.”

The words “*to be selected as aforesaid,*” in our judgment include both the manner and the time of the selection and location, and not the manner merely, as was held in *Doll v. Meador* (16 Cal. 315.) The language is not that the land shall be selected in the *manner* as aforesaid, but “as aforesaid.” That portion of the section to which the words “as aforesaid” refer, prescribes not only the manner of the selection but the time also, and by no rule of construction can it be said that they refer to the one and not to the other. There is no ambiguity in the language used; on the contrary, the meaning is too plain and obvious to admit of doubt. The language is, “located as aforesaid,” that is to say, in parcels of not less than three hundred and twenty acres, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, *and after each survey has been made.*

Since the above decision the decisions of the lower Courts have been in accordance therewith.

Of the many locations of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands, comparatively few were contested in the Courts, probably from the fact that no contestant claimed the lands under the United States, or in most cases where such claims were made, the locators, after this decision, abandoned their claims and floated their warrants; but in all cases where no adverse right existed prior to July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and such locations were not floated, they are absolutely confirmed to the State and her purchasers under the Act of Congress of that date before referred to, and which will be more fully set forth in this report.

As before stated, under the Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and thirty-seven thousand and seven hundred and sixty acres of school warrants were disposed of previous to April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, at which time an Act passed the Legislature and became law, authorizing the sale of the unsold portion of the five hundred thousand acre grant by location at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in coin, through locating agents appointed for each land district in the State, suspending the further sale of warrants; selections to be made only after survey by the United States, but still providing that school land warrants outstanding might be located as before.

Under this Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as all the selections were made in conformity with the provisions of the Act of donation, no difficulty has occurred, except in few cases where errors have been made in the locations.

GRANT OF SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTIONS.

The difficulties growing out of the selections and sales made by the State under this grant were more numerous, and more difficult of adjustment, than any and all others combined; but they also have been fully and satisfactorily adjusted by the Act of Congress "to quiet land titles in California," before referred to, except in those cases where selections upon unsurveyed land were at the time of the passage of the Act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in conflict with other valid claims. By an Act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, for the purposes of public schools in each township, sections sixteen and thirty-six of every township in the State.

Section six of the Act reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That all the public lands in the State of California, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, with the exception of sections sixteen and thirty-six, which shall be and hereby are granted to the State for the purposes of public schools in each township, and with the exception of lands appropriated under the authority of this Act, or reserved by competent authority, and excepting also the lands claimed under any foreign grant or title, and the mineral lands, shall be subject to the pre-emption laws of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one."

Section seven of the same Act reads as follows:

“And be it further enacted, That where any settlement, by the erection of a dwelling house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall be made upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections before the same shall be surveyed, or where such selections may be reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, other land shall be selected by the proper authorities of the State in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved on the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled an Act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships, and fractional townships, not before provided for, and which shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. And no person shall make a settlement or location upon any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile of such post, or on any other lands reserved by competent authority; nor shall any person obtain the benefits of this Act by a settlement or location on mineral lands.”

On the twenty-second of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the Governor approved an Act passed by the Legislature, authorizing the selection of other lands “in lieu of those sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections already sold by the General Government to the pre-emptors, or which may be reserved or covered by private claims or grants, or which the State may acquire, the right to relinquish and choose other lands in lieu thereof,” and also authorizing the selection of surveyed or unsurveyed land in such cases, thus plainly indicating their construction of both the sixth and seventh sections of the Act of donation; and from the passage of this Act to the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the State continued to select and sell both surveyed and unsurveyed lands in lieu of such “school sections” as were so covered and the Courts of the State sustained such selections and sales until the January term of the Supreme Court, in eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

The law authorizing the sale of unsurveyed lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in lieu of “school sections,” offered such facilities for securing what were supposed to be good titles to lands before they were placed in market by the United States, that an unprecedented demand prevailed for this class of lands, and at the time of preparing the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the applications to purchase “lands in lieu,” filed in this office, amounted to three hundred and twenty seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and sixty one-hundredths acres.

During all this time the Commissioner of the General Land Office positively denied the right of the State to select unsurveyed lands under the grant, and quite as positively denied the right of the State to select any lands whatever, either surveyed or unsurveyed, in lieu of such “school sections” as were covered by Mexican grants; and invariably, in cases of contest between the purchaser from the State and the pre-emptor, decided in favor of such pre-emptor, even though the State selection had priority of date. In view of this fact, and of the fact that the difficulty was constantly increasing by continued sales, and entertaining some doubts of the final result, and desiring not to lead purchasers from the State into further difficulty, I drew up and presented to the Legislature, at its session of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and sixty-four, an Act to suspend sales of unsurveyed lands in lieu of “school sections,” which became a law on the first of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Subsequently the Supreme Court, at its January term, in eighteen hundred and sixty-five (see 27 Cal., p. 515,) in the case of *Grogan v. Knight et als*, in which Grogan, relying upon a State certificate of purchase of unsurveyed lands selected in lieu of a "school section" covered by a grant, sought to eject the defendants, decided that the acts and proceedings of the officers acting on behalf of the State did not confer upon the purchaser from her even the right of possession of a tract of unsurveyed land.

A moment's consideration of this decision, in connection with the fact that the Legislature of the State had authorized the selection and sale of these lands, and that thousands of our citizens, relying confidently upon the promises contained in the law that titles should be given them, had in good faith purchased and paid their money into the State Treasury, will convey some idea of the embarrassing position in which the State was placed by the Acts of its Legislature.

In regard to the selection of surveyed land in lieu of such "school selections" as were covered by Mexican grants, the right to make which was denied by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the State authorities, believing they were in the right and the Commissioner in the wrong, never directed the suspension of such sales, and they are still continued; and the right is now fully recognized by Congress in section six of the Act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

By an Act of Congress, approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, there was granted to each State in the Union in which such lands were situated, the whole of those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation, which remained unsold at the date of the passage of the Act, for the purpose of enabling the several States to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim them.

By the Act it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, "as soon as may be practicable after the passage of the Act," to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands so designated, and transmit the same to the Governors of the several States in which such lands were situate.

Sixteen years after the date of the Act, no such list had reached the Governor of this State – with the exception of four hundred and eighty acres – although the public surveys had been extended over a large portion of the State, and township plats, showing large quantities of such lands, had been approved by the United States Surveyor-General and forwarded to the department.

On the twenty-eighth of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the sale of these lands to any and all applicants, upon the survey of the County Surveyor.

These surveys were not confined to those townships which had been surveyed by the United States, but sales were made in all cases upon the survey and return of the County Surveyor, without any testimony relating to the character of the land.

Sales under this law, and under the Acts of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and eighteen hundred and sixty-three – which later laws require ample proof of the character of the land – have continued from eighteen hundred and fifty-five to the present time, and under their various provisions the State has sold almost one million acres of this class of lands, which had, in many instances by

individual enterprise, and in many others under a system adopted by the State, been reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation; yet, for sixteen years after the grant was made, and eleven years after the commencement of sale by the State, the proper authorities of the United States had not formally recognized our title to a single acre; and, in his instructions to the United States Surveyor-General, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directs him to leave out of his lists any swamp lands claimed by pre-emptors under the laws of the United States; the effect of this instruction, if sustained by the Courts, would be to deprive the State of all the swamp lands which any person would rather enter under the pre-emption laws than purchase of the State at one dollar per acre in coin, and, until such lists were made, to leave liable to pre-emption lands purchased from the State and reclaimed by the purchaser, especially in cases where tracts of more than one hundred and sixty acres in one survey have been so purchased and reclaimed.

OTHER GRANTS.

The seventy-two sections granted to the State for the benefit of a seminary of learning, and the ten sections to aid in the erection of public buildings, were all sold prior to eighteen hundred and sixty-two, except a small portion reserved to correct any errors which may be found in the final adjustment of the grants; and, although up to January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, no lists recognizing our titles to the lands selected had been received from the Department of the Interior since all the selections were made strictly in accordance with the law and upon surveyed lands, no difficulty has been anticipated, although the long delay tends to discourage holders of the State titles, and to encourage others to disrespect and disregard them.

Of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres granted to this State for purposes of an agricultural college, no selections nor sales have yet been made, and consequently no difficulty has arisen; and as selections can be made only from lands subject to private entry by any person at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in currency, while the State requires the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in coin, neither sales nor difficulties can reasonably be anticipated until a change in the State law relating to sales, or in the United States law relating to selections, is effected.

EFFORTS FOR ADJUSTMENT.

The difficulty of adjusting all these differences and of procuring from the United States, and furnishing to every purchaser under the State laws a full and perfect title to the lands he had bought in good faith, without interfering with the rights of others, cannot be fully appreciated without briefly considering the many attempts and the equally many failures made by the State prior to their final settlement, or the establishment of the basis for such settlement.

In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, when the only difficulty was in regard to procuring titles to the swamp and overflowed lands, H. A. Higley, Esq., then Surveyor-General, visited Washington, and, after interviews and correspondence with the Commissioner of the General Land Office, procured forms of affidavits for providing and establishing the character of the swamp lands claimed by the State, which forms were substantially the same as those used in the segregation made under the direction

of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners in eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and which were rejected by the Commissioner, as will hereafter be shown; and the earnest labors of the Surveyor-General were lost for want of proper attention to our interests by the Land Office at Washington.

Another attempt was made by the Legislature in May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by creating a Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, and directing them to take charge of the segregation and reclamation of all the swamp and overflowed lands within the State.

This Board, during the first year of its existence, with much care and expense, caused segregation surveys to be made in a number of those counties in which the largest and most valuable tracts of swamp land existed, and the surveyors making such segregations procured the affidavits of reliable witnesses – early residents and settlers in the vicinity of the lands – of the character of the land embraced in their segregations; these affidavits were substantially in the form required by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Maps of these lands were made and forwarded through the Governor to the Land Office at Washington, and, subsequently, certified copies of all the affidavits were also forwarded.

After long delay, these certified copies were returned without any objection to their form or sufficiency, except that they were copies, and that the originals must be sent. Accordingly, the certified copies were placed in the files and the originals forwarded, which, in the course of time, were returned rejected of an informality which did not exist in one tenth portion of them, as shown by the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Late in the session of the Legislature of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, previous to which time, in addition to the swamp land troubles, the difficulties in regard to school warrant locations and “lieu land” locations had begun to develop themselves, the Legislature appropriated five thousand dollars, and appointed the Hon. William H. Parks, Commissioner to proceed to Washington to adjust all the differences in regard to the several grants.

The Commissioner was furnished from this office with necessary documents to establish the claims of the State, and his report shows that an earnest effort was made to effect a settlement and obtain a recognition of the rights of the State in the matter, but complains that, “owing to the peculiar views of the Commissioner, the State has not been able to obtain that to which she was justly entitled.”

At its next session, the Legislature passed the concurrent resolutions of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which clearly set forth, in a brief and general manner, the difficulties and their causes, and requested our Senators and Representatives to procure the passage of a law which should adjust the whole land question so far as the sales made by the State were concerned.

Copies of these resolutions were sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by a communication from this office setting forth concisely all the differences, and requesting their co-operation with our delegation in the passage of some law to adjust them; and requesting a reply, which never came.

Before the next session of Congress, I prepared and forwarded to our delegation a bill designed to settle all the difficulties, and they, knowing the importance of securing the support of the head of the Land Office to the passage of any bill relating to the public lands, held several interviews with the Commissioner, discussing the points at issue, vainly striving to convince him of the errors in his decisions and rulings, which they knew were wrong, and to secure his assistance in settling the matter in such a manner as would insure justice to the State and her purchasers.

The persistent manner in which the Commissioner insisted upon adhering to his erroneous positions, finally resulted in an almost total suspension of communication between him and the two members of our delegation who had been most active in urging a settlement, which, in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, culminated in their demanding his removal; and not only was no support to be expected from that quarter, but, on the contrary, an opposition against it which it would be difficult indeed to prevail. Matters remained in this condition with but little prospect of settlement, until the session of the Legislature in the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six, up to which time not an acre of any class of lands had been listed over to the State, or the title of the State to any of the lands inuring to her under the various grants, in any manner recognized by the officers of the General Government.

In the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, several plans for the adjustment of these differences were suggested, and one strongly recommended, which, since it was successful, I quote:

“In view of all the facts set forth in the foregoing discussion, the plan which I would recommend for the disposal of all these differences would be, that the Legislature at its next session should select an agent who is perfectly familiar with all the laws of donation, with all the questions of difference between the United States and the State authorities, with the instructions of the department to the local Registers, and with the details of our State laws, and their application in detail to the sales of State lands, and send him to Washington, with no other duty than to confer with the United States Commissioner in regard to all these questions of difference, setting forth the dishonorable position in which the State will be placed if she fails to perfect the titles promised to purchasers under her laws, the embarrassing position in which the purchasers themselves will be placed, and the vexations and ruinous litigation which such an event will involve. He should make the concurrent resolutions adopted by the Legislature on the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the basis and ground-work of his efforts, and urge the justness of the proposition therein contained. These resolutions simply confirm to the State, and the purchasers under her laws, all lands which have been selected as part of either of the donations to the State, and which have been sold in good faith to purchasers; and provides, that if it shall be found, upon final investigation, that the State has selected any lands to which she was not entitled, she shall pay to the United States one dollar and twenty-five cents for each and every acre so determined to have been improperly selected. Of course it would not be asked to confirm any selections upon which any right under the laws of the United States had attached at the date of selection. With such reasonable requests as the above, it is believed that the co-operation of the Land Office can be obtained, not only to the passage of a bill which will confirm such sales and permit selections in lieu of school

sections covered by grants, but also such modification of instructions to Registers as the law will permit, and will be least oppressive to claimants under State law, while it does full justice to all claiming under the United States.”

Early in the legislative session of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six, at the request of legislators interested in the settlement of State titles, and acquainted with many of the difficulties regarding them, a bill was drawn up authorizing the Surveyor-General to proceed to Washington as Commissioner on behalf of the State, and appropriating the sum of three thousand dollars to defray his expenses. This bill was referred first to the House Committee on Public Lands, and then to the Committee on Swamp and Overflowed Lands, and to each the matter was explained, resulting in the unanimous report of both committees in favor of the passage of the bill. Its passage through the House was not without opposition from many who honestly and earnestly urged as their belief that as two Commissioners had already been to Washington upon this business, without effecting the object, there was but little hope that a third would accomplish it; while others urged that it was the duty of the delegation to attend to such matters, and that they would regard such a mission as interfering with their duties.

The bill passed both land committees in the Senate, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where, by reason of the strategy of an opponent in disguise, it slept its last sleep. The friends of the measure urged me to let them procure for me a leave of absence, and to go, which I consented to do; and near the close of the session, leave of absence was granted to me for six months.

The Legislature adjourned on the second of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and on the nineteenth of the same month I left San Francisco for Washington. Arriving there I found that our delegation had not been idle in this matter, and that four distinctly separate bills had been drawn up, introduced, referred, and printed; one by Senator Conness, one by Congressman Bidwell, and one by Judge Field, all tending far towards a settlement; and a fourth by Senator Hendricks and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which would have done but little good to the State, and would have removed but few of our difficulties. This bill Mr. Edmunds insisted should pass, if any. Our delegation, overwhelmed with responsible and arduous duties which left them no idle moments, and not entirely familiar with all the minute details of these difficulties, which had been for years accumulating, and the many questions of the custom and practice of a land office, which no person who had not been for years in daily contact with them could be, welcomed my arrival, and permitted me to make the attempt to discuss the matter with the Commissioner, and then draw a bill which would secure his support, if possible. I desire here to state that I was most cordially received by Commissioner Edmunds, who gave me his entire attention in several long interviews with closed doors, to the exclusion of all other business, and that he manifested a disposition to fully understand and assist in settling our land troubles.

The first question formally discussed with him was the right of the State to make selections anywhere *within the same land district*, in lieu of those school selections settled upon prior to survey, reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, and which right he had constantly denied, and had required such selections to be made within the same township or from the adjacent vacant land. As my brief upon this

subject (which was printed and sent to him) is short, and contains many precedents establishing that right, I give it entire.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30th, 1866.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of the General Land Office,

Washington, D. C.:

SIR: - Instructions have been received from the General Land Office to the Registers and Receivers of the several United States Land Offices in California, to the effect, that in all cases where the State is entitled to indemnity for school sections which may be or may have been settled upon prior to survey, reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, the selections in lieu of such sections must be confined to the same township, or to the nearest adjacent township wherein good land exists. (See Rule 1st of Circular of Instructions to Register and Receiver at Marysville, Cal., dated August 21st, 1862.)

Previous to the date of these instructions, the proper authorities of the State, believing that they were acting in accordance with existing laws, made such selections *within the same land district* in which the school section for which they were entitled to indemnity was situated.

In support of the position that such action was correct, I beg leave to refer you to an Act entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, by the sixth section of which Act, sections sixteen and thirty-six "shall be and hereby are granted to the State for purposes of public schools in each township."

The seventh section of said Act provides, "that where a settlement by the erection of a dwelling house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall be made upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections before the same shall be surveyed, or where such sections may be reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, other land shall be selected by the proper authorities of the State in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, entitled," etc.

Referring to section two of the last named Act, we find that the limit fixed from which these selections shall be made, is in the following words, to wit: "Out of any unappropriated public land *within the land district* where the township for which any tract is selected may be situated."

This principle of requiring such selections to be made within the same land district was re-enacted in a general law on the twenty-sixth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled an Act to authorize settlers upon sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, who settled before the surveys of the public lands, to pre-empt their settlements. (See Statutes at Large, Vol. XI, p. 385.)

Certain other States and Territories were, by special enactments, restricted for a time to narrower limits in the selection of lands in lieu of school sections, as follows:

An Act to authorize the selection of certain school lands in lieu of school sections in the Territories of Florida, Iowa, and Wisconsin, approved June fifteenth, eighteen

hundred and forty-four, required such selections to be made “within any land district in said Territories *most adjacent* to said lands so taken by private claims.” etc.

The Act for the admission of Oregon, approved February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, required such selections to be made “*as contiguous as may be*,” etc.

The Act for the admission of Kansas, approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, requires such selections to be made “*as contiguous as may be*” to the lands in lieu of which they are selected.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement of facts, that all the laws herein quoted restricting States and Territories to narrower limits than the same land district in making these selections, have been special in their character, and applicable only to the States and Territories named therein, while the principles of the Act of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, which in regard to quantity and limits within which such selections shall be made, were applied to California by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, limiting those selections to the same land district only, and these principles as before shown were reiterated in the general law of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

If this privilege has been taken away from California or impaired by any subsequent legislation by Congress, it has escaped my notice, and I would be pleased to be referred to it.

In view of the facts above set forth, and of the fact that the State has made most of its selections, and made them in accordance with what we still believe to be the law on the subject, and sold the land so selected to purchasers under her laws, and in order to perfect and quiet the titles of our industrious agriculturists, and avoid endless litigation which otherwise must necessarily ensue, I do most respectfully ask, in behalf of the State of California, that the instructions of the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Registers and Receivers of the several land offices in California, may be so modified and changed, as to limit the authorities of the State in such selections, only the same land district in which the school section in lieu of which they are made is situated.

As my stay in Washington is necessarily very limited, and several other questions are to be referred to you, your early attention and answer is respectfully solicited.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General of California and Register of State Land Office.

To the brief was added a verbal discussion, at the close of which the Commissioner admitted that perhaps he had done injustice to our State in denying this privilege, and that he would consent to its insertion in any bill which might pass. Next, the several bills which had been introduced were discussed, and his objections to them removed or carefully noted, and his own bill criticized until he was satisfied it did not meet the emergency.

After several of these interviews, I became satisfied I could draw a bill which he would support, and which would be satisfactory to the State; and with his consent and that of the delegation I drew the bill which became the law of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, adopting much which was contained in the bills drawn by our delegation, especially that drawn by Mr. Conness; and at my next interview with the Commissioner, occupying an entire evening, discussed, for three hours, the merits of the bill, resulting in obtaining his warm support and a letter to Senator Pomeroy, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, a copy of which I herewith submit:

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 1st, 1866.

SIR: - With a letter of the twenty-seventh March last from the Hon. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, this office received, and on the twenty-ninth of that month submitted, the Commissioner's views in regard to Senate bills Nos. 187 and 206, to quiet land titles in the State of California.

Since then, and to present date, the subject has at different times been drawn in review, discussed, and fully considered, resulting in the presentation of the enclosed Senate bill No. 343, reported to the Senate on the twenty-ninth ultimo.

In this bill a very few amendments have been suggested. In the ninth line, the exclusion of the words "swamp lands," (which the State will hold in place,) in the principle of indemnity on account of deficit school selections; in the seventh section, enlarging the pre-emption privilege, so as to reach a meritorious class of purchasers under confirmed original Mexican titles, yet guarding other adverse interests; and in the eighth section, a material change, yet just in its purpose, so as to hasten the segregation of confirmed titles from public lands, and where not timely surveyed at expense of parties to avoid unnecessary cost to the Government.

As the bill now stands, this office, after a thorough examination of its provisions, and impressed with the absolute necessity of enactment of some measure in order to relieve the State and our people from the insufferable evils of uncertainty of titles, has no hesitation in recommending, and accordingly hereby recommends its passage.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed:)

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner.

The Hon. S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman of Committee on Public Lands, U. S. Senate.

After receipt of this letter, other briefs, which were being prepared upon other questions of difference, were suspended, as the former views of the Commissioner were waived in his support of the bill, and would be fully met in its passage. Armed with this letter, Mr. Conness urged the bill through the Senate in nine days. Its progress in the House promised at first to be nearly equally rapid. It was referred to the Land

Committee, discussed, and its passage recommended, and it was generally agreed that Mr. McRuer, who was a member of that committee, should report it.

The popularity of the bill, and the rapid progress it was making, induced several parties having schemes of their own relating to lands in California which were not popular with our delegation, to endeavor to attach them, in the shape of amendments, to the bill; but the fixed purpose of our delegation to permit nothing which would tend to legislate away vested rights, prevented all such amendments being adopted in committee, with a single exception. This exception was brought about by parties interested in dispossessing persons who had purchased portions of the Suscol Rancho, in Solano County, and whose purchases had been confirmed to them by a special Act of Congress after the rejection of the grant.

Before the day for this committee to report arrived, they succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Julian, chairman of the committee, and at a sparsely attended meeting of the committee he again called up the bill, after it was considered to be disposed of so far as the committee was concerned, and attached the amendment which they hoped would accomplish their ends.

Mr. McRuer, justly indignant at such a course, protested warmly against it, and for attempting to have this amendment stricken off, he was roughly assailed by the chairman, and the bill was taken away from him by the chairman, who declared he would report it himself, and pass the amendment or defeat the bill.

Any person acquainted with congressional legislation is aware of the power which the person who reports a bill has to defeat it, if he pleases, and for this reason bills are always supposed to be, and almost invariably are, reported by some person friendly to them; yet this bill, by the power vested in the chairman of every committee to report any bill which comes before it, was placed in the hands of one who was an avowed enemy, unless he could attach to it a private measure, local in its effect, contrary to the wishes of our entire delegation, and contrary to the title of the bill, unsettling instead of quieting land titles in California.

The effect of placing the bill in the hands of Mr. Julian, who has in many instances manifested his hostility to measures advocated by our delegation, and to the members themselves, was fully appreciated by its friends.

The session was drawing to a close; measures of great national importance and vital interest to the country were awaiting final action, and but little time could be expected to be given to a measure effecting only a single and distant State, and the great fear was of wearying the patience of the House while in session, and that it would go over with the unfinished business to the next session.

Night and day, at private interviews with the several members at their residences, at the Capitol, and wherever they could be met, the whole question of our difficulties, the embarrassing position in which both our State and the purchasers under her laws were placed by this terrible uncertainty of land titles, and the just provisions of the bill to settle them, and the certainty of defeat if the amendment was passed, were earnestly and forcibly presented, until not one had escaped the infliction of the tale of our grievances.

This was the only way in which the amendment could be stricken off and the bill passed.

When the report of the committee came in its order, the first morning hour was entirely consumed by Mr. Julian in advocating the passage of his amendment, denouncing the California delegation until called to order by the chair, and applying harsh names to the agent of the State sent to assist in adjusting this matter, and to other Californians in Washington who rendered efficient aid to that end. A second and third morning hour, and forty minutes of the fourth were thus consumed by him in an evident and unfair endeavor to weary the House into laying it on the table and sending it over to the next session, culminating in a motion from him to that effect, which was voted down by a large majority.

In view of the important unfinished business before Congress, it is almost a wonder that our delegation were able so late in the session to prevent a motion to lay on the table from passing; and knowing that it would not be permitted to occupy another morning hour, they prudently used only the remaining twenty minutes of the fourth morning hour to present the merits of the bill, (except in their very pertinent interruptions of Mr. Julian during his few remarks,) when they pressed it to a vote, and passed it on the seventh of July, substantially as it came from the Senate, by a vote of ninety-one to thirty; and on the twenty-third of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the Act was signed by the President.

I have been thus particular in reciting the details of the passage of this bill that new members of Congress may know and watch the source of violent opposition it met.

So many inquiries are made at this office for copies of the Act, and of the effect upon the several classes of purchasers, and of the necessary steps to complete the titles confirmed by it, that I give it entire:

AN ACT TO QUIET LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

[Approved July 23, 1866.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That in all cases where the State of California has heretofore made selections of any portion of the public domain in part satisfaction of any grant made to said State by any Act of Congress, and has disposed of the same to purchasers in good faith under her laws, the lands so selected shall be hereby and are confirmed to said State; *provided*, that no selection made by said State contrary to existing laws shall be confirmed by this Act for lands to which any adverse pre-emption, homestead, or other right has at the date of passage of this Act been acquired by any settler under the laws of the United States, or to any lands which have been reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes by the United States, or to any mineral land, or to any land held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant, or to any land which at the time of the passage of this Act was included within the limits of any city, town, or village, or within the County of San Francisco; *and provided further*, that the State of California shall not receive under this Act a greater quantity of land for school or improvement purposes than she is entitled to by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where the selections named in section one of his Act have been made upon land which has been surveyed by authority of the

United States, it shall be the duty of the proper authorities of the State, where the same has not already been done, to notify the Register of the United States Land Office for the district in which the land is located, of such selection, which notice shall be regarded as the date of the State selection, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, immediately after the passage of this Act, instruct the several local Registers to forward to the General Land Office, after investigation and decision, all such selections, which, if found to be in accordance with section one of this Act, the Commissioner shall certify over to the State in the usual manner.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That where the selections named in section one of this Act have been made from lands which have not been surveyed by authority of the United States, but which selections have been surveyed by authority of and under the laws of said State, and the land sold to purchasers in good faith under the laws of the State, such selections shall, from the date of the passage of this Act, when marked off and designated in the field, have the same force and effect as the pre-emption rights of a settler upon the unsurveyed public land; and if, upon survey of such lands by the United States, the line of the two surveys shall be found not to agree, the selection shall be so changed as to include those legal subdivisions which nearest conform to the identical land included in the State survey and selection. Upon the filing with the Register of the proper United States Land Office of the township plat in which any such selection of unsurveyed land is located, the holder of the State title shall be allowed the same time to present and prove up his purchase and claim under this Act as is allowed pre-emptors under existing laws; and if found in accordance with section one of this Act, the land embraced therein shall be certified over to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where township surveys have been or shall hereafter be made under authority of the United States, and the plats thereof approved, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to certify over to the State of California, as swamp and overflowed, all the lands represented as such upon such approved plats, within one year from the passage of this Act, or within one year from the return and approval of such township plats. The Commissioner shall direct the United States Surveyor-General for the State of California to examine the segregation maps and surveys of the swamp and overflowed lands made by said State, and where he shall find them to conform to the system of surveys adopted by the United States, he shall construct and approve township plats accordingly, and forward to the General Land Office for approval; provided, that in segregating large bodies of land, notoriously and obviously swamp and overflowed, it shall not be necessary to subdivide the same, but to run the exterior lines of such body of land. In case such State surveys are found not to be in accordance with the system of United States surveys, and in such other townships as no survey has been made by the United States, the Commissioner shall direct the Surveyor-General to make segregation surveys, upon application to said Surveyor-General by the Governor of said State, within one year of such application, of all the swamp and overflowed land in such townships, and to report the same to the General Land Office, representing and describing what land was swamp and overflowed under the grant, according to the best evidence he can obtain. If the authorities of said State shall claim as swamp and overflowed any land not represented as such on the map or in the returns of the

surveyors, the character of such land at the date of the grant, September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the right to the same, shall be determined by testimony, to be taken before the Surveyor-General, who shall decide the same, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to instruct the officers of the local Land Offices and the Surveyor-General, immediately after the passage of this Act, to forward lists of all selections made by the State referred to in section one of this Act, and lists and maps of all swamp and overflowed lands claimed by said State or surveyed as provided in this Act, for final disposition and determination, which final disposition shall be made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office without delay.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* Than an Act entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public land in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, shall be construed as giving the State of California the right to select for school purposes other lands in lieu of such sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections as were settled upon prior to survey, reserved for public uses, covered by grants made under Spanish or Mexican authority, or by other private claims, or where such sections would be so covered if the lines of the public surveys were extended over such lands, which shall be determined whenever township lines shall have been extended over such land, and in case of Spanish or Mexican grants, when the final survey of such grants shall have been made. The Surveyor-General for the State of California shall furnish the State authorities with lists of all such sections so covered, as a basis of selection, such selections to be made from surveyed lands, and within the same land district as the section for which the selection is made.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That where persons in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, have purchased lands of Mexican grantees or assigns, which grants have subsequently been rejected, or where the lands so purchased have been excluded from the final survey of any Mexican grant, and have used, improved, and continued in the actual possession of the same as according to the lines of their original purchase, and where no valid adverse right or title (except of the United States) exists, such purchasers may purchase the same, after having such land surveyed under existing laws, at the minimum price established by law, upon first making proof of the fact, as required in this section, under regulations to be provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, joint entries being admissible by coterminous proprietors to such an extent as will enable them to adjust their respective boundaries; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to the City and County of San Francisco; provided, that the right to purchase herein given shall not extend to lands containing mines of gold, silver, copper, or cinnabar; provided, that whenever it shall be made to appear by petition from the occupant of such land that inquiry to permanent improvements would result from running the lines of the public surveys through such permanent improvements, the Commissioner of the General Land Office may recognize existing lines of subdivisions.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where a claim to land by virtue of a right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican authorities has been finally confirmed, and a survey and plat thereof shall not have been requested within ten

months from the passage of this Act, as provided by sections six and seven of the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "To expedite the settlement of titles to lands in the State of California," and in all cases where a like claim shall hereafter be finally confirmed, and a survey and plat thereof shall not be requested, as provided by said sections, within ten months after the passage of this Act, or any final confirmation hereafter is made, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor-General of the United States for California, as soon as practicable after the expiration of ten months from the passage of this Act, or such final confirmation hereafter made, to cause the lines of the public surveys to be extended over such land, and he shall set off, in full satisfaction of such grant, and according to the lines of the public surveys, the quantity of land confirmed in such final decree, and as nearly as can be done in accordance with such decree; and all the land not included in such grant as so set off shall be subject to the general land laws of the United States; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed so as in any manner to interfere with the right of bona fide pre-emption claimants.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from the decrees of the District Courts of the United States for the District of California, approving or correcting the surveys of private land claims under Spanish or Mexican grants, rendered after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, an appeal shall be allowed for the period of one year after the entry of such decrees to the Circuit Court of the United States for California, as provided by section three of the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to expedite the settlement of titles to land in the State of California, and the decision of the Circuit Court shall be final; provided, however, that from decrees of the District Courts, as aforesaid, made after July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and prior to the passage of this Act, an appeal may be taken to the United States Circuit Court for the State of California within one year from the approval of this Act.

To persons at all familiar with the application of laws to particular cases, the Act is too plain to require any interpretation or application; but as many of the purchasers of State lands are not of that class, and rely upon others familiar with the subject for such application, I give herewith the effect of the law upon all classes of purchasers. Selections which the State had made according to law required no act of confirmation, and were not affected by the Act, except so far as it gave double assurance of title in the State; but as before shown, a large number of selections had been made contrary to the provisions of the several Acts of Congress which made the donations, and had been decided to be illegal by the Supreme Court of our State, while the right to make many other selections had been denied by the authorities at Washington without having been definitely passed upon by the Courts, leaving such right a matter of doubt, and titles to such selections consequently much unsettled. Section one of the Act confirms absolutely to the State all those selections which had been sold to purchasers in good faith, whether under the swamp, school, or any other of the grants; provided no other right by reason of settlement had attached to the land prior to the passage of the Act, with the certain few exceptions referred to in the section.

It matters not whether the lands so selected and sold were surveyed or unsurveyed; but if unsurveyed, as will be seen by section three of the Act, purchasers from the State must see that their lands are marked off in the field, after which has been

done the selections have the same force and effect as pre-emption rights upon unsurveyed lands.

Purchasers should particularly observe this clause, and within one year after the return of the township plat to the United States Land Office, should prove up their purchase from the State in the same manner as a pre-emptor proves up his claim.

In section three of the Act provision is made for cases where the survey made by the County Surveyor (the State survey) does not agree with that made by the United States.

In such cases this office requires a certificate of correction to be filed by the State locating agent, in the following form:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF STATE LOCATING AGENT,
----- Land District,
-----186

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the ----- day of ----- 186 , ----- made application at this office to locate and purchase under the laws of the State for the disposal of the School Lands, the ----- Township -- --, Range ----- Meridian, which description was contained in the certificate of survey made by the County Surveyor.

The subsequent survey made by authority of the United States, discloses the fact that the State survey does not agree therewith, and that the legal subdivision which nearest conform to the identical land embraced in the selection and survey made by the State, as aforesaid, ----- described as follows upon the official township plat of said United States survey, to wit: ----- Township ----- Range ----- Meridian.

I certify the foregoing statements and descriptions to be correct.

----- State Locating Agent,
----- District.

Upon the filing of which, and surrender of the old certificate of purchase, or patent, other will be issued containing the corrected description.

By the fourth section of the Act it is made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, within one year after its passage, to certify over to the State as swamp and overflowed, all the lands represented as such upon the approved plats of townships surveyed by the United States.

Under this provision, and up to this date, there have been listed and certified over to the State, three hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-eight and two one-hundredths acres; of which one hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six and sixty-eight one-hundredths acres have been subsequently patented to the State.

The year allowed for this listing over expired on the twenty-third of July last, yet large quantities of land shown to be swamp by the returns and approved plats of the United States Deputy Surveyors, are not yet listed; but it is presumed that they soon will be.

The long disputed right of the State to make selections in lieu of such school sections as were covered by Mexican or Spanish grants, is fully settled in favor of the State by section four of the Act, which construes the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, as giving such right. This does more than to give us the right

from the date of the passage of the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, for it recognizes and declares that we have had the right since eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and, consequently, that all of the numerous selections of this class made by the State, were in accordance with law. Had it simply given us the right named, dating from the passage of the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, our previous selections, amounting to more than three hundred thousand acres, would not have been recognized or confirmed.

MEXICAN GRANTS.

I desire to call particular attention to section eight of the Act, and to a serious evil which has long existed in our State, and which is fully corrected by its provisions. Under it, all Mexican grants which have been finally confirmed are required to be surveyed and located, or the survey applied for, within ten months, and in cases of future final confirmations, within ten months of such confirmation; and if not so applied for, it is made the duty of the United States Surveyor-General to extend the lines of the public surveys over the land, and set apart the grant in accordance with the decree of confirmation; and thereafter all the land not included in the grant as so set apart becomes subject to the pre-emption laws of the United States.

Under the decisions of our Courts, the holders of a grant – say of three leagues, to be located within exterior boundaries embracing ten leagues – could eject from the whole ten leagues any settler until their grant was precisely located. Therefore, in order to avail themselves of time to determine which portion within their exterior boundaries was most valuable, their grants, in most instances, remained unlocated for years, causing great injustice to be done to those who desired to secure homes upon that portion which would not be included in the final survey.

Section seven of the Act provides for those purchasers in good faith of portions of what they deemed to be valid Mexican grants, but which were subsequently rejected, and who have used, improved, and continued in actual possession of their purchases up to the time of the passage of the Act, and where no valid adverse right or title exists, by permitting them, after the survey, to enter their lands at the minimum Government price.

The construction placed by the Land Office at Washington upon the terms contained in this section is, that each section or quarter section must come up by itself, and that a person, to avail himself of its provisions, must prove purchase in good faith, possession by living in person on the land, or cultivation or inclosure, and that a settlement, with a view to securing a pre-emption or homestead, would be a valid adverse title.

The proper administration of this section will be of incalculable benefit to the State. I have no doubt that attempts may be made to secure lands under this section by persons who have done little more than to make a nominal purchase, but all the conditions must be complied with; and from interviews had with the Commissioner on that subject, I am satisfied that no land will be secured under it without a full compliance with all its provisions, nor in any instance where a settlement had been made adversely.

In regard to that portion of the Act relating to Mexican grants, I will say, that as the agent of the State sent only to assist in adjusting titles to State lands, I did not desire that anything not relating to such lands should be embodied in the bill, fearing it might

jeopardize its passage; but as the delegation decided that while settling land titles all the evils that could be remedied, should, it was inserted in the bill, and will prove of incalculable benefit in settling titles to the class of lands to which it relates.

On the day of the final passage of the Act, the Commissioner of the General Land Office being overwhelmed with duties, and as I had been constantly there for nine weeks, I left Washington, agreeing, after the Act was signed by the President, and Congress adjourned, and the Land Office was relieved of a portion of the business which during the session crowds upon it, to return and agree upon the details of a plan by which the lands should be listed over to the State.

During my absence from Washington I kept up a correspondence with the Commissioner in regard to many selections rejected for want of regularity and for technical errors, as well as in regard to the instructions to be sent to the United States Surveyor-General and the Registers and Receivers of the Land Offices in this State, and immediately before the adjournment of Congress I returned to Washington to confer with him concerning instructions and other matters.

Unfortunately, at this time, the Commissioner, Mr. Wilson, was confined to his room by a severe illness, which prevented that full conference I had desired. Nevertheless, he received me in his room, where the general plan was agreed upon, and the details of the rest left to be arranged through the medium of a correspondence. After a short stay, I again left Washington, and when the Commissioner had recovered, continued our correspondence, which resulted in the following instructions, sent to the several Registers and Receivers, and the United States Surveyor-General, in this State, which, although not quite as liberal to the State in some particulars as I had asked, show a spirit of fairness, and a determination to act promptly in settling this long-standing difficulty:

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 13th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: - Annexed is an Act of Congress, approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to quiet land titles in California.

The first section confirms the title to the State in any public lands when California has heretofore selected under any grant by Act of Congress where the State has disposed of the same to purchasers in good faith under her laws, with the following *exceptions*: Lands to which a valid adverse homestead, pre-emption, or other right, shall have been acquired at the date of the Act, under the laws of the United States; or any lands which have been reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes; or any mineral lands; or any lands held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant; or lands included, at the date of the Act, within the limits of any city, town, or village, or within the County of San Francisco; restricting such selections to the quantity allowed by law for schools or improvement purposes.

The second section requires the State authorities to give notice, where it has not been done, to the Register of the proper Land Office, of all selections named in section one of the Act, where the lands have been surveyed by the United States at the passage of this Act, such notice to be treated as the date of the State selections.

.Thereupon, after due examination and testing the same with your records, you will *promptly* certify and transmit said list to this office for final action in the way of investing the State with title. You will of course also transmit, after proper examination, any and all other such lists as may have been duly filed before the passage of said Act.

The third section provides that where the selections in the first section of the Act are on lands not surveyed by the United States at the passage of the Act, but which have been surveyed and marked off in the field by *State* authority, and sold to purchasers in good faith under the State laws, the selections shall have the force and effort of a pre-emption right, and upon the survey of such lands by the United States, the selections must be made to conform to the legal subdivisions. Upon filing with the Register the township plat of survey including such selections, the holder of the State title shall be allowed the same time to present and prove up his purchase and claim as is allowed the pre-emptors under existing laws, and if such selections shall be found in accordance with the first section of the Act, lands of this class shall be certified over to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

You will take care promptly to adjudicate and report all claims which may be established under this statutory provision.

The fourth, fifth, and eighth sections, and a portion of the sixth section of the Act, relate to swamp, school selections, Spanish and Mexican claims, which form the subject of a special letter of this date – copy herewith to the Surveyor-General.

Referring to the sixth section of the Act in regard to selections in lieu of sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, or portions thereof not granted in place, I have to advise you that the circular bearing date twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, from this office, to all California land offices, is hereby so far modified as to permit the indemnity selections to be made within the same land district in which the deficiencies occur.

Further, that the instructions in section seven of said circular, also in note number two of the form for indemnity school selections, transmitted to you with letter dated March second, eighteen hundred and sixty, are so far rescinded as to allow selections in cases where townships are covered wholly or in part by a private claim.

In ascertaining from the plats the full proportional amount of school land to which any township is entitled, you will hereafter include the area of private claims with the area of public lands in calculating the superficial contents of the township, and the proportional amount of school land to which such township is entitled.

The form transmitted March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, will be used in making this class of selections, yet subject to the modifications hereinbefore mentioned.

Section seven allows persons who purchased in good faith and for valuable considerations, lands of *Mexican grantees* where the grants have been rejected, or where the lands so purchased have been excluded from the final survey of such grant, to purchase the same from the United States after the survey of such lands under existing laws, at the minimum price established by law, upon making satisfactory proof before the Register and Receiver as to their original purchase before mentioned, and that they have used, improved, and continued in actual possession of the same, provided that no valid adverse right or title exists to the same; and, provided, further,

that the right above mentioned shall not extend to lands in the City and County of San Francisco, nor to lands containing mines of gold, silver, copper, or cinnabar.

If it shall be made to appear by a showing from the above class of claimants, that injury would result to permanent improvements from running the lines of public survey through such improvements, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is authorized to recognize existing lines of subdivision.

In adjudicating and reporting upon any claims coming from within this provision, you will take care in all cases to obtain from the Surveyor-General a corrected plat, exhibiting the exact out boundaries of such rejected claim, so that when the cases come up for revision at the department, the fact may clearly appear, in every case, that the tracts claimed are within the actual limits of such rejected claim.

The ninth and last section makes such provision for appeals from decrees of United States District to the Circuit Court, in reference to Spanish or Mexican grants rendered after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, as provided for by section three of the Act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, provisions you will of course take notice of in acting upon any matter connected with such interests, yet the stipulations there made are to be more immediately kept in view by the United States Surveyor-General in acting upon such cases in regard to applications for the return of surveys as the basis of patents.

A copy of these instructions will be sent to the Surveyor-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER.

No. 2.

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
September 13th, 1866.

SIR: - I have to draw your special attention to the provisions of the eighth and ninth sections of the Act of Congress approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, a copy of which accompanies other instructions to you of this date.

The eighth section contemplates two classes of cases, viz:

First – Claims derived from Spanish or Mexican authorities which were finally confirmed at the passage of the Act, July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Second – Claims of the same kind which may be confirmed after the passage of the Act. Where parties may present their applications within ten months from the date of said Act of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, for survey and plat in cases heretofore finally confirmed, you will of course cause the same to be duly surveyed according to the sixth and seventh sections of the Act of the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (Statutes, Col. XIII, p. 334;) and so in like manner you

will deal with such finally confirmed claims where application may be made within ten months next succeeding the Act of final confirmation, and in either class of cases make the approved survey returns which are required by law as the basis of patents.

When, however, in any case falling within the above mentioned classes, the requisite application is not made within the period of limitation fixed in this statute, the law makes it your duty thereafter to extend the lines of the public surveys over such claims, and to "set off in full satisfaction of such grants, and according to the lines of the public surveys, the quantity of land confirmed in such final decree, and as nearly as can be done in accordance with such decree," taking care to observe the provision in this section as to the non-interference "with the right of bona fide pre-emption claimants."

You will immediately ascertain in what claims of the first class surveys have not been applied for, and cause notice to be promptly served upon the parties interested, of the requirements of the law, which it is your duty to carry out. And in like manner you will timely bring to the notice of parties where claims may hereafter be finally confirmed, the stipulation of the statute fixing a limitation as to time within which confirmees must apply for a specific survey, in default whereof the location must be adjusted according to the lines of the public surveys.

The ninth section provides for appeals to the Circuit Court from the decision of the United States District Court approving or correcting survey.

You will be careful in making your final returns for patenting to show in your certificate whether the survey has been finally acted upon by the United States Supreme Court or the Circuit Court; and if appeal has not been taken from the decree of the District Court, and the period for appeal has expired, you will send up with your returns of survey, as the basis of patent, a certificate from the Clerk of the proper Court, showing that the decree of confirmation has become final and absolute, no appeal having been taken within the limitation fixed by the statute.

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of these instructions.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

L. UPSON, ESQ.,
United States Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California.

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, September 13th, 1866.

L. UPSON, ESQ.,
United States Surveyor-General,
San Francisco, California:

SIR: - The object of the following is specially to direct your attention to the swamp land interest in the State of California under the grant of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the special legislation found in the Act herewith, approved the twenty-third of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to quiet land titles in the State of California.

It is obviously the intention of Congress in this Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to reach all lands claimed or which may hereafter be claimed under the original grant of eighteen hundred and fifty.

These lands may be classed as follows:

First – Selections made by California under surveys by her authority, where the State had sold tracts to individuals in good faith in townships where the United States surveys also had been made at the passage of said Act.

Second – Selections made by the State, and sold as aforesaid, in townships where no United States surveys had been made at the date of the Act.

Third – Lands in townships surveyed or which may hereafter be surveyed by the United States, and the plats thereof approved which may be represented on said plats as swamp and overflowed.

Fourth – Lands falling within the segregation lines of the State surveys, where the same conform to the system of United States surveys.

Fifth – Lands in townships yet to be surveyed by the United States.

Sixth – Lands claimed by the State as swamp, but which may not be represented in the United States surveys.

Seventh – Bodies of land notoriously swamp, which cannot be practically subdivided.

This classification will be observed in the instruction hereinafter communicated.

To the confirmation of any lands mentioned in the first and second classes, and referred to in section one of that Act, the following are declared *exceptions*:

All tracts on which any rights may have attached under the homestead, pre-emption, or other law of the United States; all tracts reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes; all mineral lands; lands held or claimed under any valid Mexican or Spanish grant; lands which at the passage of the Act were included within the limits of any city, town or village, or within the County of San Francisco.

First Class – You are instructed to forward to this office, after the same shall have been carefully revised by the proper district land offices, lists of all lands which California may have claimed as *swamp*, and which the State in good faith may have sold to private individuals, when the same do not fall within the *exceptions* hereinbefore mentioned.

The fact of selection and sale by the State must be established by proof which you shall adjudge satisfactory, and the Register and Receiver must be required to note and immediately report any conflict, should such in any case exist.

If the tracts of this class claimed by the State should not conform to the United States system of surveys, they must be designated by numbers as "swamp lots," to enable this office to describe them with professional accuracy and precision in the patents.

The lots as soon as practicable should be marked upon the approved township plats according to the system in practice in designating surveyed private claims, and copies of such plats should be sent to this office.

It will be necessary for you to examine and adopt the State surveys of lands of this class, such surveys being within the confirmatory provisions of the second section of this Act.

Second Class – Surveys are required to be made by the United States as an indispensable preliminary to your report of selections under this second class. (See Sec. 3rd of the Act.)

Purchasers under the State will then have the right of showing by satisfactory testimony their purchase and claims, within the time allowed to pre-emptors, to wit: one year after the filing of the approved plat with the district land officers. If the purchase from the State as swamp is satisfactorily established, and no interference is reported, the tracts should be listed as swamp lands. So in like manner, if upon survey by the United States, selections of this class are found not to conform to such United States surveys, the selections resting on State survey must be so adjusted as to make them conform with the General Government surveys, embracing as near as possible the original tracts claimed.

Third Class – you will examine forthwith those plats on which segregation surveys appear, and report in regular list form all tracts not otherwise interfered with, which from said plats may be represented as swamp, and continue to report whenever new surveys may hereafter be made.

Fourth Class – In compliance with the clause in the fourth section of the Act, you are instructed to examine the State surveys and segregation maps in connection with the public surveys, and where they conform you will promptly list and report the tracts therein represented to be swamp, where no interferences exist.

Fifth Class – In townships where no segregation surveys have been made by the United States, this office by said Act is authorized to direct you, and you are accordingly hereby instructed, to cause the same to be made within one year after application by the Governor of the State. When said survey is completed in any township you will report in proper form the lands designated as swamp.

Sixth Class – Where the State may claim lands as swamp, not shown to be such by your plats nor included within the lines of segregation, you will, after due notice to all interested, take testimony relative to the true character at the date of the swamp land grant of the lands of this class. After fully considering this testimony, you will decide as to the right of the State to the lands in question, subject to the approval of the Commissioner, and transmit each case, properly numbered, with the papers pertaining thereto, to this office for final action.

Seventh Class – Bodies of land notoriously swamp, and which for that reason cannot easily be subdivided, may be reported according to the exterior lines which mark out and distinctly designate them, but care should always be taken to have those lines properly connected with the system of United States surveys, and avoid as far as possible any irregular tracts or subdivisions.

Land of the third and fourth classes must be *promptly* acted upon, and lists thereof should be immediately sent to this office for definite action, as there is nothing required but a simple examination of the segregation lines according to the several township plats.

Where testimony is to be taken, either by the Surveyor-General or the local officers, a reasonable period must necessarily elapse before your final report of the result of such investigation can be reached; yet it is urged upon you, in view of the long delay in the adjustment of swamp land interests in California, that every effort consistent with security to the interests of all concerned be put forth to bring this work to an early conclusion.

Should any questions arise in the administering of this law, not settled in these instructions, you will forthwith report the same, and prompt attention and reply will be given.

In reporting lists of selections, you will please observe in the arrangement and description of them, the foregoing classification.

In each and all cases you are desired to append your certificate of authentication as to the character of the claims, and on the question of confirmation of them by the Act aforesaid.

The receipt of these instructions you are requested to acknowledge.

Very respectfully,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

These instructions, with some modifications which may be found necessary as the work of settlement progresses, and perhaps additional instructions for a few special cases, are believed to be sufficient for the adjustment of the whole matter.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

Upon my return I found that the current work of the Surveyor-General's office and the State Land office, required all the clerical force allowed by law, and in consequence of work I had required for use in Washington, was far behind.

It was also necessary that in order to secure the benefits of the Act, that a large amount of new work should be done, and after consulting with the Governor upon the subject, and with his sanction, I employed an additional Clerk, Mr. S. N. Norton, skilled in land matters, for a period of six months and twenty days, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per month, with the full understanding that he must rely upon an appropriation by the next Legislature for payment. During the time of his employment he has faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon him, and I recommend the early passage of an Act for the payment of his services in the amount of one thousand dollars.

Since my return from Washington, in December last, with the assistance of only this single extra Clerk, I have made out and forwarded to the several Registers of the United States Land Offices in this State, at San Francisco, Stockton, Visalia, Marysville, and Humboldt, lists of all selections of surveyed lands which the State has made under the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, seminary, public building, and five hundred thousand acre grants; and of all unsurveyed lands selected in lieu of sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in the several districts, to which last named lists was attached the following certificate, setting forth the selections and sales, and claiming the land in behalf of the State and her purchasers:

[Copy.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL AND
REGISTER OF STATE LAND OFFICE,
Sacramento, -----, 1867.

To -----,
Register of the United States Land Office,
----- District.

SIR: - I hereby notify you that all the lands described in the annexed lists as having been selected and located upon in behalf of the State of California, had, prior to the passage of an Act of Congress entitled an Act to quiet land titles in California, approved July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, been selected and disposed of to purchasers in good faith, by said State, as a part of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections and lands in lieu thereof, granted by an Act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled an Act to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes, and in behalf of said State, I hereby claim said lands so selected and disposed of as aforesaid, as having inured to the State, unless at the date of the passage of the Act first above named, adverse pre-emption, homestead, or other rights had been acquired thereon by settlers under the laws of the United States, or unless the same had been reserved for naval, military, or Indian purposes, by the United States; or unless the same was mineral land; or unless the same was held or claimed under a valid Mexican or Spanish grant; or unless the same was included within the limits of a city, town, or village, or within the County of San Francisco; and concerning all of said lands not thus excepted from the operation of the confirmatory provisions of section one of the Act first above named, I request that when the same shall have been surveyed already, that you make the proper entries upon your maps and records to indicate the title of the State to those legal subdivisions established by the United States which nearest conform to the identical tracts included and described in the State's survey and selection, and forward lists of the same to the Department at Washington for final approval and authentication of the title of the State.

[SEAL OF STATE LAND OFFICE.]

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General and Register.

[SEAL OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.]

In regard to all the lands embraced in the lists of selections of surveyed lands, I requested the several Registers of the United States Land Offices to examine their tract books with reference to each selection, and to carefully note in the margin of such lists any pre-emption or other right which had been acquired at the date of the passage of the confirmatory Act to any tract therein named, and return them to this office, in order that clear lists might be prepared.

In every instance the Registers have replied, in substance, that they were anxious and willing to accommodate the State by furnishing the information, but that it was no part of their official duty, and would involve much labor and expense, as they would be compelled to employ clerks to do it, for payment of which no provision was made, and that without such provision, the work would be long delayed, if done at all.

Knowing the absolute necessity of obtaining this information before the full benefits of the law could be realized, I again consulted with the Governor, and with his consent, promised to recommend to the Legislature the payment of reasonable bills for the services.

Information required by this office, involving much labor, has been received from all the Land Registers – except the Register at Stockton, who has promised but has not yet furnished it – and I recommend the payment of their bills, as follows:

J. W. Shanklin, Register, San Francisco District, three hundred dollars;
L. B. Ayer, Register, Marysville District, two hundred dollars;
Tipton Lindsay, Receiver, Visalia District, two hundred dollars;
John Keleher, Register, Humboldt District, two hundred dollars.

Ten separate lists of lands sold by the State as swamp and overflowed, and claimed by the United States as high lands in the several land districts, were made out and forwarded to the Registers, with the certificate of this office that the State had sold the same as swamp and overflowed lands to purchasers in good faith under her laws, prior to the passage of the Act of Congress of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and claiming that they were confirmed to the State by its provisions.

The work of securing titles to all the lands we are entitled to is fairly commenced, but much remains to be done.

Under former rulings and instructions of the Commissioner denying our right to select land in lieu of school sections covered by grants, but few of these selections were reported to Washington, and being regarded as worthless by the Registers, were in many instances carelessly disposed of.

I have no information that these lists have been made out, or the lands subsequently reported to Washington, in any district except San Francisco, where the Register and Locating Agent are listing and reporting both old and new selections.

The great difficulty now is the want of money to employ some person familiar with the matter to go to each of the United States Land Offices and prepare the proper lists ready for the certificate of the Register and State Agent, and I earnestly recommend a liberal appropriation for that purpose, and that the work be done under the direction of the Surveyor-General.

The magnitude of these land difficulties, and the amount of labor necessary to adjust them, must be comprehended by the Legislature, and money furnished, or a full settlement on the excellent basis provided by the Act of Congress may yet be long delayed.

I have no hesitation whatever in saying that I believe that the employment of an attorney in Washington who is familiar with land matters, and who is or can be made familiar with all the cases which the State can present, and who would urge and keep alive the whole matter of the adjustment of our land titles before the General Land Office, and who would keep the State Agents here advised fully of the requirements of the General Land Office, would greatly facilitate the final adjustment under this law.

Additional compensation should be allowed the several State Locating Agents, or a single agent appointed by the State, who should attend to the preparation of all the lists required, and see that they were in proper form and duly forwarded, and who should advise the attorney or agent in Washington of the true condition of all cases forwarded, and of all the points upon which the State relies for confirmation of her titles in the lands.

All this involves too much detail and absence from office to be imposed upon the Surveyor-General and Register, and requires too much time and attention to details in Washington to be imposed upon our congressional delegation.

The whole history of our land legislation shows too much haste to realize money from our lands, and but very little effectual exertion, and hardly a dollar appropriated to procure titles for our purchasers.

If the Legislature will appreciate the importance of getting titles now, before the good effects of the agitation made a year ago at the time of the passage of this Act have passed away, and will appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars to have our titles attach to particular tracts of land in the form of patents to the State, rather than to be contained in the general provisions of a law subject to uncertainty and contest, it will save the expenditure of larger sums hereafter, and much litigation hereafter to our purchasers.

Had a liberal appropriation been at the service of this office immediately after the passage of the Act, our titles would have been in a much more forward state; but without money, and with a clerical force hardly sufficient for the current work of the office, I have done all that I could. Much remains yet to be done, and I again earnestly recommend that liberal appropriations be made for the necessary work.

By the provisions of the Act of Congress of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, sales of land to the amount of nearly a million dollars have been confirmed, which, without it, would probably never have been recognized by the General Government, and all the money paid upon them the State would have been compelled to refund to purchasers, and perhaps to respond in damages; and still the greatest benefit conferred by the bill, is that of saving from endless litigation all purchasers from the State, by furnishing them a plain text from which to determine whether or not they have titles to their lands.

In concluding this already lengthy article in regard to this Act of Congress, I desire to say, in justice to myself, that I have not and never had an acre of land which is in any way affected by its provisions; that I never have received any compensation whatever, or the promise of any, from any person or from any source, for any service

performed during my absence from the State, having declined every offer for my services by private parties as likely to impair my usefulness in settling our land troubles.

RECOGNITION OF TITLES.

At the date of my last report the title of the State had not been recognized by the General Government to a single acre of land.

Since that date, the following amounts have been listed over under the several grants:

Grants.	Acres.
Five hundred thousand acre grant.....	201,318.25
Swamp land grant.....	324,678.02
Public building grant.....	1,283.80

Lists have been forwarded which will bring about a million acres more within a few months.

RECORDING TITLES.

Patents to a portion of these lands have been received, and they will continue to come as titles are settled; and in order to furnish a complete chain of title I recommend that an appropriation be made to have each patent received from the United States recorded in each county in which the lands embraced in it may be located, and that Recorders be allowed the usual fees for recording them.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

The titles to nearly all of the lands in this grant are regulated and adjusted by the Act to quiet titles, as follows:

All lands represented as swamp upon approved plats of United States townships now surveyed, or which may hereafter be surveyed.

All other lands sold by the State as swamp, prior to July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to which no adverse right had attached before that date.

This leaves to be adjusted only such lands as had been sold by the State as swamp, and to which other rights were claimed prior to that date; and such other lands as are claimed by the United States as upland, and also by the State as swamp.

By the fourth section of the Act, the character of the land and the right thereto in these cases must be determined by testimony, to be taken before the United States Surveyor-General. A change of that portion of the Act of Congress, so as to permit this testimony to be taken before the several Registers, would save a long journey to contestants where such lands were in northern or central portions of the State.

The reclamation of these lands, and disposition of funds arising from sales of them, is placed in the hands of the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties, by the Act of April second, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

In all cases where United States township surveys are hereafter made, provisions should be made by the State from the General Swamp Land Fund, or by the Supervisors of the several counties from the District Funds, to procure testimony to prove the character of such lands as were swamp at the date of the grant, and which will be likely to be returned as high land unless such proof is furnished.

The high waters of several past winters ought to have convinced the most casual observer that a plan of reclamation of the great body of swamp land in Yolo and Solano Counties, which contemplates confining the waters of the Sacramento within levees built upon its banks, is utterly useless, with the means which can be applied to that object, and that a plan of canals and ditches, to take the water off at as early a period as possible each year, is the only practicable one which can be adopted with success.

Those swamp lands bordering on tide water near the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, can be reclaimed by levees at moderate cost; and, when reclaimed, are the most productive and valuable lands in the State, as experience has fully proved. It is firmly believed that rice and tobacco will flourish upon these lands, and it is much to be regretted, that with the large fund which the State once had at its disposal for this purpose, a thorough reclamation of some large body of land in that vicinity was not organized and carried out.

Under the fourth section of the Act to quiet titles, several township plats were constructed in this office, showing the land in such townships claimed by the State to be swamp and overflowed, and forwarded to the United States Surveyor-General for approval; but owing to the fact that the State segregations had not been made by townships, and had not field notes such as are required by the United States, none of them were approved. Immediately thereafter, acting upon another provision of the same section, application was made, through the Governor, to the United States Surveyor-General for the segregation of that large body of land, "notoriously and obviously swamp and overflowed," lying adjacent to the waters of Suisun Bay, and upon the banks of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, with the view of settling the character of the whole by one exterior survey, as provided in the Act; but as the appropriation for public surveys in this State was very small, and specially directed to be applied to that object, no such surveys were made, and the application was not renewed.

It is important that a special appropriation should be made by Congress for this purpose, which could not be diverted to any other.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Of the one hundred and fifty thousand acres contained in this grant, none has been sold, for reasons fully set forth in the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, page ninety-nine.

It was there suggested that possibly a modification of the Act of Congress might be made in favor of California, for the reason that very little land had been offered at public sale by proclamation of the President, and consequently become subject to private entry and selection under the grant.

If this is not done, further sales of the public land which has been surveyed should be authorized, in order not only to give us better opportunities to locate these

lands, but to open a way for the disposal of such lands as are too poor for agriculture, but which answer well for grazing.

As the rate at which these lands are offered by the State is one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre in gold, while the same lands may be entered by any person at the same rate in currency under the United States, it is obvious that no sales will be made unless the selections are first made and the lands held by the State until they become valuable.

There are several townships in different portions of the State which are now subject to such selections, and I recommend that the Locating Agents, with the advice of the County Surveyors, be authorized to make selections, and report them to the United States Registers, to be forwarded to the Department of the Interior for approval.

It is believed that judicial selections can be made, which in a short time will become at least sufficiently valuable to see for the price at which they are now offered, and that absolute title could be secured in the State before sales, thus obviating all the troubles we have suffered from in disposing of other classes of lands.

The following tables will show the total amount of land sold by the State up to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, under the several grants:

SWAMP LANDS.

Date of Act.	Surveys Approved. Acres.	Surveys on which no payment was made. Acres.	Certificates of purchase annulled. Acres.	Relinquished as not belonging to the State. Acres.
April 28, 1855...	357,187.37	56,352.89	66,933.64	12,748.77
April 21, 1858...	66,313.91	10,091.20	-	20.34
April 18, 1859...	894,991.59	241,159.76	67,142.83	3,409.82
April 27, 1863...	"	"	"	"
Totals.....	1,318,492.87	307,603.85	134,076.47	16,178.93

TIDE LANDS.

Surveys approved.	Acres.
Surveys approved at date of last report.....	13,779.13
Surveys approved since date of last report.....	2,480.77
Total to date.....	16,259.90

SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTION GRANT – SURVEYED LAND.

District.	Acres in place.	Acres lien land.	Totals.
Stockton District.....	39,069.34	25,438.03	64,507.37
Marysville District.....	36,316.81	33,514.31	69,831.12
Humboldt District.....	9,064.50	10,773.64	19,838.14
San Francisco District.....	50,560.00	22,848.66	73,406.66
Visalia District.....	15,175.23	4,200.00	19,375.23
Total surveyed.....			246,958.52

SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTION GRANT – UNSURVEYED LAND.

Since the date of my last report no sales of unsurveyed lands have been made. Previous sales and locations, as shown by last report, are as follows:

District.	Acres in place.	Acres lien land.	Totals.
Stockton District.....	5,280.00	32,731.19	38,011.19
Marysville District.....	4,237.00	6,808.50	11,045.50
Humboldt District.....	1,280.00	7,560.00	8,840.00
San Francisco District.....	10,100.00	183,360.00	193,460.00
Visalia District.....	400.00	9,088.40	9,488.40
Total unsurveyed.....			260,845.09
Total surveyed.....			246,958.52
Total locations under the grant.....			507,803.61

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

In this grant there have been no sales since date of last report, except by location of school land warrants or re-location of abandoned or forfeited locations, and sales may be reported as follows:

Sales.	Acres.
School land warrants sold.....	237,760.00
Sold for cash since 1858.....	261,197.83
Total sales.....	498,957.83

SEMINARY AND PUBLIC BUILDING GRANTS.

No new sales have been made under these grants. Sales reported in last report were as follows:

Description.	Acres.
Seminary land.....	43,965.82
Public building land.....	5,458.02

RECAPITULATION.

Land disposed of.	Acres.
Swamp land surveys approved.....	1,318,492.87
Tide land surveys approved.....	16,259.90
Sixteenth and thirty-sixth section grant approved.....	507,803.61
Five hundred thousand acres grant approved.....	498,957.83
Seminary grant approved.....	43,965.82
Public building grant approved.....	5,458.02
Total amount of land disposed of.....	2,390,938.05

From the above total should be deducted such as no payment has been made upon, certificates annulled, and relinquished.

STATEMENT

Of the expenditures of all appropriations (other than salaries) for the office of Surveyor-General and the State Land Office, from the 1st day of November, 1865, to the 20th day of November, 1867, inclusive.

For what purpose expended.	Amount.
Office rent.....	\$1,375 00
Postage and expressage.....	413 50
Binding books and contingent.....	534 00
Purchase of maps and plats, and copying same.....	344 25
Total.....	\$2,665 65

J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Samuel Cross, Notary Public, in and for Sacramento County, the second day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL CROSS,
Notary Public.

STATE LAND LAWS.

The several laws relating to the sale of State lands are, generally speaking, satisfactory; but in a few important and many minor particulars, changes should be made.

Our Supreme Court has decided that locations of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands are illegal, yet the law authorizing such locations is upon the statute books unrepealed.

It has also decided that selections and sales of unsurveyed lands under the grant of school sections, give no right to the purchaser; yet the selections of these sections from unsurveyed public land is authorized by the statutes.

In neither of the above cases have any locations been approved since the decisions above referred to, and a repeal of the statutes authorizing such selections and locations is again recommended.

The laws authorizing the sale of the tide lands have been the source of much annoyance and trouble to this office for the past three years, and I recommend an entire repeal of all laws authorizing their sale, and that no disposal be made of them except by special Act of the Legislature.

Early in the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-five and sixty-six, I drew a bill to that effect, and handed it to a member of the Land Committee of the Assembly, who promised to introduce and attend to it, but a record of its introduction does not appear in the journals.

I desire to repeat the recommendations contained in my first report, relating to an amendment of that portion of the Act of April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which requires parties applying for duplicates of certificates of purchase, the originals of which have been lost or destroyed, to publish for four consecutive weeks a notice of intention to apply for a duplicate.

I desire again to call attention to the matter of Supervisors' sales of school sections, which is referred to in the report of this office for eighteen hundred and sixty-four and sixty-five, page one hundred and seven. Purchasers, under the Act of April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, gave bonds to the Supervisors, agreeing to pay much higher prices than any other lands of the State have been sold for, expecting the funds derived would be applied to the support of schools within their own townships.

They now ask to be released from their bonds, and to be allowed to purchase their lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, on the grounds that on the twenty-second of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the Legislature changed the price of these lands to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and that the schools within their townships derive no benefit from the higher price which they agreed to pay.

An Act approved March seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, authorized the Supervisors of Shasta County to annul the bonds given in such sales, upon the abandonment by the purchaser of all right to the land, or claim to the partial payment already made.

A similar Act had previously been passed for Tulare County, and one or more Acts in favor of individuals, and if right in these cases, a general Act should be passed.

The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sections of the Act to provide for the sale of certain lands belonging to the State, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, requires the purchaser of any State lands to make an affidavit of loyalty, upon the back of which shall be indorsed a description of the land sought to be purchased, which shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of the county wherein the land is situated, and a certified copy thereof filed with the Register of the State Land Office; this involves unnecessary expense to the purchaser, who should simply be required to take and subscribe the affidavit, to be filed with the other location papers in the office of the Surveyor-General.

STATE LAND FUNDS.

I desire again to call attention to the condition in the State Treasury of the several Funds arising from the sales of State lands.

The books of the Controller of State show the total amount received – principal and interest – on sales of seminary lands, up to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to be twenty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-six cents; and a total of principal and interest on sales of public building lands to same date, of one thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents – while the books of this office show the total amount received on seminary lands to be forty-five thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-three cents; and on public building lands a total amount of four thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, received from purchasers in the several land districts, as follows:

SEMINARY LANDS.

District.	Principal.	Interest.
Marysville District.....	\$14,322 55	\$15,567 48
Visalia District.....	880 00	520 00
Humboldt District.....	3,710 34	5,108 52
San Francisco District.....	3,245 80	892 24
Totals.....	\$22,158 69	\$23,088 24

Total of principal and interest..... \$45,246 93

PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

District.	Principal.	Interest.
Marysville District.....	\$880 00	\$192 00
Visalia District.....	243 56	161 42
Humboldt District.....	484 75	690 28
San Francisco District.....	80 00	224 00
Stockton District.....	600 19	592 63
Totals.....	\$2,288 50	\$1,860 33

Total of principal and interest..... \$4,148 83

This discrepancy arises from the fact that prior to the passage of the Land Act of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, County Treasurers were not required to obtain the certificate of this office that their payments were correctly reported, and they frequently returned payments of both seminary and public building lands as payments of school lands, and the money went into the School Fund.

Since the Act of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, no such error could occur, as all reports of payments on State lands are referred to this office, and corrected, if any errors occur, before a settlement with the Controller and the Treasurer is permitted.

It is desirable to keep these funds separate in the Treasury, and of this there can be but little doubt, some person should be appointed to make out the amount due to each fund, properly apportioning the interest which has accrued on the bonds bought with the School Fund, and the Controller and Treasurer directed to place them upon their books according to such apportionment.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

Since the last report of this office, disputed boundaries between Nevada and Placer, and between Sierra and Plumas, have been run and marked.

The first named of these lines, between the headwaters of Bear River or Creek, and the eastern boundary line of the State, crossed and recrossed the Central Pacific Railroad four times, and therefore its definite location was a matter of much importance to both counties. The chief question in dispute was the proper location of the head of Bear River or Creek; much time was spent and care taken to fix this point correctly, and any disinterested person who will take the trouble to visit the place, will be satisfied that this has been done.

Another dispute arose between the Counties of Sierra and Plumas in relation to a portion of their dividing line, as established by the Act of March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amending the Act of March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, creating the County of Plumas.

The point in dispute between the two counties was as to the proper method of establishing the point on the ridge between the waters of the Yuba and Feather Rivers, six miles in a northeasterly direction from the Lexington House. The Supervisors of Sierra contended that the point should be found by running along the ridge, following its meanderings six miles in a northeasterly direction, while the Supervisors of Plumas contended that the point should be fixed by finding a point on the ridge six miles by a straight line from the Lexington House.

This is exactly the same question which came up between the Counties of Sacramento and El Dorado, and which is discussed in the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, pages fifteen and sixteen. The same decision governed the action of my deputy in running this line, to wit: that the point must be located on said ridge distant six miles in a straight line in a northeasterly direction from the Lexington House. By the line as thus run, several small villages and much valuable property in the vicinity of Slate Creek, heretofore regarded as being in Sierra County, is placed by the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, in the County of Plumas. The authorities of Sierra are not satisfied with this boundary, and desire a change in the law.

I desire to call particular attention to the boundaries of the City and County of San Francisco as defined in by the Act of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six. The difficulty under the present law comes from the many conflicting opinions as to what rock, lying in the bay, off the Marin County shore, is meant by "Golden Rock," as used in the Act. Golden Rock, in the Act of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, defining the boundaries of Contra Costa County, is described as the *southeast* corner of San Francisco County, evidently meaning a large rock in the bay opposite San Mateo County, and is certainly not the rock meant in the Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Much testimony has been presented to this office to show that "Molate," or "Red Rock," is meant; but there are many reasons tending to show that this was not intended.

If this was meant, the islands in the bay known as Alcatraz and Yerba Buena would be included within the county so clearly that there would have been no necessity for the separate clause in the Act attaching them to San Francisco; and again, if Red Rock was meant, the line describing as running due southeast from the point at low water northeast of Golden Rock to a point within three miles of the natural high water

mark on the eastern shore of the Bay of San Francisco, is believed to be an impossible line, which would at no point be three miles distant from the eastern shore of the bay.

Other opinions have been given that the rock meant was a small rock off the Marin shore, between Angel Island and the Golden Gate, which seems to conform to other parts of the Act. Adopting this as the Golden Rock named in the Act, leaves Alcatraz, and I think, Yerba Buena, outside of the line, and furnishes a reason for the distinct clause attaching them to San Francisco.

I have been called upon by the Board of Supervisors to define the line, and have consulted with the Attorney-General upon the subject; but owing to the conflicting testimony in regard to the rock meant, no line has been run, and I recommend that the boundary be more definitely described by an Act of the Legislature.

Other cases of disputed boundaries have come to my notice, but no other calls have been made for settling them.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

It affords me much pleasure to refer to the greatly improved condition of the statistical tables accompanying this report, compared with those of other years; and while I believe all others to be exceedingly unreliable, except in regard to a few counties, I am fully convinced that the tables herewith presented give as correct an exhibit of the agricultural and industrial pursuits of the State as can be found in most of the older States.

An examination of the total products of the great staples, wheat, barley, wine, wool, hay, potatoes, butter, etc., affords us ample assurance that should the time ever arrive when our mountain lodes and placers fail to respond to the sturdy blows of stamp, and pick, and shovel, our broad plains and rich valleys will furnish abundant employment, with equal and much more certain reward, for all who may desire the change.

For many years the mining interests of the State largely preponderated over the agricultural; but that a change is rapidly and steadily taking place is abundantly shown by a comparison for a few years of the Assessors' valuation of those counties styled "mining counties" with those devoted almost entirely to agriculture.

The value of the total production of a few of the leading staples of our State for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as reported, may be summed up as follows:

14,080,752 bushels wheat at \$1.....	\$14,080,752
11,605,922 bushels barley at 45 cents.....	4,722,615
1,864,379 bushels oats at 50 cents.....	932,189
358,584 tons hay at \$8.....	2,868,672
4,449,835 pounds butter at 30 cents.....	1,334,950
2,110,058 pounds cheese at 15 cents.....	316,508
5,229,826 pounds wool at 16 cents.....	836,772
1,791,633 gallons wine at 40 cents.....	716,653
1,983,068 bushels potatoes, sweet and common, at 60 cents.....	1,195,841
181,850 bushels peanuts at \$3.....	545,550

242,213 bushels beans at \$1 50.....	363,319
Total.....	\$27,913,818

In the above estimates of value I do not think that the quantity reported by the Assessors of a single product is large enough, except it may be the one article of barley.

Wine, wool, hay, and potatoes, I believe to be much too small; yet it is several millions of dollars in excess of the gold product for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, which, from the most reliable information to be obtained, may be put down at twenty-four millions of dollars (\$24,000,000;) and it is highly gratifying to know that as a fact as the gold product of our State falls off, the increased agricultural product much more than makes up the deficiency.

This is the first table prepared under the Act of March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and when compared with the former tables, it shows that imposing the duty of collecting these statistics upon County Assessors, with no reward for compliance and no penalty for neglect, utterly failed to produce the desired result, while this Act, by simply retaining twenty-five per cent. of the pay of Assessors until their reports were furnished, has supplied apparently good reports. Yet I firmly believe that if Assessors were allowed extra pay for collecting correct statistics, the result would be shown in further care in collecting and reporting.

While much may be said in favor of nearly all the reports returned, it should also be said that several reports have come to this office, signed by the Assessors and certified to be correct by the Board of Supervisors, which contained such gross errors, that although not acquainted with the counties except from general knowledge, I have seen the errors at a glance, and returned them for correction when they could not be corrected here.

The examination required to be made by the Board of Supervisors is not a mere form; and I ask the several Boards, for the credit of their respective counties, to carefully examine and criticize the reports before they approve them.

The law should be amended so as to require the reports to be sent to this office on or before the first day of October of each year, instead of November first, the day on which the Surveyor-General is required to report to the Governor.

I recommend also that in those counties having District Assessors, the County Clerk be required to receive and compile and return to this office, the entire statistics of the county.

The work is now well begun and should not be suffered to go backward, but should be enlarged by increasing the facts to be reported, until every industry in the State is properly represented and presented in such form that the tables may be sought for and referred to as reliable information upon every matter reported.

STATISTICS OF RAIN-FALL.

If it were possible to furnish the people of our State interested in agriculture, with any information from which they could, with any degree of certainty, make intelligent estimates of the probable rain-fall of each succeeding season, the value of such information would be incalculable.

It is possible that a collection of statistics from various localities in the State, extending over a long series of years, may furnish such information as will eventually enable those who give the subject careful study, to foretell when certain seasons will repeat themselves.

Hoping that such a result may eventually be obtained, I submit the following tables, for which I am under many obligations to the gentlemen named for furnishing the data from which they are compiled.

TABLE FOR RAIN-FALL FOR THE WINTER OF 1866-7.

LOCALITY.	Feet above tide.....	1866.					1867.					Totals.....
		August.....	September.....	October.....	November.....	December.....	January.....	February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	
San Francisco, (reported by Dr. H. Gibbons).....	-	-	-	-	2.64	13.15	6.64	6.22	1.68	1.85	.04	32.22
Nevada, (reported by A. A. Sargent, from books of South Yuba Canal Company).....	2,503	-	-	-	9.61	32.70	14.21	10.00	6.23	6.88	1.93	81.56
Grass Valley, (reported by Dr. T. R. Kibbe).....	2,440	-	-	-	6.22	19.93	10.73	10.44	5.92	4.88	.92	59.04
Sacramento, (reported by Dr. Thomas M. Logan).....	56	-	-	-	2.43	9.51	3.44	7.10	1.01	1.85	-	25.34
San Francisco, (reported by H. Wattson, Secretary Spring Valley Water Works).....	-	-	-	-	2.34	15.80	5.42	7.75	1.60	1.89	-	34.80
Red Dog, Nevada County, (reported by W. A. Begole).....	3,200	-	-	-	7.72	23.13	11.99	10.10	6.07	5.06	.80	64.87
Shingle Springs, El Dorado County, (reported by J. K. Edwards).....	1,410	-	-	-	4.73	18.77	9.17	7.51	4.09	6.01	.02	50.30
Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, (reported by A. W. Stearns).....	-	-	-	.02	3.75	11.88	8.00	8.85	7.25	4.87	-	44.62
Murphys, Calaveras County, (reported by Ephraim Cutting).....	2,200	-	-	-	4.11	12.70	6.33	10.47	5.40	4.95	-	43.96

TABLE

Showing the amount of rain falling at different points in the State every winter since 1849-50.

LOCALITY.	Feet above tide.	1866-7	1865-6	1864-5	1863-4	1862-3	1861-2	1860-1	1859-60	1858-9	1857-8	1856-7	1855-6	1854-5	1853-4	1852-3	1851-2	1850-1	1849-50
San Francisco.	-	32.22	21.19	21.30	8.53	15.19	38.04	14.54	17.10	19.76	19.05	19.95	20.13	24.10	22.80	33.46	18.00	7.13	-
Sacramento	56	25.34	17.92	22.51	7.87	11.58	35.56	16.10	22.11	16.02	15.00	10.44	13.77	18.62	20.07	36.36	17.98	4.73	36.00
Shingle Springs...	1,410	50.30	36.86	34.44	24.37	19.27	77.80	26.25	28.09	31.41	18.91	26.11	18.60	19.50	30.15	47.57	32.50	17.26	39.35
Shaw's Flat	1,850	44.62	30.89	28.82	15.37	17.33	50.26	19.28	29.08	23.86	19.44	26.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Reported by A. W Stearns.

LIST OF LANDS

Certified to the State by the United States as part of the grant of ten sections for the purpose of public buildings, by Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Town.	Range.	Section	Part of Section.
SISKIYOU COUNTY.			
Base and meridian of Mount Diablo.			
42 N.	5 W...	31	East half of east half.
		32	West half, and east half of east half.
HUMBOLDT COUNTY.			
Base and meridian of Humboldt.			
1 N...	2 W...	9	West half of west half.
2 N...	2 W...	3	East half.
		5	East half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.

Total area, one thousand two hundred and eighty-three and eighty one-hundredths acres.

LIST OF LANDS

Certified to the State by the United States as part of the grant of five hundred thousand acres for the purpose of internal improvements, by Act of Congress approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Town.	Range.	Section	Part of Section.
SOLANO COUNTY.			
Base and meridian of Mount Diablo.			
3 N...	1 E...	10	West half.
		14	West half.
		15	East half, and northwest quarter.
		22	Northwest quarter, Lots 1 and 2, and northwest quarter of southwest quarter.

4 N...	1 W...	23	Northeast quarter.
		24	East half, and southwest quarter.
		25	Northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north fractional half of south half.
		3	Southwest quarter.
		4	Southwest fractional quarter of northeast quarter, southwest quarter, and south fractional half of south half of northwest quarter.
		5	South half, and south fractional half of south half of north half.
		6	Southeast quarter, and south fractional half of south half of northeast quarter.
		7	East half.
		8	West half.
		10	All.
		11	South half.
		12	Lots 3 and 4.
		13	Northwest fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
		14	North fractional half.
4 N...	1 E...	15	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and west fractional half.
		25	Northeast quarter, west fractional half of northwest quarter, and northeast fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
		1	South half of north half.
		2	South half of north half.
		3	South half.
		5	Southeast quarter.
		8	East half, and east half of southwest quarter.
		9	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.
		22	South half.
		30	Northwest fractional quarter.
NAPA COUNTY.			
5 N...	4 W...	13	East half, and east half of west half.
5 N...	3 W...	18	Northwest quarter.
SOLANO COUNTY.			
5 N...	1 E...	6	All.
		19	Southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		22	Southeast quarter.
		23	Southwest quarter, and east half.
		24	All.
5 N...	1 E...	27	All.
		30	All.
		31	All.
		32	All.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

8 N...	8 E...	7	Southeast quarter.
		18	East half.
7 N...	5 E...	1	Southeast quarter.
		2	Southeast quarter.
		4	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.
		5	South half of southeast quarter.
		11	All.
		12	East half.
		13	All.
		14	East half, and southwest quarter.
		23	South half.
		24	South half, and northeast quarter.
		26	West half.
		27	Southwest quarter.
		28	South half.
		30	East half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter.
		31	East half, and east half of west quarter.
		32	Northeast quarter.
		33	All.
		34	East half, and northwest quarter.
7 N...	6 E...	35	All.
		5	North half.
		6	North half, and southeast quarter.
		7	East half, and northwest quarter.
		15	West half.
		18	Northeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
		19	West half.
		21	East half, and southwest quarter.
		28	Northwest quarter.
		29	East half.
6 N...	5 E...	30	Northwest quarter.
		1	Northwest quarter.
		2	All.
		3	East half, and southwest quarter.
		4	Southeast quarter, and northwest quarter.
		5	East half.
		9	East half.
		10	All.
		11	Northwest quarter.
		13	Northwest quarter.
		14	Northeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
		15	South half.
		20	East half, and southwest quarter.
		21	East half, and northwest quarter.

		22	All.
		23	Northwest quarter.
		29	Southeast quarter.
		31	South half.
		32	Northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter
5 N...	8 E...	25	South half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
5 N...	9 E...	30	North half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.

PLACER COUNTY.

12 N.	6 E...	15	Southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		22	Northwest quarter
12 N.	5 E...	5	West half.
		14	Southwest quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter.
		17	South half.
		18	All.
11 N.	5 E...	19	South half.
		20	West half of southwest quarter.
		30	Northwest quarter.
		32	Southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		33	West half of southwest quarter.
11 N.	6 E...	26	Southwest quarter.
		27	South half, and south half of northwest quarter.
		28	Southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		34	North half of north half.
10 N.	6 E...	3	South half of southwest quarter.
		4	South half of south half.
		5	South half of south half.
		8	All.
		9	Northeast quarter.
		10	All.
		18	East half.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

10 N.	5 E...	1	Southeast quarter, northeast fractional quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		8	South half of south half.
		10	Southeast quarter.
		11	South half.
		12	Northwest quarter.
		13	North half, and southwest quarter.

		17	North half, and north half of south half.
			YOLO COUNTY.
10 N.	2 E...	31	South half.
		35	North half.
			SACRAMENTO COUNTY.
9 N...	8 E...	5	North half.
		6	North half.
			SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.
4 N...	8 E...	2	West half, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		3	Southeast quarter.
		4	South half of southeast quarter.
		9	West half, and north half of northeast quarter.
		10	North quarter.
		11	North half, and southeast quarter.
		20	Southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		22	East half of east half.
		23	North half.
		28	Southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		32	Southwest quarter, northeast quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		33	North half of northwest quarter.
4 N...	7 E...	26	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		27	South half of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		28	East half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
3 N...	8 E...	34	Northeast fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
		2	Southwest quarter.
		3	South half, and south half of north half.
		5	Southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		6	East half of southeast quarter.
		7	Southwest quarter.
		8	All.
		9	All.
		10	All.
		11	West half.
		18	Northwest quarter.
		19	South half of southwest quarter.
		20	East half of southwest quarter.

3 N...	9 E...	29	South half, and east half of northwest quarter.
		30	Northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		32	Northwest quarter.
		33	Northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		34	Northwest quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		35	South half of southwest quarter.
		21	South half of southeast quarter.
		27	West half of northwest quarter, south half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		28	Northeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		23	Southeast quarter.
2 N...	10 E..	32	East half.
		14	Southeast quarter.
		23	Northeast quarter.
		25	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		26	North half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
2 N...	8 E...	3	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		6	South half.
		7	North half.
		10	East half of east half.
		11	West half of west half.
		20	West half.
		26	Southwest quarter.
		27	North half, and southeast quarter.
		29	South half, and northwest quarter.
		30	East half.
1 N...	8 E...	1	South half.
		2	West half.
		6	Southeast quarter.
		7	Northeast quarter.
		9	South half, south half of north half, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		10	South half, northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		11	North half.
		12	All.
		13	East half, and northwest quarter.
		14	All.
15	North half.		
17	South half.		
18	North half.		

1 N...	9 E...	19	South half.
		20	North half.
		23	All.
		25	East half.
		26	East half.
		28	Southwest quarter.
		29	East half of southeast quarter.
		30	North half, and west half of southeast quarter.
		31	Northeast quarter.
		32	North half, and southeast quarter.
		33	All.
		35	All.
		7	All.
		10	Southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter, southwest quarter of southwest quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		11	West half.
		13	Northwest quarter.
		14	North half.
		15	All.
		17	North half, and southwest quarter.
		19	Northeast quarter.
20	All.		
21	All.		
22	North half.		
23	Northwest quarter, and southeast quarter.		
24	South half of south half.		
25	North half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and west half of southwest quarter.		
26	East half, east half of west half, and west half of northwest quarter.		
27	North half.		
28	North half, and southwest quarter.		
29	North half, and north half of south half.		
30	East half, and southwest quarter.		
31	All.		
32	Northwest quarter.		
1 N...	10 E..	1	South half, northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.
		2	East half of northeast quarter.
		20	Southeast quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		21	Southeast quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, east half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.

1 N...	11 E..	23	West half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		24	West half of southwest quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		8	South half.
		19	West half, south half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		20	Southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		29	Southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		30	East half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		33	East half of west half, and northeast quarter.
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.			
1 N...	1 E...	6	Southeast quarter.
		7	Northeast quarter.
		11	North half.
		12	West half of west half, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
YOLO COUNTY.			
9 N...	1 W...	5	East half, and north half of northwest quarter.
		17	North half.
		20	North half.
		26	North half.
SOLANO COUNTY.			
7 N...	1 W...	21	North half.
NAPA COUNTY.			
7 N...	3 W...	25	West half of southwest quarter. East half of southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		26	
7 N...	4 W...	25	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.
		26	Northeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
6 N...	4 W...	35	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		2	West half of southwest quarter.
		3	East half of southeast quarter.
		10	East half of northeast quarter.
6 N...	3 W...	11	West half of northwest quarter.
		22	Southeast quarter.
		27	Northeast quarter.

PLACER COUNTY.

14 N.	5 E...	15	West fractional half of east fractional half, southwest fractional quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.
13 N.	6 E...	4	South half.
		9	All.
		11	South half.
		14	Northeast quarter.
		21	East half.
13 N.	5 E...	21	East half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		23	South half.
		24	North half.
		26	North half.
		34	East half.

BUTTE COUNTY.

18 N.	2 E...	26	South half, and south half of north half.
		35	North half of north half.
		27	South half, and south half of north half.
		34	North half of north half.
17 N.	1 E...	8	South half of southwest quarter.
		17	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
17 N.	2 E...	3	Southwest quarter.
		4	Southeast quarter.
17 N.	4 E...	13	Southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		14	East half of southeast quarter.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

44 N.	4 W...	5	Southwest quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
		6	Northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter.
		20	South half of southwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and south half of northeast quarter.
		21	Southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
44 N.	5 W...	1	North half of northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		2	South half of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and west half of southwest quarter.
		3	Southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		19	Northwest quarter, south half of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.

44 N.	6 W...	20	East half.
		21	Northeast quarter.
		22	Northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.
		23	East half of southeast quarter.
		25	Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		26	North half of northeast quarter, east half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter.
44 N.	7 W...	35	West half of northwest quarter.
		12	East half of southeast quarter, southwest half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
44 N.	8 W...	13	North half of northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.
		32	Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
44 N.	9 W...	33	Northwest quarter.
		29	Southwest quarter.
		30	South half.
		31	Northwest quarter.
43 N.	9 W...	32	East half.
		13	West half of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
		14	South half, northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		21	Southeast quarter.
		22	West half, and east half of east half.
		23	West half, west half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		24	West half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		25	West half.
		26	All.
		27	East half of east half, southwest quarter, and west half of northwest quarter.
		28	South half, south half of northwest quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		29	South half of southeast quarter.
43 N.	5 W...	33	South half of southwest quarter.
		34	East half.
		35	West half, and south half of southeast quarter.
		26	West half of northwest quarter.
		27	East half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter.
43 N.	6 W...	17	East half.
		21	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		28	Northwest quarter.

42 N.	6 W...	29	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
		33	Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and east half.
		2	West half.
		3	East half.
		9	South half, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, south half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
42 N.	9 W...	10	West half, and northeast quarter.
		11	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		2	All.
		3	South half, and northeast quarter.
		4	All.
		5	East half of east half.
		8	Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		9	West half of southwest quarter, northwest quarter, and east half.
		10	All.
		11	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.
		14	Northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		15	East half, south half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		17	East half.
		20	East half of northeast quarter, and southwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		21	West half of southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
22	East half, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.		
23	South half, south half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.		
24	Southwest quarter of northwest quarter, and west half of southwest quarter.		
25	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.		
26	North half, and southwest quarter.		
27	North half.		
28	Northwest quarter.		
35	Northwest quarter, east half of southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.		
41 N.	9 W...	2	South half.
		11	North half, and south half of southeast quarter.
		12	West half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		13	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		14	North half of northeast quarter.
COLUSA COUNTY.			
15 N.	3 W...	18	South half.

15 N.	2 W...	19	North half.
		13	Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, south half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		23	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		24	North half of north half, and south half of south half.
14 N.	4 W...	25	North half of north half.
		1	South half.
		2	South half of south half, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, northwest quarter of southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
YOLO COUNTY.			
11 N.	1 W...	10	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		15	North half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, north half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		17	Northwest quarter.
		18	Northeast quarter.
		20	North half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		21	North half of northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
TEHAMA COUNTY.			
25 N.	1 W...	33	Southwest quarter.
24 N.	1 W...	4	West half of northwest quarter.
		5	East half of northeast quarter.
24 N.	4 W...	8	Northeast quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		9	North half.
24 N.	5 W...	12	Southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		13	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter.
		14	South half of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and southwest quarter.
23 N.	6 W...	23	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		17	South half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter.
		20	North half of northwest quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		26	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		27	West half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter.
COLUSA COUNTY.			
22 N.	3 W...	7	North half of north half.
		14	Northwest quarter.

22 N.	4 W...	15	Northeast quarter.
		1	South half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		2	Southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
22 N.	6 W...	3	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		13	North half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		14	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of south half.
MENDOCINO COUNTY.			
21 N.	12 W.	28	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		33	East half of east half.
20 N.	12 W.	34	Southwest quarter.
		3	West half of west half, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		4	East half of east half, and west half of northeast quarter.
		9	East half of northeast quarter.
SISKIYOU COUNTY.			
45 N.	7 W...	25	West half.
		34	Northeast quarter.
		35	Northwest quarter
		13	South half of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
45 N.	6 W...	18	North half of south half, south half of north half, north half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		18	South half of northwest quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
46 N.	5 W...	6	East half of southeast quarter.
		7	North half of southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
45 N.	5 W...	8	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		22	East half of southeast quarter.
		25	West half of northwest quarter.
		26	South half, northwest quarter, and south half of northeast quarter.
		27	East half, and southwest quarter.
		33	East half of northeast quarter.
45 N.	4 W...	34	North half, and southeast quarter.
		35	Northwest quarter, and north half of south half.
		31	West half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.

TULARE COUNTY.

21 S..	27 E..	10	West half of southeast quarter, and north half of southwest quarter.
		9	North half of southeast quarter.
		17	All outside swamp.
		20	South half, and northeast quarter.
		21	Northwest fractional quarter.
		22	South fractional half of southeast quarter.
		23	Southwest fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
		26	North fractional half.
		27	North half.
		28	North half.
		29	Northeast quarter.

MERCED COUNTY.

5 S...	15 E..	4	North half of southwest quarter, and Lots 3 and 5.
		8	Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, and Lots 1, 2, and 3.
		9	Lot 1.
5 S...	14 E..	9	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		10	South half of southwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		15	Northwest quarter.
		17	Northwest fractional quarter.
5 S...	13 E..	18	East half of northeast quarter.
		11	Southeast quarter.
		12	Southwest quarter.
		21	West half.
5 S...	12 E..	23	West half, and southeast fractional quarter.
		34	East fractional half of southeast quarter.
6 S...	12 E..	35	West fractional half of southwest quarter.
		2	Lot 1.
7 S...	16 E..	3	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter, and Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4.
		9	East half of southeast quarter.
		10	West half of southwest quarter.
8 S...	15 E..	15	Northwest quarter.
		11	South half of north half, and southwest quarter.
8 S...	16 E..	14	Northwest quarter.
		9	All.
		10	All.
		15	All.
		17	East half.

TULARE COUNTY.

17 S..	25 E..	23	Northeast quarter.
		24	Northwest quarter.

18 S..	27 E..	3	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.		
		4	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.		
		9	North half of northeast quarter.		
		10	Northwest quarter.		
		19	South half of southeast quarter.		
		20	South half of southwest quarter.		
		29	North half of northwest quarter.		
		30	North half of northeast quarter.		
		18 S..	26 E..	20	South half.
				30	East half.
31	North half.				
18 S..	25 E..	32	East half.		
		5	North half of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.		
		8	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.		
		9	West half of northwest quarter.		
19 S.	26 E..	32	North half.		
		4	West half.		
20 S..	23 E..	1	Southwest quarter.		
		12	East half of northwest quarter, and west half of northeast quarter.		
		24	South half of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.		
		25	Northeast quarter of northwest quarter.		
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.					
1 S...	9 E...	28	All.		
		29	East half.		
		32	West half.		
1 S...	8 E...	3	East half.		
		4	North half.		
		5	South half.		
		7	Southeast quarter.		
		8	All.		
		9	All.		
		10	South half, and northeast quarter.		
		11	West half.		
		17	All.		
		18	West half.		
		19	Northwest quarter.		
		20	South half, and northeast quarter.		
		21	All.		
		22	Northwest quarter.		
		28	West half.		
		29	East half.		

S.....	7 E...	30	Southwest quarter		
		33	All.		
		34	West half.		
		35	All.		
		7	Southeast quarter.		
		8	Southwest quarter.		
		15	West half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.		
		17	West half.		
		18	Northeast quarter.		
		19	East half and northwest quarter.		
		20	West half.		
		21	East half.		
		22	North half, and west half of southwest quarter.		
		23	West half of northwest quarter.		
		25	Northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.		
		27	West half.		
		28	All.		
		29	Southeast quarter.		
		30	Northwest quarter.		
		31	North half.		
		32	All.		
		33	South half, and northwest quarter.		
		34	All.		
		2 S...	7 E...	35	Southwest quarter.
				6	Southwest quarter.
7	Northwest quarter.				
17	All.				
18	All.				
20	East half.				
30	West half, and southeast quarter.				
31	All.				
32	Southeast quarter.				
33	Southwest quarter.				
2 S...	8 E...	35	Southwest quarter.		
		1	All.		
		2	All.		
2 S...	9 E...	3	South half.		
		3	Southwest quarter.		
		4	South half, and south half of northwest quarter.		
		5	South half, and south half of north half.		
		6	East half, southwest quarter, south half of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.		
7	East half.				
8	East half.				

		9	All.
		15	West half.
		17	Northeast quarter, and Lots 1 and 2.
		20	Lot 1.
STANISLAUS.			
2 S...	13 E..	17	South half, and south half of north half.
		21	West half.
3 S...	12 E..	6	West half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		7	West half of northwest quarter.
		32	East fractional half of northeast quarter.
		33	North fractional half.
3 S...	11 E..	12	Northeast quarter, and east half of northwest quarter.
		25	Southeast fractional quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, and south fractional half of southwest quarter.
		26	South fractional half of southeast quarter.
3 S...	7 E...	2	Northeast fractional quarter, and east fractional half of northwest quarter.
		3	All outside swamp.
		4	East fractional half.
		5	East half.
		10	Lot 1.
4 S...	7 E...	12	Southeast fractional quarter, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and Lot 3.
		13	West half.
		14	East fractional half, and Lot 1.
		23	Lots 1, 2, and 3.
		24	All.
FRESNO COUNTY.			
11 S..	16 E..	13	West half of northwest quarter.
		14	South half, northeast quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
10 S..	19 E..	17	South half.
		19	South half.
13 S..	24 E..	19	Southwest quarter.
		30	Northwest quarter.
13 S..	23 E..	24	Lot 6.
		25	Lots 2, 3, and 4, east half of northeast quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
14 S..	23 E..	20	Southeast quarter.
		21	Southwest quarter.

			INYO COUNTY.
19 S..	37 E..	18	Northeast quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, southwest fractional quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
			DEL NORTE COUNTY.
			Base and meridian of Humboldt.
17 N.	1 W...	31	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		32	Southwest quarter.
16 N.	2 W...	13	Northwest fractional quarter, west half of southeast quarter, east fractional half of southwest quarter, and east fractional half of southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
16 N.	1 W...	22	South half.
			HUMBOLDT COUNTY.
1 S...	2 W...	18	South half.
		29	North half, west half of southwest quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		31	Northeast quarter.
		32	West half of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
2 S...	2 W...	1	East half.
6 N...	1 E...	7	East half of southeast quarter.
		8	Southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter.
		17	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of northwest quarter.
		18	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		20	All.
		21	Southwest quarter.
		27	South half of southwest quarter.
		28	East half, northwest quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		34	Southwest quarter.
5 N...	1 E...	3	West half of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		9	Northeast quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, north half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		20	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		21	All.
		28	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.

5 N...	1 W...	30	South half of south half.
		31	All.
		32	West half, and southeast quarter.
		33	All.
		23	Southeast fractional quarter.
		24	Southwest fractional quarter.
		25	Northwest quarter, northeast fractional quarter, and southwest quarter.
		26	South half, northwest quarter, and east half of northeast quarter.
		27	Southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		33	Southeast quarter.
3 N...	3 E...	34	South half, northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		35	All.
		11	Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		14	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		20	South half.
2 N...	1 E...	29	North half.
		8	North half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		10	West half of southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
		15	West half of west half.
		17	West half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter.
		20	Northeast quarter, north half of southwest quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		21	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.
		22	South half of southwest quarter.
		27	East half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter.
		28	North half, southeast quarter, and south half of southwest quarter.
2 N...	3 E...	29	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		33	Northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		14	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		15	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		22	Northeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		23	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		34	East half.
4 N...	1 W...	35	All.
		1	West half, and northeast quarter.
		2	West half, and north half of northeast quarter.

		3	North half and west half of southwest quarter.
		4	First half, and Lots 3 and 4.
		8	East fractional half of northeast quarter.
		9	North half.
		10	North half, and southeast quarter.
		11	South half of northwest quarter, and southwest quarter.
		14	North half of northwest quarter.
		15	West half.
		17	East half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter, southwest fractional quarter, and southeast fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
		19	East fractional half of northeast quarter.
		20	Northwest quarter, west half of northeast quarter, west fractional half of southwest quarter, and southeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		21	East half of southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and northeast quarter.
		22	West half of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		28	Northwest quarter.
		29	Northeast fractional quarter, and east fractional half of northwest quarter.
3 N...	2 W...	23	East fractional half, northwest fractional quarter, and northeast fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
		24	East fractional half, and southwest fractional quarter.
		26	North fractional half, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		34	East half, east half of west half, and southwest fractional quarter of southwest quarter.
		35	South half of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter.
3 N...	1 W...	8	East half.
		9	South half, and northeast quarter.
		17	All.
		19	South half of northeast quarter, and north half of southeast quarter.
		20	North half.
		21	Northwest quarter.
		27	South half of southeast quarter.
		31	South half of northeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter.
		31	North half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		32	Northwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		34	Northeast quarter, north half of southeast quarter, north fractional half of southwest quarter, and east fractional half of

2 N...	1 W...		northwest quarter.
		1	Southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of northwest quarter.
		2	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		8	South half, and southeast quarter of northeast quarter.
		9	West half, and southeast quarter.
		10	Southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter.
		11	Southwest fractional quarter, southeast quarter, east half of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of northeast quarter.
		12	All.
		13	East half, and northwest quarter.
		14	All east of Eel River.
		15	East fractional half, and west half.
		17	North half of northeast quarter.
		21	East half of southeast quarter.
		22	West half, northeast quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		23	Northeast quarter, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, and northeast fractional quarter of northwest quarter.
		24	South half, east half of northeast quarter, and west half of northwest quarter.
		26	South fractional half of southwest quarter.
27	North half of northwest quarter.		
28	North half of northeast quarter.		
35	All north and east of Eel River.		
1 N...	1 W...	7	East half of southwest quarter.
		17	West half of southwest quarter.
		18	Southeast quarter, south half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and east half of northwest quarter.
		19	East half of northeast quarter.
		20	Northwest quarter of northwest quarter, east half of west half, west half of east half, and northeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		21	South half, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter.
		22	Southwest quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
23	South half of southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.		
26	Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and north half of northwest quarter.		
1 N...	2 W...	5	Southwest quarter of southwest quarter.
		6	Southeast quarter of southeast quarter.
		7	East half of northeast quarter.
		8	Northwest quarter.
		12	Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, east half of southeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter.
		13	East half of east half.

1 N...	3 W...	17	Southeast quarter, and south half of northeast quarter.
		18	West half.
		20	North half of northeast quarter.
		11	Southwest quarter, and south half of southeast quarter.
		12	South half.
		13	North half.
		14	Northwest quarter.
		23	South half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter of northeast quarter, north half of southwest quarter, and west half of southeast quarter.
		26	North half.
		27	Northeast quarter, west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter.
		34	West fractional half, and west half of east half.

Total area, two hundred and one thousand three hundred and eighteen and ninety-five one-hundredths acres.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF STATISTICS.

Industrial and other statistical information for the year 1866, as reported to the Surveyor-General by the several County Assessors, embracing the entire State, except the Counties of Fresno and Mono, and one township each in Amador and El Dorado.

COUNTIES.	Acres of land included.....	Acres of land cultivated.....	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		Acres of land cultivated in 1867.....	Acres of wheat sown in 1867....	Acres of barley sown in 1867....
			Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....			
Alameda.....	139,444	71,356	38,792	1,091,760	31,089	967,920	83,467	53,190	14,378
Alpine.....	13,000	500	90	1,900	200	3,600	500	70	115
Amador (5 t'ps).....	58,754	19,215	1,947	30,533	2,068	36,350	17,044	2,316	2,478
Butte.....	107,421	46,111	21,919	231,041	14,892	391,767	30,332	19,070	8,570
Calaveras.....	47,936	14,422	208	1,495	205	22,243	9,852	850	1,263
Colusa.....	125,640	46,440	15,647	24,340	21,010	413,140	51,500	24,200	20,140
Contra Costa.....	81,826	76,581	39,718	620,110	32,225	511,321	69,906	43,501	20,083
Del Norte.....	8,930	3,020	759	17,089	126	4,899	3,274	536	157
El Dorado (11 tp's)...	110,147	19,020	1,058	7,060	845	7,040	24,693	2,263	1,053
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	28,015	11,548	1,268	34,659	366	10,065	11,500	1,150	528
Inyo.....	977	470	72	1,372	115	2,961	1,167	395	317
Kern.....	5,680	1,791	100	2,600	868	27,776	1,850	75	1,100
Klamath.....	2,941	1,745	601	5,250	19	470	1,429	646	45
Lake.....	46,963	4,500	2,150	43,000	1,169	35,070	5,106	2,728	1,490
Lassen.....	12,000	9,000	400	6,000	2,500	40,000	5,000	400	2,500
Los Angeles.....	16,626	14,400	650	13,000	5,000	150,000	15,000	800	4,400
Marin.....	159,118	22,981	3,567	92,328	1,340	37,685	22,675	4,291	1,577
Mariposa.....	20,188	3,655	829	3,204	1,969	6,786	3,890	1,205	1,974
Mendocino.....	128,000	41,575	11,000	180,000	4,000	80,000	45,000	12,000	4,000
Merced.....	84,550	13,968	4,195	57,930	9,661	114,750	14,259	4,764	8,670
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	109,112	34,932	4,983	184,550	22,375	1,221,500	48,550	5,700	27,500
Napa.....	94,000	33,434	29,735	624,435	2,035	61,050	40,774	37,405	1,695
Nevada.....	52,890	21,288	525	2,350	-	-	21,575	450	600
Placer.....	60,155	26,002	4,416	77,311	4,198	61,736	22,867	6,867	2,318
Plumas.....	40,000	2,419	806	11,671	57	2,167	2,000	600	60
Sacramento.....	213,261	92,520	9,870	192,170	38,147	863,214	66,789	5,400	30,000

San Bernardino.....	13,721	11,108	1,498	27,449	1,924	59,177	11,108	1,849	9,259
San Diego.....	1,193	920	310	6,314	405	8,940	876	137	555
San Francisco.....	18,000	2,600	-	-	245	4,500	2,600	-	250
San Joaquin.....	254,540	123,855	69,132	1,139,911	48,294	922,000	125,270	91,790	30,616
San Luis Obispo.....	22,520	2,969	1,225	24,500	612	18,360	3,123	1,318	663
San Mateo.....	130,000	60,000	20,000	420,000	8,600	258,000	55,000	16,000	5,000
Santa Barbara.....	10,161	6,550	50	900	1,450	5,025	6,550	50	1,450
Santa Clara.....	543,369	351,060	109,000	3,506,000	81,000	2,194,000	352,060	150,000	40,000
Santa Cruz.....	80,646	21,586	9,629	244,577	3,994	155,859	21,184	9,710	3,965
Shasta.....	59,325	34,216	7,314	87,768	7,000	189,000	26,740	7,314	7,000
Sierra.....	13,609	1,492	88	2,300	344	8,429	1,480	206	367
Siskiyou.....	5,852	13,373	4,545	81,156	1,692	54,899	11,506	4,503	1,978
Solano.....	480,000	175,800	141,150	2,117,250	21,000	525,000	200,000	160,000	18,000
Sonoma.....	247,306	101,247	35,023	581,241	15,716	231,115	101,247	27,943	12,376
Stanislaus.....	60,100	30,150	11,190	150,662	14,308	181,349	50,479	32,250	13,490
Sutter.....	109,063	45,424	15,732	269,050	18,655	400,246	47,109	21,730	13,937
Tehama.....	74,744	23,913	13,424	270,035	7,858	159,266	23,902	14,862	7,761
Trinity.....	10,679	3,328	1,022	13,959	104	2,212	2,607	1,298	241
Tulare.....	24,939	7,139	3,092	51,581	2,400	49,642	6,823	3,448	3,035
Tuolumne.....	43,669	10,536	817	9,925	1,510	9,500	10,060	1,112	2,160
Yolo.....	161,748	87,471	47,705	1,446,579	26,408	867,590	88,915	62,877	18,075
Yuba.....	73,373	26,697	4,554	72,447	12,613	228,303	24,643	7,308	7,685
Totals.....	4,207,131	1,774,327	690,745	14,080,752	472,621	11,605,922	1,793,286	846,377	354,873

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....
Alameda.....	4,854	211,499	201	4,560	320	7,640	70	972	175	2,981
Alpine.....	35	880	-	-	25	350	-	-	1	20
Amador (5 town p's).	14	435	12	143	199	4,975	17	268	½	50
Butte.....	78	1,887	267	1,355	391	13,967	-	-	-	-
Calaveras.....	9	140	1	38	169 ½	6,600	-	-	2	70
Colusa.....	50	1,200	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	2,198	93,431	59	1,010	305	4,213	15	398	21	401
Del Norte.....	645	27,819	-	-	21	475	1 ½	60	344	8,553
El Dorado.....	659	1,814	128 ½	1,339	56	1,220	-	-	2	40
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	3,844	177,785	-	-	321	8,026	9	259	1,344	53,760
Inyo.....	5	240	-	-	136	3,353	-	-	-	-
Kern.....	-	-	-	-	185	5,550	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	308	6,010	22	450	44	1,375	4	80	61	1,661
Lake.....	149	5,960	22	-	270	13,500	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	1,900	30,000	20	400	15	200	-	-	6	180
Los Angeles.....	-	-	20	400	4,500	180,000	-	-	10	200
Marin.....	9,632	430,672	60	2,540	20	440	-	-	14	275
Mariposa.....	256	350	132	202	28	355	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	10,000	200,000	-	-	700	14,000	-	-	200	4,000
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	534	17,345	-	-	10	200
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	150	5,300	8	245	350	8,750	25	550	350	13,500
Napa.....	570	18,240	2	46	595	16,065	-	-	3	45
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Placer.....	268	2,209	99	728	85	1,726	-	-	3	40
Plumas.....	1,456	57,064	2	47	6	110	-	20	2	40
Sacramento.....	895	19,230	48	865	1,426	34,237	61	1,170	1 ½	45
San Bernardino.....	32	620	11	154	1,146	35,667	2	50	-	-
San Diego.....	2	40	-	-	135	3,038	-	-	12	240
San Francisco.....	590	1,400	-	-	-	-	5	125	15	150
San Joaquin.....	125	9,275	864	12,994	966	26,065	-	-	13	723
San Luis Obispo.....	5	-	3	-	600	27,000	-	-	10	-

San Mateo.....	51,000	203,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	500	11,428	-	-	10	200
Santa Clara.....	800	3,800	27	640	428	31,070	150	2,000	40	450
Santa Cruz.....	1,137	56,033	19	450	489	16,895	66	1,735	20	240
Shasta.....	1,155	11,550	100	750	970	17,460	-	-	30	600
Sierra.....	567	12,384	-	-	2	85	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	2,099	57,900	59	1,170	75	1,364	12	200	1 ¼	28
Solano.....	400	8,200	10	190	510	10,800	30	675	20	398
Sonoma.....	6,840	179,580	28	326	4,317	137,119	3	50	26	1,530
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	-	560	15,560	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	124	3,218	48 ½	754	612	20,828	45 ½	821	-	-
Tehama.....	89	3,027	-	-	80	2,385	-	-	½	85
Trinity.....	152	2,465	4 ½	27	45	1,000	-	-	3	62
Tulare.....	25	641	-	-	676	5,945	6	240	-	-
Tuolumne.....	140	800	20	390	15	450	-	-	15	282
Yolo.....	830	10,000	38	1,250	532	16,120	5	150	10	200
Yuba.....	396	8,281	26	630	794	24,150	-	-	5	110
Totals.....	48,583	1,864,379	2,361 ½	34,093	24,154 ½	749,201	527	9,823	2,791 ¾	91,359

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		BEANS.		CASTOR BEANS.		POTATOTES.		SWEET POTATOES.	
	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....	Acres.....	Bushels....
Alameda.....	-	-	399	8,440	6	100	1,180	57,325	-	-
Alpine.....	-	-	4	25	-	-	94	10,000	-	-
Amador.....	2	4,500	7	158	-	-	45	7,327	7	1,590
Butte.....	12 ½	5,850	-	-	-	-	41	39,070	21 ½	33,425
Calaveras.....	-	-	78 ¾	2,487	-	-	56	6,340	1/8	15
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	-	-	313	10,117	-	-	187	1,409	-	-
Del Norte.....	-	-	5	20	197	-	197	25,298	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	9 ½	140	-	-	96	5,970	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	20	220	-	-	1,143	210,312	-	-
Inyo.....	-	-	6	78	-	-	55	5,520	-	-
Kern.....	-	-	13	520	-	-	25	5,000	7	1,750
Klamath.....	-	-	19	488	-	-	114	7,911	-	-
Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	2,000	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	25	400	-	-	125	2,500	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	-	500	5,000	-	-	1,000	250,000	20	1,000
Marin.....	-	-	19	465	-	-	3,244	230,853	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	5	147	-	-	35	2,325	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	180,000	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	45	1,070	-	-	40	4,000	30	4,500
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	1,700	52,500	-	-	750	67,500	-	-
Napa.....	-	-	6	240	-	-	14	1,260	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	7,530	-	-
Placer.....	15	21,000	2	31	-	-	131	13,500	5	525
Plumas.....	-	-	1 ¾	140	-	-	87	12,480	-	-
Sacramento.....	17	16,600	94	3,360	-	-	98	19,530	174	67,585
San Bernardino.....	-	-	25 ½	807	-	-	37	4,755	2 ½	380
San Diego.....	-	-	21	525	-	-	16	2,400	-	-
San Francisco.....	-	-	20	300	-	-	1,100	45,000	-	-
San Joaquin.....	-	-	13	495	-	-	212	25,572	43	5,895
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	373	13,055	17	-	100	-	-	-

San Mateo.....	-	-	300	6,000	-	-	2,000	120,000	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	450	5,714	5	-	125	6,607	20	250
Santa Clara.....	2	-	160	2,140	-	-	270	18,000	½	20
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	595	13,286	-	-	576	89,950	-	-
Shasta.....	2 ½	300	153	3,482	1	1,200	126	7,125	62	2,122
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	9,353	-	-
Siskiyou.....	-	-	3 ¼	58	-	-	71	11,187	4	800
Solano.....	-	10	85	2,550	-	-	230	21,500	150	19,300
Sonoma.....	-	-	17	630	-	-	3,300	241,192	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	12	350	-	-	15	2,400	-	-
Sutter.....	1 ¾	2,030	102	2,035	51	28,000	20	2,541	47 ½	5,148
Tehama.....	25	6,100	7	245	-	-	56	8,615	18	3,265
Trinity.....	-	-	30	585	-	-	114	16,375	-	-
Tulare.....	1	100	3	150	-	-	55	6,935	27	2,915
Tuolumne.....	-	-	11	335	-	-	90	8,783	-	-
Yolo.....	97	121,370	67	2,087	3	4,000	67	3,570	56	5,280
Yuba.....	4	4,000	61	1,338	15	2,300	110	8,083	19	2,700
Totals.....	189 ¾	181,850	5,781 ¾	242,213	295	35,600	18,886	1,834,603	714 1/8	158,465

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		HAY.		FALX.		HOPS.		TOBACCO.		Tons of beets.....
	Acres.....	Bushels.....	Acres.....	Tons.....	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Pounds.....	Acres.....	Pounds.....	
Alameda.....	91	8,520	9,140	14,390	82	8,200	14	4,000	-	-	1,370
Alpine.....	1	10	500	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Amador.....	2 ½	200	6,126	6,701	-	-	2 1/8	1,610	-	-	4 ½
Butte.....	6	1,825	7,499	9,438	-	-	-	-	-	150	20
Calaveras.....	7 ½	411	7,614	16,074	-	10	-	5	3	1,630	898
Colusa.....	-	-	900	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	16	384	14,967	21,537	11	278	-	-	21	22,816	1,173
Del Norte.....	1	90	397	862	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
El Dorado.....	4	212	8,913	7,158	-	-	½	320	-	100	5
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	23	1,382	3,646	½	270	-	-	-	40	66
Inyo.....	2	60	546	1,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kern.....	4	1,071	587	1,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Klamath.....	2	28	391	746	½	*1000	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	5	500	1,269	2,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	9	270	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Los Angeles.....	10	2,000	200	400	-	-	12 ½	17,000	10	-	20
Marin.....	8	2,000	5,047	8,360	-	-	30	6,000	-	-	451
Mariposa.....	2	205	1,250	2,794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	14,600	17,000	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	5	1,000	1,791	2,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	600	2,400	850	1,670	-	-	-	-	25	15,210	50
Napa.....	4	675	6,975	7,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Nevada.....	-	-	10,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	2	92	9,220	6,793	-	-	Fraction	400	-	275	77
Plumas.....	1 ½	80	5,073	7,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Sacramento.....	-	-	26,269	22,327	-	-	36	38,300	-	-	133
San Bernardino.....	4 ¼	1,017	884	2,478	-	-	-	-	3	1,715	46
San Diego.....	10	400	325	872	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
San Francisco.....	20	600	200	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
San Joaquin.....	13	2,947	14,629	13,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
San Luis Obispo.....	3	-	-	2,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

San Mateo.....	100	5,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	20	225	990	990	-	-	-	-	2	-	15
Santa Clara.....	20	1,000	16,000	30,000	-	-	76	100,000	50	5,000	8,000
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	3,403	8,028	47	*3,533	1	300	-	-	-
Shasta.....	31	4,100	3,600	3,600	-	-	2	500	3	750	14
Sierra.....	4	200	5,200	6,049	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Siskiyou.....	4 ½	801	3,210	5,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Solano.....	30	5,350	26,000	23,500	-	-	-	-	7	3,300	350
Sonoma.....	-	130	23,147	21,964	-	-	42	13,435	16	9,000	81
Stanislaus.....	-	-	3,530	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	6,913	8,339	-	-	2	1,000	-	-	-
Tehama.....	5 ½	989	4,321	4,738	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trinity.....	5	701	1,297	1,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tulare.....	5	200	749	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	12	940	3,525	3,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 ¾
Yolo.....	35	6,300	10,141	15,669	-	-	-	-	1	1,500	163
Yuba.....	7	830	12,186	9,956	-	-	21	18,042	2	1,531	3
Totals.....	1,113	53,786	295,716	358,584	141	*Seed.	313 5/8	200,912	143	63,017	13,251 ¼

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of turnips.....	Tons of pumpkins and squashes.....	COTTON.		Pounds of silk cocoons...	Acres of broom corn.....	Pounds of butter.....	Pounds of cheese.....	Pounds of wool.....	Pounds of honey.....
			Acres.....	Pounds.....						
Alameda.....	138	971	-	-	-	-	89,772	5,251	222,473	4,285
Alpine.....	25	5	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	1,064	80
Amador.....	3	18	-	-	-	36	15,065	2,025	10,300	5,140
Butte.....	35	40	-	-	-	-	24,955	500	128,472	16,420
Calaveras.....	-	23	-	-	-	-	21,735	1,664	13,937	7,484
Colusa.....	-	5	-	-	-	10	40,000	-	288,000	15,000
Contra Costa.....	903	3,501	-	-	-	17	85,431	21,802	187,981	18,030
Del Norte.....	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	97,945	1,690	1,196
El Dorado.....	9	12	-	-	-	-	106,210	22,237	12,028	1,950
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	31	-	-	-	-	-	42,130	3,500	1,500	985
Inyo.....	19	36	-	-	-	-	3,340	2,000	-	-
Kern.....	7	45	-	-	-	-	5,760	2,000	99,387	500
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,625	-	900	1,220
Lake.....	-	60	-	-	-	-	3,000	61,000	11,000	6,420
Lassen.....	8	11	-	-	-	-	45,000	10,000	7,500	-
Los Angeles.....	30	500	-	-	-	10	100,000	10,000	405,000	50,000
Marin.....	23	7	-	-	-	-	1,337,500	378,600	3,300	1,890
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,405	295	14,414	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	10,000	100,000	5,000
Merced.....	-	200	-	-	-	-	9,715	1,340	373,000	2,935
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	70	450	-	-	-	2	369,920	220,400	347,580	9,410
Napa.....	17	115	-	-	-	80	108,000	3,100	26,430	6,560
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500
Placer.....	98	86	-	-	-	27	36,805	4,650	35,055	6,800
Plumas.....	80	30	-	-	-	-	138,115	780	1,200	-
Sacramento.....	127	1,312	-	-	-	212	379,350	12,000	269,365	15,519
San Bernardino.....	56	585	2	150	-	28	73,612	46,610	41,864	26,494
San Diego.....	4	153	-	-	-	-	2,410	3,125	51,216	-
San Francisco.....	90	30	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,500	-	75

San Joaquin.....	23	20	-	-	-	2 ½	325,615	9,465	130,618	26,775
San Luis Obispo.....	½	6	-	-	-	-	25,345	120,000	283,504	21,640
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	75,000	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	10	20	-	-	120	-	6,460	4,450	587,500	2,500
Santa Clara.....	2,000	12,060	-	-	150	26	200,000	543,000	74,000	10,000
Santa Cruz.....	-	1,109	-	-	-	-	163,750	322,400	-	1,090
Shasta.....	21	28	-	-	-	-	11,450	320	50,000	1,550
Sierra.....	46	5	-	-	-	-	32,450	1,800	-	590
Siskiyou.....	33	55	-	-	-	-	56,450	11,210	7,200	5,790
Solano.....	275	375	-	-	-	20	60,000	15,000	280,000	2,500
Sonoma.....	-	247	-	-	-	-	148,390	61,437	73,281	13,178
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	-	-	50	8,560	6,000	264,600	6,000
Sutter.....	17	745	-	-	-	1,009	83,506	1,600	88,140	26,631
Tehama.....	3	6 ½	-	-	-	97	23,967	-	335,887	6,896
Trinity.....	29	44	-	-	-	-	19,325	50	-	745
Tulare.....	-	50	-	-	-	5	7,425	4,070	156,650	7,500
Tuolumne.....	10	7	-	-	-	10	24,500	2,300	7,900	3,375
Yolo.....	34	2,593	-	-	6	884	97,020	7,940	162,680	26,244
Yuba.....	5	44	-	-	20	-	48,667	702	32,210	8,905
Totals.....	4,272 ½	25,619 ½	2	150	296	2,525 ½	4,449,835	2,110,058	5,184,826	382,492

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of apple trees.....	Number of peach trees.....	Number of pear trees.....	Number of plum trees.....	Number of cherry trees.....	Number of nectarine trees.....	Number of quince trees.....	Number of apricot trees.....	Number of fig trees.....	Number of lemon trees.....	Number of orange trees.....	Number of olive trees.....
Alameda.....	170,473	36,543	56,094	30,429	23,706	3,742	3,995	1,915	579	157	209	308
Alpine.....	25	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	26,945	30,762	3,821	4,016	1,018	5,400	658	1,001	536	11	14	1
Butte.....	18,009	39,066	1,409	809	576	590	90	1,588	1,242	-	21	12
Calaveras.....	42,729	15,424	11,070	2,627	1,083	1,026	1,055	1,260	1,212	5	11	1
Colusa.....	16,000	20,000	3,000	1,700	540	870	176	572	355	-	14	-
Contra Costa.....	29,181	16,908	8,438	4,622	3,105	227	2,017	740	591	21	73	26
Del Norte.....	9,974	515	707	433	260	1	29	11	1	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	136,857	58,882	26,727	6,308	957	1,564	1,292	905	834	14	7	2
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	39,997	718	1,828	2,384	985	4	219	31	14	-	7	-
Inyo.....	41	1,062	1	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Kern.....	124	350	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Klamath.....	2,598	1,116	87	55	60	1	21	7	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	5,018	4,178	810	807	139	36	23	36	9	-	-	-
Lassen.....	500	700	200	100	100	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	6,927	8,917	6,023	240	128	252	550	1,718	1,878	1,842	8,799	604
Marin.....	30,164	1,486	1,369	1,294	865	50	294	66	51	6	-	-
Mariposa.....	6,232	5,860	725	409	164	93	81	176	212	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	16,800	9,600	2,240	1,920	960	400	180	50	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	10,314	5,811	1,326	527	136	140	62	301	337	-	1	4
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	6,071	1,942	1,928	387	308	311	27	431	72	-	-	7
Napa.....	63,818	35,382	15,995	5,955	4,995	565	1,885	1,605	605	25	18	50
Nevada.....	20,545	18,180	4,634	906	792	890	500	265	240	-	35	-
Placer.....	35,463	24,957	11,536	2,839	1,231	910	1,632	973	724	2	9	-
Plumas.....	2,500	3,200	608	165	61	4	18	12	12	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	93,303	89,067	36,830	12,603	3,709	3,999	2,698	10,541	3,890	149	108	34
San Bernardino.....	6,963	14,220	833	1,063	96	84	303	506	463	83	202	32
San Diego.....	188	592	217	57	20	12	24	141	151	11	76	380

San Francisco.....	1,549	-	600	350	200	10	5	-	10	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	47,673	46,591	8,917	4,311	1,272	1,257	613	3,347	2,942	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo.....	3,336	1,296	1,074	507	222	67	189	317	127	-	-	275
San Mateo.....	30,000	7,000	6,000	3,500	2,500	1,500	900	800	200	-	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	17,000	6,500	3,500	480	800	900	800	1,500	2,200	400	750	10,500
Santa Clara.....	210,000	97,600	82,000	64,000	57,000	3,000	3,600	4,260	400	12	126	60
Santa Cruz.....	41,479	3,788	3,994	2,618	1,253	78	357	503	91	-	7	5
Shasta.....	231,251	219,400	111,000	43,000	21,000	16,400	7,450	9,225	678	65	19	7
Sierra.....	4,403	2,882	750	331	255	47	74	17	7	1	1	-
Siskiyou.....	20,061	8,118	1,105	992	677	139	119	31	12	-	-	-
Solano.....	33,000	41,500	8,575	4,400	3,200	750	700	12,870	18,500	60	75	500
Sonoma.....	117,303	38,437	16,283	10,421	3,927	1,179	2,720	1,366	1,183	138	448	19
Stanislaus.....	5,017	3,069	1,164	476	210	160	80	360	523	-	10	-
Sutter.....	10,953	15,321	3,085	1,377	323	632	230	966	943	4	-	1
Tehama.....	7,344	21,090	1,998	1,315	424	408	100	623	474	2	18	4
Trinity.....	16,154	6,400	2,656	1,051	341	116	127	76	8	-	2	-
Tulare.....	5,939	17,429	1,309	672	205	162	52	393	162	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	25,489	41,789	8,840	3,595	3,867	1,920	3,126	1,545	1,690	3	66	-
Yolo.....	29,430	31,351	12,148	2,997	2,114	1,253	723	2,900	2,351	9	136	46
Yuba.....	39,846	33,959	9,011	5,168	2,132	2,100	2,551	2,411	1,318	9	21	3
Totals.....	1,694,986	1,088,038	482,477	234,280	147,918	53,249	42,345	68,315	47,847	3,029	11,284	12,881

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of prune trees.....	Number of mulberry trees.	Number of almond trees.	Number of walnut trees.....	Number of gooseberry trees.....	Number of raspberry bushes.....	Number of strawberry vines.....	Number of grape vines.....	Gallons of wine.....	Gallons of brandy.....
Alameda.....	755	228	1,694	518	142,573	1,214,614	6,887,430	155,070	6,544	-
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	50	100	500	-	-	-
Amador.....	42	19	221	73	3,922	8,168	68,023	757,773	78,357	100
Butte.....	4	126	382	65	153	3,560	56,881	369,785	15,375	1,900
Calaveras.....	4	100	271	248	2,162	9,017	755,727	505,049	36,783	452
Colusa.....	-	26	18	8	-	-	242	47,800	40	-
Contra Costa.....	76	17	229	950	4,865	4,391	2,895	201,518	19,301	12
Del Norte.....	-	12	1	31	12,470	36,382	47,750	120	-	-
El Dorado.....	57	14	551	289	9,786	25,858	187,975	1,441,039	235,680	6,998
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	73	52	5,613	29,163	42,886	839	113	-
Inyo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	252	-	-
Kern.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,800	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	825	451	11,632	2,917	75	-
Lake.....	-	-	63	30	384	30	2,250	11,000	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	100	-	1,000	200	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	200	427	3,508	-	5,000	312,120	3,000,000	600,000	70,000
Marin.....	2	1	50	17	657	327	760	11,542	2,000	-
Mariposa.....	-	27	11	-	237	1,210	28,750	51,783	2,895	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	100	10,000	6,000	18,000	15,000	-	-
Merced.....	3	68	20	2	125	100	18,500	100,740	10,910	320
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	78	20	105	27	583	421	1,127	84,839	1,500	350
Napa.....	35	15	270	380	5,335	2,425	5,070	1,166,935	82,185	340
Nevada.....	-	50	44	34	9,300	23,000	140,000	124,000	10,000	500
Placer.....	40	132	332	100	5,764	35,920	182,027	397,101	36,744	1,759
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	32	272	56,440	1,616	10	-
Sacramento.....	172	2,075	1,460	1,666	7,929	16,967	167,523	951,315	63,879	5,714
San Bernardino.....	50	16	300	401	714	4,257	118,805	312,562	49,680	4,361
San Diego.....	-	-	20	7	12	-	300	1,915	1,410	-
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	320	100	30,000	75	-	-

San Joaquin.....	402	65	358	117	1,115	443	15,685	493,387	23,347	500
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	12	58	60	221	18,263	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	200	150	-	-	-	16,000	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	500	7,500	8,500	2,400	150	500	15,000	220,000	27,100	1,700
Santa Clara.....	600	2,516	1,000	150	15,000	40,000	12,000,000	2,000,000	40,000	4,000
Santa Cruz.....	119	7	81	93	1,332	3,088	67,450	218,100	1,200	-
Shasta.....	16	13	1,943	362	1,237	11,421	13,460	1,535,420	6,348	1,819
Sierra.....	-	11	10	13	630	2,727	1,845	4,737	400	-
Siskiyou.....	4	21	4	3	1,935	4,411	16,905	8,469	70	-
Solano.....	40	100	1,850	1,300	3,500	250	3,440	950,600	84,350	5,470
Sonoma.....	243	193	5,208	2,994	20,854	4,872	71,203	2,830,195	199,030	6,838
Stanislaus.....	-	-	26	20	-	-	5,500	112,310	12,528	200
Sutter.....	-	67	171	147	50	1,000	2,977	163,663	16,290	500
Tehama.....	3	14	61	25	420	77	110,780	145,883	3,292	100
Trinity.....	-	4	17	5	3,754	10,532	127,158	19,096	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	28	52	200	-	22,700	100,950	2,300	2,000
Tuolumne.....	100	58	90	90	1,890	24,600	48,480	505,250	47,980	2,400
Yolo.....	336	420	2,110	530	278	63	14,564	157,434	18,637	5,687
Yuba.....	11	260	441	302	7,661	20,304	293,459	494,472	55,280	3,120
Totals.....	3,692	14,395	28,640	17,271	283,975	1,551,081	21,975,550	19,710,814	1,791,633	127,140

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of horses.....	Number of mules.....	Number of asses.....	Number of cows.....	Number of calves.....	Number of beef cattle..	Number of oxen.....	Total number of cattle..
Alameda.....	5,291	407	8	3,052	1,445	1,327	427	6,251
Alpine.....	188	9	2	293	116	79	86	574
Amador.....	1,721	129	11	1,330	766	826	147	3,069
Butte.....	3,640	410	600	-	-	-	-	6,340
Calaveras.....	1,667	199	39	1,597	823	726	288	3,444
Colusa.....	6,546	370	40	9,000	6,000	4,000	180	19,180
Contra Costa.....	7,869	391	32	6,503	3,001	1,213	187	10,904
Del Norte.....	359	68	2	742	622	718	111	2,193
El Dorado.....	4,018	596	56	2,461	1,787	1,730	728	6,706
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	4,728	699	17	5,728	5,426	2,835	516	14,505
Inyo.....	281	38	41	304	266	426	82	1,078
Kern.....	2,651	183	60	482	400	989	398	2,269
Klamath.....	287	293	12	291	239	786	76	1,392
Lake.....	6,181	86	6	1,206	1,009	1,250	76	3,541
Lassen.....	1,000	100	-	1,200	1,200	4,000	400	5,600
Los Angeles.....	10,941	706	149	2,019	1,500	13,414	319	17,252
Marin.....	2,766	113	6	13,747	2,329	3,374	623	20,073
Mariposa.....	1,509	207	51	987	987	2,092	214	4,280
Mendocino.....	7,000	500	25	3,200	2,800	4,000	940	10,940
Merced.....	3,117	235	40	19,242	9,640	1,242	22	30,146
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	4,134	107	10	2,785	763	9,564	95	13,207
Napa.....	4,595	425	22	1,920	1,355	2,680	180	6,135
Nevada.....	1,963	205	4	1,348	147	925	292	2,712
Placer.....	3,877	470	13	1,417	902	1,395	520	4,234
Plumas.....	1,366	179	50	1,948	600	2,198	244	4,990
Sacramento.....	8,873	1,828	27	5,782	2,217	3,733	412	12,144
San Bernardino.....	2,474	408	39	2,004	1,606	888	318	4,816
San Diego.....	3,718	249	52	1,126	1,084	19,173	250	21,633
San Francisco.....	7,439	150	-	4,048	87	20	40	4,195
San Joaquin.....	8,836	830	23	4,400	2,743	5,670	382	13,195

San Luis Obispo.....	3,283	65	31	4,050	1,230	10,171	69	15,520
San Mateo.....	2,000	80	50	2,000	1,000	3,000	500	6,500
Santa Barbara.....	2,948	248	33	5,174	2,122	4,010	149	11,455
Santa Clara.....	6,892	700	28	4,117	1,600	4,000	200	9,917
Santa Cruz.....	1,617	78	7	3,327	2,098	2,294	396	8,115
Shasta.....	1,335	1,942	14	2,325	1,300	1,476	498	5,599
Sierra.....	455	98	5	724	628	1,151	294	2,797
Siskiyou.....	4,125	517	26	2,259	961	12,982	372	16,574
Solano.....	8,440	1,470	10	3,780	2,400	7,875	160	14,215
Sonoma.....	7,840	793	41	8,224	4,037	5,849	763	18,893
Stanislaus.....	2,751	255	12	814	711	3,693	55	5,273
Sutter.....	3,569	804	4	2,487	2,363	1,051	267	6,368
Tehama.....	3,403	396	23	2,942	2,096	2,573	91	7,702
Trinity.....	464	151	11	631	419	353	138	1,541
Tulare.....	7,694	287	35	1,471	-	29,561	566	31,597
Tuolumne.....	1,330	270	107	1,285	699	1,115	609	3,707
Yolo.....	4,480	1,976	69	2,492	1,372	4,604	302	8,770
Yuba.....	2,246	590	26	1,924	1,409	1,321	168	4,822
Totals.....	189,907	21,310	1,969	150,198	78,305	188,352	14,150	436,363

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	Number of sheep.....	Number of Cashmere and Angora goats.....	Number of hogs.....	Number of chickens.....	Number of turkeys.....	Number of geese.....	Number of ducks.....	Number of hives of bees...
Alameda.....	37,485	5	5,375	50,334	7,255	982	16,239	548
Alpine.....	266	32	226	500	25	-	9	21
Amador.....	5,216	130	3,992	14,717	1,678	473	524	346
Butte.....	37,000	55	16,620	20,097	4,478	221	326	895
Calaveras.....	8,719	-	5,333	26,553	1,155	371	1,071	506
Colusa.....	101,228	2	20,900	47,200	14,000	200	875	1,444
Contra Costa.....	27,089	17	23,815	16,100	1,642	915	1,192	1,301
Del Norte.....	345	3	2,027	3,037	42	13	267	117
El Dorado.....	6,586	197	4,747	20,037	1,706	492	517	894
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	1,082	19	10,467	10,014	284	136	58	359
Inyo.....	1,072	-	96	1,148	-	-	-	-
Kern.....	39,755	-	760	9,000	65	40	130	113
Klamath.....	598	-	1,228	1,508	55	-	15	62
Lake.....	5,742	11	5,519	10,080	359	172	108	643
Lassen.....	3,000	-	400	3,000	400	-	200	50
Los Angeles.....	135,000	-	4,000	200,000	2,000	1,200	2,500	687
Marin.....	1,119	-	4,203	1,528	-	-	2,452	51
Mariposa.....	6,529	857	4,177	10,832	1,225	106	784	2
Mendocino.....	26,000	-	24,500	60,000	2,500	300	4,500	1,000
Merced.....	79,487	258	12,483	5,560	464	137	229	321
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	86,520	-	3,232	9,574	317	205	483	472
Napa.....	11,215	-	5,790	21,150	5,470	180	850	820
Nevada.....	618	-	1,450	13,282	2,100	105	273	310
Placer.....	1,245	-	5,891	10,284	2,657	59	463	675
Plumas.....	468	-	965	8,400	68	16	64	8
Sacramento.....	49,996	-	11,339	30,523	8,168	1,939	1,721	773
San Bernardino.....	12,573	24	3,220	6,911	174	240	544	1,345
San Diego.....	12,804	-	626	3,086	37	44	34	18
San Francisco.....	11	-	5,625	4,652	190	208	1,759	8

San Joaquin.....	26,278	650	13,000	66,000	10,750	640	5,125	1,579
San Luis Obispo.....	70,876	-	1,507	8,565	424	41	107	541
San Mateo.....	1,500	-	2,000	8,000	1,000	300	500	-
Santa Barbara.....	104,358	-	703	10,000	700	60	550	500
Santa Clara.....	24,000	3	10,000	20,000	2,000	300	10,000	1,000
Santa Cruz.....	1,106	4	5,629	18,180	381	378	507	351
Shasta.....	11,421	-	11,768	14,000	4,298	229	542	298
Sierra.....	934	-	734	4,201	225	89	178	38
Siskiyou.....	14,912	-	4,493	16,912	427	267	404	598
Solano.....	35,600	-	12,300	27,500	1,800	340	1,675	435
Sonoma.....	29,827	-	19,127	51,906	3,263	1,693	5,738	795
Stanislaus.....	75,600	200	6,127	23,650	7,323	447	3,400	1,000
Sutter.....	20,680	-	6,798	27,263	4,394	371	1,271	774
Tehama.....	78,933	58	12,456	20,198	3,019	83	323	590
Trinity.....	121	-	609	3,855	120	51	38	214
Tulare.....	70,152	166	8,802	12,624	880	108	723	460
Tuolumne.....	3,000	7	3,900	15,480	2,570	114	750	376
Yolo.....	59,166	52	14,644	32,331	2,598	217	736	2,305
Yuba.....	9,517	3	8,356	30,807	8,433	735	2,556	1,570
Totals.....	1,346,749	2,753	332,049	1,030,579	113,119	15,217	73,310	27,204

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	GRIST MILLS.				Barrels of flour made. . . .	Bushels of corn ground..	SAW MILLS.		Feet of lumber sawed....	No. of shingles made.
	Steam power.....	Run of stone.....	Water power.....	Run of stone.....			Steam power.....	Water power.....		
Alameda.....	3	14	2	4	53,540	1,775	-	-	-	-
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	440,000	-
Amador.....	1	3	2	3	2,700	1,300	1	1	340,000	-
Butte.....	1	3	3	6	66,000	6,700	7	3	3,500,000	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	481,290	87,000
Colusa.....	2	3	-	-	12,000	-	2	-	204,000	-
Contra Costa.....	3	11	-	-	11,000	797	-	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	2	2	-	-	100	4,000	2	1	110,000	6,000
El Dorado.....	1	2	2	2	4,025	1,000	15	12	10,407,000	718,000
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	2	2	1	1	2,448	770	6	2	18,942,583	500,000
Inyo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75,000	39,000
Kern.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2,555,000	85,000
Klamath.....	-	-	2	2	700	100	1	4	1,293,880	-
Lake.....	-	-	2	3	1,500	200	2	4	405,895	200,000
Lassen.....	-	-	2	4	1,200	100	1	5	1,800,000	-
Los Angeles.....	-	-	3	5	2,600	60,000	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	922,000	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1,500,000	200,000
Mendocino.....	2	3	5	5	11,200	2,000	9	6	49,600,000	1,500,000
Merced.....	-	-	3	6	7,500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	2	2	-	-	1,580	-	-	-	-	-
Napa.....	2	5	2	3	33,400	9,500	2	1	365,000	27,000
Nevada.....	1	4	-	-	6,000	-	18	4	2,000,000	700,000
Placer.....	1	2	-	-	2,250	-	14	6	9,000,000	-
Plumas.....	-	-	2	3	1,200	50	2	18	2,000,000	-
Sacramento.....	3	13	2	4	832,196	164,700	1	-	610,000	-
San Bernardino.....	-	-	2	4	9,000	3,000	3	-	1,800,000	-
San Diego.....	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	8	20	-	-	247,708	7,520	8	-	8,950,000	-

San Joaquin.....	6	18	-	-	81,000	5,725	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	1	2	1	2	-	-	6	2	4,000,000	20,000,000
Santa Barbara.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara.....	10	27	2	4	75,000	200	8	-	4,690,000	600,000
Santa Cruz.....	2	5	4	7	21,750	5,500	10	10	10,000,000	11,400,000
Shasta.....	-	-	2	4	6,000	4,000	-	11	24,512,900	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	3,200,000	-
Siskiyou.....	3	5	4	7	9,200	2,200	3	5	1,600,000	425,000
Solano.....	2	4	-	-	16,580	575	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	8	15	5	5	4,450	2,700	4	6	8,000,000	1,370,000
Stanislaus.....	-	-	2	5	30,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	1	3	3	8	26,000	1,250	-	2	225,000	-
Trinity.....	-	-	1	1	875	18	1	17	1,085,000	50,000
Tulare.....	1	2	1	2	10,250	1,500	-	1	-	100,000
Tuolumne.....	1	2	2	5	4,375	180	8	4	2,325,000	420,000
Yolo.....	2	5	1	2	31,000	3,200	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	2	10	1	4	31,000	16,000	13	4	12,000,000	-
Totals.....	74	187	65	112	1,665,327	317,760	180	160	188,938,648	38,427,000

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	QUARTZ MILLS.		MINING DITCHES.			IRRIGATING DITCHES.		WOOLEN MILLS.		COTTON MILLS.		Tons of coal mined.....	RAIL ROADS.	
	Number.....	Tons crushed.....	Number.....	Miles in length.....	Amount of water used per day. Inches.....	Number.....	Acres irrigated.	Number.....	Pounds of wool used.	Number.....	Pounds of cotton used.....		Number.....	Miles in length.....
Alameda.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100,000	-	6	31
Alpine.....	3	-	-	-	-	10	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador (5 dist's).....	25	99,700	27	428	10,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	5	-	15	68	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Calaveras.....	41	46,598	41	552	6,263	37	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,350	3	15
Del Norte.....	-	-	21	40	1,830	3	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado (11 townships).....	27	37,243	43	629	10,167	15	2,751	-	-	-	-	-	1	19 ½
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Inyo.....	7	4,700	-	-	-	18	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kern.....	-	-	-	-	-	12	670	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	3	2,000	62	74	14,122	25	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	-	-	-	-	15	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	34	15,000	10	66	4,600	60	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 ½
Nevada.....	68	105,000	51	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5 ½
Placer.....	8	2,800	37	715	12,100	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	134

Plumas.....	20	24,999	208	198	16,800	32	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	-	-	-	28 ¾	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	57
San Bernardino.....	2	-	4	4	-	95	3,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3,500,000	1	10,000	-	6	27
San Joaquin.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2	25 ½
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta.....	5	1,465	58	284	12,000	73	4,069	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Sierra.....	18	20,000	32	127	13,200	15	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	3	1,000	13	200	3,600	2	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Stanislaus.....	-	-	3	14	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	1	7	160	33	409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	-	-	-	299	38,050	74	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	50	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	30	-	9	263	-	3	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	2,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	8	10,775	-	106	5,584	24	472	1	-	-	-	-	2	20
Totals.....	310	-	635	4,952 ½	-	617	37,813	3	3,500,000	3	110,000	63,350	82	382

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				Estimated total population.....	Registered voters.....	Poll tax collected.....
	Real estate.....	Improvements.....	Personal property.	Total valuation.....			
Alameda.....	\$5,741,536	-	\$1,737,064	\$7,478,600	\$14,101	\$2,726	\$6,417
Alpine.....	234,470	-	121,936	356,406	500	391	312
Amador (5 dist's)....	837,779	-	692,549	1,530,328	8,400	1,718	2,119
Butte.....	1,295,482	-	1,428,057	2,723,539	7,200	2,787	4,740
Calaveras.....	884,353	-	655,088	1,539,441	11,300	3,042	2,660
Colusa.....	779,849	-	1,300,981	2,080,830	4,000	1,109	900
Contra Costa.....	1,618,566	\$53,271	1,002,126	2,673,963	8,341	1,876	2,300
Del Norte.....	65,270	105,964	245,818	417,052	985	349	902
El Dorado (11 t'ps)...	324,925	1,666,526	1,599,749	3,591,200	12,353	3,851	6,467
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	401,485	364,220	870,371	1,636,076	7,650	1,263	1,120
Inyo.....	71,800	9,695	114,932	196,427	300	227	454
Kern.....	29,450	64,594	715,781	809,825	2,650	831	1,767
Klamath.....	-	-	-	332,164	2,500	375	1,535
Lake.....	61,275	124,908	284,155	470,338	4,000	806	938
Lassen.....	-	-	-	530,807	1,000	353	175
Los Angeles.....	1,089,529	59,738	1,204,000	2,353,267	8,700	2,175	1,000
Marin.....	1,585,892	-	855,122	2,441,014	4,723	1,111	2,304
Mariposa.....	400,100	473,209	542,574	1,415,883	8,500	1,615	3,097
Mendocino.....	276,031	225,100	1,277,654	1,778,785	7,500	1,752	2,060
Merced.....	224,287	134,780	874,845	1,233,912	1,900	412	824
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	483,698	160,045	571,740	1,215,483	5,180	641	1,475
Napa.....	2,252,002	-	1,070,258	3,322,260	8,575	1,809	2,211
Nevada.....	2,748,373	-	2,428,464	5,176,837	18,000	5,185	9,204
Placer.....	1,515,955	194,850	1,980,926	3,691,731	16,550	3,636	62,546
Plumas.....	75,534	485,965	696,616	1,258,115	6,500	1,723	3,722
Sacramento.....	4,437,324	537,005	4,469,272	9,443,601	15,000	6,084	7,294
San Bernardino.....	403,574	167,557	321,118	892,249	2,725	767	720
San Diego.....	133,777	41,250	364,798	539,825	2,630	237	301
San Francisco.....	49,138,027	-	39,264,246	88,402,273	125,000	20,672	45,720

San Joaquin.....	2,295,281	1,312,165	2,076,659	5,684,105	16,000	4,018	2,371
San Luis Obispo.....	189,513	49,260	368,667	607,440	2,200	590	107
San Mateo.....	940,421	-	397,300	1,337,721	3,500	940	1,404
Santa Barbara.....	512,045	-	259,816	771,861	5,000	808	600
Santa Clara.....	3,101,055	2,373,506	2,598,338	8,072,899	16,000	4,815	7,338
Santa Cruz.....	864,182	503,796	788,776	2,156,754	8,000	1,947	2,524
Shasta.....	372,035	-	650,318	1,022,353	5,200	1,474	2,300
Sierra.....	769,687	236,435	1,331,799	2,337,921	7,000	2,508	4,716
Siskiyou.....	206,187	266,375	1,405,447	1,518,009	6,000	2,107	4,164
Solano.....	1,617,000	950,000	1,475,000	4,042,000	15,000	2,930	3,400
Sonoma.....	1,940,167	1,249,787	2,630,173	5,820,127	28,147	5,214	6,584
Stanislaus.....	518,960	3,060	682,254	1,204,230	2,050	796	850
Sutter.....	278,628	643,427	923,354	1,845,409	2,820	1,504	2,956
Tehama.....	305,480	243,554	1,082,329	1,631,363	3,000	944	1,124
Trinity.....	-	238,704	368,012	606,716	3,272	1,050	1,502
Tulare.....	449,005	-	850,374	1,299,379	4,820	1,205	800
Tuolumne.....	523,850	444,610	798,485	1,766,945	6,700	2,488	2,400
Yolo.....	805,392	410,355	1,174,485	2,390,232	9,125	1,682	3,120
Yuba.....	580,550	1,513,106	2,047,756	4,141,412	10,000	2,938	4,940
Totals.....	\$93,379,737	\$15,306,817	\$88,239,582	\$197,789,107	\$470,597	\$119,481	\$288,494

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

H. W. CRABB.....County Assessor.

HAYWARD'S, August 5th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In conformity with the law, I have the honor to submit the following report, which is as nearly correct as is possible to obtain. The principal productions of this township are wheat and barley. The crop is fully one fourth below the average yield of favorable seasons. The heavy rains in the winter prevented early sowing, and the lack of usual spring rains caused the grain to be thin and in many places very weedy; the latter, however, might be more properly attributed to overworking the land. The present practice of cultivating the land in grain every year in succession will eventually prove ruinous to both land and cultivator. The land requires enriching, and in our dry climate manure is almost impracticable. Our only recourse appears to be by pasturing, volunteering for hay, or summer fallowing. The rolling gravelly soils and the low adobe lands might be summer fallowed once in three years, say one third each year, and the alluvial soils be volunteered and cut for hay, and in both cases to pasture closely with sheep. By this method the farmer could dispense with one third or more of his teams and hired help, have steady work for those he keeps, clean his land and enrich it, and get more grain from the two thirds he cultivates, of better quality and with less expense than he now does from the whole, and have a crop of hay and the increase of a small flock of sheep besides.

The number of acres cultivated is about the same as in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with some variation in the relative proportion of acres sown to wheat and barley, there being in wheat, in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, nine thousand four hundred and forty-one acres, and in barley nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four, the former yielding an average of about twenty bushels per acre, (being struck with rust,) and the latter about sixty; whereas, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, there have been sown to wheat twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-five acres, and but five thousand six hundred and forty-six to barley, the former averaging about twenty-five bushels per acre and the latter about forty-five – making the quantity of wheat raised in eighteen hundred and sixty-seven nearly double that of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the quantity of barley less than half that of eighteen hundred and sixty-six. Considerable quantities of cherries and currants are raised, for which this locality is peculiarly adapted, they being the finest in the market and very remunerative to the grower. There are about twenty-four hundred trees of the former and about

ninety-seven thousand of the latter. From three to five thousand tons of salt are manufactured annually along the eastern shore of the bay. There are six school houses, costing in the aggregate fifteen thousand dollars. The rate of taxation for State and county purposes, per one hundred dollars, is two dollars and twenty cents. Estimated population, nineteen hundred and seventy-two; number of registered voters, four hundred and three; number of poll taxes sold in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five hundred and fifty-nine. Many permanent improvements have been made during the past year, and our township gives evidence of future prosperity that cannot fail to be gratifying. Our fine soil, climate, and proximity to San Francisco, make this one of the most desirable localities in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. W. CRABB
Assessor Eden Township, Alameda County.

COLUSA COUNTY.

S. H. SMALL.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, COLUSA COUNTY,
Colusa, October 30th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In compliance with your order and the law, I herewith transmit my annual report to you. Farmers, stock raisers, and merchants have all been prospering very well since my last annual report. This county has increased rapidly in population. There has been a vast amount of land bought for different purposes. Real estate throughout the county has increased in value. The Town of Colusa has improved to a considerable extent; several good buildings have been erected. There are two companies prospecting for oil; one is down several hundred feet, while the other is tunneling in the hill. My statistics are as near correct as I could obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. SMALL,
County Assessor of Colusa County.

DEL NORTE COUNTY.

T. B. THORP.....County Assessor.

CRESCENT CITY, DEL NORTE COUNTY,
August 14th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Inclosed with this I send you the statistical report for this county, which you will find has been approved by the Board of Supervisors.
Hoping it will meet your approbation also, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,
T. B. THORP,
County Assessor.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY.

STEPHEN GOFF.....County Assessor.

OFFICE COUNTY ASSESSOR,
Eureka, September 10th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In conformity to the law and in compliance with your circular, I submit my annual report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which is as full and correct as I have been able to ascertain by diligent investigation. Although not as full as could be desired, still it approximates somewhat near the facts.

There has been an increase in the various productions of the county over the last year, the principal productions being wheat, barley, oats, hay, and potatoes. There has also been an increase in the various kinds of live stock, as horses, mules, asses, hogs, and sheep; and a decrease in stock cattle, owing to the great number driven to other parts of the State. You will observe by the report that there has been a decrease in the assessed valuation of all kinds of property, which is caused by the failure of the coal oil interest in the county.

The crops of all kinds will be an average in this county this year.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

STEPHEN GOFF,
County Assessor.

INYO COUNTY.

JOHN T. RYANCounty Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Independence, Inyo County, October 14th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - I have the honor to transmit to you the statistics of this county. This report will give you but an imperfect idea of the growing importance of this part of our State. The following may be some of the causes that retarded the development of this new county:

Argentiferous galena being the first kind of ore discovered, the successful working of which was merely experimental, this, coupled with the unjust spirit of quartz speculation, destroyed the confidence between the prospectors and capitalists. This discouraged persons from coming here; and the hostile Indians, emboldened by our lessened numbers, bid defiance, and caused a further drain of our population. New discoveries being made, the mining interest was enhanced; farmers gathered to cultivate a fertile soil to meet the demands of the miners; cattle men drove their herds here, where abundance of fodder and warm wintry climate invited them; the hammer of the artisan and the sound of the mill stamp drowned forever in silence the echoes of the Indian war-whoop. An untraversed region is left open for the prospector, and his discoveries are marked now by little thriving mining camps that spring up on ever side of the fertile valley. New sawmills are in course of erection; a flouring mill fills its little niche in the development of our resources. It is only within a year that an impetus has been given to our industry; and an air of permanent security is worn by our business men. Inyo has doubled her population within that period. Her future greatness is written on her geographical position, her soil, mines, and salubrious climate. Announce to all her importance in our State. Placed as she is under the snow-capped Sierras, they pour their first water over her bosom, bathing her in verdure, which contrasts beautifully with the somber and leaden color of the great desert that binds Owen's River Valley to the east.

This great desert is broken up by various ranges of mountains, which contain, according to recent discoveries, metals of all kinds. This desert in future will be the home of many miners; and no other soil than this valley being in that region, extending

hundreds of miles to the east, and about the same distance north and south, this must eventually become the market place of a large population.

Our free gold mines are paying remarkably well, the many methods of treating sulphurets having increased the confidence in the richness of our silver mines.

Agricultural, cattle, and mining interests will about contribute equally to the wealth of this county. Arable land, of which there is an abundance, is fast settling up. The crop of last year has proven that all kinds of fruit can be grown. Sicknes finds no congenial place here, and the inhabitants of the county are well contented with their isolated position, for they hold themselves everything that can contribute to make a people happy.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN T. RYAN,
County Assessor.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

WM. CHILDS.....County Assessor.

ORLEANS BAR, KLAMATH COUNTY,
August 3rd, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - I herewith transit to your office my annual report, accompanying which you will find a statistical report of all such matters as can be attained with any degree of correctness.

The assessed value of all taxable property for the present year is three hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents; giving an increase over last year of forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-four cents.

The prospects in the mining portions of the county are flattering, and several rich claims have been struck.

Of the three quartz mills in the county only one has been in operation, and still continues to yield large returns.

There is a decided improvement in the returns from the sections of the county adapted to stockraising and agriculture, and which may steadily increase from year to year.

There is considerable attention directed to the manufacturing of lumber on the sea coast, but it does not increase with that facility which might otherwise occur if the available lands were surveyed.

From the best information I can gather, the total population of the county is about twenty-five hundred, made up of whites, Chinese, and Indians.

Respectfully yours,

WM. CHILDS,
Assessor of Klamath County.

MARIN COUNTY.

R. SHEARAR.....County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Marin County, October 22nd, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Inclosed you will find statistical reports for the year ending January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and in relation to them I have only to say that I have obtained a full statement of the products of each and every tract of land in the county from the best authority I could find on the premises. The amount of land in beets, turnips, etc., was so small that I made no account of it in footing up the sum total of lands cultivated.

The finances of the county are in a healthy state; the Road Fund is considerably in debt, however. The want of roads has called forth during the past year an urgent appeal from all parts of the county for expenditures or appropriations to be made on the highways.

The crops of the county will not compare as favorably with other sections of the State this season as they have, pretty generously, heretofore.

Very, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. SHEARAR,
County Assessor.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

B. J. McMANUS.....County Assessor.

MENDOCINO COUNTY,
August 1st, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Herewith I transmit my statistical report for eighteen hundred and sixty-six. Our Board of Supervisors will not meet for some two weeks yet, and as they reside many miles from the county seat of this county, it is not convenient for me to get their approval. I hope it may make no material difference. My report gives hops seventy-five acres. In some cases the figures approximate as near as they could be made, it being impossible to arrive at the exact figures. However, in most particulars it is right.

Hoping the report may meet with your entire approbation, and that a certificate to that effect may be sent by your office,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

P. McMANUS,
County Assessor of Mendocino County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

W. V. McGARVEY.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE
Monterey County, August 22nd, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - According to law I forward to you my report for the year ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, on the resources of this county. A comparison of the statistical tables with those of the preceding year will show that the agricultural condition is improving, and that the value of the property, real and personal, is on the increase.

The land inclosed since eighteen hundred and sixty-five is seven thousand acres, and the land improved since then and put under cultivation amounts to eleven thousand acres. These improvements have chiefly taken place on ranchos were the agricultural

lands have been parceled out and rented in lots of one hundred acres, more or less, the diminution of stock allowing the land owners to dispose in such manner of their lands not needed for grazing purposes.

The lower part of the Salinas Valley is where most of these improvements have taken place, and during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six that section has surpassed in fertility all others in the county; and this will ever be the case where there is no want of rain, while in a dry year the Pajaro Valley is far superior. However, the fertility of the Salinas Valley only extends to Township Fifteen south, including the same; further up the valley the aspect changes, and the country, except on some sheltered spots, becomes unproductive as to agriculture and only fit for grazing purposes, the high winds there prevailing from May to November every day, from ten A.M. till sundown, and blowing at times with such violence as to send over the plain clouds of dust, sand from the river bed, and even pebbles, rendering all agricultural attempts fruitless. This part of the valley is, notwithstanding, valuable for stock and sheep raising, and during the spring is covered with alfalfa and clover, while late in the season the tough and nutritious bunch grass, thriving well in dry and stony soil, and seeming to be a plant created for such locality, able by its slenderness and flexibility to withstand the severe summer blasts, afford to cattle the best of pasturage.

Good grazing lands on the Salinas and in the vicinity of Monterey have since eighteen hundred and sixty-five greatly increased in value; several large tracts of land have been rented for dairy purposes to persons lately from Marin County, and by them a large number of valuable stock have been introduced. The dairy business contributes greatly to the prosperity of this county. The products of this branch of industry during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, as may be seen by the tables, has been large, but much of the stock being introduced late in the season, those of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven will greatly exceed them.

The Pajaro Valley has not been so productive as the beginning of the year promised, and late rains have injured large crops of wheat in that section.

The farming lands in the vicinity of the Town of San Juan have produced fine crops. Some of them, for fertility, can vie with any in the State.

The crops of eighteen hundred and sixty-six have generally been satisfactory; but the barley crop has excelled all others, having surpassed that of all previous years – even that of eighteen hundred and fifty-three – which was heretofore considered as the best known. The wheat crop of the last named year has, until now, not been equaled.

The yield of fruit has not been superior to that of the year previous. Of late the number of fruit trees has greatly augmented, particularly in the neighborhood of Monterey City. It is, however, obvious that they will not thrive so well where they are exposed to the sea air as in some localities more sheltered, and where less fogs prevail. At present, fruit is raised only for home consumption, and even a large quantity is yearly imported.

Cattle and sheep have decreased during these last two years, but their breed is improved, and consequently their value augmented; there is little left of the old Spanish stock. The breed of horses is likewise improving, their number remaining about the same.

In most parts of the State some attention has been paid to the raising of bees, but owing to man casualties they are subject to in their domestic state, they do not

increase as well as could be desired. Bees have been raised here since eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Before that time there were but a few hives in the county, probably not numbering over a dozen. At present, the Santa Lucia Mountains, and the almost inaccessible ridge along the coast between Monterey and San Simeon, are swarming with wild bees; and there they seem to thrive a great deal better than in the hives whence they emigrated. Some parties, among whom are experienced hunters, at present are engaged in collecting honey in these mountains. This business, although it may be profitable, is not always carried on without difficulty, as the bees often select for their location some redwood trees of large dimensions in parts not easy of access. The felling of such trees cost excessive labor, and it is not uncommon for them to break in falling, shattering the combs and rendering the honey valueless.

The product of the whale fishery is gradually diminishing; the whales are getting very shy, and on their passage up and down the coast they give the Bay of Monterey a wide berth. There are still three companies, numbering in all fifty-two men, engaged in whaling; two of these companies are established on the Bay of Monterey, and the other on the Bay of Carmelo. The number of whales caught in eighteen hundred and sixty-six was seventeen, making about eight hundred barrels of oil. Other fisheries are not carried on upon a large scale except by the Chinese, who make such wholesale destruction of fish on this part of the coast as to render them very scarce. Their way of fishing is by means of ground lines, called *trolls*, having several hundred fishhooks attached; these are set in deep water along the ledges of rocks, and the fish not being migratory, when caught in large numbers without intermission, are in a few years entirely destroyed. The Chinese at Monterey and Carmelo cure yearly, for exportation to China, two hundred tons of fish; formerly, when fish were abundant, they exported about five times that quantity. During the summer months they catch great numbers of sharks for their fins and livers. They also export yearly great quantities of shell-fish (*halyotis*;) the latter, like the rock fish, they have almost entirely destroyed, depriving thereby the destitute inhabitants of the sea coast of one of their most reliable means of subsistence.

Mackerel, heretofore so plentiful, seem to have abandoned this bay; formerly a great number of persons came yearly, engaged in the mackerel fishery, but this fish has not been seen here since eighteen hundred and sixty-three. There is among the fishermen some diversity of opinion as to the cause of their not making their periodical appearance as before; some ascribe it to shoals of caracoutas that have been observed for these last years in greater numbers than before, and during all seasons, about the entrance of the bay, preying on all kinds of smaller fish and keeping out the mackerel; others, to the absence of shrimps and small fry the mackerel feed on, and in search of which they visit this bay. Those who are of the latter opinion, account thus for the disappearance of the fry.

Various kinds of small fish and shrimps locate and breed in the kelp edging the shores of the bay, particularly in the most sheltered places where the sea is smooth, and among these are the so called "kelp fish," (of the perch kind, but viviparous;) this fish is insipid in taste and altogether valueless in our market; the Chinese, however, catch large quantities of them and ship them off, together with other kinds; their way of catching them is by setting gill nets along the kelp, and then beating the water with long

poles and drumming on boxes or boards, creating as big a noise as they possibly can, thereby driving the fish out of the kelp into their nets. By this they also drive away the fry, and when the mackerel make their appearance – only visiting the bay in search of food – not finding any they naturally leave.

Whatever may be the cause, I believe that in order to prevent the total destruction of all kinds of fish on the California coast, a protective law should be passed by the Legislature, and that as early as possible. This could be easily done by prohibiting, under certain penalties, *all persons* from setting ground lines or trolls with more than twelve fish hooks, except for sharks (which are caught on sandy bottom and with a different kind of gear;) beating the water with poles and drumming when fishing with gill nets in the Bay of Monterey and other sheltered harbors or coves, and also the curing of shell fish for exportation.

Considering that the Legislature passed an Act prohibiting the killing of worthless hair seals, or sea lions, on Point Lobos, I am under the impression that that body should likewise take into consideration a matter like this, which at least is of some importance to parties depending on the fisheries for their support and maintenance, and that a law protecting the fisheries on the California coast would have more beneficial effects than that alluded to for the protection of sea lions; and certainly the matter would be considered if the time of the legislators was less absorbed by their own interests and those of their particular friends, than by those of the people they are or rather should be representing.

Having by my statistical report hereunto annexed complied with the law, I will take the liberty of saying a few words concerning it. In my report of last year, I made a few remarks on the unjustness of the same in exacting from officers an arduous duty without allowing them a compensation therefore, and attaching a penalty in case of neglect; and now, can but repeat that which I then remarked, and add, that the Assessor of this county receives no other fees or compensations than those provided by law for the performance of his official duties, and if it is believed that those compensations are ample to remunerate him for his labor in taking and compiling these statistics requested of him, I would call the public attention to that preposterous fee bill for Monterey County going into effect on the first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, (which fee bill, it must be stated, was not created as a measure of economy, and this will be understood by any one who knows that the taxpayers in this county are taxed to the amount of three dollars and fifteen cents per one hundred dollars, but was prompted by the sordidness and insatiable greed of parties interested in the speedy redemption of the county bonds,) and make no further comments on the subject.

An object of no less mortification is, that after so much unpaid labor is exacted from Assessors, the contemptible indifference exhibited towards them in the distribution of the reports and other publications of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. In each of those reports we read of how many copies of those publications and of how many packages of seeds have been distributed to members of Congress, etc., to be by them distributed among their particular or political friends, who, by the way, are generally very little concerned about such matters. Now, I believe that Assessors, whose business it is made by law to procure from farmers those agricultural statistics used for the compilation of the general reports, could make some good use of those objects distributed by the department aforesaid, and that when so much is exacted from

them, the poor courtesy of furnishing them with copies of those reports should be the least that could be bestowed on them, if no more.

Were I asked the question how this could be attained, I would answer, that the Surveyor-General, in order to encourage the Assessors in the performance of the duties the law and himself exacts from them, should procure a sufficient number of copies of all the publications already mentioned, and likewise a share of the other articles yearly distributed in the manner aforesaid, and should furnish therewith every County and District Assessor in the State.

Submitting these remarks, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. V. McGARVEY,
Assessor of Monterey County.

By J. RUURDS, Deputy.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

JOHN L. McINTIER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Diego County, October 24th, 1867,

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In compliance with the law, I herewith beg leave to transmit to your office my annual report of statistics, etc., of San Diego County; boundaries, north by Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, east by the State line and Mexican boundary, south by Lower California, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

There are two whaling companies in our bay; last season's catch amounted to some thirty thousand gallons. Our bay cannot be surpassed on this coast; completely land-locked, with a depth of water sufficient to float the largest vessel in the world; it is fourteen miles in length, and from one to three miles in width.

The lands of the county will produce as fine grapes, figs, olives, and oranges, as any county in the State. Wheat grows remarkably well, the grain being decided by wheat growers to be the largest and finest in the State.

In the mountainous districts, immense fields of barley are raised, which, by the way, is sold to emigrants, mostly coming into our Sate by the northern route.

The grape production is beginning to attract some attention. Tobacco has been tested and found to grow well.

By way of improvements, we have a new road opened to Fort Yuma, lessening the distance some thirty or forty miles, and cutting off nearly fifty miles of the desert. A little more money expended would make it one of the best mountain roads in the State.

We have but two schools in the county, owing to families living too far apart. All of which I have the honor to submit for your consideration.

JOHN L. McINTIER,
County Assessor.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

WM. R. WHEATON.....City and County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, August, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Herewith I hand you supplemental report of statistics of the manufactures and mechanical industries of this city and county for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six. In making up this report in conformity with the Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, requiring information to be collected and reported annually to the Surveyor-General of the State, I have endeavored to return the same in such form as will best give a correct idea of the extent and value of the various products manufactured, and so far as possible the quantities of material used. I have also attempted to gather such information as would enable me to estimate and report the condition of manufactures as compared with the previous year, as well as the relative financial prosperity of the manufactures.

In this as well as in other inquiries I have experienced great difficulty, owing to the natural reluctance of manufactures to give data concerning the prospects or results of their business; the confounding by many persons of my office with that of the Assessor of Internal Revenue; and last, though not least, the insufficiency of the law, which requires me to procure the information desired under a heavy penalty, yet provides no means to enforce a compliance on the part of the manufacturers and others engaged in the different branches of trade. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that you recommend to the next Legislature an amendment to the Act above referred to, so that this deficiency of the law may be remedied. The matter of correctness in statistical information concerning the industrial resources of the State is a most important one, not only for business estimates to our own people, but to encourage immigration from abroad. From a variety of causes not necessary here to mention, a gross ignorance of the resources of California prevails in the Atlantic States

as well as in Europe; and in my opinion, no more efficient means to furnish proper information in these respects can be had than an official publication of the variety and extent of those mechanical industries of which this city and county is the great centre. Men intuitively reason by comparison; and from the prosperity, variety, and extent of our domestic manufactures, the most ignorant can by inference alone form a pretty correct idea of the state of society and the business advantages that California offers as inducements for the industrious and worth to settle within her territory. Where the olive, fig, almond, orange, and citron grow, men know that the climate must be favorable to physical health; so where manufactures and mechanical industries largely prevail, a moral bond is given for the good order and intellectuality of the people.

So far as I could learn from the parties applied to, their manufactures during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six as a whole have been more extensive than in preceding years. Their prosperity in a money point of view has as a general thing been also greater, but in many branches of trade parties complain that competition has been stronger and profits smaller heretofore. No prominent branch of trade, however, has been seriously affected, while many new and important manufactures have been or are about to be introduced. The most prominent of these is the rolling mills for copper and iron, the works being reported to be of a capacity sufficient to supply all the manufactures of those metals upon the Pacific coast. In addition to the rolling mills and forge at present being constructed, I am informed that it is contemplated in time to add copper smelting works for the reduction of low grades of ores, and that in case iron ore of a suitable quality, abundance, and cheapness can be found to work, an iron furnace will be joined to the establishment.

Another great want of California has been supplied in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by the erection of a linseed oil mill, which has a manufacturing capacity sufficient to supply the entire States and Territories of the Pacific coast.

A new branch of woolen manufactures is also about to be commenced, which will give employment to several hundreds of people, and supply a great want in the manufactures of the State. This is the Pacific Woollen Mills, which will make all varieties of woolen and mixed knit goods used by our people. The mill has been erected and the machinery set up ready for use, the latter consisting of seven sets of cards, four mules, twenty-seven knitting machines, and sixteen hundred spindles, the whole being driven by a one hundred horse power engine, and estimated to require an annual consumption of eight hundred thousand pounds of wool to keep it constantly employed. Besides this new mill, both the other woolen mills have largely increased their manufacturing capacity by additional buildings and machinery during the past year. Among other important works erected in eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is a dry dock at the Portrero, with a capacity to dock vessels of one thousand five hundred tons register, and a stone dry dock at Hunter's Point, with a capacity to dock any known vessel now afloat, except the Great Eastern and the Dunderberg. The latter dock is expected to be ready for use some time in the latter part of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and when completed, from its size and convenient location, will make the Port of San Francisco much resorted to by the larger vessels on the Pacific Ocean when needing important repairs.

The facts connected with manufactures and mechanical industries for eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so far as I can learn, indicate a degree of prosperity decidedly

encouraging; and I should judge that the statistics of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, when taken, will show a healthy increase over those of the preceding year.

The following is a list of manufactures; where the articles were too small or varied to mention, the value is set down; only new goods or manufactures are reported:

FLOUR MILLS.....	8
Men employed.....	84
Flour made in 1866, barrels.....	247,708
Pearl barley, tons.....	50
Hominy, tons.....	50
Farina, tons.....	25
Oatmeal, tons.....	50
Groats, tons.....	13
Buckwheat and rye flour, barrels.....	1,000
Feed barley, ground, sacks.....	25,000
Run of stone.....	20
Total daily capacity of mills, barrels flour.....	1,850
Horse power of engines.....	515
SAW MILLS.....	8
Lumber sawed, feet.....	8,950,000
Saws run.....	38
Men employed.....	142
Horse power of engines.....	256
SALT MILLS.....	5
Men employed.....	30
Domestic salt, ground, tons.....	2,400
Foreign salt, ground, tons.....	1,800
Run of stone.....	6
Horse power of engines.....	70
RICE MILLS.....	2
Men employed.....	13
Rice cleaned, pounds.....	7,658,873
Capacity to clean paddy per day.....	70,000
Horse power of engines.....	80
WOOLLEN MILLS.....	2
Men employed.....	725
Horse power of engines.....	300
Sets of cards.....	21
Mules and jacks.....	28
Looms.....	80
Spindles.....	8,000

Blankets made, pairs.....	110,000
Broadcloths, cassimeres, and tweeds, yards.....	185,000
Flannel, yards.....	850,000
Wool used, pounds.....	3,500,000
WADDING MILL.....	1
Men employed.....	12
Horse power of engines.....	35
Cotton used, pounds.....	10,000
IRON FOUNDRIES AND BOILER SHOPS.....	14
Men employed.....	1,018
Pig iron used, tons.....	6,921
Bar iron used, tons.....	1,448
Sheet and boiler iron used, tons.....	1,027
Rivets of iron used, tons.....	110
IRON DOORS, SHUTTER, AND SAFE SHOPS.....	6
Men employed.....	44
Sheet iron used, tons.....	151
Bar iron used, tons.....	262
BRASS FOUNDRIES.....	4
Men employed.....	62
Value of manufactures.....	\$95,000
LEAD AND SHOT WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	18
Quantity of lead manufactured, tons.....	1,000
Quantity of shot made, tons.....	200
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	4,000
CORDAGE FACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	47
Horse power of engine.....	150
Hemp manufactured, tons.....	1,000
Capacity of works per year, tons.....	1,750
WIRE ROPE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	3
Value of manufactures.....	\$23,000
SAW TEETH MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	9
Value of manufactures.....	\$12,500

SAW MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	9
Value of manufactures, three months.....	\$3,000
GLUE MANUFACTORY.....	1
Men employed.....	10
Glue made, tons.....	16
Neatsfoot oil made, gallons.....	5,000
Capacity per day for glue, barrels.....	10
Capacity per day for oil, gallons.....	200
OIL REFINERY.....	1
Men employed.....	3
Oil refined, gallons.....	60,000
Capacity of works per day, gallons.....	4,000
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORIES.....	1
Men employed.....	2
Pianos made.....	12
Average value of each instrument.....	\$450
ORGAN MANUFACTORIES.....	1
Men employed.....	2
Organs made.....	2
BELLOWS MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	5
Bellows made, (mostly blacksmiths).....	650
STEAM MARBLE SAW WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	30
Horse power of engine.....	15
Saws run, (1 gang).....	20
BREWERIES.....	17
Men employed.....	138
Beer made, barrels.....	76,602
MALT MANUFACTORIES.....	3
Men employed.....	8
Grain malted, barley, 100 lb. sacks.....	29,023

HOSE AND BELTING MANUFACTORIES.....	2
Men employed.....	12
Hose made, feet.....	12,000
Hose and belting leather used, sides.....	2,750
Collar leather used, sides.....	3,000
Horse collars made, dozen.....	400
MATCH MANUFACTORIES.....	3
Men employed.....	14
Matches made, gross.....	25,000
CUTLERS.....	2
Men employed.....	6
Value of manufactures.....	\$4,800
BOX MANUFACTORIES.....	5
Men employed.....	62
Lumber used, (pine, fir and spruce,) feet.....	4,000,000
Spanish cedar used.....	110,000
PETROLEUM REFINERIES.....	2
Men employed.....	12
Number of stills run.....	6
Running oil made, gallons.....	57,429
Distillery capacity, crude oil per day, gallons.....	2,600
GLASS WORKS.....	2
Men employed.....	80
Furnaces.....	2
Pots.....	13
Value of manufactures.....	\$80,000
Capacity of works per month.....	\$12,000
GLASS-CUTTING WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	2
Value of manufactures.....	\$6,000
MIRROR SILVERING WORKS.....	1
Men employed.....	4
Silvering tables.....	3
Value of manufactures.....	\$18,000
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORIES.....	3
Men employed.....	12
Tables made.....	70
Average value of tables.....	\$480

SOAP MANUFACTORIES.....	10
Men employed.....	33
Soap made, pounds.....	2,831,419
Capacity of works per month, pounds.....	710,000
 BROOMS AND WILLOW WARE MANUFACTORIES.....	 3
Men employed.....	86
Brooms made, dozen.....	17,580
Pails, dozen.....	6,057
Tubs, nests of four each.....	7,654
Zinc washboards, dozen.....	3,582
Barrel covers, dozen.....	459
Peach baskets, dozen.....	412
Sieves, dozen.....	161
Powder kegs.....	60,000
 TANNERIES.....	 5
Men employed.....	26
Tan bark used, cords.....	375
Hides tanned.....	2,400
Calf skins tanned, dozen.....	615
Kips skins tanned, dozen.....	515
Monthly capacity of works –	
Hides.....	650
Calf skins tanned, dozen.....	300
Kips skins tanned, dozen.....	300
Calf skins dressed and finished, dozen.....	1,200
 CHEMICAL WORKS.....	 2
Men employed.....	12
Nitrate of soda used, tons.....	250
Sulphur consumed, tons.....	200
Sulphuric and nitric acid made, tons.....	400
Capacity of works per day –	
Sulphuric acid, tons.....	2
Nitric acid, tons.....	1
Sulphate of copper made, tons.....	120
 SUGAR REFINERIES.....	 3
Men employed.....	259
Horse power of engines.....	225
Raw sugars used, pounds.....	22,743,312
Refined sugar made, barrels, 230 pounds each.....	87,630
Syrup made, gallons.....	570,031
Capacity of works per day, raw sugar, pounds.....	163,000

Many of the foregoing manufactories have not only a capacity to supply the wants of this State and the adjoining States and Territories, but also to admit of large exports. The flouring mills have a capacity of over half a million barrels per annum, and during the latter part of the year sent large quantities of flour via the Isthmus, to New York. There the quality of the flour commanded the highest prices paid, while California wheat was condemned by Eastern millers as being too difficult to grind to make good flour. Many of the iron foundries and boiler shops have capacity sufficient to make the largest castings required, while the largest sized boilers can be made of as good material and workmanship as can be found in the Atlantic States. Besides the domestic demand from Mexico and other foreign countries. The inauguration of a line of first class steamers to Japan and China, promises when in full operation to bring large orders to our workshops for machinery which has heretofore been supplied exclusively from Atlantic ports. The glass works which have been established for the manufacture of white glass, during eighteen hundred and sixty-six, are capable of supplying the entire Pacific coast with all articles in that line. Our soap works have almost entirely stopped the importation of all but fancy soap, while the same results have been obtained by the manufacture of brooms and wooden ware, considerable quantities of the former having been exported to foreign ports. The chemical works are of a capacity to supply the entire demand for acids for the refining of the precious metals, and the completion of the Golden City Chemical Works will still further increase this manufacture. These latter works are of most extensive capacity, and promise soon to engage in the manufacture of many chemicals, extracts, etc., which have hitherto been imported.

The sugar refineries have a capacity of more than double the requirements of the Pacific States and Territories; and if the importation of melado from the Hawaiian Islands at comparatively low prices is successful, they will in all probability become large exporters of refined sugars to other markets now supplied from Europe.

The lead and shot works, and the cordage factory, almost entirely supply the domestic demand.

The brass foundries supply about half the demand, while glue and neatsfoot oil are exported to the Atlantic States.

The hose and belting manufacture is largely increasing, and the articles made give entire satisfaction to parties using them. The domestic made matches have completely driven the imported article out of consumption.

Two small yet important manufactures have been inaugurated during the year, which promise to be of great benefit to our people. One is the manufacture of all kinds of saws from plate steel, and the other the sawing of marble by steam power. Hitherto all marble sawing was done by hand, and was an expensive and tedious process. In fact, the expense of labor was so great that it prevented the opening up of marble quarries in this State, as domestic sawed marble could not compete with that imported from Europe and the Atlantic States, where cheap labor and machinery were used. The present works are limited in capacity to the supplied of block marble to be had; but it is the intention of the owners to import and quarry largely all kinds of marble in the block, when the works will be made more extensive.

A most important manufacture was commenced in December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; this was a type foundry, which, with three machines, employs seven men and thirty boys and girls, the value of the type made averaging at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per year. It is the intention of the proprietors to increase the number of machines to six, with proportionate addition of men and children, required for the business. The quality of the type made is unexceptionable, and the demand is so large that orders for months ahead have been received.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. R. WHEATON,
Assessor.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

C. H. COVELL.....County Assessor.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ASSESSOR,
San Joaquin County, Stockton, Nov. 4th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Inclosed you will please find my report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

I have used all available means to make my figures as complete and correct as possible. There are many difficulties which hinder the collecting of statistics, the most prominent one being the fact that nearly all of those from whom they are to be collected regard them as matters of little or no consequence. More than one half of the taxpayers of this county come to the office to give in their lists of property, and they do so without having made any preparation whatever to enable them to give reliable answers with reference to much of the information sought. I believe, however, that the figures which I have made out are, so far as relates to the more important items, very nearly correct; and I think my report, as a whole, is much nearer to the actual facts than it was last year.

With reference to live stock, I think it would be well to give Assessors some instructions that would secure a uniformity of action throughout the State. This kind of property is continually changing from one county to another, as well as changing hands in the same county; therefore, unless some specified time is fixed upon, much of it may be returned by several parties for the same year.

I would have sent my report sooner, but my work is but just completed. This is a pretty large county, and according to the present method, it takes about all the time that the law allows to do the work.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval,

I am most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. COVELL,
County Assessor of San Joaquin.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

AUGUSTIN TANSENS.....County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Santa Barbara, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

I herewith present the annual report from this office.

There has been very little, if any, change in this county since last year. Operations which have been carried on for two years past, in gathering crude oil from the petroleum springs in this county, have been almost entirely suspended.

At Scott's refinery, on the Santa Paula Creek, work has been done all the year without much interruption. Most of the heavy work was confined to tunneling; and, during the latter part of September, an explosion of rather a serious nature took place in the main tunnel, which will suspend work at the refinery for two or three months, to repair damages, as most of the crude material was obtained from that tunnel. The refinery has turned out an excellent article of oil, the most of which is shipped to San Francisco.

Works of an extensive nature are still carried on in Ojai, where the California Petroleum Company have their springs. No oil is being gathered there, however, the operations being confined exclusively to the building of roads through this fine property, to facilitate transit – boring to a depth of six hundred feet having been already attained, with good prospects of final success.

The great oil fever which raged to such an extent in this county, two years ago, has entirely subsided, and interested parties are waiting for time to develop whether the springs are valuable or not.

The wheat crop was very small for the year, owing chiefly to the want of mills where the crop could be disposed of. For this reason all the flour consumed here comes from San Francisco. One or more mills in the county would pay handsomely on the investment; and an enterprising company who would put up a good mill in this town, and another in San Buenaventura, thirty miles southeast of this, would realize good interest on the capital expended, and at the same time would be doing an immense

benefit to the county at large. I have been informed that it is proposed to put up at once a mill in San Buenaventura, to be ready for the crop of the coming season.

The bean crop gathered was a very meager one, owing principally to its being nearly destroyed by field mice, which infested our fields this year in greater numbers than usual.

Very little barley was raised, most of the farmers cutting it for hay, which, apparently, is more remunerative to them than the grain.

The number of grape vines, almonds, olives, and mulberry trees, planted, was far in excess of that of last year. A great number of other varieties of fruit trees have been set out, but growers appear to put more faith in the first four, as to their paying qualities.

The stock of cattle is augmenting very slowly. The sheep have more than doubled since last year.

A project is on foot to open land communication with Tulare County, by building a road across the coast range from this town. The proposed route has been examined by competent persons, who declare it perfectly feasible with a small outlay. It is proposed to ask for legislative aid at the next session, and, whether granted or not, the matter will be at once taken in hand. This route will open direct communication with the Clear Creek country, and the people of that region can obtain their supplies by water from San Francisco to this port, and thence by land across the mountains, which will be a saving to them of many miles of land carriage.

A cheese dairy has lately been established about six miles from this town, on the property of our enterprising townsman, Dr. J. B. Shaw, and is under the charge of Mr. Smithering.

Respectfully,

AUGUSTIN TANSSENS,
County Assessor.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

W. O. BARKER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY
San José, September 10th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In compliance with the law, I beg leave to submit the following report.
You will see by the report that the general resources of the county are much the same as reported last year. There is quite an increase in the amount of wheat raised,

owing in part to the low price of other kinds of small grain, and to the fact that our farmers find the soil better adapted to wheat growing than other grains, although all kinds yield abundantly. I think I can safely say that Santa Clara County is not surpassed by any county in the quality and quantity of its grain yield.

The cultivation of the grape is still engaging the attention of many, and although the late frosts damaged the vines last year, yet the amount of wine manufactured was much larger than any year prior. The quality of the wine is superior, and finds ready sale. We have vineyards containing from one to one hundred acres.

A silk factory is in course of erection in this city, which when completed, will be an improvement of a substantial nature and an ornament to our county. Our enterprising townsman, L. Prevost, is engaged in raising silk works with good success. He has now a large family of worms which are producing silk cocoons successfully. Mr. Prevost things from the experience he has had in silk raising, that the climate of California is very well adapted to that enterprise.

The mining interest of the county is still confined to quicksilver. A new mine of cinnabar has recently been discovered, which prospects very rich. It is located on the ranch of Mr. Chapman, about three miles from this city, who is the lucky owner of it.

Land titles are becoming quieted, which stimulates the occupants of the land to build permanent improvements, and invites rich men to make homes in our fertile valley.

The accompanying schedule shows the various agricultural products of the county, as well as the various trees and vines; also, live stock.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. O. BARKER,
Assessor of Santa Clara County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

N. TAYLOR.....County Assessor.

SANTA CRUZ, September 23rd, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In compliance with the duties of my office, I herewith transmit to you my annual report of the statistics of Santa Cruz County. I have endeavored to arrive at correctness as near as possible. The inclosed tabular sheet will exhibit the various products of this county, which do not vary much from my last year's report. The valuation of property is more than last year, principally in the enhanced value of real estate.

Of items not reported in the blank, there was manufactured some eighty thousand kegs of powder, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-six pounds of printing and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty reams of wrapping paper.

The estimated value of leather made is some one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

There are two whaling companies in this county. One company made some forty-five barrels of oil; from the other I could get no information.

The dairymen are going ahead, as you see by the increased amount of butter and cheese.

Every department of industry is being vigorously prosecuted, and the resources of the county are being developed. Every year roads and bridges are being built by individuals and the county; railroads are contemplated, which, no doubt, will be made in due time.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

N. TAYLOR,
Assessor of Santa Cruz County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

JOHN CORBETT.....County Assessor.

DOWNIEVILLE, SIERRA COUNTY,
August 26th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - Herewith I send you my report as Assessor of Sierra County for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

The footings are as complete as they can under the condition of things in this, and I may say, in all the mountain counties, be made.

The land under cultivation in many localities can only be guessed at, as much of it has not been surveyed; and in arriving at the number of acres, I have been compelled to resort to an estimate, but in every instance it will be found to be very near the exact thing.

You will perhaps notice that for a large and populous county, we return but a small number of horses, mules, and cows. This is attributable to the fact that in the winter the greater portion of our stock are sent to the valley counties to be wintered, and as a general thing are not brought back again until the Assessor's report is in great part

made up; and it is very rarely the case that they are allowed to return into our county until they are made to figure in the report of the Assessors of other counties, nor until the owners have been made to pay taxes on them in counties where they have been placed only temporarily.

This manner of taxation operates very disadvantageously to Sierra County, and if such things can by any fair and honorable means be avoided, we desire to see a change.

The greater portion of the farming land in Sierra County lies on the east side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in what is known as Sierra and Long Valleys. Sierra Valley is some twenty miles in length, and ranges from three to eight miles wide, through the entire length of which the waters of Feather River flow by an easy and sluggish movement, finding a passage through the Sierra Nevada Mountains by a chain of valleys which would appear to an observer as though intended by nature as a route for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, because from actual observations I am enabled to say that at no time during the past winter did the snow along the line of said stream exceed two feet in depth, and at no time during the ten years last past has communication been cut off or travel in any degree impeded. I mention this with a view to call attention to the fact that in California has been the first instance where a railroad engineer has left a stream which breaks entirely through a chain of mountains, and route entirely feasible at all seasons of the year, in order to pass over the top of the mountains through a region of almost perpetual snow.

The grain crop of Sierra County is principally produced in Sierra Valley; also, the greater portion of the butter and cheese is made there. More than one half of the more valuable lands in this valley are properly speaking swamp and overflowed lands, and as such, the property of the State of California; but I am informed that notwithstanding this patent fact, surveyors acting under the direction of some one of the United States Land Offices, have entered upon, surveyed and returned a plot of these lands to the General Land Office, and unless the attention of the Legislature is called to this fact, they will soon be placed in the market as Government lands, the State thereby losing a revenue to which she is beyond question clearly entitled by the Act of Congress.

The fruit growing is chiefly confined to the Yuba River and its tributaries, and a large portion of the entire crop is the finest quality. Nearly all other agricultural products reported in the accompanying table (hay excepted) are grown along the small creeks and ravines west of the summit.

All of which I most respectfully submit for your consideration, and hope that it will meet with your approval.

JOHN CORBETT,
Assessor of Sierra County.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

E. D. GIDDINGS.....County Assessor.

KNIGHT'S FERRY, August 4th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - I herewith transmit to you the statistical report of the agricultural products of this county, as required by law. The report is as full and as carefully compiled as circumstances will permit; but, notwithstanding my efforts, I cannot claim for it to be a perfect exhibit of the resources of the county. Very few farmers keep an account of the amount of the crops raised by them, and in many cases, when questioned by the Assessor in regard to their last year's crops, for want of memoranda to refer to, will underestimate the amount; in numerous other instances, I do not find the parties at home on my rounds in making the assessments, and when they return their assessments to me by mail, they rarely, if ever, furnish any statistical information, for these and kindred reasons. The report is necessarily below the truth; but, notwithstanding, I think the showing made speaks well for the prosperity of our county, and, as you will perceive from the comparison of the number of acres under cultivation in eighteen hundred and sixty-six with those under cultivation the present year, the agricultural interest is being developed very rapidly. As an instance of this, Paradise Valley – the name given by the settlers to a portion of the San Joaquin Valley between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers, which only about five years since was regarded as almost a desert and unfit for agriculture – has produced this year at least four thousand tons of wheat, the average yield being about fifteen bushels per acre; and this would have been increased to a considerable extent, had it not been for the heavy winds which swept over the county about the time the early and best grain was ripening, and in some instances threshed out nearly one half the crops; and there are thousands of acres of just such lands lying within from five to twenty miles of points accessible to steamboats on the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Rivers, for six or eight months in the year.

The financial condition of the county is also very satisfactory, with a debt of only about twenty-five thousand dollars, and decreasing; State and county taxes at two dollars and eighty-seven cents per hundred dollars, and an assessment roll of upwards of one million two hundred thousand dollars, increasing at the rate of one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars per annum during the last three years. The citizens of this county have abundant reason to be thankful to Providence for the bountiful favors conferred upon them.

Your obedient servant,

E. D. GIDDINGS,
County Assessor of Stanislaus County.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

SAMUEL MAGOFFY.....County Assessor.

YREKA, October 7th, 1867.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - In compliance with your request and with the law, I have the honor to submit my report for the current year.

I have endeavored to comply as strictly as possible to the requirements, but it has been impossible to make everything as complete as it should be, as the county is very large, and portions of it can only be visited but once, for lack of time.

It will be seen that the county has prospered in some branches of industry, while in others it has retrograded a little. Our population remains about the same as it has been the last three years, and the class of which it is composed has more of the permanent element in it than heretofore. The agricultural interests of the county are constantly improving, while the mines are falling off; not that they are giving out, but from the lack of capital to carry them on and develop them in the manner they are in the more favored counties, which are nearer the great centers of supply and of easy access. We need but railroads and capital to make Siskiyou thriving, prosperous, and populous.

Our quartz mills lie idle for the lack of the right kind of enterprise.

Our flouring and lumber mills have constant employment, and our people are making their homes permanent.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL MAGOFFY,
County Assessor of Siskiyou County.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

THOMAS C. BIRNEY.....County Assessor.

Hon. J. F. HOUGHTON,
Surveyor-General:

SIR: - I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the tabular statement required by the Act of the Legislature, approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. It embraces information required to be reported for the year terminating December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, with three exceptional items relating to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

The Act requires of the Assessors "a full and true statement of all the agricultural and industrial pursuits and products of the several counties, districts, and townships, for the preceding year, and such other information as they may be required by the Surveyor-General to collect, and to report the same to the office of the Surveyor-General between the first day of September and the first day of November of each year."

The tabular statement, without a report explaining the same, would be devoid of that interest which such a document is entitled to, when embodying those facts that afford information and require explanatory remarks to illustrate the character and importance of the several products and industries to which it relates.

While the mines of our placer diggings are still wrought with measurable success, and our gold bearing quartz veins are now being successfully prospected, the agricultural interest is becoming one of increasing importance as the placer diggings diminish in the amount of their products.

The culture of the grape, the manufacture of wine, and the products of the various fruits of our gardens and ranches, are all becoming sources of increasing wealth. The foot-hills of our mountains are peculiarly well adapted to the culture of the grape, and the riches and most choice varieties flourish here in such superior quality and abundance as shows that no portion of the globe can claim to have a more favorable soil and climate for the growth of the grape or the manufacture of the rich and superior wines. Other fruit in our gardens and ranches flourish luxuriantly in the mountain districts, and it only requires time, capital, and knowledge of wine manufacture, to make the wine interest a most profitable one for the investment of capital; while other interests of gardening and ranch cultivation of fruits will be highly remunerative to the agricultural farmer who shall make himself a permanent resident of the mountain districts – a region superior to all others in health, beauty, and enjoyment of its grant and beautiful scenery and invigorating atmosphere. California is everywhere an inviting region to the traveler, but to him the mountain gardens and ranches are a paradise of pleasure.

The fruits other than the grape – the apple, the pear, the plum, the peach, the nectarine, the apricot – all find a soil fitted to their best and richest growth and highest excellence. The quince, the cherry, the fig, the olive, the prune, the almond, and mulberry, all flourish in abundance with opportune cultivation, and can be produced with ease and of excellent quality.

The several domesticated berries are cultivated with uniform success. The strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, blackberry, and other berries, furnish fine specimens of superior quality and in great abundance.

Grain and vegetables in favorable seasons are of fine growth and excellent quality, but the dry seasons compel the ranchman to cut his fields of wheat, barley, and oats, for a hay crop; while in other seasons more favorable, the crops of wheat, barley, and oats, are of sterling quality and of good average yield. The last season the hay crop was large, and prices reduced, Indian corn does not find a genial climate in the mountains. The seasons are too short, and the chilly air predominates in the earlier and later portions of the necessary time to produce it in its better growth.

The mountains are a favorite region for bees and their manufacture of honey.

Poultry flourishes in the mountains, and eggs and chickens are abundant; butter is of superior quality, and is made in considerable quantities. But little attention is paid to the making of cheese in this district.

The finest specimen of potatoes to be found in California are cultivated in the mountains. On one ranch, eight acres produced fifty tons the last season. In fruits and vegetables, all the crops were, last season, a success, especially the grape, the plum, and the pear.

Beets, turnips, carrots, and cabbages, are a sure vegetable crop, and of good quality. Pumpkins, squashes, melons, tomatoes, cucumbers, and other garden vegetables, are abundant.

One firm in this district slaughtered two thousand beeves, three hundred hogs, and three thousand sheep, last season.

Horses, mules and asses, coming from every part of the States, are of every variety, and but few are bred in this district.

It may not be amiss to notice the marble quarries in this district. Our quarries produce some of the finest specimens of marble, both for common use and for fancy purposes. Four quarries have been already discovered in this district, and all of excellent quality. First – Near the Stanislaus River, of pure white marble; extensive and well suited for statuary, receiving a high polish. Second – In Matelote Gulch; pink and black mixed; taking a high polish. Third – Knapp's Ranch; white marble, with blue veins. Fourth – Vine Springs; the ledge is immense, of good quality, and suitable for almost any purpose. It has been opened and wrought extensively for several years.

Perhaps no country equals California in the development of fossil remains of ancient date, of the elephant, the rhinoceros, the mammoth, the mastodon, and numerous other animals; and the bones and skulls of the ancient inhabitants who once peopled this country, but thousands of ages since have passed away. These remains have been, within the past few years, and are now being exhumed, in the mining districts, with their contemporaries of the animal tribe, by the miner in his search for golden treasure; and science is being enriched by the development of geological history, as well as the miner by the harvest of his labors. Thus, while the miner is gaining his treasure, the truth of science is confirmed and its history enlarged.

District Number Two has furnished a great number of valuable fossils which have enriched the cabinets of the learned and scientific, as well as furnished those who are fond of accumulating specimens of natural history.

With these limited remarks, I submit this report to the consideration of the efficient agent of the Government to whom it is my duty to transmit it.

With the sentiments of high consideration and respect,

THOS. C. BIRNEY,
Assessor, Tuolumne County.