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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**SURVEYOR-GENERAL of CALIFORNIA**  
FOR  
**THE YEAR 1864.**

[O. M. CLAYES, STATE PRINTER.]

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# ANNUAL REPORT.

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SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Sacramento, November 1, 1864.

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 twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to November first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

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

# REPORT.

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## STATE LANDS.

The increasing importance of this subject will continue to claim for it the front rank in the annual reports of this office, until such time as the State secures from the General Government and gives to every purchaser under the laws of our State the title which has been promised, and yet so long delayed.

In the case of school lands, the proper course to obtain such titles from the General Government is, for the State authorities, immediately upon the selection of any portion of the public domain, to notify the local United States Register of the district in which the land is located that such selection has been made by the State in part satisfaction of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth section grant, the five hundred thousand acre grant, or the seventy-two section grant for the used of a seminary of learning, as the case may be, and here the duty of the State should end.

The United States local Register is required by instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington to note all such selections upon his maps, and report them to that office for examination and approval or rejection, and, in case of approval, to be certified over to the State.

The duties of the officers of the State in this matter have, for nearly thirteen years, since first any of these lands were offered for sale by the State, been faithfully and promptly performed, and the United States Registers have been duly notified of every selection made.

I have reason to believe that as a general thing the Registers have performed their duties so far as instructed by the General Land Office, yet not a single acre of land of any description has been listed or patented to the State. The first systematic attempt to perfect the title to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State by Act of Congress of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, was by an Act of the Legislature, approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, creating a Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, to take charge of the segregation and reclamation of all the swamp and overflowed land within the State which was conveyed by the grant. It was made the duty of the Board to forward to the County Surveyors blank affidavits of the form required by the General Land Office, which affidavits, after a survey of the land, the County Surveyors were to have sworn to and subscribed by respectable witnesses who lived in the vicinity of and were well acquainted with the land, thus proving the swampy character of all the land claimed by the State under the grant. Segregation surveys were made in nearly all those counties in which any considerable quantities of swamp land occur, and the affidavits procured. Duplicate maps were made, and one copy, with the required proof, forwarded by the Governor to the Department at Washington.

If any reply came to the request to have the lands so claimed certified to the State, I have not been made acquainted to it. During the session of the Legislature of

eighteen hundred and sixty-two, after consultation with the United States Surveyor-General Beale, in regard to the best method of presenting the claim of the State to these lands before the General Land Office, I recommended the passage of an Act requiring the Register of the State Land Office to prepare lists of all lands claimed by the State under the several Acts of donation; also, certified copies of all affidavits, or other evidence that the lands so claimed are the property of the State, within the meaning of the several Acts making the donations, and to file such lists and affidavits with the Surveyor-General, or Register, as may be required by the rules of the United States Land Department.

Under this Act, in addition to other duties required by the Act, I prepared full copies of all the segregation affidavits, and all other evidence on file in this office proving the character of the land, together with full lists of the land, and took them in person to the United States Surveyor-General at San Francisco, who forwarded them to the department. After a long delay he reported to me that the department were not satisfied with certified copies, but must have the original papers. I immediately took him the originals, returning to the files of this office the certified copies, which originals he forwarded, and again he reported that the Commissioner objected to the form of the affidavits procured, inasmuch as the State Agent in his affidavit did not state the reason why the affidavit of the swampy character of the land was not made by the United States Deputy Surveyor and his assistants who made the survey of the adjoining high land in the township.

It is hard to see the force of this objection when we consider the fact, that the townships in which the State claimed swamp and overflowed land, not one in ten had ever been surveyed by authority of the United States, of which fact the Commissioner could easily have informed himself by a glance at the map accompanying the United States Surveyor-General's report.

In all those townships in which no United States survey had been made, the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the United States Surveyor-General for California, dated December thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, had been fully complied with, yet, for the reason that in the few townships which had been so surveyed, the State Agent did not procure the affidavits of the United States Deputy and his assistants to the character of the land so claimed, nor state any reason why he did not so procure them, the whole proof, which has cost the State so much time and money to procure, is rejected.

These affidavits were procured at the time of making the segregations, before my advent into the office, but as soon as this objection, which was pertinent only so far as related to those townships which had been surveyed by the United States was raised, I notified the Swamp Land Commissioners, requesting them to procure new proofs not subject to this objection, and notified County Surveyors of the new form of affidavit required.

In Townships five, six and seven north, Range four east, of Mount Diablo meridian, embracing those narrow strips of land, a few rods in width, on the banks of the Sacramento River, which had been settled upon and reclaimed by enterprising settlers, by constructing levees and drains, stopping the mouths of the smaller sloughs, and by other methods, rendering them susceptible of cultivation, although it was no part of my

duty, as an initiative step I prepared affidavits of a form to answer the last objection, and had them duly sworn to and filed with the United States Surveyor-General.

Ten months have elapsed since these affidavits were filed, and I believe they were at once forwarded to the department; yet I have heard of no reply having been received.

The difference between the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the State authorities in construction of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth section grant, in regard to the right of the State under the law to select unsurveyed lands in lieu of such sections where they are covered by grants, or have been taken for public uses, and also the instructions of the Commissioner to the local Registers, that where a township falls wholly within a private claim, the State is not entitled to lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, has been fully discussed in the reports of this office for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and will not be repeated here.

During the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Legislature, by concurrent resolution, selected the Honorable William H. Parks as a Commissioner to proceed to Washington, for the purpose of adjusting all questions relating to the title of the State to the lands claimed under the several grants. The Commissioner thus selected was furnished by this office with ample proofs of the claims of the State to all lands claimed by her, involving much labor in their preparation, and with them he proceeded to Washington and laid the case before the Commissioner, but failed to obtain any definite result to his mission, with the exception that the Commissioner at his request forwarded instructions to the United States Surveyor-General to give the State the same privileges as settlers under the Act of Congress of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which provided that the settlers upon any township could have a survey of said township made by the United States Surveyor-General at their own expense.

The State Commissioner at the close of his report to the Governor says: The State of California "has a right to complain that owing to the peculiar views of the Commissioner she has not been able to obtain that to which she is justly entitled."

Soon after the report of the Honorable H. W. Parks, Commissioner above referred to, taking into consideration the many and total failures of the State to obtain a recognition of its titles in the usual way, notwithstanding it would seem that every duty of its officers had been faithfully and fully performed, I drew up and presented to the Legislature at its session in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the concurrent resolutions adopted April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of an Act which should provide that wherever the proper authorities of the State had in good faith selected any portion of the public domain in part satisfaction of any grant made to the State by Act of Congress, and had in the same good faith sold the same to purchasers under her laws, the same should be confirmed; also pledging the State, that if upon final investigation and decision it should appear that the State had selected any land to which she was not entitled, she should pay into the Sub-Treasury of the United States the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each and every acre so determined to have been improperly selected.

Agreeably to the instructions contained in the last of the resolutions, I prepared certified copies of them, and forwarded one, each, to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by a long communication proposing to make the resolutions a basis of settlement of all questions of difference between the United States and the State, in regard to the several donations of land to the State.

In that communication I presented all questions of difference, as understood by the State authorities, briefly setting forth the effects of those differences upon the State, and the grounds upon which the State relied, the form of affidavit required of State purchasers, and other witnesses, that the lands claimed were unoccupied and unimproved, except by the applicant to purchase of the State, and that no valid claim existed upon said land adverse to the claim of the said applicant, requesting them to answer if the plan suggested by the resolutions met their approval, and respectfully solicited their co-operation with our congressional delegation for the purposes therein indicated; which resolutions and communication will be found in the report of this office for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

To this communication I had hoped to receive a reply before the departure for Washington of our congressional delegation in the fall of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, but neither before nor since that time has any reply been received.

Previous to the departure of the delegation at that time, I conferred with most of them on the subject, and promised to draw up a bill embodying the essential points of the resolutions, and forward it to them for presentation to Congress. Agreeably to such promises, and actuated by no other motive than to do equal and exact justice to all, as nearly as at this late day it could be done, I drew up, and forwarded to the delegation, the following bill:

*“AN ACT to confirm to the State of California, and purchasers under her laws, selections of land made in part satisfaction of various Acts of donation by Congress.”*

*“SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to certify over to the State of California all lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed – which have been sold by the State to purchasers in good faith – which have been selected by the authorized agents of said State in part satisfaction of the grant of five hundred thousand acres made by Act of Congress, approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, for purposes of internal improvement; all lands, so located, as part of the grant of seventy-two sections, for the use of a seminary of learning, made by Act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; all lands so selected, as part of the ten sections granted by the last named Act, for the purpose of erecting the public buildings of the State of California; *provided*, the amount so certified to said State shall in no case exceed the amount embraced in said grant; also, all lands selected in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of any township in the State, where such sections were covered by private grants, reserved for public uses, or settled upon previous to such selections; *provided*, that at the time of such selection, the lands so selected by the State were unsold, unoccupied, and unimproved, except by the parties seeking to purchase of the State;*

and, *provided*, further, that no selection of land by the State Agents shall be confirmed upon which any valid pre-emption or homestead right existed at the date of such selection.

“SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately upon presentation, by the authorities of said State to the Register of the United States Land Office, of any list of lands within his district, selected as provided in section one of this Act, with the dates of selection, it shall be the duty of such Register to add his certificate, whether there is in his office any evidence of occupation, pre-emption, homestead, or other right acquired to such land, at the date of such selection; which certificate shall be deemed sufficient evidence upon which to certify over to the State all lands embraced in such lists upon which no such rights existed as aforesaid; and the Register shall be authorized to charge and collect of said State a fee of one dollar for examination of each location and certificate.

“SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the proper authorities of the State of California shall furnish the Secretary of the Interior with lists of swamp and overflowed lands surveyed by authority of said State, with affidavits, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, of not less than two respectable witnesses, in the following form, or to the following effect, to wit:

“We, -----, residents of -----, in the vicinity of the lands hereinafter described, lying in the County of -----, State of California, being duly sworn, depose and say, that we are well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that we have made a personal examination, on the ground, of each of the several tracts hereinafter described, to wit: ----- and from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath that the greater part of each one of the quarter-quarter sections of the foregoing tracts is swamp and overflowed land, made unfit thereby for cultivation, and is in fact unfit for cultivation without necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same; that they are made so by reason of the overflow of -----, in such manner that no crops could be raised thereon by reason of its overflowed and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry, and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the Act. And further, that we have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of the land herein described, save and except -----.

“It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to certify over to the State all lands embraced in said lists, as part of the swamp and overflowed lands donated to said State by Act of Congress, approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty; *provided*, that no lands shall be so certified to which any patent of the United States may have been issued at the date of the passage of this Act.”

This draft of a bill was accompanied by the following letter, and subsequently the next letter upon the same subject was forwarded:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
Sacramento, January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

HON. JOHN CONNESS,  
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: - In compliance with my promise made before your departure for Washington, I send you herewith inclosed a draft of a bill, which, if it can be passed in its present form, will protect all purchasers under the laws of our State, and at the same time will protect all homestead, pre-emption, or other rights which may have been acquired upon any of the public domain by actual settlers.

It will be very necessary to the success of any bill disposing of public lands, in my opinion, to first obtain the approval of the Land Office at Washington, and this, since it is careful to select only such lands as were unoccupied and unimproved at the time of selection, I have no doubt would meet their approval. The form of affidavit required by the bill to prove the character of the swamp lands, is the form which we have obtained in all the segregations now made, and can be furnished at a very short notice; in fact, I think Surveyor-General Beale has already forwarded them to the department.

If it is deemed necessary to add a section authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a Commissioner, to act in conjunction with one from the State, to determine if any selections have been improperly made, and in case of such improper selections, for the State to pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the land so improperly selected, you may add it.

The concurrent resolutions passed by the last Legislature seem to require such a clause, but, if not essential to the passage of the Act, it had better be omitted.

I will in a few days find leisure to explain more fully the bill.

With my best wishes for the success of the delegation in securing the passage of this bill,

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. F. HOUGHTON,  
Surveyor-General.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
Sacramento, March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

Hon. JOHN CONNESS,  
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: - I send you herewith inclosed, certified copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution Number Twenty-Three (23) on the subject of swamp lands which are claimed by State and United States.

I also send a copy of a letter of Commissioner Edmunds of the Land Office at Washington to Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Stockton, dated January fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in which he asserts that the State has no rights in any swamp land until the same are reported as such by the United States Surveyor-General, and virtually instructs him to disregard a State patent for swamp and overflowed lands, and to permit homestead filings upon such lands.

The constant stream of letters received at my office upon this subject from the persons interested in this class of lands is an index to the great interest which they feel in securing good and unimpeachable titles to their lands, and I am satisfied that no Act which can pass Congress affecting the interests of the citizens of this State would meet with more universal approbation than one which would give such titles to purchasers under the State laws. On the fifth day of January last, agreeably to my promise to the delegation, I framed and forwarded to your address such a bill as, in my judgment, would best tend to bring about such a result, and which at the same time I thought would meet with least objection at the General Land Office.

I have not heard of its receipt. If that bill can become a law, all disputed questions between the State and the United States in regard to lands already sold by the State are forever set at rest.

I desire in this connection that the attention of the Honorable Commissioner may be called to the decisions of our Supreme Court upon the question of the State title to the swamp and overflowed land, in order that he may see that we are honest in our opinions, even if, as he declares, we are wrong.

Our Court decides as follows, in the case of Owens v. Jackson, (9 Cal., page 322): "This State has the right to dispose of the swamp and overflowed lands granted to her by Act of Congress prior to the issuing of a patent by the United States so as to convey to the patentee a present right as against a trespasser." And in Summers v. Dickinson, (9 Cal., page 554,) that: "Immediately upon the passage of the Act of Congress of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, this State became the owner, with absolute power of disposition, of all the swamp lands within her limits which had not been disposed of. The title of the State in no way depends upon a patent. The Act itself operates as a conveyance."

Under these decisions, which have been universally respected, you can readily see that persons who have purchased of the State will resist to the last extremity of the law any other title which may be obtained, and I ask in candor if the decision of the Honorable Commissioner will not tend to lead into trouble, strife, and litigation, any person who may endeavor to obtain title from the United States to lands which, nearly fourteen years since, were donated to the State?

I think it would be well in this connection to call the attention of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior to provisions of section two of the Act of donation, which makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, *as soon as my be practicable after the passage of the Act*, to make out an accurate list and plats of said lands, and transmit the same to the Governors of the several States, and, at the request of the Governor, shall cause a patent to issue to the State for said lands. I presume the decisions of our Courts are based upon the well settled principle of common law, that the neglect or refusal of the Secretary would not deprive the State of the grant. Nearly fourteen years have elapsed since the passage of the Act of donation. Large quantities of these lands have been returned by the United States Deputy Surveyors as swamp and overflowed lands, and many years have elapsed since many of such returns were made, and yet not a single acre has been listed to the Governor of this State, as the Act requires.

Our Court holds that the words of the Act "shall be and the same *hereby are granted*," made it an immediate present grant on the passage of the Act, and so decided in *Summers v. Dickinson*, before quoted.

In the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, H. A. Higley, as agent of the State, went to Washington to agree with the Commissioner of the General Land Office upon the testimony which the State would be required to furnish of the character of the land claimed by the State as swamp and overflowed, under the Act. After much correspondence on the subject, forms of affidavits were given by the Commissioner, requiring the affidavits of two respectable witnesses, the State Agent, and also the United States Deputy and his assistants who made the survey of the township in which the lands claimed were situated, and in case the affidavits of the United States Deputy or his assistants could not be procured, from any cause, the affidavit of the State Agent was to state the fact.

The State Agents went to work with the segregation surveys, carefully taking testimony of the character of the land at the date of the grant, but as there were but few townships containing swamp and overflowed lands which had been surveyed by the United States, affidavits of the United States Deputy and his assistants could not of course be obtained, and the State Agents did not give any reason why, thinking that the United States Surveyor-General would know the fact that no United States survey had been made. These affidavits were properly forwarded to the General Land Office, and were all rejected, because they State Agent did not in his affidavit state why the United States Deputy did not make the affidavit, when no survey had ever been made by the United States.

Now, the State must be put to the expense of obtaining all these affidavits over again, unless the Commissioner will modify his decision in such a manner as to accept the affidavits as they are, in such townships as, at the time of obtaining them, no United States survey had been made.

The State, in asserting her rights to these lands under an absolute and present grant of Congress, must not be regarded as placing herself in an attitude hostile to the General Government, but simply as resisting and protesting against the decisions of a subordinate officer, whose decisions, without judicial force, are, as our own Supreme Court has shown, contrary to law, depriving us of our rights by placing himself in hostility to positive congressional enactments. The trouble is that our communications on this subject seldom or never reach headquarters. I doubt very much if the Secretary of the

Interior is aware that a duty so plainly defined as his, under section two of the Act, has been so long neglected, and think if he could understand the difficulties which are daily arising from such neglect he would order the lists of all lands which have been returned to be made out and certified to the State.

The State waited five years after the donation for the lists before any law was passed providing for the sale of these lands.

The bill which I drafted and forwarded to you January fifth would, if it could become a law, obviate all difficulties, not only in this class of lands, but in all others; or any bill drawn in conformity with the resolutions passed by our Legislature April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, will cover all cases. In conclusion, allow me again to call the attention of yourself, and through you that of all our delegation in Congress, to the inclosed copy of the letter first referred to, and all other matters herein contained, and to say that I know of no measure particularly affecting the interests of our State which would merit and receive more universal approbation than this which I have herein advocated for the settlement of land titles in this State.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. HOUGHTON,  
Surveyor-General.

Upon the return of the delegation, I learned that owing to a press of other business, considered by them (erroneously, I think) of more importance, nothing had been done with the bill.

Renewed exertions will be made during the next session to secure the passage of this or some other bill, which, if successful, will bring joy to the homes of the nine thousand purchasers of lands under the State laws, who have paid their money, improved their lands, and anxiously and patiently awaited the full and perfect title which the State for the past twelve years has promised them. At this late day it would be a miracle if any bill could be framed which should do equal and exact justice to all; but I respectfully submit that there is greater injustice in permitting the titles of nine thousand pioneer purchasers, loyal American citizens, to remain in an imperfect and inchoate state, subject to attack, a fruitful source of litigation and consequent distress and poverty, for the convenience of a hundred or so contestants, coming subsequently, than there is in any Act which, with an apparent attempt at justice, settles forever the title to such lands.

It has been suggested by leading journalists that the greatest drawback to an increase of population, and consequent material prosperity, of all the interior portion of our State, is the uncertainty and insecurity of land titles; if, indeed, a positive falling off has not been the result.

To a great extent this is true. There is nothing which tends in an equal degree to attach a man to the place in which he lives as a proprietary interest in the soil on which he treads; something immovable and fixed, which he owns, and where he is at home; and I know of no service which our congressional delegation can render the people of

this State which would be more fully and universally appreciated than that which would settle the land titles of the State in the manner suggested.

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## STATE LAND LAWS.

In view of the fact that the Commissioner of the General Land Office did not recognize the right of the State to select unsurveyed school lands, and with a desire that the difficulty might not be further increased until some method of adjustment had been arrived at, I drew up, and caused to be presented to the Legislature at its last session, a bill, which became a law, suspending the sale of unsurveyed lands in lieu of sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and immediately upon its passage issued instructions as required by the Act, to the State agents to receive no new applications for such lands, but permitting such applications as had been formally accepted by them to be perfected. The effect of this law will be very beneficial. The only class of unsurveyed upland which can now be purchased of the State under any of its laws, is a portion of the five hundred thousand acre grant by location of school land warrants.

At the time of the sale of these warrants by the State, they were permitted to be located by the owners upon any public land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, and it was argued that it would be an act of injustice for the State to dispose of these warrants, saying to the purchaser, "you may locate them either upon surveyed or unsurveyed public land," and afterward to take away or impair that privilege.

Not wishing to jeopardize the passage of the bill in relation to lieu lands, in which the greater part of the difficulty arose, the location of school land warrants upon unsurveyed lands was not suspended.

I desire again to call your attention to the subject of the State laws in regard to the sale of salt marsh and tide lands within five miles of the Cities of San Francisco and Oakland, and within one mile and a half of the State Prison, which was referred to in my letter of June second, accompanying the certificate of the State Register for a patent to be issued to Albert Lusk for a tract of such land within the five mile limit of the City of Oakland.

By a casual or a careless reading of the statutes upon this subject, it would appear that all such lands were exempted from sale: but by a careful reading it appears that such is not the case, and that the laws providing for their sale stand upon the statute book unrepealed.

If the State desires to reserve from sale what there may be remaining of these lands, an immediate repeal of the statutes referred to is necessary. My attention was first called to this matter by receiving from the County Surveyors of Alameda and San Francisco surveys of such lands for applicants to purchase them, and by demand of the attorney of Mr. A. Lusk, one of the applicants, for a certificate of purchase.

This certificate of purchase I refused to issue except upon the opinion of the Attorney-General, which opinion the attorney for Mr. Lusk obtained, and the certificate issued; and upon full payment the certificate for a patent, before referred to, was also issued.

The views contained in this opinion of the Attorney-General were sustained by the Honorable Judge Southard, of the District Court for the Seventh Judicial District, in the case of *The State v. Simms*, a suit brought by the State to set aside a patent issued under the same statutes for tide lands within one mile and a half of the State Prison, which suit was decided against the State.

Regarding these cases as sufficiently indicative of my duties, all similar cases have been treated in a similar manner to that of Mr. Lusk.

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## COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

For many years past a controversy has been going on between the Counties of Sacramento and El Dorado – sometimes appearing in the Courts – in regard to the starting point upon the South Fork of the American River of the boundary between the two counties.

Upon application of the Board of Supervisors of El Dorado, and with notice to the Board of Sacramento County, this point has during the past summer been definitely established.

In order that the opinion of the Surveyor-General in this case may be used as a precedent by County Surveyors, when called upon to run county boundaries in cases where a similar wording of the statute occurs, it is herewith submitted:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Sacramento, March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

In the matter of the application of the honorable Board of Supervisors of El Dorado County for a survey of that portion of the boundary line between said county and the County of Sacramento, so as to define and mark the point, on the South Fork of the American River, in dispute between said counties, and described in the Act of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; as follows:

“Thence up the middle of the principal channel of the South Fork to a point one mile above the head of Mormon Island, so as to include Mormon Island in Sacramento County.”

The Supervisors of the County of El Dorado, by their attorney, J. J. Williams, contending that the point one mile above the head of Mormon Island should be determined by measurement of the *meanders of the river* a distance of one mile; and the Supervisors of the County of Sacramento, by their attorney, H. H. Hartley, contending that the point should be established by running a *direct line* in such a manner as to strike the river one mile distant.

The fourteenth day of March, instant, was set for a decision upon briefs to be filed by both parties with the Surveyor-General. Briefs were filed by both parties, and, after careful examination and consideration of all the authorities therein referred to, the Surveyor-General is of the opinion that the principles and rules laid down in the case of *Banta's Heirs vs. Calhoon*, in the Kentucky Court of Appeals, (2 A. K. Marshall, p. 291.)

have a more direct bearing upon the points in controversy in this case than any other authority cited.

In that case the question occurs on the validity of an entry of land, which reads as follows:

“Sixteenth December, seventeen hundred and eighty-two, Josiah Watson enters one thousand two hundred acres of land, on a branch of Brashears’s Creek, beginning half a mile below a *lick* known by the name of *Cany Lick*, and running up the west side of the creek about half a mile above the lick, then turning an east course across the creek for quantity.

“Also, one thousand two hundred acres, beginning at the north corner of the west line of his last entry, and running up the west side of the creek about one and a half miles, then turning an east course across the creek for quantity.”

Also, another entry bounding upon and referring to the last entry.

In this case, the Honorable Judge Owsley, delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

“The first entry in the chain of entries should begin on the west bank of the creek, one half mile below the lick, and from thence extended up the west side of the creek, with its meanders, to a point one half mile above the lick, on a direct line, and from thence an east course for quantity. The second entry should begin at the half mile point on the creek above the lick, and extend up the creek, with the meanders, on the west side *one mile and a half when reduced to a straight line*, and thence east for quantity.”

The Surveyor-General therefore decides that the principles enunciated by the Honorable Court in deciding the above case, should govern in the case in controversy, and that the point in dispute should be located in the middle of the principal channel of the South Fork of the American River, distant one mile in a direct line from the head of Mormon Island, the middle of said principal channel being the boundary line of the counties between the points referred to.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved April first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the boundaries of Sutter County were defined, and upon application of the Board of Supervisors, that part of the new line dividing Sutter from the Counties of Sacramento and Placer has been run and marked with enduring monuments. The rules laid down in the above decision were also applied to this survey.

Maps and field notes of the above named surveys are on file in this office.

Information has reached the office of a survey by the County Surveyor of Stanislaus of the line between that and Tuolumne County, and of one or two other surveys in different parts of the State, but no plats or field notes relative to them have been received.

In the various reports of this office, complaints made by the Assessors of several counties in regard to indefinite boundary lines, by reason of which many persons contrive to escape taxation, have been noticed; the suggestions contained in such reports are here renewed.

After the adjournment of the Legislature at its last session, my attention was called to the fact that in the creation of the Counties of Alpine and Mono a considerable tract of land had been separated from the principal portion of Amador County, and had not been attached to either of the above named counties.

The following letter explains the whole matter:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
Sacramento, August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1864.

To the Honorable BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,  
Amador county:

GENTLEMEN: - By careful reading of the original Act defining the boundaries of your county, and of the Acts creating the Counties of Mono and Alpine, you will see that all that portion of your county as originally defined lying east of the Sierra Nevadas and east of the ridge dividing the waters of the East Carson and West Walker Rivers is still in your county.

In this district is embraced Antelope Valley, part of Hundred Spring Valley near an alkali lake, and many ranches on the West Walker.

The property holders in these localities very properly claim to be neither in Alpine or Mono, and will escape taxation unless taxed in your county.

Will you please attend to it and notify your Assessor?

I am, gentlemen, very truly,  
Your obedient servant,

J. F. HOUGHTON,  
Surveyor-General.

This territory should be joined either to Mono or Alpine at the next session of the Legislature. I desire to call your attention to the report of the Assessor of Tehama County, recommending that a small fraction of Plumas County, which he says escapes taxation for want of knowledge of lines, should be joined to Lassen or Tehama. If the Assessor of Plumas attends to his duties, I cannot see the force of the suggestion.

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#### SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

By reference to the table showing the amount of this class of lands applied for during the past year, it will be seen that in seasons of extreme drought, like the past, it is in high favor. The opinion which has been previously expressed in the reports of this office of the value of this land for the production of the cereals, has been more than sustained in every instance where trials have been made. During the past season, crops of wheat and barley have been raised upon the swamp lands near the mouths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, by persons with whom I am personally

acquainted, and whose statements are entitled to full credit, and they report to me that they have raised crops of seventy, eighty, and in one case, one hundred, bushels to the acre, and this in some cases with much less labor than is required upon upland; the process of cultivation after reclamation being, first, to burn the sod to a depth of four, six, or eight inches, during the dry season, then sowing the seed and brushing it in with a brush drag, no plowing being required, after which it requires nothing more until harvest.

They report to me that barley does much better than wheat, the latter being liable to rust. Upon these lands there have been cut large amounts of hay, which, although not equal in quality to the wild oat hay of the upland, furnishes a very good substitute in years like this of extreme scarcity, and in many counties, total failure of the oat hay crop, and without it this product would have been entirely inadequate in quantity to the wants of the State.

When we add to this the fact that a larger portion of the horned stock of the central portion of the State, and many of the largest and best flocks of sheep, have been driven to it for subsistence, its value will be appreciated.

That it is practicable to raise upon it tobacco, rice, and many other crops which have not yet been tried, I have but little doubt, and the State will hail with pleasure the accounts of the first successful experiments in these or other untried products.

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#### STATE LAND FUNDS.

The condition, in the State Treasury, of the several funds arising from the sale of State lands, and the causes from which this condition arose, has been fully treated in the reports of this office for the past two years.

Since the Act of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, commonly known as the General Land Act, went into effect, no County Treasurer can pay one dollar into the State Treasury from the sale of any State lands, except upon the certificate of the Register of the State Land Office that such payment is properly reported; and the consequence is, that since that time no errors can have occurred. As is shown by the report of this office for eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the several funds up to that time were in a confused condition, which can only be remedied by the suggestions contained in the reports of eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which suggestions are here renewed.

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#### EASTERN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved April fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, the survey of the eastern boundary of the State was discontinued, and the Surveyor-General was directed to advertise and sell, within twenty days, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for gold or silver coin, all animals, equipments, and fixtures, (with the exception of instruments,) remaining on hand from said survey.



He was further directed, within six months from the passage of said Act, to erect or cause to be erected, such additional monuments as were actually necessary, and to mark with suitable monuments the termination of said line near the White Mountains in such manner as to enable the survey to be continued at some future time.

Agreeably to the provisions of this Act, an advertisement was published in the Sacramento Daily Union for the time prescribed, and on the twenty-third day of April were sold, at public auction, all said animals, equipments, and fixtures; from which sale the net sum of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents was realized and paid into the State Treasury, the instruments purchased being reserved in this office.

On the seventeenth day of May I addressed a letter to John F. Kidder, Esq., then at Lone City, Nevada Territory, who had from the commencement been associated with me in the survey as engineer in charge of party, directing him, as soon as possible after the receipt of my letter, to proceed to the point where the survey was suspended last year and mark the line as required by the Act, and to run connecting lines to the adobe house in Adobe Meadows. This service was faithfully performed by him, as will be seen by the following report and field notes, at an expense to the State of six hundred and sixty-one dollars.

IONE CITY, N. T., June 14, 1864.

HON. J. F. HOUGHTON,  
Surveyor-General, Sacramento, California:

SIR: - I have the honor to submit the following report of work done in connection with the survey of the eastern boundary of the State of California.

In accordance with the communication of May seventeenth, containing directions from you that I should organize a party and proceed to the lower end of the line as established last year, and mark exactly, by drilling two small holes in the rock and erecting over them monuments of stone, two points on the line sufficiently far apart to form a suitable base from which to resume operations at some future time, and likewise to run a connecting line to house in Adobe Meadows, etc., I proceeded, and on the twenty-eighth day of May I started from this place directly to the point, the White Mountains being distinctly visible, and there being apparently a succession of lower passes through the mountain ranges on the course necessary for us to travel.

The first day everything worked favorably and we camped at night at a spring some sixteen miles from here, having started at noon. The next day we were in the saddle by four o'clock, A. M., and rode until three o'clock, P. M., over a desert of mountain and plain, without any show of water – not even an Indian trail or footprint of any description did we cross – when I felt satisfied that to proceed was mere foolhardiness, and returned to the spring, arriving at half-past ten, P. M.

The next day we went to the Hot Springs on the Wellington road, far off and on our own course, and there learned that there was a spring on the mountain twenty-eight miles south of there, to which we went on the third day.

On the fourth day we got an early start, descended the mountain and rode some thirty miles without finding any sign of water, and returned to camp, arriving there after midnight with our animals badly used up.

We deemed it best to stay there one day and let our animals recruit, and on the sixth day we made another attempt, and after riding some forty miles in a course varying a little to the left of our former one, we struck an Indian trail and arrived at an alkali spring.

On the seventh day we arrived at an alkali spring at noon, and at night camped on the top of a mountain near a mud puddle formed by a smart shower, where there was good bunch grass; at night it rained continually, making it excessively uncomfortable for all hands, but in the morning there was no water in sight, the pool of the preceding evening having soaked completely away; at noon, however, we arrived at a small spring, the scene of a treaty with Joaquin Jim.

In the morning we were visited by several Indians "heap hungry," very glad to see us, remembered us perfectly, said "Capt. Tom" was out of provision, so we hurried to the point where we left the line last fall, found the last two points completely undisturbed, and as they came upon solid rock, thought it best to drill holes at those points.

Upon measuring the distance carefully between those points, we found that there had been an error made last fall, and that the distance was actually thirty-seven chains forty-four links, instead of thirty-five chains seventy-one links, as given in the printed report. After concluding our work at those points, which I can assure you was exactly in accordance with instructions, we ran line to the adobe house at the Meadows; arriving at that point we were unable to procure provision, and the next day went to Aurora, stopping there over night, and returning to this place by Indian trail, crossing the desert near the south end of Walker Lake, and arriving here on the twelfth of June instant, having been absent just fifteen days. I was accompanied on this trip by Mr. James S. Lawson, assistant on the survey of the boundary line, who performed the work with me, and who will vouch for the accuracy of the same.

I submit with this a copy of the field notes.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. KIDDER, C. E.

FIELD NOTES.

*Of Survey made June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1864, to permanently designate points on Eastern Boundary Survey of the State of California.*

At one hundred and one miles forty-four chains and seventy-seven links found stake and point, as designated in report of boundary survey; drilled hole one half inch in diameter and four inches deep, two links in advance of stake, directly on boundary line; hole drilled in solid rock forming portion of monument; said monument built five feet high, with base eight feet in diameter; from which a nut pine tree, fifteen inches in diameter, (double tree,) south part, bears south, sixty and one half degrees west, one

hundred and thirteen links distant, blazed facing monument; also, a nut pine tree, twelve inches in diameter, bears south, eighty-two degrees east, seventy-two links distant.

From which hole drilled in rock, measured south forty-eight degrees six minutes east, on boundary line, thirty-seven chains forty-four links; and drilled hole in solid rock, one half inch in diameter, and four inches deep; left drill in hole, and built monument of stone four feet high; said monument stands on the northwest edge of a bluff of rocks. Magnetic variation at this point, nineteen degrees east.

From which last hole drilled, a nut pine, twenty inches in diameter, bears south, sixty-seven degrees twenty minutes east, fifty-five links distant.

From hole first mentioned, viz: at point one hundred and one miles forty-four chains and seventy-seven links, ran south, fifty-three degrees fifty minutes west, magnetic variation sixteen degrees east, over rolling hills covered with piñon or pine nut trees. One mile forty-eight chains, leave hills and enter Adobe Meadows. Three miles sixty-six chains, alkali lake, course northwest and southeast. Three miles sixty-seven chains twenty-five links, leave lake. Six miles sixty-three chains seventy-three links, northeast corner of adobe house in Adobe Meadows.

JOHN F. KIDDER, Engineer.

On the fifteenth day of August I, having previously corresponded with him upon the subject, wrote to E. R. Nichols, Esq., County Surveyor of Lassen County, who was with the party upon a considerable portion of the line to Oregon, directing him to have cut some three stone monuments, six feet in length, four feet of which was to be dressed eight inches square at base, tapering to six inches square at top, with the initials C and N cut upon opposite sides, and to set them at the following points: One at the crossing of the Henness Pass Road, near Bull's Station; one near the Antelope Ranch, and one near John Robinson's, in Long Valley; and subsequently, learning that the appropriation would permit it, I ordered one to be set at the crossing of the Humboldt Road, near Rush Creek Station, and one in the southeastern part of Honey Lake Valley, near Coral Rock Springs.

These five monuments were cut ten inches square at the base, instead of eight, as directed, in order the bear transportation, and Mr. Nichols reports them all set at the points indicated for a total cost of two hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$295).

The field notes of this work, I regret to say, have not reached this office; but as directions were given him to set them, as near as possible, to the temporary monuments at the points named, which are located in the first report of the progress of the work, I apprehend that no difficulty will be experienced in finding them from the description therein contained. Should they be received they will be attached to this report.

The amount permitted to be expended in marking the line was limited by the Act suspending the further survey of the line to one thousand dollars (\$1,000,) of which the work before referred to had exhausted nine hundred and fifty-six dollars (\$956,) and the stone monuments cut and distributed in Lake Valley last year had not been set.

Under the circumstances I addressed a communication to Butler Ives, Esq., the Commissioner on the part of the Territory of Nevada, stating that the fact that there was but forty-four dollars (\$44) remaining in the fund for that purpose, and requesting him,

as a special favor, to set the monuments for that sum, as I desired to present no bill for deficiency.

The State is under obligations to him for accepting my proposition, and for the faithful performance of this duty, as the following description of the work performed will testify:

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUT STONE MONUMENTS.

*Established in Lake Valley, on the Boundary Line between California and Nevada Territory.*

At thirty-seven chains on the seventeenth mile north from the initial point in Lake Bigler, and in place of the cedar post set on the north shore of the lake, at the time of the boundary survey, set a monument of Sienitic granite, four feet and eight inches long, with a shaft three feet above ground, dressed ten inches square at base, and eight inches square at top, marked "Cal." on west, "Nev." on east, and "1863" on south side.

On the southern portion of the line, at thirty-two chains and sixty links on the fifth mile from the initial point in Lake Bigler, and in the place of the pine post set on the south side of the lake, set a monument of Sienitic granite, five and half feet long, with a shaft three and a half feet above ground, dressed ten inches square at base, and eight inches square at top, marked "Cal." on west, "Nev." on east, and "1863" on south side.

At fifty-two chains and fifty links on the fifth mile, on the south side of the road leading from Lapham's Station to the Lake House, and ninety links from the wooden monument erected at the time of survey, set a monument of Sienitic granite, six feet long, with a shaft four feet above ground, dressed ten and a half inches square at base, and nine inches square at top, marked "Cal." on west, "Nevada" on east, and "1863" on south side.

At seventy-three chains and forty links on the fifth mile, two chains and eighty links from the pine post set at time of survey, set a monument of Sienitic granite, six feet long, with a shaft four feet above ground, dressed ten and a half inches square at base, and nine inches square at top, marked "California" on west, "Nevada" on east, and "1863" on south side.

BUTLER IVES.

EXPENSES OF SURVEY.

The total cost of the survey to the State, as will be shown by the annexed exhibit, is twenty-three thousand and sixty-five dollars and seventy-cents.

Amount of appropriation.....		\$25,000 00
Amount remaining in Treasury.....	\$1,372 30	
Value of instruments on hand.....	562 00	
		1,934 30
		\$23,065 70

EXPENDITURE

*Of Five Thousand Dollars placed in hands of Surveyor-General for Contingent Expenses of Survey.*

Amount of appropriation.....		\$5,000 00
To which is to be added bill of Rockwell, Coye & Co., twice paid by mistake and returned to me.....		76 00
Expenditures accounted for in last report.....	\$3,800 80	
<i>Since, expended as follows:</i>		
John F. Kidder, feed for train for November, 1863.....	70 00	
John F. Kidder, salary for February, 1864.....	350 00	
A. D. Rightmire, bill for stabling.....	32 50	
Rockwell, Coye & Co.'s bill.....	14 25	
Balance unexpended – paid to State Treasurer.....	808 45	
	\$5,076 00	\$5,076 00

STATE LANDS.

The amount of land which has become the property of the State under the various grants is as follows:

Description.	Acres.
Grant of sixteenth and thirty-second sections, about.....	6,755,000
Grant of swamp and overflowed lands, about.....	1,500,000
Grant for internal improvements.....	500,000
Grant for a seminary of learning.....	46,080
Grant for public buildings.....	6,400
	8,807,480
Grant for an Agricultural College.....	150,000
	8,957,480

To this amount must be added the salt marsh and tide lands belonging to the State by virtue of her sovereignty, but their quantity cannot, for obvious reasons, be known.

Up to date of the present report, these lands have been disposed of as follows:

SCHOOL LANDS.

GRANT OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES.

How sold.	Acres.
By school land warrants issued prior to the Act of April 28, 1858.....	237,760.00
For cash since that time.....	261,197.83
Total.....	498,957.83

Leaving a balance of one thousand and forty two and seventeen one-hundredths acres, which is reserved as a margin to correct errors in the final adjustment of the grant.

There have been no relocations of any of these lands since the date of the last report.

GRANT OF SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTION.

*Amount located upon Sixteenth and Thirty-Sixth Sections proper.*

District.		Acres.
Stockton, surveyed.....	21,154.73	26,534.73
Stockton, unsurveyed.....	5,280.00	
Marysville, surveyed.....	21,386.73	24,983.73
Marysville, unsurveyed.....	3,597.00	
Humboldt, surveyed.....	3,630.46	4,870.46
Humboldt, unsurveyed.....	1,240.00	
San Francisco, surveyed.....	4,240.00	15,860.00
San Francisco, unsurveyed.....	11,620.00	
Visalia, surveyed.....		5,939.10
Los Angeles, unsurveyed.....		200.00
		78,388.02
Locations unapproved in above districts.....		4,160.00
Total located.....		82,548.02

The amount of sales of these lands by the Boards of Supervisors, under the Act of April twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, so far as they have been reported to this office, is eighteen thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

LANDS TAKEN IN LIEU OF THE SIXTEENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH SECTIONS RESERVED OR DISPOSED OF BY THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.		Acres.
Stockton, surveyed.....	19,140.00	53,312.92
Stockton, unsurveyed.....	34,172.92	
Marysville, surveyed.....	32,894.61	38,343.11
Marysville, unsurveyed.....	5,448.50	
Humboldt, surveyed.....	10,533.64	18,133.64
Humboldt, unsurveyed.....	7,600.00	

San Francisco, surveyed.....	26,340.00	
San Francisco, unsurveyed.....	179,780.00	
		206,120.00
Visalia, surveyed.....		80.00
Los Angeles, unsurveyed.....		6,228.40
Locations unapproved in above named districts.....		9,860.00
		<u>322,078.07</u>
Total .....		322,078.07

Adding the preceding amount of land located upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections proper, the total amount located under this grant through the Surveyor-General's office is four hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-six and nine one-hundredths acres.

The amount relocated during the past year is one thousand four hundred and forty acres.

SEMINARY LANDS.

GRANT OF SEVENTY-TWO SECTIONS.

Locations.	Acres.
Amount of grant.....	46,080.00
Total located at date of last report.....	42,526.82
Total located since date of last report.....	<u>1,439.00</u>
	43,965.82
Balance unsold.....	2,114.18

The amount relocated is three hundred and twenty acres.



PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

GRANT OF TEN SECTIONS.

Locations.	Acres.
Amount of grant.....	6,400.00
Total located at date of last report..... 5,618.02	
Total located since.....	<u>5,618.02</u>
Balance unsold.....	781.98

The amount relocated is one hundred and sixty acres, making the total unsold nine hundred and forty-one and ninety-eight one-hundredths acres.

STATE SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

LOCATED UNDER THE ACT OF APRIL 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1858.

Locations.	Acres.
Located at date of last report.....	22,412.00
Located since date of last report.....	160.00
	<u>22,572.00</u>

Under this head should be included the locations of warrants not approved by the Surveyor-General. These amount to a total of six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, of which five thousand one hundred and twenty acres are within the limits of the City and County of San Francisco. Legal protest has been entered against the approval of all these locations, and a case referred to one of the District Courts. No approval can now be given except upon a decree of the Court so referring.

STATE SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

*Located upon unsurveyed lands under Act of April 18<sup>th</sup>, 1859.*

Location.	Acres.
Located at date of last report.....	61,600.00
Located since date of last report.....	3,600.00
Total amount located.....	65,200.00
Deduct amount floated.....	6,240.00
Total located at date of this report.....	58,960.00

The amount floated embraces some cases in which title had been issued and the original warrants cancelled before the float was made. Under the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the Act of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the Register of the State Land Office issued his certificates for duplicates of four warrants for three hundred and twenty acres each, and four for one hundred and sixty acres each, which duplicates were issued by the Governor, and have been delivered to the owners.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Sales.	Acres.
Sold at date of last report.....	687,768.42
Sold since date of last report.....	65,937.21
Total to date of present report.....	753,705.63
Sold during past year.....	65,937.21
Applied for, but not approved.....	12,926.00
Total taken up during the year.....	78,863.21
Resurveys of forfeited claims.....	15,078.65
Original surveys.....	63,784.56

SALT MARSH AND TIDE LANDS.

Sales.	Acres.
Sold at date of last report.....	3,732.04
Sold since date of last report.....	8,866.20
Total sold.....	12,598.24

Under the provisions of the nineteenth section of the Act of April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, certificates of transfer have been issued to locators of lands which have since proved to be not the property of the State. The amount of these issued up to the date of this report is as follows:

On account of unsurveyed sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections.....	\$2,516 00
On account of swamp and overflowed lands.....	1,676 90

Some portion of the last has already been received by County Treasurers for purchases of lands of the same class.

The Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-three makes it the duty of the Register to publish lists of such purchasers of State lands upon a credit as are thirty days in arrear for interest, preparatory to bringing suits to annul their certificates of purchase; but there being no appropriation out of which the expense of advertising can be defrayed, no such lists have, until recently, been made out. In June last, one was prepared of the delinquent purchasers of swamp and overflowed lands in Sacramento County, the District Attorney having arranged for its publication. A similar list for Tulare County was published by the parties having charge of the improvement now going on under the authority of the Act of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four. At the request of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, who will provide for the publication, lists have been already made up for the Counties of Yolo and Solano, and that for San Joaquin is nearly completed. The lists named, although embracing but a portion, and not a very large one, of the cases of default, contain nearly nine hundred names, and as they give in each case the numbers of the survey, and the certificate of purchase, the name of the purchaser, a full description of the land, the amount due, and the number of years default, the preparation and publication involve much labor and expense; and it is much to be desired that at the next session of the Legislature some less cumbrous and more effective form of notice may be legalized.

STATEMENT.

*Of the Expenditure of all Appropriations (other than salaries) for the Offices of the Surveyor-General and Register, from the 1<sup>st</sup> of December, 1863, to the 1<sup>st</sup> of November, 1864.*

For What Purpose Expended.	Amount.
Office rent.....	\$605 00
Postage and expressage.....	310 20
Binding books, and contingents.....	189 87
Purchase of maps and plats.....	98 00
Total.....	\$1,203 07

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-eighth day of November, A. D.,  
eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

[SEAL.]

SAMUEL CROSS,  
Notary Public, Sacramento County, Cal.

# **STATISTICAL TABLES.**



## TABLE OF STATISTICS

*Compiled from the Official Reports of County Assessors, for the Year 1864.*

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land enclosed.	Acres of Land cultivated.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.	
			Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda.....	221,300	184,000	12,200	400,000	14,500	420,000
Alpine.....	22,090	1,192	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	110,000	65,000	18,000	200,000	15,000	250,000
Butte.....	265	-	-	-	-	-
Calaveras.....	108,000	39,700	7,500	-	20,000	-
Colusa.....	71,402	43,176	19,500	488,830	9,326	274,878
Contra Costa.....	4,750	6,430	-	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	31,800	10,000	600	18,000	250	14,000
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	49,874	37,115	1,875	-	11,320	-
Marin.....	135,000	12,000	3,421	115,260	720	25,000
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	46,000	28,000	2,000	20,000	8,000	40,000
Mono.....	5,000	-	-	150	-	1,000
Monterey.....	101,797	14,238	2,524	31,498	8,200	137,854
Napa.....	82,300	32,000	28,650	412,000	1,700	51,000
Nevada.....	23,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	63,210	18,038	5,497	81,723	3,703	63,482
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	102,156	43,265	8,565	165,350	13,587	271,740
San Bernardino.....	14,190	10,173	3,710	46,560	1,224	36,720
San Diego.....	4,500	3,000	600	1,000	1,300	20,000
San Francisco.....	18,000	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	232,660	156,013	53,016	110,269	80,993	166,623
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-

San Mateo.....	125,000	40,000	13,000	80,000	2,500	30,000
Santa Barbara.....	5,200	2,100	35	1,000	60	2,200
Santa Clara.....	400,000	175,000	78,000	600,000	20,000	300,000
Santa Cruz.....	66,193	18,294	5,987	164,225	2,976	123,159
Shasta.....	58,500	30,000	6,500	97,500	6,500	162,500
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	38,985	9,760	4,944	84,060	1,204	32,351
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	40,708	16,430	5,125	8,400	6,500	24,820
Sutter.....	80,000	30,000	10,000	30,000	12,000	40,000
Tehama.....	50,942	10,748	4,394	55,831	4,609	62,047
Trinity.....	3,740	2,240	652	10,435	35	1,050
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	18,973	5,492	129	1,144	307	149
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	178,432	42,540	3,442	25,840	16,420	228,400



TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKWHEAT.		PEAS.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Alameda.....	8,000	160,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,500
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	500	1,200	100	3,000	200	4,000	-	-	-	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	1,000	-	-	-	550	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	1,892	57,745	-	-	18	405	4	136	1	12
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	200	10,000	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	840	-	-	-	25,850	50,322	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	4,825	241,300	80	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	800	16,000	-	-	100	2,000
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	50	910	-	-	180	3,324	2	32	57	489
Napa.....	750	20,500	-	-	400	8,000	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	780	2,300	40	120	-	-	-	-	1	15
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	750	47,500	95	1,875	350	10,425	75	2,150	75	3,225
San Bernardino.....	26	1,040	62	1,240	978	32,296	2	40	10	300
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	199	5,454	30	450	960	14,580	30	960	-	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	6,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	130	2,100	-	-	-	-

Santa Clara.....	2,000	60,000	-	-	300	30,000	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	1,085	54,287	72	1,595	172	4,021	158	3,100	-	-
Shasta.....	1,000	3,600	-	-	800	20,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	2,166	86,658	-	-	8	150	10	250	-	-
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	250	3,000	-	-	75	1,550	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	100	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	66	900	-	10	56	2,885	2	100	17	765
Trinity.....	29	782	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	200
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	124	325	6	15	10	20	-	-	2	18
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	1,304	10,400	-	-	8,420	36,800	-	-	-	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.
Alameda.....	300	5,000	925	5,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	15,000
Alpine.....	-	-	200	4,000	-	-	-	-	1,120	370
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000	7,000
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,986
Colusa.....	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,500	5,000
Contra Costa.....	100	3,000	25	1,425	-	-	-	-	5,623	6,982
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	600	1,800
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	1,000	150	300,000	10	500	25	1,250	-	6,516
Marin.....	-	-	2,225	226,000	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,200
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	100	2,000	120	12,000	35	10,500	10	2,000	1,000	900
Mono.....	-	75	-	8,000	-	50	-	-	-	4,500
Monterey.....	100	1,690	314	6,478	-	-	-	-	1,104	2,707
Napa.....	50	1,000	40	7,000	-	-	-	-	6,300	7,000
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	2,100
Placer.....	1	15	90	10,650	-	-	-	-	6,117	5,783
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	115	4,150	1,225	158,150	425	60,125	800	81,450	11,200	10,550
San Bernardino.....	10	300	18	2,000	1	100	5	550	221	443
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	300	8,136	69	2,860	13	3,380	34	7,024	5,770	5,795
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	2,000	6,000	2,000	100,638	-	-	100	1,400	12,000	4,500
Santa Barbara.....	200	12,000	-	2,100	-	20	2	200	-	4,500

Santa Clara.....	100	2,500	650	60,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	12,000
Santa Cruz.....	1,950	32,607	597	110,638	-	-	-	-	3,650	6,778
Shasta.....	120	3,000	100	7,500	50	1,800	20	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	10	250	50	7,500	-	-	10	400	3,170	3,768
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	4	500	-	-	-	-	4,000	1,550
Sutter.....	-	500	-	4,000	-	500	-	-	500	500
Tehama.....	46	1,424	46	6,765	33	20,115	12	1,612	3,405	2,239
Trinity.....	-	700	150	22,500	-	-	-	200	-	963
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	16	580	-	-	-	-	183	149
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	104	3,162	-	-	4	160	20,488	21,840

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	FLAX.		HEMP.		TOBACCO.		ALFALFA.		COTTON.		RICE.		Tons of Beets.
	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Pounds.	
Alameda.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	400
Alpine.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Amador.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Butte.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Calaveras.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Colusa.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	150	.	.	.	.	.
Contra Costa.....	.	.	.	.	25	20,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Del Norte.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
El Dorado.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fresno.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Humboldt.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Klamath.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lake.....	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Lassen.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Los Angeles.....	.	.	.	.	65	65,000	200	875	56	2,980	.	.	.
Marin.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mariposa.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mendocino.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merced.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	300	300	.	.	.	.	50
Mono.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monterey.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.
Napa.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nevada.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Placer.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	30	.	.	.	.	.
Plumas.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sacramento.....	.	.	.	.	200	.	11	25	.	.	.	.	125
San Bernardino.....	.	.	.	.	6	2,700	48	85	.	.	.	.	.
San Diego.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
San Francisco.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
San Joaquin.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	34	.	.	.	.	25
San Luis Obispo.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
San Mateo.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Santa Barbara.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Santa Clara.....	-	-	-	-	100	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	-	-	48	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	20	60	-	-	-	-	75
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	100	-	-	28	30,250	9	7	-	-	-	-	52,600
Trinity.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	Tons of Other Roots.	Pounds of Cabbages.	Acres of Sugar Cane.	Pounds of Tomatoes.	Acres of Broom Corn.	Pounds of Butter.	Pounds of Cheese	Dozens of Eggs.
Alameda.....	-	-	-	200,000	-	20,000	10,000	-
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	6,000	40,000
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	12,865	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	25,500
Contra Costa.....	-	18,000	-	5,000	39	20,417	31,100	49,552
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	110,000	16,000
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	17,000	-	13,000	-	225,000	590,000	10,000
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	50	10,000	25	12,000	-	5,000	2,000	2,500
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	-	-	-	11,950	11,540	19,906
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	4,600	1,850	40,000
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	-	23,760
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	-	-	-	-	150	65,897	26,150	87,125
San Bernardino.....	6	50,000	-	10,000	12	6,800	4,000	3,570
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	2,330	2,004	2,900
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	40	100,000	10	5,000	10	145,548	4,290	149,046
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	40,000	20,000
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	500	600	-

Santa Clara.....	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	200,000	-
Santa Cruz.....	800	-	-	-	-	95,460	142,000	40,385
Shasta.....	10	100,000	-	60,000	2	10,000	4,000	16,000
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	40	100,000	10	10,000	-	29,700	8,600	500,000
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	-	12	3,140	-	5,160
Sutter.....	-	15,000	100	20,000	100	10,000	-	30,000
Tehama.....	19,200	90,500	-	44,475	29	11,345	-	10,425
Trinity.....	-	70,000	-	7,000	-	9,300	3,000	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	Wool – Pounds.	Bee Hives – Number.	Honey – Pounds.	HORITCULTURAL PRODUCTS – No. OF TREES AND VINES.				
				Apple.	Peach.	Pear.	Plum.	Cherry.
Alameda.....	15,000	250	-	25,000	3,000	8,000	7,000	4,000
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	160,000	300	3,000	23,000	160,000	8,000	2,145	1,125
Calaveras.....	16,600	-	-	25,335	21,335	3,900	2,324	987
Colusa.....	125,550	1,000	75,000	17,500	32,200	2,700	2,500	2,450
Contra Costa.....	123,536	273	5,460	20,793	16,583	4,314	2,016	2,033
Del Norte.....	-	100	-	3,000	200	1,500	1,300	1,400
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	90,000	500	5,000	4,000	1,295	700	512	150
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	297,000	1,100	-	5,300	4,480	1,560	575	367
Marin.....	26,000	120	5,000	3,800	1,000	300	500	120
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	124,000	400	4,000	5,100	16,180	700	530	300
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	540,835	365	1,817	1,682	1,799	1,732	388	247
Napa.....	18,000	-	-	105,000	60,000	15,000	5,000	6,000
Nevada.....	-	320	-	19,200	30,450	6,250	1,525	1,120
Placer.....	55,236	270	80	29,047	29,821	15,819	2,790	2,106
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	37,655	2,100	15,587	65,875	58,781	28,100	21,857	15,175
San Bernardino.....	120,000	155	2,150	2,497	5,717	191	219	70
San Diego.....	51,733	17	-	244	1,089	395	38	22
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	25,230	3,324	7,170	90,945	65,135	5,964	2,367	660
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	20,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000
Santa Barbara.....	250,000	160	800	1,500	1,600	1,100	300	2,800

Santa Clara.....	200,000	350	-	165,000	50,000	50,000	9,800	5,000
Santa Cruz.....	6,200	-	-	38,796	4,792	4,542	2,450	1,220
Shasta.....	20,000	220	500	150,000	200,000	110,000	40,000	25,000
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	10,000	175	5,000	15,780	11,580	1,000	1,000	1,200
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	113,650	100	1,000	2,000	3,260	520	250	100
Sutter.....	80,000	352	2,000	10,000	15,000	3,000	2,000	800
Tehama.....	188,275	285	5,070	3,434	16,870	2,000	1,563	595
Trinity.....	-	84	-	3,150	1,051	505	151	103
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	50	-	-	1,149	4,774	818	256	40
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	-	41,480	85,208	15,841	4,100	4,200

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS – NUMBER OF TREES AND VINES – Continued.									
	Nectarine.	Quince.	Apricot.	Fig.	Albe.	Citron.	Lemon.	Orange.	Olive.	Pomegranate.
Alameda.....	1,700	1,000	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	7,000	378	3,628	1,200	-	-	100	75	-	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	1,325	40	190	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	171	636	687	380	-	-	10	45	1	102
Del Norte.....	-	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	30	50	85	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	294	400	500	395	-	-	5,587	3,995	875	400
Marin.....	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	275	48	185	75	-	-	-	-	-	85
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	312	114	470	670	-	-	-	-	28	-
Napa.....	1,000	1,200	2,000	800	-	-	25	20	-	70
Nevada.....	925	320	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	1,272	1,016	601	577	-	-	125	17	-	19
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	1,625	3,200	3,450	5,180	-	-	387	518	367	257
San Bernardino.....	28	121	267	139	-	8	22	12	-	52
San Diego.....	-	133	139	99	-	-	-	57	462	-
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	1,380	458	3,068	1,266	-	-	-	10	-	45
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	1,000	800	700	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Santa Barbara.....	710	300	950	630	-	-	301	320	1,300	420
Santa Clara.....	550	3,000	3,000	500	-	-	10	400	55	110
Santa Cruz.....	116	250	580	100	-	-	-	4	5	25
Shasta.....	15,000	8,000	10,000	589	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	1,000	200	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	100	25	300	286	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sutter.....	500	300	1,000	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	731	680	880	1,421	1	2	6	19	2	20
Trinity.....	-	34	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	72	-	146	107	-	-	-	-	-	3
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	18,800	2,000	6,980	1,242	-	-	-	-	-	804

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS – NUMBER OF TREES AND VINES – Continued.										
	Pineapple.	Prune.	Persimmon.	Pecan.	Cherimoya.	Almond.	Walnut.	Filbert.	Gooseberry.	Raspberry.	Strawberry.
Alameda.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	60,000
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	2,365	2,340	450,000
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	200	25	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	-	42	-	-	-	149	559	-	3,908	5,098	4,000
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	20,000	50,000	100,000
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	-	-	-	-	100	2,784	-	8,000	19,784	35,000
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	100	2,000	38,000
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	9	183	-	-	-	96	38	-	520	412	950
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	1,200	-	7,000	10,000	1,000
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	6,500	196,000
Placer.....	-	-	-	142	-	264	181	-	1,963	25,786	62,421
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	-	525	25	120	-	258	3,500	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino.....	-	-	-	-	-	87	103	112	100	-	10,000
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin.....	-	145	-	4	-	484	54	-	4,248	3,592	8,985
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	600	200	-	210	280	650
Santa Clara.....	-	250	-	-	-	670	950	-	4,900	600	300,000
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	-	-	-	22	80	-	4,602	1,880	29,700
Shasta.....	-	-	-	-	-	1,579	365	19	908	10,665	15,000
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	20,000
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	300	2,500
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	100	50	1,000
Tehama.....	-	20	-	-	-	88	43	-	381	538	-
Trinity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	91	575	225
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	3,800	290,824

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORTICULTUREAL PRODUCTS – NUMBER OF TREES AND VINES – Continued.					LIVE STOCK.				
	Grapes.	Tons of Grapes.	Gallons of Wine.	Gallons of Brandy.	Value of Fruit.	American Horses.	Tame Spanish Horses.	Wild Spanish Horses.	Total Number Horses.	Mules.
Alameda.....	5,000	10	-	-	60,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	15,000	700
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	50
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	500,000	300	1,225	-	-	1,900	1,800	600	4,300	1,178
Calaveras.....	364,368	-	16,244	-	-	509	1,579	-	2,088	252
Colusa.....	50,000	-	-	-	-	1,460	2,616	1,990	6,066	300
Contra Costa.....	131,979	88	4,500	-	34,000	1,383	1,255	2,210	4,848	134
Del Norte.....	-	-	-	-	-	150	60	-	210	50
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	3,000	-	-	-	-	800	400	150	1,350	50
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	7,380,000	7,380	885,600	12,500	-	875	3,254	11,400	15,529	793
Marin.....	24,000	38	-	-	-	500	1,600	1,300	3,400	72
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	24,000	125	4,000	5,870	54,750	2,550	4,896	3,200	10,646	1,410
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	825	-	-	-	52
Monterey.....	85,275	-	1,200	600	-	548	4,422	-	4,970	145
Napa.....	620,000	-	13,000	500	-	-	-	-	5,600	280
Nevada.....	120,000	-	6,824	250	-	-	-	-	1,945	280
Placer.....	237,894	-	9,000	-	26,045	-	-	-	2,493	425
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	487,150	-	54,800	2,500	-	-	-	-	6,825	2,500
San Bernardino.....	324,750	800	10,000	1,000	305,000	64	1,169	1,800	3,013	289
San Diego.....	32,000	-	-	-	-	44	824	4,576	5,444	238
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	2,000	-	5,500	310
San Joaquin.....	3,024,838	1,620	3,730	-	-	2,525	1,500	1,110	5,135	592
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

San Mateo.....	8,000	-	-	-	-	600	1,100	400	2,100	70
Santa Barbara.....	120,000	-	2,150	250	-	40	1,100	4,000	5,140	80
Santa Clara.....	800,000	2,000	24,000	200	-	2,500	2,800	1,200	6,500	450
Santa Cruz.....	55,405	31	40	-	14,815	-	-	-	1,500	40
Shasta.....	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	576	641	240	1,457	2,500
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	20,000	20	-	-	95,000	1,119	450	1,820	3,389	415
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	45,100	10	860	-	5,000	250	1,200	-	1,450	450
Sutter.....	30,000	-	3,000	-	-	952	1,000	1,000	2,952	718
Tehama.....	99,485	56	1,250	500	13,625	1,082	903	1,674	3,659	581
Trinity.....	1,270	-	-	-	-	147	180	-	-	111
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	14,700	-	11,166	-	2,900	903	-	-	903	121
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	864,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,470	3,260



TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK – Continued.								
	Asses.	Cows.	Calves.	Stock Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Oxen.	Total Number of Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
Alameda.....	-	10,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	1,200	23,200	12,000	-
Alpine.....	-	121	-	1,325	-	116	-	1,000	25
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	155	5,324	2,500	4,000	1,200	425	13,449	50,000	250
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,452	9,329	-
Colusa.....	2	6,350	6,110	16,818	-	295	29,573	88,431	275
Contra Costa.....	15	2,766	1,952	12,662	176	155	17,726	30,884	114
Del Norte.....	-	250	180	500	120	120	1,170	50	40
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	3	1,100	-	1,500	-	-	-	11,000	18
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	230	3,584	2,690	82,976	-	1,200	90,450	232,000	2,000
Marin.....	2	8,250	-	18,500	1,100	1,140	28,990	10,000	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	25	1,200	1,120	81,750	15,000	50	99,120	35,600	200
Mono.....	1	-	-	30,000	-	254	-	10,000	-
Monterey.....	10	1,569	486	33,663	-	127	35,845	171,910	94
Napa.....	12	1,700	-	7,000	-	400	9,100	11,000	-
Nevada.....	45	1,700	-	7,400	-	400	-	5,400	320
Placer.....	18	1,253	769	2,700	-	380	5,535	25,000	325
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	14	4,250	2,500	7,840	-	600	-	21,000	300
San Bernardino.....	14	5,870	3,740	6,140	1,500	228	17,781	40,696	152
San Diego.....	42	1,058	1,058	24,200	8,000	212	34,528	15,482	610
San Francisco.....	-	4,520	-	-	-	50	-	2,600	425
San Joaquin.....	47	3,775	2,325	5,033	217	172	11,522	10,350	195
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	45	2,000	-	3,500	-	600	6,100	2,000	-

Santa Barbara.....	34	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	100,600	200
Santa Clara.....	60	2,700	1,000	3,000	1,000	500	8,200	15,000	300
Santa Cruz.....	-	2,392	-	6,289	-	680	-	880	300
Shasta.....	9	2,000	1,100	4,976	1,186	1,000	-	10,000	100
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	50	2,106	1,086	10,454	1,000	455	15,101	4,000	50
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	4	5,000	3,000	16,000	500	150	16,650	48,650	260
Sutter.....	2	2,942	730	4,960	34	282	8,948	28,528	100
Tehama.....	20	1,324	1,324	7,123	4,812	289	12,758	68,355	97
Trinity.....	16	467	184	662	-	166	-	96	64
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	59	1,591	502	9,044	-	265	-	10,370	581
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	12	3,850	690	6,848	514	818	12,710	20,412	250

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	LIVE STOCK – Continued.						STOCK SLAUGHTERED – Cattle.	
	Hogs.	Chickens.	Turkeys.	Ducks.	Geese.	Guinea Fowl.	Number.	Value.
Alameda.....	4,000	7,300	1,100	3,400	-	-	4,500	-
Alpine.....	100	1,000	50	25	-	-	2,150	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	32,180	52,000	3,000	400	225	-	26,000	-
Calaveras.....	4,035	8,343	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	19,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	4,198	9,877	828	549	662	95	1,000	\$13,000
Del Norte.....	400	800	40	60	-	-	500	4,000
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	1,289	9,300	675	400	100	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	1,300	2,865	450	370	75	-	-	-
Marin.....	1,750	13,000	600	1,500	-	-	1,600	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	4,600	5,300	2,000	500	250	-	3,000	30,000
Mono.....	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	2,239	6,423	66	78	54	-	9,535	47,025
Napa.....	4,000	16,000	1,200	600	125	-	-	-
Nevada.....	3,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	6,000	17,500	887	225	150	91	6,600	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	10,000	28,700	6,250	2,450	250	-	-	-
San Bernardino.....	254	40,000	162	250	73	-	1,740	-
San Diego.....	213	3,674	18	97	95	-	1,300	52,000
San Francisco.....	7,770	-	-	-	-	-	89,325	1,741,837
San Joaquin.....	10,086	98,706	7,968	2,168	428	234	1,826	18,260
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	2,000	6,000	1,000	500	500	-	1,800	10,000

Santa Barbara.....	1,000	8,000	100	400	24	-	-	1,800	7,200
Santa Clara.....	1,000	13,000	1,500	1,000	400	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	1,958	7,296	96	560	100	-	-	1,180	14,160
Shasta.....	10,400	11,478	5,070	482	306	-	-	-	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	4,690	27,965	480	800	200	-	-	3,150	37,800
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	3,100	4,000	860	375	120	-	-	800	-
Sutter.....	6,375	15,000	2,100	540	200	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	8,418	20,319	3,173	712	145	-	148	827	-
Trinity.....	358	1,210	165	249	-	-	-	1,525	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	1,116	881	70	34	-	-	-	-	500
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	5,320	39,642	8,410	814	380	-	-	-	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	STOCK SLAUGHTERED – Continued.				IMPROVEMENTS.					
	HOGS.		SHEEP.		GRIST MILLS.					
	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	Number.	Steam power.	Run of stone.	Value of steam mills.	Water power.	Run of stone.
Alameda.....	3,000	-	3,400	-	4	3	10	\$28,000	1	3
Alpine.....	300	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	4,229	-	2,600	-	4	1	-	10,000	3	7
Calaveras.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	4
Contra Costa.....	950	\$4,750	1,500	\$2,250	2	2	8	8,000	-	-
Del Norte.....	250	1,000	75	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Marin.....	540	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	9,400	94,000	4,350	10,870	-	-	-	-	3	8
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	370	2,940	1,110	2,975	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	15,000	2	3
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8,000	-	3
Placer.....	3,424	-	3,850	-	1	-	1	1,500	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	95,000	2	10
San Bernardino.....	260	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
San Diego.....	226	904	1,236	2,472	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	77,666	698,994	97,965	195,930	10	10	33	-	-	-

San Joaquin.....	925	6,475	1,851	3,702	-	5	18	28,800	-	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	500	2,500	1,500	3,000	-	1	2	4,000	1	2
Santa Barbara.....	100	100	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Santa Clara.....	-	-	-	-	21	7	14	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	1,000	10,000	-	-	3	1	2	8,000	5	9
Shasta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	2,400	25,000	1,550	10,850	-	1	2	4,000	5	10
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	350	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	2,852	-	1,016	-	4	1	3	4,000	3	8
Trinity.....	1,425	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	-	2	5

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	IMPROVEMENTS – Continued.										
	GRIST MILLS – continued.		SAW MILLS.					QUARTZ MILLS.			
	Value of Water Power Mills.	Bushels of Grain ground.	Number.	Value.	Steam Power.	Water Power.	Number of feet of Lumber sawed.	Number of Shingles Made.	Number.	Value.	Number of Tons of Quartz Ground.
Alameda.....	\$10,000	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpine.....	-	-	12	\$18,500	4	8	1,560,000	-	5	\$40,000	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	100,000	-	19	-	11	8	5,180,000	-	1	-	-
Calaveras.....	-	-	12	-	7	5	5,500,000	-	39	62,000	-
Colusa.....	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	-	-	2	-	-	2	70,000	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	-	4,000	-	-	1	3	900,000	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	12,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	2	-	2	-	9,500	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	41,000	81,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa.....	8,500	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	18	11	-	-	27	-	-
Placer.....	-	-	20	-	8	12	5,000,000	-	9	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	85,000	-	-	-	1	-	550,000	-	1	20,000	-
San Bernardino.....	6,800	40,000	-	-	3	1	250,000	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20,000	-

San Francisco.....	-	1,020,000	5	-	5	5	4,900,000	-	5	-	-
San Joaquin.....	-	296,083	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	2	-	2	-	2,500,000	20,000,000	-	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara.....	-	-	10	-	3	7	9,000,000	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	18,000	80,000	15	-	7	8	3,000,000	120,000	-	-	-
Shasta.....	14,000	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	5	2,000	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	12,000	90,000	10	-	2	8	1,345,000	100,000	3	1,200	1,000
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	14,000	26,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	20,000	45,000	2	-	-	2	300,000	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	-	4,500	-	-	-	16	1,500,000	-	-	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	10	12,450	-	-	183,000	-	25	43,450	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	-	-	23	-	17	6	15,928,500	84,000	8	-	-



TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	IMPROVEMENTS – Continued.									
	MINING DITCHES.			TOLL BRIDGES.		FERRIES.		NEWSPAPERS.		
	Number.	Value.	Miles in Length.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Daily.	Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.
Alameda.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Alpine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	8	-	167	3	-	6	-	-	1	-
Calaveras.....	58	\$133,000	594	5	\$16,000	6	\$3,000	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Contra Costa.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	30,000	-	1	-
Del Norte.....	2	-	20	2	800	1	300	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	-	1	3,000	4	600	-	2	-
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Nevada.....	31	-	-	10	-	-	-	4	-	-
Placer.....	43	-	620	12	-	1	-	-	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	8	100,000	120	8	55,000	5	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,800	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

San Joaquin.....	1	-	19	3	15,000	4	1,500	2	2	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Shasta.....	15	90,000	140	7	3,500	10	6,000	-	2	-
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	14	43,700	173	1	2,000	1	4,000	-	-	-
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	3	-	20	1	-	8	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	1	-	7	1	-	4	-	-	1	-
Trinity.....	93	-	263	3	-	2	-	-	1	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	8	-	61	1	3,000	2	350	-	2	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	14	-	110	12	-	2	-	-	2	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	IMPROVEMENTS – Continued.								
	TURNPIKE ROADS.				RAILROADS.			Capital Stock of Incorporated Companies working in each County.	
	Number.	Number of miles in length.	Cost.	Income.	Cost of Repairs.	Number.	Miles in length.		Cost.
Alameda.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	\$250,000	\$700,000
Alpine.....	6	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butte.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	-
Calaveras.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte.....	1	50	\$50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klamath.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Los Angeles.....	1	2	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merced.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mono.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monterey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Napa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Placer.....	14	60	-	-	-	2	25	-	-
Plumas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento.....	1	9	20,000	-	-	5	59	6,720,000	-
San Bernardino.....	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco.....	4	25	-	-	-	5	25	1,500,000	4,600,000

San Joaquin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Mateo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Clara.....	6	33	-	-	-	1	17	500,000	-
Santa Cruz.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta.....	4	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,229,500
Sierra.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou.....	2	8	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solano.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanislaus.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sutter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tehama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity.....	6	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tulare.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuolumne.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yolo.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yuba.....	6	104	-	-	-	1	11	256,000	-

TABLE OF STATISTICS – Continued.

COUNTIES.	ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.				COMPARATIVE VALUE.		
	Real Estate.	Improvements.	Personal Property.	Total valuation of Property.	Total valuation as per Report of 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alameda.....	\$3,500,000	-	\$1,700,000	\$5,200,000	\$3,804,240	\$1,395,760	-
Alpine.....	356,527	-	142,047	489,574	-	498,574	-
Amador.....	-	-	-	2,328,235	2,398,983	-	\$70,748
Butte.....	1,486,549	-	1,647,239	3,233,768	3,539,614	-	305,846
Calaveras.....	1,124,055	-	1,077,995	2,202,050	2,450,868	-	248,818
Colusa.....	497,506	\$240,280	808,039	1,545,825	2,593,875	-	948,050
Contra Costa.....	651,015	388,394	823,299	1,922,708	1,742,492	180,216	-
Del Norte.....	62,068	94,512	184,705	341,285	317,265	24,020	-
El Dorado.....	-	-	-	3,519,737	3,304,780	214,957	-
Fresno.....	-	-	-	728,040	803,493	-	75,453
Humboldt.....	-	-	-	1,105,075	1,125,700	-	20,625
Klamath.....	-	-	-	267,460	224,620	42,840	-
Lake.....	-	53,930	256,286	310,216	250,649	59,567	-
Lassen.....	-	-	-	672,325	-	672,325	-
Los Angeles.....	1,264,000	235,000	810,000	2,109,000	1,623,370	485,630	-
Marin.....	1,147,455	-	667,879	1,815,334	1,735,169	80,165	-
Mariposa.....	-	-	-	1,644,384	1,439,842	204,542	-
Mendocino.....	-	-	-	1,393,589	1,161,773	231,816	-
Merced.....	196,797	133,432	400,832	731,061	843,356	-	112,295
Mono.....	-	-	-	135,874	531,950	-	396,076
Monterey.....	457,182	133,318	524,345	1,134,845	1,395,060	-	260,215
Napa.....	1,701,684	-	831,762	2,533,446	2,524,930	8,516	-
Nevada.....	2,228,260	-	1,831,203	4,059,463	3,660,613	398,850	-
Placer.....	-	1,235,415	1,616,455	2,851,870	3,071,912	-	220,042
Plumas.....	-	-	-	943,812	965,934	-	22,122
Sacramento.....	5,724,413	725,990	4,939,405	11,389,808	9,575,395	1,814,413	-
San Bernardino.....	158,800	-	211,988	370,788	370,788	-	-
San Diego.....	248,288	-	270,341	518,629	431,989	86,640	-
San Francisco.....	47,300,718	-	35,102,770	82,403,488	64,055,350	18,348,138	-
San Joaquin.....	3,088,135	9,125	1,888,305	4,985,565	4,992,492	-	6,927

\* No report from County Assessor. Valuation for this year taken from Controller's Report made up since the subsequent assessment, and the comparison with the former years, gives an excess of increased value.

San Luis Obispo <sup>*</sup> .....	-	-	-	545,210	613,686	-	68,476
San Mateo.....	2,219,155	-	456,125	2,675,180	2,302,938	372,242	-
Santa Barbara.....	-	-	-	540,000	740,000	-	200,000
Santa Clara.....	3,037,035	1,577,490	1,726,035	6,340,560	6,129,012	211,548	-
Santa Cruz.....	671,964	-	386,708	1,058,672	1,058,672	-	-
Shasta.....	452,239	-	632,053	1,084,293	1,088,702	-	4,409
Sierra.....	-	-	-	2,097,875	2,524,406	-	426,531
Siskiyou.....	455,524	-	1,020,600	1,476,124	1,498,192	-	22,068
Solano.....	-	-	-	3,215,832	3,696,043	-	480,211
Sonoma.....	-	-	-	3,960,905	3,678,016	282,889	-
Stanislaus.....	342,568	5,175	476,409	824,152	763,212	60,940	-
Sutter.....	-	1,065,817	873,777	1,939,594	1,913,759	25,835	-
Tehama.....	292,163	291,020	923,720	1,506,453	1,552,398	-	45,945
Trinity.....	-	241,242	412,102	673,344	861,128	-	187,784
Tulare.....	-	-	-	1,306,380	1,085,982	220,398	-
Tuolumne.....	327,930	15,322	564,835	908,087	1,867,042	-	958,955
Yolo.....	-	-	-	2,204,487	2,458,067	-	253,580
Yuba.....	-	-	-	4,310,364	4,485,192	-	174,828
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	\$25,920,821 5,510,004	\$5,510,004
Total Increase	-	-	-	-	-	\$20,410,817	

<sup>\*</sup> No report from County Assessor. Valuation for this year taken from Controller's Report made up since the subsequent assessment, and the comparison with the former years, gives an excess of increased value.

# **APPENDIX.**

# REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

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COLUSA COUNTY.

E. McDANIEL.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,  
Colusa, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - Herewith I submit my report as County Assessor of Colusa County for the year A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

It has been almost a matter of impossibility for me to obtain a correct statement of the agricultural interest of the county this year, or a correct statistical report, on account of the extreme drought in this county. It was nearly impossible to find a man at home on his ranch this season; they were all on the hunt for their stock; feed was failing, and they were obliged to move them to localities where it was more abundant. There was not feed enough in this county to keep the stock till June; consequently, it has nearly all left the county, and if it does not return in the spring, our assessment will be smaller next year than it ever was in this county before. You will see from the report that I assessed about all the stock before it got out of the county. You will see there is not much difference from last year. There have been no improvements since last year, in this county, and there will be none this year.

I do not think the people will be able to more than pay their taxes and buy their seed and feed this year, without making any improvements; there are very few farmers in the county who raised seed and feed; I do not think there was more than twenty thousand bushels of grain thrashed in the county this year. All the soil in the county is susceptible of the highest cultivation, and all that is wanting to make this one of the best agricultural counties in the State is irrigation; and I think that is a matter of great importance, and one which the people of this great Sacramento Valley should look to hereafter for their own good and that of the State. There has been a great deal said about irrigating this valley, and I think there might be great improvements made in it. There are multiplied thousands of acres of the best quality of land in this county lying waste for want of irrigation, and the land all lies so that it can be irrigated from some creek or river. There is a large strip of Colusa County, about thirty miles long from five to twelve miles wide, lying between the Sacramento River and Butte Creek, that contains some of the best land in the county, and there are scarcely one hundred and sixty acres but what could be easily irrigated, either from the creek or the river; and on the west side of the Sacramento River is some of the best farming and grazing land in the State, which might be irrigated either from Stony Creek or the Sacramento River.



And all the land of this large section of the country might be made worth from five to ten dollars per acre if it had irrigating privileges.

There is not much of this county that can boast of timber land, although we have some that is very good in some portions of the county. On each side of the Sacramento River there is a strip of timber from one to two miles wide that might be called tolerably good; and on the extreme western border of the county there is some of the best timber, such as pine and cedar. There is one sawmill in that portion of the county which cuts considerable lumber, but I could not ascertain the amount cut annually.

There is not much mining done in this county yet; but we think we will have one of the richest copper mining counties in the State when we get our mines thoroughly opened. There is a large strip of this county, some forty or fifty miles in length, in which rich copper ore has been found, and there have been thirty or thirty-five companies incorporated, and are at work taking out some very rich ore. I think the richest copper ore I ever saw came from these mines; and from the present prospect, I think Colusa County will have the richest copper mines in the State when they are properly opened.

In relation to the swamp and overflowed land, I cannot say much about it this season; the land is all dry, or nearly so. There is some land in the southern part of the county called swamp land, which is very good, and, I presume, has all been surveyed. The County Surveyor's report will give you more information in regard to it than I can.

Sir, I subscribe myself yours, truly,

E. McDANIEL,  
County Assessor of Colusa County.

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BUTTE COUNTY.

J. D. GIVENS.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,  
Oroville, October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - I herewith inclose statement of agricultural and other statistics of Butte County, compiled from the assessment books for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four; as also an abstract of the assessed value of real and personal property, with the amount of taxes levied thereon.

Farmers, generally speaking, have not reaped over half a crop, owing to the dry season. The several branches of industry, to wit: agriculture, mercantile, and mining, appear to be in a prosperous condition.

Fruit growing increases gradually every year; the facilities for the cultivation of the grape vine in this county, in many localities, are good, and some of the different classes are as good as any raised in the State.

The mercantile business in this county is in a prosperous condition, and the trade with Oroville is still progressing; and, as we have a railroad completed to Oroville, connecting with tide-water, we have no doubt of future prosperity.

Within the last year we have had considerable improvements made in the county, in good buildings, the most of which have been in the Towns of Oroville and Chico.

The principal seats of mining enterprise are at Thompson's Flat and Cherokee Flat. In quartz there are but few claims being worked with success.

The number of miles of boundary necessary to be run is about twelve, being the line between Butte and Colusa counties.

Of electro-magnetic telegraph we have but one, length about fifty-four miles, valued at three thousand dollars.

We have thirteen miles of railroad in this county, valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

Of the timber in the county the greater portion is cedar and pine; oak is to be found in the valleys.

The assessment the present year you will see has been decreased since eighteen hundred and sixty-three, owing to a great deal of stock being driven to other counties by the passage of a fence law by the last Legislature.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

J. D. GIVENS,  
Assessor Butte County.

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CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

PHILIP SAGE.....County Assessor.

PACHECO, Contra Costa County,  
October 7<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - Inclosed please find my statistical report of this county for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four. There has been a great loss of stock of all kinds in this county the past year, on account of the prevailing drought. Also the grain crop for this year is not more than one fourth the usual crop in ordinary seasons. The coal interest in this county is one of our most important interests, the relative importance of which for

the State, in a manufacturing and commercial point of view, are of great importance. The coal field of this county is about twenty miles in length by one mile in breadth. There are at the present time five companies engaged in extracting coal, who shipped last year about seventy thousand tons – which will be largely increased this year. And there are three more companies that have reached the coal, and are preparing to take out coal to ship it. You will observe that there is a marked increase in the value of property in this county, which may in good part be attributed to the development of our coal fields.

I shall make a supplemental assessment for this county, which I will transmit to you as soon as the same shall be equalized by the Board of Equalization.

Yours, very truly,

PHILIP SAGE,  
Assessor of Contra Costa County.

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DEL NORTE COUNTY.

GEO. W. RUSSELL.....County Assessor.

OFFICE COUNTY ASSESSOR,  
Crescent City, Del Norte County, August 6<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - Herewith I forward you my report as Assessor of Del Norte County for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four. My report is as full as I could possibly make it, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the information required, and have given you such figures as can be relied upon. Our assessment list shows a slight increase over the figures of last year, and although dull times are upon us at present, we have hopes of a brighter future.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEO. W. RUSSELL,  
County Assessor.

LAKE COUNTY.

NICHOLAS PHELAN.....County Assessor.

LAKEPORT, Lake County,  
November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - In compliance with your circular, I submit this, my first annual report, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which is as full as I have been to ascertain by diligent investigation, although not as full as desired. Still, it is not far from correct. There has been considerable increase in the various products of the county over last year; and one fact is noticeable, that property in this county has not been assessed higher this year than last, and in some cases not so high.

The total valuation of property for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three was two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and forty dollars; that of eighteen hundred and sixty-two was three hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars, while that of the present year amount so three hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars, being an increase for eighteen hundred and sixty-four to the amount of one hundred and ten thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars over eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and forty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars over eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Most of our farmers are turning their attention to raising American horses. Among those I may mention J. P. Thompson and Washington Warden.

There is a very rich quicksilver mine in this county, but the exact amount of ore which it produces per day, I am not able to state, for the simple reason that I could not get the desired information.

There are also several copper leads in the county, which, for want of capital, cannot be properly developed at present.

This county has many disadvantages to labor under at present. The best portion of it is supposed to be covered by a grant, which keeps most of the settlers from improving their farms in a more thorough manner.

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

NICHOLAS PHELAN,  
County Assessor.

MERCED COUNTY.

L. P. WILSON.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SNELLING, July 26, 1864.

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

SIR: - In complying with the requirements of the circular sent me from your office, I would suggest the improvement of the boundaries of our county by extending it on the north to the Tuolumne River.

The present line between Merced and Stanislaus Counties, is "on the dividing ridge between the Merced and Tuolumne Rivers," which is supposed to be some four or five miles from the latter river. This dividing ridge can be followed in the foot hills, but on the plains it is impossible to define it, consequently we have no established line between the two counties. The proposed change would extend our county only four or five miles further north, taking in the Village of Lagrange, and some fifteen ranches situated on the south side of the Tuolumne River.

The inhabitants of that portion of Stanislaus County which the proposed change would place in this county, are favorable to the proposition. They now have to travel from eighteen to twenty-five miles, and cross two rivers – the Tuolumne and Stanislaus – to get to Knight's Ferry, the county seat of their county. Whereas, if they were annexed to this county they would have no rivers to cross, and not more than two thirds the distance to travel to attend to their county business.

This proposed change would be a great advantage to our county, could be no injury to Stanislaus, and would give us a natural instead of an artificial boundary. By reference to the map you will not fail to see the advantages of this change.

At a late day of the last session of the Legislature, many of our citizens petitioned that body for an appropriation to survey and report upon the feasibility of running a canal for irrigating purposes, from a point on the San Joaquin River, some fifteen miles above the Lone Sycamore in Fresno County, along the foot hills, to near the Merced River, a distance of about fifty miles. That body failed to make any appropriation, and I have thought to call your attention to the proposed improvement. A canal through the section of country mentioned, would irrigate some two hundred thousand acres of now worthless lands, making it as valuable as any of the lands of this county.

Some thirty thousand acres of this land belong to the State; the remaining one hundred and seventy thousand belonging to the General Government. The country through which the canal would pass is naturally well adapted to such a project, being almost a level plain; and it is believed that the expenditure necessary for such improvement would be but small compared with the advantages to be derived from it, and that it is only necessary that the attention of the proper authorities should be directed toward it, and an examination and survey made, to insure its being regarded favorably.

Such an improvement would be of almost incalculable value to this portion of the State, and a source of much revenue; for without irrigation, this land must remain barren

and worthless, when it could be made to produce equal to the best lands in the State, and nearly every acre of the two hundred thousand could be cultivated.

You will see by reference to the accompanying documents that the cultivated land in this county is twenty-eight thousand acres, and the total value of property a little more than three quarters of a million, giving to the State a revenue of more than nine thousand acres to the arable lands of the county, and our wealth increase in proportion – and I see no reason why it would not – our valuation of property would be about four millions of dollars, and we would pay a State tax of near fifty thousand dollars.

The past dry seasons have proved to the farmers in this section of the State that they cannot depend upon rains, and must resort to irrigation, or abandon their farms, which many are already doing. Nearly all the grain, fruit, etc., which I report to you as having been raised in this county, is the product of farms situate on the Merced River which have irrigating privileges. Though the lands in other portions of the county are equally as rich and productive in favorable seasons, yet in such a season as the present they produce nothing, and are being abandoned. Many of the best improved farms in this county, and which are, in seasons like this, worthless, would be benefited by this proposed canal.

Unless some steps are taken to secure irrigation, the agricultural wealth of this portion of the State must diminish instead of increase, and many well improved farms be again returned to the commons.

I am satisfied that if you could have an examination of the country through which this canal would pass, you would be impressed with the importance and feasibility of the project.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There are some thirty-six miles of the San Francisco and Los Angeles telegraph in this county. Of its cost, value, etc., I know nothing. Further than this, there are no internal improvements in the county, except those already reported in the accompanying documents.

I am, with much respect,  
Your obedient servant,

L. P. WILSON,  
Assessor Merced County.

MARIN COUNTY.

DANIEL SMITH.....County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,  
San Rafael, Marin County, October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - I herewith inclose a statement of the agricultural and other statistics of Marin County, compiled from the assessment books for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Farmers, as a general thing, have reaped an average crop in this county. A good part of the county is better adapted for grazing than tillage, but the northern end cannot be surpassed in the State for farming purposes, and farmers this year have made fortunes.

We have had considerable improvements within the last year, but we are still sadly deficient in roads; it is hoped, however, that this will soon be obviated.

Fruit growing has not had much attention as yet, and but one good sized orchard is to be found in our county.

Butter and cheese making is carried on extensively and with remunerative results.

Mining has, for the last year, occupied the attention of some of our people. The mines are situated near the coast, and a fair prospect of copper is obtained.

But of these matters the County Surveyor, no doubt, will make you acquainted. The statistics are as near as I could get them, but they, probably, are not perfect.

The schools in this county are well attended, and a manifest improvement is to be seen.

The amount levied for State purposes is twenty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifteen cents. The amount levied for county purposes is twenty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-four cents.

Your humble servant,

DANIEL SMITH,  
Assessor of Marin County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

WM. J. McGARVEY.....County Assessor

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,  
Monterey, October 18<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - In compliance with the requirements of your circular directed to the County Assessors, I herewith transmit to you my statistical report for the current year, containing such information as I could, by due diligence, collect from reliable sources, and as taken from the assessment roll, with some general observations tending to show the condition of this county and develop its resources.

In order to avoid repetition I have omitted to mention matters reported on before, and having undergone no change; if any information is wanted on such, I refer to the report of some previous year, viz: eighteen hundred and fifty-nine or eighteen hundred and sixty.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	Acres.	Bushels.
Land inclosed.....	101,797	-
Land inclosed, used for pasture.....	86,472	-
Land cultivated.....	14,238	-
Wheat.....	2,524	31,494
Barley.....	8,200	137,854
Oats.....	50	910
Corn.....	180	3,324
Potatoes.....	314	6,478
Peas, Beans, and Vegetables.....	157	2,179
Buckwheat.....	2	32
Hay.....	1,104	2,707
Alfalfa.....	38	-

The above table of agricultural products is for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The time and compensation allowed to the Assessors for performing their official duties being rather insufficient to enable them to collect material for a report as detailed and correct as could be desired on this interesting subject, they must content themselves with compiling from very incomplete, and sometimes erroneous, information, (true and exact statements not being on all occasions cheerfully given to them,) and make returns that will not convey much useful knowledge nor be of interest



to the State at large – aware of the fact that the aim proposed by the legislation demanding from them statistical reports is not attained.

FRUIT TREES.

Description.	Number.
Apple.....	1,682
Peach.....	1,799
Pear.....	1,732
Plum.....	388
Cherry.....	247
Nectarine.....	312
Quince.....	114
Apricot.....	470
Fig.....	67
Olive.....	28
Almond.....	96
Pomegranate.....	9
Walnut.....	38
Prune.....	183
Grape Vines.....	85,275
Total Fruit Trees.....	7,165

The yield of fruit last year has not been unsatisfactory. This article is chiefly cultivated for our own use, but a small quantity of fruit is raised for the market; I have, therefore, not been able to determine its value. Much fruit is imported from other parts.

LIVE STOCK, &C.

Description.	Number.
American stallions.....	22
American horses.....	145
American mares.....	124
American colts.....	111
Half-breed horses.....	183
Half-breed mares.....	74
Half-breed colts.....	197
Spanish horses.....	1,545
Spanish mares.....	1,636
Spanish colts.....	933
American mules.....	29
Spanish mules.....	116
Asses.....	10

American cows.....	1,067
Half-breed cows.....	58
Spanish cows.....	444
Calves.....	486
American stock and beef cattle.....	4,359
Half-breed stock cattle.....	9,798
Spanish stock cattle.....	19,506
American work oxen.....	48
Spanish work oxen.....	79
American and improved sheep.....	42,335
Half-breed and mixed sheep.....	111,076
Spanish sheep.....	18,499
Goats.....	94
Hogs.....	2,239
Turkeys.....	66
Geese.....	54
Ducks.....	78
Chickens.....	6,423
Bee hives.....	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Description.	Number.	Value.
Beef and stock cattle.....	9,535	\$47,025
Sheep.....	1,110	2,975
Hogs.....	370	2,940

The foregoing account of live stock is taken from the assessment roll of the present year. The cattle slaughtered is for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three. The small value set on the same may be accounted for by the fact that a "matanza" has been established in the vicinity of Monterey City, where eight thousand head of cattle have been slaughtered for hides and tallow. These were valued, at an average, of three dollars per head. A large number of said cattle were in bad condition, owing to the scarcity of pasture, and had to be sacrificed in order to save some other stock. I make no mention of the cattle killed in the country by the stock raisers for their own use, neither of a large number of cattle, in a starving condition, killed in order to save the hides.

During the two last years, owing to the prevailing drought, the cattle have considerably diminished in this section of the country; and although the loss has not been so severely felt here as in the more southern counties, where, according to report, the cattle have almost all died, the amount of stock that will hold out till next spring will be very small. The hills and valley lands are already entirely destitute of pasture; on the

mountains alone some browsing is still left, and there the cattle and horses are now ranging.

Horses have held out better than cattle, and the distemper called the Salinas horse disease (somewhat like the blind staggers) has not made its appearance this year; but there are still several horses suffering from the effects of this distemper, contracted last year, or even before that. They never recover altogether therefrom.

The loss of sheep has not been great until now, but it is expected that they also will suffer considerably next winter. Since the last five years sheep have increased, and if the cattle perish this winter, as is expected, their place will be supplied with sheep. This country possesses some of the best localities for raising them. Considerable pains have been taken during these last years for improving their breed, by persons having at command the means to import rams at a heavy cost of price, and the result has been such as to reward them amply for their trouble and outlay.

The following shows the decrease or increase of live stock since the year eighteen hundred and sixty-:

Description.	Number.
American horses.....	38 increase
Spanish horses.....	2,549 decrease
Half-breed horses.....	228 decrease
American mules.....	6 decrease
Spanish mules.....	45 decrease
American cows.....	569 decrease
Spanish cows.....	2,164 decrease
Half-breed cows.....	298 decrease
American stock cattle.....	3,356 decrease
Spanish stock cattle.....	31,643 decrease
Half-breed stock cattle.....	6,138 increase
Sheep.....	72,360 increase
Hogs.....	2,077 decrease

GENERAL PRODUCTS – 1863.

Description.	Quantity.
Butter.....	11,950 lbs.
Cheese.....	11,540 lbs.
Honey.....	1,817 lbs.
Wine.....	1,200 galls.
Wool.....	540,835 lbs.
Eggs.....	19,906 doz.
Pear brandy.....	600 galls.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY – 1864-65.

Description.	Amount.
Value of real estate.....	\$457,182 55
Value of improvements.....	133,318 00
Value of personal property.....	544,345 21
Total value of property assessed.....	\$1,134,845 76
Deducted for windows.....	9,000 00
Value of taxable property.....	\$1,125,845 76
Value of taxable property in 1863.....	1,256,797 00
Decrease.....	\$130,951 24

FARMING.

The crops in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, with few exceptions, have been very light, and the harvest has generally been considered as far below the average; but still there is a great difference between then and the present year. The country everywhere presents a desolate appearance; much land has been left without cultivation for want of sufficient moisture to render it fit for ploughing, and in the Pajaro Valley, one of the most fertile spots in this State, the farmers this year did raise about the necessary grain for seed.

Much inclosed land has been used for pasture, and some hay has been cut on such places, which has brought a good price. Barley hay at present is sold at thirty dollars per ton.

No lumber has been produced last year; the only steam saw mill in Monterey has stopped working; the export of cord wood has likewise greatly diminished. There is at present on the stocks one vessel, in progress of construction. She is about one hundred and fifty tons burden.

FISHERIES.

There are four whaling companies in the Bay of Monterey. They number some sixty men. Each company mans two boats. Last year, sixty-four whales were caught, which produced one thousand nine hundred and thirty barrels of oil. Whales have been rather scarce this season. The whalers consider these last two years as the worst ever had here.

One whaling schooner belonging to this port is cruising on this coast between latitude twenty-nine degrees and thirty-seven degrees.

Several companies of Chinese are established here, who occupy themselves in curing and salting fish for exportation. They yearly send to China large quantities of

dried fish, and a certain univalve shellfish, (*Haliotis Occidentalis*,) commonly called in the Spanish language, "Aulon." This shellfish, formerly in great abundance, was a certain resource for the indigent to fall back on, supplying them in case of need with nutritious and wholesome food. But the Chinese have almost exhausted the same along with the whole coast between Monterey and San Diego. The want of this supply will be felt severely this year in some of the lower counties.

The mode of fishing of the Chinese is likewise so destructive that the rockfish, cod, etc., are also fast disappearing.

#### FERRIES, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

There are three ferries over the Salinas, and one over the Pajaro River. But of these only one is permanent, and this is at the mouth of the Salinas, on the line of travel from Monterey to Watsonville; the others are not needed during the dry season.

One toll bridge crosses the Pajaro River on the line of travel from San Juan to San José.

The telegraph line connecting Monterey, Watsonville, San Juan, etc., is of the extent of forty-nine miles in this county.

Two newspapers are published in this county – one in Monterey City, the Monterey Gazette, and one in the town of San Juan, the Monterey County Journal. Both are weekly.

#### MINERAL LANDS.

Since the last two years many mining claims have been taken up, and some companies incorporated, among them the Gabilan, Saragoza, Soberana Maria, and Buri-Buri. The first two named are located on the Gabilan Range, the third in the San Antonio Mountains, and the last among the hills on the southern slope of the Gabilan. The results of the working have until now not been such as to deserve notice, and therefore I will pass this matter over, and leave the same for my next year's report, when perhaps I will be able to state some positive facts in relation to the working and yielding of the mines aforesaid. The general impression is that the Gabilan (silver mine) and Buri-Buri (copper min) hold forth the best hopes. A mill has been erected, and great activity prevails at the former. At the last named the works have for the present been suspended.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McGARVEY,  
Assessor, Monterey County.

Per J. RUNEDS, Deputy.

## METEOROLOGY.

*Abstract of Meteorological Observations, by Dr. C. A. Canfield, at the City of Monterey, from October 1, 1863, to September 17, 1864.*

LATITUDE 36° 36'

LONGITUDE 121° 52'

	October, 1863	November, 1863	December, 1863	January, 1864	February, 1864	March, 1864	April, 1864	May, 1864	June, 1864	July, 1864	August, 1864	Septem., 1864*
Greatest heat at 2 P. M., Fahrenheit.....	83	77	66	73	74	74	84	76	76	71	77	72
Greatest cold from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., Fahrenheit..	45	40	33	40	39	44	41	50	52	53	55	51
Average heat at 2 P. M., Fahrenheit.....	69	61	58 ½	60	63 ½	60 ½	65	64 2/3	65	65 ½	68 1/3	68 ½
Number of nights of frost.....	0	7	7	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days without clouds.....	4	5	1	2	9	3	6	0	1	0	0	1
Number of days completely clouded.....	1	0	3	3	0	3	0	8	4	3	6	1
Amount of rain in inches and hundredths.....	0	2.00	0.67	3.65	0.04	1.58	1.23	1.35	0.06	0	0.08	0
Number of days with south or southwest winds.....	9	7	8	5	4	15	14	21	8	15	19	10
Number of days with north or northwest winds.....	17	15	14	21	15	12	16	9	13	6	3	2
Number of foggy mornings.....	6	3	3	4	6	2	7	7	8	7	9	2
Number of foggy evenings.....	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	7	14	11	8
Fog all day, number of days.....	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	8	3	2

\* To 17<sup>th</sup> only.

PLACER COUNTY.

WALTER B. LYON.....County Recorder.

RECORDER'S OFFICE, Placer County,  
Auburn, October 19, 1864.

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

SIR: - Inclosed you will please find report, filled up as per blank form sent to this office for County Assessors to compile. This county being divided into ten Assessor Districts, and some of the Assessors having been very remiss in the discharge of their duties, I found it very difficult to obtain anything like a correct data to go by in making this report. I am of the opinion that it is very nearly correct, although not as full as it should have been.

Very respectfully, &c.

WALTER B. LYON,  
Recorder of Placer County.

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SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

AUGUSTIN TANSENS.....County Assessor.

September 30, 1865.

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

SIR: - The County of Santa Barbara has probably suffered more than any other from the excessive drought of eighteen hundred and sixty-three and eighteen hundred and sixty-four. The horned stock and horses have died in great numbers and in the present month of October at least two thirds of that class of animals have perished from want of pasture and the ravages of bears and lions. How many more may die before the grass becomes sufficiently sustentative in the spring of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, depends on the early rains of the incoming season. Nearly all the young under a year old have already perished. The mortality and loss among sheep has not been so great, but the increase nearly all died. It is estimated that one third of the numbers existing in eighteen hundred and sixty-three have been lost by hunger, nostologia, removals, and the destructive animals, who have been unusually bold and daring during the last twelve months. The clip of wool has also been much inferior to that of eighteen

hundred and sixty-three or eighteen hundred and sixty-two. The losses entailed on the rancheros have been ruinous, as the affliction of the drought came at a time when the market was in a terribly depressed state from over-abundant supplies, combined with the debts of preceding years, the great scarcity of money, and the great fall in price of all animals. From a combination of these causes, stock owners were obliged, at immense sacrifice, to pay off debts contracted when cattle were selling at from twenty dollars to twenty-five dollars, by selling the same animals at from four dollars to six dollars; in consequence of which many persons have been reduced from comfort, or comparative affluence, to great distress and even, in many cases, want. Very little land has been in successful cultivation, as the winds and storms of sand prevailing in the spring and summer, combining with the drought, in almost every instance blasted the hopes of the cultivator. Even fodder for horses has been obliged to be brought from abroad; and, except in a few choice localities, not even garden vegetables have escaped. Near San Buenaventura the old irrigating ditch of the Mission, laid out before eighteen hundred and twenty-five, has been repaired for several miles, which enabled the settlers in that vicinity to cultivate successfully some four hundred or five hundred acres of land with barley, corn, potatoes, and other crops, which yielded abundantly, and remunerated the farmers handsomely.

There are over fifty thousand bearing vines in the Old Mission and private vineyards of the county, which were planted before eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and have always yielded an exceedingly fine red wine of excellent body and quality. If these vineyards were in the hands of capitalists and competent cultivators, there can be no doubt that their product of wine and brandy would be equal to the best of Spain, France, or Italy. The fruit is very abundant, sweet, and easy of growth; and there are large quantities of land admirably adapted to soil and climate to compete with the vine lands of Southern Europe.

The olive succeeds admirably; there are now, at least, not less than one thousand trees forty years old in the gardens of the founded Missions of the county. The oil and olives they yield are, in every respect, equal to those of Spain. The fig, peach, pomegranate, quince, walnut, almond, pear, plum, cherry, and, indeed, every fruit and vegetable of the Mediterranean, succeed as well in this county as in their native soil – some of them greatly improve. The maguey, or American aloe – so common in Mexico as producing the liquor called pulque, and the leaves of which are there so extensively used in the manufacture of rope and paper – grows luxuriantly wherever planted, and comes to perfection in six years, and not, as it does in the Northern States and Europe, in a hundred; hence, its vulgar name of century plant. The root of this plant, when washed and fermented, furnishes the Mexican spirit called mescal, which is the same as our whiskey in flavor, and greatly improves by age. The common cactus plant, or nopal tuna, of Mexico, also grows very abundantly here, and yields excellent fruit. It is very desirable and its growth should be encouraged in the mining counties, as it is hardy and is not effected by drought. Cotton and tobacco, wherever planted here, have grown admirably, and large tracts of land could be cultivated in those products.

There is a large extent of very fine land in the valley of the Staticos, or Santa Clara River, which is now occupied by pasture ranchos; and also, equally as much in the lower part of the Valley of Santa Inez, near the sea. Several large tracts have been



disposed of at very low prices, and there is no doubt the investments are amongst the most secure and certain of any in the State. The low prices at which ranch lands can now be bought offers great inducement to capitalists who have large flocks of sheep. No other county in the State offers a climate superior to Santa Barbara for this valuable class of stock, and the pastures are excellent in quantity. Indeed, for many years cattle will be so few in number that the county will be able to maintain with ease several million head of sheep at very little expense or trouble. Nearly all the county is underlaid with asphaltum or mineral pitch, which exists in all forms and consistencies – from that of liquid oil to the consistency of tar or putty, or the hardness of stone. There is not a district or county in the State where it is so abundant, or so easy to work, or for the purpose of export. Much of it lies immediately on the ocean coast, half a mile from ship anchorage. A wealthy company of San Francisco capitalists made large investments in asphaltum deposits in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, which it is designed soon to work on an extensive scale.

AUGUSTIN TANSENS,  
County Assessor of Santa Barbara.

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SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

D. M. HARWOOD.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, San José,  
Santa Clara County, October 27<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - Inclosed please find my statistical report for this year. There has been some falling off in live stock since last year – as much has been driven from the county in search of grass, while some has died for want of the same.

AGRICULTURE.

There is in this county a large proportion of arable land, which, in favorable years, produces most abundantly of the cereal crops, but the two past seasons have been so dry and unfavorable that many farmers are becoming disheartened and farming interests are being somewhat neglected; but as a portion of the valley produced largely, even this year, (the driest of all) by irrigating by means of artesian wells, or otherwise, where such means were available – and where such means were not at hand, by the process of summer fallowing the ground, which latter process is rapidly gaining in favor on the uplands of the valley.

#### IN FRUIT AND VINE GROWING.

There is even more interest manifest. It has been ascertained that the climate of this valley is as well adapted to fruit culture as any of the coast valleys. Also, the culture of the vine, so far as it has been tested, has proved a remarkable process.

#### MINERALS.

In minerals, we have not much to boast of, except quicksilver, of which there are in this county three mines tolerably well developed. Standing first and foremost is the famous New Almaden mine, which is turning out weekly large amounts of the valuable metal, and still the mine improves in richness and product. The second in importance is the Guadalupe mine, situate only four miles from New Almaden, which was lately transferred by the Baltimore Mining Association to a New York company, who are now prosecuting the work vigorously, under the superintendence of Dr. J. E. Mayo. They have lately struck very rich ore in their sixth level, four hundred feet below the bed of the creek, which is worth sixty-five per cent in quicksilver, together with a slight sprinkle of copper and silver. They have also found good ore in a hill near their town and works. The company expect soon to realize dividends. The third in order is the Enriquita mine, situated half way between Guadalupe and New Almaden, and owned by the same company as the latter, viz: the Quicksilver Mining Company of Pennsylvania, all of which they purchased last year, together with the two mountain ranchos of San Vicente and Las Capitancillos, for the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gold coin of the United States.

There has been of late considerable excitement caused by the discovery of copper and silver mines near Almaden. The silver mines are not far enough developed to ascertain their worth, but the copper mines have been well tried by at least one company, and found to be good, some of the ore being worth thirty to forty per cent of copper. Copper is also found in other parts of the Santa Cruz mountains, but the mines are not being worked to any extent or advantage.

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are also known to be two good mineral springs in this county, one of which, the soda spring at New Almaden, has a high reputation at home and abroad. Another mineral spring has been discovered in the mountains west of the Town of Saratoga, (formerly McCartysville,) where a San Francisco firm are about erecting a fine hotel. This spring is said to contain the proper medicinal qualities for the cure of many of the troubles to which the human body is subject.

#### BOUNDARY LINES.

In regard to boundary lines, there is a few thousand acres of land in dispute between this county and San Mateo, which lies between two different branches of the San Francisquito Creek, which we are in hopes will be adjusted without any serious legal troubles.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

D. M. HARWOOD,  
Assessor Santa Clara County.

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SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

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

SAN DIEGO, September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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 find it almost impossible to comply strictly with the requirements of the law, but have done so to the best of my ability.

The fruit culture is on the increase, but the value of all kinds is much less than in former years. The grape culture is improving yearly.

All kinds of live stock have depreciated in value about one half, yet many of the stock raisers, having seen the necessity of improving the quality of their stock, have introduced fine blood American stallions, bulls, and rams.

Lands have depreciated in value since last year. This being a stock raising county, and so remote from market, not much attention is paid to agriculture further than for domestic use.

As a wool growing county, I think it will compare with any other in the State. It is worth while to remark, that in the future this branch of industry promises to be the most lucrative of any other in our midst.

We have one school, which will compare favorably with any other country schools throughout the State.

For full particulars please refer to schedule inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. McINTIER,  
Assessor San Diego County.

SHASTA COUNTY.

A. P. LADD.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SHASTA COUNTY,  
Shasta, October 13, 1864.

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

SIR: - In compliance with your order I herewith transmit to you my annual report of statistics, etc., of Shasta County.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

This county heretofore has made few reports, if any, as regards the agriculture and other products.

Farmers, generally speaking, have reaped first rate crops this year; and, in fact, will realize more clear cash than they have for any two years previous.

The several branches of industry in this county, viz: agriculture, mercantile, and mining – I am happy to inform you, are in a very prosperous condition. The breed of stock is improving as well as we could expect, considering the excitement we have had for the past year in “feet.” Fruit growing in this county seems of late to occupy the attention of a number of our farmers and gardeners, and, I think, they meet with good success, or they would not pay so much attention to the business. There is a first rate market for all early fruits in Trinity and Siskiyou Counties. Shasta County, situated as it is, has the advantage in raising early fruits; and, in fact, I think the flavor and quality of our fruits are equal to any on the Pacific coast. The facilities for the cultivation of the grape vine in this county, I think, cannot be excelled in this State.

MINES AND MINING.

Our mining interests are still occupying the attention of much the larger portion of our population. In fact the excitement has been so great for the past two years, consequent upon the discovery of copper and silver lodes in the different sections of this county, that most of our citizens have money invested in the development of the mines; and you will notice in my report that the capital stock of incorporated companies in this county which are now working, amounts to the sum of four million two hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Several of the companies have commenced to ship ore, and others are about to erect mills. There are quite a number of moneyed men from San Francisco and elsewhere who are interested in these mines. I think in a few years Shasta County will be ahead of any county west of the Sierra Nevadas, as far as gold, silver, and copper mining is concerned. There is not question of this; but it takes money and time to make such mining profitable. Nevertheless, when capitalists take hold, everything goes along well. I believe that Professor Whitney has remarked that Shasta County was ahead of any county in this State as regards minerals; and from all appearances I have no doubt it will turn out to be true. We have

five quartz mills in this county for crushing gold-bearing quartz, three of which are now running and paying the stockholders heavy dividends; two are under repair; and, I think, in another year we will have several more in running order, as there is gold-bearing quartz in abundance to keep any number of mills running for centuries.

The taxable property, real and personal, of this county, amounts to one million eighty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-six cents. It may amount to a little more or less, as the Board of Supervisors have not acted on the subsequent assessment roll yet. I have given you the figures as near as I can ascertain up to the present time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. LADD,  
Assessor of Shasta County.

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SISKIYOU COUNTY.

D. C. STEVENS.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SISKIYOU COUNTY,  
Yreka, October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1864.

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

SIR: - In compliance with the law, and agreeably to your request, I beg leave to submit the following general report: You will see by the report that I have not entered into a detailed account of the different varieties of fruit trees and vegetables, since it would be almost impossible to furnish anything near a correct list. People seldom keep an account of what they produce, so that in furnishing such statistics one has many difficulties to contend with, and must frequently rely upon his own judgment. What I have furnished, I have endeavored to give as nearly correct as possible. You will also perceive by the report, that there is a falling off in property in this as well as in most other mining counties, owing principally to the Northern excitements which enticed away many of our citizens, thereby causing a general depreciation in real estate. As regards pasturage, our county has been much favored. A great portion of the beef cattle having been driven to the northern markets, the prospect for cattle growing was never better; the pasture is good, and cattle can be raised with little or no attention during the entire year. Crops this season have been rather light, which may be in part attributable to the drought, frost, and the negligence of the farmers to put in full crops. Grain has been so cheap for two years past, that many had become partially discouraged, and did not put in a full crop. There never was a time in this county that the farmer was not, if industrious, diligent, and economical, amply remunerated for his labors. Farmers have

frequently stated to me that land that was summer fallowed, has produced from two to five times the crop that it does by ordinary cultivation.

Siskiyou County can boast of fine scenery, fertile valleys, streams abounding in fine trout, the mountains with all kinds of game, and the best stock range in the State. For health it is unsurpassed. We also claim to stand high in point in morality. The educational situation of the county is much better than at any previous period. We have sixteen public schools and one academy, with an aggregate attendance of four hundred scholars. Grapes, peaches, plums, apricots, apples, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and all kinds of garden vegetables thrive and produce abundantly, and it will not be long until we shall have an abundance of all kinds of fruits mentioned.

Our quartz mills have been doing but little during the past year, yet there are many leads that prospect well. Owing to the great scarcity of water this season, our placer mines have not yielded near the amount usually obtained. The river claims are being worked with very good success. The Chinese population of the county is large, and constantly increasing. The amount of revenue derived from them for license is over four thousand dollars per month. We have three breweries and six churches. Our county abounds in plenty of timber common to California – pine, oak, cedar, and fir. There never was a time when the people were generally more prosperous and contented than the present. There is no doubt but that our county will increase in wealth considerably the ensuing year.

Respectfully,

D. C. STEVENS,  
County Assessor Siskiyou County.

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STANISLAUS COUNTY.

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

KNIGHT'S FERRY,  
September, 1864.

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

SIR: - Inclosed you find the statistics compiled from the Assessor's books of Stanislaus County for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Respectfully yours,

E. D. GIDDINGS,  
Assessor Stanislaus County.