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## **Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1870. [1870]**

United States. Office of Indian Affairs  
Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., [1870]

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

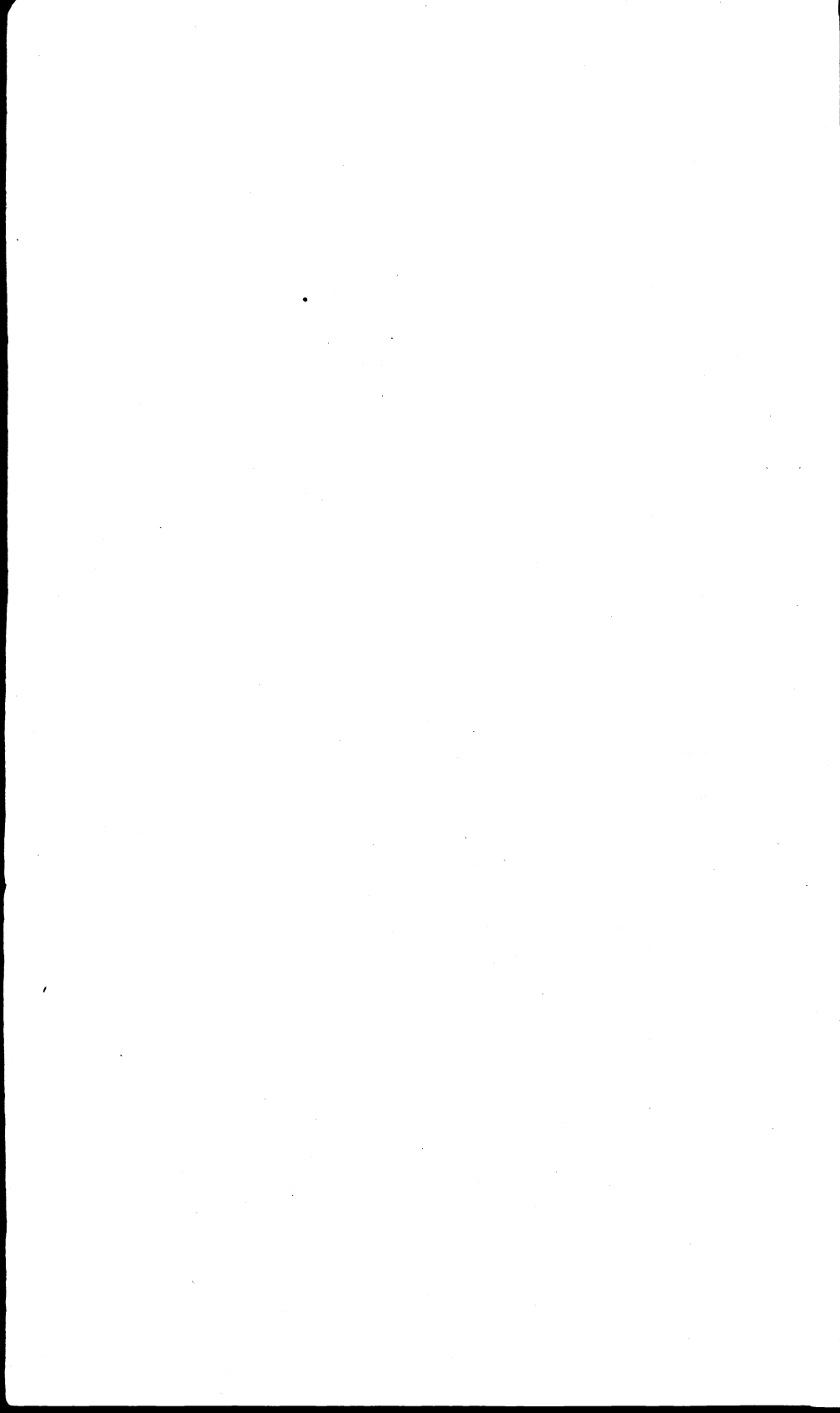
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1870.



WASHINGTON.  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1870.



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1870

REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington City, D. C., October 31, 1870.*

SIR: Since the date of the last annual report of this office, our relations with the various Indian tribes have been as favorable as could be expected; no serious outbreaks or demonstrations of hostility, threatening to involve any tribe in a war with the Government, have occurred, and it may be truly asserted that quiet has generally prevailed among them. The exceptions, I am pleased to observe, are very few, and with these the prospect is, that by judicious management, a more hopeful and promising condition of affairs will exist in the future. Those with whom we have had, perhaps, the greatest trouble are the Piegan Indians, a band of the Blackfeet nation, who range in Montana and across into the British possessions. It is, without doubt, true, that members of the Blackfeet, in the summer and autumn of the past year, had been guilty of frequent depredations upon the property of citizens of Montana, and had committed several murders. Excited and indignant, the citizens of the Territory demanded that they should be allowed the privilege of organizing an armed party to punish the offenders. This demand, for various reasons, could not with propriety be acceded to; but in order to afford them protection against the marauders, the small military force then in Montana, upon representations made to the War Department of the exigency of the case, was largely increased, and in the winter following a campaign was undertaken against them, but principally against the Piegan band of the nation, who were, it seems, the greatest offending parties. The command, which was under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Baker, of the United States Cavalry, attacked a camp of this band—Red Horn being their chief—on the 23d of January last, on the Marias River, the result of which was the killing of 173 of their number, among whom were, it is reported, many women and children. As the conduct of the military on this occasion has been severely animadverted upon by a part of the public press, and by persons in an official capacity, as well as by private individuals, it is but just to the officer in command that his version or statement of the matter should be received and impartially considered. He remarks, in a report to General Sherman, that of the number killed, 120 were able-bodied men, and 53 women and children; that of captives, afterward released, there were 140 women and children; and he declares his belief that every effort was made by his officers and men to save the non-combatants, and that the killing of the women and children was accidental or unavoidable. Although the consequences were deplorable, yet they were effectual in completely subduing the Indians, and the entire nation has since not only been quiet, but even solicitous to enter into arrangements

for permanent peace and good behavior in the future. Added to this trouble, brought upon themselves by their evil doings, there was, at the same time, raging among them the small-pox, by which great numbers were swept away, and much suffering superinduced. This dreaded scourge not only affected the Blackfeet, but prevailed alarmingly among the Assinaboine, Gros Ventre, and River Crow tribes, on the Missouri River, below Benton. In this connection I would remark that the Department has been active in causing the prompt vaccination of all the Indian tribes, to the extent of the means provided for the purpose by Congress, and it is hoped by this action that a calamity so disastrous as that which has befallen some of the tribes will not soon occur again.

As usual, difficulties were apprehended early in the past spring with many of the wild Indians of the plains, particularly with those who had hitherto refused to come within the reservations provided as homes for them. Of the great family of the Sioux, numbering at least 25,000 souls, about two-thirds had been induced to locate at or near the agencies established on the Missouri River within the bounds of their reservation, and were receiving presents of goods and subsistence from the Government, comparatively contented and friendly. The remainder of them, principally under the leadership of the somewhat notorious chief "Red Cloud," continued to roam over and occupy the northeastern part of Wyoming Territory and Northwestern Dakota, a region known as that of the Powder River and Big Horn Valley. They were to a great extent disaffected, and claimed the right to hold and control that entire country; but notwithstanding the attitude assumed by them, they have up to this time as a body remained as quiet as could be expected under the circumstances, a few murders and depredations only being charged against some of the lawless and ungovernable among them. The wonder is that we have not another Indian war on hand, considering the provocation given thereto by an ill-timed, if not an injudicious, movement on the part of certain citizens, who early last spring organized an association in Wyoming Territory under the name of the "Big Horn mining expedition,"—its avowed object being the exploration of the country forming the northern portion of that Territory. The project naturally very much excited the Indians in that section, and fears were entertained that a conflict would follow between them and the whites, should it be carried into effect. To avoid all apprehensions of trouble on this account the authorities of the Government properly forbade the starting of the expedition; and, happily, about this time "Red Cloud," as the principal leader of the disaffected portion of the Sioux nation, made application to visit Washington for a conference with the President in reference to the position and wishes of his people. Permission being given, he visited this city in May last, accompanied by sixteen of his chiefs and braves, under the escort of General John E. Smith, of the Army, who was detailed for that purpose by the War Department. Without repeating the complaints made by these Indians, and the explanations they received of the intentions of the Government toward them, it is sufficient to say that, upon the return home of the party, "Red Cloud" became a most ardent and determined friend of peace in that country, and there is reason to believe that he is exercising a good influence among those who are inclined to hostilities against the whites.

In consequence of the organization referred to, a slight disturbance occurred in the Sweetwater mining district of Wyoming Territory, in which a small number of whites and Indians were killed; but the difficulties between the parties were ascertained to have been caused by roving and irresponsible bands, and were not the result of any general

organization of the Indians for purposes of mischief or outrage; a band of Arapahoes are charged to have been the offenders in this case, but the charge has not been satisfactorily sustained.

The Utes of Colorado and New Mexico Territories are also among the tribes with whom our relations are not as favorable as could be desired; they have always been dissatisfied with the treaty concluded with them March 2, 1868. Especially is this the case with those bands that reside in New Mexico. Every proper effort has been made to induce said bands to move upon the reservation set apart in Colorado for their homes by the treaty, but to no avail. The Department has adopted the rule that the payment of the annuities due under said treaty shall only be made to the Indians upon their new reservation, but even this is ineffectual to induce the New Mexico bands to remove; they decline to go there for their presents, greatly as they need them, and insist that they shall be given to them at their old homes in New Mexico. The Department having exhausted its persuasive power to incline them to a cheerful compliance with their treaty stipulations in this respect, without avail, I respectfully recommend that appropriate legislation be asked of Congress to relieve the Department and the Indians from the unpleasant dilemma in which both are involved, and that authority be given to aggregate the bands in question in some district in New Mexico which will be satisfactory to them.

Many of the Mogollon, Mimbres, and Mescalero bands of Apaches, in the Territory of New Mexico, that have for years caused so much trouble to the citizens of that Territory, are at present well disposed, but few complaints being made against them; much suffering, however, prevails because of their great destitution of clothing and food. Unless they are amply provided for in these respects and placed upon a reservation, it is quite probable they will be compelled to supply their wants and prevent starvation by depredating upon the property of the whites, and they may become entirely hostile in their relations to the Government. The only tribe in New Mexico now located upon a reservation, and provided with means by which a support may be obtained, is the Navajo; and although I do not recommend that treaties be made with the Apaches and the several bands of Utes, heretofore noticed, giving them homes and annuities, as in the case of the Navajoes, yet I would present for the consideration of Congress the importance of these bands being properly cared for, and of the necessity of annual appropriations of money adequate for the purpose. As soon as practicable they should be placed upon a reservation, and furnished with whatever may be required to enable them to become self-sustaining.

Serious fears were also felt in the early spring that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, as well as the Kiowas and Comanches, in the southwest of what is called the "Indian Territory," would take to the war-path and cause much trouble. A large proportion of the Cheyennes did leave the agency, and, it is reported, many of them, perhaps belonging entirely to the "Dog Soldier" band, with some Sioux, who have been associated with that band for years, called a council with the Kiowas and Comanches to effect a combination with them against the whites, but they evidently were unsuccessful in their purpose, for no combined demonstrations of hostility have been made by them up to this time. Most of the Arapahoes are upon their reservation, and it is probable that the Cheyennes will come in and join them. They are dissatisfied with the present location of their agency, and have expressed a desire that it shall be located about sixty miles further north, where they could settle and be much nearer the buffalo.

Against the Kiowas and Comanches there is just cause of serious complaint, and I think that severe punishment should be meted out to them for the crimes they have committed in the face of their solemn treaty obligations, and the forbearance and kindness of the Government. They have been guilty the past year of several murders and outrages in the Indian Territory, and even within the bounds of their own reservation, and have raided time and again into Texas, killing citizens thereof, capturing women and children, and stealing stock; and have set at defiance the military—audaciously inviting them out to battle! The Indian Bureau is wholly powerless to prevent these raids. The spirit that prompts them is vicious and incorrigible, and should be dealt with summarily. These Indians claim to be friendly, and assign as a reason for their wicked deeds and cruelty against the citizens of Texas that the people thereof are not a part of the United States, and hence they believe, so it is said, a war upon them to be perfectly proper. In my judgment they know better, and, if they do not, such lessons should be taught them as will effectually deter them from a renewal of their crimes. I know of no way to check this marauding spirit except to place all of them under the control of the military power, until they shall have learned to be friendly with all whites, and shall have satisfactorily shown that they are determined in good faith to keep their solemn promises of peace, and to respect the persons and property of all citizens. I would recommend the establishment of a cordon of military posts on the line of the frontier of Texas from the southern boundary of the Chickasaw country westwardly, as far as may be necessary to prevent their raiding into said State.

Since my report of last year, the Osages have been in great trouble in regard to the encroachments of the whites upon their lands, but the difficulties are likely soon to be removed and matters arranged to the satisfaction both of themselves and the settlers. The presentation to the Osages of the act of Congress requiring the President to obtain their consent to vacate the lands they own in Kansas, and remove to the Indian Territory, was intrusted to Messrs. J. V. Farwell, J. D. Lang, and Vincent Colyer, of the special Indian commission, who succeeded in accomplishing the object of their mission; and it is confidently expected that there will be but little difficulty in fully executing the provisions of said act. Owing to the lateness of the season when this action was taken by the Osages, the survey of their lands has not yet been commenced; hence there will necessarily be some delay before money can be realized from the proceeds of the sale thereof. In view of this, Congress should provide more funds than have been appropriated, for their maintenance and establishment in their new home, until the Department is put in a position to aid them, by the application of moneys realized from such sale.

No steps have yet been taken for the removal of the stray bands of Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes from Wisconsin, except to ascertain from their brethren in Nebraska and the Indian Territory upon what terms they will receive them into their communities. These Indians did not petition Congress to be removed, and their agent now reports they are very much averse to leaving their present homes. Many of them are reported as having bought land which they cultivate, while others, not able to buy, are leasing lands. They form quite a laboring element among the whites, who derive from them, in this respect, considerable benefit, as also by their trade in berries, maple sugar, and other things. Agent Griffith remarks in his annual report, among the documents herewith, that the legislature of Wisconsin, at its last session, entertained

the plan of locating these Indians upon the Eau Plaine River, in the northwestern part of the State, where there are but few whites. If this were practicable, it would perhaps be better to so establish them than to remove them against their wishes—the probability being that some would evade the efforts of the Department to remove them, and others, after being removed, would doubtless find their way back again.

The various Indian tribes in the Indian Territory were, the past summer, notified, through the proper superintendent of Indian affairs, that Congress had made an appropriation to pay the expenses of the general council provided for in the treaties with the Cherokee and other tribes, concluded in 1866. Representatives of several tribes accordingly met at Ockmulgee, in the Creek country, in the latter part of September last; but as all the tribes were not represented, an adjournment until the 5th of December next was agreed upon. The action of the council, so far as any policy is indicated by its proceedings, augurs very favorable results. Resolutions were passed advising the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, and other nomadic tribes in the Territory, to entertain the most friendly relations to the people of the United States, and inviting them to send delegates to be present at and participate in the proceedings of the adjourned council in December. Too much importance cannot be given to the consideration of a measure which promises to be of incalculable benefit to them and their posterity. Should the council be conducted on the principles contemplated in the treaties of 1866, it cannot but contribute to the advancement, in all that constitutes a prosperous and happy people, of all the tribes now inhabiting the Indian Territory, and be potent in its influences upon tribes in more remote sections of our country. One important result will be, the establishment of more intimate relations with each other, the recognition of the bonds of a common brotherhood, and perhaps a confederation which will be tantamount to and be accepted by Congress as a territorial government for the Indian Territory.

A small appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the return of the Kickapoo and other stray bands of Indians, now living in the republic of Mexico, not far from the southwestern frontier of Texas, to their former homes in the United States. The Department will take such steps as may be deemed most practicable for their early return, and when this shall have been accomplished there will be removed an evil of which the citizens of Texas living on the Rio Grande frontier have so long and justly complained. Perhaps the most suitable home for these Indians can be found in what is known as the "Leased District," west of the Chickasaw country, from about which section most of them emigrated to Mexico more than twenty years ago. It will be necessary, upon their being established in a new home, for Congress to make provision for their support until they can be put in the way of sustaining themselves.

No appreciable progress has been made in taming or conciliating the wild and warlike Apaches of Arizona. Their thirst for rapine and blood seems unquenchable and unconquerable. It is claimed by persons who doubtless are cognizant of the fact, that the Roman Catholic clergy are the only class of men they will not molest and to whose counsels alone they will listen. If this be true, it is certainly worthy of consideration whether the encouragement of the government should not be given to the clergy of that faith, who may be disposed to befriend this people, to enter upon the work and use their best endeavors to subdue the untamed and warlike nature of these Apaches, and to induce them to abandon their roving and predatory habits, to settle down in some in-



dustrial pursuit, and to enter into and maintain friendly relations with the whites. We have reports from the military in Arizona, and from Honorable A. P. K. Safford, governor thereof, that the Coyoteris, or White Mountain Apaches, 1,400 or 1,500 in number, have expressed their desire to be at peace and placed upon a reservation under the protection of the Government; and the opinion is entertained that if the Indian Bureau would take charge of them by a competent agent, and furnish them with seeds and agricultural implements, their civilization would be ultimately secured. I had the honor, in March last, to suggest that, should the military authorities in Arizona adopt the plan proposed by them, of establishing these Indians upon a reservation in the region mentioned, this office would cooperate with them, and use all the means at its command to further the desired object. Among the accompanying documents to this report, following the report of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona Territory, will be found a communication upon the subject from Governor Safford and Major John Green, United States Army, commanding Camp Ord, Arizona, to which I invite especial attention.

For several years an unpleasant feeling has been growing between the citizens of Arizona and the Pima and Maricopa Indians, who have an extensive reservation upon the Gila River. That this should be so is very much to be regretted, as a serious outbreak on the part of the Indians would tend to almost wholly depopulate Central Arizona. Reports show that during the present year the conduct of the Indians has been more insolent and arrogant than ever. They depredate upon the property of citizens around them whenever it pleases their fancy, and the citizens have no remedy except retaliation or recourse to law, which is seldom undertaken for fear of greater outrages and the enmity of the Indians which might follow in the one case, or the tardy and uncertain issue in the other. Should the Southern Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, it must, almost of necessity, pass through the Pima and Maricopa reservation, in which event the condition of these Indians will be made much worse than at present. They now complain of being too closely crowded by the white settlements springing up around them, and assert, with great show of truth, that the lands secured to them by a regular Spanish grant have been taken from them without their consent and without any compensation. They are, to some extent, agriculturists and stock-raisers; and, ere they become more dissatisfied and uncontrollable, the question should be definitely determined as to the extension of their reservation, which they insist upon and which the Department has heretofore thought to be justly due to them and recommended should be done. Either this should be accorded, or else ample homesteads in severalty should be permanently secured to them.

But little progress has been made by the Indians for whom the reservation was set apart on the Colorado River; only comparatively a few have ever been at any one time upon it, and it has been impracticable to accomplish, to any considerable extent, the beneficent purposes of the Government in their behalf. The causes of failure are mainly to be found in the aridity of the soil and the attacks of hostile tribes. A better condition of affairs would doubtless exist could a sufficient military force be stationed upon the reserve to protect the well-disposed and to restrain the lawless; and were the irrigating canal, which has been in course of construction for several years, completed and made available to water their dry and sandy fields. There are other Indians in Arizona, concerning whom little is known to the Department; but efforts will be made during the present season by which, it is hoped, reliable

information will be obtained in regard to them. An interesting report, the first ever received from an agent of the Department in charge, respecting the Moquis Pueblos, residing in the eastern part of the Territory, is among the documents herewith.

Few reports have reached this office of difficulties between Indians themselves. The Sioux of Dakota, however, seem to be most the belligerent. Since these Indians have ceased their war with the whites, they gratify their thirst for blood by raiding upon weak neighboring tribes, and no argument can induce them to abandon the practice; they will reply thereto, "It is no business of the white man what the Indians do among themselves, so long as they do not disturb or kill the whites." What would be the best course to remedy this evil, whether to arrest and punish the offenders; to withhold annuities and benefits due them from the Government, or to induce the contending parties to enter into a solemn compact to preserve the peace, is a question of grave consideration for the Department. Some treaties of friendship and good will, made between different tribes, have been strictly observed, while others have been shamefully disregarded. It is to be hoped that one entered into by several bands of the Sioux with the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans last August, will be faithfully kept, and that the declaration of peace and purpose of just dealings, each with the other, therein made and prepared, may be truly lasting and productive of good.

It is worthy of notice that while the greater number of tribes still adhere to the customs and manner of life of their fathers, others, under the practical workings of that civilization to which their minds have been directed by the efforts of the Government and the philanthropist, are giving encouraging evidence of the practicability of their elevation to the dignity of citizenship, and that they will sustain creditably that relation whenever they shall assume it. In the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, are those who have already abandoned their tribal organization, and taken upon themselves the rights and responsibilities of citizens; and there are others prepared for the change. Another indication of progress in this direction is that many are asking for the survey of their reservation, where it is held in common, and for allotments in severalty, of tracts of eighty or more acres to each, and in some cases the work of surveying is being effected with this object in view. The policy of giving to every Indian a home that he can call his own is a wise one, as it induces a strong incentive to him to labor and make every effort in his power to better his condition. By the adoption, generally, of this plan on the part of the Government, the Indians would be more rapidly advanced in civilization than they would if the policy of allowing them to hold their land in common were continued.

The progress of the Indians during the past year in education, in agricultural, and general industrial pursuits, is not very marked, yet there is reason to believe that it has been steady. There has been an increased willingness to engage in the cultivation of the soil, and a desire to have schools established among those destitute of them; and, for these reasons, additional assistance and facilities to carry on farming operations and schools should be furnished to those who have been to some extent heretofore provided for.

The superintendents and agents of this Bureau have generally discharged their duties and managed the interests committed to their trust with satisfaction to the Department. Of those belonging to the "Society of Friends," I may confidently say, that their course and pol-

icy has been highly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the tribes under their charge; even at the agencies for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches—tribes that have been so difficult to control for years past—where the least possible good could be expected to be accomplished, a commendable prudence and energy has been displayed, and as favorable a condition of affairs exists there as could be reasonably expected. The military gentlemen, also, who last year were detailed for duty as Indian agents by direction of the President, have faithfully, and with much credit to themselves, efficiently managed the trust devolved upon them, and it is to be regretted that they cannot be continued in the service.

The presidential plan of inaugurating a greater degree of honesty in our intercourse with the Indians, by the appointment of "Friends" to some of the superintendencies and agencies, has proven such a success that, when Congress, at its last session, prohibited the employment of army officers in any civil capacity, thereby practically relieving those who were detailed for duty as Indian superintendents and agents, the President at once determined still further to carry out the principle by inviting other religious denominations of the country to engage in the great work of civilizing the Indians. By his direction a correspondence was opened with different missionary associations explaining to them the purpose and desire of the Government, to combine with the material progress of the Indian race, means for their moral and intellectual improvement, and, if they concurred in the plan, asking them to designate the names of such persons, possessing good Christian characters, as would be willing to accept the position and discharge the duties of Indian agents, and who would, at the same time, lend their personal and official influence to such educational and missionary or religious enterprises as the societies might undertake. The plan is obviously a wise and humane one. Under a political management for a long series of years, and the expenditure of large sums of money annually, the Indians made but little progress toward that healthy Christian civilization in which are embraced the elements of material wealth and intellectual and moral development. Indeed, it has seemed to the humanitarian, that the more the Indian was brought into contact with modern civilization the more degraded he became, learning only its vices and adopting none of its virtues. Not, therefore, as a dernier resort to save a dying race, but from the highest moral conviction of Christian humanity, the President wisely determined to invoke the coöperation of the entire religious element of the country, to help, by their labors and counsels, to bring about and produce the greatest amount of good from the expenditure of the munificent annual appropriation of money by Congress, for the civilization and Christianization of the Indian race. Most of the religious organizations promptly responded, heartily endorsing the proposition and agreeing to assist in its execution. Men of their designation have been appointed agents, some of whom have gone out to their respective agencies, while others are preparing to do so. The prayers of all good Christians will go with them, that they may succeed in the great work for which they have been specially chosen; and I earnestly hope that the country generally will approve the course adopted, and give it all the support necessary.

The rapid construction of railroads branching into every section of the country is a matter of very serious import to the Indians generally. The grants of lands given by Congress in aid of roads in the West must inevitably and unavoidably interfere with many of the Indian reservations. A diversity of opinion exists among the various tribes of the In-

dian Territory by reason of the projected roads north and south and east and west through that Territory. Other roads in the South, aiming to reach the Pacific, will, of necessity, pass through immense tracts of Indian country, or country claimed by them. So with the Northern Pacific, which road must necessarily pass through several reservations, the quiet possession of which is guaranteed to the Indians by the solemn faith of treaties. Other roads are projected through the great Sioux district. The Sioux now are the most powerful and war-like tribe of Indians in the United States, and their persistent and determined opposition to railroads is well known. Any attempt, therefore, to penetrate their country in this way must produce a collision. These are matters which should receive the attention of the authorities of the Government and of Congress, and such steps be early taken as will avoid all difficulty.

As the annual reports of the various superintendents and agents of the Department embrace a mass of information in regard to the location, condition, and circumstances worthy of note, respecting the tribes under their charge, I omit on this occasion the usual detail of particulars in relation to each superintendency and agency, and refer to those reports, which are herewith appended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. Cox,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*



# PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 1.—Annual report of Major Samuel Ross, United States Army, superintendent.
- No. 2.—Annual report of Lieutenant James M. Smith, United States Army, agent, Yakima agency.
- No. 3.—Annual report of Lieutenant J. W. Kelley, United States Army, agent, S'Klallam agency.
- No. 4.—Annual report of Lieutenant J. H. Hays, United States Army, agent, Neah Bay agency.
- No. 5.—Annual report of Lieutenant George D. Hill, United States Army, agent, Tulalip agency.
- No. 6.—Annual report of C. C. Chirouse, school teacher, Tulalip agency.
- No. 7.—Annual report of C. C. Finkbouner, in charge of Lummi reservation.
- No. 8.—Annual report of A. H. Lowe, in charge of Puyallup reservation.
- No. 9.—Annual report of N. S. Pierce, in charge of Chehalis reservation.
- No. 10.—Annual report of Lieutenant T. H. Hay, United States Army, agent, Quinalt sub-agency.

## OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 11.—Annual report of A. B. Meacham, superintendent.
- No. 12.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. H. Boyle, United States Army, agent, Umatilla agency.
- No. 13.—Annual report of G. A. Vermeesch, teacher at Umatilla agency.
- No. 14.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. W. Mitchell, United States Army, agent, Warm Springs agency.
- No. 15.—Annual report of J. Thomas, teacher at Warm Springs agency.
- No. 16.—Annual report of Charles Lafollett, agent, Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 17.—Annual report of W. R. Dunbar, teacher at Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 18.—Annual report of E. A. Dunbar, teacher at Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 19.—Annual report of Lieutenant F. W. Battey, United States Army, agent, Alsea sub-agency.
- No. 20.—Annual report of Captain O. C. Knapp, United States Army, agent, Klamath sub-agency.

## CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 21.—Annual report of Brigadier General J. B. McIntosh, United States Army, superintendent.
- No. 22.—Annual report of Lieutenant J. L. Spalding, United States Army, agent, Hoopa Valley reserve.
- No. 23.—Annual report of Captain S. G. Whipple, United States Army, agent, Hoopa Valley reserve.
- No. 24.—Annual report of Lieutenant J. S. Styles, United States Army, agent, Round Valley reserve.
- No. 25.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. H. Andrews, United States Army, agent, Round Valley reserve.
- No. 26.—Annual report of Lieutenant J. H. Purcell, United States Army, agent, Tule River reserve.
- No. 27.—Annual report of John W. Miller, in charge of Tule River reserve.
- No. 28.—Annual report of Lieutenant A. P. Greene, United States Army, agent, Mission Indian agency.

## NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 29.—Annual report of Major H. Douglass, United States Army, superintendent.
- No. 30.—Report of Major H. Douglass, relative to Indians on Truckee River reserve.
- No. 31.—Letter of Major H. Douglass, inclosing letter from a Pah-Ute woman.
- No. 32.—Annual report of Lieutenant J. M. Lee, United States Army, special Indian agent for Nevada.
- No. 33.—Letter of Franklin Campbell, relative to Indians in Nevada.
- No. 34.—Annual report of Captain R. N. Fenton, United States Army, special agent for Pah-Utes.

## ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 35.—Annual report of Major George L. Andrews, United States Army, superintendent.

No. 36.—Annual report of Captain F. E. Grossman, United States Army, agent for Pimos and Maricopas.

No. 37.—Annual report of Lieutenant H. Dodt, United States Army, agent, Colorado River agency.

No. 38.—Annual report of Captain A. D. Palmer, United States Army, agent for Moquis Pueblos.

No. 39.—Letter of Governor A. P. K. Safford, relative to Indians in Arizona.

No. 40.—Letter of Major John Greene, United States Army, relative to White Mountain Apaches.

## UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 41.—Annual report of Major J. E. Tourtellotte, superintendent.

## NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 42.—Annual report of Major William Clinton, United States Army, superintendent.

No. 43.—Annual report of Captain F. T. Bennett, United States Army, agent for Navajoes.

No. 44.—Annual report of C. A. Gaston, teacher for Navajoes.

No. 45.—Annual report of Lieutenant J. B. Hanson, United States Army, agent for Utes.

No. 46.—Annual report of Captain W. P. Wilson, United States Army, agent, Cimarron agency.

No. 47.—Annual report of Lieutenant A. G. Hennisee, United States Army, agent for Southern Apaches.

No. 48.—Annual report of Lieutenant C. L. Cooper, United States Army, agent for Southern Apaches.

## COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 49.—Annual report of Governor Edward M. McCook, superintendent.

No. 50.—Letter of Governor McCook relative to White River agency.

No. 51.—Letter of J. B. Thompson relative to Southern agency.

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No. 54.—Annual report of Lieutenant G. W. Fleming, United States Army, agent for Shoshones and Bannacks.

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No. 56.—Annual report of Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones, United States Army, superintendent.

No. 57.—Annual report of Captain D. M. Sells, United States Army, agent for Nez Percé Indians.

No. 58.—Annual report of C. E. Maynard, superintendent of Nez Percé schools.

No. 59.—Annual report of P. M. Whitman, matron of Nez Percé schools.

No. 60.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. H. Danilson, United States Army, agent for Bannacks and Shoshones.

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No. 62.—Annual report of Captain A. S. Galbreath, United States Army, agent for Flatheads.

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No. 64.—Annual report of W. B. Pease, United States Army, agent for Blackfeet.

No. 65.—Annual report of Lieutenant E. M. Camp, United States Army, agent for Crow Indians.

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 No. 75.—Annual report of Captain De Witt C. Poole, United States Army, agent for Whetstone agency.  
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 No. 80.—Annual report of Asa M. Janney, agent for Santee Sioux.  
 No. 81.—Annual report of T. S. Williamson, missionary for Santee Sioux.  
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 No. 83.—Annual report of H. White, agent for Winnebagoes.  
 No. 84.—Annual report of S. Averill, teacher for Winnebagoes.  
 No. 85.—Annual report of J. M. Troth, agent for Pawnees.  
 No. 86.—Annual report of E. G. Platt, teacher for Pawnees.  
 No. 87.—Annual report of Thomas Lightfoot, agent for Iowas and others.  
 No. 88.—Annual report of M. B. Lightfoot, teacher for Iowa school.  
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 No. 96.—Annual report of G. Mitchell, special agent, Neosho agency.  
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 No. 99.—Annual report of James Stanley, agent, Osage River agency.  
 No. 100.—Annual report of M. Stubbs, agent for Kaws.  
 No. 101.—Annual report of J. H. Morris, agent for Pottawatomies.  
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- No. 103.—Annual report of Captain J. N. Craig, United States Army, agent for Cherokees.  
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 No. 105.—Annual report of F. Le Flore, superintendent of public schools, Choctaws.  
 No. 106.—Annual report of G. D. James, superintendent of Chickasaw schools.  
 No. 107.—Annual report of Captain F. A. Field, United States Army, agent for Creeks.  
 No. 108.—Annual report of J. H. Perryman, superintendent of Creek schools.  
 No. 109.—Annual report of Captain T. A. Baldwin, United States Army, agent for Seminoles.  
 No. 110.—Annual report of A. V. Keys, teacher for Seminoles.  
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No. 116.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. R. Bourne, United States Army, agent for Green Bay agency.

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No. 119.—Annual report of Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, United States Army, agent for Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.

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STATISTICS.

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WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory :

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

I have, since the 1st of January, caused a thorough census to be made, both of the tribes embraced in the several treaties, and of those parties to no treaty. The results of this census are embodied in the following statistical table:

The aggregate of the Indians as shown by the census is . . . . .	15,494
It is reasonable to suppose that in a wild, sparsely settled country like this, at least 5 per cent. of the Indians are not found.	
Add for omissions 5 per cent. . . . .	774
Total of Indians in Washington Territory . . . . .	<u>16,268</u>

*Census of Indians in Washington Territory.*

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
<i>Treaty of Point Elliott, made January 22, 1855.</i>					
Dwamish.....	Jim Seattle.....	189	214	263	666
Lummi.....	General Taylor.....	108	98	129	335
Snoqualmoo.....	San-a-wa.....	133	95	73	301
Sno-ho-mish.....	Napoleon Bonaparte.....	99	87	105	291
Nook-sac.....	Rempt-Colam.....	71	60	87	218
Sobal-ruck.....	So-sum-kin.....	44	50	89	183
Swinomish.....	Joseph Talawalh.....	58	51	49	158
Muckleshoot.....	Lewis Nelson.....	51	35	63	149
Skai-na-mish.....	William Stechelch.....	49	44	51	144
Squin-a-mish.....	Thomas Kamot.....	46	45	65	156
Skagitt.....	George Snateland.....	49	43	30	122
Nook-na-cham-ish.....	Ratchal-Kanein.....	35	30	45	110
Sim-a-mish.....	So-how-ah.....	31	34	45	110
Kwent-le-ah-mish.....	A-ya-nad.....	18	19	29	66
Kik-i-alles.....	Johnny English.....	35	27	48	110
Scodam-ish.....	Za-ne-mish.....	17	21	26	64
Sachimers.....	Kro-ko-ot-hat.....	19	18	27	64
Skope-a-mish.....	Rothepked.....	14	14	29	57
Kwa-zackmash.....	Ka-yaka-do.....	17	13	12	42
Che-baah-ah-bish.....	Ahas-sa-da.....	15	12	11	38
Total under the treaty.....		1,093	1,010	1,276	3,384
<i>Treaty of Olympia, made July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856.</i>					
Quinaietl.....	Hay-a-litel.....	33	46	51	130
Queets.....	Hon-yatl.....	29	38	28	95
Hoh.....	Kli-was-a-him.....	18	22	33	73
Quillehutes.....	Ko-ko-she-ta.....	63	75	96	234
Total under the treaty.....		143	181	208	532
<i>Treaty of Point-no-Point, made January 26, 1855.</i>					
S'Kokomish.....	Spah.....	73	106	112	291
S'Klallams.....	Chets-mo-ka.....	194	237	199	630
Total under the treaty.....		267	343	311	921
<i>Treaty of Medicine Creek, made December 26, 1854.</i>					
Puyallup.....	Sitwell.....	113	142	203	478
Nisqually.....	Dick.....	64	72	72	208
Squaxon.....	Bob.....	45	53	44	142
Total under the treaty.....		242	267	319	828
<i>Treaty with Yakamas, made June 9, 1855.</i>					
Yakama nation, (fourteen confederate tribes).....	Kamaiakum.....	854	942	1,704	3,500
<i>Treaty of Neah Bay, made January 31, 1855.</i>					
Makahs.....	Clap-lan-a-ho.....	146	158	252	558
<i>Parties to no treaty—east of Cascade Mountains.</i>					
Pend d'Oreille.....	Victor Ah-lame-kun.....	119	165	179	463
Colville.....	Kin-ka-row-ka.....	172	170	274	616
Sanpoil and Nespeelum.....	Qua-tal-v-kin.....	137	147	248	532
Lake.....	Kis-a-wee-likh.....	54	66	109	229
Mithonic.....	En-e-moo-sat-sa.....	70	78	153	301
Spokane.....	Garry.....	176	174	366	716
Isle de Pierre.....	Se-quat-al-coo-sum.....	255	245	500	1,000
Okanagans.....	Ponaskut.....	85	106	149	340

*Census of Indians in Washington Territory—Continued.*

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cœur d'Alenes.....	Cel-tee-se.....	45	60	95	200
Total east of mountains.....	.....	1, 113	1, 151	2, 073	4, 337
<i>Parties to no treaties—west of Cascade Mountains.</i>					
Chehallis.....	John Highten.....	95	103	157	355
Satecap.....					
Wy-noot-che.....					
Ho-ki-um.....					
Whis-kah.....	Tye-Sam.....	96	100	154	350
Hump-tu-lups.....					
Chinooks.....	Charley.....	85	56	51	192
Cowlitz and Klickitat.....	No chief.....	87	60	73	220
.....	At-waine.....	90	105	122	317
Total west of mountains.....	.....	453	424	557	1, 434
Total number of Indians in Washington Territory.....	.....	4, 316	4, 476	6, 702	15, 494

## PRESENT CONDITION.

Soon after I entered upon the discharge of my duties last year, I found that much dissatisfaction prevailed among many of the tribes, especially those parties to the treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott. No annuity goods had been distributed to them for several years, and no attention had been paid to their repeated complaints of wrongs and injustice. Agency buildings needed repairs; working cattle had been removed and sold; farming implements were lost or destroyed. The large hay crop of the Puyallup reservation was left uncut in the meadows; the school at the same place was such only in name.

I assumed charge of the tribes under the treaty of Medicine Creek, discharged the worthless employés I found there, and put efficient men in their places, caused an inventory to be made of all the public property that could be collected, (there was no one to turn it over to me,) and made such repairs and improvements as the season and the funds at my disposal would permit. The same policy was pursued by Captain George D. Hill, agent under the treaty of Point Elliott.

## TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

Under this treaty there are three reservations, viz: The Puyallup, fronting on Commencement Bay; the Nisqually, on both sides the river of that name; and the island called Squaxon, lying at the mouth of Budd's Inlet, about 12 miles from Olympia. All the employés under this treaty, except the blacksmith, are stationed at the Puyallup reservation, the latter has been, since the 1st of May, in charge of Squaxon Island.

## NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

Dick, the hereditary chief of the tribe, has been employed, at a small salary monthly, on the reservation, taking charge of the buildings, cattle, and tools there, and exerting a salutary influence over his

people. There is but a small area of farming land on this reservation, most of it being a dry, gravelly prairie, but on this I encouraged them by furnishing seed to plant vegetables and sow oats, and they have succeeded in gathering supplies sufficient for the winter.

#### PUYALLUP RESERVATION

is located on fine arable land. The business has been well conducted by A. H. Lowe, farmer in charge, and the crops are larger and finer than were ever raised there before. Many of the Indians have labored faithfully through the season, and, influenced by regular pay, proved themselves smart and intelligent farm hands. They have also secured large crops for themselves on the tracts assigned them individually. A new and convenient school building has been erected, the house for the physician completed, and all the agency buildings repaired. The whole place has changed for the better, to the great satisfaction of the Indians.

#### SQUAXON ISLAND

is inhabited by 140 Indians. I had been informed that this was a sterile island, "inhabited by a few poor demoralized Indians." An examination convinced me that this was a mistake. The island is six miles long, by two wide, and nearly the whole of it is good farming land. A portion of it was cleared and cultivated by the employés of the Government for several years, and since they were removed to Puyallup has been occasionally tilled by some of the more ambitious of the Indians. On the west end of the island is a fine growth of valuable timber. Eight buildings erected by the Government are in a fair state of preservation.

The last two annual reports of my predecessor recommended the sale of this reservation. In this I cannot concur. The size of the island, the fertility of the soil, the abundance of shell-fish, the inexhaustible fisheries of the surrounding waters, and its isolation, all render this the best locality for an Indian reservation on Puget Sound, and demonstrate the wisdom of Governor Stevens, who intended to make it the central agency of West Washington. To satisfy myself of these facts, I detailed Edwin G. Harmon, blacksmith, under this treaty, to take charge of the island. He commenced service May 1. Although too late to accomplish much this season, he has rebuilt many of the fences, and assisted the Indians in cultivating several varieties of vegetables. With the assistance of a carpenter, he repaired the agent's house, and now resides there with his family. Most of the Indians of this tribe, neglected by former officials, were leading migratory lives along the shores of the sound. Every family now lives on the island, and none leave except by permission of the person in charge.

#### TREATY OF POINT ELLIOTT.

(Brevet Captain George D. Hill, United States Army, agent.)

Under this treaty are five reservations, with the agency at Tulalip. When Captain Hill assumed charge in the absence of the late Sub-Agent H. C. Hale, he found the affairs of the agency in a most deplorable condition. The Indians had been shamefully neglected, and the wages of a large number who had been at work in a logging camp, under the direction of Mr. Hale, remained unpaid. Under your instructions I paid all these in full, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,749 87.

The Swinomish reservation comprises the southeastern peninsula of Fidalgo or Perry's Island, and is separated from the mainland by a slough, navigable only at high tide. The tribe living there consists of 158 Indians. The lands are mostly tide flats, yielding large quantities of grass, and their value from that cause had led several whites to settle upon the reservation, to the annoyance and injury of the Indians. These Indians are skillful in the use of the canoe, and the short distance from the reservation to Vancouver Island, together with the inducements offered by unprincipled whites, had led many of them to engage in smuggling whisky and other contraband articles into this Territory from British Columbia.

On the 27th of November I represented these facts to you, and subsequently receiving your authority to appoint a farmer, and pay him from the incidental fund, I selected William Y. Deere, a veteran soldier and trusty man, and sent him to the reservation. I also had a house built there for his residence. His presence put an entire stop to smuggling, but not until he had several times seized and destroyed small cargoes of liquors. The Indians, finding they are both watched and protected, are improving in conduct, and show some desire to cultivate their lands, and otherwise live like their white neighbors.

The condition of the Indians on all the reservations belonging to this treaty is much better than it was at this time last year. This is due in a great degree to the firmness and faithfulness of Captain Hill, and to the persevering labors of the Catholic fathers of the Tulalip Mission. For the first time in the history of that agency, a winter's supply of vegetables for the school has been raised there, and sufficient hay harvested to keep all the stock through the season.

Captain Hill's recommendations to continue the clearing of land, and for the erection of a new school building have my approval.

#### TREATY OF POINT-NO-POINT.

(Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, United States Army, agent.)

Two tribes (the S'Klallams and S'Kokomish) are parties to this treaty, and number 921 persons.

The only reservation, the S'Kokomish, is situated on the river of that name, at the head of Hood's Canal. The land is low, the soil productive, and the greater portion is covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber.

The affairs of this agency were in good condition when turned over to Lieutenant Kelley by the former agent, and have steadily improved while in his charge.

#### TREATY OF NEEAH BAY.

(Brevet Captain J. H. Hays, United States Army, agent.)

The Makah Indians at this place are unlike those of any other tribe in the Territory. They are bold, expert sailors and fishermen, and not only obtain their subsistence from the sea, but earn every year a large surplus.

Captain Hays, agent in charge of this reservation, has given considerable attention to agriculture, and has succeeded, by utilizing the offal left on the beach by the Indians, in raising large crops on a soil hitherto considered worthless. By this means he has obtained vegetables enough for the use of the school children until next year's harvest, and has materially improved the habits and sanitary condition of the tribe.

## TREATY OF OLYMPIA.

(Brevet Major Thomas H. Hay, United States Army, agent.)

Quinaielt is the only reservation under this treaty. It borders on the banks of the river of that name, and on the ocean. Four tribes are parties to this treaty, viz: Quinaielt, Quillehute, Queets, and Hoh, containing a total of 532 persons.

This place is so remote from settlement, and the difficulty of reaching it so great, that these tribes have little intercourse with those of the Sound, or with each other.

Major Hay has remained at this isolated place through most of the year, and displayed a remarkable aptitude for his work. Many improvements of a permanent character have marked his administration.

## TREATY WITH THE YAKAMAS.

(Lieutenant James M. Smith, United States Army, agent.)

At the time this treaty was made, fourteen confederated tribes and bands were united under the name of Yakama Nation. The reservation assigned to them is the largest of any in the Territory. The agency buildings are those formerly constituting Fort Simcoe, and were turned over by the military to the Indian Department in good order.

By the provisions of the treaty this agency is entitled to a larger and more varied force of employés than any other, and the annual appropriation for beneficial objects is proportionately large.

The annual reports of my predecessor (who never saw the late agent, J. H. Wilbur, until this summer, and who never visited the reservation in the two and a half years of his administration) are lavish in praises of Wilbur's "unparalleled success in the work committed to his hands."

I visited the Yakama reservation in July. I found it in excellent condition. The crops were quite large for the area cultivated, (which was in excess of the previous year.) I held a council with the Indians, they speaking through one Thomas Pearne, a native preacher of Protestant faith. They declared themselves contented and prosperous, satisfied with what had been done for their welfare, and glad that the Washington Government had given them a man who treated all with fairness, making no discrimination between Protestant and Catholics.

More than three-fourths of these Indians are professedly Catholics, and adhere with peculiar devotion to that sect.

There are two meeting-houses on the reservation. At present religious services are held in these on alternate Sabbaths, conducted by native Protestant preachers. I would respectfully recommend that one be set apart for the use of the Catholics, the other for the Protestants.

The annual appropriations provide for the employment of two teachers at a salary of \$1,000 each. These places could be given to a Catholic and a Protestant clergyman, who would, in all that related to schools, be under the direction of the superintendent of teaching. This would be an act of justice to the majority of the Indians. The late agent, J. H. Wilbur, not only forbade Catholic priests to come upon the reservation, threatening them with arrest and confinement, but adopted stringent measures to prevent the Indians from attending worship at the mission chapel of that sect just beyond its boundaries. This restraint of their religious liberty was always the occasion of great discontent among the Indians, and a direct violation of one of the most cherished ideas of the American people.

Lieutenant Smith has labored under many embarrassments, caused

by the underhanded actions of the late agent and his employés, and has discharged his varied duties with an efficiency and prudence that entitle him to the commendation of his superiors.

Among the confederated tribes embraced in this treaty is the Pelouze. These Indians live remote from the reservation, are a wild, lawless race, and have no knowledge of the treaty in which they are included. A party of United States surveyors is at work in their country, and their lands will soon be thrown open to settlers, and may be included in the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

On the 1st of July I sent two employés under the Yakama treaty to the Pelouze River, furnished them an interpreter, instructed them to remain there three months, and to endeavor to influence the tribe to remove voluntarily to the reservation. These employés are still engaged in that duty, but as there is no mail communication I have not been informed of their success.

#### INDIANS PARTIES TO NO TREATY.

##### *East of the Cascade Mountains.*

Of these, the largest number are in the northeastern part of the Territory. The only established agency is at the garrison at Fort Colville. Here it has been usual to employ a farmer and physician, the former to instruct the Indians in agriculture, to protect them against the aggressions of the whites, and to settle disputes among themselves. This policy has been continued during the past year. Mr. George W. Harvey, farmer at that station, has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. The large number of Indians in that section, the great distance between many of the tribes and Fort Colville, the diverse characters and habits of these several tribes, and the little that was known about them, rendered the oversight of any except those in the immediate vicinity of the military impracticable.

In anticipation of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad many white settlers were locating in that country, and it became necessary both to obtain all possible information about these Indians and to acquire some influence over them. To accomplish these objects, on the 1st of January I appointed, with your approval, William P. Winans, farmer in charge of the Spokanes and all other tribes in that section. Mr. Winans entered immediately on the discharge of his duties. Among other instructions, I required him to answer the following questions: "What are the names, locations, and numbers of the Indians living in that portion of the Territory bounded north by British Columbia, east by Idaho, south by latitude 47°, and west by Mithouie River?"

From his report (which shows how well and faithfully he performed his duties) I make the following extracts:

\* \* \* \* \*  
The Spokanes, whose tribal names are Since-quo-men-ah, or Upper, and Spokin-  
ish, or Lower Spokanes, are located on both sides of the Spokane River, from its mouth  
up to the line of Idaho. \* \* \* \* \*

The Calispels or Pend d'Oreilles, whose tribal name is Cal-is-pel-um, are located on  
Fool's Prairie, at the Head of Colville Valley, and on both sides of the Pend d'Oreille  
River, from its mouth up to the Idaho line, but principally at the Camas Prairie. \*

The Colvilles, whose tribal name is Swi-el-pee, are located in the Colville Valley,  
on the Kettle River, and on both sides of the Columbia River, from Kettle Falls down  
to the mouth of the Spokane. \* \* \* \* \*

The Lakes, whose tribal name is Sen-i-jex-tee, are located on both sides of the Colum-  
bia River, from Kettle Falls north to British Columbia. \* \* \* \* \*

The Sampoils, which includes the Nes-pee-lum Indians, are located on the Columbia,  
from the mouth of the Spokane down to Grand Coulee, (on south of the Columbia,)

and from a point opposite the mouth of the Spokane down to the mouth of the Okanagan on the north side of the Columbia, including the country drained by the Sanpoil and Nes-pee-lum Creeks. \* \* \* \* \*

The Mithouies are located on the west side of the Columbia River, from the mouth of the Okanagan down to the Wo-nat-chee, and includes the country drained by the Mithouie, Lake Chelan, and En-tee-at-ook Rivers. \* \* \* \* \*

The Isle de Pierres, whose tribal name is Sin-ki-use, are located on the east and south side of the Columbia River, from Grand Coulée down to Priest's Rapids, which includes the peninsula made by the great bend of the Columbia to the west. \* \* \*

The Okanagans are located on both sides of the Okanagan River, from its mouth up to British Columbia, including the Sen-nel-ka-meen River. \* \* \* \* \* The total number of Indians in this district is 4,337. \* \* \* \* \*

The Spokanes, whose tribal names are Sin-ee-guo-men-ah or Upper, Sin-too-too or Middle Spo-ko-mish, and Che-kiss-chee or Lower Spokanes, numbering 716, living on the Spokane River, from the Idaho line to its mouth, have 949 horses, 61 head of cattle, and 49 farms and places they cultivate, planting wheat and potatoes. They would sow more wheat if they could get it ground, the nearest mills being at Colville, a distance of over 100 miles, to which they carry their wheat on horses to have it ground. They are in need of instruction and agricultural implements. Garry, the head chief, is of low stature, heavy set, about sixty years old, and has but little influence outside of his tribe. He was taken to Red River when a boy, by Governor Sir George Simpson, and educated, but by not using what was taught him, has forgotten to read and write, but his recollections of the bad habits of the whites is better than his knowledge of books, (perhaps it is because he has so many living examples before him,) which he sometimes illustrates by getting drunk. He speaks English brokenly, is cunning, suspicious, and disposed to see only his side of the question; to illustrate it, I will mention one circumstance. He entered into an agreement with B. F. Yautis, in 1844, to build a grist-mill on the Little Spokane River; when the mill was completed, Garry refused to fulfill his part of the agreement, saying, "All I wanted was a mill in my country; it is now built, and you can grind for toll." Afterward Mr. Yautis took the machinery out of the mill and put it in one in Colville Valley.

Spokane Prairie is about 25 miles long, and from 3 to 8 miles wide, surrounded by low mountains covered with scattering timber. The Spokane River runs through it. This prairie is not tillable, having a dry gravelly soil, covered with bunch grass; the only arable land is on small bodies at the foot of the mountains, where streams or springs put into the prairie. It is a fine grazing country, the snow falling so lightly in the winter, and going off soon, that stock winter without being fed; they keep in good order on the dry bunch grass that covers the prairie.

In addition to the Spokanes living on this prairie, there are about 150 Cœur d'Alenes, whose tribal name is Skee-cha-way, who have a few places they cultivate; they hunt and trap, selling their furs to the traders at Colville. Cel-tees, their chief, keeps a small stock of goods to trade with his people. He is a quiet, peaceable man, and is respected both by his tribe and the whites.

Kam-i-ah-kum is a large, powerful man, about fifty years old, and six feet high. In his prime none of his people could bend his bow. He was the originator and leading spirit of the war of 1858, is living on Rock Creek, about — miles south of the Spokane, with about 50 of his band. He is a Yakama, but on being defeated by Colonel Wright would not go back to his country; he is peaceable, but does not go much among the whites, and seems broken-hearted, having lost his former energy. He had the reputation of being the greatest Indian orator east of the Cascades in this Territory.

There are three fisheries on the Spokane River where salmon are caught; the first about 10 miles above its mouth, the second 15 miles above the first, and the third above the falls, about 50 miles from the second. At the two first the Indians have constructed a weir across the river, and at the third baskets; they also have a weir at the mouth of the Little Spokane. The principal fishery is the first, at which the Lower Spokanes, part of the Sanpoils, Isle d'Pierres, and Palouzes collect to catch their annual supply of salmon. I would recommend that these Indians be furnished with a seine, for the river is wide and current very swift. It is both laborious and dangerous constructing a weir in such a strong current.

The Lower Spokanes have no religious instruction whatever. They are Protestants, and wish that Protestant clergymen and teachers be sent among them.

The Upper Spokanes and Cœur d'Alenes are Catholics. The Fathers visit them once or twice a year. They have no schools, but are anxious that the Fathers should teach them.

The Spokanes, as a tribe, are peaceable and industrious. Some go to the plains, east of the Rocky Mountains, hunting buffalo every year. They are mortal enemies of the Blackfeet. It is seldom all return that go on these buffalo hunts. Lot, the chief of the Lower Spokanes, was killed by them two years ago; his brother, Cha-ta, crosses the mountains every year to try and avenge his death.



The Calispels, numbering 403, are living in the valley of the same name, which is about 15 miles long, and 3 to 5 wide, surrounded by timbered mountains, through which the Pend d'Oreille River runs lengthwise, with small streams from the mountains crossing it, falling into the Pend d'Oreille, thus cutting it into small prairies which are covered with grass and camas. The prairie on the northeast side of the river on which the St. Ignatius Mission formerly stood, which was built by the Catholic Fathers in 1854, and abandoned and burned by them in 1855, containing about 1,200 acres, is covered with timothy. But few acres were originally sown; but it has spread from year to year, and will soon cover all the prairie on the northeast side of the river. The Indians farm on both sides of the river, but principally on the northeast side, near the sight of the mission. Nearly the whole of this valley is covered with camas, which the Indians dig in May and June, and prepare for winter use. The valley, on account of its altitude, is subject to frosts during the summer months, and in the winter the snows are heavy. The Indians that do not provide themselves with hay or grain for their stock in winter drive them over to Spokane prairie, a distance of 55 miles, to winter. They have 10 farms, 385 acres under fence, and 235 acres under cultivation. They have sown this year 119 bushels wheat, 66 bushels oats, 30 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels peas, 8 bushels corn, 26 bushels garden seeds, using, in cultivating the above, 13 plows, 6 cradles and 14 hoes, and have in stock 300 head of horses, 51 head of cattle, and 125 chickens.

The advanced state of civilization that exists among them is due, in a great measure, to the Catholic Fathers, who, though they do not now reside among them, have planted in their minds the desire to better their condition. They seem well disposed towards the whites, showing a nature more subdued than many of the surrounding tribes. I cannot better illustrate their feeling than by quoting from what Victor, their chief, told me, viz: "I will give you all the information I can, and see that my people give their names correctly, their horses, cattle, and what grain they have sown. I desire the Government to assist my people to open farms, by furnishing them with plows and other agricultural implements; that will tend to make them industrious; but blankets and calico given to my people only make them lazy; for if they can get such things without paying for them they will not work; but agricultural implements will encourage them all to farm, make permanent homes for themselves, and improve their condition. I want a school established among my people. I would prefer a Catholic Father; we have no regular religious instruction now; the priest comes once or twice a year among us, staying about a month; we should like to have him stay all the time, as his teaching and advising are for our good. We raise wheat, but we have to pack it over the mountain on horses to Colville to be ground. Could we not be furnished with a mill—a small one to run with horses; if not that, some hand-mills to grind our wheat?"

The Colvilles, numbering 616, and living principally in the valley of the same name on the Kettle River, and on the Columbia River from Kettle Falls to the mouth of the Spokane, have received more assistance from the Indian Department than any tribe in this district. As a consequence a more advanced state of civilization prevails among them. They have 31 farms, with 1,621 acres under fence, and 751 under cultivation; they have sown this year 414 bushels wheat, 311 bushels oats, 203 bushels potatoes, 15 bushels peas, 22 bushels corn, and 69 pounds garden seeds, using, in cultivating the above, 35 plows, 28 cradles, and 77 hoes; and have in stock 602 horses, 85 cattle, and 379 chickens. Some have cabins to live in, and barns to put their grain in, but they mostly live in lodges. There being mills in Colville valley, they have their wheat and corn ground for consumption; these mills are a great help in encouraging them to farm. The Indians at the mouth of Colville River have vegetables in the market for sale before any of their white neighbors. I purchased early in July peas, carrots, beets, onions, cabbages, &c.; and they are the only ones that have so far successfully cultivated the tomato, the frosts not troubling them so early as those living further up the valley.

"Old Fort Colville, the Hudson Bay Company's post, established in 1820, is on the east bank of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of Kettle River, and a mile above Kettle Falls, the great fishery where the surrounding tribes congregate to catch their yearly supply of salmon, which is done by means of willow baskets fastened to the rocks into which the salmon jump. (I would recommend that the Indians be furnished with a seine, as it would greatly increase the number caught, thereby preventing destitution during the winter.) At these falls the Catholic Fathers, in 1846, established a mission called St. Paul, which is occupied principally during the salmon catching season. They also have another mission, called St. Francis Regis, in the Colville Valley, about 5 miles east of the first mentioned, which they established in 1868, and occupy all the year. These missions are in addition to the "Immaculate Conception," established in 1860, near the United States garrison for the accommodation of the whites who have settled in and occupy the greater part of Colville Valley, which is very fertile and quite extensive, being 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 wide, the largest body of

tillable land east of the Columbia and north of Snake River in this Territory. The Indians in the central part of the valley, with few exceptions, have sold their farms to the whites, so that their principal farms are below the mouth of Colville River on the Columbia. They, having an agent living among them, have been more liberally supplied than the neighboring tribes, but some of them need agricultural implements. Kin-ka-now-ka, the Salmon Chief, is the head chief of this tribe, and distributes the salmon among his own, and the different tribes of Indians that assemble at Kettle Falls for the purpose of catching their winter's supply. He, together with the sub-chiefs Antoine, So-ho-mie, Que-ee-m-te-kun, and Coo-loo-sas-kut, exert a powerful influence over their tribe for their good, and keep them so disciplined that they are quiet and peaceable among themselves and are friendly to the whites; they punish all offenders with the whip, having ten steady young men at their command to bring all evil-doers before them.

The Lakes, numbering 239, and living on the Columbia River, from Kettle Falls north, have no farms, subsisting entirely by hunting, fishing, and trapping; they will sell their furs to the Hudson Bay Company and other traders, purchasing food and clothing from them; they are as well (or better) fed and clothed as any tribe in the district. They have never received any presents from the Government, and do not ask for any; they are quiet, peaceable, and independent. They live on the Columbia River and its lakes. Their mode of traveling is by the bark canoe. Gregoire, their head chief, is about eighty years old, is of low stature, and is hale and hearty. He has always been a staunch friend of the whites, and is an honest, straightforward man; his tribe honor, respect, and obey him. He says his tribe would engage in farming if they were provided with plows, hoes, and harness. Their principal place of rendezvous is the Hudson Bay fort, which is built on their land. They are Catholics, and want teachers to instruct them in reading and writing.

The Sanpoils and Nespeelums, whose county is between the mouths of the Spokane and Okanagan Rivers, on both sides of the Columbia, but who live principally on creeks of the same name, numbering 532. They have but few farms, and a number of small places under fence, in which they plant corn and potatoes. They have 1,189 horses, and 187 head of cattle.

Their country is grazing, possessing but little or no tillage land without irrigation. They never have received any presents from the Government, although they have been frequently asked to do so. They seem suspicious of the whites, are the least civilized, and most independent of any of the tribes of the Territory; they are rich in horses and cattle, possessing all the comforts they know how to enjoy, and it appears their only fear is, that they will be interfered with by the Government. They are perfectly contented with their condition and would not accept anything from the Government if offered, except a religious instructor and doctor. I held council with this tribe June 26, but it was impossible to get any information from the chiefs or headmen, they being suspicious it would be used to deprive them of their country. They get their impression from a few worthless white men who are living in their county with some of their women, who fear that, in case of treaty, they will be prevented from living with the Indians.

Quat-al-i-kun, their head chief, is sixty-five or seventy years old; has always been a friend to the whites. When the Spokanes and other tribes around him were fighting, he kept his men at home, forbidding them to go among the war parties under pain of punishment. When I told him that the superintendent wanted to know the number of his tribe he replied: "I recognize no chief but God, and He has already numbered them, and no man shall number them." The way I obtained what information I did was by employing one of the tribe as guide and noting down what he told me.

Pok-pok-o-kine, or Mr. Wilson, a headman of the tribe, and who lives on the east side of the Columbia, is the only one of the whole tribe that showed any desire to improve his condition. He has a farm, on which he raises wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and vegetables, and which is stocked with horses and cattle. He has built himself a church, in which he preaches. He is doing all he can to influence the few around him to adopt the habits of the whites, for which conduct he is despised by the tribe and has but little influence outside of his own family. He wishes the Government to establish churches and schools among his people with Protestant instructors.

Qua-tal-i-kun, on account of his age, is controlled in a great measure in governing his tribe by his sub-chiefs, who are Pierre-Kee-tem-a-nous, Swi-ep-e-kine, (The Dreamer,) and Um-to-soo-low.

The Mithouies, living on the west of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Okanagan to the Wouatchee, including the country drained by the Mithouie, Lake Chelan, and Entee-at-ook River, number 300. Most of them have farms or small inclosures, in which they plant corn and potatoes. They have a few agricultural implements that they have purchased at Walla-Walla. They greatly desire the assistance of the Government in establishing Protestant churches and schools, with religious instructors and teachers. Their desire for improvement is so great that, if the Gov-

ernment would render them assistance by furnishing them with plows, hoes, &c., and building them a mill, they would soon quit their root-digging and depend entirely on the produce of their farms for subsistence. A mill built among them would do more to encourage them to farm and make them independent of help from the Government than ten times its cost spent in blankets and clothing. They have never received any assistance from the Government, and, from the desire they manifest to improve their condition, I would earnestly recommend that their requests meet your favorable consideration.

En-e-moo-seet-sa, their head chief, is about sixty years old, a large, powerful man, shrewd in his dealings, keeping a good lookout for self. He told me that he wanted his children to read and write, and not be ignorant when they grew up, as he was.

The Isle de Pierres, whose tribal name is Sin-ki-uso, whose country is bounded on the east by the Grande Coulee, and on the north, west, and south by the Columbia River, from the mouth of the Grande Coulee to Priest's Rapids, containing about 5,000 square miles, is a grazing country, being high rolling plains covered with bunch grass, and nearly destitute of timber, with numerous springs and small lakes, on which small bodies of tillable land are found, which the Indians cultivate. They have few farms, subsisting principally on game, roots, and fish; they number, as near as can be estimated, 1,000, and have about 2,000 horses and 200 head of cattle. They are independent, not being disposed to receive presents from the Government in the form of blankets, &c., but desire to have schools and churches built among, and Protestant clergymen and teachers to instruct them. They also want their boys to learn trades, so that they can supply all their wants by their own help.

Moses, the head chief, has been a great warrior. He was foremost in the fights of 1858 with Colonels Steptoe and Wright, and was severely wounded a number of times, but not dying the Indians believe he has a charmed life. He is medium sized, about forty-five years old, noble looking, straight as an arrow, and never breaks his word; he has more influence than any other chief east of the Cascade Mountains in the Territory. He comes nearer being a chief such as we read of than any I have ever met. He is kindly disposed toward the whites, and invites them to come and settle in his country.

The Okanagans, living on the Okanagan River from the 49° parallel to its mouth, number 340, have 4 farms in which they have planted this year 36 bushels wheat, 20 bushels oats, 26 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels peas, 5 bushels corn, and 11 pounds garden seeds. They have in stock 387 horses, and 88 head of cattle. They are at present almost destitute of farming implements; they have not had the same advantages as the tribes nearer the agency; they show as great a desire to become civilized as any Indians in the district. If they receive help from the Government in the shape of farming implements they would soon quit their root digging and till the soil for subsistence. There is a great deal of sickness among them, and one must be heartless who could unmoved see their sick and hear them plead to the agent to send a doctor among them. But few having farms, they subsist mostly on roots, berries, and fish in summer, and bear, deer, and beaver in the winter. They are peaceable among themselves and friendly to the whites.

To-was-kut, the head chief, has always been a friend to the whites. When his tribe, in 1858, attacked the miners, he was not home; as soon as he heard of it he returned and stopped the fighting, espousing the cause of the whites against the wish of his tribe, and protecting them in his country. Captain Archer, in 1859, spoke of him as being a staunch friend of the whites. To-was-kut thinks that his people have been neglected. The tribes around him, who made war on the Government, have received assistance. His people, as a tribe, never made war, and have received but little from the Government. They are Catholics, and very urgently requested me to try and have churches and schools established among them, and also have a grist-mill built for them; if they cannot have that, then some hand-mills to grind their wheat and corn. I would respectfully ask that their prayer may meet your favorable consideration.

The Upper Spokanes, Calispels, Colvilles, Lakes, and Okanagans, are Catholics. The Fathers reside with the Colvilles, and visit the other tribes during the year. They have no schools among them, but wish them. The Lower Spokanes, Sanpoils, Mithouies, and Isle de Pierres, have no religious instruction whatever, but all want Protestant preachers and teachers, and they need them. All the tribes want a doctor. The acting assistant surgeon at Fort Colville, who is the only physician within 200 miles, doctors all who come to him, but he cannot leave the fort. He can attend the Colvilles, but the Spokanes, Calispels, Okanagans, Sanpoils, Mithouies, and Isle de Pierres, numbering over 3,500, practically have no physician. In my tour of observation I saw at least 100 persons sick, who needed medical attendance, and who could not come to Colville. Out of charity for their suffering, their helpless condition, and on the grounds of common humanity, I would recommend that a surgeon be appointed solely for the Indians, who would be instructed to visit each of the tribes at least once a month. There are enough sick to keep a physician constantly employed, who could be the means of saving many lives and a vast amount of suffering. I would also rec-

commend that plows, hoes, harness, cradles, and axes be furnished to the following amount for the following tribes :

Tribes.	Plows.	Hoes.	Cradles.	Harness, sets.	Axes.
Spokanes, Sin-e-quo men-ah, (Upper,) Spo-kinish, (Lower) Spokanes.....	10	20	10	10	12
Calispels, or Calispelum.....	10	20	10	10	12
Colvilles, or Swi-el-pee.....	5	10	5	5	6
Lakes, Sen-i-jex-tee.....	5	10	5	5	6
Mithouies.....	10	20	10	10	12
Okanagans, or O-ki-wah-kiné.....	15	30	15	15	18
Total.....	55	110	55	55	66

I believe the desire manifested by the Indians to engage in farming should be encouraged, and there is no better way of doing so than by letting them know that they can have farming implements if they will use them. Where many of them have farms near together a spirit of rivalry exists to see who will raise the best crops, which is plainly shown by a tribe who have one or two farms. They do not raise as good average crops as those who have a dozen or more, which would indicate that the more farms there are among them the better farmers they become. By increasing the number of farms it not only better their condition, but would be a practical means of civilization. What operates very much against the Indians planting corn and wheat is the want of a mill to grind it. The only mills in this district are in Colville Valley, and they accommodate the Colvilles, but the Spokanes, Calispels, Mithouies, and Okanagans have no means of grinding their grain. If grist-mills cannot be built for them, I would ask that they be furnished with hand-mills.

The habits and manner of living of the tribes in this district are nearly similar. They live mostly in lodges, and move from place to place where they can most easily procure subsistence. In the spring, after they put in their crops, they go to the Spokane country to dig couse, bitter-root, and wild onion. The first two they dry in the sun; the wild onion they mix with the black moss and bake under hot stones. About the middle of May they collect at the several camas grounds, which root (resembling an onion, is sweet and insipid) they dig and prepare as follows: They make a bed, six or eight feet in diameter, of smooth stones, on which they build a fire; when the stones are red-hot they remove the fire and cover them with green grass two or three inches deep, on which they place the camas six to twelve inches deep, and over which they spread green grass; then cover all with earth about six inches deep, on which they build a fire and keep it up from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, according to the amount in the kiln; after being baked it is taken out and dried in the sun. Being thus prepared it will keep for years, and is both nutritious and palatable. Before baking it is white; after, black. There are several camas prairies in this district, but the largest is Calispel, on the Pend d'Oreille River, at which place hundreds of bushels are dug and prepared for winter's use every year.

About the 1st of July the Indians collect from far and near at Kettle Falls, where they catch their annual supply of salmon, which they dry in the shade. They also gather and dry service berries and choke cherries, all of which they store for winter. While at the falls they attend religious services at the mission three times a day. After they harvest their crops, they go into the mountains hunting and trapping, where they remain until a week before Christmas, when they go to the traders and exchange their furs for supplies. After attending to their religious devotions they return to the mountains about the middle of January, where they remain until spring, when they return to put in their crops.

West of the Cascade Mountains there is no single large tribe of these Indians. Their number, as computed in the census, is 1,434. The tabular statement heretofore given contains their tribal designations and respective numerical strength.

The Cowlitz and Klickitat are the most thrifty and industrious of these tribes. Some of them have bought land from the Government, and raise crops, pay taxes, and educate their children after the manner of the white settlers. Others are engaged in running a canoe line for the convenience of travelers on the Cowlitz River, and earn a fair subsistence. The Indians of the Lower Chehalis were probably one tribe

in former years. In time, as their families increased, those living on streams tributary to the Chehalis assumed the names given to the respective branches, and thus we have the Wynootchie, Satrap, and other tribes.

All these people raise some vegetables, principally potatoes, and live in log houses in winter. In the season, they are employed by the large oyster-houses at Shoalwater Bay, and earn fair wages. This does them little good, for most of it goes to the whisky shops, which abound in that vicinity. The chiefs and headmen of several of these tribes visited the superintendent last spring, and promised to exert their influence among their people in opposition to this vice.

#### THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

This is the only reservation for Indians parties to no treaty west of the Cascades. The Chehalis tribe is composed of two bands, the smaller living near the agency, the larger on the reservation, but five miles down the river, where the fishing is better and the land equally good. The agency buildings are located on a high, level prairie, about half a mile from the Chehalis River. The soil of the river bottoms is fertile, but heavily timbered and very expensive to clear.

Norman S. Pierce, farmer in charge since the 1st of January, has faithfully carried out my instructions, and has harvested large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables. The Indians working under his supervision have also laid by abundant winter supplies for themselves and their cattle.

During the year all the old buildings have been repaired, the farmer's house rebuilt, one new house for employes erected, and a new and commodious school-house is nearly completed. A large amount of clearing and fencing has been accomplished.

Here, as elsewhere, I find that Indians regularly employed and fairly compensated will work as steadily and as well as any other class of people.

#### SICK, INFIRM, AND DESTITUTE.

In all the tribes and bands of this Territory are many Indians who, from extreme age, blindness, or other infirmities, are unable to do anything for their support. These have been sought out and, so far as the funds in my charge would permit, have been fed and clothed. The able-bodied have been taught that they must earn whatever they receive from the Government.

These people live only for the day, and can see no utility in putting aside something against a time of need. I doubt whether the adult Indians can ever be cured of this innate carelessness of the future. If not, then the Government will be obliged for many years to keep numbers of them from starvation.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

A large amount of building, repairing, fencing, clearing of land, and road-making has been done on the several reservations during the year. For particulars I respectfully refer to the reports of the agents, and of the farmers in charge of reservations.

#### SCHOOLS.

All the schools required by the treaties have been kept open at the central agencies. In every instance the teachers have sought to edu-

cate their pupils to practical industries, while requiring them to speak and teaching them to read the English language. Successful efforts have been made at all the agencies to secure, by the labor of the scholars, a winter's supply of vegetables for their use. All the schools, excepting that under contract at Tulalip, are maintained with difficulty, the funds appropriated for the purpose being inadequate to their support.

The mission school in charge of Rev. E. C. Chirouse, at Tulalip, and sustained, under contract with the Government, at an annual cost of \$5,000, is a success. Forty-nine pupils have been maintained and educated through most of the year. The boys have made good progress in the studies usual to common schools, and have labored with skill and industry in their garden. The girls have made rapid advancement in study, and are excellent seamstresses. This has been effected by the intelligent and self-denying zeal of Father Chirouse and his associates.

In addition to the schools required by treaties, I would respectfully recommend that two others be established: one at the Chehalis reservation, where a school building will soon be completed, and one at old Fort Colville, in the buildings formerly occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, which, by recent purchase, have become the property of the United States. Each of these schools will require for its support an annual appropriation of \$5,000. This sum will supply the necessary instructors, and maintain a school of at least 40 pupils.

#### BENEFICIAL OBJECTS.

It has been my purpose, in the disbursement of the funds appropriated under this head, to supply only those things that were of substantial value to the recipients.

During the past year I purchased for the Indians, under the Medicine Creek treaty, 1,400 assorted varieties of fruit trees, and 1,600 for those parties to no treaty. These were set out on the reservations and on the lands cultivated by Indians for their own benefit. Many trees were destroyed by rabbits, but the greater part were preserved and are growing thriftily. I have also purchased, on contracts approved by the Commissioner, large quantities of blankets and other staple goods. Those bought for the Indians parties to the treaty of Olympia have been distributed by Major Hay, agent at Quinaliet. It is my intention to issue the balance before the commencement of the rainy season.

#### MORALITY.

Drinking, gambling, and licentiousness have been charged as peculiar vices of the Indians. I do not think there is any great difference, in these respects, between them and the uneducated whites. Give Indians plenty of work, with fair and regular pay, and they will labor as industriously, and live more virtuously, than any uneducated people I have encountered.

Within the year thirteen persons have been arrested, on complaints made by the superintendent and agents, for selling whisky to Indians. Of these five have been convicted and punished; three cases await trial at the next session of the United States court.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The present condition of the Indians, as compared with last year, is entirely satisfactory. Complaints have ceased. The numbers living on

all the reservations have sensibly increased. An interest is manifested in agriculture and in the education of their children, as hopeful as it is new. With few exceptions, their sanitary condition is much improved. Regular compensated employment has worked wonders in this respect. Their only troubles arise from the attempts of white men to encroach upon the reservations. A mania prevails among a certain class of citizens in this direction. I verily believe that were the snow-crowned summits of Mount Rainier set apart as an Indian reservation, white men would immediately commence "jumping" them. While there is enough Government land, of good quality, on and adjacent to the sound, to supply all probable settlers for the next twenty years, there are many men in this country who begrudge the Indians the moiety set apart for them by treaties, (for the maintenance of which the honor of the Government is solemnly pledged,) and who are perpetually contriving plans to secure to themselves these reserved lands.

The solution of the Indian problem in this Territory is very simple:

First. Provide for the wants of the adults, and keep them peaceable.

Second. Educate the children, and teach them useful industries.

Thus their tribal condition will be destroyed, and they become self-supporting and prosperous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. ROSS,

*Brevet Colonel United States Army, Superintendent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 2.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,

*Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, August 31, 1870.*

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter of June 1, 1870, emanating from the Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., I have the honor to submit the following annual report regarding the condition of Indian affairs at the Yakama reservation, together with statistics of education, statistical return of farming, and sub-reports of employés now engaged at this agency.

I arrived at this agency in September last, receipted for property and moneys invoiced to me by my predecessor, Mr. Wilbur, and took charge on the 13th of September, 1869. I entered upon my duties under very unfavorable auspices, as regarded the possibility of the Indians subsisting themselves during the approaching winter from the fruits of their labor in the previous spring, as the crop put in by themselves had proved a failure owing to drought. Nevertheless, by issuing some flour from the product of the farm, and by purchasing some more with the beneficial fund on hand when their own and agency flour was exhausted, I was enabled to relieve most of the sick and needy. The harvest this year has been more satisfactory, taking into consideration the limited quantity of seed grain at their and my command, and it is with feelings of gratification that I have it in my power to report peace and quiet throughout the reservation. The statistical return of farming will give more detailed information.

The arable land on this reservation, in itself of no great extent, is de-

pendent entirely for success in grain-raising on the quantity of rain which falls. If this is slight, and there are no showers when the sun commences to act, a drought is sure to follow. Very little facilities exist here, outside of the agency grounds, for artificial irrigation.

The farming department, lately placed under the supervision of Mr. Hays, has been properly and successfully conducted in all its branches. All sorts of vegetables have been raised by the employés for their own use, on a piece of land laid out for that purpose contiguous to the fort, and the Indians have been greatly encouraged by this example to do the same, for which purpose I purchased and distributed among them various garden seeds. The vegetables planted the previous year suffered in the same manner as the grain, which prevented the raising of seeds.

The riding animals at this agency are old and worn out, and a great want is felt here for them in keeping up communication between the farm mills and the agency, separated from each other from 6 to 8 miles, not mentioning the occasional necessity to communicate with more distant points, such as the location of Indian bands scattered over the reservation, and with the nearest post office, Dallas, Oregon, 65 miles distant.

The cattle are thriving, which cannot be otherwise on such unequalled grazing land as this reservation affords.

The public buildings are, generally speaking, in good order, although some of them show signs of decay, and need repairs to make them habitable during the coming winter. After harvest the carpenter will be directed to attend to the matter.

The mills are in running order, but the flume will soon need repairs. Lumber has been furnished to the Indians as fast as logs for sawing have been delivered. During the year past they received some 60,000 feet of lumber. About 6,000 bushels of grain were ground, besides the wheat and barley produced at the department farm.

The saw-mill could have been more advantageously located—say on the Top-nich River, (4 miles from the fort,) which affords better water-power than the present site of the mill, (8 miles distant) and offers greater facilities in getting logs. A portable steam saw-mill would have proved in the end of greater benefit to the Indians than the one erected for them; and it would not be amiss if this could yet be considered.

The employés now engaged here are all good, moral men, attending to their several duties to my entire satisfaction, and making it a matter of conscience to set a good example before the Indians.

On account of gross misconduct, caused through machinations to have my predecessor reappointed as agent, I had to discharge several of the employés I found here. I could not discharge my duties, and carry out the policy of the Government regarding the Indians, impartially and faithfully, with such mischief-breeding elements about me; hence, with the approval of the superintendent, I discharged those who succeeded in making themselves most obnoxious, and recommended such persons to fill their places as were willing to coöperate with me cheerfully for the good of the Indian service generally.

The plow and wagon-maker, the carpenter, blacksmith, and gunsmith have all been constantly employed in attending to the wants of the Indians either in repairing old or making new articles for their use. I beg to refer you to each of their reports, herewith inclosed. Their monthly reports will show an amount of work done of from \$100 to nearly \$200 per month each.

The school has been attended in only limited numbers. Teaching in writing, reading, and arithmetic has been done in the morning, and



saddlery has been taught in the afternoon in the several branches with good success. For more detailed information I beg leave to refer you to the statistics of education, the reports of the superintendent of teaching, and of the teacher; all herewith inclosed. I will here also suggest that, in order to make an Indian school a success, the children should be separated from the parents and their people, and entirely taken care of at the expense of the Government. This has been done here so far, but only with a small number, not having sufficient funds at my disposal to extend this principal to a larger number of scholars. The education of the rising generation of Indians, withdrawn from the influence of their parents and people, is the fundamental principle of success in their contemplated regeneration and civilization. But to do this properly and effectually funds must be available for the entire maintenance of such children at the agency. Even so much as can be substantiated of the vaunted success reported to have attended the labors of my predecessor in former years was only effected with ample means. These means have been considerably curtailed of late, and a corresponding result cannot be expected to be accomplished with the limited amounts now given to the agents for support of schools. They can hardly be continued at all in a manner to be effective.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

As regards the Indians generally I will remark that their sanitary condition has undergone no material change since previous years, from what I can learn. Their principal ailment is venereal disease and its consequent evils; partly contracted in former years when they came in contact with the Hudson Bay and other frontiersmen, and partly inherited from their parents. Blindness, sore eyes, and ulcers are the prevailing consequences. The doctor is endeavoring to cure those so afflicted. His report, herewith sent, will give further information. As a general thing the Indians are industrious and progressing. They have two churches, presided over by two of their own tribe, ordained ministers of the Methodist persuasion, in which service is held alternately twice on each Sabbath, and is tolerably well attended by both sexes. Those who have farms cultivate them to the best of their knowledge. Instructions and help are constantly given them by which they can improve, if so inclined. They visit the fisheries on Columbia River, and generally succeed in laying in a good winter supply of salmon, the salt for curing being furnished from the agency. Their surplus fish are sold to the whites, from whom they receive good remuneration. When the fishing season is over they betake themselves to the mountains gathering berries, part of which they also dispose of for cash.

I cannot here omit to remark that I have noticed a great desire by many who have not devoted themselves heretofore to farming to do so, if only their request for help as regards implements, &c., could be responded to. As a general fact I have observed that those pertaining to the Methodist Church are well supplied with such material, and, I may say, well to do in most respects; whereas those adhering to the Catholic faith have little or nothing. This state of affairs suggests the conclusion that sectarian prejudices predominated and influenced the distribution of supplies, (intended for all alike,) and to the detriment of such as chose to differ with the agent in religious doctrines and observances. Since I commenced my duties here I have made no distinction; the sick and needy have been my first care; and while seeking them out complaints of unequal treatment in previous years have been

made to me by the Indians. They plainly affirm that the Methodists could get all they asked for, while to the Catholics most everything was denied.

Furthermore, by comparing the highly-favorable reports made from this agency in previous years, copies of which are on file in this office now, regarding the wealth and industry of Yakama Indians on this reserve, with the result of my inquiries instituted on this subject, the conclusion forces itself to my mind that these reports were grossly exaggerated far from the true state of affairs, and must have been so colored with a view to create certain favorable impressions personally. For instance, from reliable sources I learn that the Indians never possessed over about 800 head of cattle, (and that number even is considered as overestimated by some persons,) instead of 1,600 as reported last. The quantity of feet of lumber reported as having been sawed for them should also make a greater show in frame houses, barns, and other improvements than actually exists. Instead of, as affirmed by the agent, 5,000 bushels of wheat having been sold by the Indians, facts prove that only 500 bushels at the most were disposed of by sale from their surplus. So has every article of produce been overrated in the same ratio. In one word, these glowing reports have been far from the truth, but must have been purposely and systematically exaggerated.

The number of arms in the possession of the Indians living on the reservation does not exceed 100 guns and about 40 or 50 pistols, principally issued to them in former times by Army officers on behalf of the Government. These have been very much used, and undergone considerable repairs. Bows and arrows are entirely out of use with them.

Respectfully submitting the foregoing, I remain, Colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH,

*First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.*

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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No. 3.

S'KOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*August 31, 1870.*

COLONEL: In transmitting this my second annual report I am happy to say that the Indians residing on this reservation have been both industrious and contented during the year, and have evinced much zeal in the improvement of their condition, which I have encouraged to the best of my ability.

The S'Klallam and S'Kokomish Indians, parties to the treaty of Point-no-Point, have been mostly engaged during the year in some industrial pursuit, either on the reservation farming and logging, or laboring for the whites in mills, logging camps, or on farms in the vicinity. All of the S'Kokomish and about one-fourth of the S'Klallam Indians reside permanently upon the reservation, the remainder of the latter reside at various points on Puget Sound, from Hood's Canal to S'Klallam Bay. Their condition is not in any respect as good as that of those who reside on the reservation. This is due mainly to their nomadic habits and mode of life. I have induced many of these people to come upon the reservation this year. Among them was the Duke of York, head chief

of the S'Klallam tribe, who will undoubtedly influence many more of his people to follow his example. He is now visiting them for that purpose.

The following is a tabular statement of the Indians under my charge:

*Tabular statement of the Indians, parties to treaty of Point-no-Point.*

Names of tribes.	Names of head chiefs.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Religious persuasion.	Religious mission, and when established.	Number.				
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
S'Kokomish ...	Spah.....	Jus-tuchk; Scht-new-cum.	None	None	73	106	65	47	291
S'Klallam. ....	Chets-Moka, or Duke of York.	Jake Canin; Hook-took; Eas-tal-heare; John Palmer; Lord Jim.	None	None	194	237	103	96	630
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	343	168	143	921

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the Indians is not much improved, although they have had good medical attendance. For further particulars I beg leave to call your attention to the report of the physician, hereto annexed and marked A.

#### EDUCATION.

Since last report the school has been continually in operation; the attendance has been regular, and more than double the average of the previous year. The older Indians have quite a prejudice against sending their children to school; in consequence, the children have to be clothed and subsisted at the school. I would respectfully recommend that a contract school, conducted on the principle of that at the Tulalip reservation, be established at this place. This would not entail any outlay for buildings; those now at the agency are sufficient for the purpose. The usual annual appropriation is not adequate to meet the requirements of the case. The discouragements to teachers from this cause are so great that none thoroughly competent and familiar with the duties are satisfied there any length of time under the present system. To employ lazy and incompetent teachers is worse than no school at all. Were this a contract school, under the charge of persons whose labors formed a part of their religious duties, with the large area of rich soil already under cultivation that could be turned over to their exclusive use, at least 40 children could be kept under continuous instruction, and obtain a fair common-school education and the practice of agricultural pursuits. For further information see teachers report, hereto annexed, marked B.

#### CROPS.

During the past season all of the cleared land has been cultivated, a part by the employés, and the balance by the Indians, among whom it was subdivided in tracts porportionate to the size of the several families. There has been a fair yield of oats, potatoes, and various vegetables. For particulars I respectfully refer to the annual report of the farmer (C) and to the statistical table of products (D.) I also had a small tract sown experimentally with wheat, with gratifying results.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year I have had erected, at comparatively little cost, a commodious barn and hay shed, sufficient to store all the hay and other crops ; four substantial bridges have been placed across the streams running through the reservation. I have had all the agency buildings put in good repair, and have built nine frame houses for the use of the Indians ; have had about 10 acres of land grubbed and fenced, and about 10 acres partially cleared and sown in grass. The latter was done by the Indians, they taking the timber which they cut in payment for the labor. That part of the reservation which was inaccessible heretofore, except in canoes, is now easy of access by reason of the improvements mentioned.

Herewith find annexed reports of carpenter and blacksmith, marked respectively (E) and (F.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 J. W. KELLY,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Col. SAM'L ROSS,

*Supt Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.*

No. 4.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*Neah Bay, Washington Territory, September 12, 1870.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit my annual report. During the past year I have been in charge of Makah Indians at the Neah Bay agency. Since the date of my last report nothing of unusual importance has transpired. The reservation is in the most remote northwestern portion of Washington Territory, and the Indians are probably less acquainted with the laws of the United States, and are among the wildest and most savage in the Territory. No serious trouble or quarrels have occurred. There has been but little intoxicating liquor brought on the reservation. In every instance it was soon discovered and destroyed. It is owing to this, I suppose, that I have been able to control them and to carry on the business of the agency satisfactorily.

The total number of Indians on the reservation is 558, as shown in the following tabular statement—an increase of 32 since last year :

*Tabular statement of Indians, parties to treaty of Neah Bay.*

Name of tribe.	Name of head-chief.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Numbers.				
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Makah.....	Clap-lan-a-hoe.....	{ Light-house Jim. } { Sow-sam..... }	146	158	152	102	558

STATE OF HEALTH.

The health of the Indians is fast improving, as shown by the report of the physician forwarded herewith. I attribute this to the fact that

I have compelled them to collect the carcasses of fish and seals, and what other offal they were in the habit of leaving on the beach near their lodges, and to bury it in the land under cultivation. The noxious odors from this source are entirely removed, to the improvement of their health and the relief of my nostrils.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

I have given much attention to farming, and have encouraged the Indians to raise vegetables enough for their own consumption. For this purpose I plowed and prepared 10 acres of ground, furnished necessary seed, and required the Indians to plant and take care of the ground. I also gave seed to those Indians that would clear and cultivate ground of their own. As a result, about 50 acres of potatoes have been planted by the Indians for their own use this year. All the crops are looking well. The soil is thin and poor, and has heretofore been considered worthless, but the abundance of fertilizers obtained in the manner heretofore described more than compensates for this deficiency. I have in the ground large crops of potatoes, rutabagas, cabbages, onions, cauliflowers, carrots, and beets. The school and employes have had through the season an abundance of vegetables from the same source. One turnip, pulled a short time since, weighed 28 pounds, and there are many still growing that will weigh much heavier.

#### EDUCATION.

Acting upon your suggestions, during the year I have organized an agricultural and industrial school. This now numbers 19 scholars, with an average monthly attendance of 12. The boys have been uniformly clothed, and daily spend an hour in learning to read and speak English. They are also required to work three hours daily in the garden set apart for the school. At first this was obstinately opposed by their parents, who thought this was a private speculation, from which the children would derive no benefit; they therefore demanded payment for the work done by the boys. Mr. Prather, the instructor, a patient and judicious man, succeeded in overcoming this prejudice. Under his management the school garden has produced vegetables enough to supply the children until next year's harvest.

#### CIVILIZATION.

While, as before stated, I have succeeded in persuading some of the Indians to cultivate small pieces of land, I think it impossible to make farmers of them.

The surrounding waters abound in all kinds of fish. The fur-seal comes in great schools, within 10 miles of the coast. Whale (of the black species) are numerous; dog fish, in countless numbers, swarm in the bay, and are caught easily. These furnish them with abundance of food, and a surplus of oil and furs, from the sale of which they annually realize a large amount of money. They are a hardy, athletic people, perfectly at home in their canoes, and venture many miles from shore in pursuit of this profitable game. It would be worse than folly to attempt to change these expert fishermen into a tribe of farmers. But they can be civilized, and rendered useful citizens, if the government, accepting their peculiar situation, will assist them in the pursuits to which they are inclined, educate their children, and introduce among them the habits of the whites. The simplicity of primitive Eden, as

respects dress, is one of their peculiarities. In their lodges at all times, and in warm weather out of doors, the men and women are naked, and are not ashamed. In cold and wet weather the blanket, or the skin of an animal is the usual costume. One of my first efforts was to make them cover their nakedness. I have succeeded in accustoming a majority of the men to wear trousers when out of doors. This I regard as one great point gained. A great (perhaps the greatest) obstacle to the civilization of these people is the prevalence of superstitions. To remove these has been one of my principal studies. Argument is useless. I have found that ridicule, (to which they are exceedingly sensitive,) applied in some practical form, was much more efficacious. For instance, I one evening gave in the presence of most of the tribe a magic lantern exhibition. They regarded this with wonder, not un-mixed with fear. I then showed them how simply it was done, and explained how other things that they had been accustomed to regard as witchcraft were more simple even than this. By such methods I have succeeded in uprooting many old superstitions, and convincing them of their folly.

In the spring, the son and heir of the hereditary chief was to be married to one of the young women of the tribe. I persuaded them to have the ceremony performed with the rites of the Episcopal Church. This was done in the presence of the entire tribe, both the bride and groom wearing the garments of civilization. All were delighted with the ceremonial, and frequent requests have been made that this might henceforth be the established custom.

I have made this part of my report longer than I should otherwise have done, because it is, to my mind, the most important consideration for those to whom is committed the welfare of the Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAYS,

*First Lieutenant, United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Major SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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No. 5.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Washington Territory, September 1, 1870.*

COLONEL: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor herewith to submit an annual report of the affairs of this agency, embracing a period of time from September, 1869, the date of my assuming charge, and my last report, up to the present date.

The tribes and bands, parties to this treaty, are 20 in number, as ascertained by census taken during the past summer. These number 3,383 souls. A majority of the Indians of each of these tribes, with the exception of a few small roving bands, occupy the five reservations comprising this agency.

Tulalip, the largest of these reservations, and at which the agency is located, contains 38 sections of land, and is situate east of Whidbey's Island, on Puget Sound, and northwest of Snohomish River, which forms its eastern boundary. The number of tribes that occupy this

reservation are five, as follows: the Sno-ho-mish, Sno-qual-mo, Skai-wa-mish, Kik-i-allus, and Kwent-le-ah-mish, with a total population of 911. Though this reservation was originally intended as the one on which all the Indians pertaining to this treaty should eventually be located, it certainly has few natural advantages to recommend it for such a purpose, it being high and rolling, very heavily timbered, and the soil not productive.

On my assuming charge, it will be remembered that the affairs of the agency were found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, especially as concerned this reservation. Improvements that had been made had, through neglect, been permitted to go to ruin. This state of affairs, so far as the means were at my command, I have striven to remedy. Twelve acres of land have been inclosed with new fence, while the old fences have been repaired. Seven acres of new land have been cleared entire. A new wharf has been constructed, an improvement very much needed, as the old one was so much out of repair as to be unsafe. In addition to this, 800 fruit trees, of different varieties, have been planted on the reservation.

The Indian houses, as well as those of the agency, have been thoroughly repaired, many of them having required windows, doors, &c. The Indians have planted and are cultivating from 15 to 20 acres of potatoes, most of which are in small patches worked by individual Indians, seed having been furnished them last spring; there is also being cultivated six acres of oats, two acres of peas, and about 2,000 heads of cabbage. Sufficient hay to winter all the stock on the reservation has been cut on the marsh and housed in the barn.

Of the three artisans allowed by the treaty, two only, Mr. Carney and Mr. Spithill, are at this reservation; the interests of the service are such that they are compelled to perform a multiplicity of duties. Three times as many employés on this reservation would be none too many.

The Indian school, under the superintendence of the Rev. E. C. Chirouse, with the Rev. Father Richards, Mr. M. Stay, and four Sisters of Charity as assistants, is prospering finely. One year ago the number of pupils in attendance averaged 45; to-day it numbers 60, about an equal number of both sexes, which are all that can be accommodated with the present capacity for house room. The buildings pertaining to the school are three in number; two of these two stories high, and but 18 by 24 feet in size, one of which is necessarily occupied by the fathers for a dwelling. Just imagine 30 children, who have to be clothed, fed, and cared for, cooking, eating, sleeping, washing, and being schooled, all in one building of such dimensions; and the Sisters are even worse off, for they are compelled to share their building with the scholars. My attention has been frequently called to these facts by Father Chirouse and his assistants, who say that notwithstanding the pitiable amount they are allowed by Government (\$5,000) for carrying on the school is scarcely equal to a reasonable salary for the number employed, to say nothing of subsisting and clothing so large a number, still, if sufficient accommodations were furnished them by Government they would gladly take many more scholars. I earnestly recommend that measures be taken to provide for the construction of two more buildings for the use of the school at this agency, also for clearing additional land for the benefit of the same. Too much credit cannot be given these worthy missionaries, who, through long years of hardship, and even danger, have persistently struggled on, actuated only by benevolence and humanity. The system on which their school is conducted is, in my opinion, the only one that will succeed with the Indians; certain

it is that all or nearly all conducted by other denominations are failures.

The Lummi reservation is situate 70 miles distant, near the northern boundary of the Territory; it is bounded on the south by Puget Sound, and on the north by the Gulf of Georgia. This reservation contains nearly one township of land, and is, perhaps, better adapted for an Indian reservation than any other in the agency. The tribes residing there are four, as follows: The Lummies, Nook-sacs, Sen-am-ish, and Squin-am-ish, numbering in all 819. These Indians, particularly the Lummies, have made more progress in civilization than any others belonging to the agency, which reflects much credit on Mr. C. C. Finkboner, farmer in charge, who has been on the reservation for the past eight years. The land is very productive and easily cleared. There is also an extensive tide-flat marsh, which makes a fine stock range and supplies a quantity of hay. The Indians there own about 100 head of cattle, 30 horses, and a quantity of swine. They have under cultivation this season more than 40 acres of potatoes and other vegetables. They have also cut upwards of 60 tons of hay—sufficient to winter their stock. By referring to the accompanying report of Mr. Finkboner, it will be seen that during the past year the Indians on this reservation have realized from the sale of vegetables alone \$3,500, while several thousand dollars have been received for other products, labor, &c. They have, unaided, constructed a fine church, and are visited regularly by the Catholic missionaries of the school.

The Swinamish reservation, described in the treaty as the southeastern peninsula of Perry's Island, is about 35 miles north of Tulalip, and is only separated from the mainland by a narrow channel known as the Swinamish Slough. The tribes that have chosen this reservation for their homes are the Swinamish and the Skag-itt, though few of the latter have ever lived there. The total number of these two tribes is 280. Until the last few months this reservation has been for several years without any one immediately in charge; as a consequence, the Indians there had become very much demoralized—a sort of rendezvous for "cultus" Indians and degraded whites. Since, however, Mr. William Deere assumed charge, last spring, there has been a decided revolution in its affairs; the traffic in whisky has been stopped, marauders and trespassers have been arrested and driven away by force, and many of the Indians induced to engage in farming. A house has been built for the use of the farmer in charge, and several other small expenditures made for necessary improvements. I have been much annoyed by the persistent attempts of certain parties to jump or appropriate certain parts of this reservation to their own use. One of them, a Mr. J. J. Connor, not complying with your proclamation warning trespassers off from Indian lands, it became necessary to remove by force.

The Port Madison reservation is distant 40 miles south of Tulalip, and on the opposite shore of the sound. This reservation originally contained but two sections of land, surrounding the small bight called Noosook-um, but has since been enlarged, giving the Indians nearly 7 miles of coast, and about 14 sections of land. The D'Wamish tribe alone occupy this reserve; they number 666, being the largest tribe of the agency, although only about one-half of them make their homes on the reservation. There is no white employé in charge on this reservation. The head chief, Jim Seattle, an Indian of uncommon ability and influence in his tribe, resides there, and has proven himself of much assistance in conducting its affairs. A considerable amount has been expended there within the past year in repairing the Indian dwellings; a



new house has been built for the head chief, and windows, doors, and locks provided to complete a new church the Indians had erected. I have also furnished them about 300 fruit-trees, which they have planted on the reservation. The Indians there have about 10 acres of potatoes under cultivation; they also possess over 30 head of horned cattle, several horses, and a quantity of swine.

The Muck-le-shoot reservation is situated nearly 40 miles from the sound, at the confluence of the White and Green Rivers; it embraces the point of land between said rivers, and contains two sections, or 1,280 acres. This reservation is occupied by the Muck-le-shook tribe, Lewis Nelson head chief; there is no white employé on the reservation. These Indians, or a majority of them, are what are known as "Stick" or Horse Indians, and differ materially in their habits from those that live on the sound, as they subsist themselves more by hunting. They have built a fine church, and are visited regularly by the Catholic missionaries. A few cultivate the soil; but as there is no white employé there to instruct them, they make but slow progress in civilization. These Indians possess about 50 horses; they have under cultivation several acres of land, having small patches of potatoes and other vegetables.

I would recommend the policy of placing not only this reservation, but also Port Madison, in charge of a white employé. The Indian, in his natural condition, is unused to anything like continuous labor, and, being ignorant of the first principles of agriculture, he can but partially comprehend verbal directions given him on the subject; hence it is necessary that he should at first have the personal instruction of a competent farmer.

During the past summer a complete census has been taken of all the Indians belonging to this treaty, a brief of which accompanies this report.

In compliance with instructions from the Department, the Indians have been vaccinated as a protection against small-pox, for the particulars of which, as well as the sanitary condition of the Indians generally, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying annual and special reports of the physician, Dr. Whittemore.

As soon as all the annuity goods arrive, a general distribution of the same will be made to the Indians. I would suggest, as a matter of policy, that the distribution be made separately on each reservation, instead of calling the Indians all together, as done heretofore.

During last winter and spring I was compelled to issue several blankets, as well as a small quantity of provisions, to sick and destitute Indians; but only in cases of absolute necessity, to prevent suffering, were issues made.

In referring to crimes committed by Indians, I have to report that nine murders of Indians by Indians have been committed within this agency during the past year, induced in every case by the use of spirituous liquors; eight of these murderers have been arrested and confined in the block-house, and compelled to wear a ball and chain. Unless we are allowed by the Department to inflict, by way of example, a more severe penalty, I fear that we shall be unable to check the frequent occurrences of such crimes.

I am sorry to say that the villainous traffic of supplying the Indians with spirituous liquors is, if anything, on the increase; nine-tenths of the troubles among Indians are caused by whisky. There is a law against this traffic, but that is powerless, from the fact that it is almost

impossible to get a conviction on Indian evidence. Out of six cases that I have prosecuted during the past year four were acquitted.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. HILL,

*Brevet Captain United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Brevet Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.*

No. 6.

TULALIP INDIAN SCHOOLS,  
September 10, 1870.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I herewith send you a resumé of my two semi-annual reports, with a few additional remarks.

The average number in attendance may be fairly stated at 49—26 males and 23 females, the latter under the care of the Sisters of Charity. Within the last few weeks there have been 9 pupils received—6 boys and 3 girls. The female department receive a thorough course of instruction in all branches pertaining to the sex, and the progress they are making reflects much credit on themselves and the sisters who supervise them; in fact, both male and female have made very satisfactory progress in their various branches, and are quite reformed in their habits of cleanliness and industry. Many of them have gone through the second and third reading-books, and are conversant with four rules of arithmetic. Nearly all of them can recite the multiplication table from beginning to end.

In the manual-labor department they are also progressing, though the clearing of land is very heavy and laborious work for children of their age; yet it is surprising the amount of work they perform, and the good-will with which they go to it is very encouraging.

During the past year some of the oldest and most advanced pupils, male and female, have left the school, and are now doing as well as can be expected among their friends and relations. For the valuable improvements you have caused to be made on the school grounds, together with that made by the pupils, who have cleared and fenced two acres, and built a comfortable house, where they keep a store and are doing tolerably well, the boys who keep the store join with me in tendering you many thanks for the kind encouragement they have received from you.

The future prospects of our schools are, I am happy to say, most encouraging in the steady progress evinced by the children in both departments. We have an earnest of the very best results. They already seem to forget and even condemn their former customs and habits, and a great number of them, particularly the girls, appear fully to appreciate the value of education, and with that intention express a great desire to place themselves in the Sisters' Asylum, and thus escape the degrading and demoralizing life to which they are exposed by their wicked and designing parents.

The Rev. Father Richards and Mr. E. B. Macstay continue to aid me in the management of the schools, and acquit themselves very satisfactorily of their respective charges. At the present time there are some of the late schoolboys industriously employed and endeavoring, as their limited means will admit, to bring up their families in the paths of

civilization and industry. It is very much to be regretted that the boys on leaving school are not aided by the Government to settle and reside on the reservation, at least until they are in a position to do for themselves, and thus spare them the necessity of seeking a means of subsistence among the white settlers of the sound; and, I regret to say, in such cases they acquire all the vices, and rarely any of the virtues, of those with whom they come in contact, and thus all the pains and trouble that we have taken with them are thereby frustrated. I am sorry to say that the health of the pupils during the past year has not been as good as might be desired. Although there have been no serious cases of sickness among them, nevertheless, some have suffered considerably with rheumatism and other pains; two have left school in hopes of recovering at home with their parents; they were promising and good children, and their leaving is regretted very much. At present our pupils are very young and by no means able to perform heavy work; consequently I take the liberty of asking the Department to aid them, as you have been kind enough to do last winter, in clearing some more land in order to maintain the large number now in attendance. It would please me very much to be able to carry out your laudable desire in keeping and maintaining a hundred boys and same number of girls at school; but, *ad impossibile nemo tenetur*. If the Government but furnish me with means, I will undertake to clothe and educate upward of 200 Indian children; and you know, and everybody knows as well as I do, that there is no other (at least effectual) means of civilizing the Indians but the taking and training of the rising generation. I have spent a great number of years among the Indians—in fact, more than half of my life; I have minutely studied their character; I am conversant with their prejudices, habits, manners, customs, and superstitions; and I conscientiously believe that the above is the only means by which any good results may be achieved. For the health and convenience of both teachers and pupils, I would most respectfully suggest that an addition be made to the present buildings, as, in their present condition, they are by no means sufficient for the requirements of the institution; the school-room has to be used as a recreation-room, there being no other shelter during the long and rainy seasons of autumn and winter. I have had the dormitory roofed and furnished, and now find it entirely too small for the number of boys that are obliged to occupy it; it is also very low and narrow, and consequently must be somewhat prejudicial to the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the children.

The Sisters of Charity and I beg to tender you our warmest thanks for the uniform kindness shown us since your appointment.

Trusting in your continued good intentions and those of the Department, and hoping the little improvements mentioned may meet with a speedy response, I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully,  
yours,

E. C. CHIROUSE.

Captain GEORGE D. HILL,  
*United States Indian Agent, Tulalip Reservation.*

No. 7.

LUMMI INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*Washington Territory, August 1870.*

SIR: I beg leave herewith to transmit my eighth annual report from the Lummi reservation. I cannot too highly commend the uniform

good conduct of those Indians since the date of my last annual report. I have detailed the general operations of this reservation in my monthly reports, consequently I will confine myself to a summary of such items and statistics as I may deem of interest to the Department.

It is no longer a problem, in my mind, whether Indians can be civilized and Christianized; this fact has been fully and practically demonstrated among the Lummi Indians. I am largely indebted for my success among those Indians to the kind help and assistance of Rev. Father E. C. Chirouse, of the Tulalip school. He visits this reservation once or twice a year, and the result of his labors are incalculable, not only to the Department, but also to the moral well-being of the Indians. Those people are making rapid advances in the arts of husbandry, in the fencing and general cultivation of the soil. They also manifest a deep interest in Christianity; they have a fine church furnished, and furnished mostly at their own cost. Twenty-three of their children attend school at Tulalip, and some of them have made quite a degree of proficiency. In consequence of the improvement in their moral and social condition, their numbers are increasing. There is also a corresponding increase of their flocks and herds, and a great augmentation in their domestic comfort. In consequence of this favorable condition among them, they have mostly abandoned their tribal organization; they are living scattered over the reservation, on lands they cultivate. I find they are more healthy and industrious, and cultivate more land; they live more agreeably with each other, and they all come to church on Sundays. After service is over they return to their respective occupations.

I have a written code of laws for the government of the Indians on this reservation, with an efficient police force to arrest and bring offenders to justice. I find it has done a good deal toward promoting good order among them. Those Indians want their annuities in future in tools and farming implements. I have mentioned this in my former reports, and I hope that its importance will be sufficient excuse for my urging it again upon the attention of the Department.

I do not deem it necessary to embellish my report with overdrawn figures, in order to show well on paper. The facts are here to show for themselves; and I feel justly proud to be able to make so good a showing on behalf of the Lummi Indians under my charge.

For full information about the boundary, area, soil, buildings, and other improvements on this reservation, I will most respectfully refer you to my former annual reports.

Herewith I present you with a statement of the amount received by those Indians, for labor performed and articles sold to the Bellingham Bay Coal Company, as taken from their books and pay-rolls for the past fiscal year, ending July 31, 1870:

Amount paid Indians for labor.....	\$3,502 75
Amount paid Indians for timber.....	336 77
Amount paid Indians for 1,800 gallons cranberries, at twenty-five cents.....	300 00
Amount paid Indians for 1,000 pounds feathers, at twenty cents.....	200 00
Amount paid Indians for 800 gallons oil, at fifty cents.....	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,739 52

They have also received, for the past year, from farmers and others, for labor and canoe service 2,500 00

Sale of grain and fish.....	\$300 00
Sale of eggs, ducks, and chickens.....	225 00
Sale of beef and pork.....	175 00
Sale of potatoes, and vegetables.....	3,500 00
From other sources.....	500 00
	\$7,200 00
Total.....	12,939 52

Aside from the articles herewith enumerated, we have cut, hauled, and housed, in good order, 60 tons of hay. We also built five board dwelling-houses, which I believe I omitted to mention in my monthly reports. We also made repairs on buildings, fences, cutting roads, looking after stock, and a good deal of other work which I hardly deem necessary to embody in a report.

In approximating at some of the items herewith presented, I have endeavored to keep within bounds, and those estimates are all below their actual cash value. Those Indians are not only self-sustaining, but they are accumulating money and property.

This favorable state of affairs does not apply to all the Indians under my charge. The Sahmish and No-wha-at, two small remnants of tribes, persistently refuse to come and live on the reservation. They would rather live and roam at will in all their ancient and nomadic grandeur, stealing, gambling, drinking whisky, polygamy, murdering, and other barbarous and inhuman practices. I have called the attention of the Department to those evils in my former reports.

I expect this to be the last annual report I shall make from this reservation. I hope, therefore, in conclusion, whatever changes the Department may see fit to make with those Indians, that it may redound to their spiritual and temporal welfare, is the fervent wish of, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. C. FINKBONER,

*Farmer in charge of Lummi Reservation, Washington Territory.*

Captain GEORGE D. HILL, U. S. A.,

*Indian Agent Tulalip Reservation, Washington Territory.*

No. 8.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION,  
*Washington Territory, August 1, 1870.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report:

In accordance with your orders I took charge of this reservation September 1, 1869. I found, on taking charge, one old building for the use of the employés, which required considerable repairing before being fit for use; the out-buildings were in a very bad condition, none of them inclosed. I at once commenced repairing them, and putting in order such buildings as are used for storing hay and grain and shelter for cattle. I found about 20 tons of hay, no grain, about 80 bushels of potatoes, and very few small vegetables. The stock consisted of two yoke of oxen, one good yoke and one yoke old and worn out. The tools belonging to the reserve I found scattered among the Indians, most of

them worn out and broken. I collected such as could be found, had them repaired, and put away for future use. During the winter months my time has been spent in keeping the fences and bridges in repair, building new fences, attending to the stock, and assisting the Indians about their farms also during the time. The fruit-trees furnished by you were duly issued to the Indians and planted in their inclosures. During the present season the Indians, most of them, have been very attentive to their farms, and will have fair crops. From the best estimate I can make of the production of the present year, there will be from the Indian farms 1,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of peas; 50 bushels of timothy seed, besides carrots, cabbage, turnips, and other small vegetables; also, they have cut about 50 tons of timothy hay and 150 tons of wild hay. In addition to this there will be on the agency's farm about 300 bushels of potatoes, 200 bushels of oats, 80 tons of hay, and vegetables of all kinds in abundance. The improvements made on the reserve during the year are—one stable for horse and storing grain; one dwelling house for physician and school-teacher; one school-house, with kitchen, store-room, and other necessary buildings for the use of the school. Also, there have been put under cultivation, and fenced in with a picket fence, about five acres of land for the use of the school of industry. In all cases where it could be done, the Indians have been employed to perform most of the labor done.

The employés connected with this reservation are the farmer, physician, school-teacher, carpenter, and blacksmith, all residing here, with the exception of the blacksmith, who is in charge of the Squaxon reservation, where he now resides.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

A. H. LOWE,  
*Farmer in charge.*

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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No. 9.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*August 1, 1870.*

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from your office, July 18, 1870, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

When I entered upon the discharge of my duties as farmer in charge, I found the agency buildings and fences generally out of repair; the barn in good condition. I have had the fences thoroughly repaired, and the frame dwelling-house for farmer and employés made comfortable to live in. There has been one new frame house completed this summer, with necessary outbuildings. A school-house, 24 by 40, is now in course of erection; when furnished, and a teacher procured, will be a great benefit to the children of the Indians. I found about 12 acres of new land that had been partially cleared. I employed, with your approval, Indian labor, to the amount of \$200, in taking out stumps, logs, &c., and in clearing 7 acres additional. The following exhibits results of farming operations on land cultivated by the employés for the agency: 70 tons of hay; 500 bushels oats; 500 bushels turnips; 300 bushels potatoes; 100 bushels carrots and beets. Each Indian adult on the

reservation has from three to six acres of land as a home lot, all of which, with a few exceptions, have been well cultivated under my personal supervision, and fair crops of hay, oats, wheat, and potatoes will be realized. I received from you a large assortment of fruit trees early in the spring, and transplanted a large number on the land adjacent to the farm-house and on the Indians' home lots; the balance distributed to other Indians, parties to no treaty. All on the reservation are growing. The frame for a school-house, erected three years since, was found to be worthless on account of exposure, &c., and was torn down, except the L part, which was converted into the frame dwelling spoken of previously. The agency buildings now on the reservation are two frame dwellings, good; one frame barn, good; one log house, worthless.

The goods furnished by you from time to time have been issued to the Indians in payment for work, and to the actual sick and needy gratuitously.

The two frame dwelling-houses should be painted, to preserve them from decay. There has been but very little trouble among the Indians; they, for the greater part, being well disposed both toward the whites and one another, and manifest a decided inclination to learn the ways of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. PIERCE,  
*Farmer in charge.*

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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No. 10.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Washington Territory, August 31, 1870.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

The Quinaielt reservation lies on the Pacific coast, and includes about 42,000 acres of land, mostly covered with a heavy growth of spruce timber. There is a small prairie of nearly 700 acres lying back from the beach 8 miles southeast from the agency, which affords tolerable pasture for the Indian horses, but is unfit for cultivation. Along the Quinaielt River is some bottom land, not excelled in fertility by any other section of the Territory. The agency is located near the northwest corner of the reservation, in latitude  $47^{\circ} 20'$ , directly on the coast, on the north bank of Quinaielt River at its mouth, 30 miles north of Brown's Point, on Gray's Harbor, (where all supplies for the reservation must be landed.) At the agency is a clearing of 10 acres of land, generally of poor quality. The buildings are a block-house of two stories, (the lower used as a jail and store-room, the upper as the office and quarters of the physician;) houses for the teacher, blacksmith, and carpenter, agent's office, school-house, sheds, and a building for shops, the latter and the teacher's house being of two-inch fir lumber, the others of logs.

The Quinaielt tribe live on the reservation; north of them are the Queets, who live on the north bank of Queets River, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the sea; further north are the Hohs, whose lodges are on the south bank of the river of the same name; about 200 yards from the sea, and still further north, on the south bank of Qu'ellehute River, almost the same distance from the sea, are the Qu'ellehutes.

The total number of Indians belonging to this agency is 532, as follows:

*Tabular statement of Indians parties to the treaty of Olympia.*

Names of tribes.	Names of head chiefs.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Religious preferences.	Religious missions, and when established.	Number.				
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Quellehutes .....	Ko-ko-she-ta .....	{ Kla-kish-ka .....			63	75	46	50	234
		{ Hick-sui .....							
Hohs .....	Kla-wis-a-him .....				18	22	12	21	73
Queets .....	How yat'l .....				29	38	15	13	95
Quinaiets .....	Hay-et-lite'l .....				33	46	24	27	130
Total .....					143	181	97	111	532

The deaths during the year were 23.

When I assumed charge of this agency there were three yoke of oxen and two horses, all of which were in poor condition. Eight tons of hay had been secured to keep them through the winter. About 1,000 bushels of potatoes and turnips had been raised during the year by the employés. This was the extent of the farming operations.

We have cleared 20 acres of bottom land up the river, 10 of which are under cultivation; put in 3 acres of wheat and oats at the "Anderson House;" broken up and sowed with wheat, oats, peas, timothy, and red-top 6 acres on the prairie; and raised in the garden 100 bushels of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables. The crops on the river clearing are excellent; at the "Anderson House" they are tolerable; those on the prairie are an entire failure. I tested the land there thoroughly, and am satisfied that further attempts to cultivate it will be a waste of time and labor. I estimate the crops as follows: wheat, 50 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; peas, 30 bushels; potatoes, 800 bushels; turnips, 1,500 bushels; beets, carrots, parsnips, &c., 250 bushels; cabbage, 4 tons, enough for the school employés and all the Indians on the reservation. We have secured 10 tons of tide-land hay and an abundance of fodder for all the stock belonging to the agency.

We have put up a very good building for carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, a large, substantial, and convenient barn and root-house; have inclosed the dwellings with a neat picket fence of cedar, as also a pasture lot of 10 acres at the agency; have made a convenient corral for stock near the barn, and put a strong log fence around the "Anderson House" clearing; the dwellings and fence about them have been white-washed, and some needed repairs made on the agent's office and block-house.

The road over Point Greenville, which is in some places 250 feet above the sea, has been entirely rebuilt, and is now in good order. A road has been made from the beach to the agency, which saves half a mile of heavy traveling over loose ground and shifting sands.

A year's supplies for the school, shops, and employés have been bought, delivered at Brown's Point, and will be all at the agency by the end of September. The cattle will not be exposed, therefore, to the winter storms on the beach, as has always been the case heretofore.

The school has been amply supplied with proper books and furniture. Three children have died, and there has been an increase of three new



scholars. The total number when the vacation commenced was 12. They have within the year acquired a fine knowledge of the English language, and are cleanly, and generally obedient and contented. The opposition of the older Indians to the school, which last year was very bitter and persistent, has been gradually overcome; and if their promises are kept, the number of scholars will reach 20 before the close of the winter. I attribute the change in the feelings of the Indians, in a great measure, to their appreciation of the substantial improvements made on their reservation; and they say that such is the fact. The report of the teacher contains some items of interest.

The physician, Dr. Johnson, has conducted the affairs of his department with intelligence, skill, and success. Of 197 cases treated by him, there have been but three deaths. The confidence of the Indians in his treatment is increasing daily, and they are gradually abandoning their "ta-mah-no-as" doctors. As there is no other physician within 80 miles, I have directed Dr. Johnson to prescribe for and furnish medicines to such Indians, not parties to the treaty of Olympia, as may apply, and many have availed themselves of his services.

On the 26th day of July last I distributed their annuities to Quillehutes and Hohs, and on the 15th day of August last to the Queets and Quinaielts. Nearly all the members of each tribe were present, and all were satisfied with the quantity and quality of the goods delivered.

The health of the Indians is very good. The most amicable relations exist among the various tribes, and frequent visits for the purposes of trade and friendly intercourse are exchanged. To the best of my knowledge and belief, not a drop of liquor has been used on the reservation during the year.

The salmon this season are plenty and of superior quality, a large number of furs and skins have been taken, and the condition of all the tribes as to supplies of food and other necessaries has never been better, according to their own statements, than at the present time.

I transmit herewith the annual reports of the employes, statistical returns of education and farming and crops of the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HAY,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Sub-Indian Agent.*

Major SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs,*

*Olympia, Washington Territory.*

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## OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 11.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Salem, Oregon, September 21, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in Oregon.

The changes made—suspending civilians and appointing military agents, at the commencement of the current year—created some embarrassment, which, for a time, seemed to retard prosperity and to dishearten the Indians. They could not be made to understand the reason wherefore, and, with the instinct of their race, feared the change. So

strong was the feeling that, on every reservation within my superintendency, Indians "stampeded," or threatened to do so, in consequence thereof. It required a great amount of "talking" to reconcile them. I am, however, at present writing, prepared to state, so far as this cause for discontent is concerned, that nearly all of them are again at their homes, some perfectly reconciled and willing to be governed by military agents, and perhaps pleased with the change; others look upon it with distrust and fear.

Although we have not fully accomplished all that we had proposed, yet a decided progress in civilization has been made, under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in conformity with the spirit of President Grant's inaugural address and policy, as made known from time to time; also, the tendency of the legislation by Congress; the judicial and political construction of the several amendments to the Constitution of the United States; the advancement the Indians themselves have made; the eagerness with which they embrace the idea of citizenship, individual responsibility, and ownership of homes, I have felt justified and encouraged in saying to agents, also to Indians, that a new policy, with more liberal regulations, would be instituted in the management of Indian affairs under my control. These people now believe that our Government recognizes them as wards or children; provides for their wants, not as aliens, but only to prepare them for the duties of citizenship; that they have a part in all that pertains to the General Government; that they are to enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens; and whenever they prove, by the adoption of our manners and customs and the abandonment of their native ways, that they are then qualified to enjoy such a boon. I assert, fearless of contradiction, that this very "idea" has done more in one year to elevate the Indians in Oregon than all the cruel and inhuman regulations ever invented could accomplish in ten years. Few Indians are so low or so depraved that there is no soil in the heart where hope and ambition may not take root. On every reservation and in every tribe and band there may be found strong men born to lead, and whenever they once feel within them the possibility of manhood, they will take hold with zeal and determination that perpetuates so long as they have confidence in the representatives of the Government.

In my last annual report I suggested, among other changes, that the Indians would be consulted as to the purchase of goods, and in what manner annuity money should be expended. In no instance of importance has that proposition been neglected, and in no instance have the Indians suggested improper purchases, but always asking for plows, wagons, harness, farming implements, and tools; seldom for blankets, oftener for ready-made clothing. Many of them have abandoned Indian laws in the settlement of their affairs, proposing to make their chiefs by election; marriage by American law; to abandon the custom of selling their daughters for wives; by accepting medical treatment of resident physicians; burial of the dead; the adoption of American names; breaking up of bands; the establishment of family relations; separate households; eagerness to have lands and homes allotted; and, in many other ways, making progress in the great work of civilization. I would not be understood as indicating that these satisfactory evidences of progress were universal, (would to God they were,) but that the condition of the masses is rapidly improving. But again: mixed up with these people throughout the State are those who are slow to embrace American usages, looking with distrust upon every new "law." It will require many years to overcome their prejudices; but this class is in the

minority. One serious drawback is the existence among the Indians of Oregon of a peculiar religion, called "Smokeller," or Dreamers, the chief doctrine of which is, that the "red man is again to rule the country," and this sometimes leads to rebellion against lawful authority.

UMATILLA AGENCY.

(Lieutenant W. H. Boyle, United States Army, Acting Agent.)

This agency has undergone no very material change during the present year. The Indians already located on the reservation have long since abandoned all idea of resistance or rebelling against authority. They are composed of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, jointly occupying a large tract of beautiful country of abundant resources; but, unfortunately for the Indians, the reservation is surrounded by white settlements and traversed by thoroughfares of commerce, thereby exposing them constantly to imposition by white men. The subject of the removal of these Indians has been often presented and thoroughly discussed in former reports. The last Congress "authorized the President to negotiate with these people for their lands." I would respectfully suggest that immediate action be taken in this matter; that a council be ordered, and the proposition officially presented to the Indians at an early day, for the reason that, whatever may be the result of the first council, further legislation may be necessary, and by learning the "minds" of the Indians the present season, the whole thing may be consummated in time for their removal in early spring. Having resided for seven years on the border of this reservation, and subsequently as superintendent, I have intimate acquaintance with this people. I entertain some doubts about the success of the proposal to sell and remove, unless men are appointed to negotiate with them in whom they have perfect confidence from personal knowledge. But, with this precaution, I believe some arrangement may be made. I have not felt authorized, in the councils I have had with them, to discuss the subject; but from casual conversations, I conclude that a division among them will arise. The best men will prefer remaining, taking land, and becoming citizens. This will be practicable if lands are set apart in such a way that they cannot, without the consent of local or federal authority, sell or dispose of them; and if it can be so done, it will thus place them, in every other respect, on equal footing with other citizens. Another portion, composed of "Homle's band" of Walla-Wallas, will consent to removal cheerfully to some new reservation, or, what would suit them better, to be "turned loose" to look out for themselves. My opinion now is, that choice should be offered them, and, for those who prefer removal, a reservation be selected, or that they be allowed to select homes among friendly tribes already located on other reservations. I would oppose forcing them to go among other tribes against their own will. Experience teaches that semi-civilized Indians of different tribes, who have ever been enemies, cannot be made prosperous and peaceable when compelled to live together.

Reference to Agent Boyle's census report shows the whole number of Indians belonging to Umatilla reservation to be 1,622. Of this number only 837 are located there; the remainder, 785, are scattered along the Columbia River at various points. In the month of February last I made an official visit to these bands, at which time a full report thereof was forwarded, asking instructions in the matter, which I deemed necessary, for the reason that they were found mostly out of Oregon, and also

because they denied belonging to Umatilla by treaty, and refused to recognize my authority. I again respectfully ask instructions in regard to these people. The public welfare demands that something be done with them immediately. They doubtless belong to Umatilla, and I would respectfully suggest that the military commander of the district be instructed to remove them hence, that they may become parties to any treaty that may be hereafter made with the Umatilla Indians, thereby securing to themselves some of the benefits of such treaty.

## WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

(Captain W. W. Mitchell, United States Army, Acting Agent.)

I have visited this agency once during current year, of which I made special report. Representation of the condition of affairs in said agency is satisfactory, as per report of agent and subordinates. Warm Springs reservation as an agricultural country is a total failure. The only way these people can ever become self-supporting will be as stock-raisers. They are poor, have but little stock of their own, and the funds annually appropriated are expended in keeping up the agency and feeding Indians from year to year. A few individual Indians have small farms of poor land; nevertheless they are advancing in agricultural pursuits, and would make responsible citizens if allowed to become so. The remainder appear disheartened from repeated failure of crops and other causes, and take but little interest in the march to manhood. The few above referred to should be given their lands in severalty, the reservation abandoned, and the remainder of the Indians removed to some place where they could develop.

## GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

(Charles Lafollett, Agent.)

This agency is fully reported, and makes a very satisfactory showing as to the condition of its affairs. These people are successful farmers; they are clamorous for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, especially that they may have their lands surveyed and allotted in severalty. Nothing could do more toward preparing them for the ultimatum of the present Indian policy, "citizenship," than to fulfill promptly the terms of the treaty of 1855. I would earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made of, say, \$1,000, or such amount as may be necessary therefor, and that an order be issued to survey and set apart these lands immediately, whether absolute title be given at present or not.

From a personal examination and inspection of agency buildings and mills, I would earnestly support the agent's request for a small fund for repairs. This agency, as a charge to the Government, may be abandoned in a few years. It fully demonstrates the declaration that "Indians can be civilized;" I know whereof I speak.

## SILETZ AGENCY.

(Benjamin Simpson, Agent.)

This agency has not yet been reported, but from personal observation I am safe in saying that a fair advancement has been made on this reservation also. The Indians, composed as they are of several fragmentary tribes and bands, are more restless, more quarrelsome among themselves, more difficult to govern, than any others in this superintendency; yet I hesitate not in saying that, considering the facts above

stated, they being under a very efficient agent, and his policy of allowing them "passes" to work for and among the white people for limited periods, they are progressing rapidly. The resources of Siletz are varied and abundant.

ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

(Lieutenant F. A. Battey, United States Army, Acting Sub-Agent.)

This agency runs along smoothly; has abundant natural resources to support a much larger population. The Indians at this sub-agency are easily governed, and anxious to have homes set apart to each family; rather industrious, but not ambitious. Alsea, from its location, is not desirable for white settlement; in fact, it is just suited to the Indians now located there.

KLAMATH AGENCY.

(Captain O. C. Knapp, United States Army, Acting Sub-Agent.)

This agency is at present requiring a great amount of care and attention, from the fact that it is remote from settlement, of recent establishment, occupied as it is by five several tribes of Indians, who have long been enemies, and but lately reconciled, viz: the Klamaths, who are the original occupants of the country comprising the reservation; the Ya-hoos-kin, half Klamath and half Snakes, Modocs, Wall-pah-pes, and Sho-shone Snakes. The former made joint treaty with late Superintendent Huntington in 1864; the latter were removed from Camp Warner last fall; the Modocs were brought on to the reservation last December. Semi-barbarous as they all are, it has been a difficult work to keep the peace among them. The Klamaths are brave, but insolent and overbearing to other Indians, but especially the Modocs. In order to prevent further disturbance I have temporarily divided the reservation, leaving the Klamaths under the control of the acting agent at Klamath Agency, and the Snakes, Modocs, and Wall-pah-pes being placed under management of J. D. Applegate, acting commissary at Camp Yai-nax, also severing the business relation of the two places. I have felt justified in so doing, believing it to be the only remedy against continued broil and stampedes. Under this new arrangement no fears are apprehended of serious trouble among these several tribes. The Klamaths are ambitious, and are taking rapid strides toward higher life. Under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs I have in process of erection a first-class saw-mill, now nearly completed; also on hand material for a flouring mill. The funds for mill purposes were not received in time to complete the latter this summer, but it will be furnished early the coming spring. The Indians have contributed somewhat of labor to the erection of the mill.

The Snakes and Wall-pah-pes are working together in harmony at Camp Yai-nax. Under the directions of Commissary Applegate they have inclosed about 300 acres of farming land. They have laid up large supplies of fish and roots, which, together with the crop of grain and vegetables, will go far toward subsisting them through the coming winter. They are ambitious and willing to work, and have a great desire for cattle and horses. With the funds appropriated for their benefit by last Congress ample preparations will be made to take care of them. It is gratifying to state that the new camp promises soon to rank with other settlements of Indians, notwithstanding the various efforts by Klamaths to drive them off, and the encouragement held out to them to return to Camp Warner, their old home. The resources of this locality are abundant for a much larger population.

## EDUCATION.

This very important branch of Indian affairs in this superintendency is not in a flourishing condition. The fault is with the system, not with teacher or Indians. Without exception agents and teachers agree that what is commonly called a "day-school" is of but little real value. The reasons are, that so long as Indian children remain with their parents, spending all their leisure hours at home, where they use their native language only, they forget what is learned through the day; and again, the parents do not compel attendance, do not encourage them by word or example, and are often scattered too widely to attend. Hence, the real truth is that only a few who by chance live within reach are ever benefited by the immense outlay of money appropriated annually for schools among the Indians. I would earnestly recommend that manual-labor schools alone be organized in the several agencies, and that to do so the whole school fund belonging to each agency be consolidated and appropriated to the support of said manual-labor schools. I do not doubt the success of such a plan, and, indeed, experience proves that to be the only successful way to educate Indians. Manual-labor schools may in a few years become nearly self-supporting. It is, however, true that it requires more outlay to get them fairly under way and firmly established, but the end to be accomplished justifies the expenditure.

The moral culture of the Indians has not been neglected. Throughout the entire superintendency some interest is felt among agents and employés, and, with a very few exceptions unavoidable, married men of moral character have been appointed to subordinate positions. It is safe to say that fair progress has been made in this direction, and that the Indians themselves are gradually assuming the habits and manners of moral people.

Health reports are not full, yet I believe the mortality to have been light; no serious epidemics or infectious diseases have visited the Indians of Oregon during the past year. The vaccine virus forwarded to this office was distributed among the several agencies, but appears to have been of little value, only a few successful operations being reported.

## INDIANS NOT ON RESERVATIONS.

It is impossible to state the exact number, but from the best information I estimate them at 1,775. They are scattered in various parts of the country, from the Columbia River to the California line, and from the coast to the eastern limit of the State, the largest band being Snakes, at Camp Harney, We-ah-we-wa, chief. In obedience to orders from the Commissioner I made an effort to remove them to Klamath last fall, but, owing to causes set forth in a report of said expedition, was unsuccessful. They have since been fed by the military at Camp Harney; no complaint of any depredations by them have come to my knowledge, and so long as they are cared for by the military no trouble need be apprehended. After making the above-named report I have awaited orders from the Commissioner; if they are ever to be settled and domesticated, they should be compelled to go on to a reservation. Having exhausted my power I now recommend, that they be removed to Klamath reservation by military authority. If due notice is given, my superintendency can take care of them whenever delivered on the reservation. It would be great economy to the Government to have them permanently located, thus obviating the necessity of keeping up

military posts at enormous expense. The Indian Department can provide them with everything they need at one-fourth the annual expense of one post.

The next largest band is Smokellers, at Priest's Rapids, Washington Territory. They also refused to obey my order to "come in," made to them during the month of February last, of which full report was made. I would also recommend that they be removed to Umatilla by the military.

Another band, the Modocs, belonging by treaty on Klamath, up to last December had resisted all efforts to transfer them put forth by late Superintendent Huntington; also of L. Applegate, late agent at Klamath. In December last I succeeded in removing them to the reservation, of which, also, a full report was forwarded. I located them at Modoc Point, Klamath reservation, provided them clothing and food, and, under favorable circumstances, turned them over to Captain Knapp, acting agent. They remained about three months, when, through the constant interference of the Klamath's agent, Knapp, ordered them to move a few miles to a new location. Here again the Klamaths ceaselessly annoyed them with threats and insult. Agent Knapp again ordered them to change location, where they would be "surrounded with Klamaths, to prevent them running away," as Agent Knapp asserted; but whether that was the real intention or not, it caused them to stampede. The mistake may have been one of ignorance. I cannot blame the Indians for leaving, under such management. They returned to Lost River, and for awhile fears were entertained of serious trouble with them. I have proposed, through J. D. Applegate, special commissary for Snake Indians, to set apart for the Modocs a small portion of Klamath reservation, in close proximity to Yai-nax. I have good reasons for believing that under this arrangement they will all come back to the reservation, except perhaps fifteen or twenty desperadoes, whom I propose to have arrested and confined. There are other small bands that have never yet been domesticated; some of these are troublesome to white settlers, and should be taken care of. Hitherto they have eluded or defied the authority of the Indian Department. Others, against whom no complaints are ever heard, and in some instances they are really advancing as rapidly as those on reservations.

It is a matter of much importance that all Indians should be made to acknowledge the authority of the Government. In this connection I would respectfully suggest that some distinct special regulations be promulgated, whereby the relative position of the military and Indian Departments may be clearly understood and acknowledged; whenever that is done much embarrassment will be removed, and the two Departments can act successfully and in harmony.

In looking the whole field over I am justified in saying that this superintendency is in good condition. No fear of serious trouble need be apprehended; subsistence sufficient; clothing enough will be purchased; medical treatment provided on every reservation, and, at present writing, no serious discontent, but a general manifestation of desire to advance is noticeable.

In conclusion I desire to say that much of the prosperity evinced is due to the promptness with which funds and instructions have been forwarded from the Department at Washington, in connection with a ready disposition of agents and employés to cooperate with me in nearly every effort to abolish wrongs and institute new rules for the welfare of the people under my charge. And fervently believing that each suc-

ceeding year will record ever-increasing prosperity, and trusting for continued encouragement and support from superiors in office,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.*

No. 12.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,  
 August 15, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at the Umatilla Indian reservation. In this report I will try to classify as far as possible each department under its appropriate head, viz:

INDIANS ON THE RESERVATION.

The three tribes of Indians under my charge, consisting of the Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, numbering, in aggregate, 837 souls, as per census taken by me July 6, 1870, are classified as follows, viz:

Name of tribe.	Name of chief.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla-Walla.....	Homli.....	57	87	28	29	201
Cayuse.....	Hawlish-Wampo.....	95	140	57	42	334
Umatilla.....	Wenap-Snoot.....	92	144	41	25	302
Total.....		244	371	126	96	837

INDIANS OFF THE RESERVATION.

There are Indians at present living on the Columbia River, belonging to the tribes and other bands who were parties to the treaty of 9th June, 1855, numbering, in aggregate, 785 souls, who never have partaken of the benefits of the treaty, classified as follows, viz:

Name of tribe.	Name of chief.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Umatillas.....	Wenap-Snoot.....	38	48	41	27	154
Walla-Walla.....	Homli.....	138	149	57	60	404
Willow Creek.....	Boscup-pus.....	27	35	29	23	114
Columbia Rivers.....	Shu-pu-pu.....	32	41	23	17	113
Total.....		235	273	150	127	785

Since taking charge of this agency I never have relaxed my efforts to bring here all Indians who were parties to the treaty. During my visit to them, in company with the superintendent this spring, and again this summer while enumerating them, I used all moral suasion at my command to have them remove to the reservation, to take land and till it as the other Indians on the reserve are doing, but all I could say or do was of no avail; they are wedded to their mode of living, and will not change unless removed by force; and, indeed, I am positive it will be best to do



so. Their remaining away induces others—bad Indians—to follow their example, and, banding themselves together, committing depredations on the white settlers about the country, which is charged to Indians on the reservation, causing a great deal of trouble to the agents, while the perpetrator levants back among those Indians, and can never be brought to justice. I would most earnestly recommend that these bands be gathered together, and removed to this or some other reservation.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

On making my last report and before I had an opportunity of judging the amount of good land in this part of the State of Oregon—having but recently arrived from the east, where all land is tillable—I was of the opinion that only a small portion of the reservation was fit for cultivation—in a manner it is so; but when I compared it with the surrounding country, “made up of sand and sage brush,” I am convinced the Indians have the best land in Eastern Oregon.

We have under cultivation this year about 900 acres, viz: wheat, 600 acres, estimated yield 12,000 bushels; oats, 100 acres, estimated yield 3,000 bushels; corn, 50 acres, estimated yield 1,500 bushels; potatoes, 75 acres, estimated yield 7,000 bushels; hay, 50 acres, estimated yield 50 tons; vegetables, 25 acres, estimated yield 25 tons. This, I am confident, is a low estimate, and is exclusive of the departmental farm, some 100 acres, viz: wheat, 15 acres, estimated yield 400 bushels; oats, 35 acres, estimated yield 900 bushels; hay, 60 acres, estimated yield 75 tons; potatoes, 3 acres, estimated yield 450 bushels; vegetables, 2 acres, estimated yield 3 tons. This will be an ample supply to meet the wants of the Indians during the year and plenty for seed in the spring. The last year's crop was almost a total failure on account of the great drought, as stated in my last annual report. A great number of Indians were short of seed in the spring, but sufficient for all their wants was supplied by me. It has been very gratifying to me to see that quite a number of the Indians remained on the reservation this year to attend to their farms, and not levant to the mountains to hunt and fish at the time when their farms needed their constant care. Several who have good farms have informed me that in future they shall rely mainly on the produce of the soil for a livelihood, give up the aboriginal habits of their fathers of subsisting on roots and fish, and copy after the white man in the way of clothing and mode of living.

#### STOCK.

The wealth of these Indians consists chiefly in horses and cattle. It is almost impossible to obtain information as to the exact number, but I should estimate the number and value as follows, viz: Number of horses, 10,000—cash value \$150,000; number of cattle, 1,500—cash value \$30,000; number of swine, 150—cash value \$450; number of sheep, 75—cash value \$225. The amount of grass on the reservation is without limit. The horses and cattle are always in splendid condition, and scarcely need any care in winter, as grazing is good all the year, rendering it a very popular as well as profitable business to raise stock. The department stock turned over to me by my predecessor consisted of seven oxen, three mules, and three horses, all old and superannuated animals. One mule died of old age in the fall, and one ox this spring. However, I am pleased to report that the superintendent has furnished this agency with two good teams of horses—all that is required for use at present.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS,

if I may be allowed to call them such, were erected with green cotton-wood poles and daubed with mud. Decay has greatly depreciated their strength, rendering living in them longer unsafe. I would respectfully recommend new buildings, and that they may be erected near the mill site, the most desirable location on the reservation for an agency, and to enable the agent to superintend the mills daily. At present it is impossible for him to do so, located as they are a distance of seven miles from the agency.

I called attention to these facts in my last annual report, but no response has been elicited. As we have a good saw-mill on the reservation, a very small sum of money would suffice to erect all the buildings required.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year a new blacksmith's shop has been erected, the old one having been destroyed by fire; rebuilt the mill-dam; the fences about the department farm thoroughly repaired, and thirty acres of grass land inclosed. So hereafter there will be no lack of hay for the department stock.

## EDUCATIONAL.

I regret to say that the Indian school does not promise as much success for the past year as I could wish. Father Vermeersch, principal teacher, has no doubt faithfully performed the duty assigned him, but the system of education which is carried on at this agency—a day school—is not adapted to the wants of the Indians. A manual-labor boarding school should be established, where the scholars could receive useful instruction in the arts of husbandry, where the English language should be the only language used and spoken, and clothing and food should be furnished so as to prevent them from returning to their former habits of living. I indorse herewith the report of the principal teacher.

## HEALTH.

The health of the Indians has been generally good. Among the adults few deaths have occurred. A number of children, through the neglect of their parents to call the physician employed at the agency to administer to them, but relied on the skill of their own medicine men to perform wonderful cures, have consequently died.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

During the last year, with the exception of two cases, but few misdemeanors or crimes of a serious nature have occurred. About the 25th of March there was stolen from the Indians of this reservation a band of 30 head of horses. The fact was reported to me at once. I sent Indians in pursuit over all the principal roads throughout the country. The Indians who followed the road leading to Le Grande came upon the band in possession of three white men, at or near Baker City, and with the aid of the pass I gave them elicited the sympathies of the people, caused the arrest of the parties, who I caused to be prosecuted at the last term of the circuit court, and convicting two, who were sent to the State prison, and the other bound over for trial at the next term of court. Another case, where a white man sold liquor to an Indian I caused his arrest, and

he is now awaiting trial at the next term of the United States district court at Portland, Oregon.

At the present time rumor is current that Congress has recently enacted a law authorizing the President of the United States to treat with the Indians of this reservation for the purchase of their lands. It is my opinion, obtained by conversation with the principal men of the different tribes, that there will be strong opposition to any treaty that will remove them from their present homes; but by judicious action on the part of those who manage the affair, a treaty may be consummated, allowing them a fair compensation for their improvements on their lands, and positive assurance that they will not again be removed. They are at present, in consequence of the oft-repeated theme that their farms are to be taken from them and given to the white settlers, quite dispirited, and unless those who are sent to treat with them they know to be true friends, and have confidence that they will not defraud them, it will be almost impossible to bring them together or talk upon the subject appertaining to the treaty.

Land in this section is much sought after, and, the country being rapidly settled up, it is hardly to be expected that the Indians can retain this reservation much longer unless the strong arm of the Government protects them. Daily am I called upon to notify the white settlers that they are encroaching upon the Indian lands; and although it would seem unchristianlike to take them from their homes where they have passed their childhood, and the graves of their fathers, whom they love to talk of and repeat the stories of their many brave deeds, yet, knowing as I do that they must go sooner or later, and the many disadvantages they will have to labor under if they remain, I would advise them to go if a permanent reservation can be procured for them.

It is due from me to say that the employés at this agency have been faithful and very efficient in the discharge of their duties, and always ready and willing to impart instruction to the Indians.

Allow me here to remark that the agency has been established for the space of ten years, and I regret exceedingly to be compelled to state that I have been most completely disappointed with what I see about me—a group of old dilapidated log cabins where good buildings should have been built according to the treaty; no improvements of any great value are here to account for the large amount of money that has been expended during these years.

I do not wish to speak disparagingly of any of the former agents, but I am convinced that the whole system of dealing with the Indians, as now practiced, is wrong. The provisions of the treaty should have been carried out according to the promises, and the Indians should be made to respect their obligations under the treaty, which they do not and will not do unless compelled by force, and that should have been done long ago. The only consolation with me in regard to the matter is my own conviction of having done everything in my power to advance and instruct the Indians, and having faithfully done everything for their benefit.

Hoping that my official acts for the past year have met your approval,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BOYLE,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

## No. 13.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON,  
August 11, 1870.

SIR: Complying with the rules of the Department, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

I do not really know if I am allowed to say that the school under my direction has been in a flourishing condition. The number of scholars attending has been from 17 to 21, males and females. Every one visiting the school seems to be satisfied with their progress in reading and writing the English language. For myself, I must confess that the school does not realize all my hopes and desires. But I hope you are convinced that it is not from want of care or labor on my part, but rather from the deficiency inherent in the system itself. A simple day school among Indians is quite insufficient to impart to them all the elements needed to their civilization. Children come to school when advanced in years, and after they have already contracted the habits of a savage life, and they are moreover allowed to return continually among their own people, who certainly are not able to communicate to them any higher ideas than they themselves possess. I know this to be the conviction of the Indian Bureau at Washington, but why, with the full knowledge of this state of affairs, they do not make any improvements in this branch of civilization and try to erect boarding and industrial schools, is what I can scarcely understand, and which they may better explain than myself. After all I am happy to state that this year a great improvement has been introduced in the school. Mrs. Boyle, with a commendable zeal for the welfare of the Indians, has not hesitated to take the girls of the school under her care, twice a week, in the afternoon, and teach them to sew and make their own clothing. She has also made a full suit of clothes for the boys out of material furnished by the Department. The good resulting from it can scarcely be over-rated. Besides teaching them so necessary a branch of civilization, it keeps the children clean, and as they are allowed to keep for their own use all the garments they can make, it is a great inducement to bring them to school.

It is now for four years that I have called the attention of the Department to the dilapidated condition of the school-house, but I feel sorry to say without any success. I hope this year something may be done, as it will be almost impossible for the children or myself to occupy a house the roof of which will not keep out the rain, and where the wind and dust have free access, during the coming winter.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. VERMEERSCH.

Lieutenant W. H. BOYLE, U. S. A.,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

## No. 14.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,  
August 20, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this agency.

Since my last report there have been some improvements—an addition to the department farms, shops, &c. I have, during the past spring, put in operation a limited water-power shop, at a very small cost. The

agency now propose to manufacture their own wagons, &c., at a cost much less than these articles could be purchased for in any market on this coast; for a full report of the power and capacity of this shop I invite your attention to the report of the wagon and plow maker. The lumber used in the erection of this shop was all furnished by the Indians.

The department opened in the spring some 26 acres of new land; 20 acres were sown in wheat and oats; 6 acres in corn, potatoes, and other vegetables; all have proved a failure, owing to drought. This land did not produce its seed; we are therefore confined to volunteer crop of wheat, from which we have harvested 120 bushels. The department has also sown about 14 acres of oats; this was also a failure.

The mills are in running order, but require much labor to keep them in repair. New burrs and bolting cloth are required for the flouring mill. The saw-mill is in need of repairs, which will require a large amount of heavy lumber. This I will have attended to as soon as I can complete the hauling from the Dalles.

The school is in operation under a native teacher, and improvements are discernible since the change was made on the 20th of March. While the school was under the charge of a white teacher, the average daily attendance of Indian children did not exceed 10. On the 20th of March I placed Hop-towit, or Jacob Thomas, an educated Indian, in charge of the school; during the last 10 days of March the average attendance was 22. I refer to his report for further information; and in order to avoid the difficulty referred to by the teacher, I have arranged to build a new school-house, with a boarding house attached, where the children, once entered, will remain; this will overcome the influence of home, &c. I am of the opinion that this school can be made self-sustaining, as the parents will be required to contribute for the subsistence of each child they may have in the school. The children will also be required to work a garden according to ability. The Indians are willing to furnish the lumber for such school-house, and are anxious for its completion, and I hope to have it in operation by the last of October.

The number of Indians on this agency, taken from actual count, are as follows: Wascos, males 117, females 127. Warm Springs, males 112, females 117; Teninos, males 45, females 50; Deschutes, males 28, females 29; Snakes, males 5, females 4; Pit River, males 7, females 9; John Days, males 3, females 1; Total, 654. This is a material difference from the estimate of my predecessors, as my figures were taken from the census returns, which were made with much care. I believe them to be correct.

The Indians on this agency are generally contented. There has, however, been some discontent among the Warm Springs, owing to bad counsel given them by outsiders. The letter of Gates, which I sent you on the 22d of July, will give a clear idea of the cause of this discontent. The Indians have been told that it was not good for them to make roads, &c.; that they have no wagons; that the agent only wanted a road for his use, &c. Counsel such as this has a tendency to alienate the Warm Springs, who profess the Smokeholer faith, which you understand.

During the past year I have done some work on the worst of the roads; much yet remains to be done. I shall make an effort to further improve the roads as soon as the Indians return from the mountains, where they are now gathering berries, &c., for the winter. Had I sufficient funds with which to purchase food, I would have no trouble in having the roads worked, as the Indians will willingly work if fed.

The general sanitary condition of the Indians during the past year has been as good as could be expected. The physician reports 513 cases treated during the year. You are respectfully referred to his report for special information on these subjects.

There have been manufactured at this agency during the past year one log truck and two light wagons. The wagon and plow maker is now engaged building wagons for the Indians. I hope to be able to issue them eight or ten wagons by the 1st of July next.

You are respectfully referred to the reports of the several employés, inclosed herewith, for further information upon the subjects to which they refer.

On the 1st of November last I opened a night school for all who felt disposed to attend. I had an average attendance of 24 scholars each night up to March 20. In the night school I had much assistance from the employés.

On the evening of August 15th the blacksmith shop burned down; loss but small. It will be rebuilt as quickly as possible.

The farming lands on this reservation are not sufficient in quantity, and they are of inferior quality. If the Government designs civilizing these Indians, farming lands are indispensable.

In March last Queerpanah left this agency, taking with him some six families of his people; he has not yet been returned, and his conduct is having a very bad effect on the other Warm Spring Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MITCHELL,

*Brevet Captain United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No 15.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,  
August 19, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as school teacher:

I assumed charge of the school on the 20th of March of the present year, and have held school regularly ever since, with the exception of an intermission from the 28th of July to the 11th of August, which was done by your order. For the ten days of March there was an average attendance of 22 scholars; for the month of April there was an average attendance of 22 scholars; for the month of May an average attendance of 21 scholars; for the month of June an average attendance of 16 scholars; for the month of July an average attendance of 7 only. The falling off in the attendance of scholars is owing to their absence in salmon fishing and gathering berries with their parents. The school is now in a very good condition, and the scholars are progressing very well, and seem to take an interest in their studies and manifest a desire to learn, which is steadily increasing, though the teacher labors under a great disadvantage in teaching the Indian children, owing to the fact of their daily intercourse with their parents, where they hear nothing but the Indian language spoken, which has a tendency to confuse their minds, as they naturally take to their own language and easily and quickly forget what they have learned of the English language; but the boarding-

school, as contemplated by you, will greatly counteract this baneful influence, and it is one which has the strong approbation of such of the parents who patronize the school.

Respectfully submitted.

JACOB THOMAS,  
*Teacher.*

Brevet Captain W. W. MITCHELL, U. S. A.,  
*Indian Agent.*

No. 16.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,  
August 15, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from you, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Since my last annual report the Indians of this agency have remained quiet, peaceable, and happy, steadily progressing in the management of their farms and domestic improvements. The past year has been to them a year of advancement. They have built more comfortable houses, fenced and placed under cultivation a larger area of land, than in any year preceding, and their farming has been done much better and in a more farmer-like manner. These Indians have already a good knowledge of agriculture. They know how to plow, sow, reap, and thresh—in fact, how to do all kinds of farm work, and have a strong desire to learn the ways of their white neighbors in all kinds of work.

The system adopted by my predecessors, and continued by me, of giving passes to the Indians for from one to six weeks to work for farmers and mechanics of the Willamette Valley has, in my opinion, been the greatest agent of civilization these Indians have ever had. To illustrate: Suppose I give leave of absence to 400 Indians, and they in turn are employed by 300 farmers and mechanics. Some attend stock, plow, team, harvest, some work in saw and grist mills, &c., and so through all grades of work. Now 300 white men are discharging the duties of farmers and mechanics on this agency, and instructing 400 Indians how to do different kinds of work, and it is to their interest to learn as fast as possible, to get larger wages, and to the interest of the instructor to teach his hired man all he can, to get more work out of him; so both are mutually interested. Every mail brings letters to this office asking for Indians to go outside to work at wages ranging from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per day in coin, and unless there is some good and sufficient reason they are allowed to go. Some of them are idle and lazy, go to the towns, procure whisky from degraded whites, and get drunk, but they are very few in proportion to the number here.

As anticipated in my last annual report, the crops for 1869 were very poor, not more than one-half. The number of acres of wheat and oats sown by the department this year is greater than last, and, being planted in good order, look well, and I think will produce a full crop, as will appear from tabular estimates marked B and C, and unless the winter is much more severe than common I hope to be able to get along next spring without having to purchase seed wheat and oats.

For carrying on the department farm Indians are employed, and paid out of the annuity funds. The number of acres of grain sown this year by the Indians is greater than heretofore, and, being instructed to plow deep and sow at the right time, they will have full crops.

The season was so favorable for the hay crops that the department and Indians have saved amply sufficient for a hard winter. The potatoes and roots took well, and promise a good crop. In short, we have the best crops that have ever been raised on the agency. The pay for a farmer having expired some years ago, I now perform that service myself.

There are two schools in operation on the agency, the manual-labor school and the Umpqua day school. I would most respectfully request that I be instructed to consolidate the funds of these schools into one, to be conducted on the manual-labor system, and that I also be instructed to erect a suitable building for this purpose, not to exceed in expense \$2,000, as the present building in which the manual-labor school is taught would be totally inadequate and unsafe. For further information in regard to the schools I would refer you to the reports of the teachers, herewith inclosed.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Indians I refer you to the accompanying report of the resident physician.

In my last annual report I made mention of the fact that the foundation of the saw-mill was about to give way, and, as I anticipated, it gave way about the 1st of April, and no more lumber can be sawed until it is repaired. It will require \$2,000 to repair the saw-mill and place it in good running order, and I would most respectfully ask for an appropriation of that amount for that purpose. It is not necessary for me to enter into a long detail of facts to show the importance of a saw-mill on a reservation where there are so many Indians, for one cannot be carried on successfully without a mill and advance the Indians in civilization as they should be. I shall of necessity be compelled to purchase lumber outside for the department and Indians and pay from the annuity funds, which are growing very short.

On looking over the annual reports of my predecessors I find that they have all asked for funds to finish and keep in repair the grist-mill, but they have never been appropriated; but unless they are, it will not run twelve months longer. Therefore I would most respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$1,500 for that purpose. The importance of this mill every one knows that has been on this agency. Without it what are we to do with the five thousand bushels of wheat raised here?

I have no blacksmith employed, but get the work done for department and Indians at a shop immediately off the agency. Being short of employes, W. G. Campbell, who is employed as carpenter, is a hand at all work; does all kind of repairing, makes coffins, &c., and has a general superintendency over the stock, fencing, and the Indians employed to work for the department.

Every annual report for the last ten years has asked for appropriations for the repair of agency buildings, but no funds have ever been furnished. The roofs are all leaky and past repair, the foundations rotten, floors given way, no chimney-flues—in short, as you observed when here a few weeks ago, the buildings have been up so long and were never finished, and carelessly thrown together, that they are ready to tumble down over our heads. The outbuildings and yard fences are, if possible, in a worse condition than the houses. What am I to do; allow the buildings to rot and fall around us; use our own private funds, with the uncertainty of our tenure of office; use the Indians' money appropriated for the purchase of annuity goods, when that fund has dwindled to almost nothing, or ask again for an appropriation for repair of agency buildings?

The following table will show the buildings that should be repaired,



and the amount of funds for that purpose, for which I would most respectfully ask an appropriation:

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Agent's house.....	\$500	Department barns.....	\$500
Commissary's house.....	400	Agency office.....	100
Physician's house.....	400	Physician's office.....	200
Carpenter's house.....	400	Shop and outbuildings.....	350
Teacher manual-labor school.....	400	Yard fences, &c., &c.....	150
Miller's house.....	250		

The last appropriation for pay of physician, &c., called for by treaty stipulation, is made, and unless they are further provided for must be left to the ravages of disease, and allowed to fall back again into the old superstitious practices of their "medicine men." It would be cruel to allow the wards of the Government to sicken and die for want of medicine and medical attendance. I would therefore ask for an appropriation of \$1,800 per annum for pay of physician and purchase of medicine.

The last appropriation for pay of miller, called for by treaty stipulation, has expired, and the services of one being all important, I would ask an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum for that purpose. The appropriation for pay of farmer and blacksmith expired some years ago, and I can get along without them very well; but I would ask for \$1,000 per annum for pay of carpenter, as it is essential to have one here. I do not like to ask for so many appropriations, yet I have asked for nothing but which is absolutely necessary to carry on the agency as it should be.

The rails used in fencing the department farm were split fifteen years ago, out of small timber, and a great many of them are rotten, and will have to be replaced with new ones before another crop can be raised for the department.

Amos Harvey, my predecessor, recommended, in the strongest terms, that the land on the agency be surveyed and given to the Indians in severalty, according to treaty stipulations with the Indians of the Willamette Valley. Mr. Huntington, late superintendent Indian affairs for Oregon, concurred with the recommendation of Mr. Harvey, and urged it strongly. I made the same recommendation, and showed, at considerable length, the necessity of so doing. There is nothing that the Indians desire so much as to have their lands surveyed and be assured that they are to live here for all time to come. I will still ask for an order to survey the land, and a small appropriation, say \$800, for that purpose.

No man can visit this agency and go away without being impressed with the wonderful improvement of these Indians. They are marching along, not slowly, but with rapid strides to civilization. Less crime has been committed by them in the past year than by the same number of whites. Not a drunken Indian has been seen on the agency in a year. Not an Indian has been whipped since I have been in charge, and but one in the guard-house, and he only for two days. Yet the discipline is all that could be desired. Some 800 wagons, containing 4,000 persons, pass through this agency each summer, on pleasure excursions to the ocean beach, and not a single instance has occurred where there has been any difficulty between a white man and an Indian.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES LAFOLLETT,

*United States Indian Agent.*

A. B. MEACHAM,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs for Oregon.*

## No. 17.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,  
August 6, 1870.

SIR: In accordance with my duty, I respectfully submit the following annual report of the manual-labor school under my charge:

Taking into consideration the insufficiency of funds appropriated for the purpose of conducting this school, and the unfitness of the house in which it is kept, I feel that great progress has been made with the scholars. The average number of scholars in attendance during the year has been 14, aged from five to seventeen years. The studies pursued were as follows: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. And here I wish to make especial mention of John Harris, Henry Crawford, and George Moffit. They are quite intelligent and studious; are *good* readers and spellers, write a good hand, and have stored their minds with a large amount of practical knowledge. The scholars all give satisfaction in school, by their good behavior and attention to their books, and their alacrity in performing any labor required of them. Quite an extensive garden is being cultivated this year by and for the school, and it will afford them a large amount of good and wholesome food. They are fond of all kinds of vegetables. In addition to their study of books, the girls are taught the arts of housewifery, and the boys to perform all kinds of labor that boys of their years are capable of performing. The health of the school has been good during the year. In conclusion, I would again, through you, most earnestly invite the attention of the Government to the necessity of furnishing you funds sufficient to build and furnish a new school-house for this school, as the one now in use is nearly rotted down, and but very poorly furnished.

Many of the Indians here are anxious to have their children educated, and they express great surprise that better accommodations are not furnished for this purpose. Let us aid them in their endeavors to scale the heights of civilization, and enable them to become useful to themselves and all with whom they are surrounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. R. DUNBAR,  
Teacher.

Captain C. LAFOLLETT,  
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

## No. 18.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,  
August 5, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I submit my first annual report as teacher of the Umpqua day school:

There has been an average attendance of ten scholars, and had we a large and more comfortable school-room, the number could be easily trebled. Good progress has been made by the pupils in their various studies. One girl, of the Umpqua tribe, by the name of Mary Ann, deserves much praise for the advancement she has made in her studies, and for her lady-like behavior. The health of the scholars has been

very good, and if they can be induced to remain at school, great good will be accomplished in the direction of enlightening the Indians of this agency.

Very respectfully,

E. A. DUNBAR,  
*Teacher.*

No. 19.

ALSEA SUB-INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,  
*August 31, 1870.*

SIR: In making the annual statement of affairs at this sub-agency, I shall also speak of the operations and progress manifested since my last annual report of August 23, 1869.

It is now thirteen months since I assumed charge, at which time I could see but little in connection with the agency to encourage. Five hundred Indians were reported upon the reservation, with but two employés, one of whom was a white man, as superintendent of farming, the other as interpreter; no mechanic, physician, or school teacher; nearly everything pertaining to the agency in a dilapidated and worn-out condition. With the knowledge that the apportionment of the "removal and subsistence fund" appropriated, upon which the support of the agency depends, was meager for the necessities required for its successful operation, though, literally speaking, but little has been accomplished, yet, in a comparative sense, we have been successful in much.

In the autumn of 1869 I secured temporary employés for the performance of such work as necessity demanded. The almost worthless agency buildings were fitted up, together with an office room in the same, that they might afford some protection and shelter from the rain storms of winter, so prevalent upon this coast. The tools and farming implements were repaired and put in order for use, a flat-boat for ferrying the Alsea Bay was constructed that the agency from that direction might be accessible by other means than an Indian canoe. Hay and grain were stowed in the barn for consumption by Government stock, and a good crop of potatoes was secured by the Indians as subsistence, in connection with dried meat from their hunting ground and fish from their fisheries, for their sustenance during the winter. As the department could furnish neither clothing nor blankets for distribution, many Indians were permitted to go off the reservation on passes for short periods for the purpose of working for neighboring settlers, whereby to secure clothing sufficient to cover their nudity. Under these conditions the winter was passed without serious suffering, though it was a season of excessive rains and tediousness. The spring came on, and notwithstanding that it was cold and backward, the superintendent of farming, by close application and good management of the Indian laborers, succeeded in getting the seed into the ground in good order and season. During the summer the sweeping winds from the north have been cold and blasting, and the crops have matured slowly. Yet the small grain and grass secured is more abundant than at any past season; quite a quantity of new ground has been broken up ready for crops another year.

In the enumeration of the Indians I find that the number falls considerably short of the number supposed to be on the reservation upon my taking charge, and is as follows, viz.: Coose, 135; Umpquas, 52;

Siouslaws, 69; Alsea, 113; total, 369. Of this number about 30 are absent from the reservation.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes are making good advancement in knowledge of agriculture, and, together with the Siouslaw tribe, are susceptible of, and would rapidly acquire considerable proficiency in, mechanical branches of industry had they the advantages of instruction.

The Alsea tribe are not as tractable, and are void of desire for improvement to any considerable extent.

The sanitary condition of the different tribes is fair, when we contemplate the fact that they have no medical treatment. Deaths in the past year, of old and young, have been about nine or ten. Propagation among them is very limited, as a result of former vicious intercourse of the women with the degraded class of early settlers, and as a consequence they are gradually depleting in numbers.

School advantages and opportunities for religious culture are not known to them, as, seemingly, the Government holds these branches of civilized necessities as secondary for their advancement.

Limited issues of blankets and clothing have recently been made, having been purchased by me through your verbal instructions; though few, yet great satisfaction was the result, as many Indians were quite destitute.

In my last annual report I submitted a few recommendations, such as steps for the amelioration of the condition of these Indians, and placing them upon a footing with tribes that have been treated with, as certainly these Indians, with those of the same class who have always been friendly with the whites, are as deserving of benefits from the Government as those who are receiving rich reward through treaty stipulations, earned only by their persistent warring upon white settlers and against governmental authority, the transfer of this agency to the charge of the Siletz agent, and an appropriation for the establishment of a flouring mill, \$4,000.

Time has only served to confirm me in my judgment as to the benefits to be derived from the giving effect of these recommendations, therefore I renew them.

The report of the superintendent of farming accompanies this, which details the operations under his charge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. BATTEY,

*Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Sub-Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 20.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,  
September 5, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as "report of the condition of Indian affairs" within this agency for the period intervening between the 30th of June, 1869, date of last annual report of my predecessor, and the 15th of August, 1870:

I assumed charge of this reservation on the 1st of October, 1869, in compliance with instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relieving Mr. Lindsay Applegate as sub-agent. I found the crops all

harvested and stored. The amount of grain raised, as reported by former agent in report for September, 1869, was, wheat, 3,000 pounds; oats, 7,200 pounds; barley, 9,000 pounds. The vegetable crop not reported, it being a failure. The wheat and greater portion of the barley was issued to the Indians. During the spring oats used as forage for department animals. Found the agency in great need of all kinds of tools for the shops and farm, and also in need of an increased number of animals for farming purposes. But little work was done the first three months of my administration, mostly all the employés and all the teams but one having been sent on the Snake expedition a few days after my arrival, and did not return until the winter had set in. In the latter part of November, 1869, the superintendent arrived with about 300 Snake Indians, and located them on Sprague River, 40 miles from the agency, naming the village "Camp Yia-nax," and placing them in charge of Mr. J. D. Applegate, special commissary, and issued blankets and clothing to them. Blankets and woolen goods were issued to the Klamaths in December. The issues made last winter were the best these Indians ever received, the articles of good quality, and fairly distributed.

On the 18th of December the superintendent and myself, accompanied by Dr. McKay, J. D. Applegate, and others, visited the Modocs off the reservation at their camp on Lost River, for the purpose of inducing them to return to the reserve. After talking for ten days they consented to return, and on the 30th December we returned to the reserve with 258 Indians. Blankets, &c., were issued to them, the same as to the other Indians, on the 31st. They remained quietly on the reserve until April 26, when I stopped issuing rations. They then left the reserve without cause or provocation; since that time they have been roaming around the country between Lost River and Yuka. Up to the last month they have committed no depredations, but are now driving off the settlers (in their country, as they call it) and killing cattle. I met Captain Jack, chief of the absent Modocs, in Yuka during the first week of August, and he informed me that he would not go back to the reserve. Tried to induce him to come to Sprague River and see the superintendent, but did not succeed. The old Modoc chief, Schow-Schow, is still on the reserve, and has succeeded in getting 67 of his people to return, and I have located them at Camp Yia-nax. During the months of February and March the employés were engaged in building bridges and fences. Two good bridges were constructed, one over Williamson River, on the road to Yia-nax, and the other over Crooked Creek, between the agency and Fort Klamath.

On April 14 commenced plowing. One hundred and eighty-five acres were sown in oats, barley, rye, peas, turnips, and carrots on the agency farm; 25 acres sown in vegetables at Indian ranches; 45 acres broken and sown with oats, &c., at Yia-nax. The Snakes work well for men unaccustomed to labor. They have made about 12,000 rails, and fenced in about 300 acres of land. The Klamaths have made a large number of rails for their own use, also 5,000 for fences required at agency. A great deal of building and fencing would have been done by the Indians this year had they tools and teams to work with. Requisitions for a large supply of all kinds of tools and farming implements were forwarded to the superintendent last spring, with the understanding that I should have them. Also wagons, plows, harness, mules, and oxen, to replace oxen issued for beef during the winter, by the middle of May. The train had not arrived August 15, therefore very little farm work has been done beyond that of last year. There should have been eight plows running at the agency this year, there being that number on hand; but only four were

used; could not run more for want of teams. Eight mules, one wagon, and six sets of harness were taken from the agency May 15, by order of the superintendent, reducing plow teams one-half in the busiest part of the season. The crops started favorably, being well put in and the land in good order; but a drought in May, cold rains and frost all the month of June, hot days and frost in July, have seriously damaged them, especially the vegetables, which will be almost a total failure. Crops at Yia-nax destroyed twice by crickets. I again urge upon the Department the uselessness of trying to make this an agricultural reservation. The seasons are too uncertain for raising grain and vegetables. The Indians should be supplied with cattle and sheep, and they would soon become self-sustaining. The reserve is well adapted for stock-raising; no better in the country.

Work on the saw-mill commenced in July, and is being pushed ahead as rapidly as the limited amount of tools will permit. The non-arrival of the train to be sent by the superintendent is keeping everything behind. The Klamaths have gathered large quantities of "wocus," I having told them to gather all they could and I would haul it from the marsh for them. The more of such stuff they can gather the less flour will be to issue. They put up immense quantities of fish in the spring, and if they are successful in hunting this fall very little beef will be required this winter.

Three cabins, one for employes' quarters, one for office, and one for store, also a building 25 by 50 feet for warehouse, have been erected this year. As soon as the saw-mill is started a suitable barn for storage of hay, grain, &c., will be erected; also, stables and wagon sheds, there being nothing of the kind on the reserve. Next spring suitable buildings for the agent and employes, and the necessary shops, school-houses and hospital, will or should be erected; all of them are needed.

The Snakes became very much disheartened in July, owing to failure of crops and non-arrival of the superintendent; some of them left, but have since returned. They were in a very destitute condition, nearly naked, and living on crickets. I sent them all the flour and blankets I had, and they were presented with a small lot of condemned clothing by the commanding officer of Fort Klamath, all the assistance we could give them. This allayed the discontent until the arrival of the superintendent early in August with supplies; they are now quiet and contented. Too much care cannot be taken with these Indians; every promise made must be kept strictly, which, I regret to say, is not always the case with those in power.

With the additional number of teams, plows, &c., to be received this fall, work can be commenced in earnest next year, and the Indians can see what the Government intends to do for them. The great drawback here has always been the want of materials and implements to work with. Very few deaths during the past year. General health of the Indians has been good.

No reports of employes accompany this report; most of those in employ at date have been but a short time on the reserve. All employes except mechanics have been kept at farm work, building fences, getting out mill timber, &c. I transmit herewith statistical reports and reports of education.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that not being regarded as an agent by the Commissioner, and the necessary funds for the reservation, except one quarter's appropriation, having been kept out of my hands, and abuse heaped upon me by parties who desire to have a politician as agent, and the authorities denying me the privilege of defend-

ing myself, have made it a difficult task for me; but under the circumstances I have done all in my power and to the best of my ability to carry out the designs of the Government for the best interests of the Indians.

The agency and its surroundings and the Indians are now in better condition and under better discipline than ever before. I have done the best I could, and am not ashamed of my efforts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. C. KNAPP,

*Captain United States Army, United States Indian Sub-Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 21.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*San Francisco, California, July 13, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I respectfully submit this report, which embraces everything of interest or importance which has occurred in this superintendency during the interval from my last supplementary annual report, made September 1, 1869, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, which also terminates my duties as superintendent of Indian affairs.

Upon relieving my predecessor in office, B. C. Whiting, esq., that gentleman turned over to me funds amounting to \$17,915 61, which were classified as follows:

For special appropriation made by Congress to purchase a saw and grist mill at Round Valley reservation.....	\$10,000 00
Superintendent and agent's account.....	1,343 92
Interpreter's account.....	1,500 00
Removal and subsistence of Indians in California.....	571 69
Pay of smiths, physicians, farmers, &c.....	4,500 00
	17,915 61

In addition to the above amount I have received funds from the following sources, viz:

By requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Interior on the Secretary of the Treasury, and placed to my credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, classified as follows:

For purchase of cattle, clothing, food, &c., for Indians.....	\$60,000 00
For pay of physicians, smiths, farmers, &c....	15,149 86
For incidental expenses of Indian service.....	5,000 00
For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs.....	1,760 03
For removal of Smith River Indians to Hoopa Valley.....	2,500 00
	84,409 89

From agents on reservations, as follows:

W. H. Pratt, late agent at Hoopa Valley.....	\$151 00	
Lieutenant Jno. H. Purcell, United States Army, agent at Tule River Reservation.....	800 00	
Lieutenant I. S. Styles, United States Army, agent at Round Valley reservation.....	915 22	
Lieutenant W. H. Andrews, United States Army, agent at Round Valley reservation.....	701 82	
From rental of 30 acres of land at Hoopa Valley reservation, at \$5 per acre, coin, converted into currency.....	168 55	
	<hr/>	\$2,736 59
Making a total of.....		<hr/> <hr/> 105,062 09

Of the amount received from agents, being the sales of surplus produce on the reservations, and the rental of land, the whole has been carried to the credit of the fund "for purchase of cattle, clothing, food, &c.," where it properly belongs.

Of the \$105,062 09 received by me, I have expended \$80,194 16, and turned the balance over to my successor, on the 1st and 15th days of July, 1870, for which I hold his receipts, and which is classified as follows:

Superintendent and agent's account.....	\$1,343 92
Interpreter's account.....	1,297 35
Removal and subsistence of Indians.....	571 69
Saw and grist mill account, at Round Valley.....	581 78
General fund, purchase of cattle, clothing, &c.....	13,769 77
Pay of physicians, smiths, farmer, &c.....	6,891 47
Pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs.....	1 59
Removing Smith River Indians to Hoopa Valley.....	410 36
	<hr/>
	24,867 93
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Of the amount expended each item has been taken from the account for which the money has been appropriated, (except \$21 25, which was taken from the general fund to close the general incidental expense account,) as follows:

For purchase of cattle, clothing, food, &c.....	\$48,945 97
For pay of physicians, smiths, farmers, &c.....	12,757 99
For general incidental expenses of Indian service.....	5,021 25
For clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs.....	1,758 44
For expenses incurred in the removal of the Smith River In- dians to Hoopa Valley.....	2,089 64
For purchase of saw and grist mill at Round Valley reserva- tion.....	9,418 22
For salary paid to interpreters.....	202 65
	<hr/>
	80,194 16
	<hr/> <hr/>

Add to this sum the amount turned over to my successor, and you will see I account for all the moneys which have come into my hands for the Indian Department. Knowing that the Indians on the different reservations have been well and amply clothed and fed, during the past



year, and that all the agents' requisitions have been filled by me, including agricultural implements, I draw your attention, with some pride, to the fact that the above is the best exhibit ever made by the Indian department of California, so far as the archives of this office furnish the data.

There are, at present, four reservations in this State, viz: the Round Valley, the Hoopa Valley, the Tule River, and the San Pasqual and Pala reservations, the latter being established on the 31st of January, 1870, by order of the President of the United States, for the benefit of Mission Indians. This reservation embraces townships 12 and 13 south, of ranges 1 east and 1 west, of the San Bernardino meridian; and township 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian.

Lieutenant A. P. Greene, United States Army, is the special agent for these Indians. Upon receiving the order of the President, through your office, I directed Lieutenant Greene to establish the headquarters of the agency at San Pasqual, to which point he moved on the 10th of April. In communicating to that officer the action of the President in setting aside the above-described lands for Indian reservations, I instructed him as follows:

Your first step will be to warn all persons located on these reservations to make immediate preparations for removing from these lands. This will be done by you by issuing written or printed notices to that effect, and having the same posted in different places throughout the valleys. You will also forbid any other settlers from locating on these lands, or any settler making additional improvements, in case he is at present located thereon. In performing this duty you will be expected to use moderation and good judgment, so as not to become embroiled in any difficulties with the settlers. You will also, by such means as will appear most suitable to you, inform the Mission Indians of the action of the Government in setting apart these lands for reservations for them, and at the same time invite and endeavor to have them move at once upon them.

So far as the first part of these instructions were concerned, Lieutenant Greene complied therewith by issuing the written notices which detailed the lands set apart, and embraced the instructions which were sent to him as noted above. In regard to the latter clause of the instructions he seemed to have obtained an erroneous impression, for on my second visit to this reservation, made in April of this year, he informed me that he was under the impression it was compulsory on the part of the Mission Indians to move upon these lands, and in his intercourse with them he had instilled that idea into their minds. This was, at least, unfortunate. I at once corrected that impression with him, and again referred him to his instructions. The effect of his action was injurious to the object sought to be attained, and particularly so at that time, as the settlers who were indisposed to move from the lands thus set apart used it as an auxiliary to inflame the Indians to prevent them from complying with the wishes of the Government. It was represented to them that if they moved from the homes they at present occupied to the reservation that they would lose their old homes, and, in time, the settlers would get the reservation order set aside, and they would then be obliged to leave and seek new homes elsewhere. The most extravagant stories were told to these credulous people. Upon my last visit to them one of them gravely told me that it was reported I wanted to get them all on the reservation, and then I intended to bring the Yuma Indians there to kill them.

As soon as it became known to the settlers at Pala and San Pasqual that those valleys had been set apart as reservations, they subscribed their names to a paper agreeing to pay \$25 each, making up a purse of \$500, and employed a lawyer in San Diego by name of Taggart, who, for that sum, agreed to have the reservation order set aside. The set-

tlers, however, stipulated he was not to have the fee if he did not succeed. Mr. Taggart commenced his crusade by having violent and abusive articles inserted in the San Diego Union, reflecting upon my notices in having this reservation established, attributing to me designs which could only emanate from a mind familiar with the very schemes he originates. He did not hesitate to make false assertions and innuendos, and went so far as to threaten he would yet make it hot for the parties interested in having the reservation established. Knowing Mr. Taggart was influenced by mercenary motives in writing the articles he did, and that his assertions had not a particle of truth in them, I took no notice of his windy effusions. Having the field entirely to himself, it was supposed that he would soon expend the bulk of the billingsgate of which he seems to have had so large a supply. Among other reasons advanced to have the reservation set aside was that it was in the direct line of the proposed Southern Railroad. I think it is only necessary for one to visit the vicinity to see that no railroad can be built anywhere in the vicinity of San Pasqual or Pala, for the country in that vicinity is very mountainous, and no sensible engineer would select such a route when they have a much easier and better one either by Warner's Pass or by the seaboard. That very fact was taken into consideration by me when I selected Pala and San Pasqual for reservations.

To show what further efforts have been made by the above interested parties to break up these reservations, Lieutenant Greene reports to me, under date of June 5, that Manuelito Cota, general of the San Luis Rey Indians, had made the following statement to him :

A portion of the San Luis Rey Indians have been to San Diego and had a new general appointed by County Judge Bush, of San Diego County. The new general has commanded the Indians not to obey the orders of Manuelito Cota or those of the agent, as they have no authority outside of the reservations, and for none of them to localize until the paper sent above has been heard from, (referring probably to a paper sent to Washington to get the reservation order set aside.)

A number of families are desirous of leaving the several rancheros and settling on the reservation, but are prevented from doing so by this order. He was unable to send carts to San Pasqual reservation after subsistence supplies for the poor and old at Pala, as the owners were afraid they would be broken up and their oxen and perhaps themselves killed by order of the new general.

An attempt had already been made to take his life at his house on the reservation by an Indian named Juan Paubal, of Zunicula; the Indians declare they will kill him. He further says if the Government does not put a stop to white men giving bad advice to Indians, he is fearful that his life will eventually be taken.

He also asks why it is the Indians are allowed to go to San Diego, and the white men at that place to make a new general, and give advice in opposition to the wishes of the Government when there is a United States agent present to look after the interest of the Indians.

A very pertinent inquiry, indeed. Lieutenant Greene writes, under same date :

I am unable to state, from my own knowledge, whether a new general has been appointed by County Judge Bush, but I am of the opinion the Indians believe that such is the case, and that they have a paper of some kind which they look upon as a commission to that effect; at the same time I do not consider it safe for the interpreter or myself to go up in the Protsen Mountains to find out the true state of affairs.

I have written to Lieutenant Greene to use every exertion to get possession of this document if possible, and I earnestly recommend, in case any such paper is found, that the party writing and delivering it to the Indians be proceeded against in the United States courts for violation of the thirteenth section of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1834. If the laws of Congress are of any binding force, and are made to be observed, it becomes the imperative duty of the Indian Department to trace the infraction of the law in this case to its source, and have the

offender punished to the fullest extent. Should it take no notice of this case when brought before its notice, it encourages and invites similar breaches of the law, and the law becomes a dead letter. I feel I have done all I could do in reporting the case, so far as it has progressed under my superintendency, to your office, but I trust the case may not be allowed to sleep there. Under all these adverse circumstances, the Mission Indians have not yet been induced to move upon the San Pasqual reservation. I have, however, taken steps recently which I trust may be productive of good results.

All experience has proved that no reservation can be made a success so long as the lands are occupied in common with both whites and Indians. If the Government desire the San Pasqual and Pala Valleys to be retained as reservations or homes for the Mission Indians, which even the Mexican government respected as such, then some immediate steps should be taken to have the settlers removed from these lands; otherwise the Indians go to the wall.

#### ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

The situation of this reservation, as well as that of Hoopa Valley and the Tule River reservations, has heretofore been described in the annual reports made by former superintendents; it seems unnecessary, therefore, to repeat them here.

Lieutenant J. S. Styles, United States Army, relieved the civil agent, Mr. Fairfield, of his duties, August 26, 1869, and continued to perform the duties of agent until he in turn was relieved by Lieutenant W. H. Andrews, United States Army, April 4, 1870. When Lieutenant Styles relieved Mr. Fairfield, he received from him 564 head of cattle, and 332 hogs, and a large quantity of hay, corn, oats, barley, wheat, and roots, beside the other property belonging to the reservation. When Lieutenant Styles transferred this property to his successor, he turned over 710 head of cattle, and 400 hogs, beside 1,200 pounds of lard, and 11,500 pounds of ham and bacon made from hogs slaughtered during the winter. It will be seen from the numbers turned over the cattle were increased 146 head, and the hogs 68, independent of those killed. He also transferred 1,100 bushels of barley, 7,000 bushels of corn, 2,300 bushels of oats, and 6,000 bushels of wheat, besides 51,000 pounds of beets, 54,000 pounds of carrots, 1,800 pounds of potatoes, and 18,000 pounds of turnips. There have been manufactured, from January 1870, to April 1, 1870, 30,500 feet of pine lumber, worth \$25 per thousand, and 10,000 fence rails since September 1869. There have been sown and planted 500 acres of wheat, 125 acres of oats, 125 acres of barley, 175 acres of roots, and 250 acres of corn. Should the crops turn out favorably this year, of which there is a good prospect, this reservation will have a large surplus in wheat, oats, barley, and corn, and it is recommended that all this surplus be sold and the amount placed to the general fund for the improvement of the reservation. The most cogent reason for the sale of all the surplus grain is to enable the agent to change the seed next year, and to give the superintendent the means to permanently benefit the reservation with better buildings. There should be a new agency house erected, a good school-house, comfortable houses erected for the different tribes, and more commodious barns. I have given instructions to have these buildings erected, and the work should be pushed forward with all the energy at the command of the agents and employés. This work can be done with the material on the reservation, with small requisitions on the superintendent for sash, nails, iron, &c. A portion

of the pine lumber sawed was sold to the military authorities at Camp Wright, without my authority, which was impolitic, so far as the wants of the reservation were concerned. The buildings are pretty much all old, and last year were in bad condition; they have to some extent been repaired, yet there is not that appearance of thrift about the reservation there should be. This, however, can be remedied at an early day by an enterprising agent who has the interest of the service at heart.

In my supplementary report for last year I mentioned I had purchased of Mr. Andrew Gray his saw and grist mill, and 160 acres of land, for \$9,395 97; in addition, there was included in the purchase three yoke of working oxen, together with yokes, chains, and truck, and all tools belonging to the mill, all carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, bars, hammers, saws, &c. The purchase of this mill has been of great advantage to the reservation. Heretofore the agent and Indians had to pay 50 cents a hundred to have their wheat ground, or in lieu of it toll was taken from the wheat; now this is all changed, much to the satisfaction of the Indians. In addition, it gives to the reservation all the sawed lumber which it requires.

In February last Lieutenant Styles contracted to furnish the military department at Camp Wright from the surplus products of the reservation. Hay at \$9 50 per ton; straw, \$8 per ton; oats and barley at 1 cent per pound; harness leather at 30 cents; corn brooms, 50 cents; ax handles, 25 cents; flour, 4 cents; corn meal, 2½ cents; hominy, 2½ cents; hams, 18 cents; bacon and pork, 14 cents; and lard at 17½ cents, all in gold coin or its equivalent. Under this contract the agent has furnished 22,579 pounds of hay, amounting to \$107 25; 6,978 pounds of straw, amounting to \$27 91; 6,137 pounds of barley, amounting to \$61 37; 12,000 feet of lumber, amounting to \$300; in all, amounting to \$496 53 gold coin, which, by order of the War Department, is to be transferred to the credit of the Indian Department on the books of the Treasury Department, in Washington. In addition to the above, the agents have accounted to me for sales of surplus produce sold to other parties, amounting to \$1,617 40 in currency.

In September last there were on this reservation, by actual count, 730 Indians, viz., Ulkies, 102 men, 92 women, 22 boys, and 22 girls; Con-Con's, 77 men, 93 women, 18 boys, and 14 girls; Pitt Rivers, 39 men, 55 women, 8 boys, and 8 girls; Wylackies, 41 men, 50 women, 4 boys, and 6 girls; Redwoods, 33 men, 38 women, 4 boys, and 4 girls. From September 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870, there were 13 births and 15 deaths. On the 8th of January, 1870, clothing was issued to 823 Indians, showing that some Indians came on the reservation since September previous, who were not then living upon it. There has been expended on this reservation during the past year for clothing, blankets, agricultural implements, subsistence stores of sugar, coffee, tea, soap, candles, hardware, including also the pay of the employés, the sum of \$15,251 11.

No school has been established, on account of the difficulty of procuring a suitable teacher for the salary allowed. A school-room has, however, been fitted up, and I have lately appointed Mrs. Elizabeth McNair, wife of the present physician, as teacher. It is hoped that the experiment will be productive of good; and should it be encouraging, I would earnestly recommend that great attention be devoted to the school, and that an additional amount may be added to the teacher's salary.

In your instructions to me under date of October 18, 1869, you directed me "to report the boundaries of Round Valley reservation extended to the summit of the surrounding mountains, to include the entire valley, accompanied with plat and such definite description as you

may be able to give, that will enable the Department to properly word a presidential order, or to furnish the data for congressional legislation. \* \* \* \* You will also cause a valuation to be made of the improvements within said valley of persons lawfully there, and you will, as far as practicable, conclude provisional contracts for the purchase of such improvements, and submit your report of valuation and contracts, carefully prepared in concise and tabular form, to this office, in order that the same may be submitted to Congress for approval and appropriation for payment, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864."

In order to comply with the first part of the above instructions, I made an application on the 22d of November, 1869, to the late Major General George H. Thomas to allow one of the engineer officers on this coast to proceed with me to Round Valley to make a resurvey of the reservation, which was promptly complied with, and Lieutenant R. H. Savage, United States Army, was detailed for the work. Lieutenant Savage finished his survey in December, and furnished me with a plat of the survey, which was forwarded to your office, together with the field-notes of the work, and a description of the boundaries. In my letter to your office dated February 18, 1870, I called your attention to the handsome manner in which Lieutenant Savage performed this work. I also forwarded to you, in December last, a valuation of the improvements of all persons located in the valley, which amounted to \$109,555. I believe the valuation is in excess of the actual value of the improvements, but as many of the settlers claimed that their improvements had been made in years past, when all building material was much more expensive than now, on account of the isolation of the valley, I was disposed to deal liberally with them, in hopes that the appropriation would be made by Congress, so that the vexed question of the joint occupancy of this valley by both whites and Indians should be determinedly settled. I did not conclude provisional contracts with the parties, but referred the case to your office for further instructions, on account of the claims made by certain settlers for swamp and overflowed lands, even if they were paid for their improvements by the Government, and also because I was undetermined as to what class of settlers the Department considered as lawfully in Round Valley. In my supplementary report, made last year, I expressed the opinion that all persons who moved within the area of Round Valley after public notice was given by the Government, through its proper agent, that it intended to hold the whole of Round Valley for Indian purposes, and forbidding any other persons from locating therein, were interlopers, and could make no just claim upon the Government for their improvements. I have not changed that opinion. It is for the Government to decide whether it will pay a premium to persons who deliberately violate its express orders. The importance of having the whole of Round Valley for an Indian reservation, free from all outside influences, has been so many times represented to you by me during the past year, that I forbear pressing the subject any further. In view, however, of the increased stock of cattle now at the reservation, and its limited area for pasture lands, the question naturally recurs, How can this reservation be expected to thrive and take care of its accumulating stock, if it is to be cramped up in the limits in which it is now inclosed? Does the Department and Congress desire it to become self-sustaining? If so, the solution is in their hands and easily arrived at. Pass a law giving to the Indian Department the whole of Round Valley according to the last survey, and I am confident in two years, with proper management, the superintendent will not be

required to pay out one dollar from this appropriation for the support of this reservation.

#### HOOPA VALLEY.

On the 21st day of July, 1869, Lieutenant J. L. Spaulding, United States Army, assumed the duties of Indian agent at this reservation, relieving Mr. W. H. Pratt. Lieutenant Spaulding continued discharging the duties of agent until he was relieved by Captain S. G. Whipple, United States Army, May 23, 1870, the latter officer now being in charge of the agency. I regret I cannot make as favorable a report in regard to the products of this agency as that of Round Valley. On the 31st of March, 1870, there was on hand 200 head of cattle, but of this number 92 were classed as calves and yearlings, and 163 hogs and pigs. In consequence of the limited number of cattle, I did not deem it expedient to have any of them killed for beef, preferring to let them increase until a sufficient stock was accumulated, which would justify us in relying upon the reservation for its supply of beef. The result has been that I have been obliged to purchase what beef has been issued to the Indians, which has amounted in the last year to 72,613 pounds, and for which I have paid \$7,376 15. This beef has been purchased on contracts made by Lieutenant Spaulding with Messrs. J. Greenbaum & Co., who have been the lowest bidders.

When Lieutenant Spaulding entered upon his duties, he receipted for 13,973 barrels of flour, 33,291 pounds of oats, and 5 stacks of wheat, which he estimated would yield 5,000 to 6,000 bushels, but which turned out only 4,000 bushels, as stated by him in his annual report. Mr. Pratt did not turn over any corn, barley, or vegetables of any kind, so far as I am aware, for nothing of the kind was included in the invoices and receipts which passed between them. It will thus be seen that Lieutenant Spaulding assumed the charge of the agency when it was pretty well impoverished, so far as subsistence stores were concerned. The wheat which he received was not sufficient to carry him through the year, and upon his representation to me that he would need an additional thousand bushels, I purchased it on contract, first asking your authority for the same. I also purchased for this reservation this spring 10,000 pounds of seed potatoes. Lieutenant Spaulding, in his annual report, states that the present crop consists of 600 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats, 35 acres of corn, 50 acres of potatoes, besides garden vegetables of cabbage, turnips, beans, &c. In February the wheat and oat crops were looking very well, and promised a good yield. He also reports in May that he was informed they were looking better than ever before since the valley has been under cultivation. Should these crops turn out well, there will be no necessity to purchase wheat for the next year. The buildings here are of a better class than at any of the other reservations. The agent's house is a very comfortable story-and-a-half building, with a wing attached to it. There have been erected the past year a two-story barn, 60 feet long by 50 feet wide; a storehouse 50 feet long by 30 wide, and the foundation of a hospital 130 feet long, with wings 23 feet wide, has been commenced. The saw and grist mills have each been repaired, so they are at present in good running order. Some of the buildings for the employés are too far gone for repairs, and new buildings ought to be erected for them, and this should be done the coming year. The Indians had better buildings than at any of the other agencies. Instructions were sent to the agent last year to erect buildings for them where they were required. The only sale which has been made from the surplus products was made by Mr. Pratt, who

returned to me for 5 tons of hay, at \$22½, gold, netting \$151 in currency. I have expended on this reservation for clothing, blankets, agricultural implements, hardware, medicines, subsistence stores of coffee, tea, sugar, soap, candles, wheat and potatoes, beside the payment of employes, salaries, the sum of \$32,563 01. By comparing the expenditures made here with those made on the Round Valley reservation, you will see that they are over 100 per cent. greater. This has been occasioned by the purchase of beef and wheat and additional agricultural implements, which were not required by the reservation at Round Valley. The soil at Hoopa, not being as productive as that at Round Valley, has, to a certain extent, limited the productions. There are on this reservation 874 Indians, which are classified in Lieutenant Spaulding's annual report, to which reference is invited. These Indians, for the past year, have been peaceable and quiet, with the exception of a few quarrels among themselves, which has not disturbed the general peace.

From the above statements you will readily see that this reservation has but a poor prospect of becoming self-sustaining. During the last year of Mr. Pratt's administration it did not raise sufficient produce to supply the Indians throughout the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and this is more significant when it is known that the Indian Department are in possession of the whole of Hoopa Valley. It also demonstrates that it was a mistake that any of the products of the reservation were allowed to be sold. When I first visited Hoopa, I gave orders to the agent not to sell anything, and nothing has been sold since the first change in the affairs of the agency. This reservation has been in existence about five years, and at the expiration of that time it has no surplus products on hand; on the contrary, the superintendent has been obliged to make purchases of subsistence stores to carry it through the year.

From the foregoing statement but two conclusions can be arrived at, viz: that the agents heretofore in charge of this reservation have not given it the care and attention which should have been bestowed upon it in order to have it accomplish the purposes for which it was established, or that the soil at Hoopa is so poor that it is incapable of raising produce sufficient to feed 1,000 Indians. If the latter fact is the case, it furnishes good ground for recommending that this reservation be broken up, the land offered for sale, and the Indians transferred to the Round Valley reservation. Should this course be recommended by you, it would furnish an additional reason for the maintenance by the Government of the whole of Round Valley for Indian purposes.

No regular school has been established at this agency; the agent, however, on the 1st of February, appointed Mrs. E. J. McLane as teacher, and he reports she was engaged in teaching the squaws how to make clothing for themselves and their children. She has since resigned, and no teacher is now employed. I have written to the agent to secure a good teacher whenever he can do so, and trust some advancement may be made in that direction the coming year.

#### TULE RIVER FARM.

Lieutenant John H. Purcell, United States Army, has been in charge of this agency since August 7, 1869, on which day he relieved Mr. Maltby. As you are aware, this farm consists of 1,280 acres, which is rented from Thomas P. Madden, esq., at an annual rental of \$1,920, and about 500 acres of Government land adjoining, which is fenced with an indifferent brush fence. There are on this farm 104 men, 98 women, and

30 children; total, 232 Indians, all of which belong to the Tule tribe, with the exception of three or four Manaches. In my last annual report I mentioned that I had applied to General Ord, commanding Department of California, to have certain Manache Indians returned to this farm, who had escaped and gone to their old homes in Owen's Valley, as Mr. Maltby, the former agent, stated in his annual report made August 7, 1869, on account of the alarm occasioned among them from the loss of one-third their number by measles. Orders were issued to that effect by General Ord, and Captain Egbert, commanding at Camp Independence, in Ingo County, was instructed in reference thereto, and he reported August 23, 1869, that the Indians were probably in Owen's Valley; that all the Indians in that valley were quiet and useful, doing most of the farm work, and receiving wages therefor; that any attempt to retake the escaped Indians would result in a general stampede of all Indians in the valley to the Ingo Mountains, where they would excite the wild Indians against the whites, and cause trouble; and further, that the citizens in Owen's Valley were anxious to have all the Indians remain. Upon receiving this report I deemed it advisable to let the case rest.

With the exception of about 80 acres of wheat the crops on this farm have proved a failure. The want of rain, from which the whole of Southern California has suffered, has been the direct cause of the failure. The agent reported about 600 acres sowed in wheat and barley; all of this, with the exception of the 80 acres mentioned above, has been cut for hay or pastured. Of the wheat we will probably get about 1,200 bushels, and this, with about 30 tons of hay and such garden vegetables as may be raised among the Indians, for which they have been furnished the seed, is all that can be placed to the credit of the product of this farm. It is not an encouraging exhibit. I have received from Lieutenant Purcell for sales of surplus wheat \$600 in gold, which has netted \$800 in currency. I have expended for the Indians on this farm \$12,311 18, which has purchased blankets, clothing, beef, dry-goods, hardware, lumber, medicines, and subsistence stores of coffee, tea, sugar, soap, and candles. The amount paid for the rent of the farm and the payment of employés is also included in the above sum. It is within \$3,000 of the amount expended at the Round Valley reservation, this reservation having but 232 Indians, and Round Valley 823 Indians. The agency building has been repaired, and a new building built of adobe for the employés has been erected. This last building consists of three rooms, each 16 by 12. The cost of these improvements has been \$350 currency; as they have been made upon rented lands, of course they revert to the owner when the Indian Department relinquishes the lease. When I assisted the farm in the latter part of May, the agent estimated he had on hand of last year's wheat sufficient to last him this year.

The property of this farm, such as agricultural implements, wagons, blacksmith and carpenter tools, is old and much of it is unserviceable; the wagons have recently been repaired and will last some time longer.

The appearance of the place is not inviting, and summing up its financial account you must come to the conclusion that the sooner this farm is abandoned the better it will be for the Department. There is no stock of any kind here. From the figures I have already given, you will see that the cost of supporting the Indians at Round Valley the past year has been \$18 50 per head; those at the Hoopa Valley, \$37 25, while those of the Tule River farm has been \$53 per head. From this showing, I recommend that such of these Indians as desire to be cared for by the Government be transferred to the reservation established for the Mission Indians, and that Tule River farm be abandoned at the end of the present year.



On the 2d of April, Lieutenant Purcell informed me by letter that Charles Heckler and Henry Redfield, of Vandalia, had been selling liquor to the Indians belonging to his reservation. On the 8th of April, I addressed a communication to Hon. L. D. Latimer, the United States district attorney for this district, informing him of the facts, and stated that as Lieutenant Purcell had the means of establishing the proof of the above-mentioned parties selling liquor to the Indians, I requested that he would take such legal steps as would bring the offending parties to trial in the United States court for violating the act of Congress approved March 15, 1864. Mr. Latimer has informed me that he will present the case to the grand jury as soon as it meets. I trust the case will be pushed to a conclusion, and the offending parties punished if found guilty. The law of Congress is stringent enough, and under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *The United States vs. Lorton Holliday and Joseph Haas*, it is presumed that the case can be pushed to a conviction. The law of Congress referred to above has been printed and posted up throughout the reservations in the State, so that all persons have knowledge what the penalty is when they violate the law.

In presenting the results of my observation and the facts connected with the different reservations, I am inevitably led to the conclusion that two reservations are all that are required for the Indians in this State, provided they are surveyed to contain from 25,000 to 30,000 acres, and are held entirely by the Indian Department, free from contact with all white settlers. There is not a doubt that the Indians are decreasing in numbers, and as year by year they pass away the necessity for keeping up the present number of reservations decreases. By reducing the number to two the expense of the Indian Department is decreased in the items of agents' and employés' salaries, traveling expenses of the superintendent, rents, freight on goods, &c. Should this plan of having but two reservations be adopted, I would recommend, as is done in other places, that a certain number of acres, say 10 or 15, be given to each head of a family, which they should inclose and cultivate as their own. On the land thus set apart, each family should be required to produce all the vegetables and roots they would require for the year, the agent furnishing the seeds and agricultural implements to work the same. In connection with the land thus cultivated by families, the agent should be required to cultivate and till sufficient land to raise all the wheat, corn, oats, barley, and potatoes required for the whole, which should be worked in common by all the Indians, and held as the common property of the reservation, to be distributed from time to time to the Indians as their wants require. By proper attention a large surplus could thus be raised, which could be sold and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of clothing, blankets, agricultural implements, and such other articles the Indians require. This plan would also give to the agent sufficient pasture land for the stock, which increases rapidly in this State, and in a few years a large sum could be realized from the sale of surplus beef. I believe this plan would also make the Indian more contented with his home on the reservation, would stimulate him to renewed exertions, knowing that what he raised on his own land would be enjoyed by him, and would tend more to advance him in the pursuits of agricultural life than any other. Such a system could be made a paying business in private hands. Why should it not be made a paying and self-sustaining institution in the Indian Department?

Of the Indians not on reservations, from the best information I can get, I report them as follows, but I do not pretend in this statement to include all the Indians in the State. Taking the country from Mono

Lake south to Walker's Pass, and including that east of Camp Independence, there is supposed to be a total of about 4,100 Indians, who are located as follows: In Owen's River Valley, 1,000; Cerro Gordo mines, 100; Coso Mountains, 250; country east of Pi-Ute Monument, 1,500; White Mountains, Belmont, &c., 600; section of country below Owen's Lake, 300; and about 400 north of Bishop's Creek. In this estimate the large tribe on the Amorgaza country is not included. The most of these Indians work as laborers and receive, on an average, 50 cents a day in coin. All the Owen's River Indians are employed by the farmers in agricultural pursuits, not only during harvest but throughout the year. The Mission and Coahuilla Indians are found in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties, and number from 3,000 to 3,500. In Kern County there are supposed to be about 500; in Lake County about 500; in Ukiah Valley, Laurel, Potter, and a few adjoining valleys in Mendocino County, about 1,200. In the northeastern portion of the State there are the Shastas, Pitt River, Hatcreeks, Pusha's Pi-Utes, Antelopes, Nosaurs, Sacramento, McCloud, and Tonaton Indians, altogether about 2,000. From the mouth of Trinity River to the mouth of the Klamath, a distance of 45 miles, there are 32 Indian villages, with a population of about 2,400, having 340 houses. This accounts for about 16,000 Indians on and off the reservations, but I am satisfied the number would be largely increased if a full count could be made of the Indians in each county of the State, probably over 20,000.

In order to better the condition of the Indians not on reservations, in December last I appointed Mr. William Robertson a special sub-agent for the Indians in Ukiah, Laurel, and Potter Valleys. Mr. Robertson was willing to take the appointment without compensation. My instructions to him were to see that the Indians were kept at work as much as possible, to see that they obtained fair wages for their work, and to have them so distributed among the farmers that the old and decrepit would be cared for equally with the young and able-bodied. The effect of the experiment has been good. Judge McGarvey, at Ukiah City, wrote to me under date of March 25, 1870, as follows:

You will pardon me for assuming to address you on the subject of the Indians in this vicinity, but let me assure you that at no time within the eight years that I have been a resident of this place have the Indians conducted themselves so well as since you appointed Mr. William Robertson to look after them, and all our good citizens are pleased with the arrangement.

Finding the experiment in this case to work well, I appointed Mr. George Bucknell, on the same terms, a special sub-agent for the Indians in Lake County. Mr. Bucknell was appointed by me in compliance with a petition signed by 54 persons in Lake County, including the county judge and three of the board of supervisors. I have no reason to regret making the above appointments, as I believe the interest of the Indians has been looked to by those gentlemen.

Before closing this report I desire to call your attention to the peaceful condition of the Indians in this State. Should trouble arise it will not be on account of the Indians' desire to be at war with the whites, but it will be engendered by the white settler, who believes that an Indian is but little better than a brute, and is to be treated accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MCINTOSH,

*Bvt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 22.

## HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,

May 23, 1870.

SIR: In closing my connection with this department of the Government, I have the honor to submit this my final report.

I assumed charge of this reservation July 20, 1869, and it is with pleasure I look over the work accomplished. The improvements may be summed up briefly as follows: One two-story barn, 60 feet long by 50 feet wide, and one storehouse, 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, have been built; the foundation of a hospital, 130 feet long, with wings, 23 feet wide, the main building being 33 feet square, has been laid; about five miles of fencing has also been erected; the saw-mill has been put in good running order, with new wheel, &c., whereas before it was a mere wreck; the flour-mill has also been repaired, and a new foundation put in; 130,000 feet of lumber have been sawed at the mill. The grounds about the agent's house have been greatly beautified with flower beds and grape arbors, and great pains taken in the selection of grape vines. In the way of gardening, many new and rare kinds of vegetables have been planted; for these I am indebted to Surgeon T. F. Azpell. The crops, I am told, are looking better than ever before since the valley has been under cultivation, and consist of 600 acres of wheat, 100 acres of oats, 35 of corn, 50 acres of potatoes. The small gardening of cabbage, turnips, beans, &c., are not here enumerated, as the gardening is not yet completed. The crops gathered last year were 4,000 bushels of wheat, and 750 of oats, and 100 bushels of potatoes.

The school department has been under the management of Mrs. E. J. McLane for the past three months. Owing to the want of books but little was accomplished of a literary character; but, in teaching the squaws how to make clothing for themselves and children, much good has resulted therefrom. In this connection I deem it just to say that the employes generally have performed their duties cheerfully and willingly, and I am indebted to them for the fine appearance of the valley.

The Indians on the reservation number 874 men, women, and children, and may be classified as follows: Hoonsolton, 25 Indians, 30 squaws; Miscott, 32 Indians, 49 squaws; Saw Mill, 16 Indians, 24 squaws; Hostler, 51 Indians, 74 squaws; Cernalton, 14 Indians, 31 squaws; Matilden, 75 Indians, 100 squaws; Kentuck, 31 Indians, 39 squaws; Redwood, 44 Indians, 62 squaws; Tish-tang-a-tang, 14 Indians, 36 squaws; Saws, 27 Indians, 46 squaws; Humboldt, 26 Indians, 28 squaws. Of these ranches they have no single head or chief, but are influenced by their leading or headmen. They are quiet, and there is but little difficulty in obtaining labor from them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LEWIS SPALDING,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

No. 23.

## HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,

September 1, 1870.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report the condition of this agency. My report is supplemental to that of First Lieu-

tenant J. L. Spaulding's, United States Army, of date May 23, 1870, when I succeeded that officer in charge of this reservation.

The several farms or pieces of land susceptible of cultivation are divided each from the other by the Trinity River, fordable only in a few places and at certain times, by wooded points stretching from the mountains on either hand to the river, by creeks and rocky flats. The cultivable portion of the valley had, been settled upon by white people, previous to the establishment of this reservation, early in 1864, and the improvements thereon are such as were purchased of the settlers by Government. Leaving out the agency farm, no improvements in the way of buildings and fences have been added by the Indian Department. Some of the fences have doubtless been relaid and the fields contracted, for the reason that a portion of the rails were too rotten for further use, but no new fence of new material has been made on this reservation. The greater part of the fences are of rails from a poor quality of oak timber, and had probably been several years in use prior to 1864; consequently the fences are, as mentioned in my first monthly report, in "poor condition," and for this reason the crop is less the present year than would otherwise have been the case. In this connection I desire to state that hogs on the reservation, at the present time, are an expensive nuisance, and respectfully recommend that they all be disposed of in some manner before another planting season. The farm buildings are such as first settlers in a new country generally erect, and are naturally a good deal dilapidated.

In the foregoing paragraph I excepted the agency farm as to fences and buildings. On this farm there are about a thousand yards of board and picket fence apparently constructed at different times in the last two or three years. Of buildings there are four, viz.: One dwelling-house, 20 by 30 feet, of upright inch boards, 13 feet in length, nailed to scantling at bottom and top, and clapboarded outside; inside, the walls below stairs are lined with muslin and papered, the partitions being of inch boards, upright. There is a store-room attached, 12 by 14 feet; kitchen and wood-house, all in same style as main building, but without the inside finish. The barn is a light structure, 30 by 60 feet, 14 feet from sills to eaves. One building, 12 by 14 feet, 7 feet from floor to eaves, used as tool-house. One store-house, 16 by 50 feet, 9 feet high. The last two buildings are "balloon" frames, with walls of upright inch boards.

The flour mill is in good working order, and, with slight annual repairs, can be made to answer well a number of years.

The saw mill can hardly be made to last more than another season, many of the timbers being much decayed, and the flume very much so. Considerable work, in the way of repairs, is required to put it in running order against the rainy season. I respectfully suggest that timely preparations be made for the erection of a new saw mill next spring in another part of the valley. The stream upon which the old mill stands furnishes water but for about one-third of the year, and timber suitable to saw in the vicinity has been culled. There are other sites on the reservation more convenient every way, and with water-power abundant the year around. Between the agency and Camp Gaston is a sufficient stream, and, as it is desirable to concentrate as much of the work as practicable, it presents a decided advantage over the present location. The wants of the reservation for fencing material and buildings require a saw mill to run every month in the year.

My predecessor had laid the sills of a building, of ample proportions, for hospital purposes; but, as the several kinds of lumber to complete it

were not on hand, and as the carpenter has been constantly employed in necessary repairs of wagons, machinery, &c., no further progress has been made toward the erection of this edifice.

Inclosed please find a hastily prepared map of the reservation showing the situation of the several farms. At a glance it must be apparent that it is much more difficult to conduct the labor operations than if the arable land were in one body, though I am sure all the difference cannot be appreciated except as the results of personal observation and experience.

The products this year, so far as gathered, are as follows: 4,287 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of oats, 150 bushels of apples, 30 bushels of peaches, 15 bushels of plums, 3 bushels of beans, 150 tons of hay.

It is estimated that there is yet to be harvested 350 bushels apples, 50 bushels peaches, 10 bushels plums, 10 bushels potatoes, 5,000 pounds carrots, 1,500 pounds of grapes, and a small amount of garden vegetables.

	Total yield.	Nominal value.
Wheat, bushels.....	4,287	\$6,430 50
Oats, bushels.....	350	612 50
Apples, bushels.....	500	1,000 00
Peaches, bushels.....	80	160 00
Plums, bushels.....	25	125 00
Beans, bushels.....	3	12 00
Hay, tons.....	150	7,500 00
Potatoes, bushels.....	10	17 50
Carrots, pounds.....	5,000	200 00
Grapes, pounds.....	1,500	75 00

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16,132 50

By a census, which I have just completed, the Indian population of this reservation is found to be composed of 198 men, 244 women, 103 boys, 104 girls, the aggregate being 649. The Indians understood that the census was taken as a basis for the purchase of supplies, and seemed willing to be enumerated and anxious that all should be included. By careful inquiry of employes on the reservation and Indians at the different villages, (every house of which I visited,) I am unable to learn that any Indians are living off the reservation who were residing thereon four months ago, or that, from any cause, there has been a decrease in the population within that time. Many other Indians are frequently here, especially when rations are issued; but they do not have their homes on the reservation. It may not be amiss to observe that a majority of the reservation Indians have lived all their lives where they do now; the Redwoods, Siaws, and Mad Rivers being exceptional.

Under certain conditions these Indians (and in this I include those of the three northwestern counties of California) are comparatively industrious. Many farmers employ Indians as field-hands to good advantage, and in some other branches of manual labor they are deemed capable of filling the places of white men; but while they are willing to work, it is only that they may obtain the reward, each individually, in money or its equivalent. Acquisitiveness is a prominent trait in the character of these people, and may lead them to great efforts, but they do not appreciate communism. When an Indian owns any article of value he wants entire control of it—to keep or dispose of it without let or hindrance.

Any reservation Indian readily admits the importance of a good crop,

and that Indians must work to produce one; but he does not so readily admit that any great amount of the labor should fall to his share, inasmuch as he is to have no ownership in what is produced, except in common with every other man, woman, and child in the valley, many of whom he may not be on friendly terms with. An Indian frequently prefers to take the chances of short rations rather than assist his enemy to abundant supplies, even though he should thereby increase his own stores. The consequence of these characteristics is that the reservation is not kept up to its productive capacity. The Indians work reluctantly, or if not reluctantly, at certain times they do not feel sufficiently interested to persevere. It is claimed by the Indians that those who have labored the most on the reservation are the poorer clad, and have less property than others who have performed but little or no labor under direction of the agent; and to some extent this is true. Indians that work a few months in the year for citizens have better clothing and other desirable things not in the reach of those who remain steadily on the reservation. It is almost an every-day occurrence for Indians to come to me, requesting permission to go abroad a few weeks to work for the means to clothe themselves and families. They say that the single suit given them last fall by the agent is in tatters, and that they are ashamed to be so destitute.

Were it the policy of the Department to pay in money for the labor necessary to successfully carry on the reservation, there would be no difficulty in obtaining laborers, and at a very low rate—50 cents a day or \$10 a month, with the ordinary rations of other laboring men, would satisfy them. I am fully convinced that if thirty Indians were under pay at the rates above given during the next two years, surplus products might be sold to more than reimburse the Government for the outlay, and substantial and most needed improvements made upon the reservation, which otherwise, judging from the past six years, are, to say the least, somewhat problematical. An important result of this system, direct payment for labor performed, is the beneficial effects upon the Indians, for nothing will more tend to advance them toward civilization than the industrial habits and mode of living of civilized people. This would give them the means to dress themselves and families like white people, and to purchase household articles, as also encourage them to put forth exertions for better dwellings and other conveniences and surroundings common to more fortunate races.

Instructions have been received from the superintendent to establish a school upon the reservation, which will be complied with at an early day. When spoken to upon this subject, some Indians express a desire to have their children to learn to read and write, while others oppose the idea. Great care will be necessary to make the school attractive and interesting to the children to insure its prosperity. It would be well to have needle-work and some other light branches of industry carried on in connection with the school. The native women display much skill in wicker-work, and the manufacture of small baskets and water-tight vessels from a species of grass. This talent might be cultivated by proper instructions, so as to become a source of revenue, as in the making of summer hats from straw grown for that purpose.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. WHIPPLE,

*Captain United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

No. 24.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,  
*Mendocino County, California, March 31, 1870.*

SIR: Having been relieved from duty as an Indian agent, I have the honor to submit a brief report of the operation of the agency during the time that I have had charge thereof, being from September 1, 1869, and its condition at the present.

I received from my predecessor 25 horses and 4 colts, and 17 mules and 1 mule colt, and 4 horses, from Hoopa reservation; and now turn over 27 horses and 5 colts, and 15 mules and 2 mule colts, having lost 2 horses and 2 mules by being actually worn out with work and old age. I received 564 head of cattle and 332 hogs, and, after feeding to the Indians a sufficiency, turn over to my successor 710 head of cattle and 400 hogs, besides 1,200 pounds lard and 11,500 pounds ham and bacon made from hogs slaughtered during the winter, being a gain of 146 head of cattle and 68 hogs.

I have transferred to my successor 1,100 bushels of barley, 7,000 bushels of corn, 2,300 bushels of oats, and 6,000 bushels of wheat—total, 16,400 bushels of grain; also, 51,000 beets, 54,000 carrots, 1,800 potatoes, 18,000 turnips—total, 124,800 roots.

We have manufactured during the past three months 30,500 feet of pine lumber, worth \$25 per thousand feet, a quantity of shingles, and since September last have made 10,000 fence rails, have cleared and prepared for seed 100 acres of new ground, seeded 500 acres of wheat, 125 acres of oats, 125 acres of barley, 175 acres of roots, and have 250 acres prepared and being planted with corn.

The buildings, which were in bad condition, have been repaired, a school-room prepared and now ready for occupancy, and the building of Indian houses commenced.

A hunting party has been out during the winter, and 236 deer and 4 bears have been furnished by them, saving thereby a large quantity of beef.

We have received from the Military Department and from other sources \$477 74 currency and \$1,433 35 coin—total, \$1,911 09—from surplus products sold.

In the early part of September last there were on the reservation, by actual count, 730 Indians. On January 8, 1870, clothing was issued to 823. There have been 13 births and 15 deaths, and there are now 817 Indians who consider this their home, and who are prosperous, contented, and well disposed, and will, with a reasonable show of justice, perform well their parts.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. STYLES,

*First Lieutenant United States Army.*

Brevet Major General J. B. McINTOSH,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, California, San Francisco, Cal.*

No. 25.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,  
*August 23, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following annual report:

I assumed charge of the reservation on the 1st day of April, 1870. In regard to the condition of the Indians I can only say that they are ad-

vancing somewhat in civilization, especially the younger ones. Many of them are very excellent field-hands, and they make good teamsters, and are very expert in the breaking of horses and mules. The older Indians cling to their old habits, and I have not seen much improvement or change in them. They do all the work required of them in a very obedient and cheerful manner. I think the more advanced ones should have ground allotted them for their own use and homes, and I believe they would be able to take care of themselves and families with but very little aid from the Government.

My report of statistics of education shows the different tribes and the number of each; and my statistical return of farming shows the grain raised and thrashed. I estimate that there is grain not thrashed yet and in the field—oats, 1,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels; wheat, 1,000 bushels. I think there has been gathered by the Indians during the harvest thus far at least 500 bushels of wheat as gleanings, which could be considered as a part of the new crop; corn now growing, about 140 acres. I estimate there will be 3,000 bushels. In regard to potatoes, carrots, beans, and beets, I cannot at this time give a proper estimate of the amount they will yield.

No change of employés has been made since I assumed charge.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. ANDREWS,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

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No. 26.

INDIAN AGENCY, TULE RIVER, CALIFORNIA,  
*August 5, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Indian service at this agency, commencing September 9, 1869, and ending August 5, 1870.

The only tribe of Indians at the agency is the Tules, numbering, men, women, and children, 229. A few Manaché Indians were here when I first took charge, August 7, 1869, but they left shortly after, owing to the majority of them having left for their former home (Owen's River) previous to my taking charge.

The Indians remaining at the agency understand all the necessary work required on a farm, but they are all unwilling to do any work at the agency; it is only when compelled that they do anything at this place. I must say that I consider them a useless and worthless lot of vagabonds. The only reasons I can assign for their dislike to work at the agency are as follows: 1st. They are naturally an indolent people. 2d. They are employed by whites at from 75 cents to \$1 per day. 3d. Representations being made to them by whites that they are better off working outside of the agency, as they can make money; also that the Government will send them adrift, and take away from them their "Old Homes," which they call this place. 4th. They are very easily led to believe stories that are told them, particularly those which are told them by so many. Of course, the object in making them dissatisfied is, that parties requiring their labor can obtain it without permission from the agent. The longer they remain in the vicinity of a certain class of whites the more worthless will they become to the Department. Whis-



ky in its very worst form is obtained by them as easy as any commodity. I have captured in two months as much as twenty quart-bottles of the very worst of spirits, and I am confident that this is not a fourth of what they obtained. I have made this whisky business a constant subject in my monthly reports, and was under the impression that the offending parties would be punished, their names having been reported to the superintendent in my monthly report for April 1870. A communication received from him stated that proper steps would be taken for the arrest of these parties. An explicit observance of the laws should be enforced, and example made of men who are vile enough to dispose of spirits to Indians.

In a supplementary report made by me last year, I recommended the purchase of this place. I certainly made a grave error in this through not having a sufficient knowledge of their character, and in not knowing how injurious it was to have them in close proximity to any settlement. In view of these facts I would suggest that those who are not capable of taking care of themselves, which are very few, be placed on a reservation; those that are capable, allowed to go wheresoever they may choose.

There are remnants of tribes, such as the Tejons, Wachumnis, Chuncus, and Yokas, in all about 353, roaming at large through this section of country, and obtain employment the year round, and are always well clothed and respectful. I consider that the Tules, being more intelligent, can do fully as well, if not better, than those mentioned. Such a mode as mentioned would be satisfactory to the Indians and less expensive to the Department.

From November 1st to December 31st, 1869, there were between 600 and 700 acres of grain sown, but owing to the drought it was a failure. There were only 160 acres harvested, which yielded 40 tons of hay and 69,000 pounds of wheat. There were also 4 acres of corn and pumpkins; yield, 5,000 pounds of corn and 2,000 pounds of pumpkins. All of the above was raised on bottom land.

The improvements made on the place are an adobe house for employés, 48 by 16, and kitchen attached, 20 by 10; house divided into three rooms, each 16 by 16; porch placed on three sides of agent's quarters; granaries, agent's house, and store-house repaired—total at a cost for material of \$350 currency.

The agricultural implements, (except the threshing-machine,) harness, tools of all kinds, are nearly all worthless, and should the agency be continued, a new supply of all will be required before October 1, 1870.

The health of the Indians under my charge has been very good, only some few cases of chronic diseases; during the year there were 7 births and 8 deaths.

School was commenced October 1, 1869, under supervision of Mrs. Purcell; but, owing to household matters, was discontinued April 1, 1870. She had in attendance an average of 20 scholars daily; of this number 16 were being taught spelling, reading in simple sentences, making figures, and adding simple numbers; principally they were taught cleanliness and order, and how to cut and make their clothing. The children are very apt to learn, but do not like confinement. Hours for school were from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m. I suggest that the school be continued; it certainly is a great benefit to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. PURCELL,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.*

No. 27.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,  
September 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a brief report of the condition of Indian affairs at this place at the close of the third quarter of 1870.

At the request of Colonel B. C. Whiting, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, I assumed control of this agency on the 25th day of August, 1870, in the place of Lieutenant John H. Purcell, Indian agent, who left on account of sickness of himself and family. I found also considerable sickness among the Indians, which is not at all unusual at this place in the warm summer months, and there has been more sickness than usual here.

The Indians have had a great feast at the Soda Springs, about 40 miles distant in the mountains, and most of the reservation Indians went, carrying their sick relatives on their backs, in baskets, and upon rude litters constructed of poles and wicker-work. Their superstition led them to suppose that their great medicine man could restore them to health, give elasticity to crippled limbs, restore sight to the blind, and youth to old age. This was but the periodical gathering of all the Indians in this portion of the State, yet it gave rise to serious apprehensions on the part of the white settlers. Many of them pretended to anticipate another Indian war, and reported the assembling of 3,000 Indians all around, and prepared for an attack on the whites. This rumor created some excitement for a few days, but it was soon ascertained that the Indians were peaceable, and were drawn together partly by superstition and partly from a desire to breathe the healthful mountain air, and to gather roots, grasses, and nuts, which are not found in the valleys. After an absence of fifteen days, all those who left this reservation returned, bringing with them about 44 Indians, a portion of those who left the place about one year ago, said to have been alarmed at the change in officers, and also at the breaking out of the measles among them.

With the exception of wheat, the crops on this reservation are almost a total failure this season. Much more could have been saved of the summer's crops if the fences had been in good repair. I am informed by the employés that the late agents have depended almost entirely upon Indian boys to watch the crops and keep the stock off. As the wheat ripened early, and before the feed outside of the flimsy inclosures became so very scarce, though less than was raised in former years, it was pretty much all sound. But the corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, beans, melons, grapes, &c., were nearly all destroyed by several hundred hogs belonging to white men in the neighborhood of the reservation.

The Indian Department keeps no hogs at this place, not because they are unprofitable for Indian consumption, but because the fences are entirely inadequate for the protection of crops against hogs. We can herd the Government mules and horses away in the hills during the day, and corral them at night; this is not so easily done with neighbors' hogs. If the Indian Department had owned the Tule River Indian farm, instead of leasing it from Mr. Madden, these fences and other improvements would probably have been of a more substantial character.

I understand several successive superintendents and Indian agents have recommended the purchase of the Madden tract for a permanent reservation for the Indians, and in case of failure to obtain a suitable appropriation for the purpose, that the lease be canceled, and the Indians removed to some point further south, where they can be

united with the Mission Indians on some permanent reservation. In all those recommendations I fully concur, though it seems to me the purchase of this farm would be preferable, as the Indians are already here with pretty good adobe houses to live in, and consider this place their home, and say positively that they will not leave it. The whole number of Indians now here is 450. The number belonging to this reservation, including those scattered about in small bands through the counties of Tulare, Fresno, and Kern, is about 1,200. This number is exclusive of about 150 Manaché or Owen's River Indians, who left here last year and went back to their old homes on Owen's River. It is useless to expect these scattering bands of Indians to come together voluntarily, and to live peaceably together on a rented farm. It seems to me the Government should provide them with a permanent home, and hold out inducements for civilization and the cultivation of peaceful arts. These Indians are intelligent enough to know whether they are at work for themselves and their posterity, or whether they are building fences and houses for Thomas P. Madden.

The rainy season is now fast approaching, and if a crop is to be put in at this place for the subsistence of these Indians, it must be done immediately after the first rains. Considerable fencing must necessarily be done to protect the crops. Some lumber and nails will be required, say 30,000 feet of fence boards and 5 kegs of nails. The work can all be done by the Indians and employés, so that the only cash outlay will be for boards and nails, about \$700.

I should like to be informed as early as practicable whether the lease of the Madden farm will be renewed after the 1st of January, and what I am expected to do about fencing and putting in a new crop. I would respectfully suggest the importance of exchanging the seed wheat, or of purchasing new seed. This has been used many years on this same land, and can produce nothing but inferior grain.

Very respectfully,

JNO. W. MILLER,  
*In charge of Tule River Farm.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 28.

OFFICE MISSION INDIAN AGENCY,  
SAN PASQUAL VALLEY RESERVATION,  
*San Diego County, Cal., August 30, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of affairs at this agency for the year 1870:

On the 7th day of December, 1869, at Los Angeles, California, I relieved Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley from the duties of acting special agent for the Mission Indians, and then proceeded to inspect certain valleys deemed suitable for reservation purposes. A report of said inspection has been made in detail to the Department.

The office of the agency was established at Temecula, California, on the 4th day of January, 1870, as the point most suitable for intercourse with and oversight of the Indians under my charge.

I then went to work to put a stop to the practice of storekeepers and others selling intoxicating liquors to Indians; experienced great

difficulty in procuring the necessary evidence, but finally succeeded in securing the conviction and sentence to jail of a notorious old offender; but, I regret to add, that in a few days he was back again in Temecula, having been relieved from jail by the officials of San Diego County, before serving his time, and without paying the fine or the cost of court. This state of affairs was anything but pleasant to an agent trying to do his duty toward the Indians and the Department.

Complaints were made by the Indians that white settlers were depriving them of their lands. All of the cases presented were settled satisfactorily to the Indians, although in order to do so the agent had to travel many weary days in the mountains, sleep on the ground, and at times to go thirsty and hungry. The agent found that this source of annoyance to the Indians was occasioned in every instance by their habit of living in rancherias, sometimes two, three, or more miles distant from lands claimed. He therefore advised them to break up their system of living in villages, and to move on and fence in their lands. If they would only carry out this advice, there would be less complaints to make against white settlers.

In deciding upon the respective claims of Indians and whites, the agent was uncertain, as he is at the present time, as to what were the legal rights of Indians to the public domain in the State of California. This uncertainty was occasioned by the action of the United States Senate, in not confirming the treaties made with certain tribes in 1851 by commissioners only authorized for the purpose, on the ground "that the United States acquiring possession of the territory from Mexico succeeded to its rights in the soil, and as that government regarded itself as the absolute and unqualified owner of it, and held that the Indians had no usufructuary or other rights therein which were to be in any manner respected, they, the United States, were under no obligations to treat with the Indians occupying the same for the extinguishment of their title."

The agent referred to sections 11 and 22 of "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier," approved June 30, 1834; also paragraphs 19 and 23, Art. III, Rev. Reg. No. IV, War Department, June 18, 1837, without coming to any satisfactory conclusion as to what were the rights of Indians (outside of reservation lands) to the public lands in the State of California.

The right of Indians to live on grant land will probably come before the agent in a short time. The question has already been informally asked, "Has an Indian any more right to squat on grant land than a white man?" In my report of May 20, 1870, I stated, "As far as it has come to my knowledge, there appears to be a growing disposition on the part of grant owners to eject the Indians from their lands, and by many of their actions in that direction had only been delayed in anticipation that the Government would at an early day provide suitable reservations for these unfortunate people." Now that reservations have been set apart, the grant owners have commenced moving in the matter. The Indians on Temecula grant land have been warned to leave by the 1st of September next. As some of these Indians may possibly have a legal right to remain under the laws of Mexico concerning grants, and as there is no information on the subject in the office copy of the laws, regulations, &c., of the Indian Bureau, I would therefore respectfully ask for instructions as to the course to be pursued in case the question should be brought before the agent in an official manner.

On various occasions during the months of January, February, and March, I explained to the Indians that the subject of establishing them

on suitable reservations, where they could be properly cared for, was then being considered by the Department, and if reservations were set apart, every assistance practicable, authorized by law, would be given to advance them in agricultural pursuits and the arts of civilized life. On these occasions the Indians appeared to be gratified that the Government was about adopting measures for their advancement in the social scale, and in no one instance did they manifest any opposition to localizing on the proposed reservations.

On the 2d of April, 1870, the reservation order was received, and the office of the agency was moved to San Pasqual Valley reservation, when I learned that the settlers had employed counsel to have the order set aside, had also enlisted the sympathy and coöperation of the majority of the people of the county in their favor, and that the editors of San Diego were publishing some most wonderful curiosities in the way of newspaper incendiary literature, in no manner calculated to throw oil on the troubled waters. I also found the Indians had been told "they were to be made slaves of by the Government; small-pox was to be introduced in the clothing sent them; their cattle were to be taken from them;" and to such an extent had they been tampered with, that they positively refused to locate on the lands set apart and secured for their especial use and benefit. The parties tampering with the Indians I have classified as follows:

1st, settlers on the reservations; 2d, settlers in the vicinage; 3d, men living with Indian women; 4th, persons employing Indian labor at little or no wages; 5th, politicians after votes; 6th, lawyers after fees in contingency; 7th, vagabonds generally. I can safely assert that not one in the above-enumerated classes has the true interests of the Indian at heart, but is actuated by motives personal or those of a friend.

I am happy to bear testimony that the owners of ranch lands have thrown no obstacle in the way of the establishment of the reservation on a successful basis, but, on the other hand, they have advised the Indians to embrace the opportunity which has been offered to secure lands for themselves and children.

As to the Indians locating on the lands set apart, I consider it only a question of time. Civilization is rapidly advancing in Southern California; immigration is pouring in, induced by the extravagant and glowing description given by the press of the climate, agricultural capacities, and productions, mines, &c.; and there is no doubt but that the limited quantity of public land still remaining in possession of the Indians will soon pass into other and more industrious hands. Experience proves such to have been the case with the lands of other tribes, and there are no good reasons to advance but that such will be the case with the lands in possession of the tribes of this agency.

The Indian law prevailing in this agency is exceedingly doubtful, uncertain, and unjust in its workings. The townships contiguous to the reservations, viz, Agua Caliente, Temecula, and Santa Isabel, have no justices of the peace, and have had none for many years. It does appear to me that there is a chronic indisposition on the part of the people of Southern California to having a duly constituted judiciary. The nearest court of justice is in one direction, San Luis Rey, some 20 miles, and in San Diego, about 34 miles. I would therefore recommend that some provision of law may be devised whereby the agent may be empowered to exercise the functions of a justice of the peace, and that something similar to a garrison or regimental court might be authorized for the trial of light offenses, the captains and principal men

to compose the court, the findings of said court to be submitted to the agent for his approval, or otherwise.

The settlers on the reservation are making no preparations to move on the 1st of September proximo, as ordered by the superintendent of Indian affairs, State of California. As all the available productive land is taken up by the settlers on the reservations, I would respectfully ask, Where am I to locate the Indians if they should conclude to come in after this date?

The following statistics, of Indians and whites, are presented for the consideration of the proper authority:

San Pasqual rancheria, on San Pasqual Valley reservation, is located on less than a quarter-section of land; even this is partitioned among the settlers, who are only restrained by fear of the government from taking possession at once and driving the Indians therefrom. The population, present and absent, is 40 men, 46 women, 55 boys, 54 girls—total, 195.

Buildings: 1 adobe church, 12 adobe houses, 14 brush houses—total, 27. Crops: about 700 bushels of corn and a small quantity of beans and melons. Stock: 98 horses; oxen, steers, cows, and calves, 115; sheep and goats, 143—total, 356.

Whites: Dwellings, 45; families, 32; white males, 72; white females, 45; white males, foreign-born, 36; white females, foreign-born, 23; children having male parents not citizens of the United States, males under twenty-one years of age, and females under eighteen years of age, total, 39; total number of white people, 117; total number of male citizens, 30, of which number 9 are either employés of the reservation or men having no permanent interest therein.

Total value of improvements of white settlers, \$40,420, in which amount one settler's improvements are included on his own valuation, \$30,000.

Pala rancheria, on Pala Valley reservation, is located on less than a quarter-section of land. The population is, present and absent, 40 men, 47 women, 28 boys, and 22 girls—total, 137.

Buildings: 1 adobe church, 3 adobe houses, and 15 brush houses—total, 19. Stock: 75 horses; oxen, steers, cows, and calves, 40; sheep and goats, 100—total, 215. Crops: about 1,500 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of wheat, and a small quantity of beans and melons.

Whites: Dwellings, 10; families, 10; white males, 21; white females, 18; males, foreign-born, 11; females, foreign-born, 4; children having male parents not citizens of the United States, 7. Total number of whites, 40; total number of male citizens, 8, of which number one is living on the reservation without having any permanent interests therein; total value of improvements of white settlers, \$4,900.

Number of each tribe embraced in Mission Indian agency:

San Luis Rey.....	1, 299
Diegenes.....	1, 257
Cohuillas, (estimated).....	2, 500
Total.....	<u>5, 056</u>

I have the honor to transmit the accompanying report of Dr. H. M. Kirk, relative to the sanitary condition of the Mission Indians.

On the 1st of July, 1870, Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley reported at this agency as teacher for the Mission Indians. It appears that he is acting under special instructions, receiving orders and reporting direct to the superintendent of Indian affairs, State of California. Mr. Stanley is absent

from the reservations, and consequently there is no report on schools to be forwarded.

In conclusion, I would report that, in my opinion, the Mission Indians in Southern California are retarding the settlement of that portion of the State, inasmuch as they are in possession of public lands which they do not and will not cultivate to any reasonable extent. Therefore I would most respectfully recommend to the United States Government either to compel them to locate forthwith on the designated reservations, in order to leave the land which they occupy open to white settlers, or to make citizens of them, to take their chances in the race of life along with the white and black races of the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS P. GREENE,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Special Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

## NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 29.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Carson City, Nevada, September 20, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1870:

I assumed the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs for Nevada on the 23d of October, 1869. I found Indian affairs in an unsatisfactory state, so far as any record of past administrative action is concerned; no office and no records of any kind whatever were turned over to me by my predecessor. It devolved on me to rent an office and commence a record. The state of affairs on Indian reserves was also unsatisfactory, there being no evidence of any attempt to render these reserves habitable or to develop their agricultural resources. It devolved upon me to commence the work of carrying out the policy of the Indian Bureau respecting these reserves and the Indians generally, without reference to past action, contending against all the disadvantages which usually attend the commencement of a work of like character.

In April and May last I visited the Shoshones and Pah-Utes, and for details of my visitatorial journey I respectfully refer to my report dated May 31. General observations respecting the tribes of Indians in this State, the sections of country through which they range, their characteristics, resources, &c., may properly be embraced in this report. I shall, therefore, make them as briefly as possible, treating of each tribe separately. Four different tribes or nationalities exist within the limits of this superintendency, viz., Pah-Utes, Shoshones, Washoes, and Goshutes. The most numerous and powerful of these tribes is the

### PAH-UTE.

This tribe of Indians numbers, as far as it is possible to estimate, 6,000 men, women, and children; they range principally from the borders of Oregon, on the north, to the southeast boundary of Nevada, and from the Sierra Nevada eastward to the Humboldt River and Sink of Carson; there

are one or two small bands of them still further east, near Austin, Nevada. They are much scattered within these limits, have no tribal organization, but congregate in small bands of from 50 to 200 each, under the nominal leadership of one man, elected by the balance, called a "captain;" the title is in every case a misnomer, the possessor of it exercising but little influence or executive ability. Jealousy exists among these bands to such an extent that national feeling and sympathy is almost wholly destroyed, and to this fact is owing the scattered condition and migratory character of this tribe, and the difficulty of locating them on reservations. In physique, energy, and mental capacity, they excel the other Indians in the State. When not under the influence of revengeful feelings caused by injustice and bad faith in their intercourse with whites, they are, as a class, docile, tractable, and orderly in their behavior. They possess the inertness and indisposition to labor that characterizes almost all Indians; but when their interests or necessities are involved, they work willingly and well. About 12 per cent. of the male population work for white people, at good wages; the balance depend for their subsistence and clothing on their fisheries and supplies of pine nuts and grass seeds, which they gather in the fall for winter use. The game in the country consists chiefly of rabbits, ducks, and geese; the supply is not very abundant, and cannot be depended upon as an unfailling source of subsistence.

The Pah-Utes of Quin's River Valley are at present rationed by the commanding officer at Camp McDermitt; they will probably receive supplies from that post until it is discontinued. There are two reservations for Pah-Utes in this State, the affairs of which will be hereafter considered under the subject of reservations.

#### SHOSHONES.

The western bands of Shoshones, offshoots of the Shoshones or Snake Indians of Oregon, are scarcely inferior to the Pah-Utes in numbers; their number aggregates, as near as it can be estimated, 5,325, of all ages and sexes. They range from the Idaho boundary north, southward to the thirty-eighth parallel; their western limit is the line passing through the Sunatoya Mountains; their eastern limit Steptoe and Great Salt Lake Valleys. Like the Pah-Utes they are divided into small migratory bands, and are scattered over a large area of country. They are somewhat inferior in physique, energy, and capacity to the Pah-Utes. About 10 per cent. of the male population work for white people in the mines and on farms, and prosper thereby; the balance are destitute and ill provided for; they have but few resources for subsistence; the country in which they range is almost destitute of game, and they have no fisheries; they are frequently compelled to subsist on lizards, toads, and mice.

A treaty was made October 1, 1863, with the western bands of Shoshones by Commissioners Nye and Doty on the part of the United States, in which the Indians conceded nearly all their rights to territory, and promised to keep the peace, in consideration of the stipulated sum of \$5,000, to be paid yearly for twenty years in annuity goods, and by the same treaty the President of the United States is authorized to select a reservation from the public domain, and the Indians agree to locate upon it. While on a visit to the Shoshones, in May last, they strongly urged the necessity and advantages of a reservation. I am convinced that if a reserve is selected, the fact that the country affords no adequate resources will induce the greater portion of the Shoshones to locate



upon it, and I earnestly recommend that a reservation be selected within the limits designated in Article V of the treaty alluded to as soon as practicable. I know of no other plan to improve the condition of these Indians, neither can I conceive of a more judicious expenditure of the stipulated fund than the purchase of the necessary agricultural implements to be used on the reservation. Fifteen hundred dollars of the stipulated fund was placed to my credit, March 14. I have used it in the purchase of flour, clothing, and blankets for the destitute. On a reserve, cases of destitution can more easily be dealt with, and the reserve benefited by the labor of those relieved. In their present scattered condition, it is impossible to exert that supervision of the affairs of these Indians necessary for their welfare. It is for this reason that I urge early attention to the selection of a reservation for them.

#### WASHOES.

This tribe numbers but little, if any, over 500 of all ages and sexes. They frequent the settled portions of the State, principally the towns of Virginia City, Carson City, Reno, Washoe City, and Genoa. In the summer time they betake themselves to the mountains in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe and Hope Valley, to fish and hunt. In the winter they congregate in small bands near the towns, subsisting mainly by working for the whites and by the sale of ducks, geese, rabbits, and fish, for which they find a ready market. They need but little care as far as subsistence and clothing is concerned. Medicines for the sick have been the only supplies issued to them. In their general characteristics the Washoes resemble other Indians, but are inferior in physique and force of character to the Pah-Utes and Shoshones. A few of them are very intelligent. In their intercourse with white people they are docile and tractable.

#### GOSHUTES.

This tribe, a mere remnant, is located in the extreme eastern portion of this superintendency, in the country in the vicinity of Egan Cañon. They number 895 of all ages and sexes, as near as can be estimated. But little was known concerning them until I directed Mr. Levi A. Gheen, farmer for the Shoshones, to investigate and report upon their condition. He reports them in a destitute condition, though a number of them are engaged in successfully farming a piece of ground, the property of Mr. Dougherty, who is connected with a mining company in that region. I granted Mr. Gheen authority to purchase sacks for the grain raised; but for want of funds I have been unable to relieve their necessities. As soon as funds are received I shall pay special attention to this tribe. Nothing whatever has hitherto been done for their benefit by the Government; their very existence seems to have been ignored. This tribe has so lately come to notice, that I am unable to particularize regarding their origin, characteristics, &c. They are located in the Shoshone range, and I am told intermarry to some extent with the Shoshones—but their language is entirely different from that of the Shoshones, which warrants the conclusion that they have a different origin. They resemble the Shoshones in habits and appearance. If a reservation is established for Shoshones, I would recommend that the Goshutes be allowed a portion of it, so as to render Government aid more accessible to them.

## RESERVATIONS.

There are two reservations in this superintendency; one situated on the Truckee River near its mouth, which includes within its limits Pyramid Lake; the other is near the mouth of Walker's River, including within its limits Walker's Lake. Both these reservations are intended for Pah-Ute Indians, and during certain seasons of the year many of that tribe congregate upon them to fish. The fisheries at the mouths of the rivers are excellent and of immense value as sources of subsistence; quite a large income is derived from the sale of fish caught at these fisheries, so much so that the cupidity of white men has been excited, and they have endeavored to appropriate the fisheries and realize the profits, which of right belong to the Indians. I have succeeded in suppressing these encroachments, which sooner or later would have caused serious difficulty.

Previous to my assumption of the duties of superintendent, nothing whatever had been done to develop the agricultural resources of these reservations. I found the arable land lying waste, without any evidence of an attempt to cultivate it; with the exception of the fisheries, the reservations were valueless to the Indians, and nothing could induce them to remain permanently upon them. Some few were disposed to cultivate the ground, but they were not furnished with implements or assistance of any kind, and all their attempts were abortive. It devolves upon me to commence the effort to redeem the waste land, and render the reserves, what they should be, reliable sources of subsistence and revenue to the Indians. I accordingly took the earliest opportunity to supply the Truckee River reserve with farming implements, wagons, draught cattle, and farm and garden seeds, and induced a number of Indians to commence the work.

The commencement of a work of this nature is always more or less attended with difficulties and disappointments, but I am fully convinced that complete success awaits further efforts in this direction. I was led to believe, by those who professed to know, that the scheme was impracticable. My personal observation and the reports of Lieutenant J. M. Lee, United States Army, induced me to commence the effort, and partial success on the Truckee River reserve warrants me in the conclusion that, with proper management, the reservations can be made of great value to the Indians as agricultural resources. The land is sufficiently timbered, is rich, and needs only irrigation to make it productive. On the Truckee River reserve a considerable amount of ditching for irrigating purposes has already been completed.

The failure of the grain crop is due to an unprecedented low stage of water in the river. I am now preparing for any like contingency in future by the construction of a dam, which will afford a plentiful supply at all stages of water. I would have commenced agricultural improvements on the Walker River reserve two months ago, but my estimate for funds for the third quarter of this year was not filled, and I did not wish to contract debts without the funds to pay them. I am encouraged to try the same method of improvement on this reserve as followed on the Truckee, and will act as soon as I receive the necessary funds.

In this connection it may be proper to speak of the importance of these reserves as means to an end. It has been the design of some citizens of this country to break them up, on the pretext that they were valueless to Indians. As it would be a matter of small importance to such persons whether such was or was not the case, unless the reserves,

in case of withdrawal, might be made valuable to themselves, I am inclined to believe such designs were not conceived in an honest spirit. The reserves are not valueless, for without man's assistance, nature has endowed them with fisheries, which furnish the Indians with a bountiful supply of food. That they have not been valuable in other respects is owing to official neglect and mal-administration and not to any lack of inherent value. The reservations, properly developed, must necessarily be of great importance as means for the advancement of Indians in civilization; and were they abandoned, every scheme for the improvement of the condition of the Indian would thereby be rendered abortive, or at least very difficult of execution.

While on the subject of reservations, I beg leave to refer the honorable Commissioner to his last annual report, under the head of "Nevada." It is there stated that there are "three reservations in the State for Indian occupancy, known as Walker River, Pyramid Lake, and one on Truckee River of timber for the use of Indians at Pyramid Lake." The last-mentioned reservation does not exist. The honorable Commissioner has probably been misinformed. The Indians at Pyramid Lake do not, and never did, derive timber from any such source. I have been informed that a certain portion of timber land was reserved some years ago to supply a saw-mill that was to have been constructed on Truckee River reserve, near Wadsworth, Nevada. The mill never was constructed, and if any timber land was reserved, what was done with it I am unable to conjecture. I can find no record of it, and no mention of it was made to me by my predecessor. It may have been abandoned before his accession to office.

In previous communications I have called attention to the fact that the limits of reservations have not been designated by any maps or plats indicating a legitimate survey. I would here respectfully reiterate what I have hitherto said. I deem it of the highest importance that a resurvey be made of the limits of these reserves, and the limits indicated so as to preclude the possibility of future litigation and dispute. The increase of immigration, and the disposition of the whites to encroach on the reserves, renders such a course imperatively necessary.

For more detailed information concerning operations on the reserves I respectfully refer to my report May 31, to accompanying statistical reports, also to report of Lieutenant J. M. Lee, United States Army, special agent.

#### EDUCATION AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Though no steps directly connected with this subject have as yet been taken by my predecessor or myself, yet the subject itself has received my earnest consideration. Owing to the scattered condition and migratory habits of the Indians of this superintendency, I have been unable to form any definite plan of education. As I have before intimated, I have commenced a work which should have been commenced years ago, and the initiatory steps necessary to prepare the Indian mind to receive instruction have yet to be taken before I can hope for good results consequent upon efforts to improve the condition of Indians in an educational point of view. I consider these steps to be the organization and improvement of reservations, agricultural and industrial pursuits of all kinds. It is necessary to locate the Indians somewhere before any plan for their instruction can be successful. I am of the opinion that profitable agriculture is the first step toward Indian civilization, and it is the only inducement which can be offered to Indians to locate permanently on

reserves. I have, therefore, directed my efforts to induce Indians to locate and devote themselves to agriculture, and have looked forward to their mental and moral improvement as the legitimate result of the success of those efforts. The location on reserves of a considerable number of Indians will give a tangible form to any scheme for their instruction, and render its execution comparatively easy.

#### DEPREDACTIONS, MURDERS, AND OUTRAGES.

There have been no complaints of Indian depredations during the past year, with the exception of those made by the citizens of El Dorado County, California. They complain, in substance, that, in the absence of the ranchmen during last spring, Washoe Indians visited the ranches, broke into the houses, and wantonly destroyed considerable property. I visited that section about three weeks ago and found the truth of these complaints confirmed. Much angry feeling was displayed by the citizens, which was aggravated by a Washoe Indian attempting to outrage a young girl, daughter of a ranchman of Lake Valley, and violent measures were hinted at. I have successfully endeavored to allay this feeling, and have warned the Washoes of the results of such conduct in the future. I do not anticipate further trouble. There have been no murders committed by Indians since I assumed the duties of superintendent. In July, previous thereto, two citizens, Partridge and Coburn, were murdered by Pah-Utes, in Surprise Valley. Two Indians were arrested as hostages by the commanding officer at Camp Bidwell, who made their escape. Subsequently the two were arrested near Steamboat Springs, about twenty miles from this place, and confined by the civil authorities at Reno. While thus confined, one of the real murderers was given up by the Indians themselves. The three Indians were turned over by Deputy Sheriff Edwards, of Washoe County, to some parties from Susanville, California, without any color of authority, who murdered them in a brutal manner, a few miles from Reno. I have endeavored to excite the attention of the civil authorities to this crime, in which Deputy Sheriff Edwards is fairly implicated, but without success. I have written twice to the United States district attorney on the subject, and though he personally promised to attend to the matter, nothing whatever has been done, and my communications are still unanswered. Practically, Indians in this State may be said to be without legal protection; and it is a matter of surprise, considering the revengeful nature of Indians, that there are so few murders to record.

In July, 1869, a Chinaman was murdered by a Pah-Ute Indian, between Virginia City and Fort Churchill. The murderer was arrested and subsequently released. His release may be attributed to the fact that his victim was a Chinaman. I thought it proper to notice these cases, as they were not reported by my predecessor in his last annual report.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Though the general condition of the Indians throughout this superintendency is satisfactory as compared with former years, much remains to be done to improve that condition. It will require time and constant effort on the part of those placed over them to develop any decided progress in measures of a reformatory character. There exists in this superintendency a wide field for the operations of the philanthropist; full of difficulties, it is true, but difficulties not insurmountable. The migratory habit of the Indian has to be rooted out, his jealousies extin-

guished, his constitutional inertness and indisposition to labor overcome. When these are accomplished, measures of mental, intellectual, and moral reform will be easily and effectively executed, if judgment, energy, and integrity characterize the labors of those appointed by Government to take charge of Indian affairs. Localization is of paramount importance as an initiatory step, and every endeavor should be made to effect it. I have but made a commencement. The duty of carrying on and finishing the work will probably be intrusted to another, who, though he cannot surpass me in faithfulness and the desire to fulfill every obligation, may, and it is to be hoped will, display better judgment and more marked ability.

The construction of the Pacific Railroad through this superintendency has for the Indian its advantages and disadvantages. It causes a greater influx of immigration; brings the Indians and whites into closer contact. The result is that the depravity of the Indian is increased and vicious habits propagated. Small-pox, venereal diseases, and the use of ardent spirits threaten to become prevalent among them. In proportion as the white population increases there is a disposition to ignore their rights. In these respects the Pacific Railroad is a serious disadvantage to them. On the other hand, they become more accustomed to the civilized habits of white people, the necessities and comforts of civilized life are more accessible, they receive employment, and markets are afforded for their fish, game, and produce. In short, in some respects their condition is bettered, and in other respects it is rendered infinitely worse. Whether the disadvantages are fairly offset by the advantages is problematical; it certainly will require great skill and care in the management of their affairs to counteract the disadvantages.

The different bands of Indians in this superintendency have, at present, so little disposition to consolidate that the policy of centralization and permanent location is difficult of accomplishment, and progress in this respect must necessarily be slow. My plan to induce Indians to locate on reserves (see my report of May 31) is to devote the whole annual appropriation, except a portion necessary for contingent expenses, cases of sickness and destitution, to improvement of the reserves, giving the Indians to understand that they must expect no assistance from the Government unless they settle on the reserves and labor; that they have their choice to work for white men without assistance, or work for themselves on the land set apart for them, and receive such assistance as the Government can afford.

By reference to the accompanying report of "Estimated Enumeration of Indians," it will be seen that the number exceeds 12,000. The annual sum of \$20,000, in any form of distribution, is wholly inadequate, in their present scattered condition, to secure any permanent benefit to these Indians. I have therefore (with Pah-Utes who have reserves) made their settlement on reserves and agricultural labor a *sine qua non*; and I am of the opinion that this plan will result in a large number settling upon and improving the reserves. In case other reserves are established, the same plan can be followed, I think, with a fair prospect of success.

I respectfully refer the Hon. Commissioner to accompanying report of First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, United States Army, special agent, and to reports of Mr. L. Bass, farmer for the Truckee River reserve, and of Mr. Levi A. Gheen, farmer for Shoshones, also the report of Mr. Franklin Campbell, of Walker's River reserve, who, though not in Government employ, volunteered to look after the interests of Indians on

Walker River without compensation. I have also accompanied this report with "Statistical Report of Estimated Enumeration of Indians," which was originally prepared for the Census Bureau, but which can properly accompany this report as containing useful statistical information. I also inclose reports of farming operations.

I deem it proper, in conclusion, to acknowledge the valuable services of First Lieutenant J. M. Lee, United States Army, special agent. This officer has discharged his duties with marked ability and energy. It is presumed that under existing laws he will soon be relieved. If such is the case, I can safely say that the Indian Bureau will sustain a loss not easily supplied.

Mr. Bass and Mr. Gheen, farmers, have been very faithful and efficient in the discharge of duties not included in the specialties for which they are employed.

The reports and statistical returns of Captain R. N. Fenton, United States Army, special agent for southeastern Nevada, have not as yet been received. He totally failed to comply with the instructions repeatedly sent to him, though he has had ample time to do so.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLAS,

*Major United States Army, Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 30.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Carson City, Nevada, May 31, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have visited the Indians generally in this superintendency, whenever I could collect a representative number together, and I submit the following report:

I visited first the Indians on the Truckee River reservation. I found but few Indians there; but such as were there were working the farming land. About 60 acres of land were being plowed, and an irrigating ditch about half a mile in length was nearly completed. About 30 acres of land was sown in wheat, with but little prospect of a crop this year on account of low water; the river, which promised an abundance of water, fell several feet, owing to cold weather. It is my purpose, this summer, to build an irrigating dam at a narrow point in the river, which will afford water at any height of the river, and by this means all the arable land on the reserve can be redeemed. By the use of Indian labor it will not cost much to do this.

The Pah-Ute Indians display a willingness to work, particularly those who look into the future and calculate the probable benefits to be derived from their labor. A few Humbolt Pah-Utes have settled on this reserve, and are the best and most intelligent laborers of all the Indians I have observed. I do not despair of turning the reservation to account, and making agriculture the means of localizing the Indians in such a way as to render education and religious instruction practicable. A slight show of success and agricultural profit will, in my opinion, induce the greater portion of the Pah-Utes to settle on the reserves and gradually assume the duties, obligations, and comforts of civilized life. The initiatory steps necessary to effect this end should have been taken long ago.

The boundaries of the Truckee River reserve are not marked, and there is no evidence whatever that it has been surveyed and its limits fixed. There is no record of any survey in this office to refer to, in case any man chooses to locate and appeal to law to sustain him. I have succeeded in suppressing the fishing by white men; but my success was more owing to their ignorance of my weakness than to any other cause. The original boundaries are said to have included the town of Wadsworth, but the land office records show that one township has been laid off on the Truckee river north of Wadsworth, by what authority I know not. The dam for a saw-mill, which was to have been built by Governor Nye, but which was never completed, (neither the dam nor the mill,) is but a mile north of Wadsworth, and while in process of construction was on the Truckee River reserve. I have no means of knowing why that portion of the reserve was withdrawn, or whether there was any color of authority for its withdrawal. It is certainly not now considered a portion of the reserve, and is settled by white men. There is on this reserve about 1,500 acres of excellent land susceptible of irrigation, some portions of which are liable to overflow. The balance of the reservation is sage brush desert, and makes a good range for cattle. Along the banks of the river there is a sufficiency of cottonwood timber. I assembled the Indians for a talk, the purport of which will be found in "Report of Conversations with Indians," herewith inclosed.

#### HUMBOLDT PAH-UTES.

From the Truckee River reserve I proceeded, accompanied by Lieutenant Lee, special agent, to Winnemucca, Nevada, at which point a Pah-Ute chief named "Nachee" had assembled between 400 and 500 Indians to meet me. These Indians live mostly along the railroad and along the Humboldt River, and work on ranches in the vicinity of railroad. They appear to be the most intelligent and industrious of all the Pah-Utes. They were somewhat concerned about the threats of a sheriff of Humboldt County, who expressed to them his determination to enter the camps of the Quin's River Pah-Utes with an armed body of citizens and forcibly arrest a man accused of a murder committed some three years ago. I quieted them on this point. My conversations with these Indians will be found in inclosed "Report of Conversations." It was my effort to induce as many as possible to locate on the Truckee River reserve, and to effect a clear understanding between the Government and these Indians of the conditions upon which they would receive assistance from Government. They expressed themselves satisfied with what I said. Their general condition as to health and necessaries of life appeared to be good.

#### QUIN'S RIVER PAH-UTES.

From Winnemucca I proceeded with Lieutenant Lee by stage to Camp McDermit, and held a talk with one hundred and forty Quin's River and Steen's Mountain Indians. These Indians range in Quin's River Valley and near the boundary of Oregon and Nevada, and are almost exclusively maintained by the post. Every morning rations are issued to them, and so long as this source of subsistence is available they will not suffer. Under the probability of the post being soon broken up, I endeavored to induce them to settle on the Truckee River reserve, a work of some difficulty, owing to the fact that, at the end of General Crook's campaign, 1866 and 1867, 250 of them were sent as prisoners on the reserve, and were so shamefully neglected and treated that they aban-

done the reserve in a starving condition. My interview was productive, however, of some good, for, notwithstanding the emphatic refusal of "Its-a-ah-mah" to go on the reserve, a small band has since gone there, and are now working on a farm. I hope to be able to induce them all to go there in time. The principal chief, "Old Winnemucca," I was not able to see, he having with a portion of his band gone to Steen's Mountain for the purpose of hunting and fishing. In this connection I respectfully invite the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the ability and efficiency of First Lieutenant Alexander Grant, First United States Cavalry, commanding officer at Camp McDermit, exhibited in his discharge of his duties to the Indians under his charge. He treats them with so much fairness in his system of issues and in his settlement of difficulties that, notwithstanding his rigorous discipline, he has secured their respect and confidence. Aside from the discharge of his specific duties, the interest he takes in the welfare of Indians is commendable. He deserves the thanks of the Department.

I found in Quin's River Valley, in the neighborhood of Camp McDermit, some very fine land, well watered, a part of which has been under cultivation. Should it ever be the intention of the Department to create another reserve for southern Pah-Utes, I would recommend this location as decidedly the best for the purpose. I had an opportunity of seeing, while at Camp McDermit, Sarah Winnemucca, the interpreter of the post. Some eastern newspapers, owing to the publication of her letters to me on Indian affairs, which was forwarded to your office, have greatly exaggerated her attainments and virtues. She is not by any means the goddess which some of the eastern people imagine her to be, (judging from their love letters to her and erudite epistles on Indian affairs;) neither is she "a low, dirty, common Indian," as the papers of this country describe her to be, in order to counteract the eastern romances. She is a plain Indian woman, passably good-looking, with some education, (for which credit is due to the mission of San José, California,) and possesses much natural shrewdness and intelligence. She converses well, and seems select in the use of terms. She conforms readily to civilized customs, and will as readily join in an Indian dance. Of course, education renders her in point of attainments far above the average of her tribe. But this is no reason for her deification, when we consider that the average is extremely low; nor, on the other hand, should she be vilified, when she really stands above the common herd, and deserves some credit for it.

#### WESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONES.

From Camp McDermit I returned to Winnemucca, and proceeded thence by rail to Battle Mountain, Nevada; thence to Austin, where I met some bands of Shoshones, who had assembled to meet me, to the number of between 500 and 600. These Indians have their range within the limits laid down in article V of the Nye and Doty treaty of 1863, made at Ruby Valley, Nevada. They have no reserve, and but few of them cultivate any land, and those few are liable to have their claims jumped at any time. My interview with them will be found recorded in inclosed "Report of Conversations." They desire a reservation, but seem concerned lest they be removed too far from their own country. I would recommend that a reservation be selected from the public domain, somewhere within the limits designated in the treaty as their country, and that I be empowered to instruct Mr. Levi A. Gheen, the farmer for Shoshones, to explore for a suitable place. He assures me that good



land for agricultural purposes can be secured. The number of these Indians in this superintendency does not fall far short of 5,000, of all ages and sexes. Some of them are doing well, working for white men, and others are very destitute. They appeared to suffer for want of clothing, and I expended a portion of the treaty stipulation fund, to the amount of about nine hundred dollars, for cheap blankets and shirts, to be issued by Mr. Gheen to the destitute. They seem to have unbounded confidence in Mr. Levi A. Gheen, their farmer, and through him can be persuaded to do almost anything. He lived among them when a boy, speaks their language with great fluency, and has their interests very much at heart. He possesses a thorough knowledge of their peculiarities of character, and, in guarding their interests in their intercourse with whites, he has displayed considerable energy and judgment. I have no doubt that if a reservation be set apart, through his influence the greater portion of these Shoshones may be induced to locate upon it.

#### WALKER'S RIVER RESERVATION.

Leaving Austin, I returned to Battle Mountain, where I expected to meet a large number of Shoshone Indians, but, my message not being delivered properly, was disappointed. I therefore intrusted Mr. Gheen with the duty of communicating to them what I had to say, and proceeded to Oreana, on Central Pacific Railroad. Saw but few of the Pah-Ute Indians; talked with them in order to induce them to locate on the Truckee River reserve. From Oreana proceeded to Wadsworth, and thence, by public conveyance, to Pah-Ute Indian reserve, on Walker's Lake and River. I found at this reserve at least 600 Indians, and the particulars of my interview will be found in inclosed "Report of Conversations." There are on this reserve about 1,200 acres of arable land, which, I am convinced, can be cultivated every season, except a portion of it subject to overflow; and this portion can be cultivated, except at an unusually high stage of water, which can always be foreseen by the amount of snow which has fallen in the mountains during the winter. It is, therefore, my purpose (if it meets with your approval) to furnish this reservation with ditching tools, farming implements, seeds, &c., and pursue the same policy as with the Truckee River reserve. The Indians expressed a willingness to work, as may be seen from my conversations with them. I will try and open an irrigating ditch with a few Indians, and clear and break up the ground this summer and fall, so as to render it fit for cultivation in the spring. The road from Wadsworth to Silver Peak runs through the reserve from its northern boundary, southward, to the lake. I am at a loss whether to stop it or let it remain. If I attempt to stop it, I have nothing in the way of record to show that I am justified in law. There are no fixed limits, and no map or plat of reserve is on file in this office. The road has not, thus far, been of detriment, as there is but little travel on it, so I have let it remain; but it may be of some detriment in the future, and I would be glad if I was furnished with a map, both of this reserve and the one on Truckee River, to sustain me in such action as I may find it necessary to take. One station of this road is on the reserve, near the lake, and, as the Indians have no objection, I have permitted it to remain for the present. This reserve will do for all the Pah-Utes south of the railroad, excepting, perhaps, those near the southeastern boundary of the State, under the supervision of Captain R. N. Fenton, United States Army, special agent. Upon the completion of my inspection of this reserve I returned to Carson City, having traveled nearly 1,000 miles, the journey occupying the

space of nearly four weeks—from 26th April to 23d May. I was accompanied the entire journey by Lieutenant J. M. Lee, United States Army, Indian agent, who rendered me valuable assistance.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The main difficulty encountered in carrying out the policy of the Government with the Indians of this superintendency is their lack of tribal organization. The Pah-Utes, numbering fully 5,000, are broken up into small bands of from 50 to 200, each band under the nominal leadership of individuals, elected by themselves, called "captains." These bands act independently of each other. There is no authority to which the "captains" hold themselves responsible, and through whom the Government can act. Each captain has to be dealt with separately and humored in his whims. These captains possess but little influence over their bands. Both the Pah-Utes and Shoshones roam over a large extent of country. Considerable jealousy exists among the captains of bands, and it will be a difficult matter to consolidate these bands on a reservation. It must be apparent to the honorable Commissioner that, scattered as these bands now are, the annual sum of \$20,000, in any form of distribution, is wholly inadequate to secure any permanent benefit to these Indians. The only way it can be made to subserve the purposes of the Government is to expend it for agricultural implements, food, and clothing for those who will locate on the reserves and work. In order, therefore, to localize these Indians on reserves, I have given the Pah-Ute Indians to understand that they must expect no assistance from Government, unless they settle on the reserves and labor; that they have their choice to work for white men, without assistance, or work for themselves on the lands set apart for them, and receive such assistance as the Government can give them. I am confident that those with whom I have conversed have a distinct understanding that they are to receive no assistance from Government, unless they choose to settle on reservations. I know of no other policy, except that of force, to induce them so to settle. There is no doubt but that some of them do very well working for white men, and I consider it good policy to let them continue doing so. The choice is, therefore, left them to work for white men, without assistance, or settle on reserves, and be assisted on the condition that they labor. I am of the opinion that, by this plan, a large number of these bands will be induced, in two or three years, to settle permanently on reserves, and then, and only then, can they be brought within the civilizing influence of education and religious instruction.

For the Shoshones, I again respectfully recommend that a reserve be located for them. The Washoes, numbering about 500, are located at this place, Virginia City, Reno, and Washoe City. They require less assistance than any other Indians, being able to derive a comfortable support in the above towns. None have applied to me for any assistance, and nothing has been done for them, except the furnishing a few medicines to the sick. I do not think that their condition can, at present, be much improved.

This visitatorial journey has been of great advantage to me in giving me a clearer insight into Indian affairs in this superintendency than I formerly possessed. It has also given me a better knowledge of the Indians themselves; and, what is not the less advantageous, it has given the Indians a better knowledge of the policy of the Government respecting them. It is hoped the result will be mutually beneficial to the Indians and to the Department.

I have made this report as brief as possible, consistent with the expression of a clear idea of the nature and purposes of the journey.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLAS,

*Major United States Army, Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 31.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Carson City, Nevada, April 6, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward for your perusal a letter received to-day from Sarah Winnemucca, interpretress for Camp McDermit, a Pah-Ute Indian woman. The letter is based on certain inquiries of mine, asking information in regard to Pah-Utes in the northern part of this State, and addressed to the commanding officer at Camp McDermit, having reference to some future disposition to be made of those Indians. My inquiries were made at the suggestion of the late Major General George H. Thomas, with whom I conferred when in San Francisco in February last. Sarah is an educated woman, and her letter appears to be replete with good sense, and it evinces what I believe to be an accurate appreciation of the condition of her people. She reflects with some bitterness on the past management of reservation affairs, and I must say I am inclined to think her remarks appropriate and just. Judging by the past, she betrays evident distrust in the promises for the future, and at the same time admits that, if they had a reservation which they could call their own, and received what was promised them, her people would be content.

In connection with this inclosed letter I would respectfully invite attention to what I have written hitherto on the subject of reservations, particularly to my review of Mr. Parker's report for 1869, of yesterday's date, and reiterate my petition that the Indian reserves in this State be not touched, and that their limits be minutely and forever defined, so that white people cannot encroach upon them. It is not only politic but just that some portion of the land in this State be set apart to be considered by Indians as exclusively their own. The abandonment of the present reservations would, in my opinion, be an outrage on the Indians, and, if effected, will, I fear, prove a dangerous experiment. Give the Indians a home, with assistance and encouragement, and, as Sarah says, "I warrant that the savage (as he is called to-day) will be a thrifty and law-abiding member of the community fifteen or twenty years hence."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DOUGLAS,

*Major United States Army, Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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CAMP McDERMIT, NEVADA, April 4, 1870.

SIR: I learn from the commanding officer at this post that you desire full information in regard to the Indians around this place, with a view, if possible, of bettering their condition by sending them on the Truckee River reservation. All the Indians

from here to Carson City are belonging to the Pah-Ute tribe. My father, whose name is Winnemucca, is the head chief of the whole tribe, but he is now getting too old and has not energy enough to command, nor to impress on their minds the necessity of their being sent on the reservation. In fact, I think he is entirely opposed to it. He, myself, and the most of the Humboldt and Queen's River Indians were on the Truckee reservation at one time; but if we had staid there it would be only to starve. I think that if they had received what they were entitled to from the agents, they would never have left them. So far as their knowledge of agriculture extends, they are quite ignorant, as they have never had the opportunity of learning. But I think, if proper pains were taken, that they would willingly make the effort to maintain themselves by their own labor, providing they could be made to believe that the products were to be their own, for their own use and comforts. It is needless for me to enter into details as to how we were treated on the reservation while there. It is enough to say that we were confined to the reserve, and had to live on what fish we might be able to catch in the river. If this is the kind of civilization awaiting us on the reserves, God grant that we may never be compelled to go on one, as it is much preferable to live in the mountains and drag out an existence in our native manner. So far as living is concerned, the Indians at all military posts get enough to eat and considerable cast-off clothing. But how long is this to continue? What is the object of the Government in regard to Indians? Is it enough that we are at peace? Remove all the Indians from the military posts and place them on reservations such as the Truckee and Walker River reservations, (as they were conducted,) and it will require a greater military force stationed around to keep them within the limits than it now does to keep them in subjection. On the other hand, if the Indians have any guarantee that they can secure a permanent home on their own native soil, and that our white neighbors can be kept from encroaching on our rights, after having a reasonable share of ground allotted to us as our own, and giving us the required advantages of learning, &c., I warrant that the savage (as he is called to-day) will be a thrifty and law-abiding member of the community fifteen or twenty years hence.

Sir, if at any future time you should require information regarding the Indians here, I will be happy to furnish the same, if I can.

Yours, very respectfully,

SARAH WINNEMUCCA,

*Pah-Ute Interpreter, Camp McDermitt, Nevada.*

Major H. DOUGLAS, *United States Army.*

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No. 32.

CARSON CITY, NEVADA, *September 1, 1870.*

MAJOR: In obedience to requirements contained in circular from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., dated June 1, 1870, I have the honor to submit the following annual report appertaining to the special agency of this State from September 20, 1869, the date of my former report.

Owing to the fact that a special agent has during the year been on duty in the southern and southeastern portions of the State, and an acting agent for the Shoshones on duty in the eastern section, who have reported direct to your office, my jurisdiction as special agent has been confined to the Pah-Ute and Washoe Indians, in the central and western portions of the State.

The duties which I have performed have been in obedience to specific instructions, which I have received from time to time from your office, in furtherance of the good designs of the Government, to secure and protect the Indians in their rights, localize them on reservations, and encourage them in agriculture. I shall endeavor to present in this report a synopsis of such duties, which have been fully detailed in reports to your office.

On December 9, 1869, I proceeded to the reservation on Truckee River and Pyramid Lake to examine into Indian affairs, and ascertain the amount of arable land, with a view of locating Indians here to engage in farming. I endeavored to ascertain the limits or boundary of

the reservation, but as there was no official data of that nature in the hands of any person, as far as I could learn, I was compelled to rely on the mere verbal statements of a Mr. Hugh Nugent, who for several years had been "farmer" on the reserve, under Mr. H. G. Parker's administration as superintendent. Such information was quite unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it was then necessary to break up a rendezvous of white men, who for some time had been monopolizing the fishing, much to the injury of the Indians; and I will here remark, that until the metes and bounds of the reserve are authoritatively established, it will not be free from the encroachments of a bad class of white men, who seldom believe in according any rights to Indians.

The reserve is well timbered with cottonwood, and on the right bank of Truckee River, which runs through the reserve and empties into Pyramid Lake, there are about 700 acres of good farming land, which in ordinary seasons could be cultivated. I found no Government improvements on the reserve of any nature whatever; no farming implements, nor evidence that any farming had ever been done or attempted; in short, a remarkable absence of everything which might indicate the existence of an Indian reservation, save about 250 Pah-Ute Indians, (men, women, and children,) who had come in from the mountains and surrounding country to catch what fish they could, and to escape the rigors of winter. Three or four Indians had, with their own limited means, endeavored to cultivate a few acres of ground, had opened an irrigating ditch, but, never having received any assistance from the Government, their success was most trifling. From all information, and appearances as well, the reservation had for years been the headquarters of white men, engaged in grazing stock, fishing, and prospecting for gold and silver mines.

The Indians assembled to hear what I had been instructed to say to them in relation to farming. I stated as fully and clearly as possible the great desire of the Government that they should quit their wandering mode of life and go to work on the reservation, where they would be assisted by the Government. The Indians informed me that they had often heard such promises, but that year after year came and passed without any such assistance being given. I assured them that they would receive farming implements, work-oxen, wagons, food, and an instructor in farming, if a number of them would agree to locate on the reserve and work as long as they received such assistance. To this they agreed almost unanimously. Despite the contrary asseverations of white men, who pretended to know a great deal about these Indians, I was convinced that they would work if assisted, and I reported accordingly. I heard the complaints of the Indians in relation to outrages perpetrated on them by white men: 1st. In July, 1869, Indian Dave's horse was grazing on an open ranch, owned by John Troy, near the reservation. They shot the horse, and Indian Dave was unable to obtain remuneration or satisfaction from Troy; on the contrary, he threatened the Indian with personal violence for troubling him about his horse; such was the end of this case. 2d. About the 28th of July, 1869, Young Winnemucca (a Pah-Ute Indian) visited Reno, a town 30 miles from reservation, on Central Pacific Railroad; a white man from Honey Lake Valley, California, deliberately mounted the Indian's horse and rode it away; Winnemucca followed him, but did not recover his horse. I merely refer to these cases to show what bad white men (of whom there are many in this country) may do with impunity when so disposed.

In my annual report for 1869, under the head of outrages, I detailed

the murder by Indians of two white men, Partridge and Coburn, at Deep Hole Springs, Nevada, in July, 1869. I investigated the case as far as possible, and it appeared that the white men were killed by two Indians, brothers, Amazoo and Hop-we-puck-ee, living in the northern section of the State. Military authorities at Camp Bidwell, California, arrested several Indians, suspicioned as perpetrators of the murder, among the number Hop-we-puck-ee. He was finally turned over to civil authorities at Susanville, California; was taken from the custody of the constable by some white men and hanged, in September, 1869. Amazoo was apprehended near Reno, Nevada, together with two other Indians, Joe and Mack, who belonged on the reservation, and who were innocent of any criminal knowledge or participation in the murder. At a preliminary examination nothing was adduced against these Indians, but, instead of being released, Deputy Sheriff Edwards turned them over without authority to some irresponsible white men from Honey Lake Valley, California. These men took the Indians a few miles from Reno, murdered them, and threw their bodies into a deep hole by the wayside. Such was in substance the Indian version of these outrages, and subsequent information has almost fully verified their statements. These cases illustrate the swift and unlawful retribution to which Indians in this State are subjected, without any discrimination as to guilt or innocence. A suspicion against an Indian is tantamount to his death-warrant, to be executed by bad white men, without fear of prosecution or molestation at the hands of civil authorities.

I found eight white men located on the reservation, whom I notified, in obedience to your instructions, to remove therefrom within twenty days. In obedience to the tenor of directions from your office, I submitted the following recommendations: 1st, construction of a good reservation house and storehouse; 2d, making of good road, eight miles or more, work to be done by Indians; 3d, opening up a farm for cultivation by Indians during the coming season of 1870; 4th, purchase of work-oxen for plowing ground; 5th, small supply of simple medicines, to be kept on hand by the farmer, to be administered by him to Indians afflicted with sore eyes, venereal diseases, and ague.

On the first of March, 1870, in obedience to your orders, I again visited the reservation to remove unauthorized persons therefrom, who had been warned to leave in December, 1869, and to make arrangements for an early commencement of farming. White fishermen had resumed fishing, much to the indignation of the Indians. I informed such parties that unless they removed immediately they would be forcibly ejected. Without further trouble they removed, leaving the Indians in rightful possession of the fishing.

In view of the peculiar circumstances attending the case of Mr. John Mullen, I recommended that he be permitted to remain on the reservation on certain conditions.

I found the Indians awaiting on reservation for the arrival of farming implements and provisions, and they expressed great satisfaction that they would be assisted in opening up a farm; without further delay I purchased a few necessary articles to fit out the ox team for plowing, and ordered from the house of D. W. Earl, at Sacramento, California, one month's supply of provisions for the Indians and feed for work oxen. I distinctly impressed on the minds of the Indians that those who worked would receive rations for themselves and their families, and that those who did not work would receive no rations. This, together with the assurance that the result of their labor should inure to their own benefit, induced about twenty-five Indians with their families to begin work un-

der the supervision of the farmer, Mr. L. Bass. A blacksmith, Mr. Walker Carey, was employed for the season at a salary of \$50 in coin per month and rations. The allowance of rations were fixed at one ration per diem for each man, three-quarter ration for each woman, and one-third ration for each child, of the articles and quantity as follows: 12 ounces of pork or bacon to 1 ration; 18 ounces of flour to 1 ration; 1 pound of coffee to 10 rations; 1 pound of sugar to 10 rations; 15 pounds of beans to 100 rations; 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds of salt to 100 rations. The supplies were to reach the reservation by rail to Wadsworth, Nevada, and thence fifteen miles by team to the reserve. Rations were to be issued once a week and care taken to prevent any improvident or improper use of them. Such in brief were the preliminary steps toward permanently locating a nucleus of Indians with the object of developing the agricultural resources.

March and April, engaged in hauling supplies from Wadsworth, making road, clearing ground, and plowing. May and June, plowing, planting, digging, irrigating ditches, and making fence. July and August, cultivating small patches of vegetables, hauling supplies, cutting hay for work-oxen and for their ponies, and blasting and hauling rock, cutting and baling willows for the construction of dam. The quantity of provisions and forage furnished for the subsistence of the Indians and feed for work-oxen is shown in the following table:

Date.	Cost.	Articles purchased.								
		Bacon.	Beans.	Coffee.	Flour.	Pork.	Sugar.	Salt.	Hay.	Barley.
1870.		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
March .....	\$539 31	553	.....	135	1,500	400	135	100	4,000	7,012
April .....	449 43	768	261	135	1,400	.....	127	100	.....	6,505
May .....	278 90	500	233	125	1,600	.....	101	.....	2,245	283
June .....	232 00	253	226	125	1,800	.....	123	.....	.....	1,030
July .....	208 30	284	153	179	1,600	.....	138	.....	.....	.....
August .....	179 27	277	211	.....	1,800	.....	125	.....	.....	.....
	1,887 21	2,635	1,089	697	9,700	400	749	200	6,245	14,830

The allowance of rations, as previously indicated in this report, has not been issued during any month. The table exhibits a continued reduction of each month over the preceding. The reduction in June, July, and August was owing to the fact that the Indians subsisted themselves in part from the vegetables they raised. With a more propitious season they could produce almost enough for their subsistence, and this, in connection with the valuable fishery, would induce large numbers to remain permanently on the reserve, feeding and clothing themselves quite creditably without material assistance from the Government. Inclosed herewith please find statistical report of farming, (marked "A,") appertaining to the Truckee River reserve.

The Walker River reserve possesses agricultural resources, and there are many Indians who, under the supervision of a practical farmer, would aid in their development. About 700 Indians make their home on this reserve during a part of the year. From 1,200 to 1,500 Indians congregate there each spring, for enjoyment in dancing and fishing. Pine nuts, grass seed, fish, and a little game constitute their food. The first two articles are almost a total failure by reason of drought, and it may become necessary to issue some provisions to them the coming winter to prevent starvation. A small proportion of Pah-Utes work occasionally for whites, and thus manage to clothe themselves quite comfortably.

Mixed bands live around the towns, some living upon what they receive for their labor; but many live on refuse provisions, wearing cast-off clothing, and asking alms.

A band known as Toy Pah-Utes, located at Carson Lake and vicinity, a few years ago numbered 800, but by deaths from contagious and other diseases are now reduced to 400. Many of them have been removed to the eastern portion of the State among the Shoshones.

The Washoes, a tribe located within the limits of Washoe, Ormsby, and Douglas Counties, adjacent to the western boundary of the State, are, in my opinion, the most industrious though the most degraded of any Indians in the State. They live around the towns, doing transient jobs of work for whites for wages, victuals, or old clothing. They kill some game and catch a few fish, for which they generally find a ready market. About two months of the year they spend in gathering pine nuts in the mountains, for winter use. The majority of them are slovenly in appearance and filthy in habits. They are peaceable, inoffensive, and tractable. Their condition can be much improved whenever the Government furnishes sufficient means for that purpose.

Attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying "Statistical Report of Population," marked B, exhibiting the known and estimated number of Pah-Ute Indians in the counties of Esmeralda, Churchill, Lyon, Storey, Humboldt, and Roop; and the number of Washoes in the counties of Washoe, Ormsby, and Douglas. Of the reservation to their rightful advantage, to their subsequent operations, industry, and success, I shall briefly refer in the after portion of this report.

On the 12th of July, 1870, in obedience to orders from your office, I again visited the reservation, to examine the Truckee River, and select a point for the construction of a rock dam, so as to secure in future a sufficient supply of water for irrigating purposes; also to ascertain the cheapest rate of transporting lumber from Wadsworth for buildings. I selected a point  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile above the farming land as most available for a dam, and estimated \$479 as the entire cost, including the subsistence of the Indians employed in its construction. I instructed the farmer to put the Indians at work as soon as possible, getting out rock and other material necessary, and to endeavor to complete it in two months. I endeavored to arrange for the transportation of the lumber (28,000 feet) from Wadsworth to reservation, but parties whom I thought were advantageously situated for hauling it the cheapest asked me \$20 gold coin per 1,000 feet. This price I deemed exorbitant, and reported that large ox teams, which occasionally came from the interior to Wadsworth for freight for remote points, and which were frequently delayed there two and three weeks, might probably be employed to haul the lumber for \$15 coin per 1,000 feet. I am glad to remark that such an opportunity has since offered, and the lumber is now being transported at latter rate, thereby saving \$140 coin.

In November, 1869, and in April and May, 1870, I had the honor of accompanying you on a tour of inspection among the Indians of the State, the former date to Walker River reserve, and the latter date to Truckee River reserve, Winnemucca, Camp McDermit, Battle Mountain, Austin, Oreana, and again to Walker River reserve. Though unnecessary, and without the scope of my official duties to give any report in relation thereto, I desire to state the gratifying fact that I was thus afforded the opportunity of thoroughly acquainting myself with the condition, wants, and characteristics of the various Indian tribes in this State.

On the Truckee River reservation an experiment hitherto untried



has been made by fair promises and faithful fulfillment. Two small bands of Pah-Ute Indians have been engaged in farming, and though, by reason of an unprecedented low stage of water in the river, their success has not been such as might be desirable, yet the fact that these Indians will work for themselves when justly dealt with is now a demonstration beyond all possibility of doubt. There were some drones among them, but the greater number worked well, and under many disadvantages too. The average number who have worked on the reservation during the year may be stated at 20 males, adults; 28 females, adults; 30 children. Their operations may be summed up as follows:

No statistical reports of education are furnished, for the reason that the present migratory character of the Indian precludes the possibility of establishing schools for them. None can be put in progress until the Indians are permanently localized on reservations, and means are furnished by the Government for that purpose.

The anomalous position which the Indians sustain toward the Government, being neither aliens nor citizens, the apathy and inertness of civil authorities in protecting them in their lives and property, and the ease with which they can be swindled and outraged by evil-disposed white men, demand that something commensurate with the designs of the Government be done for the protection and improvement of its dependent and destitute wards.

The Indians in Nevada desire good reservations set apart for their exclusive use; they desire assistance from the Government in developing their agricultural resources; and, above all, protection in their rights. With sufficient means in the hands of honest, energetic, and capable persons having charge of them, their material progress, improvement, and elevation will become an accomplished fact.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. LEE,

*First Lieutenant United States Army,  
Special Indian Agent for Nevada.*

Major H. DOUGLAS, *United States Army,  
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.*

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No. 33.

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVE,  
July 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your request, to herewith forward an enumeration of all Indians living within Storey, Lyon, Esmeralda, and Churchill Counties, State of Nevada.

The custom of designating the different bands of Pah-Utes is derived from the name of some article of food not common in other localities; "Ocki" signifies "trout," "toy," "tule," &c.

The Ocki Pah-Utes are the most numerous of all the Pah-Ute bands. They are located on Walker River and Lake, and the mountains adjacent thereto. Fish and pine nuts constitute their chief items of food. During the spring months they gather upon the Walker River for a season of enjoyment and fishing. Their numbers on that occasion often reach 1,200 to 1,500, including Indians from Cannon Lake and Mono Lake.

The Ocki Pah-Utes are decently clothed, will labor for a compensation, possess a teachable nature, and are apt in receiving instruction, while intemperance and prostitution are unusual.

During the past year the number of births have exceeded the number of deaths.

The Cozaby Pah-Utes number 300, and range from Mono Lake east to Smoky Valley. Their condition and degree of civilization are about the same as the Ocki Pah-Utes, number about 150, and range in the southern part of Esmeralda County. Of these Indians I have but little knowledge.

The Ocki Pah-Utes, numbering 780; the Cozaby Pah-Utes, 300; and the Petenegowat Pah-Utes, 150 in all, range in Esmeralda County.

The Toy Pah-Utes number at present 400; they live about the Cannon Lakes and in the mountains eastward Churchill County. A few years since this band numbered about 800, but by deaths from contagious diseases, and the fear of remaining in the locality, (which has caused many of them to remove to the eastern part of the State,) their numbers have been reduced to about 400. Their mode of living and degree of civilization are about the same as that of the Ocki Pah-Utes.

The mixed bands living about the towns in Storey and Lyon Counties number about 300, and are made up of Pah-Ute Indians from Honey, Pyramid, Humboldt, Cannon, and Walker Lakes. They live upon what they receive from the whites, either as compensation for labor or as alms.

The progress made among the Indians herein enumerated since the year 1860 is very encouraging; then they were sullen, aggressive, and given to nakedness, laziness, and stealing.

The fishing season being over, the Indians have dispersed to the mountains to live upon the pine nuts that they had left from last year's crop. Usually at this season the women and old men are engaged gathering grass seed and berries, but in consequence of the extraordinary dryness of the season there are none to gather. Short supplies of food, and suffering, are anticipated by the Indians in this section and north of here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL.

Major H. DOUGLAS, *United States Army,*  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.*

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No. 34.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT,  
*Pioche City, September 22, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Nevada, I have the honor to submit my annual report relative to the affairs of this agency, and the Indians under my charge, the Pah-Utes. Having received instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., I reported at Saint Thomas, Nevada, October, 1869; there I found no one in charge of the agency, and, from the best information that can be obtained, there never has been an agent in this tribe of Indians (the Pah-Utes) previous to my being assigned to this duty. The range of this tribe extends over portions of Utah and Arizona Territories, also the States of Nevada and California. They are divided in small bands, varying from 25 to 250 in each band; the whole number is about 3,500. This tribe is very destitute and degraded, more so than any Indians I ever saw; they have no horses nor any domestic animals, neither have they clothing to cover

their nakedness; their mode of living is principally on lizards, snakes, sunflower seed, and pine nuts gathered from dwarf pine trees in the mountains. The majority that are living around the settlements in the valleys live by stealing horses, mules, cattle, also grain, &c., from the white settlers. There being no game in this country for them to subsist upon, and the Government having never sent any supplies to this agency for them, it is my opinion that starvation compels them to steal. There are a few, however, that engage in farming to a limited extent; they raise a small quantity of corn, wheat, and melons; but those who are disposed to labor have no farming utensils to work with, using sticks to plant and knives to harvest with; therefore, it is plainly seen that their agricultural pursuits amount to nothing.

A short time ago I was informed that a band of Indians belonging to this tribe had killed two white men near Los Vegas ranch. I immediately sent the interpreter (Mr. A. S. Gibbons) to the said Los Vegas ranch, with instructions to investigate the matter, and, if such information was found to be correct, that those Indians had killed three men with malicious intent and not in self-defense, to shoot them down on sight. The interpreter proceeded, without delay, to the said ranch, and found, upon his arrival there and after a thorough investigation of facts, the information to be correct. One of the Indians was killed, and the others to-day are running at large. This is the only case of the kind that has come under my notice since I have been in charge of this agency. If it is the intention of the Government to do anything for this tribe of Indians, I think it highly important that some steps should be taken, without unnecessary delay, to furnish this agency with their annuities, if any appropriation has been made for them by Government. In my opinion these Indians have never received one dollar from the Department in the shape of money, clothing, or provisions, since they have been known as the Pah-Ute nation, (with the exception of a few articles that I have furnished them, in the shape of beef and tobacco,) while other tribes have received their annuities regularly. They are aware of this fact, and complain bitterly. Hoping this will meet with your approval,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. FENTON,

*Captain United States Army and Indian Agent.*

H. DOUGLAS,

*Major U. S. Army and Superintendent Indian Affairs of Nevada.*

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## ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 35.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

ARIZONA TERRITORY,

*Arizona City, September 6, 1870.*

SIR: During the year which has elapsed since my last annual report but little change has taken place in the condition of the Indians at large throughout this Territory.

As is well known, the most enterprising and troublesome Indians are the various bands of Apaches; and should the time ever arrive when they are subdued and brought under control, one of the greatest impediments to the advancement of the Territory will have been removed.

To state accurately the number of lives and the amount of property destroyed by these Indians during the past year would, I presume, be found impossible; but the following summary of the outrages enacted in Pima County, alone, during the year ending with July last, will carry an adequate idea of what the frontiersman has to contend with in this section. "Forty-seven men have been murdered, 6 wounded, and 1 carried into captivity; more than 500 head of cattle have been killed and captured, and property, exclusive of live stock, to the value of more than \$10,000, has been destroyed and carried off." The Weekly Arizonian of July 23, 1870, from which I obtain the above information, publishes the date and, in most instances, the names of the parties who suffered in these operations of the Indians; and as one enterprise, I know, is not included in the list, it would appear free from exaggeration.

Rumors of treaties between the military and the Apache Mohaves, and other tribes in the northwestern portion of the Territory, have reached me; but I have yet to be convinced that any good results have ensued, or that they are considered binding by the Indians, only so far as suits their own convenience.

An experience acquired by several years' intercourse with Indians, in various parts of the country, forces upon me the conclusion that there is but one effective mode of dealing with them, viz: having been subdued by force of arms, they must at once be disarmed and placed on reservations, and there forced to remain and compelled to work for their living by troops stationed on the reservation for that purpose. To accomplish so desirable an end there must be entire harmony of action between officers on Indian duty and those on military duty, and to secure this harmony of action all must be subject to one controlling power.

I am aware that the doctrine of force is deprecated by many theorists throughout our country; but to expect to accomplish results by any other means with a people who, for generations, have known no other law, and in whom exists no spirit of magnanimity or appreciation of kindness, other than to consider it a weakness, is preposterous. Arguments to sustain this position might be multiplied indefinitely. Suffice it to say, I doubt if an instance can be found where actual contact with the Indian, for any length of time, has failed to produce this conviction in a candid and disinterested mind.

Since January last, there appears to have been constant intercourse and exchange of "talks" between the Indians on both reservations, and various tribes scattered throughout the Territory, and on the adjacent border of California; to what end I am uninformed, and with what results time alone will determine. It has been a source of no little anxiety to me, but I have not succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory information on the subject.

The issue of subsistence stores to Mohave Indians, not on a reservation, having ceased, hopes are entertained of eventually uniting the whole tribe on the Colorado River reservation. The subject of removal has already engaged their attention, and when sufficient time has elapsed for them to fully realize that the issue of rations will not be resumed, their removal will be almost sure to follow, particularly as the Colorado River, again, for the second year, has not overflowed its banks.

#### COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION.

From the accompanying return of a census, taken by the special agent on duty at this reservation, it appears that in July 1870, there

were 366 male and 295 female adults, 19 male and 13 female children under 10 years of age, making a total population of 711 Indian residents. Of this number, 10 males, 5 females, 1 male, and 1 female child are Apache Mohaves, the others being Mohave Indians. Total number of warriors, 293.

The Indian property on the reservation consists of 25 horses and 47 huts, valued at \$2,000, as estimated by the agent, in his statistics of education, herewith inclosed.

The degraded condition of the females, as reported by the agent, together with the great disparity in the births and deaths, there being but five of the former to twenty-three of the latter for the year, strongly indicates that the day is not far distant when this tribe will have become extinct.

Twice during the year have these Indians been rendered uneasy and troublesome by other Indians, and at one time caused the agent much anxiety for his personal safety; but of late a better feeling appears to prevail, and a desire to study the mode of irrigation adopted by the Pima Indians has been expressed by some of the principal men.

These Indians have been subsisted by the Government almost entirely during the year, and must continue to be until next harvest. There having been no overflow of the river, and the efforts to so far advance the irrigating canal as to supply this deficiency having failed by about six weeks, together with the trouble between the Mojaves and the Apache Mojaves, at the season for planting, rendered it impossible to raise a crop of any magnitude; 600 bushels of corn, valued at \$2,400, being the estimate of the agent, as shown by his "return of farming," herewith inclosed.

The "irrigating canal," at an expense of about \$18,000, including subsistence for Indian laborers, has been completed for some four miles, and works sufficiently well to give the Indians confidence in it, but to render available what has been accomplished thus far, it appears necessary to continue the work during the approaching fall and winter, and it is thought a like expenditure during that time will place the canal in a condition to serve the wants of the Indians at present dependent upon it.

For more particular information regarding the Colorado River reservation, I respectfully refer to the accompanying annual report of Lieutenant Helenus Dodt, United States Army, the United States special agent on duty there.

#### PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.

A census of these Indians was taken in January and February 1870, with great care, by Captain F. E. Grossman, United States Army, United States special Indian agent. From the information thus obtained it appears that these Indians are comprised in 27 families; that there are 1,277 male, 1,396 female adults; 925 male, 754 female children, and 1,088 warriors. This population includes 3,760 Pimas, 382 Maricopas, 186 Papagos, 3 Cocopahs, 2 Mohaves, 17 tame Apaches, and 2 half-breed Pimas and Apaches, giving a total of 4,352 Indian residents.

Their property consists of 2,219 horses, valued at \$65,570; 745 cattle, valued at \$7,450; 475 work oxen, valued at \$23,750; 6 mules, valued at \$450; 7 asses, valued at \$245; or a total estimated value of \$97,465.

It also appears by the inclosed statistical return of farming that the agent estimates the Indians cultivated 2,732 acres of land, and produced 40,850 bushels of wheat, valued at \$40,850; 6,300 bushels of corn, valued at \$7,560; 3,380 bushels of beans, valued at \$6,084; 1,350

bushels of barley, valued at \$1,592; 78,700 pounds of pumpkins, valued at \$787; and 22½ tons of melons, valued at \$450. In addition to the foregoing it is estimated that 155,000 pounds of mesquit beans have been gathered by these Indians, and 24 tons, or \$480 worth, of hay cut.

During the past year a survey has been completed for an extension of the reservation occupied by the Indians, and the plats, &c., have been forwarded to the Department. In making this survey every effort was made to avoid, as far as possible, any interference with the settlers and at the same time satisfy the reasonable demands of the Indians, and fulfill the promises made to them from time to time during the past eleven years.

I cannot urge upon the Department too strongly the desirableness of speedy action in this matter, with the view of avoiding, if possible, a repetition of the encroachments of the Indians upon the fields and crops of settlers, already threatened, and which must eventually lead to a collision. This danger appears to be quite as imminent this fall as at any previous time, inasmuch as the Gila River has been very low all this season, and the use of the waters of this river by the settlers has been for a long time a source of great complaint by the Indians. Their crops of wheat and barley were very satisfactory this year; and it is expected, in another year, they will be induced to materially increase their production of the latter, without materially reducing the amount of the former. It is considered very desirable to attain this object for the purpose of keeping them employed as constantly as possible and thereby retaining them at home, and also furnish them with a means of acquiring money; as barley finds a more general market, sells by weight and for cash, which has not been the case with wheat.

Under authority from the Department an agency building has been commenced, and so far completed as to admit of its occupation by the agent. Much difficulty was experienced in its erection on account of the enormous prices charged for doing the work; efforts to contract for it repeatedly failed as the proposals offered named such sums as to forbid their being entertained.

#### PAPAGOS.

These Indians, although not on a reservation, have received such care and assistance as was authorized by my instructions from the Department. The Papagos appear to be highly esteemed by the settlers, and no word of complaint against them has ever reached this office. It is respectfully recommended that the assistance afforded them during the past year be continued, with such additions as their situation may require and the available funds may warrant. For detailed particulars in regard to these Indians and the Pimas and Maricopas, I respectfully refer you to the annual report and accompanying documents rendered by Captain F. E. Grossman, United States Army, United States special Indian agent, on duty with the Pimas and Maricopas, herewith inclosed.

I am happy to be able to report that all the Indians on reservations in this superintendency escaped the ravages of the small-pox, which prevailed to such an alarming extent among many other tribes in this Territory and the adjacent country during the early part of this year. Immediately upon receipt of information that it had made its appearance, I obtained a supply of vaccine virus, and the Indians—particularly the Pimas and Maricopas—availed themselves of its protection in large numbers.

The physicians employed on the reservations have been of great benefit to the Indians; but while they cannot affect the cause, they have ameliorated materially the effects of the immorality so prevalent among them all, and which in time must reduce their numbers and eventually exterminate the race.

The subject of schools on the reservations is thought to be one of great importance. Little hopes are entertained of inducing many adults to attend them, but the children will undoubtedly do so, and their influence for good upon the future of their tribe cannot be overestimated. This subject has been so fully treated in former communications there is nothing new to be said on the subject. I will only add that teachers should have a peculiar adaptability for the work before them, and that the expenses of transportation are so great as to render a larger compensation necessary than is generally supposed. With the exception of desks, or benches, books, and other appliances required in teaching, subsistence, and perhaps some clothing for the pupils, but little more expense than the compensation of the teachers will now be entailed, as the agency buildings will afford ample accommodations for all interested for some time to come.

Agricultural implements and tools, adapted to their wants, were distributed to them in the fall of 1869—to the Indians on both reservations; also shawls, clothing, &c., to those on the Colorado River reservation. Blankets were purchased for them, but when received the season had so far advanced it was deemed advisable to retain them until the approaching fall of this year. The supply of all these articles was necessarily limited and hardly equal to their necessities, being restricted by the amount of funds at my disposal for these purposes. Efforts are now being made to obtain such articles as are necessary, and to distribute them, together with those retained last fall, sufficiently early in the season to insure to the Indians the greatest amount of good from this bounty of the Government.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,

*Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, Superintendent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 36.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,  
GILA RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZONA TERRITORY,  
*September 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following as my annual report as agent for the Pima and Maricopa Indians of Arizona Territory, viz:

I entered upon my duties as agent on the first day of October, 1869, relieving Levi Ruggles, esq. Before proceeding to report in detail in reference to the Indians of this agency, and the nature of my duties during the past year, it seems proper that I should give a plain statement of the condition in which I found this agency upon my arrival here.

My predecessor was living, and had been living for more than a year, upon a farm located some 15 miles outside of the boundaries of the reservation, and had apparently devoted much more attention to the

cultivation of his own land than the welfare of the Indians under his charge. He had absolutely no office records, and could give me but little information about the workings of the agency. Upon investigation I learned that, with the exception of Levi Ruggles, esq., (who had lived upon the reservation during part of his term of office,) there had been no resident agents for years past; that at one time one of the Indian traders, a Mr. A. M. White, had acted in that capacity, and that at other times different persons had been agents for the Pimas and Maricopas who resided at Tucson, Arizona Territory, 80 miles distant from the reservation, and who rarely, if ever, visited this agency.

The Indians of this agency had never learned to look upon their agent as one authorized to guide and control them, and had paid no heed to his counsels, if given at all, and Indian traders have been carrying on their business unrestrained by law—were, in a word, doing just as they pleased.

I found six trading establishments on and near the reservation which were transacting business with the Indians without license, and had been doing so since 1866. The different agents having failed to enforce the laws and to restrain the traders, the latter had obtained an immense influence over the Indians, and some of them had even arrogated to themselves the right to adjust difficulties between whites and Indians, and to discharge such duties as properly belonged to the agent.

I found that intoxicating liquors were being openly retailed on and near the reservation, and that the Territorial government had issued licenses to traders permitting them to do so.

I found not a vestige of shelter for the agent; no means of transportation to enable him to visit the different Indian villages on a reservation containing 100 square miles; no employés, not even an interpreter.

Various estimates of the number of Indians of the agency had been made at different times and by different persons, but no proper census of the population on the reservation had ever been taken.

There never had been any schools established among these Indians and their spiritual welfare had been totally neglected.

The Indians were without medical attendance and without medicines; thousands had never been vaccinated, hundreds were afflicted with loathsome diseases caused by promiscuous intercourse by the women of the tribe with the floating population of the Territory.

I also learned that the government had from time to time purchased presents for the Indians of this agency; that some of these had been issued, while others, according to the statements of the Indians themselves, had been purloined, sold by the agents to the traders, and afterward had been resold by the latter to the Indians.

By referring to the report of Special Agent Mowry, (see page 355, Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs of 1859,) I learned that a large assortment of agricultural implements and tools had been issued by him, and that he had erected a blacksmith and carpenter shop. Not a vestige of either tools or shops remains, and even such articles as anvils, grindstones, &c., (which could hardly have been worn out in the short space of eleven years,) had totally disappeared.

Indians had been in the habit for years past of selling to traders and others a large portion of the goods issued to them by the government.

I found that although the Government had supplied the Indians with American plows, farming was still carried on in the most primitive manner, (plowing being done with crooked sticks,) and no improvement had ever been made in the mode of tilling the soil.

I found that the main produce of the Indians of the agency consisted



of wheat of a very inferior quality, which they were selling to the traders at prices fixed by the latter, and that in only very rare instances cash money was being paid for their produce. The Indians complained bitterly that they were forced to accept, in exchange for their grain, such articles of shoddy clothing, dry goods, and trinkets as the traders choose to introduce.

I also found that the Pimas and Maricopas, who had been represented at all times as very friendly and harmless, were stealing cattle and horses from passing herds; were leaving their reservation on fighting expeditions against the hostile Apaches, sometimes with the military and sometimes alone; and frequently were destroying and stealing the crops of settlers in the vicinity of the reservation.

I found them dissatisfied and complaining bitterly that settlers on the Gila River, above their reservation, who have opened large acequias, were diverting the water of that river, for irrigating purposes, without returning to the river the surplus of this water, thereby greatly diminishing its volume before it reached the reservation. The Indians asserted that years ago they had been promised a settlement of the water question; claimed that the whole Gila River Valley had been the property of their forefathers from time immemorial, and asked that settlers should not be allowed to occupy lands so long considered by the Indians as their property.

After careful investigation and inspection of the reservation I could not avoid the conclusion that, while an agency had been established since 1859, and though the Government had expended thousands of dollars on behalf of the Pimas and Maricopas, little, if anything, had been done to aid in the education and elevation of these Indians, and, for all practical purposes, the moneys thus expended had been absolutely wasted.

It has been my task during the past year to remedy at least some of the evils existing on my arrival, and to improve to a certain extent the condition of the Indians on this reservation, and I propose now to submit a summary of my actions during that time.

Before proceeding further permit me to state that had I not been energetically supported by you, both in authority and means placed at my disposal, I should have been powerless to accomplish anything.

In looking over some of the reports made in years gone by, by my predecessors, I find that it appears to have been their aim at all times to represent everything at this agency in the best of lights. The Indians are universally called "friendly, industrious, and peaceable," and the set phrase "that it is their boast that they never shed the blood of a white man" is repeated in almost every report referring to them. While I do not pretend to say that they have ever murdered whites, I regret to be compelled to state that I cannot fully indorse the statements of those who had charge of the people before me.

During a residence of ten months on this reservation I have made it my business diligently to study the character and habits of these Indians. I have frequently visited all their "rancherias," have made myself thoroughly acquainted with their mode of agriculture and their style of living, and believe that I may justly claim to have a full understanding of everything pertaining to them. And though my report will, of necessity, differ widely from those of my predecessors, I would respectfully urge that it has been made after mature deliberation; that it expresses my honest convictions, and that I feel confident that a decided improvement of affairs at this agency might be relied upon if my recommendations hereinafter submitted should be carried out.

First of all I rented at one of the mail stations on the reservation (Sacaton, Arizona Territory) a room to be used as an office for the transaction of public business. This I occupied until the completion of the new agency building, which was erected under your directions, and to which I removed on the 1st of August, 1870. This building is in every respect a suitable one; it has been erected on the reservation; has a healthy and central location, and not only furnishes rooms for the agent but also contains an office and quarters for the attending physician, store-room, cellar, stables, and a commodious school-room. With the assistance of the Department I soon hope to be able to use the latter for the purpose for which it was built. The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs was pleased to state in his last annual report "that he hoped, with the assistance of a benevolent association of ladies in New York, to provide the Pimas and Maricopas, at an early day, with such aid for the education of their children as might be needed," &c. I would beg leave to state that that hope has not been realized as far as I know, and would earnestly urge that one or two teachers, or, perhaps better, missionaries, (who would not only impart religious instruction but would also be willing to teach the children the rudiments of common education,) be sent here as soon as practicable.

Both the Pimas and Maricopas are still heathens, and since it is said that "charity commences at home," it is hoped that one or two of the many missionaries yearly sent abroad may be found willing to come to this reservation, where a wide field of labor is open to them, and where in all probability they would encounter but few obstacles. It is certain that the Pimas and Maricopas are anxious to obtain facilities for educating their children. Chiefs of both tribes have frequently asked me to request the Government to send them a teacher.

You were pleased to send me some mules and a horse, and to authorize the purchase of a spring wagon, by means of which I was enabled to visit the many Indian villages scattered over the reservation.

The law requiring that traders should be licensed, I took the necessary steps shortly after my arrival to have all traders on and near the reservation make applications for license, accompanied by proper bonds, without just then attempting to lessen the number of traders. All complied with the law, and all but one have since been duly licensed. But now, after having learned to judge the character of these traders, I cannot avoid the conclusion that trading establishments are not calculated to improve the condition of the Indians under my charge, neither in a moral nor a pecuniary point of view, and I shall endeavor to lessen their numbers when their present license expires.

As before remarked, traders had been accustomed for years past to transact business without license, and unrestrained by the laws made to govern intercourse with Indian tribes. It was but natural, therefore, that some of these traders, who had been free to do as they pleased, should have used their influence with the Indians (which was great) to prevent, if possible, the measures of reform which I thought it my duty to inaugurate. At first they had manifestly the advantage, for having lived here for years they spoke the Indian language, and could thus tell the Indians anything they pleased, no matter how distorted, without fear of contradiction from me. I found my task anything but an easy one, but believe that, little by little, the Indians of this agency have learned that their agent is the proper person to advise them, and though, as yet, they pay little heed to that advice, the influence of some of the traders, exerted principally for the purpose of amassing wealth, has been checked and counteracted to a great extent, and traders understand at

last that they must obey the laws made for their government, and must not meddle with duties properly belonging to the agent.

The laws prohibiting the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors have been fully promulgated, and the traffic, though not entirely stopped, has been checked.

The mail route from Texas to California passes through nearly the whole length of this reservation. There is a great amount of travel on this road, and passengers of the mail-wagons, teamsters, herders, and travelers generally find accommodations at some of the trading establishments, which are mail-stations as well. The traveling public seems to require stimulants of an intoxicating nature at these stations, and it is believed that now and then some liquor may be sold or given to travelers thereat; at the same time, I am certain that no liquor has ever been sold to Indians by any of the traders on the reservation since I took charge of the agency.

There are several drinking saloons at a place called Adamsville, some ten miles east of the reservation. I cannot say that liquor has been sold to Indians at these saloons, but it is a notorious fact that many of the Indians of this reservation who leave it and go to Adamsville return in a state of intoxication. These saloons being outside of the reservation, and the owners thereof having license to retail liquor from the Territorial government, I have not yet deemed it prudent to take legal measures against them, but I have called the attention of military commanders in the vicinity to the existence of these saloons, and received their assurance of assistance to enable me to bring to trial such persons as may be guilty of selling to the Indians.

On the 23d of November, 1869, I engaged the services of a physician, who since then has vaccinated more than eighteen hundred Indians, so successfully that, though the small-pox raged in Sonora, in Tucson, Arizona Territory, and even at the Gila River settlements during the past winter and spring, not a single case of the small-pox occurred on the reservation. Hundreds of Indians of this agency had been prostrated by this disease in former years, and old Indians tell me that the mortality was fearful. All who had never had the small-pox have been vaccinated, with the exception of some few babies born within the past four months. During the past year you furnished this agency with a fine supply of medicines, which, in the hands of the physician, have done a great amount of good, and have produced many cures of cases which the Indian quack-doctors had abandoned as hopeless. Diseases of a venereal character still prevail, but it is hoped that in time the tribes will become purified. Slight additions to the medical supplies on hand will be required from time to time. The Indians were slow at first to avail themselves of the services of the physician, but have gained confidence by degrees, and now keep him busily employed. I discharged Dr. J. T. Harrison (the physician first engaged) on the 30th June, 1870, but have since secured the services of Dr. R. A. Wilbur, whose report please find inclosed herewith, marked A.

I also engaged the services of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer. The latter two have been but recently hired. There will be work for the carpenter for some months to come, as the new agency building is still without some necessary furniture. The farmer (who was engaged after the planting had been finished) has been principally employed in grading and clearing the grounds of the new buildings, has cut a large amount of timbers for porches, and has had the care of the public animals at the agency. During the next planting season the farmer may possibly succeed in teaching the Indians a mode of agriculture superior

to their own. I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of the carpenter and farmer, marked B and C, respectively.

The blacksmith has generally been at work repairing the various tools of the Indians, most of which I issued to them by your direction in March last, and has recently furnished most of the iron and blacksmith work required during the erection of the agency building.

I also engaged the services of an interpreter, and after trying Mr. J. D. Walker in that capacity for a few months, finally selected a Pima Indian (Louis) for the position, who, up to this time, has discharged his duties to my entire satisfaction. He speaks Spanish fluently, knows considerable of English, and has seen a great deal of the habits and customs of white men, having traveled as far east as Louisville, Kentucky. He is now trying to learn to read and write, but is not yet sufficiently advanced to furnish his own report. This man would be of great service to teachers or missionaries.

During the months of January and February, 1870, I took a complete census of the population on this reservation, and made out a statement of the number of horses, cattle, huts, &c., owned by the Indians. The information is reliable, for I visited in person every hut on the reservation, and have endeavored to procure correct numbers. Attached hereto please find a condensed summary of the census thus taken, marked D. It is my opinion that the Pimas have not diminished in numbers during the past ten years, but that the Maricopas are gradually dying out.

I have endeavored to make the Indians understand that presents given them by the Government are not to be sold or bartered away, and believe that all those issued to them in March last are still in their hands. You have already received my requisition for goods to be issued during the new year. In it I have asked only for tools and agricultural implements, believing that both the Pimas and Maricopas can obtain all other necessaries themselves, medicines excepted.

Inclosed with this report please find my statistical report of farming, marked F. The data therein contained are mainly based upon estimates, and such reliable information as I could gain from traders who purchase a large portion of the Indian produce. The Indians raise some corn, (less this year than before, on account of the low state of the water in the Gila River, which made irrigation in the summer impossible;) but wheat is still their principal produce, although I endeavored to induce them to plant barley this year, and in order to encourage the cultivation thereof issued to them 3,000 pounds of seed barley. Most of this has been planted in spite of the strenuous efforts made by some of the traders, particularly by Wm. Richard & Co., to discourage its cultivation.

I learn that a few of the Pimas and Maricopas have, at different times, tried to raise barley, but the attempts have always been feeble ones, because traders, who until now have purchased most of the grain produced by these Indians, seem to have urged them to raise only wheat, which is readily explained by the fact that the firm above mentioned own the only flour mill between Prescott and Tucson, Arizona Territory, and found it to their interest to induce the Indians to produce wheat, which could be bought from them at a price determined upon by the traders, and which was then ground into flour, which in turn was sold to the Government and others at enormous figures. But while traders, who invariably bought this wheat by measure, and generally only in exchange for store goods, may have found the traffic a profitable one, the Indians, unable to sell elsewhere, had to accept whatever traders

chose to give them for their crops. It is plain to my mind that it would have been, and is now, much more advantageous for the Indians to raise barley, which brings a better, and a cash, price, and for which there is a universal demand throughout the Territory.

The Indians of this agency, encouraged this year by the Government to plant barley, sowed all, or nearly all the seed barley issued to them, produced an excellent crop and sold it, for the first time in their existence, receiving from \$3 to \$3 50, coin, per hundred pounds, while less than \$2 worth of goods were given to them for the same quantity of wheat.

The Indians are not slow to see their own advantage, and I feel confident that hereafter barley will be largely cultivated on this reservation. Many of those who raised it this year have reserved seed for the next planting season, and propose only to raise wheat enough for home consumption, and I have been importuned by many of the others to ask the Government to issue to them a large amount of seed barley, which they promise to return after harvest, and which, if returned, could be fed to the public animals at the agency.

Considering that the Government purchases yearly several millions of pounds of barley in this Territory, at very high prices, and that this amount could all be produced on this reservation, and sold to the Government at reasonable rates, and still give the Indians better pay than wheat has ever been known to bring, I have deemed it my duty to ask you for authority to issue to the Indians of this agency at least 10,000 pounds of seed barley before the next planting season, and venture to express the hope that this issue may be allowed.

The system kept up by the Indian traders for years past, whereby Indians were compelled to barter their produce for goods, and were refused money, no matter how earnestly they desired the latter, is a pernicious one and should be abolished.

The reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians contains an area of 100 square miles, granted to them by act of Congress. These 64,000 acres of land are situated in a strip of land about four miles wide and about twenty-five miles long, through which runs the Gila River. Some portions of this land are very fertile, and are being cultivated by these Indians; other parts of their reservation are either too much impregnated with alkali, or otherwise too far from the river, or at too great an altitude to admit of easy irrigation. Most of the Indian fields are in the immediate vicinity of the river, and are being irrigated by canals, (acequias,) some of which are five miles in length.

The planting of wheat and barley takes place in December, January, and February; harvest in June and July. If the river contains a good supply of water, corn is planted in July and harvested in November. Some corn is also raised between March and July.

There are on the reservation nine Pima and two Maricopa villages, and the Pimas have another village outside of the reservation. Each one of these villages has its own chief or captain, while each nation or tribe has its head chief. All these chiefs, unfortunately, are only chiefs in name; have no influence whatever to check the growing propensity of the young men and women of the tribes to do evil, and are so thoroughly aware of their inability to control any of their people that they have frequently acknowledged to me, publicly, in council, that the Indians will not listen to their advice, and have expressed their fears that they would hazard their positions as chiefs, and perhaps lose their lives besides, should they attempt to exercise control and punish evil-doers.

Their native chiefs having no power, and the agent having been considered a mere nullity for years past, it follows that these Indians have done, and are doing, just as they like. It is well understood by those who have lived in this Territory for any length of time, that the Indians of this reservation, particularly the Pimas, have become more unruly from year to year, and that the Pimas of to-day are quite a different people from the Pimas ten years ago, who perhaps deserved the high encomiums which were paid to them.

They are still self-sustaining; that is, they produce an abundance of food in their fields—enough for their own consumption and enough for the purposes of barter. They do not kill travelers and emigrants, like the Apaches, but the obliging, hospitable, and honest Pima of yore, who kindly assisted the Americans who passed through his lands in those days, has disappeared, and now owners of herds of cattle rarely ever pass this reservation without losing more or less stock. Settlers (Americans and Mexicans) who have, during the past four years, cleared and cultivated large tracts of land on the Upper Gila and Salt River, are being robbed periodically by marauding bands of Pimas and Maricopas. Their cattle and horses are at times stolen, and at other times maliciously maimed, and their crops are never secure from encroachments by these Indians.

The Pimas and Maricopas own large numbers of horses and cattle, which are never herded, but are allowed to roam at will. These often break into the fields of the settlers, doing immense damage.

During my residence here as agent numbers of complaints have been made to me by Americans and Mexicans against the Indians of this agency on account of thefts committed by them, but not in a single instance have I succeeded to prevail upon the chiefs to compel the thieves in the tribes to restore any of the stolen property. Even when one Indian steals from another the chiefs are powerless to act, and usually helplessly appeal to me to settle the difficulty. In November 1869 some 400 Indians, principally Pimas, left the reservation and moved into the fields of Mexican settlers near Adamsville, Arizona Territory, where they gathered the corn and bean crop belonging to these settlers, and finally turned in their horses to destroy that part of the crop which they had not stolen. Remonstrances were of no avail; they remained until they had stolen all they desired, and then returned to the reservation. I reported their conduct to the commanding officer at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, and asked that they be compelled to return to their reservation, but the military failed to take any steps whatever.

I have communicated to the chiefs, in council assembled, at different times, the desire of the Government that they should confine themselves to the limits of their reservation; nevertheless, a large number of the Pima Indians remain outside of the reservation, living in a village called Blackwater, in the vicinity of which they are cultivating hundreds of acres of land not belonging to their reservation, and scouting parties have gone outside the limits thereof, contrary to my oft-repeated counsels, and remained absent for weeks at a time.

It appears certain that ever since these Indians were enlisted as soldiers of the United States, and as such scouted with the military against the hostile Apaches, they have assumed a more independent bearing at home, and have appropriated to their own use the property of others. I would earnestly urge that hereafter, as now, their scouts against the Apaches should be discouraged.

The large amount of travel through their lands by freight-teams, miners, and others, has had a demoralizing effect upon these Indians;

they have adopted the worst vices of the white man, are inordinately fond of gambling and intoxicating drinks, and their women, proverbially virtuous ten years ago, have been debauched by bad men, and attending diseases prevail to an alarming extent.

It is but fair to state that military officers commanding troops in the vicinity of this reservation speak highly of the bravery of these Indians in the field, and generally represent them as obedient and tractable while under military control on scouting expeditions. This latter quality is, perhaps, one forced by circumstances, for it is not likely that a military commander would pay and provision any force of Indians unless they paid attention to his orders. It is certain that I have found the Pima Indians anything but prompt and obedient at home.

Until quite recently the commanding officer at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, (which is the nearest military post,) officially ignored the existence of the agent on this reservation; he came on the Indian lands and transacted business with the Indians, paying them for services rendered as scouts, without notifying me, and allowed Pimas and Maricopas to accompany him on scouts whenever they went to his post, although I had transmitted to him an official copy of the letter from the Indian Office directing that scouting on the part of the Pimas and Maricopas should be discouraged and, if possible, prevented.

You will remember that my immediate predecessor also complained in his last annual report of unwarrantable interference on the part of the military. Harmony between the officers of the army commanding troops, and Indian agents, is very much to be desired. The Indians, prohibited by me from leaving their reservation, and encouraged to do so by military commanders, naturally became confused, and, guided by self-interest, sided with the military which paid them as scouts.

In order to change existing state of affairs, I had a conversation with the present commanding officer of Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, about a month ago, and am of the opinion that, hereafter, that officer will not deal with the Indians of this agency without consulting me.

Reports made, from time to time, by the military that settlers, whites or Mexicans, were encroaching upon the Indian lands at this agency, are totally unfounded in truth. The fact is, the Indians have encroached upon the lands of the settlers, and in one instance attempted to collect some rents from some Mexicans for lands not belonging to the reservation.

Mature consideration of the whole subject leads me to the opinion that the Indians are fast drifting into vagabondism, and that the many difficulties arising between the settlers of the Gila and Salt Rivers and these Indians will, sooner or later, bring about a collision. To avert this the Government should exert all its powers. A yearly presentation of tools and agricultural implements will not be sufficient to avert the coming trouble. The Pimas and Maricopas have shown, in time past, their ability to behave themselves, and efforts should now be made so to improve them morally as to induce them to return to the former state of friendliness. To accomplish this the military and the agent should work hand in hand, schools should be established, intercourse with the floating population of the Territory reduced to a minimum, traders compelled to conform strictly to the laws and such directions as they might receive, from time to time, from the agent, and in case of disobedience their license should be revoked; and the sale of arms and ammunition to these Indians should be checked, if not entirely interdicted. There is no game on or near the reservation, rabbits excepted, and bows and arrows are used by the Indians when hunting the latter. The Indians might need some few arms to protect themselves

against the Apaches, who sometimes make raids upon their stock, but generally speaking, all warlike tendencies of the Indians of this agency should be discouraged if it is intended to have them become purely an agricultural people. At present they are well armed, and in the event of a collision with the settlers, could do a terrible amount of mischief.

The best way to make the Indians obey their agent, would be to make it to the interest of the Pimas and Maricopas to be obedient. Both tribes are shrewd, and would soon change their conduct on learning that self-interest would be better served by such a change. At present they are independent of the Government, for though the latter issues them yearly presents, they could do without them or purchase them by means of their produce. Make them dependent solely and entirely upon the Government for a market for their grain; let their agent be the only person authorized to purchase wheat, barley, and corn on behalf of the Quartermaster Department of the Army; erect a flour mill on the reservation, which, under the direction of the agent, could furnish all the flour needed by the military in the vicinity, and could be made self-sustaining, and soon an improvement in the conduct of the Pimas and Maricopas would be perceptible; besides which, the Government would save thousands of dollars yearly which are now being paid to contractors. In a word, these Indians should be made directly dependent upon the Government, in order to induce them to obey the orders of the Government. Promises have been made them by authorized agents of the Government that their claims for more land and water privileges would be considered, and if just, allowed. The necessity of an early settlement of the titles of these Indians to lands above and below their present reservation was urged as early as 1859, and the Indians have hoped ever since that a just Government would investigate their claims. Strong appeals for more lands and defined water privileges were made in 1869, by Superintendent Dent, and Brevet Brigadier General Thomas C. Devin, United States Army, then commanding in Arizona, and the delay on the part of the Government to grant an extension has caused, without doubt, much of the turbulent feelings now existing among the Indians.

Since my arrival here action has been taken at last. A surveying party arrived on this reservation in April last, and surveyed an extension thereof in accordance with directions received from you. This extension would give the Indians all the land necessary; would furnish them fine facilities for irrigation, and would, I believe, forever put a stop to their clamor for more land. The boundaries of this extension are well known to the Indians, who have visited every new mound erected, and they look forward with eager anxiety to the next session of Congress, when they hope the additional land will be granted to them. Although they have been frequently cautioned not to be too confident as to the favorable action of Congress, I regret to be compelled to report that they firmly believe that the extension will be approved, and that there exists among them a determination, more or less strong, to have the land in question, whether the extension be granted or not.

During the year I have furnished your office with a full report as to the nature and extent of land included by the extension, and the amount of private claims affected thereby.

I would recommend that a blacksmith's and wheelwright's (or carpenter) shop be erected near the agency building, where some of the young men of either tribe might be instructed in these trades.

In conclusion, I beg leave to report that I have engaged the services of a blacksmith for the Papago Indians since 1st May 1870. These Indians do not live on a reservation, principally because none has ever been



set apart for them. They were therefore not considered as properly belonging to this agency, although former agents were supposed to look after their welfare. They are industrious, friendly Indians, and highly deserving of assistance.

Inclosed herewith please find my report of fixed property belonging to this agency, (Form 9,) marked E, and statistics of education, marked G.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. GROSSMAN,

*Captain U. S. Army, United States Special Indian Agent.*

Lieut. Colonel GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs Arizona Territory,  
Arizona City, Arizona Territory.*

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No. 37.

OFFICE UNITED STATES SPECIAL INDIAN AGENCY,  
COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZONA TERRITORY,  
*August 23, 1870.*

SIR: The Colorado River reservation commences ten miles above La Paz, and runs along the Colorado River for 41 miles. The width of the ground which is at all subject to an overflow, and in consequence may be able to produce a crop, varies from one to eight miles.

The Indians at present located upon the reservation belong to the Mohave tribe of Colorado River Indians. There are, in addition to them, a few Yavapai, or Apache Mohaves, on the reservation, but these, being a mixture of the Apache and Mohave by intermarriage, do not present any different features, as manners, &c., are concerned, from the Mohave tribe.

ORIGIN OF THE ARIZONA INDIANS AND THEIR EARLIEST TRADITIONS.

It is very difficult to gain any reliable knowledge whether the Indians in Arizona, and the Mohaves in particular, possess any traditions at all, but the following may be accepted as in substance to comprise their knowledge:

All the Indians, the white men, and the Mexicans, were living with Mathowelia (God) on the White Mountain. Mathowelia is an old Indian who knows everything. He told his son, Mastamho, to let the water run in the Colorado River, and to overflow the valley. Mastamho did so, and the water ran all over, covering all the ground except the White Mountain. The white men, the Mexicans, and the Pima tribe of Arizona Indians, were at that time all grown men, but the rest of the Indians were children, who had to sleep much and go to bed early. Every night when the Indians were asleep Mathowelia taught the white man how to write and to read; how to make clothes, blankets, &c. He then took him to the mouth of the Colorado River, and taught him how to make ships. After the water was gone the white man, the Mexican, and the Pima Indians divided all the clothes and blankets, the tools, and everything else among themselves, and left nothing to the rest of the Indians, who were only children and could say nothing. But the white man took most of all. He then left, and did not come back until centuries afterward.

There is one account of the occurrences on the White Mountain;

another version, explaining why the white man has everything and the poor Indian nothing, is the following: The white man used to live with the Indian on the White Mountain. One night they were all sitting in council. Here was the Mohave; next to him the Yavapai; then the Maricopa, Yuma, Apache Pinal; next the Hualapai, and on his other side the Pima Indians. The white man was sitting in the center and crying, and all the Indians helped. They asked him what he was crying about. He said he had not clothes enough; he wanted to have all the clothes to himself. Then the Mohave said, "Well, take them;" and the Yuma said, "Yes," and so all the rest. The Indians then went to sleep. On waking up the next morning, the white man had left and taken all the clothes—left nothing to the Indians; they were all naked. The Yuma said, "That is your fault, Mohave." "Yes," said the Apache Pinal, "you told him to take them." And the Maricopa took up a stone and threw it at the Mohave, and the rest picked up stones and threw them at the Mohave; and they all left the White Mountain. The Indians dispersed through the land, and were fighting all the time until the white man returned, a long time afterward, and stopped their fighting.

The Mohaves went to Mohave Valley and lived there, but had nothing to eat; and Mastamho came and planted mesquit trees for them. It became very warm, and he planted the cottonwood tree and the willow. He also planted watermelons and pumpkins.

#### RELIGION.

It cannot be said that the Mohaves have anything like a religion. They do not venerate anything. They say an old Indian has made everything, and call him Mathowelia. He has a son who appeared in the light of Neptune. His name is Mastamho. He has made the water, and lets the river overflow. He has planted the trees, and given mesquit beans to the Indian. Besides these two, there is an evil spirit, Newathie. The Mohave Indians use these names, but they do not venerate them. They say that Mathowelia takes all Indians after they are dead to the White Mountain, where they have plenty to eat. If an Indian is not good, that is, if he has killed another Indian, Newathie punishes him four days. He changes him into a rat, and puts him into a rat-hole; but, after four days, Mathowelia carries him also to the happy hunting-grounds, and he has expiated his sins.

#### MORAL CHARACTER.

The morals of these Indians are in a fearful condition. Both sexes intermingle with each other without any restraint. Generally the male Indians have one female as their recognized squaw, but very frequently they have three or four at a time, and these they change every little while.

The whole tribe is infected with syphilis. I do not believe there is a single squaw who is not suffering from this disease. A few months ago a child about eight years of age, which used to come frequently to the agency building, attracted my attention by her changed appearance. I caused the physician to examine her, and he found that she had the above-mentioned disease to a fearful extent; in fact, he declared that he thought she would never get over it. All possible remedies were used, but to no avail. The child died after two or three months. This is not the only case come to my knowledge that children of that age

are used by them for improper purposes. The consequence is that this tribe is dying out rapidly. To twenty-three deaths during the past year, only five births have taken place on the reservation:

#### DRESS, MANNER, AND MODE OF LIVING.

The dress of the male Indians consists of a piece of cloth wound around their loins. The squaws wear a skirt, made of the bark of the cottonwood tree, fastened above the hips, and reaching half-way down to the knee. The hair of the male is twisted into a number of strings; that of the squaw hangs straight down. Their habits are exceedingly dirty. They live in brush houses, in the winter time digging a hole in the ground and covering this with a brush roof. Generally from five to ten families live together in one hole, males and females, young and old together. Whenever any one approaches such an abode the stench from the excrements all around is very sickening. Only during the extreme heat of summer the Indians consider it necessary to wash themselves, or at least to go in the water; but even then they prefer a sand bath. They seem to have a natural antipathy against water, considered as the means of cleansing the body. As soon as the weather becomes more temperate, water is only used by them in extreme cases; for instance, when the vermin become too thick on their heads, they then go through an operation of covering the head with mud, which after some time is washed out.

#### FOOD.

The principal food consists of mesquit beans, which grow wild on the bottom land all along this section of the river. They raise a little corn, watermelons, squash, and pumpkins, but the mesquit beans and the fish caught in the Colorado River are their main source of food when the tribe is not on the reservation. If these beans fail, they have to starve.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVATION.

This reservation was established four years ago. The then officers of the Indian Department tried to get the whole Mohave tribe on the reservation, but failed to accomplish it, and so far only about one-third of the whole tribe, led by Iritaba, one of the principal captains or chiefs of the tribe, has located here. The tribe is divided in three principal parts, whose chiefs are Sickahut, Iritaba, and Aschuket, the former being the head chief of the whole tribe. Each one of these parts is again divided into a number of hereditary captaincies. Owing to a certain influence exercised by parties at Mohave City, and to the fact that the military at Fort Mohave were until lately permitted to issue subsistence stores to the Mohaves not on the reservation, the whole tribe has not yet been located here. There has always some rivalry existed between the two chiefs Sickahut and Iritaba. To be away from the former, the latter removed with his Indians to the reservation, and is, in my opinion, now doing his best to keep the rest of the tribe away.

#### CONDITION OF THE SOIL.

The bottom land along the river is only productive in such years when an overflow of the Colorado River takes place. There are sloughs which are filled with water every year, and some ground can be made available for farming purposes by using them to irrigate the surrounding

ground; but this giving only a limited number of acres, it was thought advantageous to dig an

#### IRRIGATING CANAL,

which commences above the agency building, (46 miles above La Paz.) Upon my arrival at this agency, I found that some work had been done for about ten miles from the point where the canal now receives the water from the river, but in such a manner as to leave some places entirely untouched. At other points the canal was not dug to a sufficient depth. In short, the work was in a very unfinished condition. A place had been dug near the river, and a head-gate erected. As soon as the part of the canal above the head-gate was dug, and the water let in the canal, it was discovered that this head-gate required considerable repairing and additional masonry in order to serve the purpose it was constructed for, namely, to regulate the quantity of water desired to let in the canal. The work on the canal recommenced in the last week of December 1869, and it was continued until July.

The canal is now in such a condition that the water has been let on fields about four miles below the head-gate. Owing to the condition of the head-gate, the canal was filled too rapidly with water, and in consequence of the faulty construction of the bottom of the ditch at a point about five miles below the agency building, the water could find no outlet, and broke the embankment in several places. As soon as these faults are remedied and a flood-gate erected, about six miles of the canal will be available for irrigating purposes.

#### FARMING ON THE RESERVATION.

It appears that no crops of any consequence have ever been raised on the reservation by the Indians, mostly owing to the want of water. Nothing in the farming line can be done with success except the irrigating canal is finished. The soil is of such a sandy nature that constant irrigation is required. Another cause why farming is in its infancy on the reservation is, I believe, to be found in the way the Indians were located here. Iritaba was persuaded by promises to induce the Indians to come here. None of them consider it obligatory for them to do something for their own support, or to remain; it is in consequence very difficult, yes, impossible, for the agent to bring the necessary influence to bear upon them, and to force them to pay an undivided and close attention to farming.

The Indians on the reservation are still very uncivilized; they are surrounded by other tribes equally uncivilized, and some of them hostile. Hardly a month passes without some excitement caused by an anticipated fight with those Indians. As soon as anything of that nature transpires the whole tribe at once leave their ranches and crowd together near the agency building. In order to enable the agent to protect the reservation, and to keep the Indians on it under discipline, troops are required here and will be for some years to come. In October 1869, a band of Apache Mohaves presented themselves at the agency, declaring their willingness to settle down and go to farming; they were consequently admitted, located, and rations issued to them. After remaining for about two weeks they committed several depredations and fled to the mountains. This has been a yearly occurrence on the reservation, and measures should be taken to prevent a repetition.

The post Camp Colorado is situated one mile above the agency build-

ing; in March of the present year the garrison was reduced to one commissioned officer and twenty enlisted men, which force soon dwindled down to six men, (the term of enlistment of the balance expiring,) the present strength.

The reduction of the military force at Camp Colorado has been very injurious to the progress of the reservation; the conduct of the Indians underwent a marked change; there were times when serious troubles with them were apprehended; the majority of them do not believe there are many more white men than what they see or hear of in the Territory; they think and say that those Indians who have been to San Francisco, or, as Iritaba has, to Washington, and state the number they saw, "lie;" in consequence they consider the small force kept at the post as a proof of the white man's weakness.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

It is believed that if the agent here would receive the proper support and assistance, about five thousand Indians could be located on the reservation, and made to support themselves as soon as the irrigating canal is finished. In order to do so it would be necessary to establish a permanent post at Camp Colorado, garrisoned by one company of infantry and one of cavalry; the military authorities throughout the Territory to be directed to consider every Indian who leaves this reservation without a passport from the agent as hostile, and to treat him as such. The citizens ought to be made to understand that it will be for their interest if they adhere rigorously to the same rule. La Paz is situated so close to the reservation that without the assistance of the citizens there it will be impossible to prevent Indians from visiting it. Some persons there do constantly sell whisky to Indians, and all efforts have failed so far to find out the guilty parties.

This point has greater facilities for communication with the interior of Arizona and California than any other point along the Colorado River. A new wagon road has been prospected to Camp Date Creek, shortening the distance compared with the one now in use full eighty miles. There is every reason to believe that a wagon road direct from here to San Bernardino is practicable. If such is the case, the interior of California would be connected with the interior of Arizona by a road about one hundred and forty miles shorter than those now in use. The savings for the government in transporting military stores over this new route would amount to a considerable sum per annum.

HELENAS DODT,

*First Lieutenant United States Army,  
United States Special Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 38.

FORT WINGATE, NEW MEXICO,  
*September 30, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of transactions in connection with the Indian agency under my charge during the year ending September 30, 1870. The Moquis Indians inhabit a section of country situated between 110° and 111° west longitude, Greenwich, and 35° and 36° north latitude, in the Territory of Arizona.

On my first visit I arrived at the Moqui villages on the 9th day of December 1869. The villages are seven in number, and are situated on high and almost inaccessible rocky points of land, which extend out in a southerly direction several miles, from a high bluff, into a sandy plain, extending to the Little Colorado River. They are located and named as follows: On the most easterly "mesa," Tay-wah, Se-cho-ma-we, and Jual-pi; on the next westerly, at a distance of four miles, Me-shung-a-na-we, and She-powl-a-we; on the next westerly, two miles distant, Shung-o-pa-we; and on the most westerly, ten miles from the last, O-rey-be. Their population is as follows, taken in December, 1869: Tay-wah, 108 adults, 35 children, total 143; Se-cho-ma-we, 66 adults, 25 children, total 91; Jual-pi, 210 adults, 102 children, total 312; Me-shung-a-na-we, 140 adults, 81 children, total 221; She-powl-a-we, 71 adults, 25 children, total 96; Shung-o-pa-we, 118 adults, 42 children, total 160; O-rey-be, 308 adults, 174 children, total 482. In all 1,021 adults, 484 children; grand total 1,505.

On my return from the villages on the 20th of December 1869, I submitted a report of the visit and an estimate for such implements and seeds as I deemed most necessary for the purpose of assisting the Moquis in planting and raising their crops for the present season. Pending the action of your department I took station at this post, it being impracticable to remain at the villages for reasons heretofore stated.

I had desired to return to the villages on the 1st of April 1870, and had engaged, agreeably to instructions received from your office by telegram, a person to accompany me in the capacity of farmer and interpreter, and a person as laborer, from the 10th day of April. The implements were shipped from Santa Fé on the 8th of April, but did not arrive at Fort Defiance until May 3d, a useless delay of from ten to twelve days. The freighter who brought them could not be induced to go beyond Fort Defiance with the goods, as he feared trouble with the Apaches or Navajoes. I sent a courier to the villages to tell the chiefs to come in with their "burros" or asses to get their goods, but they did not believe him, and I was forced to leave them behind. I arrived at the villages on the 13th day of May, and at once sent a detachment of Moquis to Fort Defiance; they returned on the 20th with the following named articles, which were distributed to the seven villages *per capita*: 48 camp kettles, 300 axes and helves, 60 extra helves, 100 pickaxes, 300 spades, and an assortment of garden seeds, &c. The carpenters' tools were retained in Se-cho-ma-we, where I remained during my stay. As the season was somewhat backward my late arrival did not materially matter. The land used by the Moquis for their principal crops is situated just below and between their villages. It is a light, sandy loam, and possesses the peculiarity of retaining moisture for a long time; they are not wholly dependent on rain for that reason. In planting they use a sharpened stick of iron-wood, disturbing the soil but slightly, and thus retaining its moisture. After planting the seed I had brought with me, I endeavored to induce the Indians to make practicable roads from the plains below to the tops of the "mesas," on which their villages are built, and also to clean out and curb their springs and wells. My efforts met with but poor success, although I made sufficient progress in teaching them the manner of doing the work, and in showing the advantage which would arise therefrom, should they see fit to prosecute it. The intervening time until June 27th, was taken up with instructing the Indians in the best manner of using their tools and cultivating their corn-fields and vegetable patches, and in irrigating where there was sufficient water for that purpose.

I left the villages on June 27th, my farmer and laborer remaining behind, and arrived at Fort Wingate on June 30th. Finding that no advices had arrived from your office in regard to my estimate for funds, I was compelled to send for my farmer and laborer, as the funds in my hands did not warrant their longer detention, although I had intended to remain at the village until September 1st; yet the main objects of my stay had been accomplished, viz: the issue of the implements and seeds, and the giving instructions as regarded the use thereof, as also with-respect to repairing roads and wells.

I remained at Fort Wingate until August 22, when I again returned to the villages, accompanied by Dr. Jules Le Carpentier, assistant surgeon United States Army, and an interpreter, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the crops at the villages, and vaccinating such of the Indians as would desire it. I found their crops in fine condition and promising an abundant harvest. The Indians have planted more this year than formerly, by my advice. Their roads and wells had not been touched since I left in June. They were at first inclined not to receive vaccination, as some of their chiefs thought it would "propagate the small-pox among them, and the whole purpose of my coming was to kill them off." I was about to leave when several of the chiefs came to me and expressed their willingness to be vaccinated. In order to give them confidence I was vaccinated in their presence, after which they came willingly, not only for vaccination, but to consult the doctor as to diseases which were prevalent among them, namely scrofula and rheumatism. When I arrived at O-rey-be, the head chief was anxious to have all the children vaccinated, and we had finished some fifty cases, large and small, when a sub-chief arose and made a speech to the people who had assembled to the number of three hundred or more. Immediately the children stopped coming and we were forced to leave the work unfinished. My Indian interpreter was not by me at the time, and I was in ignorance of the purport of the speech, which, however, was evident enough from the conduct of the people. The next day after my return to Se-cho-ma-we, I was informed that the speaker had said we were their enemies and wished to kill them all, and urged the people to kill us rather than let the vaccination go on. Four hundred and seventy-eight persons were vaccinated and three hundred and forty were revaccinated. Unfortunately the vaccine virus was not good, and but few cases were successful. I saw all the original vaccinations performed, and the work was thoroughly done by Dr. Le Carpentier. Having accomplished the objects of my visit, I returned to this post on the 9th day of September. On the 18th of September, a party of Moquis came into the post, accompanied by a chief from each of the villages, except O-rey-be. I issued to them twenty S. B. muskets, caliber 69, and two thousand rounds of ammunition. These were sent me by General G. W. Getty, United States Army, commanding district of New Mexico, from a quantity in his hands, for issue to friendly Indians. I have no fears that any improper use will be made of these arms, as the Moquis need them greatly for their own defense.

The Moquis Indians are exclusively an agricultural people, depending almost wholly upon their crops for subsistence. They have a few sheep and would have had large flocks, had they not been compelled to keep them small through fear of the Navajoes and Apaches. On these they mainly depend for wool and meat; they will, however, eat the flesh of almost any animal when they can get it. They have about one hundred "burros" or asses in the seven villages; these are steady and patient animals, well suited to their country. They never can raise any kind of

stock in large herds, except sheep, on account of the great scarcity of water in the vicinity of their villages. A hundred steers at each village would keep their springs and wells so low that a great scarcity of water would be constantly felt. They manufacture part of their clothing, more particularly blankets, and for shirts, muslin, breeches, &c., they trade corn, &c., to the Navajo and Zuni Indians. Their manufacture of women's robes and blankets is highly prized by all the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and these articles are quite an item of trade with them.

As a race, the Moquis are not progressive in their work, clinging strongly to their traditional customs in everything they do. They are much attached to their villages and country, and extremely jealous of innovation. I found this latter fact a great obstruction in trying to induce them to work in our ways. Beside this, they have a tradition, or pretend they have, that the Americans were to come some day and give them horses, oxen, wagons, clothing, rifles, teachers, farmers, in fact all they could wish for, which they have but to receive and live in ease and plenty. This belief, they say, has been handed down from father to son, and the chiefs referred to it at nearly every council I held with them. I represented to them the necessity of helping themselves, which they were abundantly able to do, and that should their Great Father find them willing to do so, he would be encouraged to assist them in future. I had great difficulty in getting any work out of them which conduced to the general good, each man seeming to fear that some one else would reap the benefit of his labor. They are inordinately suspicious and jealous of each other and of outsiders, and I found it very difficult to gain their confidence, and to convince them that I was working for their good. The conduct of the people of O-rey-be is in evidence of this, and also the fact that none of them had eaten any of the vegetables from the seed I had brought them, except such as they were already acquainted with, and they did not use them until I had shown they were harmless, evidently fearing some danger. I think this feeling arises from the fact that several Americans, who formerly visited them, counted their people and promised them aid, failed to fulfil their promise. They are the most ignorant and superstitious tribe I have ever seen, due, I believe, to their isolated position. The Moquis will have abundant crops this year; they are tolerably clothed, well housed, and, with their few wants, are in better condition than half of the Mexican inhabitants of New Mexico. I believe that I succeeded in convincing them of this last fact, the easier, as many of their old men, who have been in New Mexico, know it to be true. I also told them they were in much better condition than most Indian tribes at present in care of the Government; that the Great Father did not intend to support them in idleness, and that, therefore, they must depend greatly upon their own labor, and I convinced the chiefs that they must increase and exert their power over their people, so that they could assist their Great Father in the future in improving their condition.

In the years 1855 and 1856 these Indians were almost totally destroyed by the small-pox, and few adults remain unmarked by that disease. In 1866 and 1867 they lost many of their people by famine, and during these two periods their villages were deserted, the people, in the first instance, scattering through the mountains, and in the second, migrating to the villages of their friends, the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. At present a good general state of health exists; the population is rapidly increasing, as is evinced in the large proportion of children among them, and their temporal condition is generally satisfactory. As regards their moral condition, the best that can be said is,



that it is fearful. If it be the design of your office to further assist this people, I have the honor to make the following suggestions. What they chiefly need is a good reliable man to remain constantly with them, who will gain their confidence, instruct them in our modes of work, transact their business with outsiders, and make such recommendations to your office as from time to time his judgment may dictate. I would further recommend that a good portable corn-mill, run by animal-power, be erected under his charge at one of the villages, and that a number (in ratio of population) of wool-cards, spinning-wheels, and hand-loom be sent under his care to the villages for distribution. The Indians would readily learn the uses of these articles, and they would be relieved of a great amount of labor which could be put to a more profitable use. Several of the chiefs desire school teachers and missionaries, and stated that they would use every endeavor to assist them; there is a good field for such labor among them. As a people, these Indians are of a mild and peaceable nature, although they have in former times had desperate battles with the Navajoes and Apaches. I do not think the O-rey-be Indians are entitled to the same confidence as the rest, as I have satisfactory evidence that they are in constant communication with Apache Indians to the south and west of their village; for this reason I issued no arms to them.

In my opinion, no necessity exists for the continuance of this agency under my charge, as should the above suggestions meet with the approval of your office, such business as might arise therefrom could readily be transacted through the New Mexico Indian superintendency. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. PALMER,  
*Captain United States Army,  
 United States Special Agent for Moquis Pueblo Indians.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 39.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, ARIZONA TERRITORY,  
*Tucson, August 5, 1870.*

SIR: Since my return to the Territory, last April, I have been constantly traveling among the Indian tribes, meeting and conversing with them wherever practicable, with a view of satisfying myself if there be any hope of effecting anything with the Apaches, except extermination; also, ascertaining what should be done with those peacefully inclined for their elevation and add to their comfort, and reduce expense to the Government. I herewith briefly give you the result of my observations.

The Apache Indians have kept up such constant war against us ever since the acquisition of Arizona from Mexico, their promises have been so often violated, their movements so secret, their ambushes so skillfully laid, their raids so wide-spread, rapid and destructive of human life, that the general impression has obtained that they desire no peace and were incapable of observing any obligation.

Learning that a branch of the tribe called the Coyotereros, numbering some sixteen hundred, were friendly disposed, I immediately hastened to the White Mountains, the region of their abode, for the purpose of personally examining into their condition. I found the country they

inhabit everything that could be desired for a reservation. It is mountainous and covered with a heavy growth of timber, is well watered with delicious springs and mountain streams; game and fish are quite plenty and varied, is excellent for grazing, with sufficient arable land to supply the want of the Indians and not enough to excite the cupidity of the whites. I found them very poor, possessing little or no stock, and mostly depending upon game and roots for food. Colonel Green, in command of Camp Goodwin, had supplied them with a little corn for seed and they were busily engaged in planting it, and repairing their irrigating ditches, some of which exhibit much skill and labor in their construction. Their chief, Es-cult-ta-see-laa, expressed to me a great desire for peace. He said the year previous the soldiers had passed through the country and destroyed their corn, and they had become convinced that it was for their own interest to live on terms of amity with us, and that all he desired was seeds and food enough to prevent them from starving until their crops ripened, and that but for the destruction of their crops the year previous, they would not be in such destitute circumstances.

In their midst were stationed two companies of troops. The officers informed me that these Indians labored better and more willingly than the average of Indian tribes; that they complied with all their agreements, and were fully impressed that their expressions of peace were honest and sincere. I bear willing testimony that these officers were exerting themselves to the extent of their ability to assist and encourage them, but the means at their command were limited, and they were unable to supply them with the necessary seeds for planting.

The chief advised me that there were bad men in his tribe whom he could not control, and were liable to unite with other bad Indians and raid against the whites; and here I will remark that this is one of the most difficult problems to solve in making peace with the Apaches. A few renegades from a tribe known or supposed to be friendly, are known to be engaged in hostilities. This exasperates the whites, and the friendly disposed have had no one to speak for them, and as a consequence the whole tribe is held responsible.

The Apache Mohaves, another branch of the Apaches, numbering approximately fifteen hundred to two thousand, recently sent advices to the commanding officer at Camp Date Creek to the effect that they desire peace, and a portion of the tribe are now there, to agree upon terms.

The opinion is quite prevalent that Apache promises are unworthy of credence, and I am aware that they have often been made and broken, and I also am confident that there is but one method of avoiding a repetition of pithless promises, viz.: the Indian agency must be prepared to meet them half-way, as soon as they, the Indians, offer peace, and immediately prepare them to sustain themselves under the change of life. Prior to offering peace and attempting to act truly friendly, their principal sustenance is obtained by murder and robbing. If they lay down their arms and are willing to submit, we cannot ask them to starve; therefore, until they have time to produce crops they must be assisted, or hunger and want will drive them to desperation, as would whites under like circumstances.

I am convinced that the tribe (Coyoteros) I visited in the White Mountains could be made permanently peaceable and friendly with the whites, if a good man could take charge of and remain constantly in the midst of them, to encourage and aid them in agriculture, and supply their pressing necessities, and also to prevent any of the evil-disposed from raiding against the whites, or, failing to prevent raids, to know it was

done and punish the offenders, in which he would find ready assistance from the well-behaved and industrious of the tribe. By this system of treatment, they could be made self-sustaining after the first year, and also create and nurture a confidence between the whites and themselves that is essential to a permanent continuance of friendly relations.

The military within the Territory are and have been doing all within their power to secure a peaceful solution of this question, but they are without the means and men to aid and cultivate them in the arts of civilization, and up to this time no Indian agent has ever been among the tribe immediately under consideration—the Coyotereros—nor has any portion of the appropriation been used in their behalf.

I am persuaded that with judicious management the Apaches that offer peace could be better fed and better clad, with far less hardship to themselves, than are those at war, and as soon as this fact were established, others would sue for peace, and in a short time all would come in and surrender. I am aware that a considerable portion of the Apaches do not want peace on any terms; but by securing peace with a share of them, our small military force could operate with double effectiveness against those hostile, and ere long they would have no other choice than to lay down their arms.

We have now a separate military department, with General Stoneman to command. He is brave and energetic against those at war, and kind and humane towards those who desire peace. Concert of action between the military authorities and Indian Department, with active, honest, and capable agents, I verily believe would lead to a settlement of our Indian hostilities at a very early date.

I visited the Papago Indians, who inhabit a belt of country bordering on Sonora. They are peaceable and industrious; mostly embraced the Catholic religion; have horses and cattle in considerable numbers, and grow grain for their support. In harvest time, many of them work for Americans and Mexicans, and receive, including their board, about fifty cents per day therefor. They are said to be excellent laborers. They need no assistance from Government, except schools, which should be at once established.

The crops of the Pimas and Maricopas are good this year, and they have everything they require, without assistance from Government, except schools. I had an interview a few days since with one of the chiefs, Antoine. He informed me that they wanted nothing from Government, except schools. He emphatically declared they had stock and grain and money in abundance, and when they needed tools they could buy them, but that he had pleaded in vain for schools for years past, and that he wanted his boys to learn to read and write as American boys do, and begged my influence to have a school established among them. I at once inquired of Captain Grossman, Indian agent on the reservation, why a school had not been established; he replied that he was restricted to an allowance of but \$600 per annum for that purpose, and that no teacher could be obtained for that sum.

The Indians along the Colorado River have received nearly all of the appropriations for the friendly tribes of Arizona, and the superintendents have, I believe, in but one instance ever seen any of the other tribes, and then none others save the Pimas and Maricopas. The Indians that have received all the bounty of the Government, have been supplied with just enough from year to year to lead them to believe that they can subsist without labor. As a consequence, they are the most trifling, indolent, and miserable Indians on the continent. They are filled with

venereal disease, and barter and sell their women into prostitution, with hardly an exception.

In saying this, I desire to cast no reflection upon the present nor any former superintendent. A combination of circumstances may have led to this condition of affairs, which could not have been avoided. I only speak of these Indians as I find them. The same results will follow, I believe, the attempts to civilize every Indian tribe, unless they be compelled to procure a living by their own labor and bad whites be kept away from them. The lands these Indians occupy are fertile, and, in my judgment, the best assistance and the only assistance they require are seeds in planting time, with a few good energetic men to see that they are planted and cared for properly. As soon as they were convinced that no other assistance would be tendered them, they would surely prefer the reasonable condition of growing crops to starvation. Should the Government see proper to pursue this course with these Colorado River Indians, a large portion of the appropriation could be applied as before indicated to assist the friendly disposed Apaches.

I regret to trouble you with this extended communication, but the interest I feel in settling our Indian difficulties, and thereby populating our Territory and developing its many varied and valuable resources, has impelled me to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. K. SAFFORD,  
*Governor of Arizona.*

General PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 40.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP ORD, ARIZONA TERRITORY,  
*July 7, 1870.*

SIR: As I do not know whether any report has ever been made to you in regard to the Coyoteros, or White Mountain Apaches, and as they are very anxious I should write to you, I have the honor to make the following statement for your information:

A year ago I was ordered with a command from Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, to this country, to punish these Indians, as it was believed they had been committing depredations. On my arrival in this valley the chief, Miguel, or Es-ca-pa, came to my camp and stated that his people were very desirous to live at peace and to be placed on a reservation where they could be protected. In my report to department headquarters I stated what he had said, and also that I believed by placing them on a reservation it would form a nucleus for the civilization of the Apaches in Arizona. Last fall I was again ordered to this country to ascertain its suitability for a reservation. On my arrival their head chief, Es-kel-te-say-lah, and several minor ones, came to see me. As the former met me he shook hands and said he thanked God he had again met the white man in peace. He was full of protestations of friendship, and declared over and over again his desire and that of his people to live at peace with the whites. I then explored the country and reported it as the most suitable I had ever seen for an Indian reservation, as it was healthy, the home of the Indian, (a country they almost worshipped,) and entirely out of the way of the whites. This

spring I was ordered to establish a post here, where I arrived the 15th of last month. Soon after my arrival all the chiefs came in to see me, and again expressed the warmest friendship and greatest desire to live at peace. I told them I should like to see all their people in order to ascertain their numbers. They agreed to bring all they could gather on the 1st of July. Accordingly on that day I had them paraded and counted, with the following result: 320 men, 452 women, 271 children; total, 1,043. There were at the time about 200 men, women, and children at Camp Goodwin, and between 200 and 300 scattered in the mountains who could not be got in in time. As near as I can judge I should say this tribe numbers between 1,400 and 1,500. At present they have little or nothing to live on, except one and a quarter pound of beef I issue to them per day, (and I do not know how long this may be allowed.) This I do to keep them from actual suffering, as they are afraid to go into the Pinal country, where mescal, their principal food is found, lest they should be met and punished by some scouting party. I believe that if the Indian Bureau would take charge of this matter and send out a competent agent, seeds, and the ruder farming implements, their civilization would be a perfect success. They show more inclination to work than any tribe I have ever seen, and have considerable knowledge of planting, although their only implements are sticks and a few broken hoes we gave them. They planted quite a large amount of corn this year, but unfortunately an unusual frost in June killed the most of it, which, of course, was a great loss to them. I was in this country late last fall and early this spring, and I must say it was a pitiable sight to see children lie down on the bare ground of a bitter cold night without a stitch of clothing or covering. They would beg our saddle blankets for the night, and which, to their credit, they always returned. When you ask them why they are so poor their answer is, how can we be otherwise? we have nothing and can get nothing unless it is given to us, or we steal it, and this latter practice we want to give up. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that these Indians be fed and clothed until such time as they can sustain themselves, which, I believe, if properly managed, they can do in a few years. They should have blankets and warm clothing for next winter, as the climate is very cold. In summer they wear a white cotton garment peculiar to and made by themselves; that is, whenever they have the material. Whatever is sent to them should be via New Mexico, as that is much the nearest and most practicable route. We are only about 160 or 170 miles southwest of the Navajo reservation. If this should become an agency it should be placed under the superintendent of New Mexico. I would also recommend that an officer of your Bureau be sent at once to see for himself as to what is best to be done. There is one thing certain, if we wish to make civilization a success we must make the condition of those desiring it better than that of the hostile, for as long as the wild Indian lives better by marauding than the tame one by planting, it is but little encouragement to him and has a very bad influence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GREENE,

*Major First Cavalry, Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Post.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

## UTAH SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No. 41.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF UTAH,  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
*September 20, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in the superintendency of Utah.

There has been a marked advancement in the pursuits of civilized life on the part of some of the Indians of Utah during the past year. Some of the Indians are in no better condition than at the date of my last annual report.

The Western Shoshones have cultivated, during the present year, several acres of land, the use of which for two years, without rent, has been secured to them by verbal agreement. These Indians have been during the year attached to the Nevada superintendency, from which report of their condition will of course be made.

The northwestern Shoshones inhabit the northwestern portion of this Territory. They have no permanent place of abode, but rove among the mountains and valleys wherever they find the best hunting and fishing. They cultivate no land. A few of them work for farmers as laborers and herders of cattle, but most of them do no manual labor. These Indians will not undertake the cultivation of land by themselves, but if, by Government employés, a farm should be opened for them, many of them would labor upon it, and in a few years would be competent to carry on a farm without assistance. To accomplish this, however, they must be moved from their present locality, as most of the arable land in that part of the Territory is already taken up by white citizens. The northwestern Shoshones have a good supply of horses and a few cows. They number about twelve hundred persons.

The Goship Shoshones inhabit that part of Utah which lies between Great Salt Lake and the western boundary of the Territory. They are, at present, among the poorest Indians in the superintendency, but if they continue to labor as they have done this year, they will eventually become the richest. They have cultivated this year sixty acres of land. With some instruction, but with no manual assistance, they have plowed, fenced, and cultivated this land, and have raised a fair crop. Their farms are upon unsurveyed and detached tracts of land not yet taken up by citizens. I respectfully recommend that one section of land, now unsurveyed and unoccupied by whites, be set apart for their use. Upon this land most of these Indians could be collected without any expense to the Government. With proper encouragement in their farming I believe they will soon become self-sustaining. No complaints have reached me of begging, stealing, or depredating on the part of these Indians, except they killed some cattle that frequently injured their crops. Their country abounds with rabbits and with nuts of the piñon tree, which furnish them with a large amount of food. They have a small number of horses, about twelve oxen, and twenty cows. The Goship Shoshones number eight hundred.

The Weber Ute Indians live in the valley of Salt Lake, and subsist by hunting, fishing, and by use of such supplies as are furnished them in this city. They do not cultivate any land. Some of these Indians promised to work this year, but I could secure for their use no arable land in the valley, and they refuse to go outside the valley. They have

a fair supply of horses, but neither cows nor oxen. Their number is three hundred.

The Timpanoge Indians formerly resided at and about Spanish Fort reservation, but they are now scattered among other bands, and do not now exist as a separate tribe. Most of these Indians are on the Uintah Valley reservation, and are numbered with the Indians of that agency.

The San Pitch Indians inhabit the country about the San Pete reservation. They are migratory in their habits and remain on the land they claim as their own but a small part of the year. They attempted the cultivation of a few acres of land this year, but their crops were destroyed by grasshoppers. They subsist by means of hunting and of such supplies as they receive from this place. They have some horses, but no cows nor oxen. They number two hundred.

The Pah Vant Indians inhabit the country south of the Goship Shoshones. They are a quiet band of Indians, and many of them are interested in farming. They have cultivated this year forty-two acres of land, and have raised a fair crop. Their farm was plowed by white labor, as these Indians have no materials for performing such labor. The Indians fenced and irrigated the lands cultivated. They collect large quantities of pine nuts. These Indians have no oxen nor cows, but they have a good number of horses. Their number is eight hundred.

The Pi Ede Indians inhabit the country south of the Pah Vants. These Indians are generally idle and quite poor. They cultivate small patches of land, amounting, in all, to about twelve acres. They subsist upon rabbits, nuts of the piñon tree, and supplies from this place. A few of these Indians might be induced to labor, but most of them would prefer to suffer from hunger. They have neither cows nor oxen, and have but very few horses. The Pi Edes number six hundred and fifty.

The Pi Utes of this superintendency inhabit the southwest portion of the Territory. They are poor and idle. They have no oxen nor cows and but few horses. These Indians cultivate, in a rude manner, about forty acres of land. They subsist for the greater part upon rabbits, nuts of the piñon tree, and supplies from this place. These Indians have been of much service to people of the southern frontier settlements in assisting them to recapture stolen horses, and by giving them notice of approaching predatory bands from Colorado and Arizona. They number twelve hundred and sixty-five.

The Yam Pah-Utes inhabit the country south of the Uintah Valley reservation. They are migratory, and cultivate no land. They have a good supply of horses, but neither cows nor oxen. These Indians subsist mostly by hunting. A few of them cultivate a small parcel of land upon the Uintah Valley reservation. They number two hundred and seventy.

The Sheberetches inhabit the country south of the Yam Pah-Utes. They are migratory, and cultivate no land. They have horses, but no other stock. These Indians subsist mostly by hunting, but receive some supplies from the Uintah agency. They number three hundred.

The Fish Utes inhabit the country about Red Lake, south of the Sheberetches. They subsist by hunting and fishing. They number two hundred and ten.

The Elk Mountain Utes inhabit the southeast portion of this Territory. They receive some supplies from Uintah Valley agency, but, for the most part, subsist by hunting. Their number cannot be accurately ascertained, but they are estimated at one thousand persons.

The Elk Mountain Utes, Fish Utes, Sheberetches, and Yam Pah-Utes, are the most wild and disorderly Indians of this superintendency.

On their hunting expeditions they sometimes visit frontier settlements, for purposes of begging and stealing. They also permit Navajoes to pass through their country with stolen stock. They continually promise to cease depredations, but do not keep such promise. The Fish Utes have expressed much desire to cultivate land, and they promise to remain in their own country if an employé is sent there to assist them in farming. They do not wish to go upon the Uintah reservation.

I do not recommend that a farm be opened for these Indians upon the land they now occupy, as if the reservation prospers I think they can be induced to move upon it.

The Uintah Utes reside upon the Uintah Valley reservation, hence their name. They comprise Utes of different tribes, who have moved upon said reservation for permanent abode. Among these Indians are some of the best and most influential Indians of the superintendency. The principal chiefs are earnest advocates of farming, and themselves perform considerable labor. Many of these Indians cultivate land, and are much interested in their crops. All of these Indians do much hunting and fishing, some of them are disinclined to labor and prefer to spend all their time in hunting and fishing.

The reservation comprises that tract of land which is drained by the Uintah River. It is beautiful and fertile, and is of sufficient size to accommodate all the bands of Indians speaking the Ute language in this Territory.

On the prosperity of the Indians upon this reservation depends much of the success of this superintendency. Whenever such abundant supplies are raised upon the reservation that the Indians can then be bountifully subsisted, the Ute Indians of the Territory will, of their own desire, move thereon. With the appropriations that have heretofore been made, and with good success at the agency, I think in three years' time most of the Utes of this superintendency would move upon the reservation without expense to the Government. If that can be done, I see no reason why those Indians cannot become self-sustaining. To secure this, much depends upon the agent, who should be energetic and interested in his duty. The present agent has damaged rather than benefited the Indians. The farm is not in as good condition as when his administration commenced. And his conduct has been such that quite a number of Indians have left the reservation with determination not to return while he is agent.

I would respectfully recommend that a considerable sum from the appropriation for incidental expenses be used on the reservation. There is an excellent water-power at the agency, and I would recommend the purchase of a water-wheel for the erection of a saw mill, part of the machinery for which is now on hand. When any considerable amount of grain is raised upon the reservation, a mill for grinding will be needed. A small additional appropriation may be necessary for the erection of such mill.

There has been cultivated at the agency about eighty acres of land. Part of the labor has been performed by white employés and part by the Indians. The crop was much injured by grasshoppers and will not be of average quantity.

It is necessary to haul to the agency this year a large amount of provisions, as large numbers of Indians from Colorado and Arizona often collect at the agency during the winter, and it is necessary to furnish them with subsistence to keep them quiet and to prevent their killing Government stock. A considerable amount of supplies will also be needed



for the resident Indians, who have not raised crops sufficient for their necessities.

The report from agent at Uintah Valley reservation has not yet been received.

No schools have ever been established for the benefit of any Indians in this superintendency.

Furs and skins furnish to Indians their principal source of wealth in this superintendency. Such wealth is becoming less each year.

Nearly all the oxen and cows they possess were given to them by the Government. They generally do not care for cows for their milk, but for increase, which they usually preserve with care.

During the past year the Indians have been quiet and peaceable. Occasionally horses or oxen have been stolen, but not often by Indians within this Territory. Many of these Indians have been active in recovering and returning stolen cattle to their proper owners. People of the southern frontier settlements complain of depredations by the Navajoes and by certain Utes from Colorado.

During part of the year citizens have kept, at considerable expense, armed guards with their herds in the southern part of the Territory. It is not easy to determine how predatory bands of Indians can be kept out of the superintendency.

The number of Indians varies from the statement in last year's report. This arises from the fact that I have during the year had some means of ascertaining the strength of the several tribes. Last year's statement was founded upon the best information I could get during the short time I had been here. There has been considerable decrease in the number of Indians from natural causes.

As a whole the condition of Indians in this superintendency is satisfactory. With a proper use of such appropriations as have heretofore been made, and with proper encouragement to the Indians in agricultural pursuits, I believe, in a few years the necessity of Government supplies to nearly all of these Indians will cease.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,

*B't Col. U. S. A., Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

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## NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 42.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 14, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit (in compliance with regulations) my second annual report, together with the report of the several agents connected with this superintendency.

It will be seen by the report of Lieutenant Cooper, agent for the Pueblos, that these people are entirely self-supporting, and the only complaint is encroachments upon them by the Mexicans; a complaint that I cannot well see how to avoid, as they have lived so long in close proximity that it is very hard to tell who is right and who is wrong.

There have been a great many cases of different kinds brought before me during the past year: sometimes it was cutting timber; at others

it was for the right of water privilege. In one case of the latter the Indians did not wish to let the Mexicans have any water at all, in which case the Mexican land would have been entirely worthless; however, after reasoning with them, I believe the matter was settled satisfactorily, as I have never since heard any complaints on that score. I do not know of anything that these people stand in need of at present except schools, and they should be established as soon as possible.

I would next call the attention of the Department to the report of Captain Bennett, agent for the Navajoes. From Captain Bennett's report it will be seen that great progress has been made by the people under his charge. What is most to be regretted is the number of thieves among them; although I do not believe them guilty of one-half the thieving laid to their charge, yet sufficient is known to show that they are the cause of a great deal of loss and trouble to the people of this Territory. Of course some allowance should be made for the prejudices of these ignorant people, but I cannot help thinking that a few examples made of the worst of them would have a good effect, nor do I think that there is any danger to the chiefs and good men of the nation from the relations of the bad ones.

Nearly a year ago I purchased for these people 14,000 sheep and 1,000 goats for the purpose of breeding, and it will be seen by the report of Captain Bennett that they have largely increased in numbers.

I would ask particular attention to that part of the report that speaks of the likelihood of the crops being insufficient to meet the wants of the Indians during the coming winter, and would recommend that some measures be taken to meet the deficiency. I am satisfied that no more food will be furnished by the War Department after the present supply runs out, and, as the agent remarks, the good ones will have to be fed as prisoners of war, while the bad ones will help themselves.

So much of the agent's report as speaks of industrial schools in connection with farms deserves especial attention. I think, however, it will be a hard matter to get the Indians to part with their children, even for a short time.

I can only see one way to educate the Indians, and that is, (as I have recommended before,) that all the children after a certain age be taken from the parents and apprenticed to farmers and mechanics, the girls to be taught sewing and house-work. This may seem, and is probably cruel to the parents, but at the same time it is kindness to the children.

By the report of Captain Wilson, agent for the Mouache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches, it will be seen that the sale of the Maxwell grant is likely to lead to trouble. Of one thing I think there can be no doubt, and that is, that large settlements of miners and others will take place on this grant, and the Indians will be obliged to seek some other place. I would therefore advise that Government be prepared to move them on to a reservation as soon as this state of things takes place. In the mean time their rations should be continued.

It will be seen by the report of Lieutenant Hanson, agent for the Capote and Wemenuche Utes, that he recommends that the agency be removed to Tierra Amarilla, for which he gives his reasons, which I think are good, and would therefore recommend that the agency be removed to that place, or in case, as Lieutenant Hanson recommends, a reservation should be established on the San Juan River, the agency might be removed there. I would recommend that the reservation be established, and that the Mouache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches be persuaded to go on to it with the Capotes and Wemenuche Utes. This I think might

be effected, as these tribes are more or less connected through marriage, &c.

Lieutenant Hennisee, agent for the southern Apaches, shows in his report that the bands under his control are suffering very much for want of sufficient food and clothing. With the means at my command I can do nothing for either this or any other tribe in way of clothing, as I am prohibited from using any part of the funds in my possession for that purpose. As I am so restricted, I can only hope that measures have been taken to have a supply furnished from the States. If such is not done there will be great distress and dissatisfaction among the different tribes, as but very little clothing has been furnished any of them since I have been their superintendent.

In compliance with instructions dated August 22, I have instructed Lieutenant Hennisee to inform me what tools will be required, and also what plan he would recommend to set the Apaches to work.

It will be seen that Lieutenant Hennisee recommends that the reservation at Fort Stanton be set apart for these Indians. In the absence of any information from Lieutenant Hennisee, I am not certain that the Mimbres and Mogollons would be satisfied to go on that reservation, as that is not their country, but the country of the Mescaleros.

I would, however, recommend that a reservation be set apart for them as soon as possible, the reservation to be selected by the agent, assisted by some military officer from some of the posts in the vicinity of his agency. I know nothing of my own knowledge of any good sites for reservations, but have depended entirely on the reports of the agents under me. The reason of this is that I have not visited any of the agencies, (except Cimarron,) as the amount of funds placed at my disposal has been barely sufficient to feed the Indians, without spending it in traveling over the Territory, traveling, either by public or private conveyance, being very expensive.

I would, however, recommend that when a reservation is to be selected for any of the tribes, that the superintendent be one of the party to select it.

The following is an estimate of funds required for the different tribes of this superintendency for the year ending June 30, 1872:

Navajoes: for annuity goods, in accordance with article 8, treaty of June 1, 1868.....	\$60,000 00
For seeds, agricultural implements, &c.....	20,000 00
For corn, hay, fuel, stationery, &c.....	4,000 00
For clerk-hire.....	1,200 00
<b>Total for Navajoes.....</b>	<b>85,200 00</b>
Capote and Wemenuche Utes at Abiquiu, New Mexico: for provisions.....	\$12,000 00
For rent of agency, powder, lead, fuel, stationery, &c.....	3,000 00
For annuity goods.....	10,000 00
<b>Total for Abiquiu agency.....</b>	<b>25,000 00</b>
Mouache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches at Cimarron, New Mexico: for provisions.....	\$18,000 00
For rent of agency, corn, hay, fuel, stationery, &c.....	3,000 00
For annuity goods.....	10,000 00
<b>Total for Cimarron agency.....</b>	<b>31,000 00</b>
Pueblos: for establishing schools, (including pay of teachers, purchasing books, building and furnishing school-houses, &c.).....	\$50,000 00

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Southern Apaches : for provisions.....	\$18,000 00
For annuity goods.....	10,000 00
For forage, fuel, stationery, &c.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Total for southern Apache agency.....	31,000 00
	<hr/>
Superintendency: rent of buildings.....	\$540 00
For clerk-hire.....	1,500 00
For hire of porter and teamster.....	960 00
For forage, stationery, &c.....	4,000 00
	<hr/>
Total for superintendency.....	7,000 00
	<hr/>
Total required for the Territory.....	\$229,200 00
	<hr/>
For hire of eight interpreters, at \$500 per annum.....	\$4,000 00
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It will be noticed that I have made no estimate of funds for placing any of the tribes on reservations; but should the Department see proper to do so, it will require the whole amount estimated for the Mes-calero, Mimbres, and Mogollon Apaches, (in my estimate for last year,) together with enough to put the Capotes, Wemenuches, and Mouache Utes, and the Jicarilla Apaches, on reservations.

The amounts estimated for for provisions is barely sufficient to feed any of the tribes with the strictest economy.

The annuity goods I hope may be furnished, as I know that the poor beings stand very much in need of clothing to keep them warm during the winter months; another reason, and a good one in my estimation, is that by clothing them you create a pride that assists civilization, and also create a want that does the same.

There can be no doubt that if the Indians were comfortably clothed for two or three winters they would stand just as much in need of them in the future as would the white race, and thus their wants would compel them to become civilized.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLINTON,

*Major U. S. A., Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

No. 43.

UNITED STATES NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,

FORT DEFIANCE, N. M.,

August 19, 1870.

MAJOR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to respectfully submit this my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at this agency.

The agency is located at the mouth of Cañon Bonito, about forty-eight miles northwest of the military post of Fort Wingate, on the site of (and the buildings are a portion of) an old abandoned military post. The buildings are old adobe buildings, and some of them almost impossible to keep in repair. The blacksmith's and carpenter's shops being the only ones that are new. The only disbursements I have made from the fund

for constructing agency building, warehouse, &c., (appropriated by Article III of the treaty,) have been for the salaries of a carpenter, blacksmith, superintendent of Indians, and a few Indians as laborers, who have been kept busy in keeping the old buildings in necessary repair. In December I sent my wagon-master with Indians and oxen to Fort Wingate to cut and haul logs. I had the logs sawed into lumber at the mill at Fort Wingate, by permission of Brevet Major General G. W. Getty, commanding district of New Mexico, but through some misunderstanding, (at that post,) I was unable to get all of the lumber; with what I did get, I have made new doors, shutters, window sash, and such other repairs as were necessary. On the 15th of this month I again sent down men and oxen to cut and haul logs. The Fort Wingate mill is now out of repair, but as soon as it commences running I will try and have more lumber sawed and hauled.

The agency building and warehouse are not buildings that will last any length of time, but will constantly need repairs, having already been worn out in the military service. I think a mistake was made in locating the agency here, or at least in attempting to repair these old buildings.

On the 2d and 18th of October I had a count of all Navajoes, making a total of 8,181, as follows: 2,474 men, 2,965 women, and 2,742 children. I then issued the annuity goods, which should have been issued the year previous, but had been held here in the storehouse on account of the sickness and death of Colonel Dodd, former agent, and by Agent French (as he reports) on account of not having authority from the Department to make the issue. On the 25th of November I received the 14,000 sheep and 1,000 goats, sent in accordance with Article XII of the treaty. On the 29th I commenced the issue, and was five days making it. I have never seen more anxiety and gratitude displayed than was shown by these people during this issue. I think they realize the magnitude of the gift, and are reaping the full benefit of it, as they are not killing any, but have large additions of young to their flocks in all parts of the reservation. On the 23d of February I had another general count, which amounted to 7,640 in all, being 2,288 men, 2,714 women, and 2,638 children. I do not consider that this was anywhere near a full count, as great numbers had gone to their farms some distance away, and were planting wheat and preparing their ground for corn, and did not come in, besides a large number who are living down about the Mexican towns, who were not here. On the 24th I issued to the men and boys, and on the 25th to the women and girls. The quantity and quality of the issue pleased them very much, the best of feeling was shown, and they went to their homes apparently satisfied. I issued the goods pro rata, instead of turning them over in bulk to their chiefs, being fully convinced that if turned over to the chiefs at least one-half of the nation would receive nothing, and that the distribution would be a very unequal one for those who did receive. On the 16th of March I issued seed wheat, and what farming implements I had on hand. I had appointed the 12th for this issue, but on the night of the 11th there was a heavy fall of snow, and I was compelled to postpone it. On the 5th of May I issued seed corn, and small seeds, consisting of pumpkins, squash, turnip, beet, cabbage, bean, pea, onion, watermelon, muskmelon, and calabash seeds; all of those who had not saved seeds from their crops of last year drew at this time, and I believe that every man, woman, and child, that could handle a shovel or hoe, went to work with a will and put in a large crop. They understood well that it was probably the intention of the Department to discontinue feeding them when

the supply of rations on hand run out, which I had repeatedly informed them would be about the 1st of May. On the 30th of May, just as their crops were coming up nicely and everything looked well for a large crop, we were visited by a severe storm of sleet and snow, accompanied by severe frost, it froze hard for three nights, making ice on our acequias, and everything they had planted (except wheat and peas) was cut to the ground. I think that at this time they were the most sorrowful, down-hearted, discouraged set of people that could be well imagined. I called a council at the agency, and issued what small seeds I had, and advised them to wait a few days, and in the place of such of their corn as was killed, and didn't sprout again, I would issue them seed corn to replant. This was done. A great proportion of the corn came up again, but was set back so much that but a small portion of it will ripen. Lieutenant Manley and myself have visited a great many of their farms; in some parts we found that, in addition to the frost, the crops have suffered very much from drought; at Cañon de Chelly they were obliged to leave their farms for a time, not being able to get water enough for themselves and their animals; and from what observations we have made, and from what I can learn from the Indians themselves, I am convinced that not more than one-fourth of their corn will ripen, and a great proportion will not even be fit for roasting ears. The wheat is very good, but as they never have relied on their wheat for their subsistence, there was not enough planted to do them any great good, and as there is no fruit, (with the exception of a few peaches at Cañon de Chelly,) and but very few nuts, and but very little game on the reservation, it is now a certainty that these people will be unable to subsist themselves the coming year. It is impossible for me to give the number of acres planted, or to even make anywhere near a correct estimate, as they are scattered in all parts of the reservation; but of one thing I am certain, that is, that every family have planted largely with but a poor prospect of success. Last year they only matured about one-half of their corn, and they then had a comparatively early spring, and on account of the extreme height of this country, (being right on the divide,) I am of the opinion that without a kind dispensation of Providence, in an early spring and late fall, they can never mature a full crop. And if the Government have in anticipation the stopping of their rations, the question must be fairly put as to whether it is not better to feed them here, as an industrious, peaceable, quiet, friendly race of people, (with the exception of a few thieves and bad men,) or to feed a great majority of them, (as prisoners of war,) at some military post, the balance becoming a miserable, roaming, thieving set of vagabonds, for it is human to suppose that most of them will steal before they will starve, and as soon as they are obliged to steal to subsist themselves evil results must soon follow; for I am convinced that a majority of the citizens of this Territory, west of the Rio Grande, are very anxious that the Government should declare war against the Navajoes, and I am also convinced that a majority of the Navajoes have such feelings toward the Government that under no circumstances would they again raise an arm against it, but if compelled would again surrender themselves to the nearest military post. The ration consists of one-half pound of shelled corn or wheat, and one-half pound of fresh beef per day. By an order from Brevet Major General George W. Getty, commanding district of New Mexico, dated Santa Fé, New Mexico, March 11, 1870, I was appointed acting commissary of subsistence in the Indian Department. The beef furnished by the Indian Department was consumed by issue on the 8th day of April, and the corn on the 30th day of April; since which time the Navajoes have been

fed by the military. I have received my supplies from, and have made my return to, the chief commissary of subsistence district of New Mexico. When I took charge, I found Captain E. N. Darling here, making a survey of the reservation. In January he completed the survey. I respectfully request that I be furnished with maps of the reservation as soon as possible, in order that I may comply with, and the Indians may receive the benefits of, Articles V and VII of the treaty. If there are any benefits to be derived from the addition to Article VIII of the treaty which the Navajoes have not received, by which an appropriation is made conditional upon their engaging in farming and mechanical pursuits, I would respectfully state that in my opinion they (for their part) have complied with the conditions and stipulations therein, and should receive all of the benefits.

As regards the schools, I would report that when I took charge I found here the Rev. J. M. Roberts, a missionary sent here by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. In October Miss Charity A. Gaston reported here as 'a teacher, and in November I fitted up a room as a school-house and had a school opened, which was attended by thirty-five or forty scholars, who took great interest in learning, and, being very apt, it was surprising to see how rapidly they improved. The great difficulty appeared to be to get them to attend daily, some being kept at home four or five days at a time, which, of course, would greatly interfere with their advancement. The chiefs often visited the school and expressed themselves much pleased. In the early part of April, most of the Indians having left the agency, and but few scholars being in attendance and those very irregularly, I closed the school, intending to open it as soon as their farm labor was over, Miss Gaston in the meanwhile to give instructions to those who should apply in her quarters. On the 15th of August the school was again opened, but, they being very busy on their farms, as yet there are but very few scholars in attendance, and I do not anticipate a full school until probably the last of September. In this connection I would make the following suggestion as being, in my opinion, one of the best methods of getting these people interested in schools—that is, the establishment of an industrial school in connection with a farm. They being a hard-working, industrious people, and knowing the benefit of labor, they wish to instill this idea into the minds of their children, and when their farming time comes, unless they know that their children are at work with some prospect of receiving a benefit from it, the parents will take their children and keep them at work at home during the farming season, during which time, of course, a great portion of what had been taught them would be forgotten. There are several fine locations on the reservation for such a farm, one of the best, and which I would especially recommend, being about sixty or seventy miles northeast of here, in the vicinity of the San Juan River, where is found good land and wood and water in abundance. I find these people, as a mass, (with the exception of a few thieves and bad men,) to be quiet, peaceable, and industrious, extremely friendly toward the Government, and desirous for a lasting peace. Several depredations have been committed by them in different parts, but it has been by a few thieves, not sanctioned by the majority, they being very desirous to have the thieving stopped. The chiefs are working almost continually to accomplish that end. Whenever stolen stock or other property is heard of, the chiefs, with some of the good men, immediately go to the place and recover the property (using force, if necessary) and bring it to the agency. I have several instances where the chiefs have recovered stolen stock and delivered them to me at the agency before I

had any information in regard to the depredation. I have endeavored to have the chiefs adopt some system of punishment, but they think that if they immediately take stolen property away from the thieves, and continually show them that the good men will not allow them to keep stolen property, it will very soon discourage the thieves and break up all stealing. The chiefs, and all others whom I have tried to have punish the thieves or deliver them up to the military, say that the family of the man who is punished, although they do not sanction the stealing, become their enemies, on account of their relative's suffering, and continually harass and bother them, and, as they have married and intermarried promiscuously throughout the whole nation for a great many years, they nearly all claim some relationship with each other and therefore dislike to make so many enemies. This is not only the case with the Navajoes, but is the same with a great majority of the natives of this Territory who claim to be a great deal more civilized. The aggressions are not by any means all on the side of the Navajoes; several depredations, and even murders, have been committed by the Mexicans and Ute Indians. I would here mention some of the principal, viz.:

Two Navajoes (one man and one woman) killed by Mexicans on the Rio Puerco, in October 1867, and robbed of three horses, one saddle, and other property.

Killing and robbing of Chief Armijo's son by Mexicans, at El Rito, in the spring of 1869.

Two Navajoes, who were living and farming near Cubero by permission of General Sherman, killed by Mexicans, in August 1869, and robbed of two horses, two mules, one rifle, and other property.

Two Navajoes killed by Mexicans, at Cañon de Juan Tafolla, in September 1869, and robbed of five horses, one mule, and other property.

Two Navajoes (one man and one woman) killed by Ute Indians, in September 1869, and robbed of seven horses and three herds of sheep and goats.

Killing of one woman and taking into captivity one girl by Mexicans, near Cebolletta, in December 1869.

I would also state that several cases of Navajo children held as peons by the Mexicans have been reported to me by the Indians, and I am convinced that this is the case, as I know of several instances where chiefs, accompanied by the parents, have endeavored to recover their children, but have been interrupted in so doing by the Mexicans, they, in most cases, not being allowed to even talk to their children. Although this is directly contrary to existing laws, I am convinced that any litigation would go against the Navajoes, as the local civil authorities in all of the Mexican settlements are so prejudiced against them that justice could not be had, and the Navajoes believe and appreciate that their only friends are the military and other government representatives. I earnestly request that, if possible, some steps be taken to do away with this system of peonage and have the children that are held against their will returned to their parents, as the Navajoes love their children and I think (and they claim) that they are entitled to them the same as any other race of people. As long as peonage is allowed it will be the cause of a great deal of trouble.

In January I sent Lieutenant Ford, special agent, down into the Mexican settlements to try, if possible, to get a settlement or at least some kind of satisfaction in regard to these cases. In June I went on the same business, but in both of our trips we were entirely unsuccessful, the Mexicans not showing the first sign of a disposition to settle a



single case or attempt to bring to justice any of the guilty parties. They appeared to be afraid to even give evidence or assistance of any kind, a great many apparently fearing that they might implicate themselves. It is not so with the Navajoes; they do give information in regard to and do return stolen property, and, in several cases, have paid for stock that has been killed, and the Navajoes, as well as myself, wonder why the Mexicans and Utes do not show the same disposition toward them, and express much dissatisfaction that such is the case; and they are not to be blamed, for not a single case has been settled for the Navajoes or an animal returned since I have been their agent. I am sure it has not been for the want of trying. If some of these cases could be settled a much better feeling would exist and it would be of great assistance in keeping them quiet.

In this connection I would here make one or two recommendations which, from my experience, I think would materially assist in governing this nation. I would first recommend that the nation be subdivided into at least five different tribes, located in different parts of the reservation, and a sub-agent appointed for each tribe, who should have an office with his tribe and could comparatively easily know the whereabouts of every Indian belonging to his agency, which is now an utter impossibility. Thus subdivided, each tribe would be as large as most tribes of Indians. I would recommend that, the same as now, the nation be in charge of an agent, whose instructions should be to adopt a uniform system of government for each tribe, to be carried out by the several sub-agents. At present the chiefs have but little influence with their people, as chiefs, but if they could have a representative of the Government with them constantly supervising their actions, I think their influence would soon become powerful. I would also recommend that the agent be allowed to organize a special police, or light cavalry force, to consist of one hundred, or at least fifty, mounted warriors, who should receive the same pay and allowances as soldiers, the captain the pay of a first sergeant, the sub-captains the pay of sergeants and corporals, to be armed with a breech-loading carbine, so that, if lost or stolen, they would be of no use to whoever might get them, they not having cartridges. I could very easily get this number of reliable men, who would furnish their own horses. I would have them instructed to be in readiness at all times to proceed immediately to any required locality on the reservation to regulate any irregularity, and, if necessary, to act with the military.

I am convinced that these people both fear and respect the Government, and what is most required is the adoption of some means by which an agent of the Government may know personally what they are doing. I have at times been informed of anticipated raids and have never had the least difficulty in stopping them when they were aware that I knew it. They are neither treacherous nor bloodthirsty; not a single complaint of murder or attempted murder has been made to me since I have been their agent.

As regards the taking of the census of this nation, I would report that it will be utterly impossible for me to take the census in accordance with instructions and blanks furnished, for the reason that at least nine out of every ten have no names. For instance, at the last issue of annuity goods, I issued extra goods to over one hundred sub-captains, at least half of whom had no names, and I was obliged to improvise names for them. It is also the same with the Indian employés about the agency; it would be useless for me to try and visit all of their hogans, or houses, as a great number would not be found. It would also be useless for me

to try and have a count now, as, unless there was some extraordinary inducement offered, at least one-half of them could not be brought into the agency, on account of their all being so busy on their farms trying, if possible, to make a large crop. From the counts I have had, and from what I can learn from the Indians themselves, I estimate that all Navajoes, including those living on and in the vicinity of the reservation and down about the Mexican settlements and those held as peons in different parts of the Territory, will make a total of 8,500, being 2,600 men, 3,000 women, 1,300 boys, and 1,600 girls. I have applied for further instructions in regard to taking the census, which I hope will soon be forwarded.

As regards the health of the nation, I would report that there has been but very little sickness among them, since I have been in charge only about twenty deaths having been reported.

First Lieutenant J. A. Manley, United States Army, special Indian agent, reported here for duty on the 19th day of May, relieving First Lieutenant George E. Ford, United States Army, special Indian agent, who was ordered to take charge of the Gros Ventres and River Crow Indian agency.

When Captain Darling was making a survey of this reservation he found this agency to be in Arizona, seven or eight miles west of the line of New Mexico. In all of my official communications I have always considered the agency as being in New Mexico, not having received any official notice to the contrary.

Hoping that this report may receive the favorable consideration of yourself and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. BENNETT,

*Captain U. S. Army, Agent for Navajo Indians.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs,*

*Territory of New Mexico, Santa Fé, New Mexico.*

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No. 44.

NAVAJO AGENCY, FORT DEFIANCE, NEW MEXICO,  
*August 23, 1870.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirement of Captain F. T. Bennett, United States Army, agent for the Navajoes, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Left Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 2, 1869, for the purpose of engaging in teaching among the Navajoes.

Reached the agency on the 12th of October, 1869, but there was no school-room ready and I did not begin school till the first of December.

When the school began there was a better attendance than I had expected, there being twenty-two on an average for some time, and more than thirty scholars in school. After the count in the latter part of February the scholars, some of them, went out to plant, and the attendance was not so good.

The first of April I had a vacation, which I did not expect to last but a few weeks, but the room I had for school in winter was needed for the sub-agent's quarters, and there were new rooms to be fitted up which were not ready for me till August 15. These rooms are very comfort-

able and well situated for school-rooms. Opened school August 15, and the attendance has been good for the number of people that are about the agency at this time of the year.

During the winter school Rev. J. M. Roberts, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, spent two hours each day in school, except when absent from home. His time was chiefly devoted to black-board exercises, in which the scholars seemed to take much interest.

Through the kindness of the agent I was furnished with some goods that were made up in school, and the garments given to those who had made them; also some yarn for knitting. They seemed to take an interest in all that was taught in the school, and from my knowledge of other Indian tribes I think time, patience, and labor will produce orderly, well-regulated schools among these people.

They are easily controlled, but it will take time to teach them to persevere in efforts to gain knowledge.

They are quick to learn and have retentive memories, but are unused to constant application of the mind.

I think when they gather in for the winter about the agency, the school will be large.

But if there was a provision made for gathering them into a family where they would be constantly under the eye of the teacher, they would progress more rapidly in learning the English language, and in civilization generally.

Very respectfully submitted.

CHARITY A. GASTON,  
*Navajo Teacher.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.*

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No. 45.

ABIQUIU AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,  
*September 3, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit this as my second annual report.

The Indians under my charge embrace the Capote and Wemenuche Utes, with the agency at Abiquiu, New Mexico. As far as I have been able to ascertain during the time that I have been agent for these Indians, I believe their number was somewhat over-estimated in my last annual report. I have taken every means to learn their exact number, and have visited many of their lodges, and I think the following estimate will be found nearly correct:

The Capote Utes number men, women, and children, 250; the Wemenuche Utes number men, women, and children, 650, and included in this 650 is a band of Utes known as Cabaza Blanco's party, only a few of whom ever visit this agency.

The Capote Utes, with the exception of Sobata's party, roam from within five to fifty miles of the agency, but the greater part of the time live in the vicinity of Tierra Amarilla, from five to ten miles distant, north and south, along the Rio Charmer. Sobata's party remain, a great portion of the time, near the San Juan River. This party are the very best Indians of the Capote Utes, and they kill nearly game enough to supply them with what meat they need. This party number (men, women, and children) 65, and they are all nearly related. Many

of the Capotes own goats; by this means they obtain milk, of which they are very fond.

All of the Capote Utes, with the exception of Sobata and party, are entirely dependent on the Government for support. They tell me that they are afraid to hunt in the San Juan country, because the Wemenuche Utes would kill them.

The Wemenuche Utes are, in a great measure, self-supporting, and live by the chase; a very few of them own goats, and the principal aid they require from the Government is powder, lead, salt, and blankets. All of this tribe roam and hunt west of the San Juan River, and their lodges are to be found along the banks of the Rio de las Animas, Rio de la Plata, and Rio Mancos.

Both the Capote and Wemenuche Utes are nomadic. They cultivate no soil whatever, and from the experience I have had with them I think it will be a long time before all of them can be induced to earn their living by tilling the soil. The great pride of these Indians is in their ponies; both the Capotes and Wemenuches own fine horses, one for every man and woman, and every child that is large enough to walk or ride. The chiefs generally own from one to five. The saddles are mostly of their own make, and answer every purpose. I have seldom seen so fine ponies in the States; the most of them are very fat, for the reason that the San Juan country affords the very best of grazing. These Indians also give great attention to the rearing of colts.

Since I have been in charge of this agency the Wemenuche Utes have been very successful in the chase, more especially during the fall and winter, the principal game being bear, deer, and beaver, with occasionally an otter, the skins of which are traded for horses, and sometimes for sugar and coffee.

The most part of the Indians under my charge are armed with muzzle-loading rifles, of the old patent, and Colt's revolvers, and they are generally fine marksmen. But very few of these Indians use the bow and arrow; only the boys.

The Cimarron Utes often visit the Utes of this agency, for the purpose of trading buffalo robes for horses, and by this means many of the Capote and Wemenuche women have fine robes; also, many of these Indians have fine Navajo blankets, obtained by trading furs and skins with the Navajo Indians.

The Ute Indians of this agency are peaceable and well-disposed toward the United States Government.

When I took charge of this agency the Indians were receiving an appropriation of \$600 per month; they received this during three months, since that time they have not averaged over \$300 per month. They have been very discontented at times, but I have visited them often and by that means have prevented them from committing many depredations, for I have sometimes found them very hungry and cross and I could not blame them.

The Capote and Wemenuche Ute Indians are very much attached to the locality they now inhabit, and are very desirous of remaining where they are. Many of them understand and speak the Spanish language, and they rank among the best of the nomadic tribes of our country; and I am sure that the people of this section of the country place great reliance upon the Ute Indians of this agency as a protection against other hostile tribes.

These Indians have decreased during the past year about four per cent.; the reason of this decrease, I believe, is that these tribes being

small there are frequent intermarriages among near relations, and the laws of life and health are violated in almost every way.

The Capote and Wemenuche Utes, for the past year, have given no attention whatever to agricultural pursuits; they have disposed of about \$1,200 worth of furs and skins.

Upon my entering on this duty I was well aware that it was the policy of the Government to place all the roving bands of the Indians on suitable reservations, and my instructions from the honorable Commissioner were to use every endeavor to induce these Indians to comply with the wishes of the Department by locating upon the reservation provided for them in Colorado.

I have upon every favorable opportunity endeavored to impress upon the minds of these Indians the benefits they would derive by complying with the wishes of the Government, but I have entirely failed in my endeavors, and they have always denied having any knowledge of any treaty being made between them and the United States Government for the placing of them on said reservation. Special agent Army and myself also visited these Indians in the San Juan country during the month of May 1870, with instructions from the Department to try and induce them to go on the said reservation, but I found these Indians more persistent in their objections than I had ever seen them before, and the trip resulted in nothing being accomplished; for the details of this trip, I would respectfully refer you to my report to your office dated June 10, 1870.

The Capote and Wemenuche Ute Indians are, as I before stated, peaceable Indians, and they evince great respect for the United States Government; they are also very reasonable in everything in which the agent advises or asks of them, with this exception of reservation, and I am sure they would always be found willing and ready to join our troops to fight any hostile Indians.

These Indians are also very brave, and I am very confident that they afford a better protection to the people of this section of the country than the same number of United States troops would. As I have before reported, it is useless to try any longer to induce these Indians to relinquish the country which they claim as their own, and they will only submit by force.

I would most respectfully submit the following suggestions: In my report to your office for July, I recommended that this agency be transferred to Tierra Amarilla, and I am now more than ever convinced that the change would be for the best interest of the Government, the people, and the Indians, for the following reasons: The buildings formerly occupied by the troops at Fort Lowell, and which are now in very good repair, can be hired for the use of the agency at fifty dollars less per year than the present buildings, and they are much more suitable and convenient, and, in addition, the agent has the privilege of an acre or more of good tillage land. There is also fine grazing for the agency animals during the summer and winter, and also plenty of fuel, which could be got with no expense but the hauling of it. Beef cattle, sheep, and wheat, can be purchased for less than it can at Abiquiu.

Tierra Amarilla is the most proper place for the agency except it be established in the San Juan country. The Indians would have no reason to visit Abiquiu. The agent would be more with his Indians, and his influence with them greater.

These Indians should go on a reservation and be self-supporting, and I respectfully suggest that the agency should be established on the San Juan River. On my trip to the Indian country, in the latter part of

July and first of August, for the details of which I would respectfully refer you to my monthly report to your office dated August 9, 1870, I found hundreds of acres of land suitable for a reservation, also, plenty of good timber for building purposes, and the distance from Tierra Amarilla, the nearest settlement, is about fifty miles, and I would suggest this mode of inducing the Ute Indians to settle on this reservation. With the agency at Tierra Amarilla, the agent could make a trip to the proposed reservation and remain there one month out of every three; he should first put up a log-house for the purpose of keeping his provisions, &c., by this means the agent, with three or four good men, and the proper farming implements, could plant and cultivate from seventy-five to one hundred acres of land the first year. In my talk with these Indians, some eight or ten of them have told me that they would assist in the planting and cultivating this land; by giving these Indians some extra presents and plenty of provisions others would be induced to assist in the labor and take an interest with the agent in cultivating this land, and when the crop is harvested it should be equally divided among those Indians that had assisted in cultivating and growing it; at the same time agency buildings could be erected, and I feel confident that with the proper management a greater part of these Indians would, in two or three years, become self-sustaining by engaging in agriculture. There are some bad Indians among the Capotes, and during the past year there has been an occasional instance of theft of a sheep or an ox for beef, but the prevailing vice with the Capotes is horse-stealing, and during the past year they have stolen eleven horses, six of the horses were stolen from the Navajoes, and five of them from Mexicans; nine of these horses have been returned to the proper owners, the other two I have failed, as yet, to obtain. The horses stolen from the Navajoes proved to be the property of Mexicans, and were returned to them; many of the Capote Utes are very fond of whisky, and whenever they can obtain it they become intoxicated, but I am glad to state that, with the coöperation of the good citizens of Abiquiu and Tierra Amarilla, I have very nearly stopped the sale of it to these Indians, and it is very seldom that any whisky is obtained by them now.

I would also state that every party of Americans or Mexicans who have been to the San Juan country during the past year for the purpose of mining or trapping have been treated very kindly by the Ute Indians, and that at no time has it been necessary that any United States troops should be stationed at Fort Lowell for the purpose of protecting these miners or the citizens of Tierra Amarilla. The Capote Utes committed as many depredations when a company of United States troops were stationed at Fort Lowell as they have done in the same time since its abandonment, and the money that it would cost to maintain a post at Tierra Amarilla would be much better expended in feeding the Ute Indians.

The cost of maintaining the Capote and Wemenuche Utes for the last nine months has been somewhat less than thirty-five cents per capita per month, which includes food, powder, lead, rent of agency buildings, and all contingent expenses.

Every Indian belonging to this agency should be supplied with a good blanket for the coming winter. They have received but very few during the past year, and are very destitute, and are looking anxiously forward for the gratification, which they hope will take place before cold weather sets in.

During the past four months many of the Jicarilla Apaches have visited this agency and Tierra Amarilla, and so far I have always found

them quiet and peaceable; but they are always begging of the agent for food and tobacco, and I have always given them when I could spare it.

So far as the management of the Capote and Wemenuche Utes is concerned, there has been no difficulty whatever; but I have had a great deal of trouble and annoyance in contending with outside interference.

So far, I have obeyed the instructions that I have received from your office from time to time, as near as possible, and used my own judgment for the rest, and I trust my doing so will prove satisfactory to the Department.

I have the honor to inclose with this report statistical return of farming, education, &c., appertaining to this agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HANSON,

*First Lieutenant U. S. A., Indian Agent.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.*

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No. 46.

CIMARRON AGENCY, CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO,

*September 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the affairs of this agency for 1870.

The Indians not being on a reservation, and constantly coming and going, I have had considerable difficulty in getting at their number and condition. They are singularly averse to giving any data as to their numbers, and any information you may get from them must be taken with a considerable degree of allowance. Their number certainly grows less every year, as the mortality is great among them. This is especially true with the men of the two tribes; the women of the Utes greatly outnumber the men. This is also true of the Apaches, though not to so great an extent. During the year, at least so much of it as I have been agent, and as far as I can learn previously, the Indians have been peaceable and well-disposed. Occasionally they committed depredations on the herds and flocks of the settlers, but not to any great extent. They have appeared generally satisfied with the rations issued, though some complain that it is not enough. The truth is, that many of them trade off their rations for whisky, &c., to the Mexicans and people in the country, and they are the ones who make the complaint. I have endeavored to stop this practice, and have in some degree succeeded, but not having the Indians on a reservation, of course I can have no absolute control over them. I have tried to detect some one in selling whisky to the Indians, but find it a difficult undertaking, as the Indians themselves will die before they will tell where they got it. The month previous to my arrival there was a disturbance, caused by whisky, in which three Indians were killed. It was all among themselves. On the 20th of last month, two young warriors got drunk and created some disturbance. The next morning one of them accidentally shot himself through the heart. They are a good deal dissatisfied over the sale of the "Maxwell grant" to the English Company, they insisting that they own the land, and they only allowed Maxwell to live on it because he was their friend. The new company are anxious to get them off the land. This may possibly lead to trouble, though I am satisfied that if the company use ordinary pru-

dence there is no danger of an outbreak, as the Indians are averse to war. They fully understand that they are too weak to make much of a fight, and that in case they attempt it they will lose their rations, which is about all they have to depend on. Threats are sometimes made, but always by the young men when they are under the influence of liquor. There is a rumor that there is to be a council of all the Indians of New Mexico in the San Juan country, in October. I can find out nothing of it from the Indians. I would again recommend that the supply of rations be continued until spring, at least. It is more than probable that Mr. Maxwell will have left the grant by that time, and then I think the Indians can be put on a reservation; of course they would then be more easily managed. As they are now, there is no effort made to civilize or instruct them, nor can any one find out, with certainty, their numbers. I have the honor to inclose herewith the forms furnished, filled up as accurately as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. WILSON,

*Captain United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.*

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No. 47.

FORT CRAIG, NEW MEXICO,

*August 31, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Southern Apache Indian agency for the year ending this day, viz:

The Indians are composed of the Mimbres, Mogollon, and Mescalero bands, and those now at Canada Alamosa, New Mexico, to whom food is issued by the Department, number 540 souls—87 men, including those of sixteen years of age and over; 197 women, including those of fifteen years of age and over; and 256 children. The proportion of men seems to be too small, but from the best information that I can get they have come in in complete families, and the proportion of men, women, and children will compare favorably with that of the Apaches, still on the war path.

The condition of the Indians is very poor indeed. They have but little shelter from rain or snow, and their clothing is very scanty, 280 blankets being the only articles of clothing issued to them during the year.

No reservation has yet been established for these Indians. I respectfully recommend that the reservation at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, recommended in my letter of October 6, 1869, be set apart for these Indians as soon as practicable. If the Indians were established on a reservation the influence of bad men (of which there is no scarcity in this section of the country) would be in a great degree broken, and the Indians would have more liberty to hunt. At present they are compelled to depend almost entirely upon the food issued by the Department, as they are afraid of scouting parties when away from the immediate vicinity of their established camps. I am satisfied that a liberal allowance of food and clothing to these Indians would be to the interest of the Government, as it would induce many more, and perhaps all of those now on



the war-path, to come in and live at peace within the next year. The Indians who now receive food from the Department seem to be as well satisfied as it is reasonable to expect them to be, under the circumstances, the allowance of food per day to each Indian being only one-half of one pound of corn and one-half of one pound of fresh beef. I respectfully recommend that the ration be increased to one pound of grain and one pound of meat daily to each Indian, and that four pounds of salt be issued to each 100 rations. It is impossible to control the Indians with the present allowance of food. It is just enough to keep them from going away, and they must steal in order to live. Some of the Mexicans, knowing that the Indians must steal in order to live, advise them to steal from other parties in order to save their own crops. This influence and the hunger of the Indians destroys, in a great degree, the influence of the agent over them. It is useless to make any appropriation for these Indians, unless a permanent reservation is established and the allowance of food increased. The present plan of feeding them is only a waste of money, as no permanent good is accomplished or likely to be accomplished by it. The demoralizing influence of free gifts, if liberal, would cause these Indians in a few years to lose their discipline and confidence as warriors, and the large number of boys now growing up, and who will be classed as fighting men in three years, will not learn enough about war to make them dangerous.

I think that the experience of the last fifteen years is sufficient to satisfy the Government that it is impracticable to conquer these Indians, scattered, as they are, over a very large and mountainous country, and that any and all reasonable means should be used to retain those now at peace, and to induce others to come in.

I regard the Apaches as the worst Indians in the country. They are very adroit thieves, never risk a fight unless the advantage is greatly in their favor, and so conduct their operations as to keep up a general feeling of insecurity for life and property among the settlers of the country.

The consolidation of the Mescalero Apache and the Southern Apache agencies, on July 11, 1870, has already been beneficial; 51 Mescalero Apaches have come in since, and the agent can use the Indians now under his charge to communicate with those on the war path, with a view of bringing them all upon a reservation.

With proper effort, I believe that 1,000 of these Indians can be induced to come in and live at peace before June 30, 1872. Since June 21, 1870, 51 Mescaleros and 140 Mogollons have come in. All of the Mimbres band, including the chiefs, are in. There are no chiefs of the Mescalero or Mogollon bands in. They are very suspicious, and send only a few of their people in at a time, in order to test the sincerity of the agent, and to see how they are treated. Talk and promises do not amount to anything among these treacherous and suspicious beings. They depend upon acts alone, take what is given them, and evince no gratitude whatever. It will take a long period of careful treatment to overcome their suspicious nature.

If, with the aid of a liberal appropriation, an agent succeeds in controlling the Indians now in, induces others to come in, and teaches them to depend upon tilling the soil for a living, within the next two years, he will do well. An Apache warrior looks upon any kind of labor as degrading to him, and believes that squaws and peons should do all the work. Their strong desire to imitate the Americans and Mexicans in the country, I believe, could be taken advantage of, and they gradually could be induced to labor for their own benefit. Very early last spring, when the Mexicans began to prepare for a crop, the Indians

asked for agricultural implements, in order that they might cultivate a crop. I respectfully recommend that a few implements be given them for trial.

I respectfully recommend that the sum of \$40,734 be appropriated to purchase the following articles of subsistence for 1,000 Indians, for the year ending June 30, 1872, viz :

For 365,000 pounds of corn, at 4 cents per pound.....	\$14, 600
For 365,000 pounds of beef, at 7 cents per pound.....	25, 550
For 14,600 pounds of salt, at 4 cents per pound.....	584
Total .....	40, 734

Also, that a sufficient additional sum be appropriated to purchase and transport to the reservation which may be established the articles on the list A, appended hereto.

I transmit herewith "statistical return of farming, &c.," and "statistics of education," as complete as it is possible to make them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. HENNISEE,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

A.

*Estimate of articles required for presents to the Southern Apache Indians, in New Mexico, for the year ending June 30, 1870.*

2, 500 yards red flannel, (woolen.) 1, 000 blankets. 2, 500 yards calico. 500 shirts. 300 wool hats. 3, 000 yards brown muslin. 1, 000 cotton handkerchiefs. 4, 000 papers vermilion. 800 butcher knives. 800 iron spoons. 800 zinc mirrors. 250 axes and handles. 3 gross assorted awls. 300 awl handles.	1, 000 tin cups. 200 camp kettles. 400 mess pans. 1, 000 tin pans—1 quart. 500 papers assorted sewing needles. 50 pounds linen thread. 10 drawing knives. 50 reaping hooks. 500 papers 10-ounce tacks. 100 bridle-bits. 40 hoes. 10 spades. 6 plows—4 one-horse and 2 two-horse. 500 pounds of tobacco.
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A. G. HENNISEE,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

No. 48.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,  
*September 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the year ending August 31, 1870, I have been on duty as agent for the Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico.

In November 1869, I visited the Pueblos of Taos, Pecuris, San Juan, San Ildefonso, Nambi, Pojuaque, and Tersuque, and made a report of my journey, which was forwarded at that time. From the closest observation, I am of the opinion that a more industrious tribe of Indians does not exist. The principal employment of the men, and boys of 16 years and upwards, is the cultivation of the lands under their charge, the chief productions of which are corn and wheat.

The Southern Pueblos, as a general rule, obtain a livelihood from the culture of grapes, large vineyards of which are in existence in the

Pueblos of Isleta and Santa Domingo. The women are mostly employed in domestic duties, providing the clothing for all, as also preparing the corn and wheat for food. Most, if not all the Pueblos are comfortably supplied with the necessities of life through their own exertions, very few being unemployed. The greatest difficulty is the continual contentions arising between the Indians and Mexicans. They cannot agree in such close proximity, and have but little regard for each other. I would respectfully renew the suggestion made in my last annual report, that an act of Congress be passed prohibiting all Mexicans and Americans from living on their grants; and, in cases where the lands were actually sold by the Indians, under the belief that they had authority to sell it, some provision be made to reimburse the purchasers. An act of this kind will do more to secure amicable feelings between the races than anything else.

Last spring I received from Major William Clinton, United States Army, superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, a few agricultural implements for the Pueblos, which I proceeded to distribute to the different villages, according to the population. The amount was not near enough to supply all, and, as a consequence, when the proportions alluded to were offered to the Pueblos of Tersuque, Pojuaque, Nambi, San Ildefonso, and San Juan, they refused to receive them, saying that if every person could not receive something, they would take none at all, as it would only create dissatisfaction among the non-recipients. I explained to them that I had no more to give, but they still refused them. I am disposing of the rejected shares, however, by giving them to such men of the above Pueblos as apply for them and are found worthy. The remainder of the Pueblos were very glad to get their shares, and seemed satisfied when I told them why I had no more.

I received a communication from Major Clinton, superintendent of Indian affairs, informing me that W. F. M. Arny had been appointed a special Indian agent, and that, among his other duties, he was instructed to establish schools among the Pueblo Indians. Since that time he has visited nearly all the Pueblo villages, and I have no doubt but that he will, in his report, give a more detailed account of the educational progress of the Pueblos than I am able to.

In conclusion, I would respectfully state that the Indians are busily engaged in the cultivation of their lands, and, with the exception of the troubles arising from Mexicans trespassing on their grants, all are peaceable and quiet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES L. COOPER,

*First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Agent for Pueblo Indians.*

Major WILLIAM CLINTON, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.*

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COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 49.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

COLORADO TERRITORY,

*Denver, October 13, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of your Department, I have the honor to submit a report relating to the condition of affairs in the Colorado superintendency, for the year ending September 30, 1870.

Since my last report the buildings at both the agencies, provided for by the Government, have been completed, and the lower agency has proved entirely successful in carrying out the designs of the Department. The greater part of the Southern Utes have been fed there during the past spring and summer, and I have inaugurated there a regular commissary system, whereby sufficient supplies are issued to the Indians every ten days. At first they did not seem to understand this plan, and consumed ten days' supplies in five days; but after having starved once or twice, they now realize that "Indian soldiers are like white soldiers," and must subsist on the rations furnished by the Government.

I think the excessive expenditures required heretofore in the administration of Indian affairs in this superintendency have been in consequence partially of a want of honesty, but more especially of a lack of systematic management, and I am satisfied that so soon as the Indians thoroughly understand the policy of the Department, and believe that the Government intends to feed, supply, protect and instruct them, and enable them to learn those arts which will make them an independent and self-sustaining community, they will come to their reservation and remain there. I forward herewith the report of Lieutenant C. T. Speer, United States Army and Indian agent, in relation to the difficulties he has experienced in keeping miners off the land included in the Ute reservation.

I have never been able to comprehend the reasons which induced the Colorado officials and the General Government to enter into a treaty setting apart one-third of the whole area of Colorado for the exclusive use and occupation of the Ute nation. The territory to which I refer includes over 40,000 square miles, or over 20 square miles to the head of each family, and 4 square miles to each individual Ute, man, woman, or child.

The greater part of this country is the best agricultural, pastoral, and mining land on the continent, and when I travelled over it I could not help feeling and expressing surprise that the richest portion of the Territory of Colorado should have been alienated without any sufficient reason or any sufficient consideration.

This Ute reservation includes mines which will pay \$100 per day to the man, grasses which are luxuriant and inexhaustible, and a soil richer and more fruitful than any other in the Territory. The land on the Uncompagne will raise cotton, and this staple has been produced there of as good quality as any raised in the South. Snow only falls for two months in the year on the worst portion of the reservation belonging to the southern agency, and in the Uncompagne country no snow falls, and yet this great and rich country is set aside for the exclusive use of savages who will not work themselves, nor permit others to work.

I believe that God gave to us the earth, and the fullness thereof, in order that we might utilize and enjoy His gifts. I do not believe in donating to these indolent savages the best portion of my Territory, and I do believe in placing the Indians on an equality with the white man as a landholder. By preëmption the white man can obtain 160 acres from the Government by paying for it, while any one of these aboriginal vagrants, by virtue of being the head of a family, secures 12,800 acres without preëmpting or paying for it. The system is wrong, because it is unjust to the white, and of no real benefit to the red man. A simple solution of the question is this: let the Government of the United States treat the white citizens on the frontier with the consideration due their superior energy and intelligence; give every individual Indian, man, woman, and child, 160 acres of land, but allow every American man to

go freely, and without hinderance, wherever the American flag covers American soil.

If the Government should attempt to exclude immigrants from this reservation it will require a large body of troops to enforce their behests. I have already experienced great difficulty in keeping miners and agriculturists out of this country, and I think that another year will demonstrate the fact that miners will follow their avocation on the reservation unless sufficient physical force, in the shape of a strong body of soldiers, prevents them.

The rumors, which were telegraphed through the Associated Press, in relation to the massacre in North Park, were entirely without foundation. The Utes were accused of killing the white men who were murdered. So soon as I learned of the murders, I visited the scene of the outrages and satisfied myself that the Utes were innocent, and that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes were the guilty parties. I have already made this affair the subject of a special communication to your Department.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that all my contracts for supplies during the current year have been made for from 25 to 100 per cent. less than during the past year, and from 500 to 1,000 per cent. less than during the last administration. If you once get this Indian business fixed upon a proper and legitimate basis, the affairs of the Indian Department will be administered as economically as any other department of the Government. The Indians understand when they are well taken care of, and fully appreciate the efforts of the Government in their behalf.

I inclose the report of my private secretary, Mr. Thompson, who, by my order, visited the lower agency during the past summer, and I concur in all the suggestions which he submits. If the Indians are well fed, they will stay on the reservation; if their treaty stipulations are complied with, they will abandon their predatory lives, and look to the Government for support and sustenance, and in time they will become entirely dependent upon the Government and subject to the national authority.

I think the Department should not swerve from its policy, requiring all these Indians to receive annuities upon their reservation and at their agencies. Should this regulation be strictly enforced, they will soon understand that the Government proposes to require a compliance on their part with the treaty stipulations. Indian nature is like all other human nature in this, that if they know they will be held to an observance of the letter of their bond, they will comply with it; if any weakness is shown by the Government or its agents, difficulty and annoyance are certain to ensue.

"Ouray," the head chief of the Utes, came 500 miles to see me, for the purpose of requesting that soldiers might be sent to his agency, stating as a reason for his appeal, that the agent had no power to enforce any orders he might issue, or to protect the Government against any bad white men, or Indians who might desire to rob the agency. I wrote and telegraphed to the general commanding this department, and his reply was that I must depend upon Fort Union, (an infantry post,) 360 miles from the agency, for this sort of protection.

In order to show you how necessary troops might be at these agencies, I tell you a circumstance that happened this summer: Sha-wa-no, the war chief of the Southern Utes, started for Denver, in company with Lieutenant Speer, the agent, and one of the petty chiefs, named "Jim;" Jim got drunk, had a quarrel with Sha-wa-no, became disgusted, and started back from Fairplay; went to the agency, and told

the Utes there that he left Sha-wa-no lying in the road near Fairplay, with his throat cut, and his scalp removed by the whites. The wife of Sha-wa-no (as is the custom when a chief dies) killed all his horses, and burned his blankets, robes, and lodges, and the whole tribe prepared for war, intending to attack the Saguache settlement, and kill the three or four hundred people living in the valley; however, the counsels of the older men prevailed, and through their influence it was agreed by the tribe to wait for six days, with the understanding that if Sha-wa-no was not heard from within that time, all the whites in that country should be killed. Fortunately, Sha-wa-no returned, the lives of innocent white people were spared; and Jim, the liar, is now an outcast and refugee from the tribe. I merely state these facts, in order to show to the Department on how slight a pretext the lives of these people on the frontier may be sacrificed. I have already expressed my belief, in a letter dated January 20, 1870, that the entire management of Indian affairs should be turned over to the War Department, or to Regular Army officers, under your supervision. My experience during the past year has confirmed my impression as to the propriety of this recommendation. Make the Army responsible, both for the management of Indian affairs and the safety of the frontier, and we will have peace. It is no more than human that officers of the Army should decline to respect a recommendation of, or act upon a suggestion coming from, persons whom they regard as possibly inimical to them, that is, civil officers with some military authority. Sometimes this feeling leads to terrible mistakes, involving loss of life and property. As an instance in point: On the 4th of February, 1870, I wrote to the major general commanding this military district, saying:

I have the honor to request that at least four companies of cavalry be stationed in this Territory during the coming spring, summer, and fall. The presence of some of your troops here during the past summer, I am satisfied, preserved peace within the borders of Colorado; the first peace we have had for ten years. \* \* \*

No matter how incredulous either you or I may be as to future trouble, it is always better to be prepared for any contingency which may arise, and thus avoid either self-approach or the censure of the public.

On the 5th of May I telegraphed again asking for troops, calling attention to my letter of February and expressing the hope that the request I had made in that letter would be complied with. Twelve days afterwards the Indians killed twenty-seven of the citizens of my Territory, men, women, and children, whose lives might have been saved had soldiers of the United States been sent to the frontier instead of remaining in their barracks at Leavenworth and Omaha and other secure points in the East.

Now, I am unable to understand the philosophy or the strategic advantage of taking troops back to the Missouri River every winter who have been stationed on the frontier during the summer. Eastern Kansas has not been molested by savages since Quantrell made his raid; Omaha, I believe, has never suffered at all, except from the inroads of George Francis Train; and yet every winter a large proportion of the cavalry is ordered back to Omaha and Leavenworth, and away from the dangerous frontier, and when the early summer comes, and with it Indian raids and depredations, they are too far away to protect the settlements or overawe the savages. The Indians know this as well as we do, and always make their attacks before our troops have left their comfortable eastern cantonments in the spring, or after they have returned to them in the fall. I cannot understand what great military necessity demands the annual exodus of these troops from our borders. If they are needed here at all they should remain here all the time. If they are

not needed here the Government had better save the expense of transporting them annually to Colorado and back again to the East.

I have never seen any troops stationed in this country affording the needed protection to our settlers. The great end and aim seems to be to guard the railroads and to take care of themselves. There are sixty thousand people in this Territory; along the railroads there are settled probably one thousand, (that is, away from Denver.) These one thousand have two or three thousand soldiers to protect them, while the other fifty-nine thousand, a hundred times more exposed, have not the protection of as many hundreds.

To an inquiring mind this state of affairs very naturally suggests the query, is the Army stationed on the frontier to guard the iron and the ties of incorporated railroad companies or to protect the people? Certain it is that the troops are along the line of the railroads; away from there in this Territory are scarcely any. As soldiers can be fed and quartered here in Denver 50 per cent. cheaper than they can in Leavenworth or Omaha, if you include the annual expense of transportation of troops, baggage, horses, and supplies to the Missouri River and back again, and as this is the point where they are needed, I really do not understand why they are not kept here during the winter, ready for prompt and decisive action in the spring. I regard this as a legitimate matter in an Indian report, because in the capacity of superintendent, I can do nothing without the assistance, support, and coöperation of the Army, and I think it is time the detached portions of the Army should heartily aid the Indian Department in all its varied ramifications, instead of standing aloof as careless and uninterested spectators of current events.

I want to see the Army out here winter and summer, where it properly belongs. If winter in this region is too cold for the soldiers, notify the citizens that they have to take care of themselves, and they will prepare to do it. I speak in earnest, and utter the sincere opinion of every honest citizen of this Territory when I say that we do not want any more summer soldiers. If troops are sent down here simply to spend a pleasant summer, trout-fishing, grouse-shooting, and buffalo-hunting, they had better stay away altogether. I do not desire to bring the Indian Department into collision with the War Department, but I do wish to see the two united and working cordially and earnestly together, and then I know that the future peace of this frontier will be assured.

I would most respectfully suggest that hereafter Indian goods for this superintendency be shipped from the point where they are purchased, so as to reach here by the first or middle of August. Although I have succeeded in making my freight contracts about two and a half cents per pound less than the contracts made last year by the agents, yet I think I could have done still better for the Government had the goods arrived here two months earlier.

I fear the present contractors will experience great difficulty in reaching the agencies with their wagons, as the snow has been steadily falling in this vicinity for the past twenty-four hours, and is probably much worse in the mountains. The Indians will suffer greatly until these goods reach them, which will not be before the 15th of November. This, of course, will create dissatisfaction and discontent among these people, who have lately been disposed to place themselves under the control and supervision of your Department.

If Congress could be induced to make the appropriations early in their session for such annuity goods as are required by you, it would be a great saving of money to the Department, and of time and trouble to Commissioner, superintendent, and agents. If I could certainly advertise

to freighters that goods would reach the points on the railroad, from whence they are to be transported in wagons to the agencies by, at furthest, the middle of August, I could be able to secure much lower rates than the Government has paid heretofore. Last year the freighters who carried the goods to the White River agency went in prepared to remain all winter. This year they will not be able to return before May, as the snow on the mountains between the railroad and the agency will be very deep by the middle of November.

I have the honor to refer you to my report of September 1, 1870, for full information relating to the country through which it is necessary to pass in order to reach White River; and, also, for everything of interest concerning the agency established there, and the manner in which the contractors have discharged their obligations and the employés fulfilled their duties. I desire to say here, that it is very difficult and almost impossible to retain an efficient corps of employés at these agencies, owing to their extreme isolation. By examining the pay-rolls you will find the changes to have been very frequent. Men remain there a month or two and become tired of the monotony and seclusion of their lives. The fact that a man does remain there for any great length of time is pretty good evidence of stupidity, inefficiency, and want of enterprise or energy. I do the best I can, however, and try to employ for the Government such persons as will serve them at least moderately well for sixty-two dollars and a half per month in a country where common labor is worth from three to four dollars a day.

In connection with this subject of pay and emoluments, I desire to call your attention to the fact that the last Congress, as I am informed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, neglected to make any appropriation for my pay either as superintendent of Indian affairs or governor. I possess too much "pride of official station" to believe that Congress totally forgot that such an office existed as governor and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs for Colorado Territory. It had always been recognized by previous Congresses, at least so far as making an appropriation for salary was concerned. Consequently, I explain to myself this omission by believing that Congress thought that as I had saved to the Government over \$200,000 during my administration, they had better assist me in saving my own salary by allowing me to draw it all at once at the end of the next fiscal year; or, it may be a joke, perpetrated by the Committee of Ways and Means, as an illustration of that mixed proverb, that "Economy is the soul of wit." I would most respectfully request that you call the attention of Congress to this omission; for, although the compensation is not munificent, it has heretofore enabled me to send a good many impecunious soldiers, who have wandered out here, home to their friends, and to contribute something toward local charities, and to furnish some lubricating oil for the political machinery of the republican party. In order to show you that I am entirely disinterested in preferring this request, I can honestly say that I have never expended one dollar of my salary as governor and superintendent for my own personal benefit. I have contributed it uniformly and cheerfully for the good of the general people from whence it came; and I only state these facts now so that you may be able, with a clear conscience, to assure Congress that, should they hereafter see proper to vote me a salary, I will not expend it in riotous living or devote it to securing personal or political aggrandizement.

Bishop Machebœuf, the Catholic bishop of this diocese, has visited the lower agency and expressed a desire to establish a mission there, if practicable. Bishop Randall, the Episcopal bishop of this diocese, has,



also, I believe, visited this agency. I have declined to give my assent to the establishment of either Roman Catholic or Episcopal missions there without your approval; but I would respectfully recommend that all religious denominations in the world be permitted to establish, and encouraged to maintain, missions among the Indians. Contact with Christian gentlemen will improve their morals, and I think these soldiers of the cross can do more toward civilizing and humanizing the savages than the soldiers of the United States and all the Government officials combined.

In conclusion, I desire to say that, with efficient agents and with the kind and energetic assistance and coöperation which you have always given me, I feel satisfied that the experiment just inaugurated of civilizing the Utes can be made a success. I am indebted, not only to yourself, but to many of the subordinate officers of your Bureau, for their uniform courtesy, and for the aid and encouragement that have been extended to me in the administration of Indian affairs in this superintendency; and especially are my grateful acknowledgments due for the promptness with which all my requisitions have been answered and honored, and my suggestions noticed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs  
of Colorado Territory.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 50.

DENVER, *September 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your instructions directing me to visit the White River agency and to inspect the location and the buildings, I left Denver on Wednesday, August 10, 1870, accompanied by A. M. Curtis, interpreter, and Mr. Robert Tate as guide. We proceeded to Fort Steele by rail, and marched from Rawlings's Springs, Wyoming Territory, on the morning of August 12, 1870, escorted by Company A, Second United States Cavalry, Captain De-wees, commanding. We reached the White River agency on the evening of the 21st of August—ten days from Rawlings's. The road over which we traveled passed for the whole distance through the heart of the Rocky Mountains; the general direction being southwest. We found good camping places and plenty of water and grass, but the whole country, away from the banks of the streams, is exceedingly sterile and desolate; its only vegetable productions being sage-brush and cactus, and the only indigenous living creature the horned frog. In the streams we found abundance of fish and sufficient game to enable us with our rifles to keep the command supplied with fresh meat.

The agency buildings have been erected at the mouth of a deep cañon where the river debouches from the higher range of mountains, and I should judge from its location, as well as from what I learned from the Indians, that it is much colder there than some 12 or 15 miles further down the river. The Indians informed me that their stock could not be kept there on account of the intense cold and the heavy falls of snow. Last winter those who remained in the vicinity of the agency pitched their camp some 12 miles further southwest. In the immediate vicin-

ity of the agency there are, I should judge, 10,000 acres of what appears to be fertile land; part of it the river bottom, part rolling, but all covered with good grass. On the bottom land a great part of the grass is fit for hay, and last fall the employés at the agency cut and cured sufficient to feed the cattle during the winter. Although this soil produces good grass, yet, as it appears to be largely impregnated with alkali, the production of cereals and vegetables is an experiment the success of which is uncertain.

The mill is substantially built and well covered; and, judging from its performance while I was there, is able to double the capacity stipulated in the contract. The race, above three-quarters of a mile long, is well constructed, and the whole establishment equal, or superior, to any mill owned by private individuals which I have seen in the Territory. The other buildings are constructed of hewn logs, chinked and daubed, and with stone fire-places and chimneys, and all floored with sawed boards. I measured each one, and their dimensions were as follows: Agent's house, 38 by 16 feet; miller's house, 32 by 16 feet; blacksmith's house, 32 by 16 feet 3 inches; farmer's house, 32 by 16 feet; carpenter's house, 32 feet by 16 feet 6 inches; warehouse, 40 by 16 feet. Everything was completed at the time I made the inspection, except hanging the window-shutters on some of the buildings and finishing some of the partitions. The whole work was done in much better manner than I had anticipated after having experienced so much difficulty and delay with the contractors. My judgment is that the work comes fully up to the requirements of the contract; and consequently, after receiving the certificate of Mr. Brown that the whole work was completed, I gave the contractors vouchers for the amount due them, which will be forwarded to you forthwith for payment. I have, however, made this the subject of a separate communication.

I found no responsible party in charge of the public property at the agency, Captain Beck having left there and gone to Fort Steele, and I selected Mr. James A. Brown, carpenter, he being the most intelligent among the employés at the agency, and gave him a commission as acting sub-agent, to be in force until revoked, or until an agent should be appointed by the Government of the United States. I do not know whether I would be legally authorized to issue such a commission, but it answers the double purpose of giving him credence and authority with the Indians, and imposing upon him such moral responsibility as will insure a careful and honest disposition of the public property placed in his charge. It was certainly the best and only thing I could do under the circumstances. I found 16 fat work-oxen there, which I purchased at the commissary price at which other cattle had been delivered to me by the commissary at Fort Steele. They were excellent beef cattle, and securing them at the agency saves the cost of transportation.

As to the fitness of this White River location for an agency and the future benefits that will accrue to the Indians, I can only say that if its affairs are properly administered by some intelligent agent who feels an interest in his work, it will probably answer the benevolent purpose for which it was established by the Government. But so many changes have been made already during its short and eventful career that the Indians feel very little confidence in the stability of either the agency or the agent. My impression is that the proper location for this agency would have been on the south bank of Bear River, about 80 miles north of its present site. The climate is more temperate, the valleys broader, and the timber more abundant and of better quality, and the

place much more accessible for the purposes of transportation. The Indians themselves desired the agency established at this point, objecting to the buildings being placed on White River, for the reason it would frighten all the game away, the White River region being the best portion of all their hunting-grounds. Last winter they killed 70 elk out of one band within sight of the agency. I would recommend, however, that the experiment be tried for one year with the agency where it is, placing it in charge of some good man who will stay at his post and endeavor to discharge his duties faithfully. Should this prove without good results I would suggest its removal to some more accessible point, where the Government can discharge their obligations to these Indians with a smaller expense than at present.

Any of the country through which we passed is a good country for Indians, for we saw no human habitations from the time we left Rawlings's Springs until we reached White River, and no matter how much our country may increase in prosperity and grow in population, there is no possibility of this portion of the Territory being inhabited by a permanent white population, except along the valley of the Bear. I saw nothing which would invite occupation by even the most poverty-stricken and adventurous of our frontiersmen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
EDWARD M. MCCOOK,

*Governor, ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs of Colorado Territory.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 51.

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,  
*September 1, 1870.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, dated August 9, 1870, I proceeded to the Southern Ute Indian Agency, leaving Denver August 13, 1870, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings, stock, &c., at that agency, and, in accordance with your order, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I reached the agency on the evening of August 23, and on the following morning, accompanied by the agent, interpreter, and two of the chiefs, I made a tour of the valley in order to investigate the condition of the cattle. I counted 398 cows, 168 calves, and 9 bulls. It was impossible to make an accurate enumeration, as many of the animals were browsing among the willows, and those wanting to complete the requisite number were probably overlooked from this cause. From a careful examination of those I saw, I have, however, no hesitation in pronouncing this herd vastly superior to any (not thorough-bred) of the fifty or more collections of cattle observed on my trip. The cows are large, gentle, and far above the average of stock usually chosen here for breeding purposes. The bulls are unexceptionable specimens of Durham stock, and a sight of the progeny would gladden the heart of any admirer of fine grade stock. I would recommend, however, that part of the bulls now on hand be replaced the coming spring, by carefully selected animals of the Devon breed, as a cross of this kind with American cows gives a superior work and beef ox, and the most tractable milch cows. The bulls chosen should not exceed two years in age.

The section of country to which the herd is confined embraces the valley of the Gunnison River, from the confluence of the Pinos Creek to the cañon of the main stream—an area of about ten miles in length by three to five in width—affording abundant pasturage of an excellent quality for six months in the year and an unfailing supply of the purest water. I think that cattle can winter here, but I would advise a change of pasture before the snow begins to fall. By passing the cañon, and going ten miles southwest, a range, undisturbed, and of even greater luxuriance than that in the immediate vicinity of the agency, can be obtained, and there, in my judgment, the cattle should be placed this winter, and kept until spring grass, on their present range, shall have attained a height of five or six inches. As the cattle begin to roam, after the first frosts, an extra herder should be provided during the winter season. From the 1st of May until October, one herder, with two horses, (for alternate use,) can accomplish the work and keep the herd within a range of five miles square. I do not see why the Indians could not do this labor. The employment of Kan-e-a-che or Un-ca-mence, (both of whom I learn have been reduced from chiefship to the ranks, and who seem to be looking for situations,) at a moderate salary, would be a stroke of policy likely to result in great benefit to both the Department and the Indians.

The agency farm has not proved a success this season, owing to the almost insuperable climatic and other difficulties to be surmounted. A tract of eight to ten acres was planted with oats, potatoes, turnips, &c., all of which might have made an average crop but for the advent of the grasshoppers. These insects devoured all the farm produce above ground in a single day. I am informed by the agent that a severe frost killed the grasshoppers the same night.

I found the agency buildings in good repair; the saw-mill in excellent order; 75,000 feet of lumber—principally fencing—cut and neatly piled, and 10,000 feet of rough timber at the mill. The farming implements and the artisan's tools are as good as new. The stable and the corral are very roomy and well built. The former contains twenty stalls; the latter is 300 feet square, and inclosed with slabs 10 feet long, sunk in the ground two feet. A passage, inclosed with a tight board fence, runs from the corral to the Fairbanks platform scales, which are set midway between the house of the agent and the warehouse. This work has all been done by the employés, and is well and substantially performed. I would recommend, in order to contribute further to the comfort of persons employed there, that provision be made for lathing and plastering the dwelling-houses, and that the somber exterior of the structures be changed by a coat of whitewash to a more cheerful tint; also, that a storm flag be provided for use at the agency.

Of the road from Saquache to the agency, I cannot speak in terms of the highest praise, as it is nothing more than a mere trail; but, as the grade is easy and material abundant, I think the well-directed labor of a dozen men for twenty days would suffice to make an excellent road. There are numerous swampy places which should be "corduroyed," as in their present state it is almost impossible to take a loaded wagon over them. Four bridges should be built, numerous rocks removed, and about fifteen miles of the trail, which runs along the side of the mountain, should be leveled. I would urge the necessity of an appropriation, say \$500, for this purpose, and I venture to predict, that the damage to goods transported to the agency this season from upsettings and breakdowns on this part of the route will be double that amount.

There were at the agency, at the time of my visit, 30 lodges of In-

dians on the Saquache River, about half-way between the agency and Saquache settlement; 100 lodges, all under the control of Ouray and the sub-chiefs, Cha-va-no, Guero, and Jim.

While at the agency, Ouray, who is the acknowledged head of the southern allied tribes, notified me of his intention to make that place his future home, and, by his request, I gave orders to the employés to erect for him a comfortable home, 32 by 16 feet, and containing four rooms. Work on this building was commenced the day I left.

I regard this agency as a success, and, if the commissary department there is kept well supplied, the question how to keep the Southern Utes quiet is solved.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. THOMPSON,

*Private Secretary.*

Hon. EDWARD M. McCOOK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,*

*Colorado Territory.*

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No. 52.

OFFICE SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO TERRITORY,  
*February 5, 1870.*

GOVERNOR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit my second quarterly report of the operations of this agency.

It is but five months, up to January 1, 1870, since I assumed the responsible duties connected with this office; since which time a vast amount of labor has been performed. There have been erected one saw-mill and seven good and substantial buildings, including a school-house. (See report of October 1869.) In addition to this, I have had erected one frame corral, 100 feet square; a stable, 100 feet long, with twenty-five stalls, which room I have found very convenient for the cows, work-oxen, and mules belonging to this agency; also, one cellar, well secured by a plank wall on inside. The lumber expended in erecting the corral, stable, and cellar amounts to 20,670 feet, all of which was manufactured by the employés after the mill was turned over to me by the contractors. The lumber at this agency has proved to be of more excellent quality than I had at first anticipated, it being free from knots and more durable.

I have now 500 mill logs, and by the 1st of May I shall have enough, in all probability, to cut 400,000 feet of merchantable lumber. This will find a ready market in Saquache and other settlements in the great San Luis Valley; and I would respectfully suggest to your excellency the propriety of making a contract immediately with some responsible parties, who will receive the lumber at the mill, as this will save me no small amount of trouble, and, in all probability, be more advantageous to the Government. Mr. Mears, and other parties at Saquache, have expressed themselves anxious to enter into a contract, and are ready now to give the proper security. This would insure the sale of at least \$8,000 worth of lumber, which would go far to liquidate the expenses of this agency the coming year.

The land that I have selected for agricultural purposes lies some seven miles to the north, and it being well watered by the tributaries of the Grand River, affords good facilities for irrigation, which, if found necessary, can be accomplished with very little labor or expense.

I have under my charge 190 lodges, numbering, probably, 2,000 souls. This number will, in all probability, be increased to 3,000, as the Wemenuches, who number nearly 100 lodges, have expressed a willingness to make this their home, along with the Uncompagre Utes. I most certainly consider this request of the Wemenuches auspicious, as they belong to that band of Utes who have never received any annuities from the United States. They have isolated themselves from the other bands of the Tabeguaches, and for several years have been a terror, not only to the whites, but also to the different tribes of the Utes, with whom they frequently have had war.

The opposition I have met with from some parties in the southern part of this Territory and New Mexico, I am happy to inform you, has had but little influence with the Indians, and I have heard from several sources that the majority of the Tabeguache Utes are well pleased with their home, and have expressed themselves to me, in the strongest terms, that they will protect it, if necessary. The opposition, in all probability, was forced upon the minds of some of the recent employés of this Government, (for what reason it is impossible for me to comprehend,) as they had no faith in the perpetuity of the enterprise, and they, with the Maxwell Utes, looked upon the frequent changes made by the Government as derogatory to the interest of the Indians, acting, as I believe, conscientiously. They have, in some instances, induced the Indians in the southern part of the Territory not to comply with the new arrangement, and consequently that band, better known as the Maxwell Utes, did not avail themselves of the opportunity, last fall, of supplying themselves with winter clothing, believing that the Government would hereafter establish an agency for each band of Utes if they should persevere in remaining obstinate, and not go on their reservation, in corroboration of the above.

I would respectfully refer your excellency's attention to Major Head's communication, where he recommends several agencies, &c. The idea of establishing a permanent home, with a depot of supplies, on the territory set apart for the Indians, has, in the estimation of some southern "patriots," appeared very erroneous, and I have frequently heard men of years' experience remark, that it would never prove a success, as it had never been successful in any Indian country yet. Be this as it may, I have the utmost confidence in the Government plan, as the Indians appear to be perfectly satisfied with their new home. I believe, almost to a certainty, that it is the wisest arrangement ever yet inaugurated.

The Indians, while out on the chase, have not unfrequently, when destitute and hungry, sought this agency, and found relief, your excellency having wisely and amply furnished this post with an abundance of supplies. This fact, as shown to the Indians, goes far to disabuse their minds of any doubt hereafter that the Government will not do for them as it has agreed.

I have the promise of some ten chiefs that they will send their children to school in the spring, providing I will furnish them with food. As the question as to food is settled, I trust that I shall be enabled to add this important auxiliary to the wise and benevolent plan of the Government, to assist in carrying out the idea of Christian civilization, and, through this instrumentality, I am convinced that a more lasting and permanent friendship may be established, and that the wild and reckless disposition of the Indians may be directed, with less expense and trouble, into the channels of peaceful and Christian industry; that the day is fast dawning when the war-whoop will be no longer heard,

and the bones of the white man will no longer whiten on the shelterless plains, nor be left to rot unburied in the deep shadows of the mountain.

I am, governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. SPEER,

*Lieutenant United States Army and Indian Agent.*

His Excellency E. M. McCook,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,  
Colorado Territory.*

## WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 53.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WYOMING TERRITORY,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Cheyenne, October 11, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian affairs in the Wyoming superintendency, for the time intervening since the date of my last annual report, submitted 23d September, 1869.

The tribes properly belonging to this superintendency are the eastern band of Shoshones and the Northern Bannocks, whose reservation is in the northern portion of the Territory. In addition to these, there are in the Territory the Northern Arapahoes, Northern Cheyennes, and Ogalala Sioux. These bands or tribes have no agent through whom the Government can hold communication with them, and as they will not go on the reservations set apart for them by treaties, they necessarily come, in a manner, under my supervision, and no report of Indian affairs in this superintendency would be complete that did not include a reference to them.

### SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

The eastern band of Shoshone Indians are at the present on the reservation set aside for them by the treaty of 2d July, 1868. During the year they have been peaceable, and at no time have they evinced any hostility to the Government. Their complaints are made more in sorrow than in anger, that the Government has broken faith with them in refusing or neglecting to make the appropriations necessary for carrying out their treaty. As this just ground of complaint has been in a measure removed by the action of the last Congress, I am in hopes that when the erection of buildings is commenced on the reservation, as it will be this winter, they will be convinced of the favorable intentions of the Government, and will consent to remain on the reservation during the whole year. This has not heretofore been the case. Fear of the Sioux and other hostile tribes, the scarcity of game and fish, on which they are dependent, and a distrust of the intention of the Government, has made them leave the reservation during the summer months and go south to Fort Bridger, and west to the Bear River, where they subsist on small game, and the fish which are so abundant in that river. In the fall they return to the reservation where they now are, and where they will remain during the winter. During the past spring and summer it was found necessary to feed these Indians to a limited extent. The reservation set apart for the Shoshones is of great extent, considering the number of Indians that are to live upon it, and includes within its limits five river valleys, any one of which contains a sufficiency of arable land

to furnish subsistence to a far larger number of Indians than are included in the Shoshone and Bannock bands. There are also within the limits of this reservation, on its southern border, exceedingly rich and valuable gold mines, which were opened and being worked at the time the treaty which set apart the land for the exclusive occupancy of the Indians was made. The Shoshones have made no objection to the working of these mines, and there has been no conflict whatever between them and the whites, but the latter are naturally anxious to have a more assured title to their mines than can be obtained under the present circumstances; and desire also, if they can have permission, to cultivate one of the river valleys in order to procure vegetables for the large number of miners employed in the Sweetwater gold mines on the southern border of the reservation. On my representation of these facts, I was authorized by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with the Indians looking to the relinquishment of the southern portion of their reservation, in consideration of receiving a corresponding amount of land north of their present reservation. In June last, I met the chiefs and head men of the Shoshones, and made the foregoing proposition to them, fully explaining to them that the Government recognized their title to all the land, and did not propose to take it from them without giving them what they would consider, and what would be, a just and fair equivalent. The Indians agreed to surrender the land, provided the Government would agree to add the value of \$5,000 per year in flour and beef to their annuities. As I was not authorized to promise this, negotiations were suspended. I still think it would be advantageous to both Indians and whites to make this arrangement, and hope to see it accomplished with the full consent of the Indians. The eastern band of Shoshones are among the most intelligent and best disposed of any Indians on the plains. Wash-a-kie, their chief, is in all respects a superior Indian. He has great influence with his tribe, which I have endeavored to retain for him by always recognizing him as their chief, and referring all others of his tribe to him as the only one through whom I can hold any communication with them. Wash-a-kie is very anxious that his tribe should go to farming, and that the children should go to school, and will give the aid of his influence to the agent for this purpose next summer. The annuities that were distributed to the Shoshones were very gratefully received by them, and they expressed themselves much pleased with both the quantity and quality. They are better clothed and in better condition than they have been for several years. The Northern Bannock band of Indians, who, by the treaty of 3d July, 1868, are permitted to live on the reservation with the Shoshones, remained with them until the Shoshones left the reservation, when they also left, going north to the Crow lands, with which latter Indians they have spent the summer. I suppose they will be back to spend the winter on the reservation with their allies, the Shoshones. These Indians are very poor, and have not heretofore participated in the distributions of the annuities of the Shoshones, but goods have been received for them this year, and will be issued to them as soon as they come to the reservation.

#### NORTHERN ARAPAHOES.

The band of Northern Arapahoes are living on the unceded lands in the northern portion of this Territory. In my last annual report I mentioned the fact that this band of Indians had made overtures for an interview with the Shoshones with a view of settling on the reservation with them. On the 8th of October last medicine-man Friday and othe



chiefs of the tribe came with Major General Augur from Fort Fetterman to have a talk with me, and afterwards proceeded to the Shoshone reservation to make a treaty with the Shoshones. They were in charge of Lieutenant R. H. Breslin, an officer of the Army, detailed by General Augur to accompany them. I told them it was the desire of the Government that they should settle upon some reservation as soon as possible. They went to the Shoshone reservation, but were unable to see Wash-a-kie and the head men of that tribe, who had started on their fall hunt, and could not be found by the runners sent to bring them in. Under the circumstances, the Arapahoes returned to their camping ground, some eighty miles northwest of Fort Fetterman. They were somewhat disappointed at the result of their journey, but expressed their determination to make another journey to the Shoshones in the winter or spring, and accordingly, on the 7th of February last, I was informed by the agent that the Arapahoes were on the Shoshone reservation and had concluded a treaty of peace with the latter Indians. The Shoshones would not agree to permit the Arapahoes to occupy a part of their reservation permanently, as they were very suspicious of them, believing them to have been guilty of former depredations, and to be treacherous and untrustworthy. It was agreed, however, that the Arapahoes should be permitted to remain on the reservation temporarily and until some permanent disposition could be made of them. Provisions were issued to them and they remained on the reservation until the 31st of March last, when a party of Indians, variously reported as Arapahoes, Sioux, and Cheyennes, made a raid on the Sweetwater mining settlement, murdered eight citizens, and made their escape with a few head of stock belonging to the citizens. The settlers in the Sweetwater district having what they believed undisputable evidence that these murders were committed by the Arapahoes, organized a party of some 250 armed men, and started for the Arapaho camp to retaliate. On the 8th of April they met a party of 13 Arapahoes under Black Bear and killed the chief and ten of his party. They also took prisoners a woman and child, whom they subsequently released. Accounts of this raid are very contradictory; the Indian agent and citizens being apparently convinced that it was made by the Arapahoes, while the officers of the Army generally believe that the Sioux or Northern Cheyennes were the guilty parties. The Arapahoes themselves deny all knowledge of the affair. They say they are and have always been at peace with the whites, and that they still desire to remain on friendly terms with them. On the 7th of May I forwarded to you a request of these Indians that they be permitted to occupy the country about Old Fort Casper, and that an agent be appointed for them. It was decided that on account of the late difficulty of the whites it would be unadvisable to permit them to occupy a country so near the Sweetwater mining region, and that it would be better for them to go to the Gros Ventres agency in Milk River. This decision I communicated to them, and they at first seemed disposed to agree to it, but subsequently appeared to have reconsidered their determination, and are still, or were at last accounts, in the vicinity of Old Fort Casper. I trust that it will yet be possible to make some definite arrangement with these Indians. They appear averse to going to any of the places designated for them by the treaty of 10th of May, 1868; but I hope, now that they begin to see some of the advantages that accrue to the Indians living on reservations, and to realize that the game on which they are dependent must soon disappear, they will conclude to attach themselves permanently to some one of the designated agencies. I shall do all in my power to bring about this result.

## NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

The band of Northern Cheyennes are also living on the unceded Indian lands in the northern portion of this Territory. These Indians, by the treaty of the 10th of May, 1868, agreed that they would, within one year from the date of the treaty, attach themselves permanently either to the agency on Medicine Lodge Creek or to the Missouri River Sioux agency, or to the Crow agency on the Yellowstone, but they have thus far, like the Arapahoes, who were associated with them in the treaty, failed to fulfill their agreement. These Indians have not heretofore been well disposed toward the whites; whether justly or unjustly, they are accused of many of the depredations committed by the Indians on the frontier, and are looked upon with suspicion.

## OGALLALA SIOUX.

The band of Ogallala Sioux are also living on the unceded Indian lands where the Cheyennes and Arapahoes make their home. These lands comprise some 20,000 square miles, including within their limits several river villages of good arable land, which, if the Indians would consent to their cultivation, would yield subsistence to many times the number that are now roaming over it. The Ogallalas are under the chieftainship of Red Cloud, whose name is familiar to the people of the whole country. He is an Indian with considerable administrative and executive ability. As a warrior, he is famous for energy and bravery, and possesses very great influence over his tribe. The circumstances connected with his visit to Washington and the East, and the impression created by his boldness, eloquence, and ability, are too well known to require more than an allusion to that visit at this time. Since his return to his people, Red Cloud has on all occasions counseled peace, and it is believed that no depredations have been committed by his tribe in the five months that have passed since his journey East. I trust that this peace can be made permanent.

As the matter stands at present, the Ogallalas, Northern Cheyennes, and Northern Arapahoes, expressly disclaim any intention of going to the reservation set apart for them by treaties, and persistently object to an agent or any white man, except perhaps one or two traders living in their country. In other words, they choose barbarism rather than to take advantage of the opportunity for civilization offered them by the Government. Under such a state of affairs, it appears to me we can have no guarantee for a permanent peace. No agent and no responsible white man will be with these Indians to watch them. Even should the old chiefs be desirous of peace, they cannot long control the young men of the tribes, who will be desirous of becoming chiefs in their turn, and will seek distinction by the only avenue open to them—the war path and border forays. On the contrary, if they would attach themselves to some agency or permit an agency to be established on their lands, other things might be substituted for scalps as objects of ambition, and they might be taught in time to see that as much honor can be gained by raising cattle as by stealing them. Until this is taught them, I do not see that we can have any guarantee that settlers will not be murdered, and stock stolen, and this can be accomplished only by a rigid enforcement of the present Indian policy of bringing the Indians together on a permanent reservation, where the agent will teach them the arts of civilization. Although it may be, and doubtless is, distasteful to the old chiefs to divide their authority with an agent of the Government, justice to the

younger Indians demands that this course be pursued. Something must be done to civilize the Indians, otherwise all our efforts in their behalf will only result in their extinction. While it may be impossible to change the nature of the old men who have all their lives been warriors, it is not impossible to, in a measure, control the young men and the children, and to educate them to a different mode of life. It is very desirable that this result be brought about, and I hope that some means can yet be devised to accomplish it.

The military authorities exercising control over this Territory have at all times been prompt to render any assistance in their power to carry out the policy of the Indian Department, and I avail myself of this occasion to tender my thanks for valuable assistance.

I transmit the report of Lieutenant G. M. Fleming, United States Army, late agent Shoshone and Bannock Indians, and also the report of Mr. J. W. Wham, the present agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. CAMPBELL.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 54.

FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING TERRITORY,

*July, 11, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of the Shoshone eastern band, and Bannocks, for the year ending June 30, 1870.

I reported for duty at Camp Augur, Shoshone reservation, and relieved Captain Patterson, United States Army, as agent for the Shoshones and Bannocks, on the 23d day of November, 1869, receipting to him for the annuity goods due the Shoshones for the year 1869. On the 25th of December, 1869, I found a party, named Washington, living within 300 yards of the camp, selling whisky, and regularly licensed by Major Brisbin, Second United States Cavalry, and subsequently licensed by Captain S. A. Russell, Seventh Infantry, in direct violation of laws governing Indian reservations. I applied to the commanding officer, Lieutenant Larrabee, Seventh Infantry, at Camp Augur, for troops to break up and prevent the sale of whisky on the reservation. He refused me any assistance, adding to his refusal insults, and threatening to eject me from my office. All my efforts to stop the sale of whisky on the reservation are known. I am sorry to state that this same man Washington still resides near the camp. In the latter part of January 1870 the Shoshones and a few of the Bannocks arrived at the agency, and in a few days after the northern band of Arapahoes, under Chiefs Medicine Man, Black Bear, Little Wolf, Knock Knees, Little Robe, and Sorrel Horse, they having been urged and invited by the Government to come on the reservation and make a treaty with the Shoshones and the Government, with a view to the permanent location of the Arapahoes on the same reservation with the Shoshones. At first the Shoshones would not hold any intercourse with the Arapahoes, Washakie saying that the Arapahoes would not observe any treaty, but would violate any treaty made very soon. Washakie charged them with having killed the people in that valley and Sweetwater mines the previous summer. This they acknowledged, but said they desired peace. After a great deal of

talk, I succeeded in getting them to make a treaty between themselves, and remain there until the Government could be heard from. The Arapahoes made many demands. I promised them nothing, as I had no instructions in the case, only knowing that it was the desire of the Government to settle them upon the reservation. I gave them provisions out of that I had purchased for the Shoshones. On the 12th of February, 1870, I issued to the Shoshones their annuity goods for the year 1869. They, at my request, allowed the Bannocks and Toorooreka, or Sheep Eaters, a band of Shoshones inhabiting the mountains entirely, to participate in the distribution, each receiving share and share alike. They expressed themselves highly pleased at the quantity and quality of the goods. The Arapahoes were very much dissatisfied at not receiving more provisions and presents, as they said they had expected. So in March I purchased for them flour, beef, bacon, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and a few blankets and shirts for the chiefs. About the time of the issue of annuity goods to the Shoshones, Washakie, head chief of the Shoshones, informed me that the Arapahoes were getting arms and ammunition from traders in their camp, and that he did not place any confidence in them, as they were offering such a large amount in trade for ammunition. I applied to Lieutenant Larrabee for troops to stop illegal trading with the Arapahoes, and to arrest three men known to have traded the Arapahoes ammunition. These men were Jules Lamerream and the Coffee Brothers. I was refused assistance, and the consequence was that the Arapahoes succeeded in getting large quantities of ammunition. On the 28th of March, 1870, a body of Indians (alleged to be the Arapahoes) killed several persons near Atlantic and Miner's Delight. The citizens organized a body of thieves and cut-throats, who proceeded to retaliate. They marched to the vicinity of the post, (Camp Augur,) and fell upon and brutally murdered eleven unarmed old men and women belonging to the Arapahoes, including Black Bear, one of their chiefs. The commanding officer at Camp Augur could have prevented this mob from killing the Arapahoes in sight of his post if he had ordered them back. He gave them to understand that he approved their thieving and killing old men and women, and made a report saying that the Indian Department was responsible. If there were Arapahoes engaged in the raid on Atlantic in March last, then it was clear that Lieutenant C. F. Larrabee, Seventh Infantry, is responsible. Hostile Indians have been in the vicinity of South Pass once a month since March, and only a few days since killed three white men six miles from Camp Brown, formerly Camp Augur. Washakie, anticipating an early move by the Sioux and Arapahoes, determined to leave the Wind River Valley, which he did about the last of April, with a very small supply of meat. Being unable to go out far enough for buffalo, he said he could not farm this year; that he was afraid of hostile Indians, but expressed a desire to begin farming next year if the government, who had promised him buildings and farm implements, would start them to work and give them the means to work with. Washakie is very anxious to have the Bannocks located on his reservation. There is a large number of Bannocks and Shoshones mixed, who range in the northern part of Utah and Wyoming, and the southern part of Montana, who are friendly, and if they had any attention shown them by the Government they would settle down on a reservation. They number between 1,000 and 1,500; they have never received any goods except those given them by Washakie. Washakie, instead of coming direct here, as he informed me he would, crossed the head of Green River about the 1st of May, and remained on the small streams flowing into Green River. You di-

rected me to bring him in to this place. I found him on the head of Haw's Fork, after hunting him on Bear River and Smith's Fork of Bear River. I was out thirteen days, and brought him in to Carter Station, Union Pacific Railroad, in the night of May 31. They have remained near this place ever since, and on June 25 they were joined by Taben-shen and Baziel, with about 64 lodges, who remained back at the time they came in. The whole tribe are now about thirteen miles northwest from here. I have been issuing them flour and beef; have employed a physician, and have succeeded in having a few of them vaccinated. They require time to think about being vaccinated. There has been a great amount of sickness among them, seven having died since leaving Wind River Valley. I informed you of their desire to receive their goods for this year at this place, thereby saving transportation. They seem willing to remain on the reservation and farm whenever the Government carries into effect their treaty, and can give them the necessary protection. They insist that their agency is still at Bridger until the promised buildings are erected, and farming implements furnished them to work with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. FLEMING,  
*First Lieutenant United States Army,  
Agent Shoshone and Bannock Indians.*

Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL,  
*Governor and Sup't Indian Affairs, Wyoming Territory,  
Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory.*

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No. 55.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT,  
*Fort Bridger, Wyoming, October 6, 1870.*

SIR: In making this my annual report for the year 1870, I have the honor to state that, in pursuance to instructions dated Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 30, 1870, I arrived at this point on the 20th day of August, 1870, and assumed directions of affairs at this agency. I found that that portion of the treaty which requires that an office shall be kept open at all times for the purpose of hearing complaints of, and attending to other business for, these Indians, had been entirely ignored or neglected, and that since the making of the treaty of July 3, 1868, no office has been kept open. How is it possible to expect a tribe of Indians to live up to their agreements when the Government neglects to carry into effect the first principles of its treaty stipulations? The agency is not established, nor are the buildings erected, as provided by the treaty of July 3, 1868. The estimate of funds necessary to do this work were forwarded on the 21st day of August, 1870.

These Indians were off on a hunt when I arrived, and have not as yet returned to the agency. I learn, however, from Major D. G. Gordon, commanding Fort Stambaugh, that he met Washakie and his tribe as they passed north on their hunt, and that he was well disposed, and sent word to his new agent to get them some beef and flour; that he wanted something for his people to eat. These Indians desire to commence farming; but how is that possible, when not a pound of subsistence is provided for their first year's support? An Indian lives by hunting, and does nothing more than supply his immediate wants. If

he farms he cannot hunt; and if he does not hunt he must starve; and hence the necessity of supplying them with beef and flour at least for the first year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 J. W. WHAM,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 56.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Boisé City, Idaho, September 10, 1870.*

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from your office of June 1, 1870, I have the honor of submitting the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the limits of this superintendency.

The location of this superintendency will be found between the forty-second and forty-ninth parallels of north latitude and the one hundred and tenth and one hundred and seventeenth degrees of west longitude, and contains an area of about 100,000 square miles. The chief characteristics of the country are immense barren sage plains thoroughly unproductive, and furnishing subsistence neither for the white man nor Indian.

It is only along water-courses and in the river valleys where the water approaches the surface, and where irrigation is practicable, that you find land susceptible of cultivation. The climate is remarkable for its dryness and the absence of malaria. Rain rarely falls between the months of May and November, and the winter snows are chiefly confined to the mountain districts; that which falls on the plains and in the valleys rarely exceeds two or three inches in depth, and its continuance is for a short period only.

INDIAN POPULATION.

This is made up of the following tribes or bands, and in numbers may be set down about as follows:

Kootenays.....	400
Pend d'Oreilles.....	700
Cœur d'Alènes.....	300
Spokanes.....	400
Nez Percés.....	3, 200
Boisé Shoshones and Bruneau Shoshones.....	256
Weiser Shoshones.....	68
Western Shoshones.....	200
Bannocks.....	520
Total.....	<u>6, 044</u>

The first two mentioned tribes inhabit the extreme northern section of the Territory, and live alternately within our lines and the British possessions. They are represented as a very wandering people, and but little is known of them at this superintendency.

The Cœur d'Alènes and Spokanes, which join the Nez Percés on the north, live within our lines. No attempt has been made to collect them on reservations; and so long as their country remains unoccupied, or is not demanded by the whites, this is perhaps unnecessary. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which will probably pass through their country, may demand a different policy. At present they are largely under the influence of the missionaries at the Cœur d'Alènes Mission, whose efforts in behalf of this people seems to be for good; and while looking after their spiritual welfare, they are also instructing them in agriculture, which is preparing them for the day when the population of the country will demand that they be located within narrower limits and gain their subsistence from the cultivation of the soil.

#### NEZ PERCÉS RESERVATION.

This, the most important one in the Territory, is located in the north-western part of it, and embraces an area of about 600,000 acres, which is made up of a limited amount of bottom or valley land, the remainder being rolling prairie covered with a fine description of prairie grass, and well adapted for the grazing of the thousands of ponies of which this tribe is possessed. Within the past year a very considerable amount of money has been spent upon this reservation chiefly under the first clause of the fourth article of the treaty of 1863, which provides for the fencing and plowing the twenty-acre lots, to which each adult and head of family is entitled; about forty-four miles of fencing has been completed, making in all one hundred farms of twenty acres each; to these farms it is proposed to remove those Indians now living outside the reserve, commencing with those members that have subscribed to the treaty; this fencing has been confined to the valley of the Lopwai and Clearwater, as they furnish the greater share of the land which is believed to be the most suitable for agricultural purposes.

The survey of the reservation was commenced this spring under the direction of the surveyor general of the Territory, and will doubtless be completed before winter. It is to be regretted that in surveying the twenty-acre tracts the contractor was not directed to follow the lines of fencing, with the view of determining the corners of the various farms and of mapping them out. As now surveyed, which consists in dividing a section of land into plats of twenty acres each, the work is entirely useless, and the expenditures will be for the benefit of the contractor rather than the Indians. Both the agent, Captain D. M. Sells, and myself protested against the survey as now going on, but without avail; it is clearly not within the intent or wording of the treaty.

The steam saw and grist mill at Kamia, provided for by treaty, was commenced last autumn; the saw mill was in running order early last spring, and has cut already a large amount of lumber; the flouring mill will be ready for use in time for the crop of wheat now being gathered. I am glad to be able to report that the Indian crops this year have yielded remarkably well; all the farms, both on and without the reservation, have produced finely; the grains chiefly sown by them were wheat, corn, and barley; they have also a good supply of potatoes.

The school at this agency has been fairly attended during the past year. The Jesuit Fathers are very anxious of getting control of it, and the one that is to be established at Kamia. In my opinion, it would be not only more economical, but I am satisfied the scholars would make better progress, as they propose to take them away from the influence of their parents.

## BANNOCK AND SHOSHONE RESERVATION.

This reservation was commenced in March, 1869, and is designed as the home of the Bannocks and Shoshones living within the limits of the Territory. The reserve is a large one, covering an area of about 1,800,000 acres, and is located in the southeastern portion of the Territory.

The Bois  and Bruneau Indians removed to this tract in March, 1869, have continued to reside there most of the time, and the agent reports that they labored well and rendered good service in putting in the crops this spring; none of them have as yet separate plats of their own, the agent deeming it best that they work the first season upon a common farm, which, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers, has not turned out well; it will be necessary, therefore, to subsist them for another season, for which purpose and for adding the necessary buildings belonging to the reservation I ask an appropriation of \$50,000.

The Bannocks (Tighee's band) have not kept their promise of coming in and locating upon the reserve. They appear to make it an annual visit of a month or two for the purpose of getting their clothing annuities, under the treaty of July 3, 1868, and then returning to their hunting grounds on the Yellowstone and the Wind River Mountains.

It is to be regretted that the article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, providing for the distribution of certain articles of clothing each year to the Indians of this reservation is not complied with; the Indians are fully aware of the existence of such conditions, and are disposed to be very independent in their demands upon the agent for his fulfillment of it. I supplied from the incidental fund of the Territory \$3,000 for this purpose, which seems to have satisfied them.

The work done upon the reservation during the past year has been very considerable. A good steam saw and grist mill, with shingle and planing machine attached, has been erected, which, besides covering itself, has enabled the agent to manufacture lumber sufficient for blacksmith and carpenter shops, and also two other buildings for the use of the employ s. His recommendation for a barn, to cost not more than \$3,000, the same to be attached to the agency farm, meets my approval.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the reports of Agents Sells and Danilson, with accompanying documents, herewith inclosed.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

DE L. FLOYD JONES,

*Col. U. S. A. and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

General E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 57.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT,

*Lapwai, Idaho, September 5, 1870.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., June 10, 1870, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Nez Perc  Indians for the year ending August 31, 1870.

By virtue of Special Orders No. 28, from headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, February 3, 1870, I was directed to report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for assignment to duty as Indian agent.



February 10, 1870, I received instructions from the honorable Commissioner to report to Colonel De L. Floyd Jones, superintendent of Indian affairs for Idaho, for assignment to duty as agent for the Nez Percé tribe of Indians. April 1, 1870, I relieved Lieutenant Wham and entered upon my duties.

It is impossible for me to arrive at any data upon which to base my report for the period required by circular letter of instructions from the Commissioner, prior to April 1, 1870, there being no information of any kind in this office.

The Indians apparently have been well satisfied with the administration of affairs since the arrival of the army Indian agent.

There has been an immense amount of work done in fencing and plowing their lands. Heretofore comparatively nothing had been done, although the appropriation was ample to provide them all with good homes if the stipulations of the treaties had been faithfully carried out. The work should now be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to completion.

There has been some dissatisfaction among the Indians living off the reservation, in consequence of a misunderstanding of the amended treaty of 1863. They seem to be of the opinion that they will not be compelled to leave their present homes and move on the reservation. I have uniformly told them that they must eventually move on; that the government has made provisions for fencing and plowing their farms on the reservation, and they must come and cultivate them.

Quite a number have gone to the buffalo country this fall. I do not anticipate that any trouble will grow out of it, as they are all peaceable and quiet. Their object is to trade with the plains Indians for robes, &c.

Colonel Jones visited the agency about the 1st of July, upon my representation that there was some dissatisfaction with Lawyer (head chief) among the tribes. The chiefs were called together for the purpose of electing a new chief, but very few came to the agency. There not being a sufficient number to justify their making a choice, the election was postponed until fall, in case a change should then be desired. There is no possible objection to the present head chief, (Lawyer.) The reason for the hostility to him by the Indians is in consequence of his alleged misrepresentations of the additional treaty stipulations. I have invariably informed both the treaties and non-treaties that they must inevitably move on the reservation, and, as far as present indications go, quite a large number will come on in the spring, in addition to those already living here.

The saw and grist mills at Kamia are in complete running order. The saw and grist mills at this place are old and almost worn out. There should be an appropriation of at least \$10,000 to purchase entirely new machinery for both mills. In one or two years they will be entirely unfit to do the work required. I am erecting a new school building, 26 by 50 feet, two stories high, which will be large enough to accommodate all the scholars that will attend.

The crops this year have been unusually good, and I do not anticipate that there will be any scarcity of food the coming winter.

I inclose herewith the reports and statistical tables required by circular letter from the Office of Indian affairs, dated June 1, 1870.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. SELLS,

*Captain United States Army and Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

No. 58.

LAPWAI INDIAN AGENCY,  
August 20, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from you I most respectfully submit the following report of the progress of education among the children of the Nez Percé nation, attending school at Lapwai during the past fiscal year.

On the 11th of April, 1870, I received an appointment as superintendent of teaching, previous to which time I have no information in regard to the system upon which the schools have been conducted, excepting that derived from those teachers who were employed, and have been continued in employment by the present agent. Such information as has been obtained from them I believe to be authentic, and for the period covering the administration of Lieutenant Wham, the remarks relating thereto are obtained from the sources above stated.

The average daily attendance during the past fiscal year has been as follows: Number of scholars in attendance during the winter term, commencing September 3, 1869, and ending March 22, 1870, 48; average daily attendance, 29. Number of scholars in attendance during the summer term, commencing April 1 and ending June 30, 1870, 23; average daily attendance, 15. The school was temporarily discontinued on the 30th of June, 1870, on account of the want of sufficient funds to provide for the clothing and subsisting of the children, to which fact your attention is respectfully solicited, in order that representation may be made to the Government to show the inadequacy of the present appropriation for the continuous conducting of the schools. The studies perused have been: Reading, (in which much advancement has been made;) writing, (specialties of which would do credit to many white children;) arithmetic, (in which ordinary ability has been displayed by the scholars;) geography and Mitchell's outline maps, (in which a greater degree of interest has been manifested than in any other study,) and vocal music. The comparative advancement of these children with those of the whites is most astonishing, and, although hardly credible, I must say that by far a greater degree of acumen of intellect and a desire for the acquirement of knowledge has been exhibited than will be found among white children of the same age.

The course of instruction has been purely elementary, but there are some exceptional cases, where there has been a diligence displayed on the part of the scholars which has far advanced them beyond white children of the same age. With the keen perception of the Indian, they combine some of the more refined influences of the white race; and the task of instructing them has been and will be rendered comparatively easy, provided the Government will coöperate with, and extend its aid to the Indians for the continuing of the schools. The meager and insufficient amount appropriated will not admit of a session longer than six months, and in case of a large attendance the school must necessarily be discontinued in a shorter time. Could these children be kept permanently at school incalculable results would eventually be obtained from the same; in fact, I believe that in the course of two or three years the schools would be made in part self-supporting; but with the manner heretofore observed in conducting the schools, deleterious rather than beneficial effects have been the resultant. Heretofore the schools during session have been under the charge of the immediate teacher, but there his authority ended; but in order to have the

scholars completely under his control it is necessary, as well out of school as in, that he should exercise a supervision over the children; and I would recommend that the boarding and lodging house be placed in the teacher's charge, with the matrons under his direction, as this is the only means of obtaining a controlling influence over the scholars, as well as to render them perfectly subservient. Breaches of discipline are of rare occurrence, and, generally, there is a strife existing among them to gain the approbation and esteem of their teachers. With the change above suggested, I believe a much greater influence will be exercised, and the results will be of material benefit to the Indians. Parents of the children, which information I have gleaned from conversation, are anxious to have their children remain permanently at school, but have seen (as they supposed) the fallaciousness of the agents heretofore in charge, and they are not, under the present state of things, willing to send their children to school for a month or two; but if a guarantee is offered for its continuance and future permanence, I have no doubt but 100 to 150 scholars would be forthcoming. The conduct of the children while in school is decorous in the extreme. The teachers all evince zeal and ardor in their profession, and they are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

In conclusion, I would again advise relative to the necessity of increased appropriation for the schools, and the construction of school-houses, as those in which we now prosecute our labors are sadly dilapidated, and unless the Government lends a helping hand, its intentions will never be realized in the matter of promoting and fostering education among this tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MAYNARD,  
*Superintendent of Teaching.*

Captain T. M. SELLS, U. S. A.,  
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 59.

LAPWAI INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Idaho Territory, August 20, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with your letter of July 30, 1870, I most respectfully submit the following report of the operations and system upon which is conducted the boarding-house for the children of the Nez Percé nation attending school at Lapwai.

Most of the past fiscal year the house has been under my control and management, and everything which might have a tendency to make it in point of fact a home for the children attending school, and a place of instruction and information which in future will prove conducive to their intellectual, moral, and social welfare, has been the object and aim of the matrons in whose charge the children have been placed.

I would invite your attention to the accommodations provided for the scholars, being as they are totally inadequate to the wants of the institution. The house now used as a boarding and lodging house is by far too small for the number of scholars who have been in attendance, and as the probability is that the number of scholars will be largely increased during the winter session, something should be done to ameliorate the present condition of matters in this respect. As near as I can approxi-

mate, from information derived from conversation with the children who have been attending school, and from other reliable sources, not less than fifty or sixty will be here during the winter session. Now, as the past average has been in the vicinity of twenty-five, and the larger portion of the boys having to sleep in an out-house in order that the sexes might be separated, and the dining-room being only sufficiently large to accommodate twenty at once, the necessity for additional accommodations must be obvious. Other additional alterations are required to make a comfortable as well as a suitable lodging-house for the boys. The subsistence supplied by the agents has always been sufficient in quantity and quality.

## INSTRUCTION.

The girls have been instructed as far as practicable in the rudiments of housekeeping, the making of clothing, and other domestic occupations, and such other necessary work as will qualify them to fulfill in the future the place of good housekeepers; and they not only exhibit a willingness on their part to learn, but are constantly inquiring for information which will eventually make them competent and qualified housekeepers.

## HEALTH, ETC.

The general health of the children has been good, great care having been taken in regard to sanitary measures; but little sickness has occurred from a sudden change of diet or mode of living, and I am led to believe, from the results already obtained, that hereafter a marked difference will be observed between those children attending school and other children of the nation.

As regards the morals and manners of both boys and girls a creditable disposition has been evinced to accommodate themselves to the sudden transposition from their former mode of living to that of their present, which would do honor to persons conversant with the etiquette of society. No rudeness is exhibited by the boys in their associations with the girls, and the little amenities existing between the same is often a subject of comment and wonder to persons visiting the house for the purpose of observing the workings and system upon which it is conducted.

P. M. WHITMAN, *Matron.*

Captain T. M. SELLS,  
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 60.

OFFICE BANNOCK AND SHOSHONE AGENCY,  
*Idaho, August 26, 1870.*

COLONEL: In compliance with circular letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 1, 1870, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the present year.

The President of the United States having issued an order, dated July 30, 1869, designating this a reservation for the Bannock Indians, as provided in article 2 of the treaty of July 3, 1868, I made requisition, on the 13th of September, for the clothing to which they are entitled under the provisions of article 9 of said treaty, but as yet no part of

this requisition has been filled. Fortunately for the Indians the winter was a mild one, otherwise there must have been considerable suffering among them for want of clothing. The Bois  and Bruneau Shoshones remained upon the reservation all winter, were joined from time to time by wandering Indians from Tighee's band, and when farming operations commenced in the spring, most of them were ready and willing to go to work. They cleared sage brush from nearly all the land broken up, dug irrigating ditches, and rendered good service in putting in the crops, especially the potatoes. They worked under the instructions of the head farmer, and seemed to realize it was necessary they should learn how to work and cultivate the soil, before they could manage farms for themselves. They have thus gained considerable knowledge of farming, and I think quite a number of them are capable, under supervision of the head farmer, of cultivating small patches for themselves another year.

About the 1st of June Tighee's band came in from the buffalo country; they had few robes, their ponies were jaded, and the Indians themselves were badly off for clothing. They were sadly disappointed that no annuities had been sent here for them, and were loud in their demands for the clothing promised in the treaty of July 3, 1868. Tighee told me he had waited a long time for them, and unless something was done very soon he would not stand it. I do not know what the result would have been had not funds to the amount of \$3,000 been sent me for the purchase of blankets, &c., for them. With the above-named amount I purchased 292 pairs blankets, 2,360 yards calico, 250 pounds lead, 50 pounds powder, 10,000 percussion caps, 100 pounds tobacco, and 4 dozen butcher knives. I issued these goods to the Bannocks and Shoshones, who were present on the reservation, which, according to the census just taken, was as follows, viz: Bannocks, 520; Shoshones, mixed, 256; total, 776. There were blankets enough to give one to each adult and to the largest children. The Bannocks were evidently pleased to get these goods, but at the same time felt they were not getting what had been promised in the above-mentioned treaty. They start for the buffalo country again in a few days.

On the 23d of September last, in compliance with instructions, I left the agency for the purpose of proceeding to Chicago for mill machinery. After due advertisement for proposals I concluded a contract for a stationary engine, 11-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke; locomotive boiler; 56-inch circular saw-mill; Evert's shingle-mill, with jointer; planing and matching mill; a one-run 30-inch flour-mill and smut machine, with shafting, belting, and every part to make the machinery complete, for the sum of \$5,250. The machinery was shipped on the 7th of November, arrived here about the middle of December, and the saw-mill set up ready for use on the 12th of January, 1870. I cut 10,000 feet lumber and then shut down until spring, as it was impossible, on account of the snow, to get in the mountains for logs. With the lumber sawed a shed was built over the mill and a carpenter and blacksmith shop erected.

About the middle of May the mill was again put in motion; since which time there has been 95,000 feet of lumber and timber sawed. The mill, of course, could have cut much more than that amount, but that is as fast as the logs are hauled from the mountains.

Since the first of June the following buildings have been put up, viz: Grist-mill, two stones, 20 by 32 feet, with shed roof; wing for engine-room, 20 by 32 feet; building in rear for saw-mill, shingle and planing mill, 33 by 34 feet, with an extension 14 by 30 feet, for track and carriage. These buildings are all complete with the exception of grist-mill,

which is inclosed with sheathing. In addition to these buildings a story-and-a-half cottage for the engineer, 19 by 26 feet, is in process of erection, the outside work of which is nearly completed; there is also a cottage for physician, story and a half, 20 by 30 feet, ready for sheathing. The buildings are all put up in the most substantial manner, and are well adapted for their purposes.

A good bank barn is very much needed for the reservation farm, and I earnestly recommend that in addition to the buildings provided for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, the agent be authorized to erect a good substantial one, the cost not to exceed \$3,000.

The reservation farm, 145 acres, in consequence of the grasshoppers making their appearance about the middle of July, has been only partially a success. Up to that time the crops looked promising, but owing to their ravages nearly everything except wheat and potatoes were destroyed. I estimate the field crops as follows: wheat, 500 bushels; potatoes, 2,800 bushels; peas, 25 bushels; beets, 50 bushels. Accompanying this you will find reports of head farmer, physician, and statistical reports of education and farming.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,

*First Lieut. U. S. A., Special Indian Agent, Idaho T.*

Colonel DE L. FLOYD-JONES, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Boise City, Idaho T.*

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## MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 61.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF MONTANA,  
*Helena, Montana Territory, September 20, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the superintendency of the Indians of Montana, with the accompanying reports of the different agents located in this Territory.

### ASSINABOINES.

This nation occupies the northeastern portion of the Territory, and a portion of the same people occupy the country north of the British line. In my last report I mentioned that these Indians had always shown a friendly disposition, and it was my opinion they might be induced to cultivate the soil, if proper inducements were held out to them to do so. I also recommended in my last report that these Indians be incorporated with the Gros Ventres of the prairie at their agency at the Milk River, for mutual protection against their more powerful neighbors, and according to your instructions, this, as far as practicable, has been carried out. Owing to the small-pox breaking out fearfully among the Gros Ventres, it could not be entirely effected this year, but I am in hopes it will be during the coming winter. For particulars in regard to these Indians, I refer you to the able report of Mr. A. S. Reed, herewith inclosed, and I recommend the suggestions he makes be carried out. Mr. Reed has been in charge of this agency for a year, and intimately acquainted with the Indians for a much longer time. No attempt has yet been made to educate these Indians. I believe if the Government would establish a

school for their children, the enterprise would, after a while, be attended with good results.

#### GROS VENTRES.

In my last report I gave the number of these Indians as a little over 2,000 souls. Since then deaths by small-pox have diminished this number so that they now muster a little over 1,300 souls. So terribly at one time was this disease raging, that I was fearful that the whole tribe might be exterminated; but the liberality of the Department, placing at my disposal means to alleviate their sufferings, checked the disease and it has now disappeared. As the tribe had this same disease several years ago, the younger portion of the nation were the persons principally attacked this time. Thus the best hunters of the nation have died, leaving a large number of old people and children to the charity of the Government. Mr. A. S. Reed has also charge of these Indians as well as the Assinaboines. In the absence of any agent, Lieutenant W. B. Pease, agent for the Blackfeet, has had general supervision of this agency. But as he is located so many miles from it, he is not acquainted at all with the affairs of the agency. I would respectfully recommend that a physician, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith, and also one teacher, be employed for this agency as soon as a few of the children can be induced to attend school. The Assinaboines would get the benefit of these employés. There has been no step taken to induce these Indians to farm, for it would have been useless, suffering as they were from disease. But I would recommend that immediate steps be taken to break land for a farm at some point near to the present agency.

#### BLACKFEET.

This nation is composed of the following principal bands: The Blackfeet, Bloods, North and South Piegans, and is one of the largest nations of Indians at present in our country. They do not all properly belong to the United States. However, they claim in common a section of country from the British line some miles south of the city of Helena, and north of the line to the Saskatchewan River. Being a wild, uncivilized set, they of course do not take into consideration any treaties we have with Great Britain in regard to our boundary line, but look upon the whole of the country both north and south of the line as theirs. But as far as I can ascertain, usually the South Piegans occupy the country south of the line; the North Piegans and Bloods the country near the line, and the Blackfeet proper the country north, in the British possessions, up to the Saskatchewan. There is another tribe called the Sarcis tribe, living in the British possessions, who are intermarried with the Blackfeet, and are their friends and allies. I caused an estimate to be made of the number of these Indians, which I think is as accurate a list as it is possible to make of a people roving over so large an extent of country. It is estimated there are 3,240 men, women, and children in the Southern Piegan bands, and about 9,216 in the whole Blackfeet nation. This does not include the Sarcis tribe; they muster about 420 souls. The small-pox broke out in this nation during last winter. It is thought that by the 1st of July about 1,400 died of this disease. The disease has disappeared among the southern bands of the tribe, but I am informed it still exists among the northern tribes, or Blackfeet proper.

When I arrived in the country, July 1869, I found the inhabitants very much excited over the depredations committed by the Blackfeet,

stealing horses and mules, and occasionally killing citizens. At this time the military force in the country was totally inadequate to protect the citizens: I believe there were not over 200 men stationed at the different posts in the Territory. The citizens were very indignant, and applied to me, thinking I had military control, for protection, or to allow them the privilege of organizing so as to pursue and punish these Indians. I reported this to you, and in consequence the military force in this Territory was largely increased. I did this, as I considered it necessary that these citizens should receive proper protection; otherwise they would take the law in their hands, and acting on the right of self-protection, would make war on their own responsibility, attacking Indians in the Territory indiscriminately. A campaign was made in mid winter against the Piegans, and a small camp of these Indians was attacked by the troops. The punishment this camp received, together with the small-pox breaking out in the nation about the same time, completely subdued them. Since that time they have been quiet and have sent word to me they are anxious for peace and a settlement with the Government. I think it would be well if some person were sent out by the Government with power to arrange matters amicably with these Indians, and, above all, to designate the future boundaries of their reservation. No attempt has been made toward inducing these Indians to cultivate the soil, and I do not know if they could be induced at present to turn their attention to farming. They are very ignorant and superstitious, and very much addicted to intoxication, and they are encouraged in this vice by a class of citizens who carry on the whisky trade in spite of all my efforts to stop it. By designating the boundaries of their reservation and preventing citizens from going on to, and Indians from leaving it, by the use of troops, is the only effectual means I know of to prevent this evil. Every difficulty that has happened with these Indians has been caused by these whisky traders. The soil near their present agency appears to be very good. A small garden planted this spring for the use of the employés of the agency turned out very well. I would recommend that a larger amount of land be broken and planted at the agency. I would not at present recommend the establishment of a school for these Indians; it will be time enough in a year from now to do so. The Jesuit Fathers have made some attempts at civilizing these Indians, but have not been very successful; probably the means they had at their disposal were very limited. I herewith forward the report of their agent, Lieutenant William B. Pease, United States Army.

#### CROWS.

The Mountain Crows have confined themselves to their reservation, marked out for them by treaty with our Government, occupied in hunting, and have occasionally visited their agency to get assistance in the shape of flour, and other provisions which the Government furnished them from time to time. They have been conducting themselves well, and express themselves very well pleased with their present treatment. They have had several little engagements with the Sioux, who, being much more powerful and much better armed than they, have generally got the best of them. I therefore recommend that a few arms be issued to them for their protection, until the Sioux can be induced to make peace with them. In my last report I stated that the number of Mountain Crows, as taken by the census of 1869, amounted to 1,953. I have good reason to believe that this was not a correct estimate, but that about 2,300 souls is nearer the correct number of the band. It is difficult to



take a correct census of these Indians, as many have a superstitious dread of such an operation.

A good commencement has been made toward farming. Next year it can be carried on much more extensively, and I am in hopes some of the Indians will be induced to turn their attention to it; but it is hard for them to give up the mode of life they have been accustomed to. No school has yet been established, but steps have been lately taken by the Department to establish one, and I believe it will be attended with success.

River Crows, as near as I can ascertain, are said to number 1,300 souls. They frequent the country on the Missouri River. I have been endeavoring to induce them to join the Mountain Crows and live on the Crow reservation, in compliance with your instructions. A portion of the River Crows have already done so, and I think I could have succeeded in getting all of them to do so had not the small-pox broken out among them. I then thought it best to delay their joining the Mountain Crows till the disease had disappeared among them. Fortunately they broke camp and scattered as soon as the disease appeared, and but few have suffered. I think the whole band will eventually join the Mountain Crows. Many of the Mountain Crows do not feel well disposed towards them, accusing them of affiliating with the Sioux. I have no complaint to make against this band of Indians; they have behaved themselves well during the past year. I herewith inclose you the report of their agent, Lieutenant E. M. Camp, United States Army.

#### FLATHEADS AND CONFEDERATED BANDS.

Under this head are the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenay Indians. They occupy the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The Kootenays reside near Flathead Lake and part of the tribe live north of the British line. The Pend d'Oreilles occupy the valley south of the Flathead Lake, and the Flatheads are located south of the Flathead Valley on the Bitter Root. These different tribes, under one agency, are so far separated that it is impossible for one agent to properly protect and take care of the interests of all of them. Late last fall, by your direction, I visited the Bitter Root Valley, to see if it was possible to settle the question in regard to the rights of citizens who had been allowed, some six years ago, to settle on the reservation of the Flatheads. Many of these Indians were living in houses and had flourishing farms. In fact, some of them had proved themselves as good farmers as the white settlers. These Indians could not be induced to move out of the valley to Flathead Lake. I therefore recommend that the Indians be paid a fair price for the lands unjustly taken from them; that the Bitter Root Valley reservation be given up, and such of the Indians who prefer remaining on their farms receive a title for the lands. Something should be done immediately to settle this difficulty, which every year becomes more complicated. I have been fearing every day to hear of some serious difficulty taking place between these Indians and the whites. The reservation known as the Flathead Lake reservation is altogether too large for the number of Indians in these three tribes, it might be reduced in size by cutting off the valley of the Jocko; the part of the reservation thus cut off would be very valuable as farming land. I inclose you the report of Major Galbreath, United States Army, former agent for the Flatheads, and the report of Lieutenant G. E. Ford, their present agent. I concur in the suggestions made by these gentlemen.

## BANNOCKS.

A portion of the Bannock Indians, although not strictly belonging to my superintendency, have been under my charge during the greater part of last year. As I stated to you in my last annual report, I met these Indians last year, (some fifty lodges,) and at their request started them on the Yellowstone to hunt with the Crows. They were very successful in the hunt, and receiving some assistance from the Government in the issue of provisions, they were enabled to improve their condition very much. They met me again this summer and I again gave them permission to hunt on the Yellowstone. They and the Crows are very friendly, and the Crows would be willing to have them live constantly with them, as it would add to their strength and put them in a better condition to repel the attacks of the Sioux.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that, during the time since I last made my annual report, the Indians of my superintendency have conducted themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner, excepting the raids made by small war parties of the Blackfeet early last winter, which I reported to you, and one little disturbance on the part of a few drunken Pend d'Oreilles, who damaged the windows of a ranchman's cabin. I have had no report of any transgressions on their part. The Government has been quite liberal toward the Indians of this Territory during the last winter, by furnishing provisions to the suffering, and all the Indians express themselves well satisfied. I however except the Blackfeet, for but very few of them have been in since the fight last winter.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,

*Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., Superintendent Indians.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 62.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,

*Jocko Reservation, Montana Territory, August 10, 1870.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay tribes of Indians.

In my last annual report I gave a careful description of the state of affairs at this agency. During my administration here I have used every endeavor to place matters in a better condition than I then found them. The buildings are the same as then reported. In consequence of there being no saw-mill to manufacture the lumber required, no additions have been made. The farm is in a very good condition. All the grain has not yet been harvested, but there will be several hundred bushels. There will also be a large yield of vegetables. The location of the different bands of Indians is the same as stated in my annual report for 1869—the Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays on the general reservation, and the Flatheads in the Bitter Root Valley. I think it advisable and necessary that an agent should be appointed and required to reside in that valley, as it is impossible for the agent here to give proper attention to the difficulties arising between the Indians and the white settlers residing there. During the time I have had charge of these tribes they have been peaceable, quiet, and well-behaved. The Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles,

and some of the Kootenays are well supplied with clothing, lodges, animals, and provisions, but are not well provided with agricultural implements, tools, &c.

It was necessary to purchase a quantity of flour and meat during the past winter and early spring for the subsistence of those too poor and destitute to accompany their people to the buffalo country.

The statistical tables of education, farming operations, &c., were forwarded from this office on the 18th of July last.

I respectfully state that I was relieved to-day by Lieutenant George E. Ford, United States Army, and transferred to him all moneys and public property belonging to this agency for which I was responsible.

But, having received no funds nor made any issues or disbursements during this quarter, I deemed it proper to close my accounts, &c., with the end of the second quarter, 1870.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN S. GALBREATH,

*United States Army, Acting United States Indian Agent.*

Brevet Brigadier General ALFRED SULLY, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent of Indians, Montana Superintendency,  
Helena, Montana Territory.*

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No. 63.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,

JOCKO RESERVATION, MONTANA TERRITORY,

*September 1, 1870.*

GENERAL: I herewith have the honor to present my first annual report of the condition of this agency.

As I relieved my predecessor, Brevet Major Galbreath, United States Army, on the 10th of August, I am unable to state anything relative to the comparative prosperity of the Indians included within the jurisdiction of this agency since the time of the last annual report, and will therefore confine myself to their condition and that of the agency at the time of my taking charge.

To avoid complication of accounts, I receipted to Major Galbreath for funds and property, dating from July 1, 1870, the beginning of the third quarter. The amount of public funds turned over was \$129 21, under three different heads of appropriation.

The public property consisted of stationery and blanks, carpenters', blacksmiths', tinsmiths', and gunsmiths' tools, agricultural implements, cooking utensils, household furniture, and live stock, the latter comprising one pair of mules, three yoke of work cattle, chickens, pigs, and breeding sows.

All the property is in good condition, with the exception that the sets of tools are somewhat incomplete and the agricultural implements much worn.

The public buildings are in a most dilapidated condition. The agent's house is comparatively comfortable, but in accommodations for the employes the agency is very deficient. After the destruction of the barn and stables, one of the shop buildings was used for that purpose, thereby throwing all the shops into one building, which has also to be used as sleeping apartments for employes. I am now, however, engaged in erecting a hewed log building to serve as kitchen, mess-room, men's quarters, and interpreter's house, which I hope to have completed before

cold weather sets in. The cost of this building will be covered by the annual appropriation of \$300 for the repair of public buildings. I consider its erection to be imperatively necessary, as it would be impossible to have fires in the building now occupied without endangering its safety.

The agency is sadly in need of a saw and grist mill, to replace the one destroyed by fire, and, in this connection, I would recommend that steam be substituted for water-power, in which case the mill could be placed closer to the other agency buildings and more under the immediate supervision of the agent.

During the present year there has been raised upon the agency farm 30 acres of oats, 25 acres of wheat, 5 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of peas, 4 acres of corn, and 2 acres of beans, in addition to which about 4 acres are under cultivation as garden, which provides all the vegetables necessary for the use of the employés, besides what is given to the Indians. About 30 tons of hay have also been cut and hauled to the agency for the use of the animals during the coming winter. All the work on the farm and about the agency has been done by the authorized employés.

The school, under the charge of the Catholic missionaries and Sisters of Charity, is in a very flourishing condition, considering the disadvantages under which it labors. The Government appropriation is not nearly sufficient to support it, so that the greater part of the expense is necessarily covered by voluntary contributions from outside parties. The children appear to acquire a knowledge of the English language quite readily and soon learn to speak it with but very little accent. The girls take great interest in everything that pertains to civilized life, and appear to prefer it to that to which they have been accustomed. More difficulty, however, is met with in the boys, for, as they arrive at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, they begin to show signs of discontent at the restraints of civilization and soon fall back into the customs of their ancestors.

The Pend d'Oreilles are nearly all located in the valley adjacent to the mission. Many of them have good farms, some of considerable extent. The young men, however, are averse to work and care only for their two annual hunts, while their women cultivate their farms. As a tribe they may be considered self-supporting.

The Kootenays roam over the country and live principally by begging. A portion of the tribe, under Eneas, their principal chief, live on the Flathead Lake and seldom visit the agency. As a tribe they are poor and very indolent, subsisting on berries, roots, and fish during the summer and begging their supplies during the winter. The few that have horses make their annual hunts, but they constitute but a small portion of the tribe.

The Flatheads live in the Bitter Root Valley, in the vicinity of Fort Owen, where they have good farms, and, in many instances, have adopted the dress and habits of the whites. They are industrious, and, as a tribe, are wealthy. These people justly complain of the tardy action of the Government in the matter of the settlement of the Bitter Root Valley by the whites. They claim that they have never ceded their rights to the Bitter Root reservation, and that, in consequence, the whites have no right to settle there. The valley is very fertile and is rapidly being occupied by settlers, who fence in large tracts of the best land and deprive the Indians of their pasture grounds. Some would be willing to settle the valley in conjunction with the whites, if it were possible to guarantee them equal rights, but those living there, and knowing the character of each of the parties, say that such an arrange-

ment would be practically impossible and that, sooner or later, serious trouble must ensue.

I would respectfully urge upon the Department the necessity of immediate action in this matter, as it is one of vital importance to both parties; in fact, I do not consider the lives of the white settlers safe for a moment so long as the Indians feel that they have been treated in bad faith. Affairs are particularly critical just now, as the confederate nation is without a chief. The Indians had full confidence in Victor and would cheerfully act according to his advice, but I know of no one in the nation that is capable of filling his place with equal ability. His loss was severely felt by both Indians and whites in the country where he was known. His son, Charles, has been elected chief of the tribe and will probably be chosen as chief of the nation, but, as most of the leading men are now making their fall hunt, I have not deemed it advisable to call a general council until their return.

Unless the fall hunt proves more successful than that made last summer, I am afraid that it will be necessary to call on the Department for aid during the coming winter. This will be particularly applicable to the Kootenay tribe, who are thriftless and have laid in no supply of winter provisions and many of whom I am already feeding. As soon, therefore, as the ground becomes frozen so they can get no roots, and the fish leave the Jocko and go into deep water for the winter, they will look to their agent for supplies.

For further information and statistical reports, I have the honor to refer to the report of my predecessor, Brevet Major Galbreath, United States Army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FORD,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

General ALFRED SULLY, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana Territory.*

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No. 64.

BLACKFOOT INDIAN AGENCY,

*September 12, 1870.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following report of affairs pertaining to the Blackfoot nation of Indians, comprising the Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan tribes, for the year ending August 31, 1870.

During the past year the Bloods and Piegans have suffered severely from small-pox, losing the greater number of their young men and women; of this, however, I have already made full statistical report.

The Blackfeet are now suffering with the same disease. This tribe of the nation has been in the British Possessions since my connection with their affairs, never visiting this section excepting in small and occasional parties and remaining but for a few days.

Of the affair known in the newspapers as the "Piegan Massacre," there is no occasion for me to make any further mention, as at the time of the occurrence I made full military and Indian reports, which were duly acted upon, (by the newspaper reporters.) I will forbear, therefore, from dwelling on this epoch in Indian affairs; I will only suggest, in justice to the Department in which I have the honor to serve, (as I have before on several occasions,) that as the reports of the military and Indians conflict in many important particulars of the affair, the matter be sub-

jected to a thorough investigation and that the result of the investigation be duly considered.

It is but justice to the Blackfoot nation of Indians to say, that since my connection with them they have been entirely peaceable, with one exception, viz.: About the last of November, 1869, a small war party drove off a number of mules belonging to a freighter between Helena and Benton, (at a place called Dearbourne.) This party afterward attacked a number of Spanish hunters and trappers near Fort Shaw, killing one and wounding another. This is the sum total of the outrages committed by the Blackfeet Indians (comprising the Piegans) during the past year; nevertheless, as a nation they are called hostile, are allowed no trader, and are indiscriminately slaughtered.

Owing to the circumstance that no funds have been furnished for the purpose, I have been able to effect little or nothing toward the advancement of these Indians. Their agency is in a dilapidated condition, with no means to improve it; even were this otherwise, it would be impossible for the Indians, owing to existing orders which prohibit them from coming on this side of the Marias River, to avail themselves of the benefits which might accrue to them were they permitted to live in its vicinity.

As far as my knowledge aids me I can safely recommend these Indians to the generosity of the Department as good and friendly Indians, desiring, above all things, peace with their "white brothers."

I forward herewith statistical reports as required.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

WM. B. PEASE,  
*Indian Agent.*

General ALFRED SULLY, U. S. A.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Helena, Montana Territory.*

No. 65.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,  
*August —, 1870.*

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

Being appointed agent for the Crow tribe of Indians by General Orders No. 49, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 7, 1869, I left Washington, D. C., June 10, 1869, and went to Chicago to purchase mill machinery, and other stores for the use of this agency. This done, I proceeded to Sioux City, there to await a steamboat for Fort Benton. At Sioux City I received instructions to distribute annuity goods and presents to various tribes of Indians on the Missouri River, and left Sioux City with said goods and annuities for the Crows July 14, on the steamer Fanny Baker. The machinery and stores purchased in Chicago were sent by way of Union Pacific Railroad and Corinne, under charge of Mr. L. M. Black. On account of unusually low water we could not reach a higher point on the river than Spread Eagle bar, and were detained there with the goods for the Crows for ten weeks awaiting transportation. I arrived at the Crow agency in your company November 20, 1869. In the meantime, while I was detained en route, Mr. L. M. Black was building the agency under your directions.

On my arrival here, I found the Crow Indians very quiet and peaceable, and was soon satisfied that they fully merited the high reputation they have always borne as being friendly disposed toward the whites.

The annuity goods were given to the chiefs and headmen, and by them distributed to their people. The Indians were very thankful to their Great Father for his kindness to them, but did not fully appreciate the gifts of clothing; pants and socks suggesting an idea of awkwardness and personal restraint to which they are not accustomed. They say they do not want white men's clothes, but blankets and ammunition, with guns. These are always the wants of Indians until they are so far civilized as to have entirely lost their Indian nature.

At once, on my arrival here, I took measures to have land prepared for farming purposes, and several acres were cleared and broken. In the spring more land was cleared, broken up and fenced, about — acres in all, and a variety of vegetables cultivated; a very little grain was planted, a few square yards each of wheat, barley, oats, and corn, for experiment. The wheat, barley, and oats turned out moderately well. Late frosts in the spring and a heavy frost the beginning of this month killed the corn and such vegetables as beans, tomatoes, melons, and squashes, all of which were thriving well until the extraordinary visit of a frost in early August killed them. Turnips, carrots, cabbages, parsnips, peas, and potatoes have yielded very well. The frost stopped the growth of potatoes somewhat, but they were already so far advanced that, comparatively speaking, little damage was done them. I have estimated that the money value to the United States of the crops raised at this agency will amount to \$2,830, all of which is the result of white labor, with the exception of a few days' assistance from some squaws in burning up brush after clearing.

As the case has always been, Indians are very adverse to commencing the arts of civilization, and the Crows are no exception to the rule. Like all other Indians in their natural state, they are but children with expanded ideas, and with the same feeling that a child attends school a Crow Indian looks upon labor, with the telling difference, however, that the Indian can gratify his disinclination. Of the whole tribe of the Crows, but one Indian has expressed a wish to stay at the agency and farm; the exception is "Wolf Bow," the second Indian who signed their treaty. He has three squaws and eight children, and doubtless thinks it better for him to gather fruits from the earth through their labor, than to exert himself to hunt for them. His wish to farm will be encouraged by me, (I have already built him a house) and, as is generally the case, when other Indians see the benefits he derives from his action, they may be induced to follow his example. A beginning is everything.

One great difficulty I have had to contend with is the division of the Crows into two bands, the Mountain Crows and the River Crows. By dint of repeated exertions and pointing out to them the advantages to themselves, I have reason to congratulate myself that my efforts have met with some success. Last May some sixty lodges of River Crows came here, expressing their intention of remaining with the Mountain Crows. They went with them on their summer's hunt, and were afterwards joined by the rest of the River Crows, some sixty-odd lodges, and all the River Crows are now with the Mountain Crows. I expect all of them will come in here when their annuities arrive, and will use my exertions to make their meeting permanent.

The Crows report to me that about the middle of July last, while encamped in the neighborhood of the Big and Little Horn Rivers, on their reservation, they were attacked by the Sioux, and some of their horses run off; the Crows recovered their stock, and lost thirteen warriors killed, killing about the same number of Sioux. The Crows then ran away, some coming direct to this agency, and the majority crossing

the Yellowstone River, going toward the Muscleshell River. The Sioux pursued the party who came in here for several days, and at one time, according to report of Crow spies, were within fifty miles of this post, in numbers variously estimated from 800 to 2,000. I asked the leading men of the Crows why they ran away and why the rest of their people went toward the Muscleshell River, telling them that part of the country is off their reservation, and they should stay on this side of the Yellowstone River. Their answer was simple and hard to refute; it was substantially this: "Father, the Crows are not cowards; we hold this country yet; our grandfathers and great grandfathers lived in it, and the Crows are not all dead yet. Look at our country, and look at our enemies; they are all around it; the Sioux, Blackfeet, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Flatheads, all want our country, and kill us when they can. We have no friends among the Indians but the Bannocks, and they are all away from us now. When we fought the Sioux this last time, we found them loaded with flour that our Great Father had given them, and what was worse for us, plenty of good guns and ammunition, and lots of good horses that the white people had let them steal. Give us good guns, give us plenty of ammunition, that we may feel able to fight our enemies, and we will fight them and not run away. Give us these things, and you shall see we can fight. If our Great Father will not keep our enemies away from our country, let him give us the means to kill them when they come here." This is the substance of their answer.

While the Sioux Indians act beyond the control of the Government, and make raids with impunity on Indians peaceably and with the reputation of always being peaceably disposed toward the whites, and are permitted to invade their reservation in such numbers as threaten to drive the Crows out of it, I think it but proper in this case that the Crow Indians should be armed to defend their own homes, not for the purpose of fostering war between the Sioux and Crows, but for a reason of policy. I say repeated invasions of a character like the last will cause great anxiety for the safety of the Gallatin Valley and all the settlements of Eastern Montana, and injure the progress of civilization very materially in the Territory. On the other hand, arm the Crows with some good guns, and they will be as serviceable to the progress of the Territory, so far as concerns hostile Indians, as a regiment of cavalry on her frontier, without the expense. I should feel very diffident indeed in so fully expressing my feelings on this difficult subject did I not know, as we all here know, that the Crow Indians will never turn their arms on the whites. Their hands are full now, and all they ask, and I feel it my duty to ask for them, is strength to defend their home. In the words of their leading men, if the Government will not keep hostile Indians away, give the Crows the means to drive them out when they come.

This agency consists of the following buildings, all in good order and repair, viz: Warehouse, agency building, houses for physician, engineer, blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and miller, and a building to be used as school-room. The agency building or "mission-house" is at present used as quarters for a sergeant and twelve men of Company A, Seventh United States Infantry, detailed as guard for protection of the post. There are two bastions on diagonal corners, in each of which is mounted a 12-pound howitzer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. CAMP,

*First Lieut. and Brevet Captain U. S. A., Agent Crow Indians.*

Brevet Brigadier General ALFRED SULLY, U. S. A.,  
*Superintendent Indians Montana Territory.*



No. 66.

GROS VENTRES AND RIVER CROW AGENCY,  
*August 31, 1870.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following, my second annual report, relative to the condition of the Indians under my charge, the Gros Ventres, River Crows, and Assinaboines.

In compliance with your instructions of August 4, 1869, I left Fort Benton, September 1, 1869, for my agency on Milk River, with a small amount of supplies for the Gros Ventres and River Crows. On my arrival at the agency I issued to each tribe their apportionment of supplies. The Indians were apparently well pleased. On the 15th of September I visited the Assinaboine camp and found them sick with the small-pox. I advised them to scatter their lodges which they immediately did, and the malady was to a great extent decreased. On my return to the agency I found the disease had broken out among the Gros Ventres, and was raging to a fearful extent, a party having visited the camp of Red River half-breeds a short distance from the agency, from whence they contracted the disease. I immediately did all I could to arrest the malady, but it raged with fearful results. Nearly all the employés of the agency were prostrated with the disease. I immediately applied to you for assistance, which was promptly furnished, such as medicines, provisions, and blankets for them, also a physician, but the most of the fearful work had been done before their arrival. I caused to be erected a hospital for the sick Indians, many of whom had to be taken care of for months; some are still suffering from the effects of the disease. The devastation among the Gros Ventres was fearful—741 having died.

The River Crow camp at that time was about twenty-five miles from the agency. I immediately removed them across the Missouri River to the Judith Basin, at which point, and at Muscleshell, I supplied them with provisions. They escaped the small-pox until about the first of June, 1870, when a Crow woman contracted the disease at Muscleshell and went into the Crow camp and inoculated the rest. They immediately scattered their lodges in every direction, forty lodges going to the Mountain Crows, twenty-two lodges to this agency, the rest remaining on the Missouri River and in the Judith Basin. I procured some vaccine matter and vaccinated most of the tribe. Dr. Ash, of General Sheridan's staff, kindly assisting me. By being prompt in the matter the malady was arrested and only about thirty deaths ensued.

These Indians are now mostly in the Judith Basin, about one hundred miles from this agency, except twenty-two lodges that are with the Gros Ventres.

I have tried to induce these Indians to join the Mountain Crows, but to no effect. They go but return again. I do not think they can be induced to leave Milk River, which is the Indians "Paradise," owing to the immense amount of buffalo in that country. The Assinaboines were divided into two bands, the upper, known as the "Long Hair" or "Whirlwind" band, and under the leadership of a chief of that name, and the lower or Canoe band, under "Red Stone" or "Big Canoe." The upper band are living with the Gros Ventres, they having last summer married about one hundred of the Assinaboine women, which will have a tendency to cement these two tribes together. The lower band are now living at the mouth of Milk River on the Missouri, and they came to this agency for their supplies and expect to be fed here during the coming winter. All the lower Indians are moving toward Milk River, among

whom are several bands of Sioux, Yaneton Sioux, Yanetonais, Cutheads, and Santees, and are very troublesome, having attacked this agency five times since last June. On the first of the month they stole eight head of horses from this agency belonging to the employés. On the 24th of July they made a descent on the Gros Ventres herd, taking twenty-eight head from the Indians and six head belonging to the men of the agency. On the 30th they made another attack and the men and Gros Ventres Indians got their horses into the fort and killed two of the Sioux. These Indians were the Yanetonais. I am confident that if the Government would take some steps toward assisting these Indians that all depredations would be stopped. As these Indians are now so close to the friendly Indians the Government will have to treat with them or protect the friendly ones with troops.

In last October one hundred and sixty lodges of Arapahoes started to come on Milk River and join the Gros Ventres; ten lodges arrived at this agency, the rest stopped at Muscleshell. Those who came to the agency most of them died of the small-pox, the main camp became alarmed and moved further back, where they stopped the greater portion of the winter. They are now on their way to this agency again. On the 16th of this month one lodge of Arapahoes arrived at this agency and informed me that a large camp of Arapahoes and Cheyennes will be on Milk River in a few weeks, stating that the Cheyennes and Sioux had now made peace with the whites. In confirmation of his statement a large party visited Muscleshell to trade, their camp being but a short distance from there. I would recommend that the supplies for this agency be furnished as early as possible, as the distance is so great from where they are procured, seventy miles of the distance without wood and scarce of water, and it is almost impossible to freight when cold weather arrives. In regard to the dissensions existing among these Indians, I think by proper management they would cease to exist. The Gros Ventres and Assinaboines have made peace, and, under the circumstances, I think permanent. The Assinaboines have also treated with part of the River Crows and are living together. The Gros Ventres, Crows, and Assinaboines are at war with the Blackfeet, and the Crows, Gros Ventres, and Upper Assinaboines are at war with the Sioux. The lower band of Assinaboines are on apparently friendly terms with the Sioux.

I would recommend that the Assinaboines be placed upon the reservation with the Gros Ventres, and the Government take some steps toward supplying the Sioux, so no jealousies may exist among the different tribes, who are very jealous of the partiality shown to each by the whites. I also recommend that some steps be taken affording these Indians the means for farming. I am fully satisfied that a large portion of each tribe could be induced to till the soil. From my experience on Milk River, I am fully satisfied that it will be impossible to farm successfully, owing to the scarcity of water. In seasons when crops would need irrigating there is no water; the river becomes dry for miles in dry seasons. I would therefore recommend that this point be abandoned and the agency removed to a point about twenty-five miles south, on a stream heading in the "Little Rocky Mountains." I have examined this point and found never-failing water, good farming and grass lands.

The buildings at this post are in a bad condition, having been built of green cottonwood and having shrunk, and need continual repair. The houses erected for the Indians were so shabbily built that the Indians refuse to live in them.

I have torn them down, as they afford cover for hostile Indians.

With this report I forward you the statistics of farming and education for my agency for the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. S. REED,

*Acting Indian Agent in charge of Agency.*

Brevet Brigadier General ALFRED SULLY, U. S. A.,

*Superintendent Indians for Montana Territory.*

## DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 67.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,

*September 30, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to present for your consideration my second annual report of the condition and progress of the Indian tribes embraced within the limits of this superintendency. In so doing I desire to congratulate you upon the fact that the calamity of an outbreak on the part of hostile tribes, which at one time seemed imminent, has been happily averted; and, with the advancement toward civilization which has been made, I feel confident that with the faithful carrying out of the present wise and judicious policy no apprehension of difficulty in future with the Indians in this Territory need be apprehended. This policy, as I understand it, is founded primarily upon the fact that we must either "feed the Indians or fight them." They can no longer, as they were able to do a half century ago, upon catching sight of the smoke rising from the white settler's cabin, press further back into the wilderness to find there better hunting grounds than those which they abandoned. Even now they can scarcely get beyond the hearing of the steam-whistle. Their game is being rapidly exterminated; and as the encircling bands of civilization grow rapidly smaller the pressure is the more keenly felt, and becomes still more galling with each unsuccessful effort that is made by the red man to free himself from a bondage which he regards as far worse and more ignominious than death, in that the one is to him the most degrading of all things, while the other will take him direct to the "happy hunting grounds," where game will always be within reach of his arrow and the white man can no longer molest or harass him. While, therefore, a war with them at this late day must be one of either subjugation or extermination in order to reach the end desired, it would have to be waged against men who would fight with the desperation and cunning of madmen, upon their own ground, and actuated by a spirit of revenge for what they would regard as a wrong of the deepest dye. Such a war could not be waged by a nation claiming to be founded upon the principles of Christianity, unless driven to it as a last resort. Happily, however, the policy which the cause of humanity dictates in this case is, also, a far less expensive one than that of hostility, and appeals to the pocket as well as the reason, since experience has shown that however great may be the cost of feeding and clothing the savage, that of fighting him is much greater.

The part which the red man takes in the future history of this country must be in some other character than that of the savage, or it must be a very brief one; and the sooner he receives and accepts this truth and acts upon it, the better it will be for him. In order that he may be

led to do so, however, his reason must be appealed to, and, with his feeling of resentment toward the white man, whom he regards as an intruder, and with hunger gnawing at his vitals, this is no easy task. By feeding and clothing him his nature becomes softened, his eyes are opened, and he comes to see that while the white man is not only able to provide bountifully for his own wants, but for those of the Indian also, the latter must soon have comparatively nothing unless he follows the teachings of the white man and goes to tilling the soil. Then it is, and not till then, that he is willing to listen to reason, and can be induced to make the effort to become self-sustaining; and this end is only reached after a long and thankless tutelage, during which the ward has combatted at every step the acknowledgment of his inevitable destiny.

One feature of the present policy I desire here to refer to, with a view to bringing it to the attention especially of the legislative branch of the Government. It is well known to those who are familiar with its workings, that the savage and hostile Indian who consents for the time to cease his warfare in order that he may receive presents of goods and provisions, is a heavy expense to the country. This is the only means, however, by which his peaceable behavior can be secured until he is brought to reason. When this end is reached he learns that this state of care cannot continue always, and that he must learn to support himself. The money which has heretofore gone to feed him, now goes to provide him with agricultural implements and the various articles which are to assist him in providing his own food and a comfortable house to live in. Policy dictates that no subsistence should be given him which he is able to furnish for himself, since no man can be expected to work for that which he can obtain without labor. In a new and entirely wild country, however, like that in which the Indian reservations are located, agriculture is at best a precarious avocation, and must be for a time at least attended with very uncertain results. It is not strange, therefore, that with the greatest care and industry their crops should frequently prove an almost entire failure. Thus it has been during the present year with those tribes who are usually the best agriculturists. Much more land was planted by them last spring than ever before, the best attention given them, and until the last of June their crops looked exceedingly promising. The drought coming on, almost ruined them; while in the case of those Indians located near Fort Berthold, a heavy frost on the night of the 10th of August killed all their beans, squashes, and other vegetables. With a fair crop the friendly Indians would have raised a large proportion of the food necessary to subsist them; as it is they have not enough to supply them until winter, while their appropriation, based upon a good crop, will afford with the strictest economy an exceedingly small margin over and above the cost of their annuity goods, and the expense of carrying on the business of the agency, for subsistence. To my mind some provision should be made by Congress for such cases as this, so that peaceable and friendly Indians who till the soil (and none others do so) may not be allowed to suffer when, after every effort on their part, misfortune overtakes them and cannot be averted.

One of the most favorable indications of progress toward civilization which has come to my notice, has been in the settlement of a large number of Santee Sioux upon homesteads in the valley of the Big Sioux River, above Sioux Falls, near the eastern boundary of this Territory. The tribes from which they come are located upon a reservation on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River, about thirty miles west of here. Some dissatisfaction arose from the necessary delay in allotting their

lands to them, after being located there; and in May 1869 quite a number left the tribe and their reservation and took homesteads at the point mentioned. The season was too far advanced to enable them to raise anything of a crop last year, and winter found them but ill prepared to meet it. They had, however, succeeded in making for themselves a good reputation for honesty and sobriety, and secured credit at the trading post near them for articles of subsistence to amounts averaging some \$200 or more each. During the winter they were busily engaged in trapping, so that when spring came they were able to settle up their accounts and have something remaining. They have a church and school of their own, having regular services; and in June last, when the sacrament was administered to them by Dr. Williamson, there were seventy-seven communicants present. They have all succeeded in getting comfortable log-houses on their lands, and by practicing the strictest economy are surrounding themselves with many comforts and conveniences. They have received no assistance whatever from the Government from the time of leaving their tribe, and the twenty-six who have already taken their homestead certificates have had to pay the usual fee of \$14 each, and were required to relinquish all claim to a share in the annuities, exemptions, or privileges secured to them by acts of Congress or treaty stipulations. And yet, the treaty of April 29, 1868, upon which the appropriations made by Congress for this and other bands of Sioux are based, provided that any male member of the tribe above the age of eighteen should have the privilege of settling upon any unoccupied lands not mineral; and upon making improvements thereon to the value of \$200, and continuously residing upon it three years, should be entitled to a patent for 160 acres of land, including his improvements, without the payment of any fee, should thereby become a citizen of the United States, and should at the same time retain all his rights to benefits accruing under the treaty. The tribe of which they were members, having ceded very valuable lands in Minnesota, are not only receiving large sums from their sale from day to day, but the appropriations by Congress in their favor are also liberal. I regard it, therefore, as exceedingly unfortunate that some assistance could not have been furnished them—not in the way of direct support, but as a means to enable them to support themselves. This movement, to my mind, is a step in advance of the reservation system, and one whose success will go far toward working out the Indian civilization problem; and in this light it is deserving of the fostering care of the Government. In this case a complete success is promised without any assistance, but the encouragement offered to an Indian to abandon his tribe and become entirely self-supporting is very small, if he cannot have even the few implements, the oxen, and cow, to begin life with, which would have been given him if he had remained on the reservation. If the forty families, who in this case abandoned their tribe, were, as has been stated, the most discontented and worthless of them all, and have not only succeeded in sustaining themselves without any assistance, but have also made for themselves a character so good that their neighbors, who were strongly prejudiced against them, now praise instead of condemning them, what may we not expect from the more promising members of the tribe, who, by remaining on their reservation, have every assistance and encouragement which they could ask? And if I am correct in the belief that the reservation system is only intended as a stepping-stone to the position of entire independence, when, like the white man, the Indian may in time take up his residence wherever he chooses, and instead of being a tax upon the Government become a source of wealth,

it is certainly important that the first voluntary effort in this direction should receive a prompt and judicious support, thereby fully insuring its success and leading others to follow in the pathway chosen.

#### PONCA AGENCY.

The Ponca Indians, although reduced in numbers below a thousand, are in many respects the most interesting and promising of any in this superintendency. They are not only willing, but extremely anxious to learn the arts by which they may become self-supporting and conform to the usages of white men. With the comparatively small advantages which have been afforded them, their advancement has been very great. Their persistent and determined friendship for the whites has made the Sioux their bitter enemies, and they dare not go back of the hills bordering on the Missouri bottom, for fear of being killed by some of them lying in ambush. Not that they have degenerated physically, so as to be unequal to their enemies in a fair contest, for the latter dare not meet them in equal numbers; but the Sioux so far outnumber them that they are able to do them much damage, especially when they lie in wait for them with hostile intentions. For this reason they are unable to secure the game which would otherwise go far toward subsisting them, except at particular seasons, when they are invited by the Omahas or Pawnees, in Nebraska, who are friendly toward them, to go in their company. Their farming operations during the present year were on a large scale, but the drought came upon them at a most unfortunate time, and their crops, which promised well in the early part of the season, came to almost nothing. The appropriation made by Congress allows but an exceedingly small amount for their subsistence beyond what is provided by themselves, and the indications are that these Indians, notwithstanding their friendly relations with the Government and the efforts made by them to raise good crops, will be in great danger of starvation during the coming winter, while the Sioux, who are their enemies, and many of whom are the enemies of the Government, will be well fed, their improvidence, as yet, being so well known that they were not expected to do much of anything toward feeding themselves.

I cannot too strongly urge the importance of attending to the wants of the friends of the white man in time of misfortune, and thereby strengthening rather than weakening the strongest barrier which can be placed between the hostile Indian and those whom he regards as his natural enemy. A dollar expended under such circumstances, when it is known by the Indian that the Government is not under obligations to give it, must be of far more benefit in strengthening the tie of friendship than a thousand given in the ordinary way in accordance with the strict letter of a treaty.

For nearly a year past a school has been in operation on a small scale at this agency, and so much interest has been taken in it by the Indians that it has been thought best by the Department to set apart \$5,000 from the appropriation for the support of industrial and other schools among Indians, for the purpose of establishing it on a manual labor basis. This school will be put in operation at a very early day, and it is hoped that much good may result from it.

#### YANCTON AGENCY.

The Yancton Sioux, who were an exceedingly unpromising tribe but a few years ago, are now making rapid progress toward civilization.

The favorable change which has taken place in this respect has resulted to a very considerable extent from the practical efforts of the missionaries of the Episcopal Church, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Good buildings have been erected by those societies, and much interest has been awakened, while their schools have been well attended and successful, and calls have been loudly made for the establishment of others at more remote points on the reservation. These Indians are placed in a trying position in one respect. Being a part of the great Sioux family, they are quite intimately associated with those who are much more strongly disposed to be hostile to the Government. They are able to compare readily their own advantages and disadvantages with those of their still savage friends, and they are at the same time liable to be led away by them from the new path which they have chosen to the old one, which has not entirely lost its strong attractions. It is especially important, therefore, that all treaty stipulations made with them should be faithfully carried out, since, if any occasion is given them for dissatisfaction, they may be easily induced to join other bands in an effort to avenge their wrongs. From the attention which is being given them, however, they are deriving much substantial benefit, and during the coming year a much more rapid advancement toward civilization may be confidently relied upon, while, at the same time, their friendship for the whites, which is already strong, will be greatly increased. The intimate relations which the Yanctons sustain to the other Sioux families will give them a strong influence for good if they shall be placed in such a position as to enable them to show that they have been made actual gainers by accepting the friendship and protection of the Government.

The agency met with quite a serious loss in June last, by the burning of the barn and its contents, the undoubted act of an incendiary. It was thought best not to replace it permanently during the present year, as by another summer the large portable saw-mill, which will soon be in operation there, would provide the lumber required much more easily and cheaply than it could otherwise be obtained. Other improvements and repairs will also be required by another season, as several of the agency buildings are becoming quite dilapidated.

#### WHETSTONE CREEK AGENCY.

From this agency there are about 4,500 Indians drawing subsistence. About one-half of these are located directly at the agency, and consist of Upper Brulé, Ogallala, and seceders from other bands of Sioux, together with about 500 half-breeds and whites, who have intermarried with the Indians and cast their lot with them. These people are making some progress toward civilization, and are attempting, in a small way, to till the soil, but with very imperfect success. The wild and restless disposition of the Indians clings to them closely, and their nomadic habits are not easily shaken off. They are influenced, also, to a considerable degree by the course of the Upper Brulé and Ogallala Sioux under Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, and other chiefs, who are about equal in numbers to those at the agency. They have settled down at no particular place, but spend the most of their time within from twenty-five to fifty miles of the agency. The visit of their chiefs to Washington is believed to have had a good effect in averting threatened hostilities, as they have used their influence for good since their return. They are quite anxious to have the reservation which was promised them set apart either on White River or at a point further south, and when this is done Spot-

ted Tail states they will be prepared to commence farming. "Hitherto," he says, "the squaws alone have tried to farm, but now we men mean to try it." This is certainly a much more encouraging statement than could have been expected from them a few months ago. They do not, however, wish to get very far away from Red Cloud and his people, and will be influenced greatly by the course taken by them. Neither can it be reasonably expected that a people who are known to be so restless and uneasy in their disposition as these have been up to a very late day, will at once settle quietly down in one place and go to work. Frequently, within the past few months, they have given unmistakable indications of progress and of a gradual change in their nature and habits, and within the present week I have learned of the voluntary return, even without demand having been made, of a number of horses stolen from settlers and friendly Indians below, through the influence of the chiefs and headmen of the tribe. Great care will have to be taken in the future, however, as it has been in the past, by those who have authority over them, so that while the Indians are humored in their whims where no harm will result therefrom, stern and vigorous measures shall be promptly resorted to when necessary, and that while but few promises are made, they shall be faithfully carried out.

#### CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This is virtually a combination of two agencies, the whole number of Indians in charge being about 2,400. Of these, about one-half, known as the Lower Brulé Sioux, are located from twelve to twenty-five miles below the main agency, and are of a violent disposition, which renders them difficult to manage. If their spite cannot be vented in any other way, they will destroy their own property or crops, and then insist upon being furnished with more. They have been much more tractable since a company of United States troops was located near them, but give, even yet, but little encouragement to those who are disposed to teach them the arts of peace. During the summer the location of this branch agency was removed about eight miles up the river above the former site, thereby securing a much better location. The expense of this change was comparatively small, as no good buildings were abandoned, and the houses which would have been necessary for the employés are being erected at the new site. The portable saw-mill was also removed to Crow Creek Island near by, where there is an abundance of timber which may be used for the improvements necessary there.

The Indians at the Crow Creek agency proper, numbering about 1,200, consist of Lower Yanctonais and Two Kettle Sioux. In the main they seem better disposed, and are making more advancement than their Lower Brulé neighbors, but there is still very great room for improvement on their part.

#### CHEYENNE CREEK AGENCY.

The Indians who look to this agency for subsistence consist of portions of the Two Kettle, Sans Arc, and Minneconjoux bands of Sioux, and number from 5,000 to 6,000, the majority of whom are the most unreasonable and exacting of any in the superintendency; and, while they regard it as degrading to work, they take what is given them with curses rather than thanks, and would strike the hand that feeds them the moment it is withdrawn. In April last their conduct became so defiant and rebellious that the agent was compelled to call upon the



Government for troops, and the promptness with which they were sent was not only highly creditable to the Department, but undoubtedly prevented an outbreak. Previous to their arrival, it was the custom of the chiefs in council to indulge in the most insulting language concerning the Government officers and the whites in general; speaking of the President as a "white fool and dog, without ears or brains." At one of these councils the agent was directed to write to the Government and say that they were hostile Indians, were not crying for peace, and did not desire either annuities or subsistence sent to them. One of the chiefs boasted that his hands were dyed fresh with white man's blood, and displayed the scalp of a white woman dangling at his breast.

Since the arrival of the troops they have acted like bad children fearing punishment, but doing all that they could with safety to show their hostility. A few have been disposed to work and raise crops, but they have been interfered with by the others, who have heaped ridicule upon them and used every effort to dissuade them from it. By the failure of Congress to make any appropriation in season the seeds and oxen asked for by the agent were not sent, and it was impossible to furnish the desired assistance to those willing to work, and which, if it could have been provided, would doubtless have proved very beneficial.

The visit of several of the chiefs to Washington this summer will undoubtedly result in practical good in time. They had their eyes opened as they never were before, and, although they dare not as yet tell their people of all that they saw and heard, for fear of losing their influence over them, the time will come when they may safely do so. In the meantime their influence will doubtless be for good, and, by the close of another year, I confidently believe that a much more favorable account may be given of these Indians.

#### GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

The Indians in the vicinity of this agency, numbering about 7,000, include the Oncpapas, Yanctonais, Cut Head, and Blackfeet Sioux. They are beginning to talk more reasonably in regard to work and civilization, but are disposed to follow the chase as long as possible, and will go to farming only as a last resort. Although of a wild disposition, and glorying in the freedom which they still possess, they are not so uneasy and treacherous in their character as some of the other bands of the Sioux family. Considering their location and the opportunities which they still have for hunting, the favorable change which has taken place within the past year or two must certainly be regarded as encouraging. The course of a large portion of them in signing a treaty of peace with the friendly tribes north of them, which they did in June last, is certainly commendable, especially when it is considered that the enmity which has so long existed toward them has been caused by the refusal of the latter to join the Sioux in hostilities against the whites.

#### FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

On the Upper Missouri River, near the northeast corner of the Territory, are the three tribes known as the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, numbering nearly 2,500 persons, and living together upon as friendly terms as though belonging to one tribe. They have been firm friends of the whites from the time of signing their first treaty, many years ago, and have been quite successful as agriculturists, especially when it is considered that they are located very far north, and within

about one degree of the line of the British possessions, in a region where the climate is severe and rigorous and the winters are long. Under the circumstances it is not strange that, with all their exertions, their crops should frequently fail them. As already stated, they have been particularly unfortunate this year, as victims of a drought and a severe early frost. Last winter the crop which they had raised, combined with the small amount of subsistence furnished by the Government, was quite insufficient for their wants, and not only suffering, but starvation would have been the result but for the forethought and extra exertions of the agent. Those who were able to go were sent to their hunting grounds on the Yellowstone River, with as much corn as could be spared for their use. The more feeble and infirm, to the number of about 500, were furnished with soup daily, and were prevented from freezing by keeping up large fires day and night in a warehouse near the agency. Their prospects for the coming winter are even less encouraging than they were a year ago. The amount of the appropriation which can be used in supplying them with food is very small, while they have raised but 3,000 bushels of corn against 10,000 last year, with scarcely anything else.

A letter from the agent, dated a month later than his annual report, speaks of them as quite well satisfied, however, "believing that it is the intention of the Department to feed them, or at least those of them that cannot get away for the winter hunt." Indeed, the confidence which they have shown in the Government at all times, and under the most trying circumstances, has been most marked, and contrasts greatly with the constant complaints of other tribes for whom much more has been done, who seem to regard the receipt of one gift as a license for asking for more, and who would still be dissatisfied if the whites should exchange places with them, giving up all they have. The failure to carry out promises made to them may cause them to lose confidence in the persons making them, but not in the Government itself. They have been harassed for years by the Sioux, who have urged them to join in a warfare on the whites, and have become their enemies because they would not. In June last, they succeeded in making peace with the Wahpeton and Sisseton tribe at Devil's Lake, and with a considerable portion of the different bands at Grand River and Cheyenne agencies. On the 29th of August, three Mandans, returning to camp with six horses loaded with meat, were attacked by a large party of Sioux, and the six horses were taken from them. The three Indians not only succeeded in escaping, but in inflicting some serious injury upon the attacking Sioux. It was believed at the time that the latter belonged to bands with whom treaties of peace had been so recently signed, and a strong feeling was aroused against them, but they decided to ask the advice of the agent, and have the matter investigated, instead of attempting immediate retaliation. The following extracts, from speeches made by the chiefs in council immediately afterward, will illustrate the spirit by which they were actuated, as well as their condition and wants:

CROW'S BREAST, chief of Gros Ventres: We come to tell you that there is a large party of young men anxious to start on the trail to overtake the Sioux who to-day stole six of our horses; but as none of our people were killed, I would rather wait and hear from below what tribe it was, and if we start in pursuit we may meet some of the Indians with whom we have lately made peace, and in that case trouble would follow. If it was any of those with whom the treaty has been made, we ask that, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, they be compelled to make restitution.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 WHITE SHIELD, chief of Arickarees: We are three nations who agree as one people. It is true that you (speaking to Mandans) have lost horses. The young Arickaree men have long wanted to go to war and kill those who place us on foot, but I always advise

them to keep quiet, listen to the agent's advice, and see what the Government will do for us in the way of restitution. I feel obliged to report to our agent what I have many times said before. We look upon our "Great Father" as next to the "Great Spirit;" that he could in a day, if he wished, put a stop to all this work, but he does not do it; therefore I believe that proper representation has not been made. We believe that Captain Clifford, our present agent, has done all that he could do for us. We have listened to him like a people with tied hands. We took his advice and made a treaty with the Sioux, but never believed that they would adhere to it. Before agents were sent to us we could hold our own against the Sioux, but now when we listen to the whites we have to sit in our villages, listen to their insults, and have our young men killed and our horses stolen, within sight of our lodges. The Sioux will never listen to the "Great Father" until the soldiers stick their bayonets in their ears and make them.

**CROW'S BREAST:** It is now twenty winters since I have taken the whites by the hand and listened to the officers sent by the "Great Father." Our agent holds us in his hands, and we listen to what he says. The "Great Father" seems to be trying to buy the good will of the Sioux, by giving them everything they want, but it does no good, and they still continue their depredations all the year round, and are as bad as ever they were. If the "Great Father" wants to be obeyed by the Sioux, he must give them some prompt punishment. We are Indians and know how to deal with Indians. They will not keep peace until they are severely punished. Either keep them a year without provisions or gifts, or cut off some camp, killing all and the rest will then listen. \* \* \*

We understand that the ammunition sent us was to defend ourselves against the Sioux. We are slow to go to war, but we are quick when our friends are in danger, and if at such a time we had to come to our agent for ammunition our friends might get killed before we could render them any assistance. We would like to get more ammunition, and would instruct our young men not to waste it, and we understand that it is not to be used in hunting. Ammunition is our life. To-day, luckily, the Sioux retired as our young men were loading their last cartridge. Whenever we go out to hunt game we expect to see an enemy. Things have been quiet for a long time since the treaty, but this is the time of year when we are always hemmed in and harassed by our enemies; but we must starve in camp if our young men do not risk their lives in hunting for meat.

The reasons which have already been given for providing for friendly Indians in cases of misfortune, even beyond the exact letter of treaty stipulations, apply with great force to these tribes. Their friendship has not been of a vacillating or uncertain kind, but has never failed under the most trying circumstances, and even when cold and hungry they have refused to follow the well-fed Sioux in their career of either idleness or hostility. During the winter months, after the close of navigation, they are almost entirely cut off from the civilized world, being over four hundred miles from the nearest town of any size, from whence, in time of need, supplies could be drawn. It follows, therefore, that whatever extra assistance is at any time afforded them should be furnished before the long winter sets in, and before Congress could, with a knowledge of their actual necessities before them, provide for an emergency however great.

For other matters relating to the several agencies, I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the agents in charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BURBANK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. J. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

No. 68.

YANCTON AGENCY,  
September 1, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letters of June 11 and July 4, 1870, I herewith submit my first annual report relative to the Yancton Indians.

I arrived at the Yancton agency on the 31st day of May last, and relieved my predecessor, Captain W. J. Broatch, on the 2d of June, receiving from him the following stores in addition to the agency property: 42,532 pounds of flour, 88,736 pounds of corn, 247 pounds of Rio and ground coffee, 471 pounds of sugar, and 3,365 pounds of salt.

According to the estimate of my predecessor, there were about 710 acres of broken land on the reservation, all of which, except about 80 acres, was in cultivation, as follows: Wheat about 175 acres, corn about 450 acres, oats about 2 acres, and peas about 1 acre. When I arrived here the crops looked well and promised a bountiful harvest, but owing to the fact that there has been no rain of any consequence since the last week in May, the crops on this reservation will prove almost an entire failure. The corn, upon which the Indians chiefly depend, will not yield to exceed one-tenth of an average crop; the wheat will not more than pay the cost of planting, harvesting, and thrashing. Of the 175 acres, I find that there is not to exceed 50 acres that will pay to harvest and thrash; the residue of the crop I will use as feed for stock. Owing to the same cause the oats and peas will yield nothing. During the month of June I received from Edward Fenlon, beef contractor, 54,434½ pounds, net weight, of beef. Under instructions contained in a letter from Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 18, 1870, I have received the following supplies from Mr. J. W. Bosler for issue to my Indians for the months of July, August, and September, to wit: July 7, 1870, 96,000 pounds of flour, 23,869 pounds of bacon, 7,590 pounds of coffee, 15,765 pounds of sugar, 1,920 pounds of salt, 1,920 pounds of soap, and 933 pounds of tobacco, and on July 27, 1870, 234,150 net pounds of beef. These supplies, especially the beef, were much needed by the Indians, as the rations furnished under the contract of last year were nearly exhausted; and, in view of the almost entire failure of the crops, the supplies were necessary to protect them from want. I hope to be able, with economy, to make the supplies now on hand subsist the Indians until the 1st of November next, and perhaps until the 15th. Before these supplies are exhausted, I would earnestly urge the Department to make the necessary arrangements to supply the Yancton Indians with all that they may need to subsist them until the spring of 1871. If this is not done, and the Indians of the agencies located above this point should be fed, the Yanctons will leave their reservation and go where they can get food; this result is much to be deprecated as it brings the Yancton Indian, who is partially civilized, in contact with the Indians of the Upper Missouri, who are wild and barbarous, and many of them hostile to the Government. Any policy that serves to drive the Indian from his reservation retards in the same degree the progress of his civilization. The partially civilized Indian cannot view with favor or appreciate a policy that supplies his warlike brother with everything to sustain and make life comfortable, while he is obliged oftentimes to suffer for the common necessaries of life. The inevitable effect of such a policy will be to alienate the now firm friendship of the Yancton from the Government. As long, therefore, as the Government pursues what is termed the "feeding policy" in dealing with Indians, it is all-important, in my judgment, to see that those of them who are known to be friendly and living quietly on their reservation are liberally supplied.

Under article 4 of the treaty of April 19, 1858, the sum paid to them as annuity has been reduced to \$10,000; they will continue to draw this amount per annum. In view of the large number of Indians comprised in this tribe, it is the duty of those having them in charge to

devise, if possible, some mode by which they may be made self-sustaining before their annuities are reduced below the present amount. I am unofficially informed that, in accordance with article 10 of the treaty of April 19, 1858, the Secretary of the Interior has entered into a contract for the survey and subdivision of a part of the Yancton reservation into 80-acre lots, with a purpose of allotting the land to heads of families and single persons in severalty. I am informed the surveyor has completed his work. The allotment of land in severalty is the first necessary step to making the Indians self-sustaining, but the Department must be well aware that it is necessary to furnish each head of a family and every Indian to whom land is allotted, with a house, a team of horses or cattle, plows, and other farming implements, before he can work his land. To locate all of the families of this tribe on separate farms, to build houses, purchase teams and farming implements, will require a large amount of money. When the proposed allotment is made, I hope the Department will be prepared to consummate the good work, and place every family on an independent basis; but even under the most favorable circumstances, the question arises, whether in this climate, where crops are so uncertain, owing to the scarcity of rain and the ravages of the grasshopper, can the Indian be made self-sustaining by locating him on a separate farm, with every convenience and disposition to work it? In my judgment he cannot, and it will therefore be necessary to purchase more or less food for these Indians every year, whether living together as a tribe, or upon separate farms. I base the above opinion on careful examination of the reports of the different agents who have had charge of the Yancton Indians in the last ten years, which show that in five years of the ten the crops were totally destroyed by the drought and grasshopper, and in one year of the ten there was about half a crop.

The buildings of the agency, with a few exceptions, are old and in a most dilapidated condition. The agent's dwelling and the interpreter's house will answer for several years to come; the warehouse can be repaired and made to answer for a few years longer; the mess-house, blacksmith shop, and all the dwellings for the employés are old and fast falling to decay. I would therefore recommend that immediate steps be taken to build a new mess-house, blacksmith shop, and good substantial frame houses for the use of the employés.

The old agency mill was sold by order of the Department last January. I would respectfully refer you to my communication of July 6, 1870, submitting an estimate and recommending the purchase of a new engine and saw-mill. There is an abundance of good cottonwood timber on this reservation, and lumber is constantly needed to build fences, repair houses, &c. If the Department carry out the contemplated allotment of land to the Indians, it will be necessary to build houses and fences for their use; this cannot be done without a good saw-mill. If my suggestions in regard to houses for employés, &c., are adopted, a saw-mill will be indispensable. The agency is now so destitute of lumber that, in order to make coffins for the dead, I am obliged to use the board fences around the agency.

The agency barn, horses, wagon, harness, &c., were destroyed by fire on the 10th of June last, (see my communication of that date.) On the 6th of July I submitted an estimate for the construction of a new barn, from which I heard nothing until the receipt of your communication dated August 22, 1870, informing me that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs had determined "that it will not be best to attempt the erection of a barn at the Yancton agency to take the place of the

one recently destroyed by fire during the present season." Therefore I shall make the best provision possible with the material at hand for the protection of the agency stock during the coming winter.

The highway through the reserve is in a very bad condition, almost impassable at some seasons of the year. It being the mail route and the only traveled road from Yancton to Fort Randall, I would recommend that a liberal appropriation be made to build bridges and put the road in repair.

There are three schools on the agency; two under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, in charge of Rev. John P. Williamson, the other of the Episcopal Board of Missions, in charge of Rev. J. W. Cook. These schools are well attended, and are in a prosperous condition.

The Yancton reservation comprises an area of 400,000 acres. The tribe numbers about 2,000 souls. If it is the design of the Department to allot to each head of a family and each unmarried male and female eighteen years of age and upwards 80 acres of land in severalty, and allowing that one-half of the whole number of the tribe are entitled to an allotment, it would only absorb 80,000 acres of their land, leaving a residue of 320,000 acres. It occurs to me that it would be by all means advisable for the Government to dispose of at least 200,000 acres of this land at an early day, the proceeds thereof to be invested in safe securities for the benefit of the Indians, the interest accruing each year to be paid to them with their regular annuity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GOODHUE,

*Major United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. A. BURBANK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent of  
Indian Affairs, Yancton, Dakota Territory.*

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No. 69.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

*August 9, 1870.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the annual report of the Presbyterian school at the Yancton agency, under the charge of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, for the year ending July 31, 1870.

Number of weeks school, 40; number of boys enrolled, 47; number of girls enrolled, 36; total number of scholars, 83; number in 1st, 2d, and 3d English readers, 14; number in English primer, 22; number in primary arithmetic, 12; number in geography, 4; number in penmanship, 36; number in instrumental music, 1; number in vocal music, whole school; number in object lessons, whole school; number who learned to read Sioux during the year, 25; number in the Sioux primer, 53; number in composition, 10.

This is a day school. The principal teacher is Miss Mary M. Pond, who, by her patience and zeal, has maintained a very prosperous school, increasing in interest to the close of the year. I have myself conducted two or three exercises a day when not absent from the agency on other duties.

It is with great pleasure I report a marked change in the views of the Yancton Indians on the subject of education within the past year. Seventeen months ago, when I moved from the Santee agency to this place,

the wildest notions were prevalent in the tribe on the subject of education. One man wanted to know how much I would pay the children for coming to school. A chief said it would be a good thing if we taught them when all the storms would come. A large delegation waited on me, soon after I arrived, and wanted to know when my rations and clothing were going to come; if I was not going to feed and clothe the children they didn't want any school. I am happy to say a better feeling now prevails through the tribe generally, and good schools might be kept up at four or five points on the reserve.

Two months ago I employed a native by the name of Philip Walter to open a school at White Swan's Village, sixteen miles above this. He has succeeded remarkably well, having collected about 60 scholars, the majority of whom attend quite regularly, and are advancing rapidly in reading and writing their own language and in singing. In our teaching we lay it down as a first principle that it is the duty of a teacher to impart ideas, and not words. Language is only the means of conveying ideas to the mind. Now, if the language spoken be not properly understood, of course no idea is conveyed. Paul says, "If I come to you speaking with unknown tongues, what shall I profit you?" English is an unknown tongue to the Indian children. It takes three or four years in a boarding-school, and twice as many in a day-school, for them to learn enough English to make it a fit medium for the conveyance of ideas to their minds. Is it right to pass by their native tongue, the natural vehicle for the conveyance of truth, and spend half a dozen years preparing some other mode of conveyance for our truths, which we think so necessary to their improvement, temporally and spiritually? We say emphatically, no; the primary steps in education must be given in the mother tongue. Higher education may, and with the Indians should, be in a foreign tongue.

Our course in instructing Indians, therefore, is to prepare primers and a few books on the most simple and necessary truths, including the Bible in the native tongue. We expect every scholar who understands no English to complete this primary course first. Most Indian children are able to do this in about six months. Then we introduce them to the English language. Whatever prejudices against this course there may be in the minds of many educators of the Indian race, I may say that we have found it eminently successful; and especially in imparting religious instruction do we consider books in the mother tongue essential.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,

*Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners  
of Foreign Missions.*

Major J. M. GOODHUE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 70.

*Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Yancton Sioux.*

YANCTON AGENCY, August 17, 1870.

SIR: After the removal of the Santee Sioux from Minnesota, in 1865, to the Missouri River, the Yanctons became acquainted with the mission of the church; seeing what it was accomplishing for the Santees, whom they pronounce the most unfavorable subjects for such work among all the Sioux nation, it led them to desire a mission for themselves.

Delegation after delegation visited Rev. S. D. Hinman, the missionary to the Santees, to invite such an effort among themselves. He gave them encouragement that he would take steps to that effect as soon as possible. In the spring of 1868 the Indians sent him a request to meet them in council at their agency, to take the matter formally into consideration. Being unable to do so, he told them he could meet them at Chateau Creek, the eastern limit of their reservation. Accordingly the council was held there, the different bands of the tribe being represented by five headmen. The mission was formally requested, and the promise of compliance publicly given.

The difficulties of sustaining his own mission to the Santees were so great that Mr. Hinman found himself unable to take any definite measures until the visit of William Welsh, esquire, of Philadelphia, in August, 1869, when, being encouraged by promise of assistance, he sent the Santee presbyter, Rev. Paul Mazakute, to begin the work. Late in the fall a building for chapel and mission-house was undertaken, the Indians in council offering all the logs necessary for the purpose. The building is now nearly completed, at a cost of about \$3,000.

During the winter and spring the Rev. Paul Mazakute has instructed quite a number of men in the reading of their own language, and held regular Sunday and week-day services. Lately these services have been largely attended, averaging 100 persons on Sunday mornings.

A Dakota school was started as soon as the chapel was so far finished as to admit of it. The attendance of men and youth of both sexes averaged 25 in daily attendance. In September an English school will be started, the Indians generally being very anxious that their children should learn the English language and be encouraged "to become white men."

The present force of the mission consists of Rev. Joseph W. Cook, in charge of mission; Daniel Hemans, (Santee,) interpreter and teacher; Walter Hall, (white,) teacher; Saul Ite-waxte, (Santee,) assistant.

Mad Bull's band, at Chateau Creek, have, of their own accord, taken steps for the building of a chapel and school at their end of the reservation, and have given ground for the same. The logs were cut by them, and, with some assistance from the mission, the building is now nearly up. The Rev. Paul Mazakute has been transferred to that station as clergyman and teacher.

At the western end of the reservation, opposite Fort Randall, a similar spontaneous move was made by Swan, the chief resident there. The logs are now nearly all cut, and the site chosen and given for the purpose of building. They received like assistance from the mission. The teacher has not yet been appointed. The mission and schools have all been undertaken at the earnest and repeated request of the Indians themselves; and by their personal efforts for the same they show that they appreciate the benefits which these things are supposed to bring. They are at least determined to try it. They are fully convinced that for their children, at least, there must be a change of life, or they are likely to perish.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. W. COOK,  
*In Charge of Mission.*



No. 71.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,  
*September 10, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instruction received, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1870:

The tribe has been well disposed and contented, and have shown a strong desire to work, making good use of the work-cattle furnished them. In the autumn of 1869 they built sixteen very comfortable log-houses, with the aid of the agency carpenters to put in the doors and windows. Now they have forty or more of these houses, and from the money received from their annuity, and also that paid to them for spoliation, they have purchased cows, cook-stoves, and many other useful articles for their comfort. I have furnished them with doors, windows, locks, nails, and lumber for floors. Those houses are about 14 by 18 feet, built of round cottonwood logs, with earth roofs, having two half windows, making them light, airy, and comfortable. I anticipate by the coming winter there will not be one head of a family in the tribe without a house.

One hundred and twenty-five acres of prairie have been broken this past spring, and 800 rods of substantial board fence constructed; also, the saw-mill has been put in good running order and inclosed.

The Indians planted all their fields principally with corn, and about 12 acres of wheat, also a few potatoes—all of which promised to be a very fine crop. Had it not been for the very long and severe drought, they would have realized a yield of at least 14,000 bushels of corn. On the 1st of July their crops looked well, and I was of the opinion that the bottom lands would not be affected by the drought; on the contrary, the whole was an entire failure. I do not believe they will realize in return for their labor the quantity of seed planted. This tribe is now bordering on starvation, and feel disheartened on account of their prospects for the winter, it being no fault on their part the failure of their crops. They labored most assiduously in planting and taking care of their crops. They now look to their Great Father to be supplied with provisions equal with the other tribes of Indians in Dakota. They feel grieved because they see their neighbors, the Yancton Sioux, supplied with large quantities of beef, flour, coffee, and sugar, while they have only received 200 sacks of flour and some tobacco. Beef they have not had since early last spring, and since which time they have seen thousands of beef cattle driven across their reservation to feed the hostile Sioux. The Poncas are peaceful and true friends of the Government, and deserve to be fed and protected in preference to the more hostile Indians. The Sioux have stolen from them during the past year sixty-five horses, (not all Indian ponies, but some good American horses, one of which was valued at \$300.) After several visits to the Sioux to recover them, they had returned to them thirteen small and very poor ponies by said Sioux, and that is all the remuneration they have received. Since the troops have been stationed at the old Ponca agency the Sioux have not depredated upon them. I am of the opinion those troops should be retained there until the month of December next, or the Poncas will suffer still greater losses from Sioux depredations.

A school teacher has been attached to the agency since December, 1869, by the direction of the Department, and from time to time, as the disposition and residence of the parents would permit, a few children have attended school. That a simple day-school among Indians is not calculated to produce any lasting benefit is the opinion of all who have

had experience of the habits of the Indians. As no appropriation has been made for the maintenance of a school during the present fiscal year, if the present system is continued, the expense will have to be borne out of the appropriation for agricultural purposes, which is in itself barely sufficient to meet the necessary regular disbursements under that head.

The Indians have observed the operations of the missionary school on the Santee reserve, situated near them, and earnestly desire that one should be located with them, conducted in a similar manner; and I concur with them in the opinion that it is the only school that is practicable and will benefit them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. HUGO,

*First Lieutenant United States Army and Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 72.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,  
*September 10, 1870.*

SIR: The following report of the condition of the school under my charge at this agency is respectfully submitted:

In accordance with a contract with the governor of the Territory and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I commenced a school at this agency in December last, which has continued up to the present time. There are in the Ponca tribe about eighty children of a suitable age to attend school; of this number probably one-third are half-breeds. Previous to my coming here, I understand, there has been no school for some length of time; and I found the children ignorant, very few of them knowing the letters of the alphabet. They seemed to have forgotten whatever they might have learned at a former school.

During the winter I had an average attendance of fifty children, and I was agreeably surprised at the rapid progress made by them. They were attentive and obedient, and apparently did as well as a corresponding number of white children would have done under the same disadvantages. The Poncas have no written language, and are taught English through an interpreter. The school was continued through the summer, but, on account of the absence of the tribe on their annual hunt, and owing to the scarcity of food, the attendance of children was comparatively small and irregular. My experience has taught me that the tribe do not take a deep interest in a school that simply proposes to teach their children the art of reading and writing, unless the children are fed and clothed at the same time. In the latter case the benefits arising become apparent, and the inducement is sufficient to secure their children's attendance; and when this point is gained the school becomes a success. There has been no food provided for the children, but issues of clothing have been made from time to time, and to this being done I attribute the success of my school. Where food and clothing are furnished a good school can be maintained throughout the year.

M. L. REED, *Teacher.*

W. H. HUGO,

*United States Indian Agent.*

No. 73.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,  
September 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the condition of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies, and the Indians belonging thereto.

The Lower Yanctonais band of Sioux Indians, located at the Crow Creek agency, show a peaceful and quiet disposition toward the whites. On no occasion have they perpetrated, to my knowledge, any act in violation of their treaty during the time I have had charge of their affairs.

At the Lower Brulé agency, where the Lower Brulé band of Sioux is located, I have experienced a great deal of trouble and inconvenience. The Indians are of a roving disposition, and the band being mostly composed of hostile Indians, it is almost impossible at times to control them. An Indian will imagine he has been injured by another Indian, and in order to avenge himself will shoot the horses or otherwise destroy property belonging to his supposed enemy, and the consequence is the band for a time will become demoralized.

During the past winter these Indians shot and killed with arrows nine of the agency work-cattle, that were being used for the benefit of the Indians and the white men employed at the agency. In November last, while visiting this agency, some Indians from Medicine Bull's band applied to me for a wagon and yoke of cattle to haul their beef to camp. I let them have the team, and after they were through with it they shot an arrow into each of the oxen and turned them loose, the cattle afterwards died. I have frequently asked the Indians why they killed the cattle sent for their benefit, and their reply is, that "when an Indian gets a bad heart, he does not know what he is doing."

On the 5th day of April last, while crossing their beef over the river, the Indians of the Lower Brulé agency overloaded the boat, which, while in the middle of the stream, sunk. One of the Indians, having a robe fastened around him, was unable to swim to the shore and was drowned. The accident created great excitement among the Indians on the shore. They said they would not be satisfied until a white man was killed. They then summoned the men employed at the agency, who succeeded in reaching one of the log-houses. The Indians, after placing a guard over the house, in order to make prisoners of the superintendent of farming and laborers, broke open the storehouses, taking therefrom a considerable number of carpenter's and blacksmith's tools, and all the subsistence stores for Indians. It is my belief that the Indians are instigated by a class of white men living upon the Missouri River without the reservation, who are constantly tampering with and selling liquor to the Indians.

Since the trouble alluded to above, the Brulé Indians have been very quiet. Two companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry were stationed at their agency in July last.

Permission having been granted from your office to move the Lower Brulé agency eight miles above the old site, I have removed all the property to a point known as the old "Fort Lookout Bottom," where there is an abundance of fuel and grass, and am now having temporary log-houses erected for the use of the employés, until a sufficient amount of lumber is sawed to construct permanent buildings.

The crops at both agencies consist of red corn and pumpkins. The

corn at Crow Creek agency will not be as abundant this season as it was last year, in consequence of a late spring.

The transportation of the agencies would be good if I had the materials for repairing wagons. The native timber is of a poor quality, and cannot be used to advantage in the repair of wheels and axles.

In the month of October, 1869, two saw and grist mills were sent to me, one for the Lower Brulé Sioux, and the other for the Two-Kettle band of Sioux. Owing to a scarcity of timber on the west side of the Missouri River, but little timber was sawed at the Lower Brulé agency. I have placed the mill on Crow Creek Island, opposite the new site of the agency, where there is an abundance of saw timber. The mill of the Two-Kettles at Crow Creek agency has been actively employed since the 11th day of July, sawing lumber for the United States troops stationed at that place. The grist-mill at Crow Creek has been constantly in operation, grinding corn for the Indians at both agencies. Both the mills are under the direction of James M. Pugh, a superior mechanic and engineer.

I would ask that three draught horses be furnished the agencies, one to replace an unserviceable animal at Crow Creek, and two to be used at the Lower Brulé agency, as well as two sets of double-wagon harness.

Owing to the responsible position occupied by the superintendent of farming at Crow Creek agency, and the arduous duties he has to perform, I would respectfully request that his salary be raised from \$75 to \$100 per month.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH, JR.,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

His Excellency the Hon. JOHN A. BURBANK,

*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,  
Dakota Territory.*

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No. 74.

CHEYENNE AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,  
*September 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report relating to the condition of affairs at this agency. The number of Indians upon the reservation is substantially the same as at the time I made my last annual report, but I must state that their advancement toward civilized life is anything but encouraging. I have endeavored to get them to work at the agency, but have failed in every attempt. A majority have told me that they were not born to work, and never intended to. Some few of the Two-Kettles, Sans Arcs, and Minneconjoux bands are peacefully disposed, and if separated from the hostile Indians, would be contented and happy; but as they are now situated, they are subject to the most galling insults and abuse. They are sufficiently industrious and obedient to meet the necessities of farming operations, and would cheerfully pursue the occupations of a civilized life, were it not for the fear they entertain for the hostile Indian. Those who show a disposition to become self-supporting, I entertain the warmest feeling for, and endeavor to assist them on every occasion. In March last, I made an estimate for garden seed, and in hopes I would receive them in time for planting, but through the neglect of some person the seed never came, which caused the greatest dissatisfaction. I also made an estimate for

work oxen for the purpose of plowing the ground, but was disappointed. (Oxen, like the seeds, never came.) When I first reported here, I gave the Indians the assurance that the Government would extend to them a helping hand, to all those who would cultivate the soil. A great many were eager to do so, but my not being supplied with the necessary articles caused them to be insolent and abusive. It is very evident that there is the greatest neglect on the part of some person, who cannot realize the situation of an Indian agent, or the articles required would be furnished, and communications relating thereto answered, thus saving the agent from the most galling insults and abuse.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. RANDALL,

*Captain United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 75.

SIoux INDIAN COUNTRY, WHETSTONE AGENCY,  
*Dakota Territory, August 29, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith an annual report in compliance with instructions of Indian Bureau.

The Indians, half-breeds, and whites, incorporated with Indians located at this agency, remain much in the same condition as at date of last annual report. Much discontent was exhibited during the fall and winter on account of a desire to change the location of the agency. Although not fully agreeing upon the point where the agency should be established, the chiefs and headmen advocated a location near Fort Laramie, known as "Butte Caché," or some place near the forks of White River. So far as the people of the agency were concerned, their desire for change seemed to be induced more from their nomadic habits than from any idea of advancement or improvement. There was also much desire expressed to visit in the spring their former hunting-ground, located between the North Platte and the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River. It is to be regretted that it was deemed unadvisable to allow them to make a hunt on account of their necessities, which could have been supplied in part by a successful chase for buffalo.

A general feeling of uneasiness prevailed in the spring among all the Indians visiting the agency; but by timely and well-advised means, adopted by the executive branch of the Government, an outbreak was averted, and better counsels prevailed.

About 200 acres of ground were prepared by the employés of the agency for planting in the spring; the Indians did not seem very desirous of cultivating the ground, but finally did so with encouraging prospects of abundant yield. During the months of June and July a continued drought prevailed, nearly destroying vegetation, and the productions will scarcely be in excess of the seed planted. Considerable land has been cultivated by the Indians, in conjunction with the whites, but for reasons given the yield has not paid the cost of cultivation.

Swift Bear, a Brulé chief of the Crow band, has, with his people, tilled about 30 acres of land, a substantial log-house has been built for him near his farm, and although totally failing this year in raising a crop,

still expresses a desire to continue trying. In consequence of failure of producing crops of any kind, these people will be entirely dependent upon the rations furnished by the Government for subsistence, as there is no game to be found only at long distances from the agency.

Many of the Indians are permanently located here, others are constantly changing. It does not appear that this custom will be stopped until all the Sioux Indians are permanently located, and not so long as the majority have a vast country to roam in.

Spotted Tail and his people still continue to remain out from the agency at a distance of from thirty to seventy miles; his people still retain their roaming habits, and seldom remain over one month in the same locality. His young men come to the agency for cattle, which they drive out to their camp. Other portions of their rations, and all annuity goods, are delivered in his camp by the employés of the agency. This chief is making every effort to keep his people at peace with the Government, and, undoubtedly, by remaining in their camps away from the agency, retains more control over his young men (the class most inclined to do mischief) than if he should remain at their agency.

Should the people under Red Cloud (with whom his people strongly affiliate) give up in part their nomadic habits, Spotted Tail's people would do the same. The effects of the visits of delegations of Sioux under the above-mentioned chiefs to Washington this season has been productive of much good. The usual number of depredations have not been reported, neither have war parties left the agency, which was done openly last season. The members of the delegation from this locality have constantly talked of the power and greatness of the Government since their return.

It will be understood that teaching the Indians the art of cultivating the soil is attended with many difficulties in this locality, not only on account of constant visits of Indians, more or less unfriendly, who, while here, do all they can to discourage the new mode of life, but also on account of location of the lands allotted to them for agricultural purposes, which, owing to the frequency of droughts and visits of the grasshoppers, make the failure to produce a crop nearly a certainty. The Indian, not being rewarded for his industry, willingly abandons the second trial.

The rations furnished by the Department have been regularly issued to the Indians within the past year. Annuity goods were distributed in the month of October last, also blankets and tobacco during the winter.

No school or mission house has been erected at this agency. A competent minister and teacher could do much, it is believed, towards elevating the morals of these people.

The introduction of intoxicating liquors among the Indians, by unscrupulous white men, still continues. Men devoid of character are licensed by the Government to deal in intoxicating liquors in immediate proximity to the agency.

As a consequence, much of the costly beneficence of the Government is destroyed, life and property rendered insecure by a class of men who pay but a petty sum for the privilege. If licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors were withheld in the Territories, within a circuit of ten miles from any Indian reservation, it would be of great assistance in suppressing this unlawful traffic.

All connected with conducting the affairs of this agency have shown a commendable zeal in maintaining peace with the Indians, and show-

ing them the paths to civilized life. The report of superintendent of farming forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DE WITT C. POOLE,  
*Captain United States Army, and Indian Agent.*

Governor JOHN A. BURBANK,  
*Ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,  
Yancton, Dakota Territory.*

No. 76.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,  
*September 14, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department I have the honor to submit my second annual report for the year ending September 30, 1870.

There are located at and near this agency four bands, viz: Oncepapas, Yanctonais, Cut Heads, and Blackfeet Sioux Indians, numbering over 7,000, including men, women, and children.

The Oncepapas are not so far advanced in civilization as the other bands, and but very few of them have ever been located at an agency before; three-fourths of them say "that as long as they can get buffalo, they are not willing to plant, and are opposed to the other tribes doing so."

The Yanctonais, under Two Bears, and Cut Heads, under All-over-Black, are anxious to farm, and state that the Government has promised to assist and teach them to farm, that they are and have been ready for some time, but as yet the agent has not received any instructions or funds to permit of them accomplishing their desire. They are very desirous that by next spring the proper assistance may be furnished them, and they be allowed to locate about twenty miles above here, where the land is more suitable for agricultural purposes than at this agency, and where there is no danger of their being disturbed by unfriendly Indians.

About three-fourths of the band of Blackfeet Sioux, under The Grass, (their principal chief,) are anxious to have ground broke and fenced on the "Moreau River," about sixteen miles below this agency, and that they be allowed to locate there, and be furnished proper assistance, so as to commence planting early in the spring.

I earnestly recommend that assistance be furnished the friendly Indians, as they are fully convinced that the Government will not always provide for them, if they do not try and help themselves.

Rev. Father P. J. De Smet visited the Indians in July, they were all very well pleased to see him, he intends starting a mission school below this point next spring, as the Indians are desirous of having their children educated; any assistance rendered him would be of great benefit to the Indians, as he has a great deal of influence, and the Indians think he is one white man that does not lie to them.

The location of this agency is a very poor one. I learn that in the year 1866 it was flooded by water from the Missouri, and this year the water was within three feet of the top of the bank; also, in high water the bank falls away very rapidly, and in a year or two, if the bank continues falling, the buildings will fall in the river.

I would respectfully recommend the following change in the ration,

viz: Six pounds of sugar per 100 rations; one pound of bacon per ration; one half pound tobacco per 100 rations; one half pound saleratus per 100 rations. The latter article can be purchased very cheap, and it would be a great saving of flour, the Indians would also prefer it in place of salt.

Companies A and F, Seventeenth Infantry, are stationed at this agency; good feeling exists between the Indians and troops. I have constructed during the past year the following buildings, viz: one warehouse, 18 by 90 feet; one blacksmith shop; one cook-house; one carpenter shop; one dining-room and quarters for employés.

The conduct of the Indians during the past year (with the exception of stealing a few horses) has been very good. There is considerable dissatisfaction existing among them concerning the wood chopping along the river. I would respectfully recommend that some system be adopted for the agent to act upon the matter. In 1868, at the treaty at Fort Rice, the Indians permitted fifteen white men with Indian families to chop wood for the steamboats passing up and down the river, and now they want these men to give them one-half of the proceeds derived from the sale of said wood.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. A. HEARN,

*Captain United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

(Through Hon. John A. Burbank, governor and ex officio superintendent Indian affairs, Yancton, Dakota Territory.

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No. 77.

UPPER MISSION AGENCY,

*Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, August 1, 1870.*

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending August 1, 1870.

On account of the small supply of subsistence stores furnished for the use of the Indians at this point last fall, and the small number of horses or other means of transportation at their disposal, it was found necessary to devise some means of getting those that could obtain their living by hunting away from the fort to the hunting ground, as, if they were left here, the supply of food would be exhausted long before the expiration of winter, and, as a consequence, starvation must ensue. Accordingly quite a number of Indians and several tons of corn were shipped by steamer to Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, which is the nearest point to the Yellowstone River hunting grounds. This move enabled the agency to feed those of the Indians who were left in the village, and the winter passed without a case of starvation, though, at times, the distress was very great. On account of the severity of the winter, seventeen head of the working cattle belonging to the agency were frozen to death.

Owing to the late arrival of the seed for planting, the crop will not amount to anything, in some cases not even returning the seed. No full agricultural report can be made until about the end of September. The Indians received the seed and farming implements that were sent to them with many expressions of gratitude and thankfulness, and frequently apply to the farm hands for instruction.



The Sioux, in force, have made two attacks on this village with the design of burning it, but were repulsed each time. Several small war parties have stolen horses, and, not long since, two of a war party of Santees from Turtle Mountain and Mouse River, in an attempt to steal horses from these Indians, lost their lives. (This particular band of Sioux are at war with both Indians and whites, and are under the leadership of White Bonnet, and The Scarlet End.)

Treaties of peace have been entered into between the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, and the following bands of Sioux who have heretofore been at war with these people, viz: Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, located near Devil's Lake, Upper and Lower Yanctonais, Onchapas, Blackfeet, and Sans Arcs, located on the Missouri River. The Santees of Turtle Mountain refuse to make peace with these people until they join them against the whites.

A supply of school-books was purchased last spring, but were lost in transit from Sioux City. On account of this, the teacher engaged was discharged until a supply of books could be obtained. These have been ordered.

Three hundred muzzle-loading muskets and 30,000 rounds ammunition were sent to this village for the Indians by the Ordnance Department. They should be at once turned over to the Indians in the same manner as amity goods, as they are of no use to the Government now, and will answer every purpose with the Indians.

It has been found absolutely necessary to draw small quantities of supplies from Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, to feed those of the Indians who were sick and unable to obtain food in any other manner. Upon the application of the agency physician, nourishing food has been issued to a few of the Indians who were suffering from consumption. Two cases of this disease during the winter and spring have ended fatally, owing to a want of nourishing food.

The attention of the Department is respectfully called to the absolute necessity of supplying these Indians with food until they are far enough advanced in farming to supply themselves, which it is feared they will never be able to do in this country, as the seasons are altogether too uncertain and the climate too rigid. These people are willing and anxious to obtain their own living by farming, and should be located in a milder climate. Here, the winters are too long and cold, and they cannot raise enough in summer to last through winter. No pains have been spared to make a crop, but all to no purpose. The cost of transportation on goods sent to this agency amounts to a very large percentage of their value.

Over 1,000 articles have been mended in the tin-shop for the Indians since the 1st of May, 1870, besides articles in the blacksmith and carpenter shop.

It is recommended that hereafter employes furnish their own subsistence at \$300 per year, as no good cooks can be obtained in this country, except those employed on steamboats, and they require too much pay.

The danger from Sioux adds, at least, 20 per cent. to the cost of running this agency, as all the employes have to keep constantly armed and on the alert, and lose much time in watching.

The Assinaboines received their annuity goods at Fort Buford, and are at peace with these Indians, and at war with the Sioux. They (the Assinaboines) are anxious to be located on a reservation, and have applied to have some man sent to them to forward their communications to the Department. A proper person has been selected, and will be sent to remain with them during the winter. Ground will be selected

for breaking. Food should be sent to them at once, as there are a number of them who cannot obtain their own living, and are in constant danger of starving.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. CLIFFORD,  
*Captain and United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. A. BURBANK,  
*Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,  
Yancton, Dakota Territory.*

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No. 78.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,  
*September 30, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with requirements of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor of transmitting the annual report of the Indians under my charge.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians are, by the treaty of February 19, 1867, located on two reservations which are known as the Lake Traverse, near Fort Wadsworth, and Devil's Lake Reservation, near Fort Totten. The former having been surveyed, is being rapidly settled by individual farmers who are industrious and fast advancing in the knowledge of agricultural pursuits. The number of Indians belonging to this reservation is—men, 332; women, 515; children, 651; total, 1,498. They have fenced, and under cultivation, 539 acres—the work of their own hands, from which they have raised 12,980 bushels of corn, which is worth, taking flour at what it cost here, \$25,960; potatoes, 2,800 bushels, valued at \$4,200; oats, 140 bushels, valued at \$140; turnips and rutabagas, 3,500 bushels, and garden vegetables in large quantities. They have cut 900 tons of hay, most of which is drawn up and stacked at their stables, which is valued (contract price, at Fort Wadsworth, \$5 per ton) at \$4,500. The number of cattle belonging to them, which were received from Government, is, oxen, 86; cows, 14. The oxen and implements of agriculture given them have stimulated their energies and produced results far above the expectations of their most sanguine friends. These bands only exist in name on this reservation, as there is but one man recognized as leader, and his official duties are more that of a governor than any tribal chieftainship. His example and assiduous labors for their benefit have aided much to advance them in civilization.

There is a very general desire for schools, that they may be taught the English language. During the winter four were established, three English and one Dakota, which continued in operation an average time of two and one-half months, with an average daily attendance of fourteen. The difficulty of obtaining good teachers, it is hoped, will have been overcome by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, they having erected, under the charge of Rev. S. R. Riggs, a school and boarding-house designed for the education of young men and women for teachers among these people.

A blacksmith and carpenter have been employed since July in repairing wagons and farming implements, and the property turned over by my predecessor.

The erection of one log building, 15 by 20 feet, for a blacksmith's shop, constitutes all the improvements. An addition to the warehouse, for the protection of supplies, 20 by 30 feet, is being built of logs. I have had

30 barrels of lime burnt for the purpose of pointing or plastering the log-houses at this agency, and also for the benefit of any of the Indians who may require it, as they have built 46 log-houses, and, with the sash, glass, and doors furnished, made them as comfortable as that class of buildings can be in a country destitute of lumber. As an abundance of good limestone may be found in this vicinity, the cost of lime will not exceed 75 cents per barrel.

I would recommend that houses be built for a portion of these Indians, as contemplated in the treaty. As all but a small portion of the material for building can be produced on the reservation, good brick houses can be built for \$400. The farmer Indians are very desirous that the 60 acres required to be fenced and under cultivation, before they receive a patent for their land, be reduced to 10 acres, as they think it impossible to accomplish so much. They desire to do all they can to obtain a paper that secures to them a home for life, and only request that the conditions be placed within their reach. I would recommend that their request be favorably considered by the Government, as it would be a great source of contentment and satisfaction for them to feel that they had homes of their own to which they would become attached, and lose that spirit of restlessness desire to roam about—so characteristic of their race. Their industry and progress in the arts of peace is greatly due to the interest taken in their work by having a farmer visit their homes to instruct and encourage them, together with the knowledge that they must show a sufficient amount of work done to pay for their provisions and clothing. The transportation of their supplies has been done by themselves, under the charge of a white man, and the money which otherwise would have been paid to contracting parties for that service was used to purchase oxen and wagons, which were given to the most worthy Indians. By this means supplies can be delivered without unnecessary delay, and the Indians are taught to use and care for the cattle and wagons.

Having been their physician many years before, they look to me for medical aid now; therefore it has been necessary to have a supply of medicines at the agency that their wants might be attended to. The diseases usually prevalent among the whites, during the hot seasons of the year, have been very common among them this summer; otherwise they have been healthy and requiring but little aid.

The Indians at Devil's Lake are well disposed and show a better disposition to work than ever before. They number, men, 152; women, 143; children, 245; total, 540. They have increased the past season, by the return of those who left at the time of the outbreak in 1862, to the number which entitles them to an agent by the treaty of 1867. It will be much for their benefit to have an officer of the Government reside among them. They have raised 276 bushels of corn from 336 pounds of seed sent to them from this agency in May. Their potatoes had not been dug by the latest advices from their reservation. I have not been able to find any one to act as interpreter for them for the pay allowed by Government; therefore the man in charge, as well as the Indians, labor under disadvantages that are not favorable to correct understanding. The pay of interpreter is not sufficient for the duties they have to perform, and the responsible positions require men that command better wages. There are no buildings for employés, or for the storage of supplies on the Devil's Lake reservation, belonging to the Indian Department. The acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Totten has kindly offered the old log-quarters for the use of the Indian Department the ensuing winter. If it is intended to retain those Indians on

that reservation, it is important that an agency be built for them at an early day.

I desire to call the attention of the Government to the great necessity of law for the protection of person and property. Communities are never so perfect in self-government as not to require some law, and people emerging from heathenism are not exempt from the imperfections of human nature. With but few exceptions they have not left the reservation without a pass. They have been free from the incursions of the Chippewas, and their enemies on the Missouri River, and nothing has occurred to disturb them, neither have they given the whites on the frontier any cause for alarm, although they were accused of trespassing when evil-disposed white men and a gang of horse-thieves on the border were the cause. The Sioux Indian has shown by his industry and good habits, on this reservation, that he is capable of advancement. Notwithstanding a physical constitution untrained to the duties of a farmer, his ignorance of the use of implements of husbandry, and his scanty means of support, he has advanced, within two years, from barbarism to a state of civilization. Men who knew no other means of subsistence than the chase are to-day enjoying the fruits of their own industry in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. This desirable and satisfactory result is the fruit of good seed sown years ago by men connected with the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

The kind intercession of Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, who saved them from starvation, has dispelled the dark cloud of adversity, so that they may see the advantages of peace and industry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DANIELS, M. D.,

*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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## NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 79.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, *9th month, 20th day, 1870.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In submitting this, my second annual report, together with the reports of the Indian agents in the northern superintendency, I am gratified in being able to state that, in the tribes under our care, there has been a manifest improvement.

### THE SANTEE SIOUX.

Since my report of last year, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Santee Sioux, then in contemplation, has been completed, assigning to each head of a family 80 acres, and to each unmarried person eighteen years of age or upwards 40 acres. The total number of farms allotted is 400, some of which are occupied, and preparations are now being made to provide materials and assist the Indians in building for themselves comfortable houses. This is a work in which they take great interest. In tilling their lands many of them are disposed to be industrious, but they require assistance in breaking the sod and in fencing.

Within the last year a steam saw-mill, with a shingle machine attached, has been put in operation, which has proved to be very serviceable. A flouring-mill is now in process of erection on Baziile Creek, to be operated by water-power.

I refer to Agent A. M. Janney's report for a statement of the agricultural and mechanical labors of the Santees, and the education of their children. Although the mission schools have been, and still are, very beneficial, he believes that an industrial school should also be established, in order to expedite the civilization of the Indians.

The moral condition of the tribes is improving. They have discarded the superstitious rites and demoralizing dances of savage life, and the marriage tie is regarded with far more respect than it was formerly. Polygamy is discouraged, or totally abandoned. It is now becoming the universal custom to have marriages solemnized by a religious rite, and to consider the engagement binding for life. There are in this tribe 427 males and 540 females, making a total of 967.

#### THE WINNEBAGOES.

The allotment of land in severalty to the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska is nearly completed, and each head of a family has received 80 acres. The total number of allotments taken is 424. The allotted district extends from the Missouri River west, and embraces nearly half the reservation. A tract of 200 acres, near the agency, has been reserved for the purpose of establishing on it a manual labor school, and several tracts of 40 acres have been reserved for the use of day schools. The Indians are now anxious to receive patents for their farms. Many have commenced making improvements; at least thirty have broken four acres each, and several have built for themselves houses on their allotments.

The removal of the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to Nebraska, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of Congress, has not yet taken place.

The means provided for education in this tribe have been improved during the last year. Another day-school has been opened, making three in operation, under efficient teachers, who feel a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians. The total number of pupils that have attended is 240, and the average attendance about 260. For particulars I refer to the report of Sydney Averill, the principal teacher, who has the supervision of all the schools.

An industrial school is greatly needed at this reservation, and it is hoped that the act of Congress, passed at the last session, for refunding to the tribe a debt due them of \$232,000, will furnish the means of founding and supporting an institution of learning that will greatly promote their civilization and moral improvement.

It will be seen by the report of Agent Howard White, herewith transmitted, that an entire change has been made in the chiefs of this tribe. This measure was deemed imperatively necessary for two reasons: first, a considerable portion of the tribe, comprising their best men, were dissatisfied with the old chiefs, who were all members of the band called Medicine Men, and nearly all devoted to their superstitious rites, opposed to civilization, and utterly inefficient for any useful purpose; secondly, they combined together to prevent a fair examination of the charges made against some members of the tribe accused of a murder.

A large number of young men and others of the tribe having requested the appointment of new chiefs, it was done by the agent, with my

approbation, and afterward confirmed by a vote of the people. The chiefs, twelve in number, are all working men of good character, who dress like white men, and four of them can read, write, and speak English. The change has thus far worked well; industrious habits are gaining ground, and the morals of the tribe are improving. The number of the tribe is now 1,340, being three less than last year.

#### THE OMAHAS.

The first allotment of land in severalty in this superintendency was on the Omaha reservation, which was completed in the autumn of last year. It has given great satisfaction, and, under the encouraging prospect of having homes of their own, the Indians have done an amount of work much beyond our expectations. During the last winter they cut about 2,000 saw-logs, many of which have been hauled to the mill and converted into lumber for the construction of their houses. Building has been retarded for the want of sufficient funds, but the appropriations made by Congress at the close of the last session will enable the agent to prosecute the work which is now carried on chiefly by Indian labor. With this view ten young men of the tribe have been employed as apprentices under the instruction of a competent carpenter, and they have evinced much aptitude in learning the business. In order to supply bricks for foundations, for chimneys, and for walling wells, a brick-kiln has been made, and the bricks burned in it proved to be of excellent quality. The labor was done chiefly by Indians under the instruction of a competent brick-maker; another large kiln is ready for burning, and it is believed that the Indians will find making bricks for sale a profitable business.

I refer to the accompanying report of the agent, Dr. Edward Painter, for an account of the sanitary condition of the tribe, as well as an encouraging statement of the agricultural labors of the Indians, the condition of their live stock, and other particulars.

There has not yet been sufficient attention given to education for want of school-houses, which deficiency is now about to be supplied. There has been one day-school in operation, and a new school-house conveniently located has just been built in which a school will be opened in the 10th month.

This tribe is truly described by Agent Painter as peaceable, industrious, and contented, giving promise of rapid advancement in civilization. They now number 984.

#### THE PAWNEES.

No allotment of lands has been made to this tribe, and most of them still live in their earth-covered lodges, which are not adapted to promote health, cleanliness, or comfort. The chiefs and headmen are desirous to have houses, but they are not willing to leave their villages and take farms on the prairie, because they would be more exposed to the depredations of the Sioux, their hereditary enemies. Within the last year, several raids have been made by small parties of Sioux, who have stolen a large number of ponies, and killed one squaw and five Pawnee Indians.

It is very desirable to settle by a treaty of peace and amity the long-standing hostility between these tribes, and I made an effort with this view, when Red Cloud passed through Omaha on his homeward route. I represented to him that the Pawnee chiefs were desirous to make a

treaty with the Sioux, and as both tribes were now at peace with the United States, they ought to be at peace with each other. He replied that he could not then stay long enough to make a treaty, nor would he be willing to do so without consulting his people. I have made a similar overture to Spotted Tail, another Sioux chief, through a correspondence with Captain De Witt Poole, United States Indian agent at Whetstone agency, the result of which is yet uncertain.

It is exceedingly desirable that the Pawnees should be relieved from this source of annoyance, and permitted to live unmolested. They now manifest a disposition to engage in agricultural pursuits. The wagons, harness, and plows issued to them, during the past year, have been used to advantage, two of the chiefs and many of the men have been engaged in plowing, and their wagons with pony teams are found to be very serviceable. The chiefs and headmen of the tribe have authorized me to retain \$2,000 out of their cash annuity, to apply water-power to their flouring mill and saw-mill. The mills are favorably situated for this purpose, and the proposed change, now about to be made, will effect a great saving of fuel, which is becoming scarce in the vicinity of the agency.

The four Pawnee Indians mentioned in my report of last year, who were indicted for the murder of Edward McMurty, still remain in prison. They were tried in the United States district court, and convicted by a jury, but the judges ultimately decided that the court had not jurisdiction in the case, and they have been turned over to be tried by a State court. The uncertainty attending the evidence in this case, and the long delays in the proceedings of the court, have resulted in a tedious imprisonment of these Indians.

The manual-labor school has been much improved, and is in a very satisfactory condition. The house has been repaired, and improvements made that render it more convenient and comfortable. Seventy-nine scholars now receive instruction, of which number 67 board in the institution, two are day scholars, and ten of the larger boys board at the farm-house, being employed much of the time in agricultural labor.

The young men and women who have been educated at this school speak and write the English language, and have adopted the habits of civilized life. They desire to live like white people, and being of a marriageable age, it is deemed very desirable that houses should be built for them to occupy.

The school, as at present constituted, can take but a small proportion of the Pawnee children, and provision should be made without delay for the education of all, in order to comply with the stipulations of the treaty made with this tribe in the year 1857. There are in the tribe 849 minors of both sexes, of whom at least 400 are of a suitable age to go to school, and of these only 79 are now receiving an education. The Indians were formerly reluctant to have their children at school; now they are very desirous for them to be educated. As soon as funds are received to build school-houses and pay teachers, I recommend that day-schools be provided for all the children of this tribe of a suitable age to attend.

The Pawnees last winter went on the hunt for buffaloes, and were successful in procuring an abundance of meat, and a good supply of robes. Their summer hunt has also been successful. The meat of the buffalo taken in summer is cut into shreds and dried in the sun; the skins are dressed for moccasins. The practice of hunting is not favorable to their advancement in civilization, but cannot be discontinued until they are better provided with live-stock. They look forward to a change in their

mode of life, that will be rendered inevitable by the rapid settlement of the country, and many of them are desirous to learn the arts and adopt the habits of civilized people.

I refer to the accompanying report of Agent J. M. Tooth for a satisfactory account of the agency farm cultivated by the pupils of the manual labor school, and showing that the men of the tribe are taking a deeper interest than heretofore in agricultural pursuits.

The census recently taken shows that that tribe numbers 2,325 souls, being a decrease of 73 since last year. The large number of children already referred to would seem to imply an increasing population, and there can be no doubt that the actual decrease must be attributable to their unwholesome manner of living, together with neglect or improper treatment of the sick. A resident physician and a hospital are greatly needed.

#### THE OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

These Indians now manifest an increasing interest in agricultural pursuits, and the men are doing the heaviest part of the labor, that was formerly performed almost exclusively by the women. Even the chiefs go into the field and work, guiding the plow, driving the team, or gathering hay. I consider an allotment of land to this tribe very desirable. It has been provided for under the treaty of March 15, 1854, but they do not yet seem prepared to accept it. A considerable number of them have taken farms on the prairie to cultivate, and doubtless they will ere long see the propriety of having a permanent home secured to each family. A larger area of the reservation has been under cultivation this summer than any previous year, and 40 plows issued to the Indians have been in almost constant use.

The sanitary condition of the tribe has improved. This change is attributed to the use of a fund supplied by the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, which has enabled the agent to supply the sick and the infirm with suitable food, and to employ a physician when most needed. From the same fund the children have been clothed suitably for the attendance of school. Until the present year they had no school, nearly the whole tribe being ignorant of letters and of the English language. Through the liberality of Mary D. Brown, a Friend in Philadelphia, a school-house has been built, and an assistant teacher employed, in addition to the teacher paid by the Government from tribal funds.

Under the instruction of two efficient teachers, and with the appliances usually employed in object teaching, the pupils are making very satisfactory progress. It has been remarked that some of the young men of the tribe on witnessing the exercises of the school, and the earnest attention of the pupils, express deep regret that they have never enjoyed the same privileges.

A larger school-house is needed, and an industrial school would greatly promote the civilization of the tribe.

For further particulars I refer to the report of Agent A. L. Green, together with the farmer's and teacher's reports herewith submitted. The tribe now numbers 434.

#### THE GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

Since my report of last year the Iowas have improved in their physical and moral condition. I then stated that at the suggestion of the agent they had formed among themselves a temperance society. They have kept their pledges far better than was expected, and there are now



very few cases of intemperance. They are more industrious and thrifty in their habits, cultivate more land, and raise better crops than they did formerly. They are mostly settled on small farms, and some of them have houses, but others live in wigwams, covered with bark. No allotment of land in severalty has been made; but, in my opinion, it should be done as soon as the Indians are disposed to accept it. The tribe have fenced and under cultivation 650 acres of land, nearly all planted in corn, potatoes, beans, &c.

The school taught by Mary B. Lightfoot, numbering 63 pupils, has exerted a most salutary influence on the tribe. The children and some of the women have been clothed by contributions sent by Philadelphia Friends, and from the same fund the sick and the infirm have been supplied with articles of diet suited to their condition.

A coal mine has been opened on the Iowa reservation by a mining company, to whom it is leased for twenty-five years. They have a fair prospect of success, and the royalty they are to pay to the Indians will probably yield a considerable income.

An interesting experiment is now being tried at the Great Nemaha agency to supply the Indians with useful goods at reduced rates. A few Friends, of Philadelphia, have lent a sufficiency of capital to establish a store, which is placed under the care of a factor, who receives a fixed salary, and charges on the first cost of the goods only a sufficient profit to pay expenses and interest on the money invested. The low prices at which the goods are sold have given great satisfaction to the Indians. The tribe now numbers 214 souls.

The Sacs and Foxes under the care of the same agent have made less progress than the Iowas. They live on their own reservation, six miles from the agency, and there is no farmer, teacher, or other employé of the Government living near enough to instruct them. If they continue in their present location, a farmer and teacher should be employed, and houses built for them. They now number 80 souls, being a decrease of 4 during the past year. They are desirous to sell their reservation at its fair market value, and buy land of their neighbors, the Iowas, who are willing to sell to them a sufficiency for their use. This would furnish both tribes with funds to build comfortable houses, to supply them with live stock, and implements of agriculture, and to support industrial and other schools. I earnestly recommend that this measure be adopted at an early day. For further particulars I refer to the report of Agent T. Lightfoot.

#### POPULATION.

It is well known that the Indians generally have been decreasing in numbers for many generations. The tribes in the northern superintendency diminished more rapidly a few years ago than they do now. According to the Commissioner's report, the number in the year 1865, after the Winnebagoes came in, and before the Santee Sioux were included, was 6,797, and in the year 1868 it was 6,144, showing a diminution in three years of 653, being nearly 218 per annum. In the year 1869, after the Santees were added, the population was 6,489; it is now 6,344, showing a decrease of 145 in the last year. Of the decrease the Pawnees lost 73, the Omahas 36, the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes 24, and the other tribes have been nearly stationary.

#### CLOTHING AND SANITARY SUPPLIES.

The Society of Friends has evinced its interest in the welfare and civilization of the Indians of this superintendency, by sending to the sev-

eral agencies supplies of clothing for many of the women and children, and suitable food for the sick and infirm. Their contributions in money, clothing, and food have been estimated at upward of \$7,000, besides a donation of \$1,000 to be applied at the Otoe agency for educational purposes.

#### CONVENTION OF AGENTS.

In order that each of the agents might profit by the experience of the other, a convention of all the agents of this superintendency met by invitation on the 20th of last month, at the office of the superintendent in Omaha. Many points of interest were discussed relating to the best means of improving the physical and moral condition of the Indians, in accordance with the just and humane policy of the Executive. One of the most important subjects taken into consideration was the best means of obtaining funds sufficient to settle the Indians on their farms; to provide them with implements and live stock, and to establish and support industrial and other schools. It was stated by the agents for the Ottoes and Missourias, the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes, the Pawnees and the Omahas, that there was in their reservation a surplus of land, beyond the wants of the Indians, which those tribes were willing to sell at their fair market value, for the purposes above mentioned. The convention adopted a memorial on this subject, addressed to the President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, respectfully suggesting that means be taken to ascertain more fully the wants and wishes of the Indians, in order that an act of Congress, if needful, may be passed to effect the object in view.

At the same convention other subjects of much interest were introduced, among which were the following: the great benefit to be derived from well-conducted industrial schools, in addition to day-schools, was unanimously concurred in. The introduction among the Indians of the mechanic arts was considered. In addition to blacksmithing and carpentry, it was stated that broom and basket making, brick-making and shoe-making, could be advantageously followed. The planting of fruit and forest trees on the prairie land was deemed an interest of prime importance, and the general sentiment was that it should be encouraged by bounties to be paid to those whose trees are in successful growth for one year.

The supplying of the Indians with goods at reduced rates, on the plan described in connection with the Great Nemaha agency, was approved.

The discountenancing of superstitious rites and demoralizing customs among the Indians, and the encouragement of Christian principles and worship, were earnestly recommended.

In conclusion I may say, all the agents are confident in the belief that by keeping the Indians on their present reservations, and continuing the just and humane policy now in operation, all the tribes under our care will be greatly benefited and rapidly advanced toward civilization.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 80.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
9th Month 10th, 1870.

DEAR BROTHER: The time having again arrived for me to make a statement of the progress of affairs on this reservation during the past year, I will first allude to the moral condition of this people. The marriage tie, though far from being held as sacred as it should be, is regarded as more binding than it was formerly. It is becoming a universal custom for the Santees to be married by a minister, even the old chiefs consenting for their marriage to be so solemnized. Their sanctioning this civilized custom must have a very beneficial effect on the tribe. The people very generally attend the churches and Sabbath-schools on the first day of the week, (Sunday,) which is a very quiet day. They are industrious, sober, and easily governed.

The past year has not been without its discouragements, though we have much to be thankful for. There was planted by the Indians about the same number of acres of land in corn, potatoes, and pumpkins that they had in last year, (370 acres,) which they cultivated with much care. Their crops looked well until the extremely warm weather and drought affected them. It continued dry for nine weeks, except one slight shower. Nearly all of their corn is destroyed; some have a few roasting ears. They are much discouraged by the loss of their crops, last year being the only year they have succeeded in raising a crop since their removal to this place. There were sown on the agency land 96 acres in wheat, and 60 or 70 acres of sod land were planted in corn. In consequence of the drought the wheat ripened prematurely. The crop is therefore small. I estimate it at 800 bushels. The corn is an entire failure. The grass crop is a fair one. We will be able to make all the hay we shall need.

On the 1st of 6th month (June) we were visited by a destructive tornado. The Indian dwellings and agency buildings, not being in its path, escaped its fury, but the buildings of the Episcopal mission, chapel, dwelling-house, and hospital were swept away. They are now rebuilding. The American Board of Foreign Missions is erecting new buildings. Both missions expect to have their schools in operation in the 10th month next, (October.)

We continue to feel the need of a manual-labor school, and hope to have one in operation before the time for sending in another annual report.

We have had 200 farms of 80 acres and 200 of 40 acres laid off by a surveyor, 90 of which have been taken.

Since my last annual report we have erected a saw-mill, and, in connection with it, a shingle machine. This has been of great service in preparing lumber for the flouring mill, fencing, and also for the use of the Indians, they being much delighted to have the liberty of working up boards into bedsteads, tables, cupboards, and benches. One saw-mill will very much hasten the putting up of Indian houses. I do not know how we could get along without it.

The erection of the flouring mill is progressing satisfactorily. Our crop of wheat is small, but we expect to grind for the neighbors on toll, which will be an accommodation to them, and furnish some flour and corn for the Indians.

I send with this the school report from A. L. Riggs, missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. S. D. Hinman, of the Episcopal

mission, has not yet sent in his report. The statistics of education have been filled out by both.

Thy brother,

ASA M. JANNEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
July 30, 1870.

SIR: Having recently visited the Dakotas who have taken homesteads on the Big Sioux, I wish to make to you, and through you to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior, some statements and inquiries concerning them.

Having labored among the Santee Sioux (including the Wahpetons and Sissetons, as well as the Medawakantons) for thirty-five years past, I feel a deep interest in their welfare. When I commenced my labors among them they were fierce, filthy heathen, as much addicted to stealing as any people ever were. Some vain attempts had been made to reduce their language to writing, but it was believed, both by those who had made the attempt and themselves, that it could not be done. The Indians on the Big Sioux, who are from among these tribes, are now a semi-civilized Christian people, very generally read God's word in their own language, and a man may travel or reside among them with as little risk of losing anything by theft as among any people. I called on the American family living nearest them, and asked the man if they did not annoy him. He replied: "No; for two years that we have lived here, we have not lost a dime's worth by them. I never had or expected to have better neighbors." Believing the change wrought in them, which saves our country annually many thousands of dollars, is, under God, mainly owing to the labors of myself and associates, under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in preaching the Gospel to them, translating the Holy Scriptures into their language, and teaching them to read them, I think I may justly claim the privilege of addressing you in their behalf. I do not propose, however, to ask for them any special favors—anything more than justly belongs to them, and which it is the duty and interest of our Government to give. If this shall be accorded them, I believe they can and will show themselves not less worthy citizens than many of those immigrants from Europe, whom several of our States are anxiously seeking to induce to settle within their borders. It is a matter of much importance that these Indians be sustained where they are, not only on their own account, but as helping to settle the vexed question, What shall we do with the Indians? And especially as a shield between the frontier settlements and the wild prairie Indians. It is owing to the Santee Sioux, partly those on the Big Sioux, chiefly to those near Fort Wadsworth, that in the last five years not a single white inhabitant of Minnesota or Iowa has been murdered by the wild Indians, while many have been cut off in every frontier State and Territory southwest of the Missouri. So long as the Christian Sioux can be kept on the frontier, the white settlements are safe. Remove them, and there is nothing to prevent the hostile Sioux, who committed the massacres in Iowa and Minnesota in 1857 and 1862, from returning and laying

waste the frontier of Minnesota and Dakota. The wide prairie is no barrier, but very useful to them in eluding their pursuers.

Several considerations have influenced these Dakotas in going to the Big Sioux: 1st. The soil and climate are more similar to that to which they have been accustomed in Minnesota, their former home, than is that of their reservation on the Missouri. 2d. Feeling that they were *men*, capable of sustaining themselves, if a fair opportunity is afforded them, they felt that it was degrading to live as sinecures and pensioners, dependent on Government for food and clothing. 3d, and chiefly. A desire to make homes for their families, where they would be subjected to and protected by the laws of the United States, the same as all other men are. This they thought could not be the case on their reservation.

These Sioux on the Big Sioux were parties to the treaties made at Traverse des Sioux and Mendota, in 1851, by which the Sissetons and Wahpetons, the Medawakantons and Warpekutes, ceded to the United States all the best settled parts of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for less than one-hundredth part of its present value, and much less than the lands were worth to them as hunting grounds. And while as hunters they needed no protection of law, they knew that as agriculturists they could not live without it; and they positively refused to sell their hunting grounds till the commissioner on the part of the United States promised that they should be protected in their persons and property the same as white men. Government never accorded to them this protection, which, in the view of the Indians, was a very important consideration in selling their lands. This neglect on the part of the Government led to yearly complaints and the massacres of 1862. When the Indians were removed to their reservation on the Minnesota River, seeing that it contained no game, a part of them complied with the wishes and orders of Government, and engaged in agricultural labor. A part said "such labors are contrary to the religion and customs of our ancestors. The Big Knives, having taken our hunting grounds, are bound to feed and clothe us. The more we do for ourselves the less they will do for us." And they not only refused to work themselves, but determined to prevent others from so doing. As words were not sufficient to accomplish this, they proceeded to rob and murder the Indians engaged in labor. And the agent of our Government, residing among them at the time, told me he had no power or authority to punish the murderers. Seeing this, they were emboldened to murder the whites, and in a few weeks killed somewhere between 400 and 600 persons, fully one-half of them on the 18th of August, 1862. This massacre was a grievous offense, and grievously have many of the Sioux atoned for it. It would be well if the punishment had fallen chiefly on those engaged in it; but these chiefly fled, and many of them are still at large, some in the British Possessions on the Red River of the North, and others west of Devil's Lake. Forty-eight of those who voluntarily surrendered, or were captured by General Sibley, were hung at Mankato, and two, captured at a later date, were hung at St. Paul. Most, if not all, of these deserved to die; but more than 300 men, whose only offense was taking part in one or more of the battles, and many of them had not done even that, and who had shown their speedy repentance of any wrong they had done by assisting in rescuing and delivering to General Sibley nearly 300 women and children who had been captured, were chained and imprisoned, first at Mankato, in Minnesota, and subsequently near Davenport, Iowa, till more than 100, or about one-third of their number, died in prison. Their wives and children were confined, first at Fort Snelling, where, out of a little over 1,600 souls, 200

died in five months. The most of the survivors were taken to Crow Creek, where, owing chiefly to the want of suitable and sufficient provisions, 300 more died within a year. In the ordinance for removing them to the Missouri, Congress declares that they shall be subject to the criminal laws of the United States, and the State or Territory in which they may be placed, but made no provision for enforcing our laws among them. Since their location on the Missouri, about a dozen of them have been murdered, and many of their ponies stolen; yet no person, so far as I am informed, has been punished, according to our laws, for these crimes. They have not avenged themselves, as heathen Indians would have done, but they feel these wrongs keenly, and many of them are desirous of seeking elsewhere that protection and security which they have not found on their reservation.

The Dakotas on the Big Sioux were, most of them, previous to the war, living in comfortable houses; with well-cultivated farms and teams, and were receiving annually annuities in gold of upwards of \$20 per capita, and in clothing, food, agricultural and school funds, were entitled to more than as much more, or equivalent, on the whole, to \$50 per head, and so were much better provided with the necessaries of life than most of their white neighbors. Though Congress declared these annuities all forfeited, they have continued to make appropriations for the support of the friendly Santees, at the rate of not less than \$50 a year per capita; thus, in a sense, acknowledging an obligation to this portion of the tribe for about the amount of their former annuities.

I am informed that the Indians who have taken homesteads on the Big Sioux have, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Department at Washington, on oath renounced all claim on the United States for annuities. Without doubt, citizenship of the United States, the protection of our laws, is worth a great sum; but is it right or wise in our Government to require of these natives of the country to purchase, at a price of several thousand dollars, that which is given, without money or price, to every immigrant from Europe, Asia, or Africa, that asks for it? Besides their annuities, there is due them from the Government the proceeds of the sale of their old reservation on the Minnesota River, which is more than forty miles long and ten wide; which, after paying expenses of survey and sale, are, according to a law of the United States, to be expended in assisting them to make homes elsewhere; and as these lands were valued at \$1 25 an acre and upwards, and are rapidly selling, the portion which will be due each of the Indians cannot be less than \$200 or \$300, or \$1,000 for each family. The oath required of them is supposed to bar them from any claim to this also. Now I cannot see how this decision of the Indian Department is consistent either with justice or good policy, and it is certainly inconsistent with both the spirit and letter of Articles VI and X of a treaty between the United States of America and different bands of Sioux Indians, concluded in 1868, and ratified and proclaimed February 1869.

The requirement of the Indian Department is probably based on the refusal of the House of Representatives to recognize said treaty, and make appropriations in accordance therewith. From a speech of the Hon. Mr. Sargent before the House of Representatives, contained in the Congressional Globe of June 30, 1870, it appears that this refusal of the House was not owing to any unwillingness on their part to appropriate money to aid the Indians in becoming self-sustaining, or feeding and clothing them at the public expense, but because they think we should deal with the Indians by legislation instead of negotiation, and

ought not to acknowledge them as independent nations. In this, I suppose, the House of Representatives is right. Mr. Sargent says: "I think the only solution of the Indian question is by allotments to the Indians of lands in severalty, without the power of alienation until the possessor is capable of full citizenship. With the piece of land each Indian should receive instruction and assistance in cultivating it; seeds and agricultural implements and subsistence till he is self-sustaining." This he evidently thinks the House willing to grant, and it is about all I ask for the Sioux settlers on the Big Sioux. I do not think it best for them any more than for ourselves that we should be paying them annuities forever. What I ask for them is that our government restore to them a part of what we took from them, and give them the same chance to live and thrive which we give to all the other inhabitants of our country, whether white or black. This they will not have without some effort on your part. I therefore earnestly entreat you to present their case to the notice of the Secretary of the Interior, and ask of him such aid in making homes for themselves and families in the wilderness as it is in his power to grant and they urgently need. That some aid is very necessary must be obvious to you who know how difficult it is for even white men, trained to work and with several hundred dollars in property, to open a new farm in this western wilderness. Their number is probably greater than you are aware of. When I administered the Lord's Supper there on the first Sabbath of this month, there were present 77 communicants of our church, besides quite a number of other persons. Among the men whom I remember to have seen on that occasion, are three whose names are appended as Santee chiefs to the treaty above referred to. Now in Article V of said treaty, it is expressly stipulated that Indians settling on public lands, as these have done, on presenting proof of having made improvements to the value of \$200, or that they have continuously occupied the same as a homestead for three years, shall be entitled to receive from the United States a patent for 160 acres of land including the improvements, and thenceforth be citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizens, and at the same time retain all rights and benefits accruing to Indians under said treaty. In Article VIII it is stipulated that Indians engaging in farming, as these have done, shall be entitled to receive from the United States seeds and agricultural implements for the first year not exceeding \$100, and for each three succeeding years not exceeding the value of \$25. In Article X it is stipulated that each Indian settler over four years of age who shall have removed to and settled permanently on said reservation, shall receive rations for four years, if necessary; and each family who shall commence farming, one good American cow and one pair of American oxen. Now as the people of the Big Sioux are not on the reservation spoken of, they cannot claim the cow and oxen as a right, but as they are likely to become self-supporting and thus relieve the government the expense of feeding them, much sooner on the Big Sioux than on the reserve spoken of, and have not less need of the cow and oxen, will it not be good policy in our government to furnish them these as well as the seeds and agricultural implements? If you concur with me in the opinion that it will be advantageous to the interests of our country as well as of these Indians for our government to furnish them with such aid as I have suggested, please ask the Secretary of the Interior to authorize you or some one else to purchase for them the oxen and cows as well as the seeds and agricultural implements. An expenditure now of \$300 or \$400 to each person, which is much less than we owe them, may and

probably will enable them to become self-sustaining citizens, and forever relieve the government of the expense of providing for them. This I ask for them because they cannot ask for themselves. I think it is justly due to them; but if others think it is not, it can be easily shown that it is less than it costs to feed and clothe a like number of Sioux at Grand River, who have never ceded any lands. If Congress has made no appropriation which can be applied to this purpose, cannot the Secretary of the Interior obtain it from the money received from the sale of their recent reservation in Minnesota?

In conclusion I wish again to call your attention to the fact that these Indians on the Big Sioux purchase citizenship at a very great sum, and to entreat you to do all in your power to secure for them that protection of person and property for which they bargain, and without which nothing our Government can do will make them prosperous or happy. If they shall be properly protected, not only the Dakotas on the Big Sioux, but many of those on the reservation east of Fort Wadsworth, will soon become useful citizens of Dakota Territory. They cannot be properly protected without being subject to our laws. Indians suffer many wrongs from white men, but far more from each other, and laws to punish white men for injuring them are nugatory so long as they are allowed to kill each other with impunity. If you will have murderers, thieves, and robbers, wherever found in Dakota, and without respect to race or color, tried and punished according to our laws, you will be a great benefactor both of the red and white race, and save the lives of many innocent persons.

I am your humble servant,

THO. S. WILLIAMSON,  
*Missionary of A. B. C. F. M.*

Hon JNO. A. BURBANK,  
*Government and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 82.

SANTEE MISSION, SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*August 30, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: In reporting our part of the work of educating and civilizing the Dakotas of your agency, I can testify to evident advance during the year past, and this in spite of a good many drawbacks. Some of these adverse influences are very evident. Such is the retarding and degrading influence of their tribal relations; always an impediment to their progress, it becomes more and more a drag on manhood and independence as they make advancement. The chieftainship, as the embodiment of the old heathen life, should be at once abolished.

The withdrawal of the Sioux River colony was necessarily dispiriting to those who remained. At least it was so at first; now, however, their success in establishing themselves there as recognized citizens of the United States is an evident stimulus to those who are here to strive for personal independence and citizenship. There are other influences which have hindered their development, which are the more serious because more secret. They are moral influences which tend to discourage the growing ambition for independence, and which weaken, if they do not destroy, the power of self-help. Such are the teachings they unfortunately receive from some quarters, that they are too poor



to do anything in support of their own institutions or in benevolence, that they are too poor for anything except to receive other people's charities. Such instruction makes paupers, but never men.

In particular, I may report that our church has maintained its religious services with regularity and effect under the ministrations of its two native pastors.

Our school has numbered 110, with an average attendance of 55. It has been carried on with two teachers—Miss Julia Laframboise and Mr. E. R. Pond; the labor falling mostly on the former. During the year we have made about twenty-five Dakota readers, and twenty-eight English readers.

Our board of missions is now entering upon a large educational work for this people. It establishes here a normal academy for the training of native teachers. With the new buildings, now in progress of erection, and our increased teaching force, we will be ready to enter upon this new line of work this coming winter.

As one of the marks of an earnest desire to adopt all the customs of civilized society, and of deliverance from the bondage of their pagan customs, it is worthy of mention that our congregation petitions for the setting apart of a plat of ground for their cemetery. They are anxious to discontinue the solitary burials on every hill-top, and have some common resting-place for their dead, which they may fence around and care for. It is well known that nothing is harder to change than the burial customs of any people, and nothing can prove more conclusively, the great and radical change in this people [than such a request as this. Nor is there any better avenue for affecting their own inner life than by inculcating and fostering true ideas concerning these memorial rites for the departed. I trust that it may be in your power to favor them in this.

I am yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,  
*Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners  
for Foreign Missions.*

ASA M. JANNEY,  
*United States Agent.*

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No. 83.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*8th Month 19th, 1870.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with the requirements of the Department, I submit this my second annual report on the condition of the Winnebago Indians under my charge.

The general health of the Indians of this tribe has been as good during the past year as could well be expected, considering the constitutionally diseased condition of many, and their mode of living. There have been no epidemic or contagious diseases, but considerable sickness and suffering caused by old cases of scrofula, skin diseases, ophthalmia, &c. There has been very little change in the population, as was shown by the enrollment carefully taken for the Census Bureau about a month since, there were then 1,333 Indians here. Since then there have been four deaths, two births, and nine have returned to the tribe after an absence of several months, thus making the total number at the present time 1,340.

The three schools on the reservation have been in successful operation during the past year, under the superintendence of Sidney Averill, whose accompanying report will give a full account of their condition. I am now having the school-house near the river moved north about a mile and a half, to a position where it will accommodate many more children than where it formerly stood.

The allotment of land in severalty to the Indians has been nearly completed, each head of a family receiving 80 acres. Two hundred and thirty-two secured their allowance in one body, while 192, in order to secure a portion of timber land, have two claims of 40 acres each. The total number of claims taken is 424.

The Indians will anxiously look for the patents to these, as many have already commenced making improvements. At least thirty have broken four acres of prairie each, and several have built for themselves houses on their allotment. The allotted district extends from the Missouri River west, and embraces nearly half of the reservation.

About twelve "forties," suitably located, and at convenient distances from each other, were reserved for school purposes. A piece of land, containing 200 acres, near the agency buildings, was also retained with a view of establishing on it a boarding and manual labor school, and a hospital with a farm attached. These institutions, if established, will be of incalculable benefit to the tribe, and I hope the Department will be speedy and liberal in its assistance toward the erection and support of them.

A strong party feeling has existed for some time in this tribe. The old chiefs and some of the leading medicine men cherish and wish to retain their old customs and traditions, and, as a consequence, oppose all civilizing influences. These are opposed by the half-breeds and most of the young men, who see that the only salvation for the tribe is for it to adopt the ways of the whites, and become civilized. The latter party having in council strongly urged the removal of their chiefs and the appointment of men who approved of and would assist in the advancement of the tribe toward civilization; and in consideration of the reluctance with which the old chiefs assisted in ferreting out the perpetrators of the murder of Oscar P. Munson in Wayne County, who were supposed to be Winnebagoes, it was thought expedient to make an entire change of the chiefs. I accordingly selected and appointed to that station twelve of the most enterprising young men. They have now been in office about two months, to the entire satisfaction of nearly all of the tribe.

The crops, the present season, have been injured some by the extreme dry weather, corn and potatoes in particular. Of the former there are about 400 acres planted by the Indians, each family cultivating a small patch, either near their homes in the timber land or several miles away, in a large field plowed for the purpose on the prairie. The wheat crop, amounting to about 3,200 bushels on 400 acres, has been threshed and stored in the agency mill. The grain is of excellent quality, and although the yield is light I believe it is an average for the season, on sod ground.

Thy sincere friend,

HOWARD WHITE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

No. 84.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
8th Month 12th, 1870.

The Indian settlement on this reservation, extending from east to west about nine miles, made it necessary to open three schools for the convenience of all the children. Previous to this year there were only two. Early last winter, with thy consent, I opened a new school at the agency in one of the rooms of the house that my family occupied, and continued it there until spring, when it was removed to an old storehouse, where it has been since kept. One of the other school-houses had been built near a swamp which, in wet weather, is almost impassable, and, as it was not otherwise well located, it has been taken down, and is now being rebuilt upon a more elevated and central site. The rough and unfinished condition of all these school-houses renders their use in cold weather precarious to the health both of teachers and pupils. Comfort as to warmth is an essential element of success in school-room, and it is hoped that they will be made at least tenable in all seasons.

The necessities of any people are, when properly directed, among their greatest blessings. Instruction in books alone among the Indians is, until their mode of life is changed, of far less use than in civilized communities. Labor in agriculture and the mechanic arts should, it is believed, cooperate with mental culture. Every implement is a teacher, and its use a lesson. Perhaps no people living are more apt than the Indians. Give them opportunities to learn any of the useful arts and their progress is surprising. This fact plainly indicates that their elevation as a people must be largely due to well-directed toil.

As the Indians seem to have a veneration for certificates of character, I think it would be a good plan to give diplomas to such of the pupils as acquire a fair common education; these signed by the superintendent and agent could be used as passports.

I here append the number of scholars who have during the year attended school. The total number is 240; the average attendance about 160. The list of studies embraces spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography with outline maps. Among these exercises we intersperse object teaching. Interest in education seems to be increasing among both the old and the young. We have also kept, throughout the year, one First day or Sunday school, with an average attendance of 61. A large number of bibles and testaments have been given to those who can read; and judging by the readiness with which these presents are accepted, we must infer that the inspired writings are objects at least of veneration among these peculiar people.

SIDNEY AVERILL,  
*Principal Teacher.*HOWARD WHITE,  
*United States Indian Agent for the Winnebagoes.*

No. 85.

PAWNEE AGENCY,  
*Genoa, Nebraska, 9th Month 1st, 1870.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I take pleasure in submitting this my second report. Since my last report I have had new roofs put on the grist-mill, corn

cribs, and granaries, embracing also a shed for wagons and agricultural implements, also upon the farm-house, with other repairs which were absolutely necessary to render it at all tenantable. It is still, however, unfit for the purpose for which it is used, and a new house is very much needed for the occupation of the farmer. The miller's house also has been put in good repair within the last year.

Considerable repairs and some alterations have been made upon the school-house, which have made it very comfortable and much more convenient than before.

The Indians succeeded in securing their abundant crops of last year in good order, and have been bountifully supplied with corn, beans, and pumpkins, and their winter hunt proving successful, they have also been well supplied with meat. I estimate that their robes and furs obtained upon their winter hunt have been worth to them about \$15,000; consequently they have required no aid in the way of supplies, except in behalf of a few aged and infirm members of the tribe.

Four thousand dollars of their cash annuity was, by their request, set apart last fall for the purchase of agricultural implements and to aid them in their agricultural pursuits. Twenty-three wagons and twenty-three plows, twenty-four sets of double harness, and other implements have been purchased. More ground has been broken for them to cultivate. They feel an increasing interest in agricultural pursuits, and some of them now desire an additional amount set apart from this year's annuity fund for the purchase of cattle. Last winter, while they were out on the hunt, two war parties left the hunting party and went south, and returned some time during the 1st month with a large number of ponies taken from Indians in the Central superintendency. As soon as I became aware of their return I called a council of the chiefs and soldiers and directed them to take charge of the ponies and arrest the men engaged in stealing them and hold them subject to my orders. Afterward I turned six of the principal ones over to the custody of General Augur, to be held until the ponies should be returned. I immediately informed the agents of the tribes from whom I supposed they had been taken, requesting them to come and reclaim them. This was not done, however; and after keeping them the balance of the winter and most of the spring, and losing a large number by the severity of the weather and insufficient food, and some being stolen by the Sioux, the remainder were sent to Fort Harker for reclamation by the proper owners. The Indians protested against the return of these ponies, giving for a reason that a great many of their horses had been taken by the Sioux, and they never had been able to get any of them returned; which, so far as my knowledge goes, is the case.

Several raids have been made upon this agency within the last year by the Sioux; and, besides the large number of horses stolen, one squaw and five men have been killed, and one Indian shot in the leg. But no raids have been made upon this agency since the return of Spotted Tail and Red Cloud from Washington; and I very much desire the Department to exert its influence in securing treaties of peace and amity between them, for which the Pawnees are very anxious, and which, if obtained, I believe they will faithfully comply with.

The Indians have about 1,250 acres of land planted this year, in corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, and some potatoes. The season has been exceedingly hot and dry, and although their crops are looking well they will not be so abundant as last year.

We have about 114 acres sown in wheat, 40 in oats, and 75 planted in corn, and about 21 in potatoes, pumpkins, beans, and other vegetables,

making 250 acres in all on the agency farm; all of which is cultivated by the school-boys, with the farmer and teacher of out-door work to superintend them. For further particulars I refer thee to the farmer's report.

There are 79 scholars in the school, all of which are taught a part of the year in the school-room; but the larger ones are engaged most of the time in some industrial pursuit, such as blacksmithing, tinsmithing, engineering, milling, and all branches of farm work; 15 of them receive about three months' schooling, and the rest ten months per annum. The school is vacated from 7th Month 1st to 9th Month 1st, and during the vacation all of the scholars of sufficient age are engaged in some industrial pursuit. The girls are taught all branches of household work, and all the scholars make very satisfactory progress both in the school-room and in industrial pursuits. Their moral and religious training also receives my special attention, and in appointing the employes of this agency care is taken to obtain practical Christians, without confining myself to any particular sect. Example is the great teacher among the Indians, and where example and precept conflict the work is very much retarded. For further particulars in reference to the schools, I refer thee to the report of Elvira G. Platt, principal.

I earnestly recommend that the means may be provided to increase our facilities, and enable us to place every child of suitable age in school.

I have employed a shoemaker to make and mend the shoes and boots for the children in the schools, and have placed one of them with him as an apprentice to learn the trade.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JACOB M. TROTH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha.*

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No. 86.

PAWNEE RESERVATION,  
8th Month 25th, 1870.

SIR: At your suggestion that the time has arrived when you should receive the yearly report of our school, permit me to submit the following:

As heretofore, so now, I would most reverently acknowledge the guiding and protecting hand of our Heavenly Father during the past year, in that no fatal disease has visited us; the enemy have not disturbed our peace; we have found favor in the eyes of the people for whom we labor, and have been comfortably supplied with necessary clothing and sustenance.

There have been added to our number as regular boarders 22, and 2 as day scholars; one has been readmitted who left without permission two years ago; one is again with us who was suspended for misconduct; one has been permitted to return to the village as not a fit companion for the other members of the school; and one has died; thus leaving 79 still in connection with us.

There has been a very encouraging progress in every department of the school, so much so that those who have doubted the feasibility of teaching the Indian labor and letters express themselves no longer infidel, and, I am proud to say, point out other doubters to us, that unbelief may be dispelled. Six of our boys are apprenticed: one as miller, one

as engineer, one as tinsmith, one as blacksmith, and two as carpenters. Seven are laborers on the farm, and those who are still in the school-room have regular employment out of school in agricultural pursuits and supplying household needs; or, if too small to be profitably employed in this way, they do duty in the sewing-class a certain portion of each day. The girls aid in the laundry, cook-room, dining, sewing, and sleeping rooms, and the detail being changed once a quarter gives each an opportunity to become conversant with the different departments of household affairs. Of those in the school-room, all, except a class of eight of the smaller children, have arrived at different stages of advancement in reading and writing. In the lower department seven study geography and arithmetic, and in the higher department sixteen have made still further advancement in geography and mental and written arithmetic. The efforts of both departments in English composition are very commendable, and their public reading, recitations, and singing elicit eclat from those much less partial to them than their teachers.

With the proof of what can be done for this people before us, our hearts turn to the hundreds of untaught little ones still in the Pawnee village, and we ask, can it not be that, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, arrangements shall be made to educate all, and thus prevent another generation from growing up in heathenish ignorance?

Although, through your energetic and efficient efforts, many improvements have been made the past year in our large but incommensurable building that facilitate our labors, yet there are others much needed, which, if made, would enable us to economize and help to preserve order in and about our premises.

At present all the baking for our large family must be done in the oven of one cooking stove; a brick oven would be a great saving in labor as well as wood. Cisterns for rain-water seem almost indispensable, and yet we have nothing but hard well-water for all cleansing purposes.

Our building stands upon the open prairie, exposing us to untimely visits from the Pawnees, thus hindering our work, and also preventing our prescribing proper limits for our children in their hours of amusement. A fence around our yard is one of our great necessities.

But, notwithstanding these hinderances, we find ourselves in so much more prosperous and comfortable condition than heretofore that we are greatly encouraged in our work, especially as the Pawnees are beginning to appreciate more than ever before the privileges their children enjoy with us, and ask that we admit them into the schools, instead of always waiting, as heretofore, for their agent to plead with them to fulfill their stipulations and bring them to us.

Hoping this may find favor with you, I am, sir, yours, respectfully,  
 ELVIRA G. PLATT,  
*Preceptress Pawnee Industrial School.*

JACOB M. TROTH, \*  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 87.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,  
 Nohart, Nebraska, 8th Month 30th, 1870.

RESPECTED FRIEND: As the time has again arrived for our annual report, I submit the following relative to the affairs of this agency, for the year ending 9th Month 1st, 1870.

## IOWAS.

This tribe numbers 214; of these 58 are men, 58 women, and 98 children. Their general condition, I feel assured, has greatly improved since submitting my last annual report, and unless circumstances conspire to drive them from the reservation on which they are now located, I believe that their civilization is only a question of a few years.

Intemperance, which was at one time the ruling vice of these Indians, has been well nigh banished from among them. The pledge which so many have signed has been well kept, and has been the means of accomplishing much good. Indeed, surrounded as these Indians are by every facility for obtaining liquor, and in some instances almost having it forced upon them, it is a matter of surprise that they have at all abstained from indulging in its use.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is quite satisfactory, and has experienced a decided improvement within the past year. The interest which the Society of Friends manifest in the welfare of the Indian tribes is evinced in the liberality with which their "aid associations" have contributed supplies of clothing and sanitary stores for the Indians within this agency. Through their instrumentality the old and infirm have been clothed, and the sick have had their wants attended to.

In the pursuit of agriculture the Indians show a growing interest. They have been supplied during the year with agricultural implements, and breaking teams, by means of which they have been enabled to considerably enlarge the area of their cultivated lands. Their crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, and potatoes, though much injured by the dry weather, have been well cultivated and cared for. Their fields are fenced, and their farming implements in good repair. The number of horses and ponies belonging to the tribe is about 75, many of which are suitable for farm work. The horned cattle are rated at 40, most of which are work-cattle. In addition, many of the Indians have hogs and chickens, and a desire is manifesting itself on the part of many to increase the number of their domestic animals.

In addition to the houses occupied by the employés of the Government, there were, within the limits of this agency, 16 frame and log houses occupied by Indian families. These houses are generally in a good state of repair.

By reference to the teacher's report the condition of the Indian school will be seen. But here I would say that in connection with the school already established, we feel that an industrial home, where the children may more rapidly and thoroughly acquire the English language, be taught to work, and learn the habits of civilized life, is of the utmost importance. The Indians feel this, and are anxious to have such a home established. As I have forwarded our plans to the superintendent, and asked for funds to carry them out, I will leave the subject now, hoping that it will be attended to at an early day.

## SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

The Indians of this tribe, whose reservation is about six miles west of the agency, are anxious to sell the greater part of their land, and purchase a portion from the Iowas, and move nearer to the agency, where they can have the advantages of the school, carpenter and blacksmith shops, by paying part of the expenses thereof. The Iowas have agreed to this plan, and if the Department approves the same, (which I very much hope it may,) the funds realized will enable both tribes to build

houses, dig wells, plant fruit trees, and make many other much needed improvements, tending to their civilization and advancement.

Believing the system of supplying the trading-houses of the Indians with what are denominated "Indians' goods," is calculated to keep them in their peculiar habits as a people, and retard their civilization, and seeing that the exorbitant prices charged for everything causes poverty, suffering, and discouragement among them, I last spring made a change in the trading-house. A friend from Philadelphia was induced to take charge of it. Squaw cloth, brass wire, beads, paint and earbobs, have been excluded, and instead, ready-made clothing, hats, shoes, cooking utensils, dried fruit, molasses, and many other articles never kept there before, are introduced. All these have been sold at prices that the same could be procured for at neighboring towns. The change from the old kind of goods was a matter of surprise, and caused some dissatisfaction at first, but it soon passed away and we consider the experiment entirely successful and satisfactory.

Thy friend,

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

S. M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 88.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,  
8th Month 31st, 1870.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: It being the usual time for the annual report, I take pleasure in submitting the following account of the Iowa Indian school, under my charge the past year:

The number of pupils on list is 63. The attendance, when not prevented by sickness, (except through the planting and heavy picking seasons,) has been good, and the progress made I consider fair and encouraging when we take into consideration the disadvantages they labor under in not understanding the language. Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, comprise the studies pursued. We have in our school adopted the plan of object teaching, using illustrated charts and cards upon which are fastened miniature articles of shell, furniture, cooking utensils, &c. The children readily acquire the English names of these and are much pleased and interested. The cards were sent us by a friend in Philadelphia.

Our Indian children the past year have been well clothed in comfortable civilized dress, provided by the "Philadelphia Indian Aid Society of Friends;" not a blanket comes into the school-room. From the same source they are also furnished a lunch at noon, with a view to induce attendance as well as to supply the need. These children are pleasant and affectionate, and it seems to me, could they only be gathered into an industrial home, in connection with the present school arrangement, they would acquire the English language, be taught to work, and take up the habits of civilized life. If allowed to remain on their beautiful and fertile reservation, there is no reason why we may not hope for and look forward to a bright and useful future for them.

Thine, respectfully,

MARY B. LIGHTFOOT,  
*Teacher of Iowa Indian School.*

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*



No. 89.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
9th Month 5th, 1870.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I take pleasure in submitting the following report in relation to the condition and management of affairs within this agency during the year ending 9th Month 30th, 1870.

In comparing the prospects and general state of these people with their condition a year ago, I am encouraged to believe that the efforts which have been made for their improvement and elevation have been measurably crowned with success. The health of the tribe, which has generally been very poor, has greatly improved since submitting my last annual report. This is to be attributed to my having been enabled, through a fund placed at my disposal by the Society of Friends, to supply to the sick and diseased of the tribe, not only medicines, and in some cases medical attendance, but also an abundance of suitable food.

In agricultural operations during the past year, the Otoes and Misourias have shown a diligence and activity, which is highly gratifying, and which has resulted in their having a larger area under cultivation than during any previous year.

Although their crops have been well cultivated and cared for, yet in consequence of the continuous dry weather of the past summer, they will, in many instances, prove nearly a complete failure. Their wheat crop, which embraced 75 acres, as will be seen by reference to the farmer's report, will hardly yield an average of 10 bushels to the acre. On the bottom lands a few will probably succeed in harvesting light crops of corn; but I fear those who have planted on the upland prairie will experience an almost entire failure of their crops. During last spring I bought nearly 100 bushels of choice seed potatoes, which were carefully planted. Besides wheat, corn, and potatoes, many of the Indians have cultivated small patches of beans, and pumpkins, but these, like their other crops, have been seriously affected by the dry weather.

A deficiency of implements, breaking teams, and wagons, has proved a great hindrance to the agricultural interests, and advancement of the tribe. I have supplied them during the year with forty plows, which they have had in almost constant use, and have succeeded in inducing them to allow the retention of \$3,000 from their forthcoming annuity for the purchase of wagons, teams and harness. The ponies belonging to the tribe number about 300. They are generally in good condition, and show evidence of having been well cared for.

The agency mills are in a rather poor state of repair. The party to whom they were leased during last year having forfeited his lease, the running of them has reverted to me. It might be well for me in this connection to state that several water-power flouring and saw mills have lately been established in close proximity to the reservation, and that with the heavy expense which the employment of steam involves, as compared with that of water-power, I have thought it useless to compete with these mills for custom work.

A day school was established on or about the 1st of 3d Month last, which is in a highly satisfactory condition. It has been placed under the care of Sallie C. Ely, a teacher of experience and efficiency, whose report I herewith transmit. We are indebted to Mary D. Brown, a member of the Society of Friends, residing in Philadelphia, not only for the means with which a comfortable school-house has been erected, but also for the services of an assistant teacher, who she has enabled us to employ. In

acknowledgment of her generous liberality we have designated our school the "Mary D. Brown Indian School."

The order prohibiting Indians from leaving their reservations on account of Indian hostilities having been rescinded, the Otoes and Missourias made a very successful hunt last winter and obtained an abundant supply of meat and robes. The results of their hunt, together with their crops of last season, have enabled them to subsist during the past spring and summer without receiving supplies from the Government. Various "Indian aid associations" among the Society of Friends have furnished for distribution to these Indians several hundred dollars' worth of valuable clothing, besides garden seeds and sanitary stores.

The children of the tribe, at the time of submitting my last annual report, were naked, diseased, and miserably dirty; now, thanks to the noble efforts of our "Friends Indian Aid Associations," and the exertions of our devoted teachers, they are clothed, cared for, and instructed. It affords me especial pleasure to state that the general conduct of the Indians under my care has at all times been orderly, very few of them are addicted to strong drink; and I am led to believe that many customs and vices, which are common among Indian tribes, are already beginning to disappear.

Before the Indians within this agency can become civilized, or even greatly improved in their condition, a considerable expenditure of money must be made. They must be provided with comfortable houses, with live stock, farming implements, and above all, with increased facilities for educating their children. It is evident that the only source from whence the funds necessary for these purposes can be derived lies in the sale of a portion of their lands.

I would recommend that 80,000 acres of land lying on the west side of the Big Blue River, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, should be sold at market rates, or to parties offering the highest bid, and the proceeds applied to the civilization and improvement of the tribe. I would also suggest that the steps preliminary and necessary to effecting such a sale should be taken as early as practicable, for until funds are obtained but little can be done in the way of settling these people on farms and educating them in the practices of civilized life.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

ALBERT L. GREENE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

S. M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.*

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No. 90.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*9th Month 7th, 1870.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I am most happy to report to thee the favorable progress of our school, which we established the 1st of last 3rd Month. Our Indians had never attended school, and (with the exception of one or two boys, who knew a few words) none could speak English. My assistant, Lizzie R. Walton, is much loved by our pupils, and is a skillful and energetic teacher. With her aid I have been enabled to classify our school of 86 children, so as to teach the daily average of 53. They are interested, quick to learn, and behave as well as we could expect, never refusing to obey us. Our method is object-teaching, from the liberal

supply of toys, cards, illustrated, and pictures sent by the Philadelphia Friends, and also all household articles which we could carry from our home to the school-room. The majority of our pupils know the alphabet perfectly, the figures up to 50, and can readily spell many names of objects and words of two letters, both on and off the cards. They can write their names on slates legibly, and make all the large and small letters very well. They, too, understand much that we say to them without an interpreter, and ask us in English for a number of things they need. Through the generous kindness of the Philadelphia Friends we were enabled to have all dressed nicely in new, well-fitting suits of boys' and girls' clothing, and this summer a philanthropic family of Philadelphia Friends sent us 390 yards of calico, and money sufficient to buy quite a number of wash-tubs, some soap, and many other things necessary to civilize. From the calico my assistant and I cut and fitted 44 dresses, 72 sun-bonnets, and several aprons, which the women and children made up very well in our sewing-school and at home. In the sewing-school 60 bed-quilts were started with patches sent by the Friends, 20 of which will be completed before cold weather, with the calico left from the dresses. The scholars and women who attend sewing-school work steadily and sew quite well.

Thine with much respect,

SALLIE C. ELY,  
*Teacher of Otoe school.*

ALBERT L. GREENE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 91.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA,  
*8th Month 25th, 1870.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: The following report of the affairs of the Omaha agency for the past year is respectfully submitted:

Since the completion of the allotment of their lands in severalty the interest of the Omahas in agricultural pursuits, in education, and in all that pertains to the arts of civilized life, has been steadily on the increase. The breaking up of the tribal relations, the abandonment of the chase as a means of support, and permanent settlement on their respective farms is now delayed only for want of sufficient means to consummate those desirable objects. A large proportion of the our-door labor heretofore assigned to the squaws, such as cultivating the crops, providing fuel, &c., is now cheerfully performed by the men, and instead of such labor being regarded as degrading to them, to work is now considered respectable. Nor is this change among them confined to those of low estate; the chiefs and head men of the tribe now shoulder their axes and go into the timber to work with the rest, or steady the plow, or bind up their grain, as occasion requires. A local interest in the soil, and the hope of a settled home to call his own, has become dear to the heart of the Indian. Civilization or total extinction at no distant day is now realized by many of these people to be their only alternative.

The appropriation by Congress at its recent session, of \$30,000, to be distributed among the tribes of the northern superintendency, will aid materially in supplying the present urgent need of funds required for the opening of farms, building of houses, purchase of stock, farming utensils, &c., but this sum, it is evident, will fall far short of what will be required for a work of such magnitude; and it is believed that the

sale of a portion of their reservation will be the most direct means of supplying funds for the purposes above indicated. The assignment to each head of a family of a farm large enough for their easy support has required but about 50,000 of the 205,000 acres owned by the tribe; so that the sale of a portion of the remainder, as provided for by treaty stipulations, would place these Indians in possession of funds sufficient to establish them in comfortable homes without further aid from the Government than that secured to them by present treaties. Such a procedure, I have reason to believe, would be sanctioned by the Indians, and I respectfully invite attention to the sixth article of the treaty of March 16, 1854, which provides that "the residue of the land hereby reserved, or of that which may be selected in lieu thereof, after all the Indian persons or families shall have had assigned to them permanent homes, may be sold for their benefit, under such laws, rules or regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by the Congress or President of the United States."

#### AGRICULTURE.

From 600 to 700 acres have been planted with corn this season, and notwithstanding a protracted drought the crop looks well at this time, owing in part to improved cultivation, and promises a more abundant yield than last year; and unless injured by early frosts, the Omahas will have a large amount for sale. One field of over 100 acres, sown with wheat this year, has produced grain of excellent quality, though the product per acre falls somewhat short on account of the unfavorable season. An abundant supply of hay for the coming winter has been put up by the Indians. Many of them have good supplies of garden vegetables, yet others have fallen short for want of a sufficient supply of seeds of some varieties; and it is hoped that this deficiency will be supplied next year.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Deep interest is manifested by the Omahas in the building and improvements now in progress on their respective allotments, and the first cottage built by Indian labor as a sample has given general satisfaction. A substantial school-house to accommodate about 50 pupils has also been erected by five young Indian carpenters, under direction of a competent mechanic, and arrangements are now made to increase the number of Indian apprentices to ten. The skill and industry displayed by these young Indian mechanics is as unexpected as gratifying. Others of the Indians have been engaged in fencing, and other improvements, and about 2,000 panels, or near four miles of new post and rail fence have been built by them this season, without any aid from white people. Brick-making has also been successfully engaged in, and one kiln has already been burnt, and is now being used for building the foundations of houses, for chimneys, and for the walling of wells. Another kiln of 100,000 is now nearly ready for burning. The bricks are of good quality, and there being a great demand for them in the neighboring settlements at high prices, it is believed that extensive sales of them can be made with profit to the Indians. The labor of making the bricks is performed chiefly by the Indians, under the supervision, at present, of two white men; but it is designed, in a short time hence, to use Indian labor alone in the manufacture of them.

#### STOCK.

The cows and oxen issued to the Omahas last year have done well, and are now in fine condition. The Indians are very careful of their

young stock, and several pairs of young oxen are now nearly ready for breaking. The former practice by the Indians of killing their cows and oxen for food, has now been entirely discontinued. A few of the Indians have hogs and chickens, but it is intended to introduce them more generally. A large number of ponies and some good work horses are in possession of the tribe; these are in a thrifty condition.

## EDUCATIONAL.

One school has been in operation during the year, and generally well attended; but is vacated at present on account of most of the Indians being out on the summer hunt. The accompanying report of Joel Warner, the teacher of this school, is herewith submitted. The school is to be resumed about the first of 10th Month, and also another commenced about the same time in the new school-house. It is designed, if practicable, to open another school in addition to these two, during the autumn, by which it is hoped the benefits of education will be more generally diffused through the tribe than has hitherto been the case. It is believed that these schools will be largely attended, as the Omahas manifest great interest in the education of their children. In addition to the usual course of instruction it is designed to pay special attention to teaching the English language to grown-up Indians, with a view of aiding them in their intercourse with their white neighbors. Many of their ancient superstitious customs are now being abandoned, and the more serious among them seem inclined to receive religious instruction.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The Omahas are peaceable, industrious, and contented, and their present situation gives ample assurance of a rapid advancement in civilization and general improvement. They look forward with deep interest to a permanent settlement on their respective allotments of lands, and any measures calculated to unsettle them in the attainment of this desirable object would be regarded by them as one of the greatest calamities that could befall them. The health of the tribe has been generally good throughout the year.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

E. PAINTER,

*United States Indian Agent for the Omahas.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha City, Nebraska.*

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No. 92.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY,

*August 25, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in reporting the attendance and general condition of the school for the education of Indian children under my charge from October 25, 1869, to date, as follows:

Whole number of pupils enrolled, 76; highest number any one day, 53; average number during the year, 31; number of boys, 39; number of girls, 37; number reading in fifth reader 6, in fourth reader 7, in third reader 9, in second reader 12, in first reader 16, in primer 20, in alphabet 8; studying geography, 13; practical arithmetic, 11; primary

arithmetic, 23; writing, 32; drawing, 1; grammar, 5; declamation, 31; astronomy and philosophy, 1.

The general deportment of the children has been highly satisfactory, and the progress in learning and attention to study will compare favorably with any school of white children heretofore under my charge. The school has been vacated since August 1, in consequence of the absence of most of the children, who are with their parents on the hunt. It is designed to reopen the school on the 3d of October next. Many of them speak the English language quite fluently, and others progress so rapidly in acquiring a knowledge of it that there has been no need of employing an interpreter.

The Omahas seem much interested in the education of their children, and the prospects of a large attendance, when the school shall be resumed, after the present vacation, is quite flattering. The system of object teaching, now coming into such general use in well-conducted schools, would be admirably adapted to the wants of the Indian children.

Respectfully, yours,

JOEL WARNER,  
*Teacher of Omaha School.*

SAMUEL M. JANNEY,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.*

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### CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 93.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Lawrence, Kansas, 10th Month 8th, 1870.*

SIR: In transmitting this my second annual report, I have to repeat a continuance of some adverse influences retarding the work of civilization in some localities, although of a less formidable character than that experienced last year.

The hostility of the Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency in the summer of 1869, in their frequent raids upon the border settlements, retarded very materially our labor for their advancement in civilization, inasmuch as it incited the citizen class to a desire for an exterminating war in retaliation of their wrongs. The press, especially of the West, urgently calling for redress, afforded to the entire border settlements, coveting the Indian lands, an opportunity of swelling the tide of extermination. Earnestly as we sought for a council with this class of Indians, it was out of our power to reach them under such adverse circumstances.

During the winter, while the tribes were retired from the plains and congregated in their encampments, we embraced the opportunity to meet them, and in a general council, at which all the disaffected tribes were specially invited to meet us, we convened on the North Fork of the Canadian, near the center of the settled portion of the Indian Territory, on the 13th of the 3d Month, and continued until the 13th. With the exception of the Upper Arkansas Indians, who were represented by only one chief, and of the Kiowas, in consequence of the great distance and scarcity of forage, the council was fully represented by the tribes of the southwest. During this protracted council the Indians were

fully informed of the policy of the Government to open to them all the avenues leading to advancement in civilization, thrift, and comforts of life. At the same time they were as fully warned of the fearful consequences that would be sure to follow them in a repetition of their depredations upon citizens of the United States. Failing to meet at this council the distant tribes of the Upper Arkansas, and deeming it of vital importance that we reach these, the most hostile and troublesome of the tribes under our care, we proceeded up the North Canadian to their village, and held a council with them near Camp Supply on the 21st of same month. In this council we gave them the same information, advice, encouragement and warning, all of which was carefully interpreted, and fully comprehended by the assembled Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, and elicited from them full and satisfactory responses. They expressed an earnest desire for the release of certain of their tribe held as prisoners of war, captured by General Carr, and for the privilege of purchasing ammunition to be used in hunting. We promised our efforts for the release of the former, and for the privilege to be granted them to purchase the latter, so soon as they could give assurance, satisfactory to the Government, that they would lead a peaceful life. We believe these Indians, with very few exceptions, have faithfully kept their promise to us that they would no more follow the war path. Notwithstanding, in the early part of summer, a portion of the disaffected Sioux and Northern Cheyennes, so long harassed by the soldiers in Nebraska, with a portion of the Kiowas and Comanches, reached them in a protracted "Medicine Council," near the headwaters of the Washita, the sight of whose mountains produced fresh incitement to revenge their beloved chief, their women and children slaughtered there by General Custar, and which was an appropriate place to organize a council of war. At this gathering the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were urged to unite in a general war, and, as we have been credibly informed, a plan was inaugurated to capture Supply and Sill. The consequences, however, of a renewal of this course of conduct had been so clearly set before them, and mindful of their pledges of fidelity to the Government, this appeal to arms failed to draw them into hostilities; and the entire Arapaho tribe, with most of the Cheyennes, have remained at peace, although the press has maintained otherwise. We have the encouragement that some of the more prominent of these tribes are commencing the pursuits of agriculture, with a fair prospect that others will follow their example at no distant day. Their reservation has not yet been assured to them by act of Congress, and should claim the early attention of that body before the expenditure of appropriations for permanent improvements.

Agent Darlington is exerting a very good influence over the tribes of this, the Upper Arkansas agency, and arrangements are in progress for opening schools among them at an early day. We have reason to hope that, under a continuance of his supervision and labor, these tribes, so long a terror to the inhabitants of the frontier, will be gradually drawn away from their old haunts to a close relationship with the more civilized tribes.

#### KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

The principal troubles from the Indians of this superintendency have arisen from the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, who have never ceased their raids into Texas and New Mexico. These Indians assert their right to roam at will in Texas, they having been driven from their hunting grounds in that State by superior force, and never having re-

linquished their rights thereto. Until this claim to Texas soil, founded on justice or otherwise, is amicably settled, we may expect a continuance of these raids on the one hand, and retaliation on the other, in the future as in the past. We would again submit, looking no further than to motives of expediency, that it would vastly reduce the expense of the service if the Government would adopt the peaceful mode of negotiating a reconciliation of these differences. If they have been despoiled of their just rights, the true policy would be to repair the wrong, and mete out to the injured party equity and justice.

A good work in agriculture, commenced by General Hazen, has been enlarged and improved by Agent Tatum, but through the hostility of some of these Indians, during the summer, some of the fields were abandoned, and many of the employés retired from the service. We have to regret that much less will be realized from agricultural operations in this agency than we had reason to hope for under more peaceful relations. Notwithstanding the coöperation and aid kindly extended by the officers in command, I believe it is unfavorable to Indian civilization that the agency and military post are so nearly located and allied to each other.

The Wichitas and affiliated bands fully represented in the council referred to, gave us full and minute information of their condition and wants. They are a loyal, peaceable, and deserving people, and desirous for improvement. They justly complained of their want of a permanent reserve, and of their great need of agricultural implements, mill, and schools, and desired to be favored with an agent. They also requested that their supplies be issued at their agency instead of Fort Sill, which had heretofore subjected them to great inconvenience. So far as possible, we have the pleasure of announcing that these reasonable requests have been favorably responded to, and we have the encouraging hope that we shall see the straggling remnants of these tribes advancing to a higher and better life. Their new reserve on the rich bottom of the Washita having been judiciously selected and recommended by a commission appointed to that service, should claim the early action of Congress, that this deserving people may possess a land they can call their home, upon whose limits none may encroach.

The absentee Delawares and Shawnees, numbering respectively 95 and 567, are nearly self-sustaining, are industrious, peaceable, and are having some degree of prosperity in their quiet little houses. The houses and improvements of these bands and the Wichitas having been destroyed during the late war, and they being left without annuities from the Government, their advancement in domestic improvements must be necessarily very slow, and they must be subject to frequent sufferings. They are deserving subjects of a generous Government. Being contiguous to the Sac and Fox reservation, they should be attached to that agency, and be under its guardian care. Schools will be soon opened for their children, and we may expect a brighter page in the history of this suffering people will soon open before them.

The selection of new homes by the Pottawatomies includes the homes long occupied by many of these Indians. Great care should be exercised, in establishing the same, to secure the rights of the weaker party.

The Sacs and Foxes made but little effort last year in the raising of produce for their subsistence, having arranged for a removal by treaty to a new reserve, adjoining the Creek nation on the west. This removal was accomplished in the 12th Month, under the careful supervision of Agent Miller. They now occupy a beautiful tract of 480,000 acres, well supplied with clear, living streams of water, rich and productive bottom



lands, diversified with prairie and undulating woodlands covered with valuable timber, in which roam an abundance of deer, turkeys, and other wild game. The Sacs and Foxes are well satisfied with their change of homes, have opened and made commendable improvement in the cultivation of small farms, inclosed by good fences, and will receive quite an income from the fruits of their first summer's labor. As Agent Miller will soon be relieved at his own request, the erection of buildings and other improvements provided for in their late treaty have been necessarily, but too long delayed. We look for the accomplishment of this labor, as also the opening of schools, at an early day, for which the tribe has expressed an earnest desire. One chief with his band declined to remove with the tribe, and although repeatedly visited and urged to join his nation, he has constantly rejected all proposals for removal. Many of his band listened to our advice and joined their band south. Some have gone to other detachments of their tribe in Iowa and Nebraska, leaving this chief with his number much reduced.

I would recommend that efforts be made at an early day for the removal of the Missouri and Iowa Sacs and Foxes to the new reservation in the Indian Territory. This new home possesses superior advantages naturally, and is free from the demoralizing influences to which they are constantly subjected in the States, and would afford to each member of the tribe nearly a whole section of land. A consolidation of the tribe would reduce the number of agents and employés, and greatly lessen the expenses of the service; while their facilities for agricultural pursuits would be all that could be desired, and the organization and progress of their educational interests would receive far less opposition.

The Kickapoos, very generally, are advancing in civilization. They occupy a very desirable reserve of 28,585 acres in the northeast portion of Kansas, and through which the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad passes. The country surrounding them being rapidly settled up by enterprising and friendly citizens renders their domain a valuable one, and desirable to them for a permanent abode. They unwillingly listen to any proposition for removal to any other home. Unlike many of the other Kansas tribes, the Kickapoos, by their quiet, loyal, and industrious habits, under the watchful and efficient administration of Agent Miles, have gained the confidence and enjoy many of the comforts shared by their citizen neighbors. The interest in the education of their youth, as manifested in the increase of their attendance at school, with their desire to expend a portion of their beneficial fund in the erection of school buildings, is a very encouraging feature of this tribe. Considering their freedom from the encroachments of the white people, their home attachments, industry, and general advancement in civilization, I would regard any proposition for their removal as premature.

Anticipating the fulfillment of their arrangements with the Cherokees for future homes, many of the Shawnees have already removed thither, and most of those yet remaining will remove this fall, even though they may not be able to dispose of their estates in Kansas advantageously, being obstructed as they are by prolonged and unjust legislation. As guardian of these Indians, the Government has permitted her citizens so far to violate her just statutes as to enter upon, occupy, and improve, in undisturbed possession, their fairest lands, thus adding to the wealth and comfort of the citizen outlaw, to the discomfort and pinching poverty of her suffering wards, some of whom have been driven from their humble but loved homes, and compelled, if permitted a resting place

on soil of their own, to occupy such portion thereof as the coveting and unwelcome intruder did not desire for himself. These lawless occupants of the soil of others have for years, from the proceeds thereof, retained counsel at the seat of Government for the security of these lands to themselves, in coöperation with their members of Congress, and in a recent bill, in reference thereto, provision is made for their retaining said lands on the payment of \$2 50 per acre, when, if they were removed therefrom, or compelled to pay to the outraged owners a price which a fair competition would secure to them, as justice should secure it, these Indians would at once remove to the Cherokee country with means sufficient to enable them to open and improve homes, and to surround themselves with the necessary comforts of life, and for lack of which many of these poor Shawnees have gone to premature graves. This lingering injustice has continued the Shawnee agency two years longer than its natural life, at an unnecessary expense to the Government; and it is proper to remark here that while this class of intruders are enjoying their ill-gotten incomes, the Black Bob Shawnees are appealing to their guardian, the Government, for aid to keep them from actual starvation, and some five hundred dollars has been expended for that purpose the past year.

All the tribes constituting the Osage River agency have removed to the Indian Territory, except the Miamies. Some of these are willing and competent to become citizens of the United States, while the larger portion are desirous to purchase and improve homes with their friends south. But, as in the above recited condition of the Shawnee lands, this reserve is also covered with the same incubus, highly detrimental to the owner, to the occupant, and to the good name of the Government that permits this evil. This reserve is in the rich and populous counties of Miami and Linn, through which the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad passes, rendering all these lands desirable and valuable. They would sell rapidly and at remunerative prices if they were unincumbered by these lawless settlers. This tribe, poor but deserving, are anxious to sell their property and remove from these scenes of trouble and vexation, so long patiently endured, but the occupants of said land are in organized resistance against the approach of all competing purchasers who would pay the rightful owners the value of their property. In reference to all such organized leagues of citizens of the United States against the laws and authority of the same, I have deemed it my duty in former reports to call for the removal of whatever stands as obstacles between these Indians and a just price for their estates. This agency should be discontinued at once.

The Ottawas have all removed from Franklin County, Kansas, and have made a choice selection for a permanent home south of Baxter Springs, and adjoining the Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, and Kaskaskias. They have entered industriously into the improvement of new farms, have nearly all comfortable houses, and are rapidly accumulating the means for happy homes. But sharing the common lot of others in immigrating, they have been subject to heavy expenditures of funds, and suffered from decimation in numbers by death. They are also suffering from the diversion of the proceeds of their lands in Kansas to the Ottawa University, upon which they had depended for their improvements in the Indian Territory. It is to be regretted that so long time has elapsed since said sales, and yet they have had to struggle in poverty and suspense, unable in their new settlement to receive, when most needed, the benefits of their rightful funds. Having expended liberally of their lands, under their treaty, for the education of their youth, rely-

ing upon its provisions, they were entirely without the benefits of schools from 1862 to 1870. Now with self-reliance they have, this year, erected a good school-house, and nearly all of their youth are receiving the benefits of education.

The Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, and Kaskaskias are following the good example of their neighbors, the Ottawas. They have also built a school-house, and most of their youth will hereafter enjoy the advantages of common-school instruction. These remnants of ancient tribes are making commendable advancement in agriculture and improvements in the common comforts of life. In their new homes may be seen the evident fruits of industry since last year.

Most of the Wyandotts have removed from their old homes in Kansas, and, on the proper adjustment of their land titles, nearly all will join their brethren on their new reservation on Spring River. Situated as they have been in the vicinity of Kansas City, subject to all the demoralizing influences that always infest such small tribes near large settlements, their numbers have been fearfully decimated, and their property squandered. They and the Quapaws propose, each, to erect a school this autumn, and we have the encouraging prospect that the day is not distant when nearly all the youth of the tribes resident on the Spring River reservations will be recipients of the blessings arising from education and industrial enterprise. Located on the border of the Territory, in close proximity to a population unfriendly to their interests, and desirous for their extinction; subject, also, to constant and resistless temptations to vice under its manifold forms, we have felt that these important interests should in an especial manner, in this locality, be fostered and encouraged.

The Osages have had little opportunity for improvement, either in the common pursuits of life or in education. Compelled to remain most of the year upon the plains, driven from their homes by rapacious settlers, their small annuity affording but scanty relief, they have for the most part relied upon the buffalo for their support; yet their subsistence, in part, has been obtained by depredations committed upon herds of Texas cattle passing over their reserve on their way to northern markets, numbering, in the aggregate, hundreds of thousands per annum. Complaints having frequently arisen concerning this evil practice, followed by exorbitant claims for redress, and provision having been made through the "intercourse laws" for proper remuneration for the transit of stock over Indian lands, and this business having so largely increased, the Osages were advised to adopt the customs of the Indian nations below them, exacting a small tax per head on all stock driven across their reserve, and that they commit no more trespass upon drovers. To this arrangement they agreed, and further promised that all drovers complying therewith should be protected in the safe transit of their herds to the States. But this equitable arrangement, proffered by the Indians, was very generally defiantly disregarded by the drovers, who usually approach the tribes with sufficient force of armed men for their protection. Thus these outraged Indians have been invited to a renewal of their old, evil habits. Notwithstanding this disregard of their rights, they have assured us they have refrained from taking stock by force, and look to the Government for redress. That a just retribution has not followed this defiance of an equitable arrangement, sought and inaugurated by the tribe, must be accredited to their forbearance. The recent law of Congress, providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas, and for the purchase of a new reserve in the Cherokee country, and for their removal thither with their consent, was recently introduced to the

whole tribe, in council assembled, and received their full assent to its provisions. Under the superior advantages secured to this large tribe by the provisions of said law, we are encouraged to believe that the expenditure of their augmented funds will be so extended to beneficial objects and pursuits, under the fostering care of Agent Gibson, that great good will result therefrom, and that their old practice of hunting and plunder may soon be exchanged for the more peaceful and quiet pursuits of agriculture. Their new reserve west of the 96th degree of west longitude includes the improvement of a considerable number of the Delawares, who, in selecting the same, supposed they were east of said meridian. Owing to this contingency and other discouragements, some three hundred of these latter have removed upon the lands of the Peorias, east of the Neosho, and desire permission to establish their homes there. Having made previous arrangements with the Cherokees, and invested their funds with the same, thereby becoming a part of said nation, it is unfortunate that they again find it necessary to seek a new home outside the limits of the Cherokee diminished reserve. While I am not prepared to make a recommendation in the premises, it is quite desirable that the parties in interest reconcile their unsettled affairs to mutual advantage.

The Kansas Indians have made as encouraging progress in education as could be expected in their unsettled condition. Many of the tribe manifest a desire for the opportunity of commencing a self-supporting life in a new and permanent home. They are decreasing in numbers and are enfeebled in body from various and natural causes, incident to small tribes, resident for generations, isolated from other tribes. So much has been said and written of the probability of the early removal of these Indians to a new reservation, and surrounded as they have long been by a community of restless citizens, desiring their removal that they might possess these fair lands, has had the effect to render all efforts on the part of the Kaws to labor for the support of their families exceedingly discouraging, all efforts in this direction tending only to temporary advantage. This feature in respect to this tribe has rendered the persevering labors of Agent Stubbs, for their general improvement, productive of far less benefit than would have been the case had the tribe been located on what they considered their permanent home. Yet they have been comfortably subsisted during this year upon their small annuity, with the addition of \$3,000 proceeds of sale of timber and right of way to the railroad through their lands, while over \$3,000 added to their annuity was expended for their subsistence the previous year. The sale of their reserve and provision for a new home adjoining the Osages, with their consent, should claim the early attention of the government. Their present credits are insufficient for any practical efforts for their advancement in civilization, but the proceeds of a fair sale of their domain would furnish them with ample means to provide the tribe with a new home, and with all requisite aid for their advancement in all their industrial pursuits and the various means of civilization, and it is the duty of the Government to secure to them the just value of their property. To permit their lands to be opened to settlers, or to any other purchasers, at prices below their value, and cause their removal in poverty to new homes, dependent on the uncertainty of annual appropriations for their subsistence, would be very unwise legislation. I would recommend that their diminished reserve be put in market, in quarter sections, to the highest bidder, for thirty days, at not less than \$8 per acre. All unsold at the expiration of the time, to be continued thirty days at not less than \$5 per acre, to be continued monthly in like man-

ner, at \$3 50, \$2 50, and \$1 25. Then the residue (if any) of the diminished reserve, with the trust lands, might be offered for not less than \$1 per acre. Afterward, the residue in whole sections to the highest bidders; the whole proceeds (costs and scrip excepted) to be placed to the credit of the tribe. With their consent to remove with the Osages, whose language they speak, and with whom they would affiliate, under the same agent, their physical condition would be improved, their material interest enhanced, and the expense of the service reduced.

While the Pottawatomies, who have taken their land in severalty, are preparing for the sale of their farms and for removing to a new reserve, selected by them, west of the Seminole nation, in the Indian Territory, the prairie band of said tribe, holding their lands in common, like the Kickapoos, unwillingly listen to any proposal for removal. For more general information respecting the condition of this tribe, I have to refer to the more detailed account of Agent Morris.

We are often greeted with the unwelcome question from the distrustful Indians, "Will our people, taking new homes in the Indian Territory, be secure in that country from a repetition of removal in the future, so sadly experienced in the past?" To them the signs of the time in the influx of immigration, the tone of the public press, the boldness of adventurers rushing upon the Indian lands, the rapid extension of railroads, with their treasurer purchasing lands and influence, are alarming signs of impending evil. The Government is earnestly requested to protect this last and only home of our red brother against even the approach of all these impending evils. The first step towards effectual improvement of the tribes must be based upon permanent locality. The Indian must be secure in his home, one that he can call his own. He must feel that he is "sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with no one to make him afraid." His cottage, however humble, must be his, in fee simple, and he must realize this ownership. Then, and then only, can he successfully commence to travel the upward road to a better and higher life, drawing around him his family, with the comfort and happiness of real ownership. This reality once fixed in the Indian mind, we may hope for his advancement in all the avenues to civilization. It may be confidently hoped the organization of the general council of all the tribes in the Indian Territory, under the provisions of the treaties of 1866, looking to a blending of interests, and the enactment of laws beneficial and protective alike to all, may tend largely to this happy end.

Respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 94.

OFFICE OF KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY,  
*Fort Sill, Indian Territory, 8th Month 12th, 1870.*

In compliance with the laws and regulations of Indian affairs, I herewith make my second annual report of the Indians, &c., in this agency.

Soon after my last report many of the Indians here were taken sick of bilious complaints. This arose from two causes: 1st. It had been a wet season, which in new countries is apt to cause malaria and bilious complaints. 2d. All the Indians had green corn in abundance, and

many of them also had a great many watermelons, cantelopes, cucumbers, and various kinds of vegetables new to them. Large quantities of corn were eaten by them as soon as it became fit to boil; watermelons were generally eaten before they were ripe, and frequently before they were half grown; and other vegetables were eaten much sooner than they ought to have been. They were frequently told that they would make them sick, but they paid little regard to the admonition. Before the melons were gone they began to get sick, and many of them died. The idea that the sickness was caused by living in this locality generally prevailed among them; consequently they nearly all moved away. Some of them did not return until in the winter; and a part of the Apaches went to the Cheyennes, and still remain with them.

During the year 1869 the Kiowas, Apaches, and Comanches (who live on the reserve) behaved better, I am told by several who are acquainted with them, than they had done for many of the previous years, and yet they had not been clear of committing some depredations. The chiefs, I believe, very generally, if not universally, endeavored to control their young men, but it is as impracticable for the chiefs to prevent their young men from stealing horses and mules as it is for civil officers to prevent the commission of crime by wicked men in civilized communities.

The Indians during the summer and fall appeared to anticipate that the amount of annuity goods would be small, on account of their having behaved well during the last year. They repeatedly told me that when they behaved well they got but a small amount of goods, and the only way to get a large amount was to go on the war path a while, kill a few white people, steal a good many horses and mules, and then make a treaty, and they would get a large amount of presents and a liberal supply of goods for that fall. Without giving myself any great uneasiness on that account, I felt sure that the Indians would be mistaken. In a circular letter from the Interior Department dated June 12, 1869, it is stated that for "acts of murder, theft, or robbery the tribe will be held responsible, and their annuities will be withheld until the offenders are delivered up by them to be properly punished. \* \* \* \* But when they come in and locate upon reservations with a view of becoming friendly to the Government, and cultivating the arts and habits of civilized life, every assistance practicable in the way of clothing, provisions, and agricultural implements will be given them." I felt satisfied that there had been no depredation claims accumulated against them since the treaty in 1868, and had no idea whatever that their fund would be withheld to pay for depredations committed prior to or during the war, inasmuch as it was not mentioned in the treaty, and knowing that they had a large amount of goods the previous fall; but I was greatly mistaken in my anticipations, which I learned when the annuity goods came. On seeing them the Indians commenced at once to complain about the quantity. As there was no explanation came to me, I was unable to give a reason to the Indians until a month or two afterwards. I learned, upon inquiry, that their annuity money had been retained to pay depredation claims.

In 1868 there was hardware sent with the annuity goods consisting of small axes, tin and camp kettles, fry-pans, butcher knives, needles, thread, combs, &c., costing \$1,291 05. There was nothing in this line in 1869, when the value of the goods sent was less than one-fourth of what it was in 1868. I am told by parties, who for many years have been on the frontier, that this is the usual, if not the universal, way of dealing with the Indians. At the close of a war with them, after they

have committed many barbarous murders and stolen a large number of horses and mules, a treaty has been made, and it was understood by the Indians that they were to retain all the horses and mules stolen previous to that time, and have a large amount of goods, but they were not to steal any more. If they behaved reasonably well in future they did not get many goods. This business has been transacted by parties living far from the Indians, and, viewing it from the standpoint of justice to pioneer settlers, they can easily see that it is right for them to be compensated for the losses occasioned by the Indians; and according to the treaty with the Indians, they are to pay for the depredations that they commit. But they have probably never considered that, being managed in the way in which it is, is causing the Government to virtually give a premium to the Indians for their murders and depredations by giving to them with a liberal hand immediately after committing their depredations, and withholding when they do not commit them; and if this is the way that business with them is in future to be conducted, I think it leaves but little room for Christian labor among them, as it must be almost wholly paralyzed by such a course. If the Indians received but a small amount of annuity goods immediately after they had committed their depredations, even if the claim had not reached the Department, and then deal with them with a more liberal hand when they behave themselves, I think it would be better for the Indians, better for the Government, and vastly better for frontier settlers.

The Pena-teth-ka band of Comanches have for many years been inclined to take the white man's road, as they express it, and learn to farm; but the encouragement that they have received from the Government has been so meager that they are not as far advanced to-day as they were two years ago; and several other bands of the Comanches and the Kiowas tell them, and have told me, that they do not get as many presents, and are not dealt with as liberally by the Government, as are the hostile Indians; that it will not do for them to quit their depredations and adapt themselves to civilized life, as they will be neglected and become poor, like the Pena-teth-kas; in proof of which they cite me not only to the above-named band of Comanches, but to the Wichitas and affiliated bands of Indians, telling us that they are examples of the neglect of the Government to the Indians who have quit the war-path, and that they are worse off than they are, and do not receive as many presents from the Government. In telling this to me, I am aware that they tell the truth, shameful as it is to an enlightened Government.

Last spring some of the young men of the Pena-teth-kas joined the disaffected Indians, alleging, as a reason, that they, also, might receive more benefit from the Government.

As a lesson of instruction to the Indians, I think that the amount of goods for the Kiowas, Apaches, and Comanches should not be very large for next fall, and then give double the proportion to the Indians who have remained peaceably with us, notwithstanding a portion of the young men from all the Comanche bands have joined the hostile Indians; and then next year, and in future, give them liberally of goods when they behave reasonably well, and withhold them when they do not.

General Grierson, who commands at Fort Gill, and I, have frequently consulted about the Indians. More than a year ago we concluded that the Indians would have less inducement to steal horses if they could not sell them; to prevent which the general issued an order prohibiting traders or citizens from purchasing horses or mules of the Indians. In

a few instances the general has given permission for parties to purchase animals of the Indians to be used here. This prohibition makes it more difficult for the well-disposed Indians to procure the necessaries of life; but, under all the circumstances, we think it best. While the Indians have an open market to sell horses, many of them will steal them to supply the market.

By an order from the military department, arms and ammunition are not allowed to be sold or given to the Indians. This is as it should be, so far as it applies to the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, but I think the commanding officer should, at his discretion, allow the Caddoes and other of the affiliated bands to purchase some for their own use. They have not for many years fought against the Government, nor are they addicted to stealing.

Last spring the Kiowas, Apaches, and Comanches all appeared very restless and uneasy. Many of the latter tribe had cultivated corn and vegetables last year, inclosing lots with temporary fences, and assisted in planting; but last spring there were none of them who appeared willing to do anything toward raising a crop. They told me, however, that the next spring they would go to work at planting and cultivating their land. I believe they were aware that there was going to be trouble here this summer.

At the annual "medicine dance," which occurs about the time the cotton falls from the cottonwood trees, the Kiowas, Apaches, Cheyennes, and about half of the Comanches concluded to remain on the plains for a time and commit some depredations, assigning four reasons therefor: 1st, because they got so few annuity goods last fall; 2d, because so many of them got sick and died here last summer and fall; 3d, because they are not allowed to purchase ammunition; 4th, dividing the land into reservations, instead of having all the Indian country in common, and liberty to roam and hunt over it at will. They commenced their depredations in Texas, soon after the dance, and have continued, at frequent intervals and at various points, ever since; have murdered many persons there; taken several women and children into captivity, and have stolen and destroyed a large amount of property; and have caused the frontier settlements of Texas to be withdrawn near 150 miles, as I have been informed. The Kiowas accuse the Cheyennes of being the most urgent for war, and of taking the most prominent part in the depredations, but I think they are all about alike guilty.

On the 28th of 5th Month last, 20 or 30 of the Comanches, with a few Cheyennes, made a raid in this vicinity, drove some men out of one of the agency corn-fields, stole about 20 head of horses and mules, and killed one man, without meeting with any loss themselves. On the night of the 12th of 6th Month, eight Kiowas took 73 mules from the quartermaster's corral. They were detected about the time they got them out, and pursued in the morning, but the trail was lost among fresh buffalo tracks. About daybreak on the 22d of 6th Month, 5 Kiowas came to a camp of citizens, about 200 yards from the agency, who were working for the Government, shot one of the men, but did not kill him; then rode to the butcher pen, about one mile from the agency, killed one of the men there, and stole several of their horses. Another man was killed in the vicinity the same morning, by a different party of Indians. Since that time there have been several herds of cattle stampeded between here and Red River, that were being driven to this place for Government use, and one of the herders killed. We understood from the Indians that they did not intend to have a general war. From about the 1st of 7th Month the Indians have been sending word to the general and



myself, to know if they might come back and be friends again. We sent word to them that they might, if they would deliver to us the captives and horses they had stolen, and let us know who had been the leaders in the various raids in Texas and here, but we could not tell yet what would be done with them.

On the 14th of 7th Month, Black Eagle, one of the principal chiefs of the Kiowas, came to see us in regard to returning. We gave the same reply to him that we had previously sent to them. I am told that in no case have the Kiowas ever been required to return a horse or mule that they had stolen. Black Eagle gave us the assurance that all the Kiowas would be here in a few days, with the mules stolen from the quartermaster; but, instead of coming in, nearly all the chiefs, with their young men, went to Texas, and made the most extensive raid of the season.

The Indians on the plains appear to be well supplied with guns and ammunition. They report that they got some of these from traders who go to their camps from New Mexico, giving, in exchange, horses, mules, and cattle, stolen from Texas. They say these Mexican traders encourage them to steal from Texas. They sometimes take buffalo robes to New Mexico, and sometimes to Chihuahua, in Mexico, to trade for ammunition.

The Qau-ha-da or Roving Band of Comanches, who are variously estimated at from 500 to 2,000, are having a very injurious effect on the Kiowas, Apaches, and Comanches located here; they delight to ridicule them for remaining here instead of doing as they do, roam unmolested over the plains, and raid in Texas when they wish, without any one calling them to account; they belong to this reservation, but have not reported themselves here.

The Indians have undoubtedly commenced and carried on their depredations this year without cause; everything reasonable has been done for them by the officers and others in this vicinity that could be done; they have received no injuries, indignities, or insults from citizens or soldiers, but they, no doubt, expected to get a large amount of goods for discontinuing their murders and depredations.

There has been no opportunity to count the Indians for several months. I shall, therefore, take the last census that was made for issuing rations, which was about one year ago, with the corrections as we have been able to make since: Kiowas, 1,896; Apaches, 300; Comanches, 2,742; Wichitas, 260; Caddoes, 500; Delawares, 95; Keechees, 100; Towacanies, 140; Wacoos, 125; Hie-en-eyes, 100.

In the spring of 1869, General Hazen, who was in charge of the Indians of this agency, contracted to have several hundred acres of land plowed for the various tribes of Indians; he appeared to have a comprehensive view of Indian affairs, and was carrying it out with energy; his labors ceased here on the 30th of 6th Month, 1869, previous to the execution of his plans for farming; his interest for the Indians and agency, however, has not ceased; in the spring of 1870 he furnished me with \$3,000 to be expended, in his name, for agricultural purposes; but for this I should have been unable to have done any farming for the Indians or the agency, having failed to obtain funds from the Department for the purpose. With the assistance thus furnished I have been enabled to render valuable assistance to some of the affiliated bands of Indians. The Delawares, Caddoes, and Hie-en-eyes appear to be making creditable efforts to farm, but are very deficient in agricultural implements, a few of which have been furnished. The Wichitas prefer their

small patches in the edge of the woods to a field. The Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches have made no effort to raise a crop this year.

There have been no schools in the agency the past year; there have been no funds either to build houses or sustain teachers for the affiliated bands of Indians, many of whom are very desirous of having schools among them. By the regulations there must be 30 scholars in a school before there can be a second school in the agency; this condition, I think, should not exist; there are probably two-thirds of the district schools in the States that do not have 30 scholars each; were such a regulation required there, it would result in a very serious disadvantage and wrong to numerous neighborhoods; the influence will be no less detrimental among the Indians.

I am having a one-story stone building erected for a school-house, 30 by 60 feet; on the lower floor there is to be a school-room, 25 by 30 feet, a hall and two other rooms; on the upper floor there is to be a hall and four rooms.

Since my last report I have completed the agency building and erected a saw-mill, with shingle machine and grist-mill for corn attached, with a part of the upper story finished off for a house for the engineer. I have also had a house erected for a farmer and for the miller, all of which are substantial and in good condition.

The two commissary buildings erected during the past year under the supervision of the military department, and transferred to me on the 1st of 7th Month last, are both very frail and defective; one of them has leaned over  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the story of 10 feet. I have four props against it to prevent it from falling.

Colonel Grierson, the commanding officer at Fort Sill, has endeavored, I believe, to faithfully carry out the policy of the administration in its treatment of the Indians, and has rendered all the assistance practicable to assist me in my official labors with them. The clemency shown them, however, has only been accepted as cowardice. With his concurrence and counsel I withheld the rations until the seven captives taken by the Kiowas were delivered to me, instead of purchasing them, as has been usually done, at from a few hundred dollars to fifteen hundred, as I have been informed has sometimes been paid for them. They have returned 31 head of the mules stolen from the quartermaster, and the only one stolen from the agency.

From what I can learn, the Indians do not intend to commit further depredations in this vicinity, but intend to continue it in Texas, especially the Qua-ha-da band of Comanches, and the most disaffected ones of the other Indians who will join them in their raids into that State.

Respectfully,

LAURIE TATUM,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Friend ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 95.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,  
*North Fork Canadian, Indian Territory, 9th Month 1st, 1870.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: From the date of my last annual report, 9th Month 6th, 1869, up to the time of the removal of the agency, early in 5th Month last, from Camp Supply to the North Fork of the Canadian

River, where the military road from Fort Harker to Fort Sill crosses that stream, nothing of importance transpired among the Indians of this agency. The Indians, when not absent hunting the buffalo, have drawn such rations as they needed, with which they seemed well satisfied, except in the matter of sugar and coffee, of which they are extremely fond, and wished to receive a larger amount than the regulations allowed them, viz., 4 pounds of sugar per 100 rations, and 2 pounds of coffee per 100 rations.

As it was known the Indians would not permanently remain in the vicinity of Camp Supply, nothing could be done in the way of erecting buildings for our comfort, or preparing the ground for future harvests; but the time has not altogether been lost. We have been becoming acquainted with the leading men of the tribes, and thus preparing the way for future usefulness.

About the end of 5th Month last the mules belonging to a train of ten wagons, loaded with Indian subsistence stores, and four wagons loaded with traders' goods, en route from Camp Supply to the new agency, were captured, and one of the train men killed by a small party of Apaches. Following this outbreak several men were killed around Supply, but by what parties the murders were committed we have not been able to ascertain.

#### ARAPAHOES.

These Indians have remained at peace, and not a single instance has come to our knowledge of any of them committing any depredations within the past year. All the leading men among them have said repeatedly to me that they will never again make war upon the whites.

#### CHEYENNES.

A portion of these Indians, led by Medicine Arrow and Bull Bear, about 200 in number, are reported to have gone north of the North Platte River, late in the spring or early in the summer, and consequently I know nothing of their conduct since. I believe all the remaining Cheyennes were at the council of Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes, held in 5th Month, on or near the Salt Fork of the Red River, when the question of peace or war was fully discussed. Of the particulars of that discussion, we learn from Indian testimony that but one Cheyenne chief spoke in favor of war, and he was one that has very little influence in his tribe. A considerable number left the council before it closed, and came to the agency before any depredations were committed, and remained during all the time of the continuance of Indian hostilities. Big Joke, a very prominent chief, remained at the council for a longer period, and we have abundant Indian testimony that he labored earnestly and faithfully to prevent any of the tribe from doing anything offensive to the Government, and for the preservation of peace and good order, and I believe he has been eminently successful. He has recently been to the agency, in company with his band of near 200 lodges, and drawn rations, and left again by permission to hunt buffalo for a short time, promising to return. Those who know this chief have much confidence in his integrity. It is my opinion that with proper care on the part of the Government they will not cause any serious trouble, although there are some restless spirits among them that would go on the war path were they not restrained by those of influence of their own tribe. These tribes are dependent upon the Government for their subsistence, with the exception of what meat they obtain from the wild buffalo. The ra-

tion now issued them, per instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated August 8, 1870, is as follows: Beef,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pound daily, except four times per month; bacon,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound four times per month, in lieu of beef; flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound daily, when corn or corn meal is not issued; coffee, 4 pounds to each 100 rations; sugar, 8 pounds to each 100 rations; soap, 1 pound to each 100 rations; salt, 1 pound to each 100 rations; tobacco,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound to each 100 rations; corn,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound daily, in lieu of flour.

I would respectfully suggest that the Department give to such leading men of these tribes as have stood firm and true during the recent hostilities, some tangible evidence that their services in behalf of peace and good order are duly appreciated.

In becoming acquainted with the Indian character, I find their minds often fixed upon obtaining some trifling article, or some small favor which the agent has no authority to grant, or means to procure. These requests would cost but little, yet they would exceed the agent's individual ability to furnish. If judicious agents were allowed a little discretionary authority, in such cases, great benefit would arise therefrom in permanently securing the confidence and friendship of many who would become earnest supporters of the Government.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

We have a saw-mill in operation cutting timber for the buildings provided for by treaty. A stone building, 25 by 80 feet, in which is an office, has been erected for storage purposes, and materials are on the ground for the erection of several of the other buildings. Two small temporary buildings have been erected, and two others commenced and in process of erection, for the accommodation of employés, with families engaged in the service; and we hope to have at least two more buildings completed before winter commences, all of which will be occupied.

#### FARMING.

We have about 220 acres of prairie broken, and so much as was done in time for seeding was planted in corn, beans, and pumpkins, and some turnip seed was sown; but as it was not possible, with the means at my command, to have the ground fenced in time, only a portion of the crops could be saved. We have a quantity of wire and other material for fencing now on hand, and will proceed steadily to erect fence preparatory to next season's farming operations.

Respectfully,

BRINTON DARLINGTON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 96.

NEOSHO INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Indian Territory, October 4, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated June 1, 1870, I submit the following report.

I have a special agent's charge over the Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Quapaw, Wyandott, Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Bœuf, Confederated Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians. They are located in the extreme northeast corner of the Indian Territory; their reservations run west from the State line of Missouri, along the south line of the State of Kansas. The exposed condition of these Indians, to the influence of bad white men living along the line of these States, makes the work of an agent considerable. Whisky is still sold to the Indians in the towns of Baxter's Springs, Kansas, and Seneca City, Missouri. So general is this practice, that good citizens living in the places have told me that, for fear of injury to their own business, they could not assist in the prosecution of guilty parties. We now have a trader on the Shawnee reserve; this, I hope, will keep many from going into the towns. With the assistance given me by General Britton, United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas, I can control the matter on the reserves to a great extent. During the past year some whites have been made to feel the power of the law, which I am satisfied has had a good influence over others. The Indians under my care are what may be termed farmers, and would do well for themselves if they could be kept free from liquor, and the excitement growing out of the agitation of the various questions affecting them as tribes and residents of the Indian Territory. The great Indian question is being fully discussed throughout the Territory; much good might be accomplished by the Indian Department in giving to the Indians correct information, and assurances of the policy determined upon by the Government in reference to the Territory. I am told almost every day that in less than five years the Indian title will be extinguished and the Territory opened for white settlers. Great effort is being made to convince the Indians that the power of the Government will not be sufficient to prevent this being done; many white persons are now stopping along the line awaiting the event.

The subject of education is receiving some attention from some of the tribes under my care. The Ottawas have a good school in successful operation; and for information I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the teacher, Miss Emma Howard. The Peorias have a school-house nearly finished, in which they hope to have school the coming winter. The Quapaws will build a school-house this fall, and may be ready the coming winter. The Wyandotts want a school, but I think it best not to take any steps in the matter until their organization is completed. The Senecas and Shawnees are indifferent as to schools.

The mixed Senecas, formerly connected with the Shawnees, have all moved down to the Seneca reserve, and are busy making new homes. The Seneca tribe is doing well. The Shawnees have not improved much during the past year. The Quapaws are not doing as well as I could wish. They do not live enough together to assist each other in making improvements. Their chief is old and inefficient. The Ottawas are doing well; they are building good houses and opening large farms. Many came too late to the country to plant this year. The Peorias are in good condition. Many good farms have been made since they came to the country. Some came too late to plant a great deal. The Wyandotts are in a bad condition; the trouble growing out of the quarrel between the citizen and Indian classes has prevented them from working as well as they would have done. Quite a number are reported to be in a suffering condition at this time. I hope that the Government will

settle the matters of difference between the two classes of this people at an early day. Their welfare depends much upon its being done.

For further particulars I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying statistical tables.

With respect,

GEORGE MITCHELL,  
*United States Special Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

No. 97.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,  
*Indian Territory, 8th Month 18th, 1870.*

In transmitting this, my first annual report of the condition of affairs within the Sac and Fox agency, I would say that, on the 25th of 11th Month last, I commenced the removal of this tribe from their old reservation, in Kansas, to their new home west of the Creek nation, in the Indian Territory. One chief, with his band, numbering some 240, declined to follow the main tribe. Although late in the season, we were favored with good weather and roads, and blessed with health, performing the journey in nineteen days. Our train consisted of seventeen wagons, and afforded comfortable conveyance for the aged, infirm, and children, while the larger portion of the more able had gone to the plains on their usual hunt, to join us on the new reserve, on their return in the spring, thus saving the Department the expense of their removal. Twenty-three additional wagons, laden with Indian baggage, farm implements, provisions, &c., had preceded us, and were on the ground upon our arrival. It was now mid-winter; we had no shelter except linen tents, yet owing to the mildness of the weather the Indians experienced no suffering.

During the winter we were engaged in plowing, making rails, and fencing lots for the Indians, they assisting us. In preparing for removal, we had purchased nine yoke of oxen, wagons, plows, chains, &c. This enabled us to do the necessary farm work preparatory to planting in the spring. We plowed and planted 150 acres. Our corn made a good crop, and the Indians are now drying it for winter food.

I think these Indians have done well under the circumstances, and they appear to be quite satisfied and contented in their new homes. I have visited the chief, who with the people refused to remove from the old reservation several times, and the superintendent has visited him. We have urged that it would be far better for him to join his people in their new homes than to remain detached therefrom, exposed to annoyances from unfriendly white people, but our appeals have been unheeded. About forty of this chief's band, however, have in small companies left him and united with us, and we have reason to hope that ere long the remainder will follow, as they cannot receive their share of tribal annuities off the new reservation.

On the 31st of last 5th Month, the Sac and Fox Indians upon the new reservation were enrolled for the purpose of receiving the semi-annual payment, and the following is the result, viz: adult males, 147; adult females, 132; children, 108; total on new reservation, 387. The others not being here and refusing to be counted, their number cannot be given with any degree of certainty.

## FARMING OPERATIONS.

759 horses, at \$30 each.....	\$22, 770
41 cattle, at \$15 each.....	615
12 work-oxen, at \$40 each.....	480
132 swine, at \$3 each.....	396
3,000 bushels corn, raised, at \$1.....	3, 000
60 tons hay, at \$7.....	420
Total.....	<u>27, 681</u>

They have, in addition, raised beans, pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, and other vegetables to a considerable amount and of a good quality, the season having been propitious.

The Sacs and Foxes are situated on Deep Fork, west of the Creeks, and north of the Seminoles, from which latter reservation the tract selected for the Sacs and Foxes extends northward to the Red Fork of the Arkansas, and comprises 750 square miles. I am very favorably impressed that their change of location from Kansas to the Indian country is a good one. A large portion of the bottom land and much of the upland is of good quality, and all adapted to the growth of the grasses, both in the prairie and timber. The reserve is well supplied with building and fencing timber, and has an abundance of wood for fuel. There appears a desire with some of the tribe to build log-houses, instead of rude bark lodges in which they have heretofore generally lived, and with their assistance and coöperation we have helped and encouraged them to make this desirable change. Situated as they are, near more civilized tribes, living in houses and wearing the citizen's dress, I think they will be influenced and encouraged to adopt the better habits of civilization. Most of them, however, still wear the blankets and dress otherwise in accordance with their tribal customs.

We had a small but very good school in operation from the date of last annual report up to the time of our removal south, with an attendance of eight to ten children, and as it was deemed not best to take the children from comfortable quarters to be exposed in tents through the winter season, the school was continued at the mission buildings on the old reservation until spring, under the charge of John Craig, superintendent, and Henrietta Woodmas, teacher. Last spring I removed the children down here, but we have not been able yet to have a school put in operation, which, however, we hope soon to be able to do.

The employés at this agency are an interpreter, physician, blacksmith, gunsmith, and five farmers, most of whom I believe are striving to do their duty.

## ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

These Indians are situated south of the North Fork of the Canadian, some thirty miles southwest of the Sac and Fox agency, and thirty miles west of the Seminole agency. Their numbers are as follows: men, 121; women, 159; male children, 93; female children, 94; to these may be added about 100 on the Arkansas River to be in soon, making a total of 567.

Their farming operations are as follows:

223 horses, at \$30 each.....	\$6, 690
261 cattle, at \$12 each.....	3, 132
481 hogs, at \$2 each.....	962

6,330 bushels corn, raised, at 75 cents each.....	\$4, 747
75 tons hay, at \$5 each.....	375
Furs sold.....	1, 109
Total.....	<u>17, 015</u>

They all with very few exceptions possess horses, cattle, and hogs, and raise corn. As they receive no annuities, they lack the means to provide themselves with plows and other farming tools. I recommend that they be furnished with these to encourage them. I think, if they are assisted for two or three years, they will not only become self-sustaining, but will serve as a good example for the surrounding tribes. There are among them some widows, cripples, old and infirm men and women, that especially need help. They have no schools, nor means to carry on schools. They seem anxious to have their children educated. They say there are more of the Shawnees coming to live with them, and they are anxious to remain where they are, but have some fears that they will not be allowed to do so, as they hear the Pottawatomies have selected their homes for a new reservation. I hope, however, they may not be removed.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS MILLER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

No. 98.

SHAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Olathe, Kansas, 9th Month 26th, 1870.*

In presenting this my second annual report of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, I have to say that but little change has taken place with them since last annual report, excepting that a number have effected sales of their homes, and removed to the Indian Territory, and some have even removed without selling, being desirous of embracing the opportunity of homes with the Cherokees, hoping by deferring the sales to realize a more remunerative price than can at present be obtained, in consequence of the large amount of land in the market.

By the census recently taken, we learn there are yet 527 of the Shawnees remaining on this reservation, nearly all of whom express a desire to move south; and it is the general impression that they will remove the present autumn, whether their lands are all sold here or not.

Those of the tribe who attend to agricultural business have good crops of grain and vegetables the present season; yet there are a number of them who lounge about, and labor but little, over whom the influences of civilization and christianization have had but little influence, who use liquor to excess when they can get it, and whose means of subsistence are very precarious and uncertain. Those having removed to the Indian Territory, I am happy to say, are reported to have improved much in their habits; are temperate and industrious, and seem now inclined to be self-sustaining.

No schools upon the reservation specially designed for the benefit of



the Shawnees, though some of the most enlightened have been attending the State schools. The Shawnees, having removed to their new homes in the Indian Territory, mostly have aimed to congregate in settlements sufficiently large to sustain district schools, agreeable to the regulations of the Cherokee Nation, with the understanding that such schools will be established. That portion of the tribe known as Black Bobs are yet in a destitute condition, having depended for subsistence on the sale of timber from their reservation, except the little means furnished them by Government the fore part of this year; but their timber becoming about exhausted, a number of them have recently, by the encouragement of the Black Bob squatters, fallen upon the timber of an honest purchaser and settler on these lands, (W. H. Nichols,) and cut and carried off nearly twenty trees. Complaint was made of this transaction to Superintendent E. Hoag, who represented the case to this office, with instructions to take such steps as might prevent further trespass. The Indians were tried before a justice's court of Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas. The books of this office were called in court as evidence that a sale of the land in question from the Indian to said Nichols had been regularly made, but as the deed of this land had not as yet received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Indians were acquitted, and received encouragement to persevere and take timber wherever they may find it, regardless of purchases having been made of their lands. We are informed they are attempting further depredations, though efforts have been made to dissuade them from it, and I see no way to prevent it while encouraged and even urged to it by a lawless class of whites in their midst.

It seems very difficult for the people to obtain a full understanding of this matter, and hence there is quite a diversity of opinion; and to apply to the law in such a case seems also useless, while this diversity of opinion exists. These Indians are certainly to be pitied, for it seems to be their last resort for a living, unless they are fed by Government, or allowed to claim a share of the produce raised upon their own land not yet sold. I earnestly hope that they may not be kept in suspense much longer; that measures may be taken to put a stop to the unhappy state of affairs in this reservation, by approving the titles already made to the lands patented and sold, and to the issuance of patents to the remainder selected, in order to enable them to sell and remove to new homes. This being effected, would induce the Black Bobs, holding in common, to make selections also, and dispose of their lands here, and embrace the opportunity of homes elsewhere.

Respectfully,

REUBEN L. ROBERTS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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No. 99.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,  
9th Month 16th, 1870.

In endeavoring to give the situation of the Indians of this agency, I would say their scattered situation renders it out of the question to effect much by way of assistance or encouragement.

The citizen Peoria Indians live, some in Paola, and the remainder near New St. Louis, in the northeast portion of Miami County. The Miamies live in the southern part of Miami County, and in the northern part of Linn. They are scattered over a tract of country twenty miles in length from north to south, and six miles from east to west. The Indian class of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, and Kaskaskias live 130 miles to the south, in the Indian Territory. Before the completion of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, it was both tedious and expensive visiting them, and for that reason they were placed under Special Agent Mitchell.

The Peorias, &c., who have filed their intention to become citizens, are waiting to receive their proportion of the funds of the tribe, and make final settlement with the Government. They consist of twelve families and three orphans—total, 55. The parents can all read and write. I believe the children have generally attended the district schools the past year. They possess nine farms, and lands to the amount of 1,787 acres. They cultivate 815 acres, on which they have seven orchards, containing 920 apple trees, and 1,800 peach and cherry trees, besides raspberries, gooseberries, currants, &c. The estimated value of the above is \$43,500. Five families live in town. They own real estate to the amount of \$21,300; household furniture and farming utensils, \$10,265. For balance of statistics see tables. The most of those who live on farms are doing pretty well; while those that have sold their lands and endeavor to make their living by trading possess less funds than formerly. Receiving annuities for so many years has had the effect to paralyze their energies and unfit them for the duties that await them in their new condition in life. They appear to see it so, and I hope they may renew their energies and do well, as the greater portion of them are yet young and in the prime of life. These citizen Indians generally belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but living at considerable distance from any church they seldom attend. Some intemperance still prevails among them.

The Miamies are in a very unsettled condition, not knowing what to do in regard to a future home. They had a school last winter during four and one-half months. The children made satisfactory progress in their studies. They continue their church meetings and Sabbath schools, which have not prospered as well as would have been the case were it not for their unsettled condition. I feel very desirous that they may be wisely directed, and that all their interests may be carefully guarded.

The Peorias, Piankeshaws, Weas, and Kaskaskias that have removed to the Indian Territory have been fencing and improving their farms the past year. There has been considerable sickness, and several deaths have occurred during the year. I held a council with them last spring in regard to having a school started among them. They stated that they needed and desired a school, but had no money to build a school-house. I advanced the money to build the house, and went to work and erected the same, 24 feet long by 20 feet wide. This house is in readiness, and we are expecting to commence a school soon. They all agree in saying they have improved in morals and industry. I have seen no one drunk on their reservation since I went down there last spring; nor has there been any horse-racing, to my knowledge.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES STANLEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

No. 100.

KAW INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Council Grove, Kansas, 9th Month 6th, 1870.*

I herewith submit my second annual report for this agency.

Soon after payment last fall the larger proportion of the Indians in this tribe repaired to the buffalo country, where they spent the winter very successfully, and brought home as much meat and robes as their horses could carry. The latter was disposed of to good advantage for provisions and clothing; that, and the funds arising from the sale of timber and right of way to the railroad company, kept them very comfortable until their crops were planted, when a delegation again visited their hunting grounds and brought home another supply of meat, (the fur at that time being worthless;) since then their living has been precarious and attained by trading in wild fruit, selling horses, and cutting and hauling wood to the villages adjacent to their reservation. By saving their agricultural fund until spring they were provided with twenty-five new one-horse plows and harness in proportion, and one hundred hoes; with this addition to their small stock of agricultural implements they were enabled to plant a larger breadth of land than usual, and it was tended better. The accompanying statistics of the farmer will give the amounts, which would have been much larger had it not been for the drought in summer. They did a considerable amount of fencing last spring of rather a temporary character. The sale of the old saw mill and the funds expended in the purchase of wagons has enabled many of them to provide for their families, and it would be money well expended if they could have at least twelve more. A delegation of the headmen in company with myself and others attended the peace council on the North Canadian River, Indian Territory, for the purpose of bringing about an amicable state of feeling between the Kaws and Cheyennes, who had been at war for some years; the object of the visit was accomplished, as proven by a delegation of Kaws, who lately paid a second visit and were received in a friendly manner. This tribe is now at peace with all other tribes, which is very essential so long as they are necessitated to depend in part on the chase for support. I desire the time may soon come when they will be so situated that they can support themselves without being obliged to spend the winter on the plains, as it is very exposing, and tends to unsettle them, and really retards their civilization. The school has been in successful operation for the past nine and a half months. The indifference manifested by parents and guardians in keeping up the school is the greatest hindrance to making it a complete success, and we hope ere long to see their prejudices give way to better judgment. The superintendent's and teacher's reports herewith will give more definite information in relation to the schools. They have labored earnestly in their work and have had many obstacles to contend with. Their want of water is really to be regretted, having to haul it three-fourths of a mile. The well was sunk 75 feet without finding any. The buildings were very poorly built, and hardly worth repairing, and, as they are at present, scarcely fit to live in. In conclusion, I would say that taking into consideration the condition of this tribe as it now is, their large amount of land, and their want of funds for support, for agricultural purposes, schools, &c., I would earnestly recommend, at as early a day as practicable, that their lands here be sold in a body, and furnish them a good permanent home in the Indian Territory; they then can have funds to improve their

lands, purchase stock, agricultural implements, and endow their school in a manner that will make it more attractive.

Respectfully submitted.

MAHLON STUBBS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

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No. 101.

POTTAWATOMIE INDIAN AGENCY,  
*9th Month 1st, 1870.*

Having taken charge of this agency the 5th of 10th Month, 1869, it now becomes my duty to submit the following report of affairs within the Pottawatomie agency for the year 1870.

In assuming charge of the agency, though an entire stranger, I found that the conflicting elements which have, for many decades past, been the cause of much contention, had not entirely been quieted by the recent treaties which enabled those who were wearied of wild life, longing for a permanent home, and believing themselves competent to manage their own affairs, to sever their connection with the tribe and become citizens, free to enjoy all the rights and immunities accorded to other citizens of the United States. But still the conflict was still going on between the party of progress and those who still adhere to the rites and traditions of their fathers, and also the authority of the church, who have for over 40 years exercised almost exclusive control of the religious education, with those who dissent entirely from its religious and moral influences, and doubt their authority in assuming the high prerogative of their religious faith.

We do not attribute all or near all the discord alluded to to the above-mentioned cause, but regret that a class of whites have intermarried and have been allowed to intermingle with the tribe, seeming, from their conduct, to aim at nothing more than to take advantage of the ignorance and seeming necessities of the poor Indian, whose friendship and hospitality he had engaged. In short, to get land and money was their sole aim. In this they have succeeded, but are still not satisfied, but constantly reaching after more. It is this class that gives the agent more trouble than all the Indians within the agency.

Although the operations of those tribes have done much to do away with that feeling of uneasiness and feud of bands by releasing a large number from their tribal relations, and opening the way for others who have taken their lands in severalty, to go at their pleasure, until the tribe shall really be composed of only the one band known heretofore as the "Prairie band;" and it is a pleasure to be able to state that a large portion of those who have received their lands in severalty, and their portion of the assets of the tribe, are proving themselves worthy of the high trust reposed in them by the Government by earnestly devoting their energies to building thrifty, happy homes. Large cultivated fields, fine dwellings, and numerous herds of improved stock of cattle, horses, hogs, all bearing testimony to the wisdom of their choice. And yet we find, on the other hand, that many of them, after realizing the fruition of their hopes, continue to manifest a restive disposition, and having well nigh gone through with their portion of what was paid them by the Government, now feel that there is no alternative for them but to seek a home in the Indian

country, and are now looking forward anxiously to the fulfillment by the Government of the provisions for the purchase of a new home in the Indian country. It was for that purpose that a delegation, selected by the tribe in the 12th Month last, to select a tract of land therein, in compliance with previous treaty stipulations, all of which has already been represented to the Department in my letter of 3d Month 8th, and having performed the duty allotted them in visiting the country and making the selection, are now very anxiously awaiting a decision from the Department at the very earliest possible moment, and which, I trust, will claim the immediate action of the Government. It is believed, after the experience they have had in sectionizing, and finding that in their individual cases it was premature, they will settle down on a new reservation contented.

This much we have said in regard to that portion of the Pottawatomies who have or are gradually passing from under the supervision of an agent, leaving only those who have heretofore been known as the "Prairie band," comprising, according to the census recently taken, 419 souls, and now living in separate lodges as follows, to wit: 1 frame-house, 14 log-cabins, and 35 bark-lodges, as the only representatives in Kansas of the once powerful tribe of Pottawatomie Indians. They are located on a reservation in Jackson County, State of Kansas, 14 miles north of Topeka, the capital of the State. Their reserve comprises an area of 11 miles square of beautiful rolling prairie, well watered by two beautiful streams known as Big and Little Soldier Creeks, along which the Indians' houses and lodges are located. The rich bottoms of these streams afford an abundance of the very best farming lands, with a reasonable portion of rail and saw timber, and quantities of small undergrowth, that affords comfortable retreats in winter for themselves and stock, while the rolling prairie lands abound with excellent building stone and a reasonable supply of stone coal. This portion of the tribe adheres tenaciously to their ancient Indian customs, habits, and superstitions, although much effort has been made to educate them to leave off their old habits of hunting, particularly now that the game has almost entirely disappeared, and idly passing away their time, to resort to the cultivating of their soil for a support. But they still continue to cling to their old flag and bark-lodges, after the customs of their fathers. Their furniture consists principally of a few rusty kettles, dirty blankets, and the usual equipage necessary for a savage life. The women mostly tend their little patches of corn after the men break the ground and garden, cook the victuals, and get their own wood, often carrying it a considerable distance upon their backs, although there may be several horses running at large and a wagon standing in the yard, or wood rotting for the want of care, while the young lords of the manor are engaged in card playing or other similarly degrading sports. It is gratifying, however, to note that many of them have yielded to the oft-repeated wishes of the Government and turned their attention more to agricultural pursuits than in former years, by raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and corn, in fact, most of the varieties of grain produced by experienced farmers, with the usual products of the garden.

The great want of agricultural implements has been a source of discouragement to those who are disposed to labor, and this is invariably more the excuse, far too much so, for not accomplishing more. This excuse is, however, made more tenaciously by those who have shown the least disposition to use them. From that class, the call for help from the Government is never ceasing. Only the other day, as I was passing by a log cabin that was partly finished for several years, and

left, apparently, to rot, I asked why he did not complete it. His answer was that he did not have the means, and he thought the Government ought to help him. This is but a fair sample of the cry that comes from every part of the reserve. All think, when asked to make any improvements for their personal comfort, that it is a sufficient excuse to say they are waiting for the Government to do it. This total reliance on the Government is, in my opinion, very deteriorating, and the sooner it is eradicated from their minds, and they are taught to rely on their own individual exertions for the comforts of life, the better it will be for both themselves and the Government. But the influences that are brought to bear upon them in their present surroundings is anything but desirable in bringing about such a result. They should be placed beyond the influences of the low order of civilization that seems attracted to the border of Indian reservations, too often to find a hiding place from the officers of the law. Could these Indians be removed to a new home in the Indian country, there placed beyond the influence of whisky and bad white men, we might, in time, hope to see them learn to labor and to do for themselves. But there is but little hope of ever witnessing so desirable a result while they remain on their present reserve, entirely under the influence of the whisky saloons of the towns and cities that surround them.

The employés of the tribe consist of one blacksmith and one assistant. They are faithfully performing their labors in a shop erected by the tribe, near the southwest corner of the reserve. The supply of material is ample for their needs. Their labors are indispensable in manufacturing and repairing agricultural implements. The position, however, is by no means an easy one, as the hardest people in the world to please are those who do not know themselves exactly what they want or need. The mechanics who fill this place must not only labor to invent to improve what their actual needs require, but endeavor to please those who know not their wants and are too indifferent to find them out. A wagon-maker, for repairing the wood work on their wagons, plows, &c., is very much needed, and would, if provided, tend materially, by furnishing the tools, to lighten labor in turning their attention from their idle wanderings to the attractions of home.

The attention of the tribe has been repeatedly called to this matter, and they have been urged to set apart a portion of their money for this purpose, but thus far they have repudiated the idea of using their own money, believing it to be the duty of the Government to furnish the money gratis, notwithstanding they have an abundance of their own.

Owing to the drought of the early part of the season the crops on the diminished reserve will fall considerably short of the usual yield, but from actual observation I shall estimate it about as follows:

Cattle, 80 head, at \$30 .....	\$240 00
Horses, mules, and ponies, 315 head, at \$40 .....	1,260 00
Hogs, 175 head, at \$3 .....	520 00
Corn, 117 acres, 25 bushels per acre, 4,425 bushels, at 50 cts. ....	2,212 50
Potatoes, 500 bushels, at 60 cents .....	300 00
Wagons, 20, at \$50 .....	1,000 00
Plows, for breaking, 3, at \$35 .....	105 00
Harness, 20 sets, at \$10 .....	200 00
Threshing machines, drills, plows, and other agricultural im- plements .....	400 00
Total valuation of all personal property .....	<u>6,237 50</u>

Accompanying this will be found the statistical list of the scholars attending the St. Mary's manual labor school. As no report accompanies the list save a line from the superintendent of the school, I am unable to give that prominence to its probable worth that its many years of labor in our midst would seem to require. This school is under the control of the Catholic Church. Without wishing to be understood as favoring any one, or doing aught but what duty to those under my charge seems to require, I suggest, in accordance with the wishes of the Indians, that, inasmuch as the school is about fifteen miles from the present reserve, and its scholars are almost entirely from the sectionizing band, (but few coming from the Indians upon the reserve,) and that as the sectionizers will be very greatly diminished this fall by the payment of the head rights of a large number of them, which will sever their connection with the tribe and preclude their right to the use of the schools supported by the educational fund of the tribe, whether it would not be right and proper and for the good of all to take steps to organize a school on the reserve proper, and thus place the facilities of education and civilization right at their very door. The organization of such a school could not interfere or prove in the least detrimental to the prosperity of the one already established, as either would be entirely independent of the other, though laboring to accomplish the same great end, the advancement and education of the human mind.

In conclusion, allow me to express my heartfelt thanks to the Department for their kind and prompt endeavors to sustain me in the new position, thereby advancing the interests and well-being of these Indians, for whom I have a deep interest, and I trust every facility will continue to be given to enable me to prevent outside parties from successfully overreaching them, and also that every opportunity may be improved for their advancement in education and useful knowledge. It is apparent that the time is near at hand when they must become tillers of the soil, and earn their bread by honest toil. In my opinion nothing can advance their real interests more effectually than placing them upon a suitable reservation, and friendly treating them as wards of the Government, and, as a means of retaining them upon the premises, to pay annuities to no one who is not an actual resident, and placing among them, as representatives of the Government, persons having something in view higher and more ennobling than the mere acquirement of gold.

Respectfully,

JOEL H. MORRIS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ENOCH HOAG,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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No. 102.

KICKAPOO INDIAN AGENCY, KANSAS,  
9th Month 6th, 1870.

MY FRIEND: I herewith submit my first annual report, together with sub-reports from the two schools in this agency.

The tribe numbers 296 individuals—males 153, females 143—which indicates quite an increase since last year; this can be partly accounted for by the marriages that have been made into the Pottawatomie and other tribes and being settled in this tribe.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been good, and more births than deaths.

The greater portion of the Kickapoos have manifested a pretty good interest in the cultivation of their fields, and it seems to be a pleasure to some of them to try and get their support from the soil and to be actively engaged in some way that will add comfort and pecuniary advantages to their enjoyments. Yet there are some who, notwithstanding the good example of thrift among them in the tribe, are lounging around the wigwam and the stores, and, I suppose, comfort themselves with "When will payment be?" And it is noticeable that this class of Indians suffer more from the evil effects of whisky, tobacco, scrofula, "gray-backs," and other attendant misfortunes. Indolence is the mother of disease and the vices, while labor is the father of health and good morals.

One year ago intemperance prevailed to a considerable extent in the tribe; three of the chiefs seemed to be leaders in the "ring," and were not only ruining their own souls and bodies, but were poisoning the minds of many of the young men, and were putting them in the downward road to physical and moral ruin; and when the subject of temperance was presented to them in council they said their "Great Father" (Andy Johnson) set them this example three years ago while at Washington, and that their agent had no right to deprive them of a privilege (?) that he sanctioned. Finding it impossible to do much with the Indians on this subject so long as they could get whisky, we then turned our attention toward the arrest of the whites who were guilty of furnishing it to them, and succeeded in presenting some twelve or fifteen cases to the United States district court, most of whom pleaded guilty and paid their fines. Since that time there have been but few cases of drunkenness in the tribe, and one of the chiefs who was a leader in this particular vice has changed so much as to be a pretty regular attendant at their meeting, together with his family, and is now a practical advocate of temperance and morality in the tribe. Some of the allottees of this tribe propose to become citizens of the United States under treaty provisions for the purpose, and about fifteen of them have obtained "certificates of competency" agreeable thereto, a portion of which have been forwarded to the Department for action thereon. The treaty provides that said allottees must give satisfactory evidence to the judge of the United States district court for such competency as is required by the provisions of said treaty, but I am credibly informed that no such evidence has been required from those making application, but certificates have been granted and issued to all who have presented themselves. In this there is a great wrong; it is lowering the standard of merit in the minds of the Indians, and also placing in the hands of incompetent persons their means of support, which must soon vanish from them. These individuals claim that they have done all that the treaty requires of them, and are feeling quite disappointed that they have not ere this received patents for their lands and their head money. I am happy to say on behalf of those whose certificates have been forwarded, with but one or two exceptions, that they are deserving Indians, and merit the prompt action of the Department on their behalf. I would like in future that certificates of competency be granted to such, and only such, as can give the proof.

We have had two day-schools in progress most of the time during the past year, and one Sabbath-school for five months. The Walnut Creek school is situated about the center of the diminished reserve, in Boone County, Kansas, and has been held in a hewed-log church building be-



longing to the tribe; was opened on the 8th day of 11th Month last, under the charge of Joshua H. Trueblood, of Indiana, as teacher, continuing four months. Twenty children were enrolled, with an average attendance of about ten; fourteen of the children had never been in school before, none of whom knew our language. The children seemed to take a deep interest in the school and their studies, as also did their parents, who often visited the school. At the end of the four months seven of the children could read quite well in the second reader, having first gone through the first part until quite thorough, and ten of them could read full as well in the first reader. They all received daily practice in spelling and writing, and chart and blackboard exercises. Most of them at close of school could speak our language some, and understand it quite well. Much credit is due our friend Trueblood for efficient labors.

On the 23d of 5th Month of this year the same school was reopened under the care of Walter Kitching as teacher, and continued for three months. Sixteen children were enrolled, with an average daily attendance of six and three-sevenths. And although improvement in some respects was not so noticeable as in the first term, yet in writing and speaking there was an improvement. In order, the teacher seemed to be deficient, and in consequence thereof the school gradually diminished until there were but about six in regular attendance, and the school was dismissed at the end of fourteen weeks. The mission school near Kennekuk was continued in charge of Elizabeth P. Adams, from 9th Month 1st, 1869, to 1st Month 1st, 1870; since that time Elizabeth Miles has been in charge as teacher. During the year there have been enrolled fifteen scholars, with an average daily attendance of ten. The average daily attendance for the first five months was about seven; since that time the school has been steadily increasing, until nearly all of the allotted school children are in the school. About one-half dozen of the additions to this school have been of raw material, having never before attended school. Although most of these children had been attending school for some time, yet they seemed to be very deficient in manners or anything like discipline, and the improvement in cleanliness, manners, and correct discipline has been very marked during the year. They seemed to have acquired a drawling manner of expression, an awkward manner in walking, standing, and sitting, and when they were called upon to rise to their feet during recitations they would each take his or her own time for getting to their feet; and during the devotional exercises each morning they seemed to have no idea of devotional solemnity. This, of course, is not to be wondered at. Much attention has been given by the present teacher to strict discipline, almost as rigid as military tactics, and, we think, to good purpose, and there seems to be as much gentility of manners manifested by them now, in school or out of school, as we will see in most of the country white children. Their advancement in their studies has been quite as good as we could expect; all of them can now read, write, and spell, and some of them are quite ready in mental arithmetic and other practical exercises.

About the 1st of the 4th Month we organized a Sabbath-school at the mission, under the management of Elizabeth Miles as instructor. This effort has been characterized with many pleasant and interesting events, to be remembered with pleasure by many of us. The children and some older Indians have been regular in attendance, and have taken a deep interest in the scripture stories as they have been related to them. They love to hear the "story of the cross"—how that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son to die for us, and of the free

offering that was made for us upon the cross; that Jesus loved us so dearly that his precious blood was shed for our sins, and that he loves little Indian children just as well as he does the white children, and we think good impressions have been made upon their little hearts; and they have said that if Jesus so loves them, ought we not also to love and obey Him? They have all of them committed to memory one or more Psalms, which they love to recite; also, many appropriate verses and scripture texts. They are very fond of singing, and can now sing quite a number of appropriate Sabbath-school hymns quite well, and they seem to enter into feeling with the sentiments contained in the hymns. Much cheerful labor has been expended in this school in trying to imprint upon their minds the precious truths of the gospel as set forth in the Bible.

The leading men in the tribe seem to fully realize that they must engage extensively in agricultural pursuits, and encourage the education of their children; for in these two great elements they discover there is power and influence, and in order to cope with their white neighbors they too must avail themselves of their advantages. They are willing that their educational and beneficial fund shall be used pretty freely in the education of their children, but they first desire to build a boarding-school building, and this, I am decided myself, would be of great advantage to them, as the experience of all educational efforts among the race goes to prove that much more good can be accomplished by taking the children from their homes.

Our hope is in the proper training of their children.

Thy friend,

JOHN D. MILES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

E. HOAG,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*

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## SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 103.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR CHEROKEES,  
*Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, September 30, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency, and the condition and prospects of the Cherokee people, for the year ending with the current month.

The funds transmitted from your office, to be paid to the proper official of the Cherokee nation, have been transferred, in accordance with instructions, and vouchers for what has been so paid have been forwarded with my quarterly accounts. The amount received, together with what I am advised will, within a short time, be placed in my hands to be turned over to the treasury of the nation, is sufficient to meet the expenses incurred in carrying on the government and providing for education of children and support of orphans, and as soon as this people are freed from the burden of expense incurred in supporting delegations at Washington, charged with the duty of obtaining action on the impending treaty, an income will be available to them, from which means can be drawn for advancing many desirable objects of natural improvement and progress.

Since last March nine bounty-land warrants, for services rendered by Cherokees in the war of 1812, and 215 checks for amounts of second bounty for services rendered during the rebellion, in second and third Cherokee regiments, have been placed in my hands for delivery to those entitled. At this time there is much difficulty in finding heirs of the persons to whom the warrants were issued, and as yet but one has been delivered. All but 55 of the checks have been paid to claimants and, in accordance with your instructions, care has been taken that these should receive full value in money from persons who, in my presence, purchased the checks for exchange. Great satisfaction is expressed by the Indians at this reform in the manner of paying the bounties, and there can be no doubt but that heretofore much less than the full amount of what was payable to them was realized by those who received the bounties in the way they were constrained to accept payment by the private agent, who had the exclusive privilege of obtaining and paying bounties and pensions due to Cherokees. What you have instructed me to pay amounts to less than \$16,000, but the very large amount formerly received for them by this person, after deduction of fees larger than the Indians had agreed to pay, was made to yield a further profit by giving them the option of trading on credit at a designated store, or waiting an indefinite time for the proceeds of their claims. As they come to Fort Gibson from distances varying from nearly one hundred to a few miles, many on foot, and were always much in need of what they were offered the opportunity of obtaining on such terms, it is likely none refused the credits. The trading establishment could thus secure both capital and custom, and prospered very much beyond all others in the Indian country. It is to be remarked that there is a prevailing impression that dealings with the Indians secure unusual opportunities for large profits in business enterprises, but the result of my own observation, and that of others of whom I have made inquiries, warrants the statement that more than a very moderate return for investments has never been obtained, but where means are had for taking more than these people would pay, if they were not, by pre-arranged contrivances, placed at disadvantage as to accepting or declining terms on which merchandise is offered them in trade. Any attempt to protect them from imposition is an innovation upon the old usage, under which money paid to Indians was expected to reach the hands of enterprising white men immediately afterwards and in a way that would remunerate them for hazards and sacrifices. And it does not appear that it has been thought necessary or expedient that agents of the Government should interfere to the detriment of the trader.

The results of investigations in a portion of the cases of claims for pensions transmitted, in which there were apparently two persons applying where one only was entitled, have been especially reported. In those not yet returned there is every probability that when the information the witness can furnish is obtained, it will be found, as in the cases reported on, one application was made out by the agent or attorney, and the names and data being obtained through an interpreter and not according, especially as to names, with what was furnished on reference to records at Washington. Papers, in every case, were made out a second time by the same attorney, or those employed by him, after getting copies of certain rolls and records from the public officers, as testimony heretofore forwarded shows was done. Much wrong and imposition upon the Indians would have been prevented by requiring that applications for pensions and bounties should be made out in the presence of the United States agents, or at least that they should be at-

tested by him. It is highly necessary that the interpreting of what Indian witnesses, as well as Indian claimants state, should be supervised by an impartial official, for it is much less than certain that either will always understand what they attest after it has been, perhaps, incorrectly translated and put in writing in English. In making inquiries about the way in which interpreting is carried on, I learned that Cherokees do not give the same heed as is customary among whites to distinctions between certain relationships. The same word is used, sometimes with and sometimes without a distinguishing prefix, for cousins and brothers. Uncles and aunts are called second father and second mother. Those who know the language and are familiar with the circumstances attending the making out of applications for pensions and bounties, have stated to me a belief, which I find to be general, that through carelessness or incompetency of interpreters, a misunderstanding or intentional deception of applicants, or want of proper precaution on the part of persons undertaking to make out papers, many not entitled have obtained bounties that the law limited to nearer kindred.

The use of fictitious national and judicial seals, purporting to belong to Creek and Cherokee authorities, in attestations appended to claimants' declarations has been specially reported on, as well as the connection ascertained to exist between the United States pension agent and the attorney or private agent before referred to. The papers of the pension agent lately seized by order of the Secretary of the Interior, which are under seal awaiting further instructions, will furnish what information the authorities require in investigating past irregularities in the business. In all that has come under my notice, it has appeared that the interests of the Government, as well as those of the Indians, would be advanced by requiring all transactions in which these are concerned to be supervised by the United States agent. If his functions were enlarged so far as to authorize him to administer oaths and take depositions, the evidence made out in his presence, with the assistance of the official interpreter, could be received as reliable. At present, it is a matter of accident whether depositions of Indians, who do not understand English, set forth the truth or not.

Besides the pension agency there are two post offices, to which persons not citizens of the Cherokee nation have been appointed; and my experience leads me to recommend that, in all cases, competent Cherokee citizens be preferred for local offices. Citizens of the United States who come to the country as office-holders always engage in enterprises that induce complaint from the Indians. If they can employ deputies, they are apt to attempt keeping others in the country, and the evils brought about are only remedied by active interposition.

In making enumeration of the people, the census takers appointed by the Cherokee authorities have prepared and furnished me lists of persons known not to be entitled to reside in the country, as well as of those whose rights are held to be doubtful. In accordance with their law, the cases of these last will be adjudicated at the coming session of the supreme court of the Cherokee nation, and such as are then declared not to be citizens will be removed as intruders. The class of those whose citizenship is controverted that most seriously engages attention is made up of colored people, former residents of the country as slaves or free-men, who cannot be considered citizens under the treaty, because being absent at the close of the war they did not return within the term of six months from its ratification. Perhaps none of them ever heard of the treaty till they wandered back to their old homes from Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, and from among other Indian nations; and

not a few were detained in slavery in Texas for one and two years after the war, or until they escaped. It was certainly intended they should have the option of accepting or declining Cherokee citizenship, but the provision for their benefit was altogether insufficient. It is probable the Cherokee legislature will take steps to include all colored people legally residing within the country in 1861 among citizens of the nation, in anticipation of an amendment of the existing treaty provision for their benefit, and it is very desirable the subject should be acted on in the ratification of the pending treaty with the Cherokees. As the law now stands, the persons in question are required to be removed as intruders.

A very large number of citizens of the United States have been complained of as intruders and have received notice to remove. In a few cases of persons destitute of means it was necessary to apply to the military establishment for wagons to convey them to the nearest point outside of the Indian Territory, but nearly all were found willing to comply with orders to leave the country. Besides mechanics, the Cherokees employ a great many citizens of the United States as farm hands, who have heretofore resided under permits from their own authorities. In this way numbers were introduced, of whom many remained in the country after the term of permits had expired, sometimes in employment and sometimes out. From dissatisfaction with the operation of their permit law, the Cherokee authorities repealed it; and then application was made to me, in accordance with former custom, to give permission to those employed by Cherokees to reside in the Territory. This has been done whenever no objection can be taken to the individuals, and at the present time 130 permits have been issued. Application for these have increased with the stringent enforcement of the law against intrusion, and by the end of the year it is expected the names of all persons in the Territory not Cherokee citizens will be entered at the agency as residing under permit.

In the part of the Territory nearest to Kansas the largest number of intruders has been reported, and it is in this section alone that the services of the military have been thought necessary to enforce orders to remove. The example of those who took possession of lands belonging to the Osages has encouraged a belief among persons who make an occupation of settling on lands they cannot be kept off of, that if a large number of white men should enter the Territory and form a settlement their removal would not be attempted by the authorities. Under such an impression several hundred families have, since the Osage lands were so largely appropriated, moved into the country west of the Verdigris River and on both sides of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude. There is no doubt these people have been encouraged by the assurance of individuals on whose political influence and knowledge they rely, but had they been sure that the Government would protect the Indian title to the country it is altogether improbable they would have intruded into it. Many have the impression that the Cherokees never had a title to the country further west than the above-mentioned meridian, and that whoever first occupies the lands will eventually obtain preëmption titles. The troops asked for to remove these intruders have hardly more than reached their destination, and there is no reason for apprehending they will not accomplish the purpose. I learn that many on their way there turned back on being informed what measures were being taken with regard to those already settled in the country.

For the future protection of the lands of the Cherokees and those of the Osages, about to become their neighbors, and to preserve order and enforce the laws, a military post will be required at some point west of

the Verdigris River and immediately south of the Indian line. So much encouragement is given by the public press of Kansas to wholesale intrusion on the Indian lands, there will always be a necessity for active enforcement of the intercourse laws.

The Cherokees have, for many years past, been extremely uneasy about the security of their possession of the lands they occupy. Their advanced position in civilization is well known, and it is probably no less important to other Indians than to themselves that there should be no check or retrograding in their progress in improvement. Should they be ruined as a nation, and lose the advantage that is only derived from a well-organized and prosperous government, there is nothing that other nations or tribes less numerous, less wealthy, and less characterized by the moral qualities that fit a people for self-improvement can hope for. On the other hand, if the Cherokees, under the encouragement and inspiration that come only from a real and strong national faith in the future, lend themselves with the same intelligence and zeal that have marked their past successful efforts in a vital cause to the business of improving their institutions, the details of administration of government, and to all that insures advancement in civilization and national prosperity, their example will not be lost on the rest of this people. As the most important member of an Indian confederation, which the treaties establishing the grand council for the nations of the Indian Territory have provided for, they will exercise an important influence over the others. The wild tribes must, sooner or later, come under the influence of this confederation. These will not look upon their civilized brethren as treacherous as well as cruel enemies, and in the end will yield to the advice and persuasion that will come to them with irresistible force from kindred people. Experience shows them to be shrewd and practical, and if, on the invitation of their civilized brethren, they attend the councils and witness evidence of security and prosperity and advancement in civilization, they will realize what is possible for themselves. That a solution of the question that so many years of mismanagement, and not, in my opinion, any inherent difficulties it presents, have apparently rendered an impracticable one, is within easy reach, is the confident anticipation of all conversant with the Indian tribes whose views I have been able to get at. But first of all, everything that justice requires must be done for the civilized Indians, and most of all for the Cherokees. At present they distrust their future. If asked why their high schools are not reëstablished, reforms introduced into the administration of justice, or desirable improvements in their laws undertaken, the reply inevitably comes: "We expect to have our lands taken away; and what's the use of all that, when our doom as a nation is sealed?" Something has been done during the past year toward reassuring them, but distrust is firmly seated in their minds. National apathy depresses them, and until they realize a feeling of assurance that their title to their lands will be respected, and that treaties are an inviolable law for all parties, the Cherokees will not make the efforts for national progress of which they are capable. When they were forced to relinquish their lands and ancient homes in the Southwestern States, the moral sense of the people of the United States was in some measure satisfied by allowing them to select the best lands unoccupied by other Indians they could find west of the Mississippi River. These were to be taken in exchange for what had been left them after successive cessions of territory. Most solemn guarantees were given of perpetual and exclusive possession of the lands to be selected, under title forfeited by patent, and they were to be forever

exempt from the jurisdiction of State or territorial government. The language of conventions entered into assured them that the Government was deeply impressed with the conviction that their welfare depended on their being separated from the whites and living under their own laws, and for that reason it was desired to give them, in exchange for lands within States then rapidly becoming populous, a territory that could be protected from encroachment. Since white settlements have reached the borders of their present country, citizens of the United States have anticipated at an early day an irruption into it. At the close of the late war, it was thought a favorable conjunction had arrived for a repetition of encroachments to which experience had accustomed the Cherokees. And, after reading the various treaties with this nation since 1785, and giving due consideration to what, in other ways, comes to my knowledge, the conclusion cannot be resisted, that in former times the Government has done much less than was in justice due in their behalf, to protect their interests. They were now given to understand that public opinion held them responsible for complicity in the rebellion, and although they could point to the fact that the only countenance the rebels received came from less than one-third of the population, and cite the services of two Cherokee regiments in the Union cause, it was, as they now say, urged home to them, that before being rehabilitated in their forfeited rights by new treaty, they were not in a position to refuse any conditions imposed. Such language from persons they believed to possess the power of injuring the prospects of their people, intimidated the Cherokee delegates. They consented to the price of a dollar an acre, at which the tract lying in Southeastern Kansas, called the neutral lands, which had been sold to them in 1835, as the treaty sets forth, "in consideration of the sum of \$500,000," and conveyed "to the said Indians and their defendants by patent in fee-simple," on the assumption that the body of land, exchanged for lands in the Eastern States, was insufficient for all the people, was to be disposed of to an association of speculators, and which afterward went into the possession of a railroad company. They also acceded, against the wishes of the Cherokee people, to another provision in the treaty of 1866, granting rights of way through the country for two railroads; one of these was to cross the Territory north and south, and the other east and west. This excited great uneasiness among the Indians, who looked for grants of their lands to railroad companies, and the speedy occupation of the country by white men, as the sequel. What they have lately learned of the intention of the Government to insure them protection, has in a great measure done away with this feeling. At the present time the Cherokees have ceased to agitate among themselves the idea of opposition to construction of these roads. The instructions received from your office, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the companies that have come to be entitled to the rights of way will be permitted to enter the Indian country and avail themselves of their acquired franchises, have been published in the Cherokee newspaper, and, more than anything else, have satisfied and reassured the people. The company building the Southern Branch Pacific Railroad has not yet entered the Cherokee lands, and from the fact that citizens of the towns in Western Arkansas have been discussing the question of subsidizing the company to induce the construction of this road from near where it now terminates to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, there is some reason for anticipating that it may eventually cross the Indian Territory south of the lands belonging to the Cherokees. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company has laid a track to the northern boundary of the Territory, and the latest

information I have is to the effect that the road has been graded for about fifteen miles within it.

From Kansas to Texas there is a stretch of Indian country for 300 miles. For the whole of this distance, unless the lands were taken from the Indians and opened to white settlement, there will be no resources for the support of a railroad among a people entirely agricultural, excepting a limited business in transporting cattle. No company would select a route through it, where another was practicable through Arkansas, unless with the prospect of securing grants of land to pay expenses of construction, and yield a profit to those engaged in the enterprise. No question of like importance to the Cherokees can well arise as that as to whether the lands that make the last home the country can afford them, and of which they cannot be deprived without a violation of every principle of right which should govern the conduct of nations as well as individuals, are to enrich railroad corporations, or remain the abiding-place of a nation. Yet this is the very question forced upon the Government by the unscrupulous rapacity of these corporations. If there is a practicable route to the Arkansas River through the western part of the State, and I have lately been assured there is, no prospect exists of a commercial necessity for a north and south road through the Cherokee country. The travel and trade from the country south of Indian Territory will seek the shortest routes to St. Louis and Chicago, and avoid the longer one by the way of this Territory and Kansas. Your attention must already be engaged by the fact that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, which has secured the right of way north and south, after building a road to the Indian line, in accordance with the law relative to the rights of way under the treaty of 1866, is constructing another westward from Sedalia, in the State of Missouri, to a point about 30 miles north of the Cherokee Territory, on the route of its Kansas line. This has plainly been necessary in order to provide a communication for the road with an important business center of the western country. It is called a branch road, but must be part of the main road of this company, which will really be laid from Sedalia, westward, to Humboldt in the State of Kansas, and thence south through the Indian country. Under the impression derived from current reports, as well as from my own surmises, that the company in question has mainly in view getting possession of the Indian lands, valuable from the extreme fertility of a large portion, the abundance of the supply of water, their mineral resources, and the unrivaled climate of the Territory, I cannot omit this feature of the subject from notice, nor fail to call your attention to the dangers that impend over the Cherokees, and really threaten all the nations and tribes of the Territory. Every effort has been made to induce this nation to consent to grants of their lands to the railroad companies, but without success. All the companies interested, apparently with the belief that the civilized Indian nations could be easily induced to part with their Territory, or, if not, that it could be legislated away from them, at first asked for grants of alternate sections. The aggregate of what was demanded would cover all the good lands the Cherokees own. Assent to the grants was refused, and now the Indians are threatened with summary measures.

Some of the missionaries who came to the country west with the Cherokees, assure me that since their emigration they have advanced so much as to be "no longer recognizable as the same people." This is evidence that they too are fulfilling a destiny. But it is not to be concealed from view, that prevailing popular opinion holds that the whole Indian race is rapidly and surely on the way to extinction. This brings



upon them all who are in the way to make advantage of the "extinguishing of Indian titles," and settlers and railroad companies shoulder each other in the press for getting possession of the lands they occupy. More than this, it has been found on my observation that officials of the Government, especially in past times, have been unwarrantably careless and indifferent to the interests of the race in the execution of the duties they were charged with. The phrase itself, so often used in legislative enactments, "extinguishing of Indian titles," has fixed an unjust impression in the popular mind, for, as it is taken, it assumes one event as the speedy issue of the destiny of all. A large part of the Indian tribes holds lands to which they are only fixed by laws that define the reservations to which they shall be confined. It cannot be denied that these are, in great measure, dependent on the humanity of the American people. If measures taken in their behalf do not bring about an improvement in their condition and an advance toward civilization, there is not much room for doubt but that they will disappear in time, and that the lands they occupy will, under principles of law judicially given out and universally recognized, fall to the United States as unembarrassed domain. But the Cherokees and other civilized Indian nations no less hold lands in perpetuity by titles defined by the supreme law of the land. The United States agreed "to possess the Cherokees, and to guarantee it to them forever," and that guarantee "was solemnly pledged, of 7,000,000 acres of land." The consideration for the Territory was the same number of acres elsewhere located. The inducement to the bargain, set forth in the treaty, was "the anxious desire of the Government of the United States to secure to the Cherokee nation of Indians, as well as those now living within the limits of the Territory of Arkansas, as those of their friends and brothers who reside in States east of the Mississippi, and who may wish to join their brothers of the west, a permanent home, and which shall, under the most solemn guarantee of the United States, be and remain theirs forever—a home that shall never, in all future time, be embarrassed by having extended around it the lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction, of a Territory or State, nor be pressed upon by the extension, in any way, of the limits of any existing Territory or State." To assure them of their title, a patent for the Territory was issued. For a time they believed, or at least hoped, that no arbitrary action of the Government would effect the removal of the landmarks of their country. A government was established on the model of that of the United States, a system of public education was organized, and their public affairs were administered with marked ability. The Cherokees labored earnestly and successfully for a permanent national existence. In the world's history no dependent nation has been denied the privilege of living under their peculiar laws and institutions, unless when its destruction was intended. This privilege they retained under express provisions of the treaties. But now they are told the solemnly guaranteed title to their land for all time is delusive. They hear from those interested in railroad building that the United States, in defining chartered rights of certain companies, has pledged itself to extinguish the Cherokee title to such an extent as will deprive them of the largest and best portion of their land. Then, instead of a self-governing and prosperous nation, they will, in the presence of white settlements, speedily become a beggared remnant of a people.

So far as regards their material condition the Cherokees are very prosperous. The crops of corn have been unusually abundant, and there is a large increase in the stock of cattle and horses. As has already been reported, they object to the publication of statistics of farm-

ing, such as I had been instructed to obtain. The fair, or exhibition of stock and farm produce, lately held at Tablequah, has been a matter of much interest to the people, and was largely attended.

Immediately after the late war the Cherokees seemed to be threatened with serious internal dissensions, growing out of animosities between the full-bloods and the portion of the people that had sympathized with the Southern States. But the short time already elapsed since 1865 has been sufficient for a change that promises entire unanimity, if, indeed, that feeling does not already exist. What was known as the southern party in this nation was comparatively small in numbers, and owed its existence to the influence and intrigues of white men.

The treaty of 1866 provided for the introduction of other civilized Indians among the Cherokees, and about one thousand of the Delawares and Shawnee tribes have settled in the northern part of the Territory and become Cherokee citizens. The introduction of a different people into a community carrying on government on the basis of universal suffrage was likely to bring about troubles of one nature or another. The neighborhood where these are located has been disturbed by quarrels, and complaints are made that justice is not fairly administered from the jury box. I have learned that some of the Quapaws have been intriguing to induce the Delawares to remove to their lands and purchase head-rights and lands from them. It has been stated to me that citizens of the United States have attempted to secure employment as agents of the Delawares to negotiate for the withdrawal of their funds from the Cherokees and the purchase of lands for their occupancy in some other part of the Indian Territory. There is a likelihood of the truth of both these accounts, but those who are to obtain reliable information on the subject have not furnished me sufficient for a specific report. As regards existing discontents my belief is they will in time be done away with, but the matter is one that requires future special attention. I am satisfied the Cherokees desire their new citizens shall be fairly treated, and that they make provision for giving them a just share of political influence as an element of the national population.

The colored people who are Cherokee citizens seem to be in some degree dissatisfied with their condition. To this I have given much attention, since their number is considerable, and there is evidently a serious difficulty in the way of their accommodating themselves to their position. The leading men among them, who have applied to me on the part of all, say they wish to have a part of the country to themselves and to own their lands individually. The Cherokees do not wish to break up, for themselves, their community of interest in land, but if the colored people desire it, my belief is they will accede to a proposal for setting aside a portion of the country sufficient to give each head of a family 160 acres, and with this the colored people will be fully satisfied. The Cherokee council, which holds its annual session in November, will probably take action in this matter, and it will require the special attention of the United States agent who is to relieve me. The apportionment of a due share of interest on the funds invested for national purposes and support of schools and orphans will also demand consideration.

From the fact that it is on the traveled road between Texas and the Northern States, the town of Fort Gibson has come to be the most considerable in the Cherokee country and to have at all times a large transient population. That which is permanent is made up of half-bloods, who speak English, whites married to Indians, or residing under permit, as mechanics, and colored citizens of the nation. The trade carried on

is extensive and brings to the place many persons from different parts of the United States. The adjoining military post gives occasion for the presence of many besides the military, and influences very much the character of the population. A large portion of it is relatively placed, as to the Cherokee nation and its authorities, very much as citizens of the United States are in foreign countries, and a necessity exists for an official who, besides being charged with the duty of regulating intercourse with the Indians and enforcing laws for that purpose, shall be invested with powers and functions similar to those of a consular representative abroad. These might be conferred on the United States agent. His residence at Fort Gibson has come to be a matter of necessity, and it is very undesirable to add to the number of officials in the country.

The necessity for a sufficient permanent garrison at Fort Gibson has been heretofore brought to your notice. The means for enforcing authority are required to insure the slightest observance of law. At the same time there are evils attending the presence of a garrison of soldiers among Indians that should be regarded in fixing its numbers. Less than two companies, experience has shown, will not afford the number of men required from time to time for detached duties, and these will not be efficient unless they can be mounted. At present this post is garrisoned by infantry, and from the want of means for mounting the men the commanding officer has frequently been unable to furnish efficient aid in enforcing the laws.

The desperate character of a large number of offenders against capital laws practically secures them immunity from arrest by civil officers, and their presence in the country is a very serious evil. But at the same time it is very important that no more troops should be posted here than are absolutely needed, and that these should have as full a complement of officers to enforce discipline as the exigencies of the service will permit.

The quantity of whisky brought into the country is very large, and experience has clearly shown that it is beyond the power of the United States authorities to check its introduction. Efforts made, with the assistance of deputies of the United States marshal, who furnished information as detectives and acted as guides for military parties, to capture wagons known to be on the road and freighted with spirituous liquor, have in every case been frustrated by the vigilance and activity of persons interested. The trade is very profitable, and many white men engage in it. With the assistance of Indians they are able to elude detection, and the liquor they introduce is concealed in bulk in the woods and brought in small quantities to houses in Fort Gibson for sale to whites and Indians. The Cherokee authorities can repress its introduction if they are disposed to do so, but they make no systematic efforts to that end.

The physician employed in accordance with your instructions to vaccinate those unprotected against the small pox has nearly completed his work, and in the course of the coming month will render his report and accounts, which will be duly forwarded.

The census of the inhabitants of the Cherokee country has been completed, but it will be some days before the aggregate of the returns will be furnished me. As soon as they are received they will be forwarded in a supplementary report, with the statistics of education, which, in consequence of the neglect of the superintendent of public schools, I have as yet been unable to obtain.

During the past summer coal mines, said to yield largely, have been

opened in the northern part of the Territory. They are worked by Cherokees, who employ white men as miners, under lease from the nation. The coal is exported to Kansas, and is said to be of excellent quality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. CRAIG,

*Captain United States Army, Agent for Cherokees.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 104.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS,  
*Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation, September 15, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs among the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Since the date of my last report no changes of importance have occurred in political matters, although questions have been brought before them, deliberated upon in their councils, and discussed among themselves, the correct settlement of which should have an important bearing upon the present and future condition of their country and people.

The subject of the survey and allotment of their land in severalty, or "sectionizing," as it is here termed, suggested in article 11 of the treaty of 1866, has been fully and frequently debated upon. The said article stipulates that this survey and allotment shall be made only upon the condition that the "respective legislative councils of the Choctaws and Chickasaws agree" to the same. The Chickasaws, at a called session of their legislature in November 1866, agreed to the measure as set forth in the treaty. The Choctaws have never consented to take any action in the matter until the last year, when it was brought to their notice and strongly recommended to them by the Department through this office. In March last a session of the Choctaw general council was called, principally for the purpose of deciding the question. The subject was brought before them and was strongly advocated by some of their number, but there being a powerful opposition to the measure, especially among the "full bloods," it was only decided, by a resolution, to lay the matter before the whole Choctaw people, at a general election to take place upon the 4th and 5th days of July following. This election was accordingly held, and the vote cast was, by a very large majority, opposed to sectionizing. (I inclose a printed copy of a circular letter issued from this office some time before the election took place.) Thus it will be seen that there is a determined opposition to the measure among the Choctaws, and it is my opinion that under the treaty of 1866 nothing can be done in the matter until their consent is obtained.

The vexed question of the status of the freedmen in these nations still remains unsettled. The rumors and reports which have been put in circulation concerning their ill treatment by the Indians, &c., are almost entirely without foundation. Of course their unsettled condition, and the uncertainty they are in about what is finally to be done with them, renders some of them dissatisfied. But those that have the energy to labor for themselves and families live, as a general thing, as well as the Indians, and I can venture to say that, taken as a class, the freedmen in this country are better able to take care of themselves, and are in reality in a more prosperous condition, than the majority of their people among the Southern States. But, as I have stated in a previous

communication, (and it is becoming every day more and more evident,) it will not be at all compatible with their interests to become citizens of these nations, or to live under Indian laws, however much some of them may desire to retain their places here. It is impossible for them to claim any land as their own, and this, of course, is of itself a discouragement to any plans which they may make, or desire to make, for their future. The Choctaws have as yet taken no action in the matter, and I would most earnestly recommend and advise that, provided nothing is done in their behalf at the coming meeting of their council in October next, the Government should remove them, or otherwise provide for them, as soon as possible, as it is evident that there is a determination on the part of the citizens to wait for the Government to act first in this matter.

The subject which now creates more differences of opinion, and is viewed with more interest, among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, than any other, is that of the numerous railroads which are progressing toward their borders on every side, and the companies and corporations that are striving to gain for their several roads the right of way across the country. As in the case of sectionizing, there is some opposition among the "full bloods" to grants of land being given, and they are also opposed to more than one road crossing from north to south, or from east to west. But the Choctaws, at the session of their general council in March last, granted to a company, called the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad Company, the right of way, and alternate sections of land, for six miles on either side of a road running east and west, and also the same to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Railroad, running north and south. The Chickasaws have as yet refused the grant of any land to these roads. A circular issued by the honorable Secretary of the Interior (and regarded favorably by the Indians) put a stop to the entrance of any railroad into the Indian Territory, and to all surveys for that purpose, unless by express authority from the Department, and nothing has as yet been accomplished by the above roads, although they hope to overcome the opposition of the Chickasaws and obtain the requisite authority from the Government. The only railroad now authorized by the Department to cross the line is one which passes down the Neosho Valley, in Missouri, and proposes to cross the Choctaw nation, in as direct a line as possible, toward Preston, Texas, upon the Red River. The survey of this latter road is being rapidly completed.

The various schools and academies have been, as a general thing, well attended during the past year, and I can speak from personal observation of the flourishing condition and proficiency of the scholars in several of them. I respectfully refer to the full reports of the Choctaw and Chickasaw school superintendents, which I transmit herewith, for the number of scholars and other educational statistics. I would also mention, with special gratification, the good effects and great benefits resulting to these people from the able and faithful ministry and religious instructions of numbers of preachers and missionaries, both native and white, who have cast their lot among them, and are constantly employed in ministering to their spiritual wants, and strengthening them in all things that tend to their temporal and eternal good.

The season has again been very propitious, and the yield in crops of all kinds will be abundant. On Red River the cotton crop will be unusually large. In one small settlement near the residence of the Hon. Holmes Colbert, in the Chickasaw nation, at least 150 bales of cotton will be realized, and the yield will be in the same proportion on all the plantations along the river. I would notice briefly in this connection

the great agricultural, geological, and mineralogical resources of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, and the value of the soil of which they are owners. The surface of the country is elevated and diversified, presenting a continued alternation of hill, ravine, and prairie. The soil consists principally of the black, sandy loam, and of what is called the "mulatto," and is well adapted to the raising of cereals, the former, on river bottoms, particularly to the growth of cotton.

The timber consists of the pine, oak, ash, hickory, pecan, and Bois d'arc, or Osage orange. The seed of the latter has, within the last few years, been collected in considerable quantities and forwarded to the St. Louis market.

Lead is found in several portions of the country, that taken from the Poteau Mountains, near the Arkansas River, being a pure argentiferous galena. Copper has been discovered in large quantities on the Washita River, west of Fort Arbuckle. An extensive belt of coal reaches north and south from the Arkansas and Canadian Rivers to the Red.

While the boulder formation is characteristic of all the systems of rocks, sand and limestone are found in regular strata, plentifully sufficient for building purposes. Petroleum is in great abundance, and, combined with sulphur, it forms the yellowish oil that gives name to the "Oil Springs" of the Chickasaw nation, situated near the Washita River, not far from the Texas border, and which have gained a medicinal celebrity for the cure of rheumatism and kindred diseases, and are becoming well known among the Indians and throughout the State of Texas. Sulphur and chalybeate springs also abound. The principal fossils are a variety of ammonites.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have reason to be proud of this land which they now occupy in lieu of their former homes east of the Mississippi, and the possession of which was secured to them by the United States Government as long as "water ran and grass grew." And it is earnestly to be hoped that any legislation in their behalf may be governed by wise, just, and humane considerations, and that the United States may render them paternal aid in elevating themselves, and prevent their being overwhelmed by that powerful tide of emigration which has for so many years been driving their red brethren westward, and is now dashing its waves against their country, and threatening them upon every side.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE T. OLMSTED,

*Captain United States Army, United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 105.

BUFFALO HEAD, August 29, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to present my second annual report in reference to the schools established in the Choctaw nation under my charge. Much has been done to elevate our school system during the past session, and to urge and persuade parents to send their children to school regular. Owing to the sparsely-settled neighborhoods, we have partially failed in carrying out our project as we desired, but in some neighborhoods we have very full schools. In some neighborhoods, where the people were anxious to have a school, I was compelled to refuse, for the want

of funds, to establish more schools, so we could educate every Indian child to be competent to defend its rights. The Indian children that are blessed with the advantages of a school, though laboring under many disadvantages, I must say have made commendable progress in their general studies, and a marked improvement in speaking and writing in the English language. In some neighborhoods very little English is used in the family circle, and it places our white teachers in a precarious situation, without an interpreter; yet I must give credit to our white teachers; though laboring under such great disadvantages, I confess I see by the progress and improvement made by the children, that they have labored hard to improve the Choctaw children placed under their charge. I find, by close observation, that it is almost impossible to procure anything like a regular every-day attendance on the part of the pupils in the winter season, because of a great many of the poorer class of children being almost destitute of warm clothes. The majority of children going to school know no other language than their native tongue, so in some neighborhoods I am compelled in some cases to give them native teachers who are not fully competent, not being far advanced in education. I am satisfied it is a great hinderance in their advancement. In many instances I can find no other to take charge of the school. Owing to great eagerness and desire of our people to have their children acquire an English education, I was compelled to increase the locations of our common schools; but, for the want of funds to carry on the schools through the regular term I had to lessen the term of session, to make our limited means hold out. We have also twenty-three young men and young women that are now in the different colleges and seminaries in the different States, to acquire the knowledge of books and the ways of civilization; but, for the want of means to continue them in their great and laudable undertaking, I will soon have the painful task to inform them they must return home. The nation and the parents of these youths are looking forward to the day when they shall return home, with a finished education and well accomplished in the arts of civilized life, bringing honor to the nation and fully meeting the hopes of their friends; but, alas, they will be disappointed in their expectation, and all these great misfortunes will fall heavily upon us for the want of funds to carry on our schools, if not remedied by the most generous and speedy action of the Government. It is painful to think our children, who are so promising to be the shining stars of our country, must be called home, and must relapse from their present cheerful and prosperous condition to a state of nature. I am truly anxious to see those bright living stars accomplish their education, and return to their native country full of knowledge, to instruct their people, that they may be more convinced of the great necessity of acquiring a thorough education. Those of our people that are able send their children to school to the neighboring States and pay their own expenses. I think, upon the whole, schools in the nation are in a prosperous condition, through all its disadvantages. More can be accomplished if we only had the means to operate on. I will now, in addition, give you a detailed statement of our common schools established in the different neighborhoods where we found a sufficient number of children to go to school. Over each school we appointed three trustees, who are styled local trustees, whose duty is to see that parents send their children to school regular, and to report quarterly to the district trustee, and him to the superintendent of public schools, and he reports annually to the general council of the Choctaw nation. The nation is divided into three school districts, which is subdivided into 84 neighborhood schools, each one allowed one teacher.

2d. We have no high schools, academies, or seminaries now in operation. But in anticipation, by the order of our council, we have repaired a large and roomy frame building with additional buildings sufficient to accommodate 190 male students. We also have one large stone building with additional building, sufficient to accommodate 80 females. The two places are about 100 miles apart. We will commence our large school soon after the council, if there are school funds arranged for us.

3d and 4th. Eighty-four common schools, one teacher to each one, with an average of 21 pupils to each school, making a total number going to school in the nation 1,764 scholars.

6th. Teachers are paid \$2 per month for each scholar in attendance, out of the treaty of January 20, 1825, and the treaty of 1837.

7th. The common school buildings are generally log cabins, made and put up by the people settled immediately around the location of the schools, generally made comfortable.

8th. About one-third of the number of teachers given above are white teachers, and the others are natives, educated in and out of the nation.

The amount of money expended for our common schools from 1st of October, 1869, to the last of April, 1870, is \$18,886. For the children in different schools in the States \$8,300 for the year ending 1st February, 1871.

In the different denominations of Christians they keep a large number of Sunday schools, both in English and the Choctaw language, in which we have quite a large number of books translated, which schools are carried on free of expense to the nation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

FORBIS LE FLORE,

*Superintendent Public Schools, Choctaw Nation.*

Captain GEO. T. OLMSTED,

*Choctaw and Chickasaw Agent.*

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No. 106.

CHICKASAW MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY,  
*Chickasaw Nation, August 8, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the request of the honorable Commissioner of the Indian Bureau of Education, through the superintendent of Indian affairs, southern superintendency, (from your office,) for some statistical information relating to education in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, proposing several interrogatories, I, with pleasure, on behalf of the Chickasaw nation, submit the following answer:

To your second question I reply first, by stating that at present we have no high schools or academies in operation. Previous to the late war we had five in highly prosperous condition, educating about 350 scholars; by the war they were stopped, and have not since been renewed.

Question 1. We have eleven district or neighborhood schools in successful progress, which we think are doing well and giving general satisfaction.

Question 3. In those schools we employ fifteen teachers; eleven (or one for each school) are principal teachers, and four are assistants.

Questions 4 and 5. The number of pupils in the different schools vary from 15 to 60, counting by the average attendance, and are of different grades, from beginners to those of an advanced English education.



Question 6. The pay of the teacher is \$3 per scholar for each scholar per month for actual attendance, the teachers furnishing books and stationery. They are paid entirely from national funds arising out of the annual interest on bonds held in trust by the United States Government for the Chickasaw people; we have no aid from any other source.

Question 7. For five of our schools we use the buildings of our former academies. They were formerly, when in use, very good, and cost the nation upward of \$40,000, but the most of them are now very much out of repair, which we expect to refit soon. We have also erected several new log houses, and, with other good buildings used for present purpose, our schools are comfortably provided for.

Question 8. Of our teachers, five of them are natives—two males and three females; they were mostly educated by the nation in our former schools. They have a good English education, and, as teachers, have given general satisfaction. Of the other teachers, who are white, three are females, the rest males. Their quality or grade is mostly respectable, though, we regret to say, they are not all of that high order we would desire, and consider to be indispensable; where educated, we cannot tell. Should the present system of schools be continued, we expect improvement in this department.

Under the circumstances in which we have been placed, our schools, we think, have resulted as beneficially as could have been expected. Many of our children know nothing of the English language, and, of course, cannot learn as rapidly as white children, and, for some time, can learn but little from books, so that we cannot judge of them on comparison with others under different circumstances, and can only say, that, all considered, they have done well, and time will be required to develop the full utility of our system.

In addition to the pay of teachers, our system allows to all pupils living over two and a half miles from the school-house, \$7 per month for board, which increases the aggregate of the expenses very much. For our district or neighborhood schools for the year just past, closing June 30, the expenses amount to upward of \$35,000.

In addition to the above system of district schools, we have, by an act of the legislature and suitable appropriation, sent 60 of our youths, one-half of each sex, to school in the different States, selecting for them the best schools. They are distributed in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, and Ohio, our object being to secure for them the very best education, both scientifically, socially, and morally, and it affords me great pleasure that, both in conduct and improvement, they have met our highest expectations. This we have both from report of those who have them in charge and from my own personal inspection. This applies equally to both sexes. They were selected from among the most advanced scholars of our former schools. The act was for the term of three years, and the appropriation for each year \$21,000, or \$350 for each scholar. Two years of the time have now expired, and could we have it extended for two years longer, we could confidently count on a class of educated youth competent to furnish their people with a full corps of qualified teachers, and also to fill other important positions in the country.

Hoping the above items may meet the requirements, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. D. JAMES,

*Superintendent of Schools for the Chickasaw Nation.*

Captain GEORGE T. OLMSTEAD, U. S. A.,

*Indian Agent, Bogy Depot, Chickasaw Nation.*

No. 107.

CREEK AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*September 1, 1870.*

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian Department I have the honor to forward this my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this nation.

The condition of the Indians has been very much improved since my last report, and I am pleased to say that a great desire still exists for still greater improvements. This tribe has been for years among the first in industry, and the past year has added greatly to their wealth and condition on that account.

I have been unable to get the correct amount of grain and vegetables raised; but, from my own observation and from reports received from some of the leading men of the nation, I am satisfied that there are more acres of ground cultivated by the nation this year than were ever known before; besides the old farms that were in existence last year new ones have sprung up, and the old farms considerably enlarged; in fact, the watchword seems to be "advancement," and men who have heretofore considered labor a disgrace have taken hold of the plow and the hoe with a zeal worthy of their white brethren. Besides being cultivators of the soil, they are, almost to a man, excellent stock-growers, and from present appearances I am led to believe that a few years will see the prairies in the nation covered with all kinds of stock, as they were before the war.

These people are progressive, and all the assistance they require from the United States now is in the way of schools; there is an unusual amount of interest taken in this matter by the nation, particularly by those who have been entirely opposed to education heretofore, and now their sole aim is to have their children educated.

I inclose herewith the report of the superintendent of schools of this nation, in which the system of these schools is elaborately set forth. In this report it will be seen how badly they are in need of assistance from the Government in order that their children, with the advantages an education will give them, will be able, if called upon, to cope with their white brethren.

Besides the schools mentioned by the superintendent, there is one mission in operation, which has a daily attendance of about eighty scholars. This is called the Tallahassee Mission, and is under the control of the Presbyterian Board, superintended by Mr. L. Worcester, a very able and worthy man. Mr. Worcester and his assistants are doing much good, and to-day finds some of its scholars the leading men of the nation. Shortly after the close of the war this mission was occupied by United States troops, by which occupation considerable damage was done to the buildings. Taking this into consideration, I would most respectfully recommend an appropriation of about \$5,000 to repair said damage, and hope the matter may be urged by the Department. The Asbury Mission (destroyed by fire July 1869) is being rebuilt, and by spring I am in hopes the building will be ready for occupation. The burning of this mission has been a great loss to the nation, not only in money, but in keeping eighty scholars out of school for nearly two years, a loss that can never be repaid. To show the amount of interest taken in the matter of education in this nation, I will state that they have, out of their scanty means, given \$10,000 for its reconstruction. Now, when a tribe is making such efforts, will not the United States Government be doing a great good, not only to these Indians but to the prin-

ciples of civilization, in aiding them not only with money but with their influence? I am certain that, were the people in the States to see our rude log huts used for school-houses, with their ill-constructed benches and other furniture, they would not fail to join me in this appeal for assistance.

In January and February 1869, the greater portion of the Creek Indians, residing in the Cherokee Nation, were removed to their own country, and out of an appropriation of \$5,000 they have been made comfortable in their new homes and fed until they could subsist themselves. They all succeeded in putting in a good crop, and have been well rewarded for their labor.

A humane action on the part of the Government was the order for the vaccination of all Indians in the nation unprotected from small-pox. I employed C. W. Crary, M. D., Fort Gibson, to do this work, and am pleased to say he has given entire satisfaction. The success attending this was owing to the valuable assistance rendered by the chiefs and leading men, who entered into the matter with a seeming knowledge of its importance. A great deal of the success is due Dr. Crary, on account of his experience in the Indian country, and his entire knowledge of the Indian character.

There still exists some little trouble between the legal government and the Sands faction, which is being augmented by Sands visiting Washington and returning with long stories and promises, which are told as coming from the Government, and which create dissension and strife, resulting frequently in open rebellion against the constitutional authorities.

I have been called upon several times by the chiefs to aid them in putting down this dissension, and have interposed the strong arm of the United States between them, thereby saving bloodshed. I have closely observed the treatment these dissenters have received from the legal government, and know that there are no just grounds for complaint, as their treatment is identical with all other Indians in the nation.

I have explained to this faction, time and time again, that the treaty of 1866 does not give them their old laws, which they are constantly calling for, but permits them to have just such laws as the majority of the people may choose to make. I have also told them that it is the desire of their Great Father to see them making rapid strides toward advancement and civilization, and that he will not tolerate any retrogradation.

To do justice to the present National Government, I would recommend a thorough investigation into the causes, if any, that lead to this constant strife, and bring the guilty parties to such punishment as they deserve.

I have just completed the payment of \$31,012 75 to the orphans of 1832, or their heirs, in accordance with your directions contained in your letter of date of July 12, 1870.

I experienced considerable trouble in making this payment, as it was very difficult to discover the proper heir in every case; I would therefore recommend a speedy settlement of this claim, as a longer delay will make the matter still more complicated and render a payment, if long delayed, almost impracticable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. FIELD,  
*Captain United States Army, Agent.*

Honorable COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

No. 108.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
*Prairie Grove, Creek Nation, August 24, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the public schools in the Creek Nation:

According to an act of the national council, the Creeks have twenty-two public schools, located in different parts of the country, under the supervision of a superintendent of public instruction. These schools are taught by one teacher each. At the close of the scholastic year ending June 30, 1870, the average number of children in attendance in each school was about 24; the average daily attendance was about 20; the whole number of children in attendance was 540. Thirteen of the teachers of these schools are natives, eight of whom are females and five males; all of these, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have received their education in the mission schools in this nation. The remaining nine are whites, four of whom are males and five females. These teachers receive from the Creek national treasury an annual salary of \$400 for each scholastic year of ten months. Most of these schools have been in operation more than two years. In regard to course of instructions, I will briefly state that the course of instruction prescribed for the several schools and department under my charge I think amply sufficient and extensive for all the purposes of a sound and practical education; the arrangement of the courses, the proportionate time assigned to its several branches, and the number of its studies simultaneously pursued, in the judgment of the undersigned, sufficient. Commencing with the alphabet and its combinations into words and syllables, in the primary department, it extends through the various elementary branches of instruction, such as reading, spelling, definition, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and writing. There are 133 children who read in the First Reader and Easy Lessons; 171 who read in the Second Reader; 210 who read in the Third Reader; and 25 who read in Fourth Readers; 250 are studying arithmetic; 123 are studying geography; 70 are studying English grammar; and 250 in spelling lessons; besides a good number who write tolerably well. During the winter months the schools are not so well attended, on account of some of the children being so poorly clad and living at a great distance from the school-houses, in consequence of which they lose a great deal of time, attending school two or three weeks, and then, on account of the inclemency of the weather, remain at home until they have almost forgotten what they learned at school; however, this, I believe, will soon be no excuse in the future, as the children are being more comfortably cared for as the people advance in improvement and civilization. I am also happy to state that the failures which have heretofore attended the efforts made to educate the Indian children, caused by the parents believing that the Indian children were never intended to be educated, and that it is useless to have their children attend schools, are now no longer anticipated; all are now fully confident that success will attend the efforts made to advance the rising generation in civilization and education. I have now calls and applications from different parts of the Creek country for more schools. Never before have the Creeks shown greater desire to progress in education and agriculture than now, and never did they give as much labor to the cultivation and improvement of the public schools as at present. I am happy to state that the schools are in a prosperous condition, and cannot but believe, if they

continue as they now are, and supplied with the necessary books, &c., that it will prove a credit to the nation and a lasting benefit to the people.

Owing to the insufficiency of our public-school appropriation, which is only \$11,000 annually, more than a dozen thickly-settled neighborhoods, whose residents made numerous applications for schools in their respective neighborhoods, have had to remain unsupplied thus far for the want of means on the nation's part.

The people are all poor, having been completely broken up by the war, and, consequently, have not the means with which to decently educate their children; and, in my opinion, if the Government would lend us a helping hand, in the way of an appropriation for school purposes, it would be conferring a great blessing on the people at large, and one for which the rising generation would ever be grateful. Our school-houses are, in most cases, very rude specimens of architecture, and quite inconvenient for the purposes for which they are intended; but they are the best which our people can, at present, afford, unless we receive some aid from our white brethren in the States.

If the time, means, and thought spent by the authorities of the United States for the purpose of devising a system to bring these Indian nations into a territorial government, were spent in devising one for educating and preparing a way for these Indians for such a relation with the Government of the United States, it would be far more beneficial to the Indians, and more honorable and profitable to the people of the United States. I see, therefore, the importance of having the Indian children qualified to cope with the white, with whom they are some day to be associated in the privilege and responsibilities of civilized life.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. PERRYMAN,

*Superintendent Public Instruction, Creek Nation.*

Captain F. A. FIELD,  
*United States Agent for Creeks.*

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No. 109.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,

*September 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report in relation to the condition of the Seminole tribe of Indians.

During the past year this nation has not only prospered in all respects but shows a slight increase in population, now numbering 2,150, an excess of 45 reported in last annual report. It is rapidly advancing toward civilization, and is at the present time self-sustaining. Hopes are entertained that within several years it will do away with all the old customs and forms by which it is now governed and adopt a government of the civilized and enlightened age in which they live, thereby placing itself in the foremost ranks of the Indian nations. The people, to a great degree, are both intelligent and industrious; immorality and dissipation are almost unknown, except in those cases which are kept up in consequence of their old customs and tribal relations, which are becoming extinct. I have yet the first Indian, a member of this tribe, to see under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Occasionally there is a case of larceny committed by one Indian against another; the perpetrators are, with few exceptions, arrested and punished.

The intercourse law is of minor importance in this nation, as hardly ever a case arises in which it is necessary to call it into effect, but it is invariably enforced; when an Indian has committed an overt act against a citizen of the United States, he is at once reported by his own people, and should a citizen of the United States be the author he is also reported to this office without molestation. Several cases of this kind have come to my notice, which I have settled satisfactory to all parties concerned.

This nation is somewhat exercised in relation to its reservation; not but what it contains enough territory, but that the land they purchased from the United States was not what it was represented to be. They say that they ceded to the United States their whole domain, and received therefor 15 cents per acre; they then purchased from the United States 200,000 acres, for which they were compelled to pay 50 cents per acre, being 35 cents per acre over that which they ceded and sold to the United States. They claim this to have been a sharp operation, but state they would not have complained had the land proved, what it was represented, good. This not being the case, they claim to have been defrauded. As to the quality of the land which now constitutes their reservation, having been over the greater portion, I can certify to the truthfulness of their statement. I do not think there are more than 50,000 acres of good lands susceptible of cultivation and free from overflow. Their present reservation would have been at least five or six miles further west had the lines been correctly surveyed. It is so claimed by both Creeks and Seminoles. It would have thrown much of the inferior lands into the Creek Nation. There are still fifteen or twenty families living outside of the reservation, directly west, who have never moved upon their reservation, and when requested to do so, state that they were informed by the agent to settle where they are, as they would certainly be upon their own lands; also that all the good lands have been taken up and there is no more suitable for cultivation. Such is not the case, as there is still some good land, situated upon small streams traversing the nation, not yet settled. Yet it is expected that at some future time not far distant this nation, like all others which have become civilized, will come under a territorial form of government, (no matter how much they may oppose it,) when their reservation will be sectionized and allotted to individuals; and should this take place, at the present time there would not be a sufficient quantity of good lands to give each individual 30 acres.

This nation is anxious that the portion of the tribe still living in Florida be removed to this country and settled upon their reservation, provided that the United States will enlarge it and make the necessary provisions for their removal and sustenance until such time as they are able to care for themselves, and also request that the Department order a delegation of three to be selected by a general council, or their agent, to visit Florida for the purpose of advising and assisting in such removal. I would recommend that the portion of the tribe now in Florida be removed to this country and settled among their brethren; also, if possible, that the Seminole reservation be enlarged in proportion to the difference in the prices which they received and for which they purchased their present reservation. This could now be easily done, as the land directly west belongs to the United States, and no disposition has as yet been made of it; surely, it would only be an act of justice.

During the year of 1867 a Presbyterian mission was established in this nation under the Rev. J. Ross Ramsey. Lands were selected under provisions of the treaty. I am sorry to say that this mission has never

yet been established except upon paper and reports, as no school has ever been organized or even a church built. A small mission building is now being constructed of worthless material, and not at all suited for the purposes required; it is also doubtful to me whether it will ever be completed. Hon. V. Colyer reports that the Rev. Mr. Ramsey has charge of the Seminole schools. I would inform the Department it is true that Mr. Ramsey, or some connection of his family, has had charge of a school or schools, but they were paid like all other teachers from the funds of the nation set aside for that purpose. Not one dollar, to my knowledge, or from all the information I am able to gain, has been expended since the war by any missionary society for the education of any person belonging to this nation. It would be much better should the Presbyterian Board of Missions take into consideration the necessity of furnishing the necessary funds for the support of their missions rather than making suggestions to the Department what policy to adopt toward the Indians. Doubtless it would have a beneficial effect, as in this case the Indians help support their missionary, and educate his children, as he is paid for teaching from their school funds. I would not say one word in disparagement of Mr. Ramsey, as I believe him to be a good man and doing all the good that he can unsupported by those who sent him here, and who are spending thousands of dollars in China and Japan, while he has been a long time laboring to erect a building in which to worship at this point, and yet expects to be able to do so by donations from the Indians. There is in this nation a large field for missionary enterprise; although the people are advancing in civilization, they are making but little progress in religious knowledge. Missionaries are of no account unless furnished with the necessary funds for mission purposes, unless it is to secure the land granted under provisions of the treaty.

There are organized and in successful operation in this nation four district schools, which have been well attended during the past year; total number of scholars, 197; average daily attendance, 119. I have visited the schools twice during the year. Your attention is called to the inclosed reports of teachers.

These people have during the past year made much progress in agricultural pursuits, having cleared, or broken, and cultivated at least one-fourth more land than the previous year. The season having been propitious, large returns are expected. Inclosed please find statistical return of farming, &c., with remarks.

The mill said to have been erected for this nation, under provisions of the treaty of 1866, is still in the hands of Mr. E. J. Brown, an adopted citizen. No action has been taken in reference to it, as the nation says they have never received it, and I have received nothing official in relation to the matter. As far as the mill is concerned, it is useless, for it would cost the nation more to run it than it is worth. When sawing, it requires seven or eight men to attend to it, and it has never sawed over 3,000 feet of lumber in one day, from all the information I am able to gain. Mr. Brown has run it at times at his own personal expense and for his own benefit. When this mill was purchased, it was guaranteed to run thirty days.

The people are much gratified to learn that their bounties have been taken out of the hands of J. W. Wright, and now entertain hopes that at some future day they will receive their money. They request that a report be forwarded to the proper Department, asking an investigation as to the manner in which their pensions have been and are being paid.

*Per capita* payments are, in some instances, I think, a great evil; but as

the system cannot be abolished, this nation having no constitutional government, and until such a form of government be adopted, I would recommend that the provisions of the treaty be rigidly enforced, and no moneys allowed to be paid except to the heads of families. Heretofore, as I have reported, the chiefs have been in the habit of taking out what amount they chose, allowing the balance to be paid *per capita*. This is an injustice, as few receive the bulk of their annuities.

During the past year much feeling has been created by a person or persons, who had been empowered by a portion of this nation to act as their attorneys at Washington. Letters have been received, stating that they had succeeded in procuring a large extent of territory; also that claims for lost property to a large amount had been passed through the Departments. The action of such parties is calculated to do much harm, as it leads the Indians to believe that they cannot get any business transacted except through claim agents.

In conclusion, I would again call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the condition of the building at this agency. It will be impossible to occupy it through the coming winter, and it is certainly not worth repairing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
T. A. BALDWIN,  
*Captain United States Army and Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 110.

LITTLE RIVER, SEMINOLE NATION,  
*June 1, 1870.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, and in compliance with my duty as one of the teachers of the district schools of the Seminole Nation, I avail myself of this opportunity to render a report of the condition of the school under my charge. The first session of the school commenced November 10, 1869, and closed June 3, 1870. There had been no school previously in this portion of the country, consequently the scholars were all compelled to commence in the alphabet, except three. During the term twelve of them were arranged into a class in the First Reader; four into a class in the Second Reader; the others made some progress in spelling. Aggregate number of scholars, 77; number of males, 50; number of females, 27; on an average about 35 a day. The branches taught during the session were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Some of the people of this neighborhood manifest a lively interest in educating their children. I have no doubt but that the school at this place will exert a happy influence in preparing many of the pupils for the more useful occupations of life.

Alice V. KEYS.

Captain T. A. BALDWIN, U. S. A.,  
*United States Indian Agent Seminoles, I. T.*



No. 111.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *July 12, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of making to you the following report of the Seminole school No. 1 for the year ending July 8, 1870:

The number of names enrolled was 45; nearly all the pupils were very regular in their attendance. The daily attendance has averaged 36 scholars. The progress in studies has been very encouraging; many beginners who commenced late in the term progressed very rapidly, and were reading in the Second Reader at the close of school. The branches taught, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Most of the parents and guardians of the children took a deep and lively interest in the school, and employed every means to secure the regular attendance and advancement of the children.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LILLEY.

Captain T. A. BALDWIN.

No. 112.

NOBLE TOWN, SEMINOLE NATION,  
*May 27, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the school under my charge during the past year:

The scholars have progressed very well; behavior generally good. Average attendance per day, 20; more girls than boys. Different studies, First, Second, and Third Readers, geography, arithmetic, spelling, and writing. Most of the scholars and people have taken an interest in the school, and some of them have taken a great deal of interest in their studies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. SHOOK.

Captain T. A. BALDWIN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 113.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINNESOTA,  
*Office of Indian Agent, September 25, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this agency for the period commencing January 1, 1870, (the date of my accession to the office of agent,) and ending September 30, 1870. The Indians included in this agency are generally divided into the Chippewas of the Mississippi, the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and the Red Lake and Pembina tribes.

## CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Under treaty stipulations, these Indians have been assigned to the reservations commonly known as White Oak Point and White Earth

A portion only of the various bands have thus far removed to the lands set apart for them. The great majority still remain on their old grounds, indifferent to the efforts made upon the reservations for their amelioration, and generally averse to removal. The White Oak Point reservation, from the nature of its soil and surroundings, possesses few advantages for successful agriculture; but any natural deficiencies here are more than compensated by the surpassing beauty and excellence of White Earth. The latter, comprising an area of thirty-six townships, diversified by lake, prairie, and timber, is equal, if not superior, in the quality of its soil to any lands in the State of Minnesota. Recognizing such unusual advantages of situation, I have used all proper means at my disposal for the development of its resources and for the establishment of its people upon a self-sustaining basis. At the opening of the season, finding this place entirely destitute of seeds, and lacking agricultural implements and machinery, I supplied these deficiencies by purchase, and proceeded to as thorough and extensive cultivation as possible. A considerable area was added to the lands already under the plow; and, with a favorable year, much larger crops than ever before have been safely harvested. In fact, such measure of success has crowned my efforts in this direction that, with slight expenditure for a diversity of food, this people is amply supplied against the approaching winter; and the usual contribution to their subsistence during the rigorous season will not be required. A judicious economy, also, will secure to them an abundance of seeds for the ensuing spring. In these operations the work has been performed by Indians and mixed bloods, who have manifested a surprising energy and aptitude for such unwonted effort. They were also encouraged, and afforded every facility to commence farming and make homes for themselves; and the experiment has been attended with almost uniformly good results, many families having gathered as the fruit of their labors a supply of food sufficient for their maintenance till another year. I would here respectfully urge, as almost indispensable to further progress in this direction, the immediate survey and sub-division of the lands, as many individual occupants, having under cultivation the required ten acres, are entitled to the certificate for 40 acres, as provided by the treaty of 1867. Such action will not only prevent much dissatisfaction and difficulty likely to arise in the future, but will also tend to strengthen and foster habits of industry inspired by the ownership of property and the possession of a home.

The day-school upon the reservation, conducted under the auspices of the Government and the Episcopal church, has been well attended, and its pupils have made considerable progress. The building occupied for this purpose, however, is entirely inadequate, and will not allow the continuance of the school during the winter season. Soon after assuming charge, I urged upon the Department the importance of supplying this deficiency by the erection of a substantial and commodious school-building, adapted to a manual labor system, and such as the present and prospective wants of this community seemed to require. Agreeably to instructions, plans and estimates for such a structure have been transmitted to the Office of Indian Affairs.

In the month of February last, certain accusations were made against the Mille Lac band of Chippewas by white settlers residing contiguous to the ceded reservation upon which this band is yet allowed to remain; complaints alleging their roving propensities, drunkenness, and general misconduct, detrimental to themselves and annoying to the whites, who, for this reason, desired their removal. In compliance with instructions from the Department, I investigated the subject, and found

that these complaints of general misconduct were not without foundation; but in no case was evidence produced to show actual interference with or molestation of the persons or property of the whites, which alone under the treaty would be just cause of their removal. In accordance with this showing, I made report to the Department. But from a general survey of the situation, and for reasons hereinafter adduced, I am convinced that the best interests of this band demand an early removal to the reservation at White Earth.

Having been informed that numerous half-breeds and mixed bloods, allied to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, but residing without the reservations, had been accustomed to be present at the payment of annuities and share in its benefits, contrary to the provisions of the treaty of 1867, I caused to be published and issued a circular, informing them of their disqualification to participate in the annual payment, and declaring my intention of rigidly adhering to the terms of the treaty.

#### PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

These Indians, with the exception of a few hundred located in Otter Tail County, dwell within the limits of their reservation, chiefly upon the islands and shores of Leech, Cass, and Winnebagoish Lakes. Divided into small and widely scattered communities, which are almost or altogether inaccessible, except by water communication, the difficulty and expense of conducting their affairs and providing for their wants is largely increased. The inferior soil furnishes little inducement to farming, and they rely chiefly for subsistence upon fishing and the products of the chase. At various points, however, an aggregate of not less than two hundred acres was plowed and seeds furnished. Near the whole area was planted, principally by Indian labor, and early in the season large returns were promised. But, by the ravages of the bug, the potato crop, an important one, was materially injured. Unusually high water overflowing the meadow lands later in the season, also prevented the cutting and curing of the usual supply of hay.

The small steamer upon Leech Lake, which has proved almost indispensable as a means of communication, has been thoroughly repaired, painted throughout, and placed in complete running order.

In regard to the educational interests of these Indians, I respectfully refer you to the report of the teacher herewith. The physician observes a manifest improvement in their physical condition since his last report.

#### RED LAKE AND PEMBINA TRIBES.

The Red Lake Indians occupy a fertile tract along the south shore of the lake from which they derive their name. Although the latitude would commonly be supposed unfavorable to agriculture, farming operations are conducted with considerable success, as will appear from the statistics and report of the farmer herewith appended. A black, rich loam characterizes the soil to the extent of a half mile or more from the lake, whose adjacent waters mitigate the asperity of the climate; and potatoes and all vegetables prove excellent and prolific crops, while their corn seldom fails of maturity. Berries and wild fruits are abundant, and, like the products of the waters, are largely relied upon for subsistence.

The Government saw and grist mill at this place was rendered useless some two years since by the washing out of a portion of the dam, and the subsequent almost total destruction of its exposed timbers by fire.

To repair the loss occasioned by this calamity, I employed a sufficient force, under competent supervision, with instructions to place the mill in complete running order, which at latest advices had been carried into effect.

Of late years the educational interests of this people have been entirely neglected. No provision is made by the Government for this purpose, and no religious association has assumed the burden of sustaining schools or missions at this point.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is at present good. In the spring an unusual prevalence of typhoid fever was remarked, and twelve cases resulted fatally; the deaths occurring principally among the children attacked.

The Pembina Indians, pursuing a nomadic life, and depending entirely upon the products of the chase for a precarious subsistence, receive no aid from the Government beyond the payment of annuities. And while indifferent to a location upon the reservations, little or nothing for their amelioration can be accomplished.

#### IN GENERAL.

To insure a much needed communication between the two most important points in this agency, I have opened a good wagon road, practicable at all seasons, westward from Leech Lake to White Earth, a distance of 80 miles.

I take pleasure in commending the unusually quiet and inoffensive demeanor of the Indians throughout the agency during my connection therewith. No violence has occurred except that resulting from the secret introduction of, and over indulgence in, spirituous liquors. In the several fatal affrays thus engendered, Indians alone have participated, and the frenzy of intoxication has been wrought out among and upon themselves.

In conclusion, I would most earnestly urge the importance of the early concentration and retention of all the Indians of this agency upon their respective reservations, and that all influences and all action of the Government and its agents, so far as practicable, be addressed to this end. While this recommendation is applicable for like reasons to the entire Indian population, especially will the interests of the Chippewas of the Mississippi be conserved by such efforts. At present scattered in small bands, and roving at will, or occupying widely separated tracts, they are remote from the site of the agency and the supervision of the agent, and the funds appropriated for their benefit, sufficient to accomplish the most beneficent and permanent results if expended solely upon their two reservations, dwindle into insignificance when divided and diverted to suit their present status, a large part being consumed in transportation, and the remainder producing results hardly perceptible. Furthermore, civilization is encroaching upon their old but now ceded abodes and hunting grounds, and its tide must soon force them back. Meantime, mingling with white men only in the character of vagabond, to procure the coveted means of intoxication, or otherwise share in their vices, and subjected to all the demoralization attendant upon the transition of his country from the old to the new, the Indian yields himself to idleness, drunkenness, and general degradation, and is, moreover, a serious obstacle and annoyance to the progress of good white settlements. To prevent such reciprocity of evil, to bring these Indians under the immediate care and supervision of their agent, and to secure to them from the appropriations in

their behalf the highest possible benefits, they must be gathered upon the lands set apart for them, and constrained to remain. Of the two tracts assigned to them, that at White Earth is the preferable one, and all that could be desired for the purpose. The slight improvements already made at this point, I am happy to add, will probably secure the influx during the ensuing spring of quite a number now off their reservations. By a wise and liberal policy in the further development of its natural resources, and the establishment of the needed educational facilities, it is believed this movement may be largely increased, and continued until all the Chippewas of the Mississippi shall be congregated upon the fertile soil of White Earth. Here, if anywhere, may be successfully wrought out the problem of their civilization.

For further information concerning the affairs of this agency, I would respectfully refer to the tabulated statistics and reports in detail of the employés, herewith submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE ATCHESON,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 114.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINNESOTA,

*August 15, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I make the following report of the Government school in my care at this place, for the Pillager and Winnebagoish bands of Chippewa Indians.

The school has been continued without interruption during the past year, excepting the last quarter of 1869; the school was suspended during that quarter, but resumed again at the beginning of the year. The whole number of scholars enrolled is 23: males, 16; females, 7; total, 23. Seventeen of the scholars have been boarded, and twelve of them entirely clothed, by the teacher; several others have received garments from time to time. Only one has left the school, while many others are anxious to be received into the family and attend the school. The branches taught are reading, writing, and simple questions in arithmetic. English books only are used. The majority read the Testament very well, and are beginning to understand the English language. Both spelling and reading lessons are translated into their own language by the teachers. Singing is taught daily in the school, which all enjoy. A short religious exercise is held at the opening of the school every morning, which all attend. A similar exercise is attended every Sabbath in the Chippewa language in the school-room.

I will repeat the remark here, often made before, that the effort to cultivate and discipline the Indian child while he remains at home, only being under the influence of the teacher during school hours, is an utter failure. The mind sympathizes with the body. If the body is poorly fed and poorly clothed, and covered with filth, in despite all efforts to the contrary, the mind will abide in about the same condition. Besides, the great object of a school in any heathen land is to train up a few who shall be qualified to teach others; to this end the child must be governed.

In selecting children for this boarding school, I had special reference to their natural abilities. A majority of the scholars are very sprightly and active, and I think we may hope that numbers of them will become good teachers of their own people. All are required to perform some manual labor daily. The boys supply all the wood for the establishment, winter and summer. We raise our own potatoes and garden vegetables, and had we a tract of good land we could do much more, though only four of the boys are over fourteen years old.

I would add, in closing, that since my last report there has been a decided improvement in the moral tone of the agency. There is far more of industry, order, and general good conduct on the part of the employés than during any past administration. A general quietness prevails among the Indians.

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

S. G. WRIGHT, *Teacher.*

Captain GEO. ATCHESON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 115.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Superior, Wisconsin, October 3, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my annual report as follows:

The past year has been one of unusual severity, hardship, and sorrow to the Indians committed to my supervision. Owing to the heavy cold rains of the summer and fall of 1869 the rice was destroyed, and has not reappeared in the quantities heretofore found. Last winter they were without rice, and the severe cold weather and heavy snows killed the game, and many died during last winter from want of food and clothing. An epidemic of something like lung fever prevailed among them for nearly two months, and several hundred died from its effects. Although, with the exception of the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations, few reside upon the reservations set apart for them, yet those who make their homes on them were compelled to quit them and seek the necessities of life among the whites. Many of the older Indians who have not altogether given up the habits of their early days are in a very destitute condition, and deserve and require the serious attention of the Government. No rice has been made this fall, and this winter again they will be compelled to scatter over the country and seek such assistance as accident may offer them. Those bands living on the Red Cliff and Bad River reservations are the only Indians connected with this agency who have any prospect of security from want this winter. The other reservations will be entirely abandoned. The Red Cliff and Bad River bands can obtain employment in and about Bayfield, and can catch fish in abundance. If the Red Cliff saw-mill should be authorized to be run next year through that agency, many of them can obtain employment.

It is my purpose to make special application for relief for the Bois Forte Chippewas, in compliance with their request, as soon as my annual payment has been finished. There is very little done by any of the Indians belonging to this agency in the way of farming, excepting on the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations.

I cannot too earnestly urge upon you the great necessity of concentrating these Indians upon one reservation and consolidating their annu-

ities and devoting them to useful purposes. They are discontented and unhappy. I have not had a council with them since I came among them in which I have not been urged by them to get your permission for them to visit you at Washington. They feel that they can present their own case better than I can. I have not failed to make known to you every reasonable want they have expressed to me; and I sincerely urge you at your earliest convenience to take up all the questions I have presented to you in behalf of these Indians and let them receive your final decision.

I believe the best, in fact it seems to be the only practicable thing to be pursued, is either by an executive order or by an act of Congress to concentrate them upon the best and most propitious and accessible reservation they have, readjust the annuities received under their present treaties to suit their changed condition, sell all the other reservations, and devote all the money received therefrom in the interest of their disposition to cultivate the soil. At the same time dissolve their tribal relations, and prevent all those not residing on the reservation selected for them from participating in any moneys, goods, or assistance received from the Government.

These Indians, with the exception of the Bois Forte bands, are in a condition to receive the final assistance of the Government. They have been true and loyal to the Government, and deserve the most humane and beneficent consideration therefrom. Every available dollar that can be had for them should be devoted to making them a permanent home and instructing them in farming. Farms should be set apart for families, roads opened, and a system of drainage perfected for their lands. Many of these Indians served during the whole of the late war, and have honorable discharges. There was not a class inhabiting this country who felt a deeper interest in the cause of the Government during that severe trial than the Chippewas of Lake Superior. Defeats brought sorrow, and success gladness, to their hearts. On the accession of this administration they felt that their cause would receive the earnest and liberal consideration it deserved. They were glad that the great captain was our chief magistrate, and they believed he would see to their necessities. I am speaking strictly within the limits of their thoughts and hopes. Their expressions of satisfaction were outspoken when I came among them wearing the uniform, as they believed their claims would receive the attention they deserved. I again bespeak for them the consideration they deserve. There appears to be money owing them from balances in the settlements under old treaties. There is also money due them from a difference between the value of coin and treasury notes, in which they were paid in 1864 and 1865. Both these items I brought to your consideration for adjustment in a special communication, and I urge that the money will be appropriated at the next session of Congress. This year has brought serious injury to these Indians by my inability to make their payment in the month of July. The goods were received here about ten days ago, and now it is impossible to make the payment this fall to those Indians so remote from all traveled routes. If they were to attempt to reach the usual places of payment, the ice would destroy their canoes and they would be unable to reach their homes with their goods. An attempt should be made to reach them with their goods after the snow falls, and quite a large amount of money will be required to succeed in the undertaking. On this subject I propose making you a special communication after I have made those payments now practicable.

The schools on the Bad River and Red Cliff reservations are in a

flourishing and satisfactory condition. The teachers are both efficient and earnest. Those on the Grand Portage and Bois Forte reservations have accomplished scarcely nothing. The children have roamed about with their parents, and very few have attended at any time.

I am not prepared to furnish statistics of agricultural products, and will not be until after the Bad River, Red Cliff, and Fond du Lac payments. During the payment I will obtain the necessary information and transmit the proper statement.

The religious instruction has been almost exclusively under Catholic missionaries. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of them are Catholics, and Father Chebul, the Catholic missionary, has labored industriously and successfully with them. Whenever it has been in my power to assist religious efforts among them I have done it cheerfully, but as an agent of the Government I have not deemed it wise or best to interfere with their religious beliefs. I have given each denomination that cheerful encouragement that their labors deserved.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. KNIGHT,  
*Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 116.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Green Bay, Wisconsin, September 6, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the Department, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the period during which I have had charge, together with such information as appears to me should be embraced in the annual report:

I took charge of the agency March 1, 1870, relieving Lieutenant J. A. Manley, United States Army, who afforded me all the assistance in his power.

There are three tribes under the care of the agency, the Oneidas, Stockbridges and Munsees, and Menomonees. The Oneidas occupy a tract of about 65,000 acres near the city of Green Bay. A portion of the tribe have fine farms, and live like their white neighbors. There is, however, a considerable number of Indians living on the reservation who have no legal right there, and the two parties cannot harmonize. The chiefs have advanced various projects for the subdivision of their lands, but it appears impossible to unite them on any one plan. I think the tribe would unanimously ask the Department to have their land surveyed and allotted to families but for the action of the Episcopal missionary, who appears to be very well pleased with his present situation.

The Stockbridges and Munsees have two townships of land adjoining the Menomonee River, about fifty miles from Green Bay, a considerable portion of which is valuable for agricultural purposes, but the parties who superintended the removal and location of these people paid a royalty for clearing the lands, and the Indians selected such as could be cleared with the least labor. The majority of those are now living on the reserve or located on poor, barren soil, that never was worth the labor required to clear it, neglecting the more valuable because it required



more labor to subdue it. If these people had been properly located they would now have valuable farms, and be able to support themselves. The treaty of February 5, 1856, provided that the lands should be surveyed and allotted to the members of the tribe "under the direction of the superintendent of the northern superintendency." The lands have been surveyed and selections made, but as this has never been approved as provided for in the treaty, the allotments are not considered binding. There are two factions in this tribe, each claiming a majority, and accusing the other of stealing from the people. By verbal authority of a former superintendent the Stockbridges have occupied a strip of Menomonee land two miles wide and six miles long. The Menomonees have requested their removal, but I advise them to allow matters to remain in their present shape, as there is a prospect of some sale or change, and the Menomonees already have more land than they require. The Menomonees have two townships in a body, lying on the Wolf and Oconto rivers. Some of this land is as valuable for agricultural purposes as any in this section of the State, but the superintendent who located this tribe selected a poor sand barren, and obliged them to live on it. The land was originally covered with a heavy growth of pine, destroyed by a hurricane some sixty years since, and then burned. The soil is entirely destroyed, but these people have been obliged to live there and pretend to make farms. The money squandered in this manner would have been sufficient to clear and improve at least 1,000 acres of good land that would have benefited them. The tribe is disgusted with their home and discouraged with farming. Some of the better class have moved into the hard-wood timber, and are making good homes. This has been encouraged by the three agents who have preceded me, and if persisted in will be of great advantage to the tribe. The usefulness of an agent is impaired by the vagabonds who surround the tribe. Some of the band chiefs are dissatisfied with the head chief, and do all in their power to create disturbance. They are encouraged in this by parties who know any change will work for their immediate benefit. The delegation who visited Washington last winter, representing themselves as delegates of the tribe, was composed of the worst men living on the reserve.

The employés on the Menomonee reserve are careful, attentive men, but it is impossible to give entire satisfaction. I have investigated such complaints as have been made from time to time, but find nothing wrong in the parties accused. When I assumed charge of the agency several parties were engaged in lumbering on the different reservations. Lieutenant Manley had commenced suits against some of these parties, and their logs were seized on writs of replevin. The suit against Jesse Wybro was brought to trial, and a verdict obtained for the Government. Under instructions from the Department, I have arranged to settle with all who lumbered on the Stockbridge and Menomonee lands, charging these parties the same stumpage that was assessed in the Wybro suit. I have collected on account of Menomonee pine \$3,126 48, and for Stockbridges \$955 92; all of which has been deposited to the credit of the United States in the Chicago depository. There is about \$1,000 still due on account of the Stockbridges. Suits have been commenced against parties who purchased logs of Oneidas, but cannot be tried before the October term of court.

The sale of whisky to Indians has caused much of the trouble among these people, and efforts have been made repeatedly to have the offenders punished, but owing to the peculiar instructions given by Judge Miller, of the United States district court, it has heretofore been impossible to

have the law enforced, and my immediate predecessors have apparently been discouraged.

I submit herewith tabular statements showing (more fully than it would be possible to write) the condition of the different tribes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOURNE,

*First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 117.

MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Detroit, Michigan, October 20, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report.

The condition of the Indians remains much the same as when I made my last report. They have become, in a measure, farmers, and their diligence and success in this new life is a subject of congratulation, both to the Indian and the Government, to whose well-directed efforts and aid he owes his present prosperity. In making this report I will endeavor to give a somewhat detailed account of them.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior, or rather that portion of them under my charge, live mostly in the neighborhood of L'Anse Bay, Lake Superior. This bay not being noted on the maps, I would describe its geographical position to be as follows: It begins at a point in Keweenaw Bay, at the southern point of Portage Entry; runs thence in an easterly direction to the Pointe Abbaye; all south of this is called L'Anse Bay. The reservation lies on both sides of the bay, and is situated in the mineral belt which runs through this country in utter defiance of the points of the compass and all rules of geology, the neighborhood of Houghton being entirely a copper base, while at the reservation and from there to Marquette is of iron. The facts, although they may appear irrelevant, still have everything to do with the welfare of these Indians. This mineral land is almost worthless for farming, and as farmers these Indians must either survive or perish. As it is, very few of them have located on the lands, preferring to gain a precarious living from the waters of the bay by fishing, besides picking berries in their season, with some hunting in the winter. The Indians of this tribe who live at Lakes Du Flambeau and Vieux De Lert, a hundred and fifty miles in the interior, obtain their livelihood by hunting, fishing, raising a few potatoes, and by gathering the wild rice which grows abundantly in that region. By their treaty it is placed in the power of the President to exchange these mineral lands for others more arable, but as they have become wedded to this locality, and there is nothing but mineral land in this section, I do not think many of them will ever claim the benefit of the exchange, but will prefer to locate their lands and receive royalties from companies who may determine to erect works for the mining of the iron. This course would really be of the most practical benefit to them, as the one seems to be of soft hematite, with a very large percentage of iron, and the profit to the Indian would be large without requiring the investment of capital. As I look upon the matter these lands are not a free gift to them, but are equivalent for benefits received from them, and they could, in the manner described

above, reap benefits from the transaction. To protect them, however, their certificates should be made in such a manner that they could not absolutely sell the land, but they should not debar them from the privileges of deriving a benefit from the working of them, they still holding the title. The Indians of this tribe who are located at Lakes Du Flambeau and Vieux de Lert are very desirous that their locality shall be surveyed by the Government, and allotments by patents in fee-simple made to them. This request I would earnestly recommend, as it would tend greatly to their advancement, and the land is not suitable for settlement by whites on account of its remoteness from the outside world. These Indians attended payment this fall, and I was very favorably impressed with their appearance and demeanor. A small cash annuity is paid here, besides a quantity of goods. The goods for this year's distribution were of excellent quality, and gave general satisfaction.

The Ottawas and Chippewas begin at and around Sault Ste. Marie, and are scattered all over the State—at Grand Island, White Fish Point, Waishkey Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Sugar Island, Sailors' Encampment, Detour, Thunder Bay, Mackinaw, Chenaux Islands, Point St. Ignace, lying between Lakes Superior and Michigan, at Cross Village, Middle Village, Little Traverse, Omena, Carp Lake, Northport, and other points in Grand Traverse Bay; at the Indian reserve in Mason, Oceana, and Muskegon Counties, at Grand Haven, at the Episcopal mission a few miles from there, while some live part of the time near their old home around Grand Rapids, and the rest on the Oceana reserve. As their treaty will expire next year, and there are many matters still unsettled, I beg the indulgence of the Department in taking the space to give a full and explicit statement of the affairs of the several localities.

When the treaty of July 31, 1855, was made there was a certain lot of land at Iroquois Point, twelve miles from Sault Ste. Marie, set apart for certain lands. About this time the Methodist society started a mission here, and as an inducement to the Indians to settle offered them five acres of ground situated within their land, which lay immediately at Waishkey Bay. A great many Indians availed themselves of this offer, settled there, built houses, fences, &c., and received from the society a deed of their lots. In 1861, however, it appears that the society conveyed back to the Government all of this land excepting twenty acres, on which stood the church and parsonage. (See letter marked A.) The Indians still kept on this land, and were duly assessed for taxes. Some of them, knowing of the transfer, and thinking if the United States held the title they were not liable for taxes, would not pay the same, and their lots were sold, the owners of these tax titles claiming the houses and improvements also. Then, again, there were others who paid their taxes and who still hold the deeds of the society, while the same society has transferred this land to the Government, producing a decidedly mixed condition of things, leaving, as a matter of course, the Indians out in the cold. If the Indians, not suspecting this transfer to the Government, had still kept on paying taxes, they would have had an easy redress by suing the society and compelling them to make these deeds good. But their ignorance is their moral if not their legal excuse. Speculators now hold tax titles to their lands, besides the houses and improvements that cost them so much work and money to make, and there is not much doubt but that these tax titles are good. As I respectfully submit, the transfer of this land to the Government is illegal, the society acting probably on erroneous or incomplete information as to the status of affairs. To remedy this I would respectfully recom-

mend that legislation be asked for to pay these tax-title owners the actual amounts paid by them, with 5 per cent. interest, on condition that they give up all further claim to these lots, and to cancel the deeds of conveyance made in 1861 to the Government by the society. The letter appended, marked A, will show the respective lots.

At Sault Ste. Marie the affairs of the Indians, in regard to land, are very unsatisfactory. By the treaty (July 31, 1855) certain sections of land in township 45 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, and 44 north, range 2 east, are set aside for the use of certain bands. This is not the reservation at all that was selected by these Indians, and which was promised them by Commissioner Manypenny, the reservation proper lying directly west of this, and in adjoining sections. The land named in the treaty lies directly on Hay Lake, and the only part of it worth anything lies directly on the lake, and that is only desirable on account of the wild hay growing on it, affording pasturage for stock, while the land really selected by the Indians is higher, better adapted for cultivation, besides having fine sugar trees on it. I attempted this summer to make the best of it, and to induce the Indians to locate here, but they all wanted lots located on the lake, and manifested a good deal of feeling on the subject; and as there are only 20 or 25 water lots and four or five times that number of Indians, and their statement is upheld by good authority, I could not reconcile them to select lands there, nor could I do so and do my duty by them as their guardian. To remedy this I would respectfully recommend that authority may be given them to select lands in sections 14, 23, 24, 25, and 26, township 45 north, range 1 east. A great portion of this is State swamp land, but there is enough, I think, to satisfy them.

At Sugar Island, where they are under the guidance of Mr. P. S. Church, they are doing finely, have good farms, and owe to him much of their prosperity.

At Mackinac they seem to be prospering. Many of the half-breeds live in the town, making baskets, canoes, (ornamental,) hats, and other bijoutry, which have a steady sale, and are profitable to the workers. The Indians at Port St. Ignace are alike comfortable and civilized. At the Chenaux Islands they are exceedingly anxious that the Government shall purchase for their use the grounds and buildings belonging to the Catholic mission, but as this would involve, I understand, an expenditure of nearly \$8,000, I mention it without a recommendation.

At Cross Village, on Lake Michigan, there is a large settlement under the control of Rev. J. B. Weikamp. Fine farms, well-dressed Indians, educated, polite children, together with financial prosperity, all attest to his invaluable labors among them. The same condition, though less marked, appears among most of the Traverse Indians.

At Oceana and Mason Counties they are farmers, and engage in tilling the soil, and the condition of this tribe generally is that of growing prosperity.

The Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, live in the counties of Isabella, Bay, Gratiot, and Saginaw. Their reservation lies in Isabella county. They are in a prosperous condition; a great many of them have fine farms, own oxen and horses, and, to some extent, speak the English tongue. Part of their reservation is composed of some of the finest farming land in the State. On other portions of it pine abounds, and this attracts a crowd of speculators anxious to secure it for their respective mills. In finishing their land matters and making schedules of selections as a basis for the issue of patents, I have been brought to a standstill by what is known as the Rust Purchase.

While my instructions from the Department are such as have compelled me uniformly to respect this purchase, I have been informed by the Hon. A. B. Maynard, United States district attorney, that by direction of the same authority he has commenced suit against these parties, with the prospect of a decision adverse to the purchasers. This, although not reaching me through the intermediate official channel, has been considered by me as sufficient authority to suspend completing the list until the matter shall be definitely settled.

The Pottawatomes of Huron are settled in Calhoun County, 22 miles south of Battle Creek. Their Indian characteristics are almost eradicated, they for the most part living on small patches of ground on which they raise a few vegetables.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

Next year being the last year of the payment of annuities to the majority of Indians in the State, I do not think that after that time an agency or resident agent will be needed here. The small portion of the Chippewas of Lake Superior belonging to this State could be transferred to the Bayfield agency. This is a small agency, and the agent there could easily attend to them, their interests being identical, and their annuities being under the same treaties as the Indians in that agency.

There is nothing more due the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River in the way of annuities, and only a small agricultural and educational fund, which could be administered at the Department in Washington with very little trouble. A special agent could pay the Pottawatomes of Huron their \$400 per annum. In view of this I would give a résumé of the public property in the agency, and the recommendations for its disposal.

At Sault Ste. Marie there is an agency building which I would recommend the sale or renting of.

At L'Anse there is a large warehouse not now needed, and which I would recommend the sale of; also a school-house on both the Methodist and Catholic sides of the bay, which, together with all the Indian school-houses in the State, I would recommend be turned over to the superintendent of public instruction for the State, on condition that all Indian children shall be instructed free of charge for ten years.

At Mackinac there is an agency building, the property of the United States. The building stands on land owned as military reserve, and was lately seized by an Army officer in command of the post. I do not suppose there will be any objection to the sale of this building or its removal. I would recommend its sale under these conditions.

At Cross Village there is a school-house. At Middle Village, Little Traverse, Omena, and Northport, there are school-houses. At Oceana and Mason there are five school-houses; in Isabella County five more, a council-house, blacksmith shop, and mill. These I would recommend the sale of, excepting the school-houses. There is also a school-house at Iroquois Point, which I recommend the transfer of as of the other school-houses.

The land matters in the State are rapidly approaching completion. The task has been an onerous one, and taking much time and careful attention. Patents, I am informed, are being made out for the Oceana and Mason reserve. The Saginaw list needs only a small time to complete it. The list of the Traverse Indians has been compared, and only needs a short time for completion, as also the Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac lists.

The Lake Superior and Sault Ste. Marie lists have been deferred in order that I can await the action of the Department on the recommendations in this report.

The actual settlers' claims, after careful investigation, I have concluded to leave to their ultimate decision by the Land Office. The treaty provides that the Indians shall have so much land and no more, and that they shall have priority of location. They have had this, and after waiting for this to be done there are numbers of settlers who have taken selections on these reserves, and made clearings in the hope of an ultimate title. While this proceeding is not legal, still I would submit that they, in many cases, did not know it, and I would recommend that where they do not conflict with Indian claims their titles be confirmed.

I would also recommend that Indians who are 21 years of age may have the privilege of the homestead act extended to them, so as to allow them to make entries on the unselected parts of the reservations. This would be satisfactory to them, and would be no loss to the Government.

The white citizens of the State are becoming very anxious for the settlement of their land selections and claims. The taxes on land held by clear title is very onerous in localities where so much land is, as it were, locked up and not subject to taxation; and I honestly believe that if the recommendations in this report are carried out, it will be beneficial alike to the Indians and the whites.

From the records of this office I find the following amounts are due the Ottawas and Chippewas of this State:

Annuity, in coin .....	\$11,565 73
Smith shops .....	565 68
Payment to Grand River Ottawas .....	2,000 00
Missions .....	865 00
Vaccine matter .....	125 00
Salt .....	250 00
Fish barrels .....	550 00
Gunsmith .....	369 94
Farmers .....	690 79
Mechanics .....	450 00
Total .....	<u>17,432 14</u>

Appropriations have already been made for these objects; but now that their treaty is about to expire the universal wish of the Indians is that these amounts may be transferred to a common aggregate and distributed to them per capita, excepting the item of \$2,000 for payment to Grand River bands, which should be divided among those for whom it was originally intended. I would respectfully request that, if necessary, appropriate legislation may be asked for in order to have the transfer made.

The usual papers to accompany this report will be sent as soon as the returns come in from the employés of the agency.

Very respectfully,

JAMES W. LONG,  
*Captain United States Army, Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

No. 118.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW YORK INDIANS,  
*Forestville, New York, October 22, 1870.*

SIR: In submitting my first annual report, I beg leave respectfully to state that it has been delayed to this late day by reason of pressing official engagements in taking the census of the Indians of New York on eight reservations, and from being occupied in the delivery of the annuity goods. The delay, however, enables me to present a fuller report of the schools than I could have done at an earlier day, as the reports of the several local superintendents of the Indian schools, which have but just come to hand, are not required by the laws of the State to be made until the second Tuesday of October.

The schools in the several reservations in this agency, with the exception of one on the Onondaga reservation, are wholly supported by the State, and are under the immediate charge of seven local superintendents, who are appointed by the State superintendent of public instruction.

There have been twenty-six schools taught on these reservations, for the average period of thirty-two weeks each, during the past school year, ending the 30th day of September. The number of scholars attending school some portion of the year was 1,026. The average daily attendance was 551. The whole expenses of the school during the year, including teachers' wages, repairs on school-houses, books, school apparatus, and salaries of the local superintendents, were \$7,803 39. Of the twenty-six teachers employed, nine were Indians, who were competent, and succeeded well. I have personally visited several of these schools, and have uniformly found them under good discipline and instruction. The teachers bear testimony that the Indian children are apt to learn. The local superintendents and teachers unite in claiming continued improvement and increasing interest on the part of both parents and pupils in educational work, and especially in securing punctuality and regularity of attendance.

On the Alleghany reservation, the Society of Friends at Philadelphia and the Indians are building a substantial new school-house at their joint expense, which is now nearly completed, and will increase the number of schools on this reservation to seven. Of the other schools, ten are on the Cattaraugus reservation, two at Tonawanda, two at Tuscarora, two at Oneida, two at Onondaga, and two at St. Regis; one of the schools on the Onondaga reservation is a parish school, connected with the new Episcopal church on the reservation, recently dedicated, called "The Church of the Good Shepherd," and is supported by Episcopalians, and is under charge of Rev. Mr. Foster, of Syracuse, New York.

The policy of the State of New York toward the Indians within her borders has been liberal, beneficent, and humane. This has been especially so in respect to the very liberal annual appropriations made by the State for fifteen years past for the support of common schools among them, and the fruits of this generous policy are seen in their greatly improved condition and rapidly advancing civilization.

The census of the Indians of New York, just completed, shows a population of 4,804, not including the Shinecooks on Long Island, who, according to a census taken by the State in 1865, then numbered 147. The report of 4,991 made last year by the former agent, Captain E. R. Ames, was the usual enumeration, made as a basis for the distribution of annuities, and included deaths within the year as well as anticipated

births, which my enumeration does not. The census just taken, with much care to accuracy, shows an increase of population since the enumeration taken by the State in 1865 of 812. This increase appears to be about equally distributed among the several reservations in proportion to the relative population of each, except that on the Onondaga reservation the population is 12 less than it was in 1865, and 20 less than in 1845. This reservation has made less real advancement in civilization than the others, and the destroying effect of intemperance has been greater. There has, however, been recently a marked improvement among the Onondagas, and a commendable disposition is manifested to break away from Pagan customs and yield to the influences of civilization and Christianity. This is shown in the increased respect paid to the sanctity of the marriage tie, and in their willingness to educate their children, and in their improving industry and attention to farming.

The statistics of farming forwarded herewith show the wealth in individual property of the Indians in this agency, not including farm buildings or lands, at \$286,950, and the same is distributed among the several reservations as follows:

Alleghany reservation.....	\$40,381
Cattaraugus reservation.....	93,287
Oneida reservation.....	18,104
Onondaga reservation.....	19,410
Tonawanda reservation.....	36,720
St. Regis reservation.....	34,317
Tuscarora reservation.....	44,731

Annexed hereto will be found statistical tables showing the population of the Indians of New York, classified by reservations, and also by tribes, from which it will be seen that the Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation, who have 35 square miles of land, number 1,527. The Tuscaroras, occupying less than 10 square miles of land, number 423. The Tuscaroras are the fifth in the list in population, and the second in wealth of individual property, surpassing in the latter respect the Indians of the Alleghany reservation, who number 913, and have 42 square miles of territory. It might be an interesting subject of inquiry to trace the causes of these differences in wealth and population. I apprehend, however, that they will be found in the influences surrounding these people as tending to advance or retard their civilization. The situation of the Tuscaroras is more isolated. They early yielded to the influences of civilization and Christianity, and have become a thrifty, temperate, and industrious farming community, surrounded with most of the comforts of an advanced civilization. Receiving no money annuities from the Government, necessity has compelled them to rely upon their own exertions for support, which may have tended to make them more self-reliant.

The people of the Alleghany reservation have, on the contrary, been peculiarly exposed to bad influences. Their reservation extends 35 miles along the Alleghany River, in a narrow belt about one mile wide. Instead of applying themselves exclusively to farming pursuits, they have, until quite recently, been more or less engaged in rafting and running lumber on the Alleghany River. This has brought them in contact with the corrupting influences of bad characters, and greatly exposed them to the evils of intemperance. A great change for the better is perceptible on this reservation.

Since my appointment as agent on the 25th of June last, I have vis-



ited all the reservations in the agency; and in taking the enumeration of the people, and in gathering up the statistics of farming and education, and by seeing them in their homes and daily avocations, have had an excellent opportunity to ascertain their true condition and prospects. With the people of the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations I have had the opportunity of becoming well acquainted, from the official relation I have sustained to them as attorney for the Senecas for upward of twelve years. The Senecas upon these two reservations in 1849 adopted a republican form of government, under a written constitution, with legislative, executive, and judicial departments, and the same has since then been in successful operation; their officers being annually elected by ballot. I think this form of government has been beneficial, as it has, in the main, been prudently administered, and has tended to awaken an interest among the people in matters of public concern, and to prepare them for the intelligent discharge of the duties of citizens of a free government.

I find the Indians upon all the reservations apparently improving in their condition and habits of life, and this appears to be the uniform opinion of intelligent people living in their immediate vicinity. They are year by year becoming more industrious and better farmers. Most of the younger portion of them arriving toward maturity can read and write, and appear to take a lively interest in the public events of the day.

I attended in September last the agricultural fairs held by the Indians on the Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, and Onondaga reservations. These fairs were numerously attended by the people of the surrounding country, who uniformly manifested a kind feeling and interest in the Indians, and appeared disposed to encourage them in their laudable efforts to improve. The display of vegetables, fruit, grain, and improved stock was indeed very creditable to the Indians, as was also the exhibit of needle-work by the Indian women. I have seldom attended agricultural fairs in which the display of choice varieties of fruit and vegetables was better or as good as at these fairs.

I respectfully report that measures have been instituted to secure upon all the reservations in this agency the rigid enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States against persons trafficking in liquor with the Indians. The prosecutions for the violations of these laws, instituted by my predecessor, Captain E. R. Ames, have had an excellent effect in curtailing this vicious traffic.

Annexed hereto will be found the report of the superintendent and trustees of the Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children located on the Cattaraugus reservation. This institution is open to the orphan and destitute Indian children of the several reservations in the State, and nearly all the reservations in the State are represented in it. It is under most excellent discipline and management, and is doing a most beneficent work of humanity, and it is to be hoped that the continued patronage of the Government may be secured for its support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

SPECIAL AGENCY, SACS AND FOX INDIANS,  
*Toledo, Iowa, September 26, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the Sacs and Fox Indians residing in Tama County, Iowa, for the year ending September 26, 1870:

Since my taking charge I have noticed a great change for the better going on among the tribe. They have cultivated more of their land this year than ever, having a little over 100 acres planted in corn, potatoes, and beans, the principal portion, however, being in corn, of which they have raised 2,000 bushels, although corn this year has not as good a yield as last year, owing to a very dry summer. Ponies they raise a good many of, and derive considerable of a revenue from the sale of them through the year. There is about 100 acres of fine meadow land on which to keep them through the spring and summer. But the tribe will not cut any hay or save it for the winter, although I have done my utmost to get them to do so. They prefer taking their ponies along with them in the winter months when the tribe go trapping, (which the majority of the tribe do every winter,) letting their ponies subsist on roots and whatever grass they can manage to pick from under the snow. The tribe made out very well last winter trapping, doing much better than in former years, although they tell me they got less price for their furs. Still they made more money, having been more lucky in the number of animals they trapped. As the tribe break up in squads, and do not search otter very often until their return in the spring, (selling their furs before reaching home,) I have to make an estimate of the amount of money they receive, and can come very near it. The amount I have given in my statistics of farming, &c.

A number of the tribe have worked in the harvest fields this summer, binding wheat, and have earned considerable for themselves and families, besides assisting the farmers. On a rough estimate I find they have earned about \$800; and this I consider doing very well, it being their second summer at this kind of work.

The tribe are enjoying very good health. There has been no deaths among them since my taking charge, and I can only account for it in the great change that has taken place among them in regard to cleanliness and keeping themselves (the children especially) comfortably clad. A great cause of deaths among the children, before my coming here, was in drinking river water all through the summer, bringing on dysentery, &c. I found this out and had a well dug and a pump put in, and they are now drinking pure, cool water, something they never had before. I intend to sink another well next spring on the other side of the river, as they live occasionally on both sides of the Iowa River. I have also got them to buy a four-wheeled wagon with which to carry their fire-wood to camp, and not have the squaws carrying it on their backs, as they have been in the habit of doing; all this, I am proud to say, is done away with, and now each head of family can use the wagon and bring home as much wood in one haul as will last him a long time. They are very comfortably situated, their houses or "Nickey-ups," as they call them, being put up large enough to accommodate from four to eight families. The interior is kept nice and clean, and any day you go there you will find the women either baking cakes or roasting coffee—a sure sign of their doing well. There has been an increase of 28 since my taking charge, one of the women having twins, both living and doing well, and will not certainly lack for anything, if the number of ladies who call on my wife to go with them to camp is any criterion to go by.

After my arrival here I found considerable whisky-drinking going on, chiefly among the young men, the older ones complaining to me about it, and asking me to put a stop to it. (In this connection I would state that, except among the younger members of the tribe, and only a certain number of them, the tribe are very temperate. The older members, and especially the chief, Wan-an-han-eka, never having drunk a drop of whisky in his life; and I have every reason to believe him.) I found the whiskey-drinking portion of them were in the habit of getting their whisky in Tama City, a little railroad town two miles from the Indian camp. I informed the authorities of the latter place to arrest the first Indian who got drunk in the town and lock him up, and not let him or them go drunk to-camp, raising thunder with the old men, as they were in the habit of doing, besides preventing me from finding out the next day who sold them their whisky, it being very hard, almost impossible, to find out from an Indian as to where he gets his whisky, they giving all sorts of evasive answers. Acting under my instructions, the authorities of Tama City arrested two Indians last October who were beastly drunk, locked them up all night, and sent for me the next morning. After a good deal of persuasion on my part they gave me the name of the scoundrel, one L. B. Brown, who, it seems, was in the habit of selling and furnishing them whisky for two years. (So the Indian swore in court afterward.) I had him brought before the United States commissioner at Toledo, who, after an examination, held him in bail to appear before the United States court at Des Moines. I was summoned before the grand jury of the latter court with witnesses, and Brown is now under bond to stand a trial, the grand jury having found a true bill against him. Since then there has been no trouble among the tribe as far as the drinking of whisky is concerned, Brown's case having struck terror into the white men who were in the habit of selling whisky to the Indians, and has put a stop to it effectually; for which I have not only received the thanks of a majority of the tribe, but of all good white men in the country. Heretofore, especially on and after pay-day, these white scoundrels reaped a rich harvest from the sale of their rot-gut whisky, actually going into camp with it. But I have blocked that game; and now on pay-day and after you will not see the sign of whisky on any of the tribe. The local papers in the county have noticed the change for the better among the tribe, and praise General Grant for his wisdom in detailing Army officers as Indian agents; for there is no mistaking the facts that when an Army officer does his duty, and wearing the uniform, it has a great moral effect, if nothing else, not only on the Indians, but on the white men who surround them, that no civilian agent ever can have. I do not say this in any spirit of egotism on my part, but facts are facts, and will speak for themselves—at least on the part of the tribe under my control.

In relation to the getting up of schools, I must say it is a failure. I have tried and done my utmost to get them to start one, but after all my talk on the subject to the chiefs and headmen assembled in council, showing them the benefits that their children will derive from going to school and being educated, they one and all shrug their shoulders and say: "Musqukie no like school;" this being the name they are known by and go by in this part of the country. These Indians are very proud, and still tenacious of all their old habits and customs, and think it beneath them to teach their children or send them to school. I have been promised help from some ministers of the Gospel in getting up a school. They told me they would write to some missionary society for aid, but up to the present date I never have heard from them. I suppose they have

too much on hand in attending to the "Timbuctoos," while here in their midst are nearly 300 souls who need their services and aid just as much, if not a little more. If I could only build a school and employ a teacher I could get all the young ones to attend, I know; but the tribe will not build a school or employ a teacher out of their own money, and the only hope I see of schooling these children is for the General Government to pass a law, as they did in the case of the freedmen in the South, and educate these poor people, for a while, at least, at Government expense.

I will close this report with the remark that, with one exception, (of schools,) the tribe are doing well, and will compare very favorably, I think, with the most of tribes having the same advantages that they have got.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK D. GARRETTY,

*First Lieutenant United States Army,  
Special Agent of Sacs and Fox Indians in Iowa.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

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No. 120.

SPECIAL AGENCY FOR STRAY BANDS  
WINNEBAGO AND POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN,  
*New Lisbon, Wisconsin, September 20, 1870.*

SIR: Under the instructions of your circular letter of June 1, 1870, I have the honor to forward herewith the annual report of this special agency.

The numerous bands of Indians in this agency, scattered as they are over so large a section of country, and in constant intercourse with the whites, have been remarkably quiet and inoffensive, giving no cause of complaint from the latter; on the contrary, the towns and villages where they trade their berries, maple sugar, &c., are deriving considerable benefit from them; a larger number have also been employed in the past year in lumbering, harvesting and hop-picking. A number of lumbermen and mill owners have informed me that the Indians they have employed in their business have been steady, good hands, and are showing a greater desire to work than heretofore.

Under the direction of the Superintendent of the United States Census, I have made as thorough an enumeration of these wandering bands as it was possible. I find this will not vary materially from the former estimates, and is as follows: Winnebagoes, 995; Pottawatomies, 720; Chippewas, 208. Total 1,923. In visiting their scattered and isolated camps, I was surprised to find that they were cultivating more acres of corn and potatoes than I had supposed; quite a number of them have become owners of a few acres, while others again rent a few from the whites, and nearly all of them are desirous of doing the same. In all their councils with me they have expressed a great desire and hope that the Great Father at Washington would give them a home and reservation in this country, that was formerly their own, and allow them to remain here. They evince a great repugnance and fear of being removed from the State, and will undoubtedly return as fast as they are taken away, as has been proved in former attempts to remove them. The legislature of the State at their last session desired to have them located on the Eau Plain River, Marathon County, northwestern part of the State, a section of country well adapted for them, where there are but few whites, and where they in time would become settled and

useful. I see no reason why they cannot become as good and useful citizens as the Brothertown Indians of this State. Having prosecuted several parties who had violated the laws in trafficking with the Indians in spirituous liquors, the examples thus made have been very beneficial, and, as a consequence, no complaints have since been made by whites or Indians.

The statistical table of farming, &c., herewith inclosed, has been made from estimates by personal observation while visiting their different localities; if anything, it is rather under what has been done. I find nearly all the younger persons of the bands have learned, or are learning, to speak English; many of them speak it quite well. If they had the advantages of schools they would progress much faster; many of them are also adopting a civilized dress. I have, in all my intercourse with them, endeavored to impress upon them that the Government and Great Father at Washington desire to improve their condition and make them like the whites. Many of them seem to feel that this is best for them, and express a wish to become as the white man. With a little perseverance and with care I am confident this can be done.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. GRIFFITH, U. S. A.,  
*Special Indian Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 121.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1870.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, dated Washington, D. C., May 14, 1870, I proceeded to Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. After conferring with Hon. J. A. Campbell, who informed me that he was authorized to increase Red Cloud's delegation to twenty, and that Red Cloud desired that I should meet them at Fort Laramie, I concluded to do so, and arrived at the latter point May 24. On the 25th I met Red Cloud, and requested him to name the delegation he desired should accompany him. He selected twenty of his principal chiefs and warriors, seven of whom insisted upon taking their squaws. This, under my instructions, I could not permit. After much discussion he named the following chiefs and warriors, four of their squaws to accompany them, to which I assented; making twenty-one persons. Red Cloud, Red Dog, Brave Bear, Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Sitting Bear, Bear Skin, Black Hawk, Long Wolf, Sword, Brave, Afraid, The-one-that-runs-through, Red Fly, Rocky Bear, Swing Bear, Red Shirt, Sword's wife, Yellow Bear's wife, Black Hawk's wife, The-man-that-runs-through's wife.

Preparations were made to leave next day, May 26, with W. G. Bullock, esq., John Richards, and James McCloskey, as interpreters. Before leaving Fort Laramie I was again importuned to take J. Marivale and — Brown as interpreters. Having reason to believe this request was made at their own solicitation, I declined. Also three warriors to be added to the delegation, unless the squaws remained, their husbands refusing to come without them. No change was made.

For reasons well known to your Bureau, it was determined to take the cars at Pine Bluffs, a station forty miles east of Cheyenne, where we arrived 27th May p. m. Jules Ecoffey was on the train, who, it seems, was telegraphed, at Red Cloud's request, to meet the delegation

at Cheyenne, and accompany them to Washington. I consented that he should do so, subject to your approval, and arrived at Washington June 1, without incident worth reporting. Under your verbal instructions to return with Red Cloud and delegation, via Philadelphia, New York, and Buffalo, I left Washington at 8 p. m. June 14. Owing to their disappointment, the Indians left in very bad temper, and insisted upon going home by the most direct route; consequently did not stop in Philadelphia as instructed. Arriving in New York, I succeeded in persuading them to stop two days, deeming it of the utmost importance that they should get a better impression of the number and resources of our people, of which they had, up to this time, a very imperfect idea. The result is, I think, most happy; as they are convinced that it is useless to contend with the whites with any chance of success. A few days longer would have been well spent in New York, but the excessive warm weather, and indisposition (though not serious) of several members of the delegation, made them very restive and anxious to reach their homes. I was forced to yield to their entreaties; thus losing many opportunities offered by the citizens of New York to impress them with the power of the United States.

To the commander of a French vessel of war, then in the harbor, also the Hon. M. H. Grinnell, I am much indebted for their courtesy, which I was forced to decline for the reasons above.

Left New York June 17, at 10 a. m., arriving at Chicago, via Buffalo, June 18 p. m. There being no trains, detained over Sunday. Left Chicago 20th, arriving at Omaha June 21, 12.30 p. m. Detained at Omaha, for the horses and equipments authorized to be purchased for the Indians, until the 23d, leaving at 1.40 p. m., arriving at Pine Bluffs at 12 m. of the 24th. Transportation having been provided, we left immediately after the distribution of the horses, arriving at Fort Laramie June 26, where the delegation were met by their families and friends. A large number of their people had been at the fort, but the delegation not arriving soon as expected, most of them had retired to the Raw Hide Buttes, forty miles north. At Omaha I learned at department headquarters that 1,000 lodges of Indians, with their robes, would be at Fort Laramie with the expectation that Red Cloud would bring permission to trade at that post. Foreseeing the effect, if they should not be allowed to do so, I at once reported the fact, and believe the permission given will have a good effect. During the journey home, much pains were taken to explain the wishes and intentions of the Government toward them. Red Cloud, I am persuaded, has a much clearer idea of the relative positions of the whites and Indians; and I believe their trip will not only be profitable to the Government, in averting war and its consequences, but prove highly beneficial to the Indians. I have the honor to suggest that this should be followed by prompt action upon the part of the Government, carrying out in good faith the stipulations agreed upon. The Indian has a keen appreciation of justice; he should have no cause for complaint; and if they violate their agreement, punishment should then be swift and sure. Red Cloud desired me to say to the authorities here, that he and those with him would do all in their power to prevent war parties from going out; that his people desired their agency and trading posts at Fort Laramie. But I think there will be no difficulty in locating them in the vicinity north of the North Platte River. He asks that Ben. Mills be appointed their agent, and W. G. Bullock, esq., trader. Both of these gentlemen, of my own knowledge, and from what I learn of others, are unexceptional. In a matter of so much interest to the Indians, in my opinion, their request should be granted.

I have also the honor to submit my account for money expended for the delegation, which I trust will meet your approval.

Awaiting your further instructions, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. SMITH,

*Brevet Major General United States Army, Special Agent.*

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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No. 122.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, March 10, 1870.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of October 19, 1869, acknowledging receipt, by reference from this office, of a letter from B. W. Dillara and others, citizens of Texas, relating to certain Indian tribes in Texas, and requesting information relating to them, I have the honor to transmit copies of communications of November 15, 1869, and February 6, 1870, from the secretary of state State of Texas, and Brevet Major S. M. Whitside, Sixth United States Cavalry, forwarded by the commanding general Fifth Military District.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

*Adjutant General.*

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Washington, D. C.*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Austin, November 15, 1869.*

SIR: The Alabama, Cooshattie, and Muscogee Indians are very small bands, who have been friendly and disposed to agricultural pursuits since the days of the republic of Texas.

The first legislation concerning these Indians I find is of date December 30, 1861, when a law was passed authorizing the governor to appoint an agent for the Alabama and Cooshattie Indians, appropriating the sum of \$800 to defray the expense of said agency, Special Laws 9th leg., chap. xxxvi, p. 19. The general laws of the 11th leg., (chap. cxxvi, p. 129,) approved November 10, 1866, include a supplemental act making the salary of said agent or agents \$100 for each tribe, and including the Muscogee Indians. Under the first law, December 30, 1861, no agent is found to have been appointed. Under the supplemental law, Governor Throckmorton appointed R. J. Rowe the agent of the Alabama and Muscogee tribes. On the removal of Governor Throckmorton and appointment of Governor Pease, Rowe failing to qualify by taking the prescribed oath, is not recognized as an agent. Governor Throckmorton appointed H. Washington the agent of the Cooshattie tribe, but he failed to qualify, it is presumed, on account of the small salary attached to the agency.

As to the number, special habits, or history of these remnants of former tribes of Indians, I have no information. They are properly the charges of the General Government, but are too insignificant in number to justify much in the way of an appropriation. Heretofore they have taken care of themselves, but the aged are doubtlessly to be benefited by a small distribution of the necessities of life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. PHILIPS, *Secretary of State.*

Colonel H. CLAY WOOD,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

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HEADQUARTERS POST OF LIVINGSTON,

*Livingston, Polk County, Texas, February 6, 1870.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report as to the origin, history habits, and condition of the Indian tribes living within the limits of Polk County State of Texas, viz., the Alabamas, Cooshatties, and Muscogees, as required by your indorsement of November 30, 1869. This information has been gathered chiefly from the Indians themselves and their chiefs.

The Alabamas are an off-shoot or branch of the Creek tribe of Indians, who formerly inhabited what is now the southern portion of the States of Georgia and Alabama and the northern part of Florida. They left their tribe during the early part of this century, or, as some of them say, over a hundred years ago, when they were living in what is now the State of Georgia. After wandering through the country to the westward of their former home, they, in 1818 or 1820, settled in the eastern part of Texas, in what is now known as Polk County. They now number about 260, men, women, and children, who live in Polk County. There are about 30 or 40 of this tribe living near Opelousas, Louisiana, who would return to their tribe, and are represented as anxious to do so, if they owned or had a sufficient quantity of land for all to live upon. This tribe had ceded to them by the State of Texas, in 1853, a tract of land containing 1,280 acres, located in the eastern portion of Polk County, on which they now reside, and from which they make a scanty living, raising just enough to live upon. They are honest, industrious, and peaceful, and during the cotton-picking season a majority hire out to pick cotton. They became impoverished during the recent rebellion, so much so that they have been unable to recover since, from the lack of farming implements, &c. During the rebellion they resisted all efforts to induce them to engage in insurrection, and were much persecuted in consequence. They had been provided for by the republic of Texas up to 1841, but from that time it ceased to provide for them until 1853, when an agent was appointed by the State to look after their interests, but who failed to do so. They still adhere to the language and dress of their ancestors, but their habits are in a great measure assimilated to those of the whites. They are poor, and I would respectfully recommend that assistance be given them by furnishing agricultural implements, &c. This assistance would not be required for them but for a short time.

The Coosbatties are a branch or off-shoot of the Creek tribe of Florida Indians, and their early history is similar to that of the Alabamas, settling in the eastern portion of what is now Polk County in 1818 or 1820. This tribe numbers about 150, men, women, and children, of whom not more than 50 reside in Polk County, the remainder living near Opelousas, Louisiana. They have no land or permanent place of residence, but are living around on such vacant land as they can find, upon the sufferance of the owners thereof who are non-residents. They are honest, industrious, and peaceful, and gain a livelihood by tilling the soil and hiring out during the cotton-picking season. They still dress in the Indian garb of their ancestors. During the rebellion they resisted all efforts to draw them into it, and lost what little personal property they had. They were not recognized by the State of Texas until 1866, when an agent was appointed for them, but they never derived any benefit from the appointment. I would respectfully recommend that assistance be given these Indians to obtain a home. A small amount of money, judiciously expended at this time, by an honest and competent agent, would prevent these Indians from becoming a burden on the country.

The Muscogees, or, as they are commonly known, the Blunt Indians, are an off-shoot from the Creek tribe of Florida Indians, and migrated to Texas about 35 years ago. There are only 28, men, women, and children, in all, and have, in a great measure, adopted the language, dress, and habits of the whites. Their present chief, Bill Blunt, is the son of John Blunt, a former chief, now deceased, who was a favorite guide of General Jackson's during the Seminole war, and Bill Blunt has in his possession a medal given his father by President Jackson, with the inscription "Presented to John Blunt, my faithful guide during the Seminole war," on it. Bill Blunt is an educated Indian, and transacts all his own business with the whites in a very intelligent manner. He speaks the English language fluently. This tribe, or rather the greater portion of them, 20 in number, is now living on a piece of land containing between 500 and 600 acres, belonging to an old Indian woman of the Alabama tribe, the widow of a Frenchman, deceased. The remainder, eight in number, are living on some vacant land, owned by non-residents, near Drew's Landing, on the Trinity River. They have in their possession a grant of 320 acres of land from the State of Texas, to be located on any public land in Polk County; but as there is no such land fit for cultivation they have never located, and the grant is worthless to them. Bill Blunt, the chief, says that if the State of Texas would cancel this grant, and furnish them with a few agricultural implements, they would be able to take care of themselves. This tribe also refused to engage in the rebellion. They are very poor.

All of these Indians are opposed to the appointment of A. J. Harrison, of Tyler County, as their agent, and are also opposed to the retention in office of R. J. Rowe as agent, both of whom they say never did anything but draw their salary from the State, and they request that Rowe be removed from office, and that an agent be appointed by the United States Government, but not from among the citizens of this section of the country.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that during the stay of the United States troops at this post, the post commander be authorized to act as their agent.

There are among this small number of Indians several very old persons of both sexes, (one of them, a female, over 100 years of age,) who are too old to work, and are supported by the charity of a few whites.



I would respectfully recommend that the commanding officer of this post be authorized to issue a limited number of rations to these indigent persons monthly.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE,

*Captain Sixth Cavalry, Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding Post.*

Brevet Colonel H. CLAY WOOD,

*Assistant Adjutant General United States Army,*

*Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, March 10, 1870.*

Official:

SAMUEL BRECK,

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

No. 123.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FORT DUNCAN,

*Texas, July 14, 1870.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Department of Texas, dated Austin, Texas, June 23, 1870, I have the honor to report that I have had frequent conversations with John Kibbitt, chief of certain Seminole negroes, and he states in substance that he belonged to Wild Cat's band of Seminoles, and left the United States reservation and went to Mexico with him and Gopher John, and lived on the Mexican reservation near Santa Rosa; that Wild Cat died in New Mexico in 1858. A nephew of Wild Cat, who remained in Arkansas, went to Mexico by permission of the United States authorities, and brought back to the United States reservation several Seminole families, and during the rebellion all the Seminole Indians in Mexico left and went to Arkansas, with a son of Wild Cat. Gopher John, (a negro,) the principal chief of the Seminole negroes, and Kibbitt, with their parties, remained in Mexico, being afraid to return on account of slavery, which then existed.

About one year ago Bob, a son of Kibbitt, was on the Seminole reservation, and the Indians there stated that they were very anxious to have the Seminole negroes come over and join them, and in consideration of their wish as expressed by the Seminoles, and the invitation of the post commander of Fort Duncan, he crossed to Texas, and now wishes to go to the Seminole reservation, or have land given him in Texas, which he may cultivate without molestation.

Gopher John is living about two hundred miles southwest of Santa Rosa, Mexico, and has with him about one hundred and fifty negroes. There is also a party of these negroes near Matamoras, but how many Kibbitt does not know, as he has not seen them in a long time. Gopher John told Kibbitt that he would join him, if possible, at Santa Rosa, and come here with him, but in case he did not arrive in time, Kibbitt was to come over, and the others would join him here. Gopher John and his party have not arrived, but Kibbitt states that he will come soon, but if he does not, he (Kibbitt) will go after him at once.

The Kickapoos are not on any reservation now, but are in the hills in Mexico, though still at peace with the Mexicans. Kibbitt, who is apparently a very smart and reliable negro, states that he had a talk with the chief of the Kickapoos, who said he would not come in to talk with the commanding officer at Fort Duncan, as the Mexicans told him the troops would kill him if he did; also, that all the stock the Kickapoos own were stolen from Texas, and they fear, should they cross the line, they will lose their stock, and be punished by the Texans for stealing it. Kibbitt is of the opinion that neither promises nor treaties will

induce the Kickapoos to come in. There are at present no Lipans in Mexico.

Kibbitt's men will not enlist in the Army, but are willing and anxious to be employed as scouts. They know nothing about the country in Texas, neither do they know at what points of the river the Indians cross to make forays on the frontier of Texas, consequently they cannot act in the capacity of guides to water-passes, fords, &c., but are good trailers, and understand the habits of the Indians perfectly, and would make excellent scouts. They are very anxious to get work of some kind, and are perfectly contented to remain here on the reservation, provided they can have land to cultivate, with permission to hunt and labor in the vicinity and act as scouts when required by the proper authorities. Elm Creek, five miles above this post, on the military reservation of Fort Duncan, is the place he has selected to live on. There is good arable land on the creek. Kibbitt asked for compensation for his men and himself while actually employed in the field, and said he would accept the pay of a soldier for each man, with \$25 per month for himself. I could not then state positively what pay would be allowed. He now says he is willing to accept the same pay that the Tonkawa scouts receive. There are about twenty men fit for scouts in the party now here, and they could be advantageously used at this post. I would therefore respectfully recommend that they be given as much ground as they can cultivate on the United States military reservation on Elm Creek; that they be employed as scouts for the post, and that they have permission to work in the vicinity of the post, and to hunt within certain limits, to be prescribed by the commanding officer of the post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. R. BLISS,

*Major Twenty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel  
United States Army, Commanding Post.*

Brevet Colonel H. CLAY WOOD,  
*Assistant Adjutant General Department of Texas, Austin, Texas.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,  
OFFICE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,  
*Austin, Texas, July 20, 1870.*

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 4th instant, making report relative to the Seminole negroes, &c., at Fort Duncan, you are authorized to enlist 20, or such number as shall be found fit for service, as scouts, who will receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers; Kibbitt, or the headman, will receive the pay of sergeant. They will be mustered into service for six months, unless sooner discharged. The required muster rolls will be prepared and forwarded. The Indian and English names will both appear upon the muster-in rolls. You will please detail an energetic and discreet commissioned officer, who will have charge and command the party when enlisted.

Your recommendation as to locating the Seminole negroes on Elm Creek, where they can live and cultivate land, is approved, and you will carry out your plan. The entire party of Indians will be under the control and protection of the military authorities at Fort Duncan.

By command of Brevet Major General Reynolds:

H. CLAY WOOD, *Ass't Adj't Gen'l.*

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel ZENAS R. BLISS,  
*Major Twenty-fifth United States Infantry,  
Commanding Fort Duncan, Texas.*

Agencies or tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Number.	Schools. Location and denomination.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missions and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
<b>WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Yakama agency			2,700	\$85,000	1	Fort Simcoe	10		2		Catholic since 1848 and up to 1867; Protestant since 1867.			Geo. Waters, Methodist; Thomas Vearn, Methodist, (an Indian.) 2. Rev. Father Chirouse, Rev. Father Richard, Mr. E. B. McStay, Sister Hiacinthe, Sister Blandina, Sister Mary and Sister Raphia, Catholic.
Tulalip agency	1,735	1,643	3,383		1	Tulalip Indian Mission.	30	27	3	4				
Sklallam and Skokomish agency	435	494	929	15,000	1	Skokomish reserve.	16	6	1	1				
Quinalt agency	240	292	532		1	Quinalt agency	9	3	1	1				
Neah Bay agency			†600		(*)									
Puyallup agency			†750		(†)									
Chehalis agency			†900		(†)									
Colville			†3,000		(†)									
Total			12,794											
<b>CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Round Valley agency			902		(†)									
Hoopa Valley agency			†975		(†)									
Tule River agency			†550		(†)									
Mission Indian agency			†3,300		(†)									
Coahuillas, (no agency)			†4,000		(†)									
King's River, (no agency)			†12,000		(†)									
Total			21,627											
<b>ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Gila River reservation			1,052	\$97,465	(*)									
Colorado River reservation			6,000	2,000	(†)									
<b>MOHAWK SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Moquis Pueblo agency			†4,000		(†)									
Apache agency			†5,000		(†)									
Papagos agency			†5,000		(†)									
Mohaves and other tribes			†8,000		(†)									
Total			32,052											
<b>OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Warm Springs agency			1,025		(*)									
Grande Ronde agency			1,100		(*)									
Siletz agency			2,300		(*)									
Umatilla agency			850		(*)									
Klamath agency			4,000		(†)									
Alsea agency			500		(*)									
Indians scattered on Columbia and other rivers.			1,200		(†)									
Total			10,975											
<b>IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Nez Percé agency	1,328	1,465	2,793	159,230	1	Lapwai agency	21	15	2	3				
Bannock and Shoshone agency	386	390	776	17,250	(†)									
Pend d'Oreilles			†700		(†)									
Spokanes and other tribes			†1,400		(†)									
Total			5,669											
<b>NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations.			6,000		(†)									
Pah Ute, Southeastern Nevada.			3,500		(†)									
Washoes			509		(†)									
Goshutes			895		(†)									
Western Shoshones			5,325		(†)									
Total			16,229											
<b>UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Uinta Valley agency			†12,800		(†)									
<b>WYOMING SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Shoshone and Bannock agency			†2,400		(†)									

\* No school report. † Have no school. ‡ Report of 1869. § The wealth of these Indians consists in horses, cattle, work oxen, mules, &c. || Nothing done at this agency to educate the Indians; the appointment of a teacher very desirable.

Agencies or tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Number.	Schools. Location and denomination.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
<b>COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Lower agency.....			+1,500		(†)									
White River agency.....			+5,800		(†)									
Total.....			7,300											
<b>NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Abiquin agency.....	410	490	900	\$26,800	(†)									
Cimarron agency.....	400	500	900		(†)									
Gila Apache agency.....	215	335	540	7,100	(†)									
Navajo agency.....			+7,790		(*)	Navajo agency.....	20	10		1				
Pueblo agency.....			+7,000		(*)									
Mescalero agency.....			+1,300		(†)									
Navajos roaming with other tribes.....			+2,000		(†)									
Total.....			20,430											
<b>DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Ponca agency.....	393	354	747		1	Ponca agency.....	20	15						
Yancton agency.....	907	979	1,886		1	Agency.....	47	36		1	A. B. C. F. Missions.	\$1,400		Rev. J. P. Williamson.
					1	White Swan village.	36	24		1	A. B. C. F. Missions.		100	Mrs. Mary M. Pond.
					1	Agency.....	15	12		3	Episcopalian.....		3,500	Rev. Joseph W. Hinman, Mr. Walter Hall, Miss Julia C. Cook.
					1	Choteau Creek.....							900	Rev. Paul Marzakute, Mrs. Magdalene Marzakute.

Crow Creek, &c., agency.....					(†)									
Whetstone agency.....			17,980		(†)									
Grand River agency.....					(†)									
Cheyenne agency.....					(†)									
Upper Missouri agency.....			7,308		(†)									
Sisseton agency.....					(†)									
Total.....			27,921											
<b>MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Gros Ventres agency.....			5,839		(†)									
Crow agency.....			2,330		(†)									
Flathead agency.....			1,450		(*)									
Blackfeet agency.....			9,216		(†)									
Bannocks and Shoshones.....			1,500		(†)									
Total.....			19,335											
<b>CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Pottawatomie agency.....	1,100	860	1,960	\$14,000	1	St. Mary's.....	79	71	6	6	Catholic.....			12. Catholic.
Kickapoo agency.....	153	143	296	35,420	2	Kennebec and Walnut Creek.....	20	15	1	1			50	
Osage River agency.....	78	83	161	63,120	1	Miamiville.....	25	13	1					No mission.
Kansas agency.....	302	272	574	11,370	1	Agency.....	40	5	1				125	
Neosho agency.....			5,352	153,224	1	On reservation.....	23	21	1		Friends			1. Friend.
Sac and Fox agency.....			722		1	Osage reservation.....	42	40	2		Catholic			2. Catholic.
Kiowa and Comanche agency.....			14,754		(†)									
Wichita agency.....			1,016		(†)									
Upper Arkansas agency.....			13,390		(†)									
Shawnee agency.....			11,527		(†)									
Total.....			18,572		7		229	165	12	7			175	
<b>NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Winnebago agency.....	652	681	1,333	35,000	3	Winnebago reserve.....	160	80	4		Friends.....	\$1,739		
Omaha agency.....	479	503	984	75,000	1	Omaha reserve.....	39	37	1		Fr'ds and Presb.	1,250		W. Hamilton, Presb'n.
Great Nemaha agency.....	148	146	294	13,000	1	At agency.....	30	33		2	Friends.....			

\* No school report.

† Have no schools.

‡ Report of 1869.

§ The priests visit the different camps of the Blackfeet nation, giving religious instruction only. ¶ Prairie band have no interest in this school. ¶ Manual labor school.

\*\* Most of the Sacs and Foxes are now in their new home in the Creek country, where a new school is to be opened. †† Some of their children attend State schools in Kansas. A number of the Shawnees have recently moved to their new home in the Cherokee country.

Agencies or tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Number.	Schools. Location and denomination.	Number of scholars.		Number of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
<b>NORTHERN SUPER' DENCY—Con'd.</b>														
Otoe and Missouri agency.....	216	218	434	\$13,000 8,080	1	At their village.....	38	49	.....	2	Friends..... Congregational and Presbyterian.	\$320 4,600	.....	Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Pond, Julia La Framboise, Rev. A. L. Riggs and wife, missionaries of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Rev. Sam'l D. Hinman.
Santee Sioux agency.....	427	540	967		1	At agency.....	52	58	1	1				
Pawnee agency †.....	932	1,466	2,398	.....	1	At agency.....	78	82	.....	2	Protestant Episcopal. Friends.....	7,500	230	.....
Total.....	2,854	3,556	6,410	144,080	9	On reserve.....	43	36	1	1				
<b>SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.</b>														
Creek agency †.....	.....	.....	12,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee agency.....	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaw and Chickasaw agency.....	.....	.....	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminole agency §.....	.....	.....	2,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	45,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.</b>														
Green Bay agency.....	1,332	1,364	2,696	.....	5	Oconto, Keshena..... Red Springs..... Episcopal Mission & Methodist Mission.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Presbyterian..... Episcopal..... Methodist.....	.....	.....	3. J. Slingerland. E. A. Goodnough. Thomas Orbison.
New York agency.....	2,348	2,456	4,804	286,950	26	.....	513	513	6	26	.....	200	500	9. Rev. Geo. Ford, Rev. Asher Wright, Presbyterian; Rev. C. D. Burlingham, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Hull, Presbyterian; Rev. I. Howel, Methodist; Rev. Mr. Foster, Episcopal; Rev. Thomas Laforce, Methodist; Rev. H. H. Cutler, Baptist.
Chippewas of the Mississippi agency.	2,951	3,416	6,367	23,000	2	White Earth and Leech Lake.	35	35	2	2	Episcopal.....	400	.....	Rev. J. Johnson, Episcopal, and Rev. S. G. Wright, Congregational.
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	.....	.....	4,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackinac agency.....	.....	.....	**8,099	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox special agency.....	140	155	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago and Pottawatomie special agency.	.....	.....	1,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Have no school. Report of 1869. § No statistical report. See report of superintendent of schools, following report of Agent Field. † Have a number of schools, but no reports have been furnished. || See report of superintendent of schools, following report of Agent Olmsted. \*\* See reports of teachers, following report of Agent Baldwin. α Nine native teachers employed in the schools. The whole expense of the 36 schools for the year will be about \$7,100. "Friends" are aiding the Indians of the Alleghany reservation. Marked improvement in all the schools.

No. 125.—Statement showing the farming operations, &c., of the different tribes of Indians, in connection with the United States, for 1870.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c	Chachalis res- ervation.	Quinalt res- ervation.*	Fort Colville agency.	Skellam and Skokomish.†	Tulalip ag- ncy.	Indians parties to no treaty, east of Cas- cade Mount- ains.	Yakama res- ervation.‡	Remarks.
Size of reserve—Acres.....	20,000	42,000		3,840	51,840		512,000	* Products of Government farm used to furnish seed for Indians.
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	120	3	751	75	150	1,324	1,500	† Raised vegetables valued at \$200, and got out logs and sold for \$5,000.
Acres cultivated by Government.....	50	21		50	4			‡ The farm products are used in aiding the employes in subsistence, and issued to the sick, needy, &c. Peas raised worth \$30; canoes made worth \$3,000; oil made worth \$650.
Frame houses.....	3	2		3	220		59	
Log houses.....	1	6			20		5	
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	500	50	1,000	40		3,150	8,000	
Value.....	\$500	\$50	\$1,000	\$40		\$3,150	\$8,000	
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....		200	300		20	1,200	700	
Value.....		\$200	\$150		\$16	\$600	\$700	
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....		60			600		1,500	
Value.....		\$45			\$480		\$930	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	500	1,450	1,500	2,800	18,750	5,850	3,000	
Value.....	\$250	\$725	\$700	\$1,400		\$3,490	\$1,500	
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	1,000	1,500			1,000		100	
Value.....	\$300	\$375			\$600		\$15	
Rice gathered—Number of bushels.....							200	
Value.....							\$1,400	
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	150	10	30	200	110	30		
Value.....	\$1,800	\$120	\$240	\$2,400	\$1,650	\$240		
Horses owned—Number.....	270	41	602	150	180	5,947	4,000	
Value.....	\$3,500	\$650	\$12,040	\$4,500	\$7,200	\$118,940	\$40,000	
Cattle owned—Number.....	18	9		70	230	722	800	
Value.....	\$820	\$260		\$2,800	\$6,909	\$1,440	\$16,000	
Swine owned—Number.....	198			50	100	18	40	
Value.....	\$600			\$200	\$500	\$36	\$200	
Sheep owned—Number.....					80			
Value.....					\$280			
Fish sold—Number of barrels.....				200			60	
Value.....		\$300		\$2,000			\$300	
Value of furs sold.....	\$200	\$4,000	\$3,500		\$3,000	\$23,000	\$600	

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 337

No. 125.—Statement showing farming operations of different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Alsea agency.	Warm Springs agency.
Acres cultivated by Government.....	120	60
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	.....	120
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	2,500	.....
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	37	.....

NOTE.—No reports from four agencies—the Grande Ronde, Siletz, Umatilla, and Klamath.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Round Valley.
Size of the reserve—Acres.....	5,000
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	30
Acres cultivated by Government.....	890
Frame houses.....	9
Log houses.....	14
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	4,920
Value.....	\$4,428
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	289
Value.....	\$144
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	200
Value.....	\$1,900
Horses owned—Number.....	26
Value.....	\$760
Cattle owned—Number.....	653
Value.....	\$13,006
Swine owned—Number.....	400
Value.....	\$3,200
Lumber—Number of feet.....	15,500

NOTE.—No report received from Hoopa Valley, Mission, and Tule River agencies.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Western band of Shoshone Indians.	Truckee River Reserve Indians.
Size of reserve—Acres.....	Not known.	Not known.
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	.....	4
Acres cultivated by government.....	.....	15
Log houses.....	.....	2
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	600	16
Value.....	\$900	\$16
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	25	5
Value.....	\$25	\$5
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	650	30
Value.....	\$1,000	\$54
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	40	.....
Value.....	\$400	.....
Horses owned—Number.....	1,020	40
Value.....	\$15,700	\$800
Cattle owned—Number.....	22	10
Value.....	\$360	\$1,126
Value of fish sold.....	.....	\$1,000

# 338 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 125.—Statement showing farming operations of different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

## ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Gila River agency.	Colorado River agency, special.
Size of reserve—square miles .....	100	.....
Acres cultivated by Indians .....	2, 732	300
Acres cultivated by Government .....		100
Store-houses .....	926	.....
Huts .....	474	1
Wheat raised—Number of bushels .....	40, 850	600
Value .....	\$40, 850	\$2, 400
Corn raised—Number of bushels .....	6, 300	.....
Value .....	\$7, 500	.....
Barley raised—Number of bushels .....	1, 350	.....
Value .....	\$1, 592	.....
Hay cut—Number of tons .....	24	.....
Value .....	\$480	.....
Horses owned—Number .....		25
Value .....		\$680
Cattle owned—Number .....	745	.....
Value .....	\$7, 450	.....

NOTE.—No report received from Moquis Pueblo agency.

## UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Utah Valley reservation.
Size of reserve—square miles .....	244
Wheat raised—Number of bushels .....	1, 518
Corn raised—Number of bushels .....	1, 050
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels .....	2, 580
Turnips raised—Number of bushels .....	600

## NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.\*

Farm products, &c.	Abiquiu agency.†	South Apache agency.	Pueblo agency.‡
Horses owned—Number .....	1, 050	71	1, 000
Value .....	\$21, 075	\$7, 100	.....
Furs sold—Value .....	\$1, 150	.....	.....

\* No reports received from any but the Abiquiu agency.

† 275 goats, valued at \$500.

‡ It is impossible to obtain correct information in regard to the crop, the Indians having no idea of what it amounts to.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 339

No. 125.—Statement showing farming operations of different tribes of Indians, &c.—Continued.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Bannock and Shoshone agency.	Nez Percé agency.
Size of reserve—Acres .....	1,536 000	Sq. mls, 1,485
Acres cultivated by Indians .....		3,162
Acres cultivated by Government .....	145	
Frame houses .....	4	4
Log houses .....	2	2
Wheat raised—Number of bushels .....	500	10,000
Value .....	\$1,000	\$12,000
Corn raised—Number of bushels .....		3,075
Value .....		\$6,150
Oats raised—Number of bushels .....		3,000
Value .....		\$2,880
Barley raised—Number of bushels .....		200
Value .....		\$200
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels .....	2,800	5,000
Value .....	\$5,600	\$6,000
Turnips raised—Number of bushels .....		250
Value .....		\$600
Hay cut—Number of tons .....	200	
Value .....	\$2,400	
Horses owned—Number .....	4	6,000
Value .....	\$450	\$90,000
Cattle owned—Number .....	94	2,000
Value .....	\$524	\$40,000
Swine owned—Number .....		150
Value .....		\$900
Furs sold—Value .....		\$500
Lumber—Number feet sawed .....	100,000	5,000

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.\*

Farm products, &c.	Gros Ventres agency.	Crow agency.	Blackfeet agency.†
Size of reservation—Acres .....		6,624,000	No reserve.
Acres cultivated by Indians .....			4
Acres cultivated by Government .....		15	1
Frame houses .....		15	
Log houses .....		1	10
Barley raised—Number of bushels .....		10	
Value .....		\$30	
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels .....		800	200
Value .....		\$2,400	\$400
Turnips raised—Number of bushels .....		201	100
Value .....		\$400	\$200
Hay cut—Number of tons .....	30	50	20
Value .....	\$900	\$800	\$400
Horses owned—Number .....	2	2	1
Value .....	\$400	\$300	\$150
Cattle owned—Number .....		10	
Value .....		\$1,000	
Lumber—Number of feet sawed .....		250,000	

\* No reports from Flathead and Blackfeet agencies.  
 † 3 mules, valued at \$180.

340 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 125.—Statement showing farming operations of different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.\*

Farm products, &c.	Ponca reservation.	Yancton agency.	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé ag'y.	Whetstone agency.
Size of reserve—Acres.....	75,000	400,000	250,000	.....
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	400	452	215	230
Acres cultivated by Government.....	60	178	.....	800
Frame houses.....	3	8	14	7
Log houses.....	52	62	3	300
Wheat raised—Bushels.....	110	700	.....	.....
Value.....	\$110	.....	.....	.....
Corn raised—Bushels.....	100	.....	1,750	500
Value.....	\$150	.....	.....	\$1,000
Potatoes raised—Bushels.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	\$28	.....	.....	.....
Hay cut—Tons.....	200	900	200	.....
Value.....	\$1,700	\$5,400	.....	.....
Horses owned—Number.....	240	997	.....	1,500
Value.....	\$7,200	\$25,500	.....	\$45,000
Cattle owned—Number.....	32	255	.....	42
Value.....	\$1,120	\$8,750	.....	\$1,050
Swine owned—Number.....	.....	102	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	\$16	.....	.....
Lumber sawed—Feet.....	9,000	.....	211,000	.....

\* No reports received from the Grand River, Cheyenne, Upper Missouri, and Sisseton agencies.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Winnebago agency.	Otoe and Missouri agency.	Pawnee agency.	Santee agency.*	Omaha agency.	Great Nemaha ag'y.
Size of reserve—Acres.....	97,000	16,000	288,000	115,200	200,000	32,000
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	400	400	1,250	370	5.6	.....
Acres cultivated by Government.....	400	.....	250	160	130	.....
Frame houses.....	27	8	6	.....	24	14
Log houses.....	2	2	3	117	21	16
Wheat raised—Bushels.....	32,000	750	500	800	1,200	.....
Value.....	\$24,000	\$300	\$300	\$800	\$780	.....
Corn raised—Bushels.....	40,000	15,000	43,750	.....	20,640	9,425
Value.....	\$2,400	\$7,500	\$17,500	.....	\$7,244	\$3,770
Oats raised—Bushels.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	\$150	.....	.....	.....
Beans raised—Bushels.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	\$1,800	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes raised—Bushels.....	1,000	1,200	250	.....	30	325
Value.....	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$250	.....	\$150	.....
Turnips raised—Bushels.....	200	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	\$100	\$60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay cut—Tons.....	800	200	100	500	300	170
Value.....	\$3,200	\$1,000	\$400	\$2,500	\$900	\$850
Horses owned—Number.....	450	300	1,056	202	650	125
Value.....	\$22,500	\$12,000	\$53,800	\$8,080	\$39,000	\$6,250
Cattle owned—Number.....	250	8	9	215	175	42
Value.....	\$10,000	\$600	\$450	\$9,345	\$7,000	\$1,890
Swine owned—Number.....	200	2	16	.....	100	90
Value.....	\$1,400	\$6	\$216	.....	\$1,000	\$270
Sheep owned—Number.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	\$1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furs sold—Value.....	.....	\$3,000	\$15,000	.....	.....	.....
Lumber sawed—Feet.....	40,000	15,000	.....	150,000	.....	.....

\* Owing to the drought, no crops.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 341

No. 125.—Statement showing farming operations of different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.\*

Farm products, &c.	Pottawatomie ag'y.	Osage River agency.	Sac and Fox agency.	Neosho agency.	Kansas agency.	Kickapoo agency.	Shawnee agency.
Size of reserve—Acres .....	1, 440, 000	23, 166		215, 500	80, 640	28, 585	
Acres cultivated by Indians .....	2, 670	1, 885	150	1, 616		1, 154	211
Acres cultivated by Government .....			7			76	
Frame houses .....	100	34		11	100	4	
Log houses .....	440	9	8	173		43	
Wheat raised—Bushels .....	50, 000	1, 847		2, 592		1, 297	
Value .....	\$50, 000	\$172		\$2, 592		\$1, 297	
Corn raised—Bushels .....	90, 000	22, 490	6, 200	42, 888	4, 513	10, 320	6, 330
Value .....	\$27, 000	\$11, 245	\$6, 200	\$31, 860	\$1, 805	\$3, 612	\$4, 747
Rye raised—Bushels .....	1, 100						
Value .....	\$1, 100						
Oats raised—Bushels .....						1, 740	
Value .....						\$435	
Barley raised—Bushels .....	2, 000						
Value .....	\$2, 000						
Potatoes raised—Bushels .....	4, 000	1, 132		1, 940	357	1, 725	
Value .....	\$1, 200	\$697		\$1, 460	\$178	\$431	
Turnips raised—Bushels .....	2, 000	700				320	
Value .....	\$400	\$174				\$64	
Hay cut—Tons .....	2, 000	310	48	771	30	426	75
Value .....	\$6, 000	\$850	\$336	\$3, 855	\$120	\$1, 704	\$375
Horses owned—Number .....	2, 500	161	759	833	291	273	233
Value .....	\$100, 000	\$13, 980	\$22, 770	\$45, 800	\$8, 730	\$12, 825	\$6, 690
Cattle owned—Number .....	3, 500	192	53	636	24	121	261
Value .....	\$80, 000	\$3, 480	\$975	\$9, 540	\$480	\$3, 025	\$3, 132
Swine owned—Number .....	2, 500	369	132	2, 064	14	346	481
Value .....	\$9, 000	\$2, 952	\$390	\$3, 838	\$56	\$1, 730	\$962
Sheep owned—Number .....	1, 000	84				70	
Value .....	\$500	\$252				\$140	
Furs sold—Value .....	\$200		\$620		\$6, 000		\$1, 109

\* No reports received from the Kiowa and Upper Arkansas agencies.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.\*

Farm products, &c.	Seminole agency.†
Size of reservation—Acres .....	200, 000
Acres cultivated by Indians .....	3, 500
Log houses .....	600
Wheat raised—Number of bushels .....	200
Value .....	\$400
Corn raised—Number of bushels .....	50, 000
Value .....	\$25, 000
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels .....	10, 000
Value .....	\$5, 000
Rice gathered—Number of bushels .....	50
Value .....	\$500
Hay cut—Number of tons .....	250
Value .....	\$1, 250
Horses owned—Number .....	200
Value .....	\$8, 000
Cattle owned—Number .....	4, 000
Value .....	\$60, 000
Swine owned—Number .....	8, 000
Value .....	\$24, 000
Saw-mills—Number .....	†1

\* No reports received from the Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw agencies. They raise large crops of corn, &c., and possess large stocks of cattle and hogs, and own many horses.

† This nation raises many vegetables.

† This saw mill is in private hands.

# 342 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 125.—Statement showing farming operations of different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

Farm products, &c.	Chippewas of the Mississippi agency.
Size of the reserve—Acres.....	5,504,000
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	478
Acres cultivated by Government.....	289
Frame houses.....	18
Log houses.....	106
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	1,200
Value.....	\$1,200
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	9,775
Value.....	\$12,218
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	14,300
Value.....	\$10,725
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	5,000
Value.....	\$1,250
Rice gathered—Number of bushels.....	2,150
Value.....	\$3,583
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	400
Value.....	\$3,250
Horses owned—Number.....	70
Value.....	\$5,600
Cows owned—Number.....	141
Value.....	\$10,575
Swine owned—Number.....	27
Value.....	\$175
Sugar made—Number of pounds.....	14,000
Value.....	\$2,100
Furs sold—Value.....	\$50,000
Lumber sawed—Number of feet.....	200,000

## NEW YORK INDEPENDENT AGENCY.\*

Farm products, &c.	Senecas and others.
Size of reservations, in acres.....	78,709
Acres cultivated by Indians.....	18,601
Acres cultivated by Government.....	3,191
Frame houses.....	572
Log houses.....	422
Wheat raised—Number of bushels.....	14,332
Value.....	\$18,034
Corn raised—Number of bushels.....	44,584
Value.....	\$39,734
Rye raised—Number of bushels.....	253
Value.....	\$253
Oats raised—Number of bushels.....	33,713
Value.....	\$16,856
Barley raised—Number of bushels.....	563
Value.....	\$563
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels.....	32,757
Value.....	\$16,376
Turnips raised—Number of bushels.....	394
Value.....	\$94
Rice gathered—Number of bushels.....	7,250
Value.....	\$5,074
Hay cut—Number of tons.....	4,540
Value.....	\$45,900
Horses owned—Number of.....	1,019
Value.....	\$51,500
Cattle owned—Number of.....	2,500
Value.....	\$76,531
Swine owned—Number of.....	2,431
Value.....	\$15,186
Sheep owned—Number of.....	706
Value.....	\$1,412
Sugar made—Number of pounds.....	4,301
Value.....	\$652
Lumber cut—Number of feet †.....	200,000

\* Many good and thrifty farms on Cattaraugus reservation, also on Oneida. Tuscarora reservation under the best cultivation of any of this agency. The season has been too dry for good crops on the St. Regis reservation.

† Lumber sawed at mills belonging to whites, and from fallen timber.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 343

No. 125.—Statement showing farming operations of different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Memom- nees.	Stockbridges and Munsees.	Oneidas.
Size of reserve, in acres .....	230, 400	46, 080	65, 000
Acres cultivated by Indians .....	600	300	3, 983
Acres cultivated by Government .....	100		
Frame houses .....	10/	1	36
Log houses .....	200	44	151
Wheat raised—Number of bushels .....	700	500	6, 544
Value .....	\$1, 050	\$750	\$9, 840
Corn raised—Number of bushels .....	1, 000	2, 000	7, 640
Value .....	\$1, 000	\$2, 000	\$7, 640
Rye raised—Number of bushels .....	600	200	120
Value .....	\$600	\$200	\$120
Oats raised—Value .....	\$375	\$450	\$5, 000
Barley raised—Number of bushels .....			35
Value .....			\$35
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels .....	1, 000	1, 000	1, 420
Value .....	\$500	\$50	\$710
Turnips raised—Number of bushels .....	500	100	410
Value .....	\$250	\$50	\$205
Rice gathered—Number of bushels .....	30		
Value .....	\$150		
Hay cut—Tons .....	500	150	710
Value .....	\$5, 000	\$1, 500	\$7, 100
Horses owned—Number .....	150	20	274
Value .....	\$7, 500	\$2, 000	\$27, 400
Cattle owned—Number .....	100	46	449
Value .....	\$4, 000	\$1, 840	\$17, 960
Swine owned—Number .....	200	150	305
Value .....	\$800	\$600	\$1, 220
Sheep owned—Number .....		7	263
Value .....		\$28	\$1, 052
Sugar—Number of pounds made .....	50, 000	2, 000	191
Value .....	\$6, 220	\$250	\$25
Value of furs sold .....	\$6, 000		
Lumber sawed—Number of feet .....	100, 000		

STRAY BANDS IN WISCONSIN.

Farm products, &c.	Winnebagoes, Pottawatomes, and Chippewas.
Acres cultivated by Indians .....	750
Log houses .....	19
Wheat raised—Number of bushels .....	550
Value .....	\$610
Corn raised—Number of bushels .....	2, 600
Value .....	\$1, 300
Rye raised—Number of bushels .....	129
Value .....	\$96
Potatoes raised—Number of bushels .....	700
Value .....	\$350
Horses owned—Number .....	500
Value .....	\$10, 000
Sugar made—Number of pounds .....	6, 500
Value .....	\$1, 300

INDEPENDENT SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

Farm products, &c.	Sac and Fox agency.
Size of reserve, in acres .....	419
Acres cultivated by Indians .....	100
Frame houses .....	1
Corn raised—Number of bushels .....	2, 000
Value .....	\$1, 000
Horses owned—Number .....	270
Value .....	\$13, 500
Sugar made—Number of pounds .....	1, 900
Value .....	\$380
Value of furs sold .....	\$2, 000

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. annually is paid, and amount which, if invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under 10th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, pages 581-589.	Twenty-seven installments unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.		\$810,000 00		
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	do.....	10th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867; estimated at \$26,000.	\$26,000 00			
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, physician, and teacher.	do.....	14th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867; annual appropriation.	7,700 00			
Do.....	Three installments, to be expended in presents.	do.....	15th article treaty Oct. 21, 1867; one unappropriated.		500 00		
Aricarees, Gros Ventres, & Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may from time to time determine, &c.		7th article treaty July 27, 1866; laws not published.	40,000 00			
Assinaboines.....	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may from time to time determine, &c.		7th article treaty July 27, 1866; laws not published.	30,000 00			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may from time to time determine.		8th article treaty Sept. 1, 1868; laws not published.	50,000 00			
Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.	Five installments of the 4th series of annuity for beneficial objects.	Vol. 10, page 1114.	2d article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; four installments to be appropriated, at \$5,500 each.		22,000 00		
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under 10th article treaty Oct. 28, 1867.	Vol. 15, page 593.	Twenty-seven installments unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.		540,000 00		
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	do.....	10th article treaty Oct. 28, 1867; estimated at \$14,500.	14,500 00			
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	Vol. 15, page 597.	13th article treaty Oct. 28, 1867; estimated at \$7,700.	7,700 00			
Do.....	Three installments, to be expended in presents.	do.....	14th article treaty Oct. 28, 1867; one installment yet due.		500 00		
Chickasaws.....	Permanent annuity in goods.....	Vol. 1, page 619; vol. 14, p. 774.	Act of Feb. 25, 1799; \$3,000 per year.		\$3,000 00		
Chippewas—Boise Fort band.	Twenty installments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c.	Vol. 14, page 766.	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; fifteen installments unappropriated, at \$1,500 each.		22,500 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments, for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; fifteen installments unappropriated, estimated at \$1,600 each.		24,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments of annuity in money, goods, and other articles, in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; annuity \$3,500; goods, &c., \$6,500; provisions, ammunition and tobacco, \$1,000; fifteen installments unappropriated.		165,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Twenty installments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Vol. 10, page 1111	4th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; four installments unappropriated, at \$19,000.		76,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments, for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel.	do.....	5th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; four installments unappropriated, at \$6,360.		25,440 00		
Do.....	Support of smith and shop and pay of two farmers during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, p. 1112; vol. 14, p. 766.	12th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854, and 3d article treaty April 7, 1866, at \$1,800 per annum.	1,800 00			
Do.....	Twenty installments, for the seventh smith, &c.	Vol. 10, page 1111	Six installments, at \$1,060 each; yet due.		6,360 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 4th article treaty Oct. 4, 1842; 8th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 7, page 392; vol. 10, p. 111.	Ten installments, 2d series, at \$9,000 01; six installments unappropriated.		54,000 06		
Do.....	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	do.....	Ten installments, 2d series, at \$1,400; six installments unappropriated.		8,400 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments in money, of \$20,000 each.	Vol. 10, page 1167	3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855; four unexpended.		80,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty-six installments of \$1,000 each, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	do.....	3d article treaty Aug. 2, 1847, and 5th article treaty March 19, 1867; two installments unappropriated.		2,000 00		
Do.....	Ten installments, for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assisting them to become self-sustaining, support of physician and purchase of medicine.		3d article treaty March 19, 1867; seven installments unappropriated, at \$11,500; laws not published.		80,500 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.	Ten installments of \$1,500 each, to furnish said Indians with oxen, log chains, &c.	Vol. 13, page 694.	5th article treaty May 7, 1864; three installments unappropriated.		4,500		
Do.....	For support of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm laborers, and one physician, ten years.	do.....	Three installments of \$7,700 each yet due.		23,100 00		
Do.....	Pay of services and traveling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	do.....	7th article treaty May 7, 1864.....	480 00			

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas—Continued.	Amount to be applied for the support of a saw-mill as long as the President may deem necessary.	Vol. 13, page 694.	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	\$1,000 00			
Do.....	Pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	.....do.....	13th article treaty May 7, 1864....	1,000 00			
Chippewas.—Pillager and Winnebagoish bands.	Money, \$10,666 66; goods, \$8,000; and purposes of utility, \$4,000; 3d article treaty February 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168.	Thirty installments; fourteen unappropriated, at \$22,666 66.		\$317,333 21		
Do.....	Purposes of education; same article and treaty..	.....do.....	Twenty installments of \$3,000 each; four yet due.		12,000 00		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	\$10,000 as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band, and \$5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 13, pages 668 and 659.	3d article treaty Oct. 2, 1863; and 2d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; annual appropriation required.	15,000 00			
Do.....	Fifteen installments of \$12,000 each for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton maitre, linsey, blankets, sheeting, &c.	Vol. 13, pages 689 and 690.	3d article treaty, supplementary, April 12, 1864; estimated for Red Lake band, \$8,000; Pembina band, \$4,000; eight installments unappropriated.		96,000 00		
Do.....	One blacksmith, one physician, &c., one miller, one farmer, \$3,900; iron and steel and other articles, \$1,500; carpentering, &c., \$1,000.	Vol. 13, page 690.	4th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; fifteen installments, eight at \$6,400 yet due.		51,200 00		
Do.....	To defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of said Chippewa Indians.	Vol. 13, page 668.	6th article treaty Oct. 2, 1863, fifteen installments of \$390 each; eight unappropriated.		3,120 00		
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 99 and 614, and vol. 11, pages 213 and 236.	2d article treaty Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000; 13th article treaty Oct. 18, 1820, \$600; 2d article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.			\$9,600 00	
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, &c.....	Vol. 7, page 212..	6th article treaty Oct. 18, 1820, and 9th article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, say \$920.			920 00	
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257 92, articles 10 and 13, treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per cent. for educational purposes.			19,512 89	\$390,257 80
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon	For beneficial objects at the discretion of the President; 2d article treaty June 25, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 964.	Five installments of \$4,000 each, 3d series; four unappropriated.		16,000 00		
Do.....	Farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plow-maker, for the term of fifteen years.	Vol. 12, page 965.	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; four installments unappropriated, at \$3,500 each.		14,000 00		
Do.....	Physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, twenty years.	.....do.....	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; nine installments unappropriated, at \$5,600 each.		50,400 00		
Do.....	Salary of head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years.	.....do.....	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; nine installments unappropriated, at \$500 each.		4,500 00		
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 36 and 287, and vol. 11, page 700.	4th article treaty Aug. 7, 1790, \$1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1802, \$3,000; 4th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826, \$20,000.			24,500 00	490,000 00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, &c.....	Vol. 7, page 287..	8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826, say \$1,110.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Vol. 7, page 287, and vol. 11, page 700.	8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826, and 5th article treaty Aug. 7, 1856, say \$600.			600 00	12,000 00
Do.....	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, pages 287, and 419.	5th article treaty Feb. 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty Jan. 24, 1826.	4,810 00			
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 700.	Five per centum for education...			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$675,168, held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.	Vol. 14, page 786.	Five per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age with a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestics; and for boys and girls under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, &c.	Vol. 15, page 651.	9th article treaty May 7, 1868, estimated at \$22,723.	22,723 00			
Do.....	For purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of \$10 for each Indian roaming.	Vol. 15, page 652.	9th article treaty May 7, 1868, estimated at \$10,000.	10,000 00			
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	.....do.....	10th article treaty May 7, 1868, estimated at \$6,600.	6,600 00			
Do.....	Twenty installments for pay of teachers and furnishing books, stationery, &c.	Vol. 15, page 651.	7th article treaty May 7, 1868; nineteen installments, at \$3,000 each, due.		57,000 00		

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Crows—Continued.	For blacksmith, iron and steel .....	Vol. 15, page 651	8th article treaty May 7, 1868. ....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of seeds and agricultural implements..	.....do.....	8th article treaty May 7, 1868; estimated at \$1,250.	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of \$20 for each Indian engaged in agriculture, &c.	Vol. 15, page 652.	9th article, treaty May 7, 1868; estimated at \$20,000.	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Four installments, to furnish said Indians with flour and meat.	.....do.....	9th article treaty May 7, 1868; three installments, at \$131,400 each, due.	.....	\$394,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Three installments, to be expended in presents..	.....do.....	12th article treaty May 7, 1868; two installments, at \$500 each, due.	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Delawares.....	Life annuity to chiefs .....	.....do.....	Private act to supplementary treaty Sept. 24, 1829, to treaty Oct. 3, 1818.	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$46,080 at 5 per centum, being value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty 1829 for education.	Vol. 5, page 1049.	Senate resolution Jan. 19, 1838. ....	.....	.....	\$2,304 00	\$46,080 00
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For \$150,000, under the direction of the President, in twenty installments.	Vol. 12, page 928.	6th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; nine installments unappropriated.	.....	69,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for an agricultural school and teacher, 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 929.	Nine installments unappropriated, at \$3,000 each.	.....	27,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for smith and carpenter, shop and tools; same article and treaty.	.....do.....	Nine installments unappropriated, at \$500 each.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	.....do.....	Nine installments unappropriated, at \$4,600 each.	.....	41,400 00	.....	.....
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Five installments of the 3d series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 976.	4th article treaty July 16, 1855; three installments unappropriated, at \$4,000 each.	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Vol. 12, page 977.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; agricultural and industrial school, &c., \$300; pay of instructors, \$1,800; nine installments unappropriated, at \$2,100 each.	.....	18,900 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one gunsmith, one tinsmith, carpenter, and joiner, and wagon and plow maker, \$7,400; and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor, \$500.	.....do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; nine installments unappropriated, at \$7,900 each.	.....	71,100 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair flour and saw mill and supplying the necessary fixtures.	.....do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; nine installments unappropriated at \$500 each.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for pay of physician, \$1,400, and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines, \$300.	.....do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; nine installments unappropriated, at \$1,700 each.	.....	15,300 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employes, &c., for twenty years.	.....do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; nine installments unappropriated, at \$300 each.	.....	2,700 00	.....	.....
Do.....	\$500 per annum for twenty years for each of the head chiefs; 5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	.....do.....	Nine installments unappropriated, at \$1,500 each.	.....	13,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions.	.....do.....	5th article treaty July 16, 1855	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Gros Ventres.....	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President may from time to time determine, &c.	.....do.....	8th article treaty July 13, 1868. Laws not published.	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Iowas.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance of \$157,500.	Vol. 10, page 1071	9th article treaty May 7, 1854	.....	2,875 00	57,500 00	.....
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum .....	Vol. 9, page 842.	2d article treaty Jan., 1846	.....	10,000 00	200,000 00	.....
Kickapoos.....	Interest on \$100,000, at 5 per centum .....	Vol. 10, page 1079.	2d article treaty May 18, 1854	.....	5,000 00	100,000 00	.....
Do.....	Gradual payment on \$200,000 .....	.....do.....	2d article treaty May 18, 1854, \$185,000 heretofore appropriated, due.	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five installments of \$5,000, 2d series, to be applied under the direction of the President.	.....do.....	2d art treaty Oct. 14, 1864; five installments unappropriated.	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and buildings for blacksmiths, carpenter, wagon, and plow maker, manual labor school, and hospital, for twenty years.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Oct. 14, 1864; sixteen installments unappropriated, at \$1,000 each.	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of tools and materials for saw and flour mill, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon, and plow maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Oct. 14, 1864; twenty installments of \$1,500 each; fifteen unappropriated.	.....	22,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker, fifteen years.	.....do.....	5th article treaty Oct. 14, 1864; ten installments of \$6,000 each unappropriated.	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....



Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Klamaths and Modocs—Continued.	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	.....	5th article treaty Oct. 14, 1864; fifteen installments of \$3,600 each yet due.	.....	\$54,000 00	.....	.....
Makahs.....	Ten installments, being 5th series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 940.	5th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; nine installments unappropriated, at \$1,000 each.	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941.	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; nine installments of \$2,500 each unappropriated.	.....	22,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for smith, carpenter shops, and tools.	.....do.....	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each unappropriated.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 941.	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; nine installments of \$4,600 each, unappropriated.	.....	41,400 00	.....	.....
Menomonees.....	Fifteen installments to pay \$242,686 for cession of lands.	Vol. 10, page 1065.	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate amendment thereto; ten installments of \$16,179 06 each, unappropriated.	.....	161,790 60	.....	.....
Miamies of Kansas.	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 194, and vol. 10, page 1095.	5th article treaty Oct. 6, 1818; 5th article treaty Oct. 23, 1834; and 4th article treaty June 5, 1854, say \$940 for shop and \$600 for miller.	.....	.....	\$1,540 00	\$30,800 00
Do.....	Twenty installments upon \$200,000; 3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1094.	\$150,000 of said sum payable in twenty installments of \$7,500 each; nine unappropriated.	.....	67,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$50,000, at 5 per centum.....	.....do.....	3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	.....	.....	2,500 00	50,000 00
Miamies of Indiana.	Interest on \$221,257 86, in trust.....	Vol. 10, page 1099.	Senate amendment to 4th article treaty June 5, 1854.	.....	.....	11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Eel River	Permanent annuities.....	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, 146, and 116.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; and 3d article treaty Sept. 1809; aggregate.	.....	.....	1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels.....	Pay of teacher to manual labor school, and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	Vol. 12, page 982	2d article treaty Dec. 21, 1855; amount necessary during the pleasure of the President.	\$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mixed Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep Eaters.	To be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President may from time to time determine, &c.	.....	6th article treaty Sept. 24, 1868. Not published.	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Navajoes.....	For such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for 8,000 Navajo Indians, not exceeding \$5 per Indian, and for seeds, farming implements, &c., for 1,400 families.	Vol. 15, page 669.	7th and 8th articles treaty June 1, 1868, estimated for articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, \$40,000, and for seeds, farming implements, work cattle, &c., \$35,000.	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of \$10 for each person who engages in farming, &c.	.....do.....	8th article treaty June 1, 1868.....	14,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of two teachers.....	.....do.....	6th article treaty June 1, 1868.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Nez Perces.....	Five installments of the 3d series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 958.	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; four installments unappropriated, at \$6,000 each.	.....	24,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for support of two schools, &c., and pay of one superintendent teaching, and two teachers.	Vol. 12, page 959.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; nine installments of \$3,700 each, unappropriated.	.....	33,300 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for one superintendent farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plowmaker.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; nine installments of \$10,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	90,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair grist and saw-mill, and providing the necessary tools.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each, unappropriated.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for pay of physician, and keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; nine installments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated.	.....	15,300 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair buildings for employes, and salary of head chief.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; for repair of buildings, \$300; salary of head chief, \$50; nine installments unappropriated at \$500.	.....	7,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's and wagon and plowmaker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Sixteen installments for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school and boarding-houses with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Vol. 14, page 649.	4th article treaty June 9, 1863; eleven installments of \$3,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	33,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Salary of two subordinate chiefs.....	Vol. 14, page 650.	5th article treaty June 9, 1863.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifteen installments for repair of houses, mills, shops, &c., and providing furniture, tools, &c.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1863; eleven installments of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	.....	27,500 00	.....	.....

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Nez Percés—Con'd.	Salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers.	Vol. 14, page 650.	5th article treaty June 9, 1863 . . .	\$7, 600 00	.....	.....	.....
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.	Payment of \$32,500 in graduated payments.....	Vol. 10, page 1133.	4th article treaty Dec. 26, 1854; still unappropriated.	.....	\$3, 000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., 20 years.	Vol. 10, page 1134.	10th article treaty Dec. 26, 1854; four installments of \$6,700 still due.	.....	26, 800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing necessary tools therefor.	.....do.....	10th article treaty Dec. 26, 1854; four installments of \$1,500 each, unappropriated.	.....	6, 000 00	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Purchase of clothing.....	Vol. 15, page 657.	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; estimated at \$15,000.	15, 000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	To be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, (\$10 for each Indian roaming, \$1,500,) in the purchase of such articles as from time to time may be determined.	.....do.....	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; estimated at \$18,000.	18, 000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Four installments to furnish said Indians with flour and meat.	.....do.....	6th article treaty May 10, 1868; two installments of \$66,516 each, yet due.	.....	133, 152 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of teachers, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Vol. 15, page 658.	7th article treaty May 10, 1868; estimated at \$7,700.	7, 700 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	To be expended in presents; three installments.	.....do.....	9th article treaty May 10, 1868; one installment of \$500 due.	.....	500 00	.....	.....
Omahas.....	Fifteen installments, being 3d series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1044.	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; twelve installments of \$20,000 each unappropriated.	.....	240, 000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Ten installments, for pay of engineer, miller, farmer, and blacksmith, and keeping in repair grist and saw mills, support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools for the same.	Vol. 10, p. 1044; Vol. 14, p. 668.	8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 6, 1863; estimated, engineer, \$1,200; miller, \$900; farmer, \$900; blacksmith, \$900; keeping in repair grist and saw mills, and support of smith's shop, \$600; five installments of \$4,500 each unappropriated.	.....	22, 500 00	.....	.....
Osages.....	Interest on \$69,120 at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Vol. 7, page 242.	Senate resolution Jan. 19, 1838, and 6th article treaty Jan. 2, 1825.	.....	\$3, 456 00	\$69, 120 00	.....
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000 at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Vol. 14, page 687.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865	.....	15, 000 00	300, 000 00	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Four equal annual installments, in coin, of the sum of \$206,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of \$306,000.	Vol. 11, page 624.	2d article treaty July 31, 1855; one installment unappropriated, to be distributed per capita.	.....	51, 500 00	.....	.....
Ottos and Missourias.	Fifteen installments, being 3d series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1039.	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; twelve installments of \$9,000 each still due.	.....	108, 000 00	.....	.....
Pawnees.....	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Vol. 11, page 729.	2d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.....	.....	30, 000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools, and pay of two teachers.	Vol. 11, page 730.	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.....	11, 200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of iron and steel, and other necessities for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be tinsmith and gunsmith, and compensation of two strikers or apprentices.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; for iron, steel, &c., \$500; for two blacksmiths, \$1,200, and two strikers, &c., \$480.	2, 180 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, and pay of farmer.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.....	1, 800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of miller and engineer.....	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.....	1, 800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mills.	.....do.....	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Poncas.....	Ten installments of the 2d series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 12, page 997.	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; three installments of \$10,000 each unappropriated.	.....	30, 000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount to be expended, during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	Vol. 12, page 998.	2d article treaty March 12, 1858.....	7, 500 00	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies.....	Life annuity to chiefs.....	.....	3d article treaty Oct. 20, 1832.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Permanent annuity in money.....	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320, 855.	4th article treaty 1795, \$418 31; 3d article treaty 1809, \$209 18; 3d article treaty 1818, \$1,045 87; treaty 1828, \$836 69; 2d article treaty July, 1829, \$6,693 58; 10th article treaty June, 1846, \$125 50.	.....	9, 329 17	186, 583 40	.....
Do.....	Education during the pleasure of Congress.....	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, 401.	3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1826; 2d article treaty Sept. 20, 1828, and 4th article treaty Oct. 27, 1832.	5, 000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Permanent provision for three smiths.....	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, 321.	2d article treaty Sept. 20, 1828, and 3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1826.	1, 179 74	.....	.....	.....

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies—Con Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt. . . . . Interest on \$268,998 17 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 7, page 320 . . . Vol. 9, page 854 . . .	2d article treaty July 29, 1829. . . . . 7th article treaty June 5 and 17, 1846.	\$183 03		\$13,449 90	\$268,998 17
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities. . . . .	Vol. 7, page 106 . . .	2d article treaty Nov. 17, 1807. . . . .			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	Provision for education, and for smith and farmer, and smith's shop, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425 . . .	3d article treaty May 13, 1833; \$1,000 per year for education, and \$1,660 for smith, farmer, &c., \$2,660.	2,660 00			
Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes.	\$25,000, being the 5th series, to be expended for beneficial objects.	Vol. 12, page 972 . . .	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; four installments of \$1,000 each unappropriated.		\$4,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments for support of agricultural and industrial school, and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Vol. 12, page 973 . . .	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; nine installments of \$2,500 each unappropriated.		22,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and tools.	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each unappropriated.		4,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments for employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; nine installments of \$4,600 each unappropriated.		37,400 00		
Rogue Rivers	Five installments, in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.	Vol. 10, page 1019 . . .	4th article treaty Sept. 10, 1853; four installments of \$3,000 unappropriated.		12,000 00		
River Crows	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other useful articles, as the President may from time to time determine, &c.		7th article treaty July 15, 1868; laws not published.	35,000 00			
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Permanent annuities. . . . .	Vol. 7, page 85 . . .	3d article treaty Nov. 3, 1804. . . . .			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on \$200,000 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 7, page 541 . . .	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837. . . . .			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on \$200,000 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 7, page 596 . . .	2d article treaty Oct. 11, 1842. . . . .			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.	Five installments for support of physician, &c. . . . .	Vol. 15, page 497 . . .	10th article treaty Feb. 18, 1867; three installments of \$1,500 each still due.		4,500 00		
Do	Five installments for furnishing tobacco and salt. . . . .	do	10th article treaty Feb. 18, 1867; three installments of \$350 each still due.		1,050 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 7, page 543 . . .	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837. . . . .			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do	Interest on \$11,615 25 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 12, page 1170 . . .	Treaty March 6, 1861 . . . . .			2,636 49	11,615 25
Seminoles	Interest on \$500,000, per eighth article treaty Aug. 7, 1856. . . . .	Vol. 11, page 702 . . .	\$25,000 annuities . . . . .			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on 70,000 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 14, page 757 . . .	3d article treaty March 21, 1866, for support of schools, &c.			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities. . . . .	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179. . . . .	4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817, \$500; 4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1817, \$500.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provision for smith and smith's shops and miller	Vol. 7, page 349 . . .	4th article treaty Feb. 28, 1831, say \$1,860.	1,660 00			
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities. . . . .	Vol. 4, page 442 . . .	Act Feb. 19, 1841, \$6,000 . . . . .			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on \$75,000 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 9, page 35 . . .	Act June 27, 1846, \$3,750 . . . . .			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on \$43,050 transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Act June 27, 1846, \$2,152 50 . . . . .			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuities. . . . .	Vol. 7, page 119 . . .	4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1818. . . . .			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for the support of smith and smith's shops.	Vol. 7, page 352 . . .	4th article treaty July 20, 1831. . . . .	1,000 00			
Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees; Quapaws; Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws; Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf, and certain Wyandotts.	Five installments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel for shop, for Shawnees.	Vol. 15, page 515 . . .	8th article treaty Feb. 23, 1867; three installments of \$500 each unappropriated.		1,500 00		
Do	Six installments for pay of blacksmith and for necessary iron and steel and tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, &c.	Vol. 15, page 520 . . .	27th article treaty Feb. 23, 1867; four installments of \$1,123 29 each unappropriated.		4,493 16		
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education. . . . .	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 100. . . . .	4th article treaty Aug. 3, 1795; 3d article treaty May 10, 1854, and 4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817.			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on \$40,000 at 5 per centum. . . . .	Vol. 10, page 1056 . . .	3d article treaty May 10, 1854.			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones—Western band.	Twenty installments of \$5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.		7th article treaty Oct. 1, 1863; thirteen installments unappropriated.		65,000 00		
Shoshones—Eastern band.	Twenty installments of \$10,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.		5th article treaty July 2, 1863; thirteen installments unappropriated.		130,000 00		

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Shoshones—North-western band.	Twenty installments, of \$5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 663	3d article treaty July 30, 1863; thirteen installments unappropriated.	.....	\$65,000 00	.....	.....
Shoshones—Goship band.	Twenty installments, of \$1,000, each to be applied under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 682	7th article treaty October 7, 1863; thirteen installments unappropriated.	.....	13,000 00	.....	.....
Shoshones and Bannocks.	Shoshones: Three installments, to purchase seeds and implements.	Vol. 15, page 675	8th article treaty July 3, 1868; still due, at \$2,500 each.	.....	7,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Vol. 15, page 676	9th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$13,874.	\$13,874 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and those engaged in agriculture.	..... do .....	9th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$30,000.	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	..... do .....	10th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$6,800.	6,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Three installments, to be expended in presents.	..... do .....	12th article treaty July 3, 1868; still due, at \$500 each.	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, &c.	Vol. 15, page 675	8th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$2,000.	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Bannacks: Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Vol. 15, page 676	9th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$6,937.	.....	6,937 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and those engaged in agriculture.	..... do .....	9th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$16,000.	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.	..... do .....	8th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$10,000.	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	..... do .....	10th article treaty July 3, 1868; estimated at \$6,800.	.....	6,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Three installments, to be expended in presents.	..... do .....	12th article treaty July 3, 1868; two installments, of \$500 each, unappropriated.	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
Sisseton and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles, as the President may from time to time determine, &c.	Vol. 15, page 500	Senate amendment to treaty February 19, 1867.	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c.....	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty November 11, 1794.	.....	\$4,500 00	\$90,000 00	.....
Sioux, (different bands.)	Erection of a steam circular saw-mill, with a grist mill and shingle machine attached.	Vol. 15, page 636	4th article treaty April 29, 1868.	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of seeds and agricultural implements.	..... do .....	10th article treaty April 29, 1868.	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Vol. 15, page 638	10th article treaty April 29, 1868; estimated at \$159,400.	159,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of blacksmith, and for iron and steel, &c.....	..... do .....	8th article treaty April 29, 1868; estimated at \$2,000.	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming and those engaged in agriculture.	..... do .....	10th article treaty April 29, 1868; estimated at \$236,000.	236,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of 7,300,000 pounds of beef, and the same quantity of flour.	..... do .....	10th article treaty April 29, 1868; estimated at \$1,314,400.	1,314,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Vol. 15, page 640	13th article treaty April 29, 1868; estimated at \$10,400.	10,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Three installments, to be expended in presents.	..... do .....	14th article treaty April 29, 1868; two installments, of \$500 each, due.	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....
S'Klallams.....	Five installments on \$60,000, being fifth series.....	Vol. 12, page 934	5th article treaty June 26, 1855; four installments, of \$2,400 each, due.	.....	9,600 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty installments, for support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers.	..... do .....	11th article treaty June 26, 1855; nine installments, of \$2,500 each, unappropriated.	.....	22,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 935	11th article treaty June 26, 1855; nine installments, of \$4,600 each, unappropriated.	.....	41,400 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For smith and carpenter shop and tools.....	..... do .....	11th article treaty June 26, 1855.	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Tabeguache band of Utahs.	Ten installments, of \$20,000 each.....	Vol. 13, page 675	8th article treaty October 7, 1863; goods, \$10,000; provisions, \$10,000; three installments unappropriated.	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith shop, and pay of blacksmith and assistant.	..... do .....	10th article treaty October 7, 1863; iron and steel, \$220; blacksmith and assistant, \$1,100.	1,320 00	.....	.....	.....
Tabeguache, Mucache, Capote, We-minuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	Pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	Vol. 15, page 622	15th article treaty March 2, 1868.	.....	11,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of iron and steel and the necessary tools for the blacksmith shop.	Vol. 15, page 621	15th article treaty March 2, 1868.	220 00	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Statutes at Large.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Tabaquache, Mucache, Capote, Weminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes—Cont'd.	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothes, blankets, and such other articles as he may think proper.	Vol. 15, page 622	11th article treaty March 2, 1868; twenty-eight installments unappropriated.		\$840,000 00		
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, potatoes, &c.	.....do.....	15th article treaty March 2, 1868	\$30,000 00			
Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.	Five installments of the 4th series of annuities, for beneficial objects.	Vol. 10, page 1126	3d article treaty Nov. 29, 1855; four installments of \$1,000 each, unappropriated.		4,000 00		
Do.....	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1127	6th article treaty Nov. 29, 1855; four installments of \$1,450 each, still due.		5,800 00		
Umpquas, (Cow Creek band.)	Twenty installments of \$550 each	Vol. 10, page 1027	3d article treaty Sept. 19, 1853; three installments, unappropriated.		1,650 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five installments of the 3d series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946.	2d article treaty June 9, 1855; four installments of \$4,000 each, unappropriated.		16,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for pay of two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, one physician, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, page 947.	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$11,200 each, unappropriated.		100,800 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	.....do.....	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$3,000 each, unappropriated.		27,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments of \$1,500 each, for the head chiefs of these bands, (\$500 each.)	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments, unappropriated.		13,500 00		
Winnebagoes	For interest on \$1,000,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 546; vol. 12, p. 628	4th article treaty Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.		\$50,000 00	\$1,000,000 00	
Do.....	Thirty installments of interest on \$85,000	Vol. 9, page 879.	4th article treaty Oct. 13, 1846; six installments of \$4,250 each, unappropriated.		25,500 00		
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per centum, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	.....do.....	Act July 15, 1870		10,000 00	200,000 00	
Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.	Five installments of \$2,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 14, page 684	7th article treaty Aug. 12, 1865; one installment, unappropriated.		2,000 00		
Yakamas	Five installments of the 3d series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 953.	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; four installments of \$6,000 each, unappropriated.		24,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, providing books, stationery, and furniture.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each, unappropriated.		4,500 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$3,200 each, unappropriated.		28,800 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$11,400 each, unappropriated.		102,600 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., and pay of physician.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$1,700 each, unappropriated; physician, \$1,400; hospital, &c., \$300.		15,300 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each, unappropriated.		4,500 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair buildings for employes.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$300 each, unappropriated.		2,700 00		
Do.....	Salary of head chief for twenty years	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each, unappropriated.		4,500 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor.	.....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; nine installments of \$500 each, unappropriated.		4,500 00		
Yancton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments of \$40,000 each, of the 2d series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 11, page 744	4th article treaty April 19, 1858; eight installments, unappropriated.		320,000 00		
	Total.....			2,532,636 77	6,658,489 03	384,427 24	6,777,030 48

No. 127.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your annual report the following account of the business connected with the "Indian trust funds," since November 1, 1869, accompanied by classified exhibits of the entire fund now held in trust by the Department.

## PURCHASE OF BONDS.

All investments for the benefit of the Indians since the last annual report have been made in United States six per cent. bonds. Bonds to the amount of \$588,150 have been purchased at a cost (exclusive of incidental expenses) of \$653,855 78.

The different loans in which these investments were made, the rate of premium, commission, &c., the amount purchased for each tribe, the sources from which the funds were derived or drawn for investment, the date of purchase, and the time interest commenced to accrue on the same to the fund, are fully shown by the following schedules of purchases, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

## PURCHASE OF STOCK.

*Schedule No. 1, showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds including commission.	Commission.
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Nov. 29, 1869	\$40,000	6	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$45,300 00	50 00
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Nov. 29, 1869	36,500	6	113 $\frac{3}{8}$	41,381 87	45 62
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Dec. 1, 1869	200	6	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 00	.....
United States registered, act June 30, 1864.	Dec. 10, 1869	13,350	6	113 $\frac{5}{8}$	15,202 30	16 68
United States registered, act June 30, 1864.	Dec. 23, 1869	10,000	6	112	11,200 00	12 50
United States registered, act June 30, 1864.	Dec. 27, 1869	10,000	6	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,225 00	12 50
United States registered, act June 30, 1864.	Dec. 27, 1869	30,000	6	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,637 50	37 50
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Dec. 23, 1869	5,000	6	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,587 50	6 25
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Dec. 27, 1869	5,000	6	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,606 25	6 25
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Jan. 4, 1870	50	6	113	56 50	.....
United States registered loan of 1867.	Jan. 28, 1870	26,100	6	114.84	29,973 24	.....
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Mar. 3, 1870	8,050	6	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,965 68	10 06
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	Mar. 23, 1870	7,750	6	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,321 56	.....
United States registered loan of 1867.	May 4, 1870	8,200	6	113	9,944 00	.....
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	May 30, 1870	10,200	6	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,615 25	.....
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	May 30, 1870	6,050	6	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,881 87	.....
United States registered, act March 3, 1865.	June 27, 1870	8,100	6	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,980 88	10 13
United States coupon, act March 3, 1865.	Aug. 9, 1870	62,000	6	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,277 50	77 50
United States coupon, loan of 1867.	Aug. 9, 1870	297,500	6	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	327,621 88	371 88
United States coupon, loan of 1867.	Aug. 9, 1870	3,500	6	110	3,850 00	4 37
Total.....	.....	588,150	.....	.....	653,855 78	.....

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Schedule No. 2, showing the tribes for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No. 1 were purchased, &c.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Amount of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe to whom bonds belong.	Amount to each tribe or fund.	Interest, when commencing for the fund.
U. S. registered, act March 3, 1865....	\$76, 700	6	{ Cherokee national .....	\$38, 346 27	} Nov. 1, 1869
			{ Cherokee school .....	26, 847 61	
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	11, 506 12	
U. S. registered, act June 30, 1864....	13, 350	6	{ Shawnees .....	13, 350 00	} Nov. 1, 1869
U. S. registered, act June 30, 1864....	50, 000	} 6	{ Cherokee national .....	30, 025 00	
U. S. registered, act March 3, 1865....	10, 050		{ Cherokee school .....	21, 017 50	} Nov. 1, 1869
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	9, 007 50	
			{ Cherokee national .....	13, 050 00	
U. S. registered loan of 1867.....	26, 100	6	{ Cherokee orphan .....	3, 915 00	} Jan. 1, 1870
			{ Cherokee school .....	9, 135 00	
			{ Cherokee national .....	4, 025 00	
U. S. registered, act March 3, 1865....	8, 050	6	{ Cherokee school .....	2, 817 50	} Jan. 1, 1870
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	1, 207 50	
			{ Cherokee national .....	3, 875 00	
U. S. registered, act March 3, 1865....	7, 750	6	{ Cherokee school .....	2, 712 50	} Jan. 1, 1870
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	1, 162 50	
U. S. registered loan of 1867.....	8, 800	6	Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	8, 800 00	} Jan. 1, 1870
U. S. registered, act March 3, 1865....	10, 200	6	Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.	10, 200 00	
U. S. registered, act March 3, 1865....	6, 050	6	{ Cherokee national .....	3, 025 00	} Jan. 1, 1870
			{ Cherokee school .....	2, 117 50	
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	907 50	
U. S. registered, act March 3, 1865....	8, 100	6	{ Cherokee national .....	4, 050 00	} May 1, 1870
			{ Cherokee school .....	2, 835 00	
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	1, 215 00	
U. S. coupon, act March 3, 1865.....	62, 000	6	{ Cherokee national .....	31, 000 00	} July 1, 1870
			{ Cherokee school .....	21, 700 00	
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	9, 300 00	
U. S. coupon, loan of 1867.....	301, 000	6	{ Cherokee national .....	150, 500 00	} July 1, 1870
			{ Cherokee school .....	103, 350 00	
			{ Cherokee orphan .....	45, 150 00	
Total.....	588, 150		.....	588, 150 00	

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Schedule No. 3, showing the sources from which the funds were derived for the investments exhibited in schedules 1 and 2.

Kind of bonds.	Percent.	Amount purchased.	Fund or tribe for whom purchased.	Amount drawn for investment.	Sources from whence drawn.
U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865 ..	6	{ \$38,346 27	Cherokee national ..	} \$86,916 33	Proceeds of Cherokee neutral lands.
		{ 26,847 61	Cherokee school ....		
U. S. reg., act June 30, 1864 ...	6	{ 11,506 12	Cherokee orphan .....	} 15,230 01	Proceeds of lands.
		{ 13,350 00	Shawnees .....		
U. S. reg., act June 30, 1864 }	6	{ 30,025 00	Cherokee national ..	} 67,363 55	Proceeds of Cherokee neutral lands.
U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865 }			Cherokee school .....		
		{ 9,007 50	Cherokee orphan .....	} 30,000 00	Do.
		{ 13,050 00	Cherokee national ..		
U. S. reg., loan of 1867 .....	6	{ 3,915 00	Cherokee orphan .....	} 8,973 67	Do.
		{ 9,135 00	Cherokee school .....		
		{ 4,025 00	Cherokee national ..	} 8,332 95	Do.
		{ 2,817 50	Cherokee school .....		
U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865 ..	6	{ 1,207 50	Cherokee orphan .....	} 10,000 00	Proceeds of lands.
		{ 3,875 00	Cherokee school .....		
U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865 ..	6	{ 2,712 50	Cherokee school .....	} 11,702 99	Do.
		{ 1,162 50	Cherokee orphan .....		
U. S. loan of 1867 .....	6	{ 8,800 00	Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	} 6,908 05	Proceeds of Cherokee neutral lands.
		{ 10,200 00	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.		
U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865 ..	6	{ 3,025 00	Cherokee national ..	} 8,996 12	Do.
		{ 2,117 50	Cherokee school ....		
		{ 907 50	Cherokee orphan .....	} 400,000 00	Do.
		{ 4,050 00	Cherokee national ..		
U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865 ..	6	{ 2,835 00	Cherokee school .....	} 105,350 00	
		{ 1,215 00	Cherokee orphan .....		
		{ 31,000 00	Cherokee national ..	} 45,150 00	
		{ 21,700 00	Cherokee school .....		
U. S. coupon, act March 3, 1865	6	{ 9,300 00	Cherokee orphan .....	} 654,423 67	
		{ 150,500 00	Cherokee national ..		
U. S. coupon loan of 1867 .....	6	{ 105,350 00	Cherokee school .....	} 588,150 00	
		{ 45,150 00	Cherokee orphan .....		
Total .....					

Total amount drawn for investment as per above schedule ..... \$654,423 67  
 Bonds as per Schedule No. 1, "purchase of stocks" ..... 653,855 78

The balance is accounted for as follows:

By certificates of deposit on hand .....	\$366 47
By cash in secretary's safe .....	200 00
By amount absorbed in incidental expenses .....	101 42
	<u>\$567 89</u>

The greater portion of the bonds purchased since November 1, 1869, have been sent to the Treasury Department for conversion or exchange, and the United States registered certificates received therefor were issued in the name of the Secretary of the Interior as trustee.



Statement of conversion or exchange of bonds.

Date amounts were sent to the Treasury for conversion or exchange.	Amounts transmitted.	Kind of bonds transmitted.	Amounts received in exchange.	Kind of bonds received in exchange.
1869. December 15	\$13,350 00	U. S. reg., act June 30, 1864 ..	\$13,350 00	U. S. reg., act June 30, 1864.
1870. January 5	50,000 00	U. S. reg., act June 30, 1864 ..	50,000 00	U. S. reg., act June 30, 1864.
5	10,050 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865..	10,050 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865.
May 19	15,800 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865..	15,800 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865.
20	26,100 00	U. S. reg., loan 1867.....	26,100 00	U. S. reg., loan of 1867.
20	8,800 00	U. S. reg., loan 1867.....	8,800 00	U. S. reg., loan of 1867.
June 2	10,200 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865..	10,200 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865.
2	6,050 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865..	6,050 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865.
August 15	62,000 00	U. S. coup., act Mar. 3, 1865 ..	62,000 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865.
15	301,000 00	U. S. coup., loan of 1867.....	301,000 00	U. S. reg., loan of 1867.
September 7	8,100 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865..	8,100 00	U. S. reg., act March 3, 1865.
Total .....	511,450 00	.....	511,450 00	

SALE OF BONDS.

Statement showing the sale of paying and non-paying bonds since November 1, 1869.

Kind of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale.	Amount sold.	Premium realized on amounts sold.	Discount.	Total proceeds of bonds sold.
U. S. reg., loan of 1862.	6	Pottawatomie education.	1870. Jan. 5	\$39,500 00	\$5,081 16	.....	\$44,581 16
U. S. reg., loan of 1862.	6	Pottawatomie mills.	Jan. 5	200 00	25 73	.....	225 73
Missouri State P.R. R.	6	Pottawatomie education.	Jan. 7	2,000 00	.....	\$242 67	1,757 33
Kentucky State .....	5	Creek orphans .....	June 4	1,000 00	.....	139 72	869 28
Missouri State P.R. R.	6	do .....	June 6	28,000 00	.....	1,577 65	26,422 35
U. S. reg., loan 1862 .	6	Pottawatomie mills.	July 15	15,400 00	1,578 50	.....	16,978 50
U. S. reg., loan 1862 .	6	Pottawatomie education.	July 27	29,000 00	2,537 50	.....	31,537 50
U. S. reg., act of 1865.	6	Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	July 33	27,100 00	2,506 75	.....	29,606 75
U. S. reg., loan 1862 .	6	do .....	July 30	400 00	41 00	.....	441 00
U. S. reg., act of 1864.	6	do .....	July 30	9,000 00	945 00	.....	9,945 00
Missouri State P.R. R.	6	Pottawatomie education.	July 30	1,000 00	.....	111 34	888 66
Kansas State.....	7	Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	Sept. 20	4,500 00	.....	225 00	4,275 00
Total .....				157,100 00	12,715 64	2,287 38	167,528 26

Total amount of bonds sold.....	\$157,100 00
Add premium realized on paying bonds.....	\$12,715 64
Less discount on non-paying bonds.....	2,287 38
	<u>10,428 26</u>
Total proceeds of bonds sold.....	<u>167,528 26</u>

The sale of the bonds belonging to the Pottawatomie education and mill funds (shown in the statement of sale of bonds) was to enable the President to pay to the Pottawatomie Indians who had elected to become citizens in accordance with the provisions of the third article of the treaty of November 15, 1861, as modified by the treaty of March 29, 1866,

their proportion of the bonds held in trust for the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians.

The bonds belonging to the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw trust fund were sold under act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty concluded with the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, and others, on the 23d of February, 1867, which contemplates the withdrawal from said confederation of such of its members as may elect to become citizens of the United States, and the payment to such withdrawing members their proportion of the common fund of said confederation.

The sale of the bonds belonging to the Creek orphans was by direction of the President under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1837. (Stat. at Large, vol. 5, p. 186.)

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENTS AFFECTING THE AGGREGATE OF BONDS HELD IN TRUST, ETC.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand November 1, 1869 .....		\$4,177,316 40 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>
Amount of bonds since purchased, (see "purchase of bonds," Schedules Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) is .....	\$588,150 00	
Deduct amount per statement of sale of bonds .....	157,100 00	
		431,050 00
Total funds held in trust November 1, 1870 .....		4,608,366 40 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>

INTEREST APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS ON NON-PAYING STOCKS, AND REIMBURSABLE.

These appropriations are annually made in order to relieve the Department from the embarrassment on account of interest falling due various Indian tribes on bonds of certain States, the greater portion of which suspended payment at the commencement of the rebellion.

*Statement of appropriation made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, on non-paying stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.*

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Amount of annual interest.
Florida .....	7	\$132,000 00	\$9,240 00
North Carolina .....	6	205,000 00	12,300 00
Indiana .....	5	69,000 00	3,450 00
Arkansas .....	6	90,000 00	5,400 00
Tennessee .....	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Do .....	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	66,666 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	3,500 00
Do .....	5	163,000 00	8,250 00
Louisiana .....	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Virginia .....	6	581,800 00	34,908 00
Deficiency of 2-7th of 6 per cent. on same .....			9,973 72
Virginia, (C. & O. C. Co.) .....	6	43,500 00	2,610 00
Deficiency of 2-7 of 6 per cent. on same .....			745 71
Total .....		1,493,966 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	98,837 43

Since the date of the last annual report a large collection of interest has been made upon the non-paying bonds belonging to the Indian trust

fund, an exhibit of which is made in the two following tables, which also show the principal and time upon which the interest accrued, and the disposition made of the same.

INTEREST UPON NON-PAYING STOCKS.

TABLE No. 1.—Collections of interest made since November 1, 1869, due and unpaid July 1, 1869, and prior thereto.

Date of collections.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the U. S. treasury to reimburse the U. S. for moneys appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
Feb. 19, 1870.	\$23,272 00	From July 1, 1863, to July 1, 1869.	\$531,800 00	Virginia reg. 6 per cent., paid for 12 months at rate of 4 per cent. per annum.	\$23,272 00	.....
July 14, 1870.	1,785 00	From January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1869.	3,500 00	Virginia R. & D. R. R., 6 per cent.	1,785 00	.....
July 14, 1870.	10,020 00	From January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1862.	100,000 00	Virginia R. & D. R. R., 6 per cent., with 34 coup. of \$30 each, due January 1, 1863.	.....	\$10,020 00
July 14, 1870.	3,000 00	From January 1, 1869, to July 1, 1869.	100,000 00	Virginia R. & D. R. R., 6 per cent.	3,000 00	.....
Total .....	38,077 00	.....	.....	.....	28,057 00	10,020 00

RECAPITULATION.

Whole amount collected.....	\$38,077 00
Deduct amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.....	10,020 00
Reimbursements on appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and prior thereto.....	<u>28,057 00</u>

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TABLE No. 2.—Collections of interest made since November 1, 1869, falling due since July 1, 1869.

Date of collections.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.	On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the U. S. treasury to reimburse the United States for money's appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
1870.						
February 16.....	\$105	From July 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.	\$3, 500	Georgia 6 p. c. ....		\$105
February 19.....	11, 636	From July 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870.	581, 800	Virginia reg. 6 p. c. paid for 6 mos. at rate of 4 p. c. per annum.	*	11, 636
Feb. 16 and July 9....	7, 500	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870.	125, 000	S. Carolina 6 p. c.	†	7, 500
Feb. 16 and July 9....	29, 184	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870.	512, 000	Tennessee 6 p. c., less 5 p. c. tax off.		29, 184
July 9.....	105	From January 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870.	3, 500	Georgia 6 p. c. ....		105
July 14.....	210	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870.	3, 500	Virginia "R. & D. R. R." 6 p. c.		210
July 14.....	6, 000	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870.	100, 000	Virginia "R. & D. R. R." 6 p. c.		6, 000
July 23.....	300	From October 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870.	10, 000	Louisiana 6 p. c.	*	300
July 23.....	810	From November 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870.	27, 000	Louisiana 6 p. c.	*	810
Total.....	55, 850					55, 850

\* Congress having appropriated the interest covering the period for which these collections were made, a sum equal to the amount collected now stands upon the books of the Indian Office to be carried to the surplus fund.

† This interest was collected in coin, and the premium realized on the sale of the same amounted to \$1,200.

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TABLE No. 3.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee, national.....	{ \$81,381 03	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	\$2,441 46	\$642 60
	{ 38,346 27	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	1,150 39	247 19
	{ 11,406 93	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	3,342 21	429 94
	{ 162,321 27	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	1,869 64	215 01
Cherokee, orphan.....	{ 71,734 32	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	2,151 73	462 36
	{ 9,007 50	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	270 22½	34 76
	{ 78,916 82	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	2,367 50	272 26
	{ 10,800 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	324 00	85 28
Cherokee, school.....	{ 93,494 70	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	5,804 84	1,247 34
	{ 131,200 00	Sept. 1, 1869, to Mar. 1, 1870	780 00	87 75
	{ 31,817 50	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	954 52½	122 78
	{ 210,277 20	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	6,308 32	725 46
Chickasaw national.....	{ 296,718 07	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	8,901 54	2,342 92
	{ 296,718 07	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	8,901 54	1,145 09
	{ 600 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	18 00	4 73
	{ 26,562 38	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	796 87	171 23
Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	{ 600 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	18 00	2 31
	{ 26,562 38	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	796 87	91 64
	{ 2,000 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	60 00	15 79
	{ 2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	60 00	7 71
Choctaw, general.....	{ 32,000 04	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	960 00	252 68
	{ 1,427 20	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	42 82	9 21
	{ 32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	960 00	123 49
	{ 1,427 20	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	42 82	4 92
Delaware, general.....	{ 210,300 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	6,309 00	1,660 55
	{ 26,403 00	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	792 00	170 18
	{ 210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	6,309 00	811 59
	{ 26,400 00	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	792 00	91 08
Delaware, school.....	{ 11,000 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	330 00	86 86
	{ 11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	330 00	42 45
	{ 12,500 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	375 00	96 70
	{ 7,000 00	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	210 00	45 12
Iowas.....	{ 12,500 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	375 00	48 23
	{ 7,000 00	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	210 00	24 15
	{ 8,100 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	243 00	63 96
	{ 14,430 16	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	432 90	93 02
Kansas, schools.....	{ 8,100 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	243 00	31 25
	{ 14,430 16	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	432 90	49 78
	{ 400 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	12 00	3 16
	{ 27,103 85	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	813 12	174 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	{ 9,400 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	282 00	36 27
	{ 9,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	540 00	106 66
	{ 27,103 85	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	813 12	93 51
	{ 57,000 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	1,710 00	450 08
Menomonees.....	{ 57,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	1,710 00	219 96
	{ 34,000 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	1,020 00	268 47
	{ 34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	1,020 00	131 21
	{ 8,300 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	249 00	65 54
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	{ 8,300 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	249 00	32 03
	{ 12,350 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	370 50	79 62
	{ 21,150 00	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	634 50	79 97
	{ 94,100 00	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	2,823 00	743 02
Pottawatomies, education.....	{ 54,660 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	1,638 00	210 71
	{ 50,100 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	1,503 00	395 59
	{ 49,900 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	1,497 00	192 57
	{ 7,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	210 00	45 12
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	{ 17,200 00	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	516 00	59 34
	{ 86,950 00	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	2,608 50	686 57
	{ 86,950 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	2,608 50	335 55
	{ 86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	2,608 50	335 55
Tonawanda band of Senecas.....	{ 400 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	12 00	3 16
	{ 6,761 12	July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	202 83	43 59
	{ 1,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	25 00	8 00
	{ 1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1869, to Sept. 1, 1869	25 00	2 87
Senecas and Shawnees.....	{ 400 00	Sept. 1, 1869, to Mar. 1, 1870	12 00	1 54
	{ 400 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	12 00	2 33
	{ 6,761 12	Jan. 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870	202 83	47 40
	{ 6,000 00	May 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1869	180 00	23 15
Stockbridges and Munsees.....	{ 6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	180 00	23 15
	{ 6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	180 00	23 15
Shawnees.....	{ 13,350 00	Nov. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870	400 50	51 51
Total amount of coin interest collected on gold-bearing bonds.....			90,774 50	
Total premium realized on sale of the same.....				16,668 59

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TABLE No. 4.—Interest collected on United States bonds payable in currency.

Fund or tribe for which collections were made.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national .....	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	\$9,398 30
Cherokee school .....	51,854 28	July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan .....	22,233 26	July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	1,333 40
Delaware general .....	49,283 90	July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	2,957 04
Total.....			16,800 00

TABLE No. 5.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Face of bonds.	Fund or tribe for which interest was collected.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
KENTUCKY STATE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.			
\$6,000 00	Cherokee national fund .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	\$300 00
1,000 00	Creek, orphans .....	From July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	25 00
77,000 00	Menomonees.....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	3,850 00
5,000 00	Senecas .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	250 00
5,000 00	Senecas and Shawnees .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	250 00
			4,675 00
KANSAS STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.			
17,600 00	Iowas.....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	1,232 00
28,500 00	Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	1,995 00
			3,227 00
MISSOURI STATE, HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.			
2,000 00	Cherokee national fund .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	120 00
8,000 00	Delaware general fund .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	480 00
			600 00
MISSOURI STATE PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.			
5,000 00	Cherokee school fund .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	300 00
5,000 00	Chippewa and Christian Indians .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	300 00
2,000 00	Choctaw general fund .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	120 00
19,000 00	Choctaw school fund.....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	1,140 00
28,000 00	Creek orphans .....	From July 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	840 00
2,000 00	Kansas schools .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	120 00
9,000 00	Menomonees .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	540 00
7,000 00	Osage schools .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	420 00
10,000 00	Ottawas and Chippewas .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	600 00
3,000 00	Pottawatomies education .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	180 00
3,000 00	Senecas and Shawnees .....	From July 1, 1869, to July 1, 1870	180 00
			4,740 00
MARYLAND STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.			
14,499 74	Chickasaw national fund.....	From July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1870	* 1,713 91
	Total interest collected for time above indicated on regular paying State bonds		14,955 91

\* State tax off.

RECAPITULATION

*Of interest collected, premium, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.*

Interest.	Table No. 1.	Table No. 2.	Table No. 3.	Table No. 4.	Table No. 5.	Total.
Total interest collected on non-paying bonds due prior to July 1, 1869 .....	\$38, 077 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$38, 077 00
Total collected due since July 1, 1869 .....	-----	\$55, 850 00	-----	-----	-----	55, 850 00
Coin interest on U. S. bonds Interest on U. S. bonds, (currency) .....	-----	-----	\$90, 774 50	-----	-----	90, 774 50
Interest on paying State stocks .....	-----	-----	-----	\$16, 800 00	-----	16, 800 00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	\$14, 955 91	14, 955 91
Total interest collected during time specified .....						\$216, 457 41
Add premium realized on coin interest, (U. S. bonds, see interest table No. 3) .....						16, 668 59
Add premium realized on coin interest, (non-paying bonds, see interest table No. 2) .....						1, 200 00
Total premium and interest .....						234, 326 00
Deduct amount refunded to the United States .....						28, 057 00
Total amount carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes ...						206, 269 00

In the trust fund report for the year 1869 I had the honor to call your attention especially to several points in relation to the clerical duties and contingent expenses of the Department in connection with these funds, the principal of which then exceeded \$4,000,000.

In conducting these extensive financial transactions many intricate and responsible questions often arise, in the proper solution of which considerable time and expense must necessarily occur. I would therefore again respectfully call your attention to the following closing paragraph of my report of November 1, 1869, in relation to this subject:

As the present honorable Secretary of the Interior considers appropriations as heretofore made for the contingencies of the Indian Department not strictly applicable to such purposes, it would seem highly necessary, in view of the importance of this branch of the Indian service, that a request should be made for a special appropriation to aid the Department in carrying out, with promptness and to the satisfaction of the Indians, the treaty stipulations made with various tribes in relation to the management of their funds, held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior as trustee.

The accompanying tabular statements, A, B, C, and D, exhibit in detail the amount and present condition of the fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,**  
*Trust Fund Clerk, Indian Office.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

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A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund..	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$910,476 76	\$53,445 01	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund..	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	165,812 58	9,948 76		
Cherokee school fund }	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	495,033 98	29,460 04	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Chickasaw nation fund }	Oct. 20, 1832	7	381	1,183,884 47½	70,533 06		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian Indians.	July 16, 1859	12	1105	32,162 38	1,929 74		
Creek orphans .....	Mar. 24, 1832	7	366	93,800 00	5,428 00		
Choctaw general fund ..	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	454,000 00	27,240 00		
Choctaw school fund ..	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	52,427 20	3,145 63		
Delaware general fund ..	May 6, 1854	10	1048	448,983 90	27,469 03		
Delaware school fund ..	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	660 00		
Iowas .....	May 17, 1854	10	1069	92,100 00	5,922 00		
Kansas schools .....	June 3, 1825	7	244	24,530 16	1,471 81		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws.	May 30, 1854	10	1082	122,003 85	7,930 23		
Monomonees .....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	162,000 00	8,760 00		
Osage schools .....	June 2, 1825	7	240	41,000 00	2,460 00		
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	22,300 00	1,328 00		
Pottawatomie education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	94,600 00	5,006 00	*1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomie mills .....	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	34,500 00	2,070 00		
Senecas .....	June 14, 1836	5	47	5,000 00	250 00		
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas and Shawnees }	June 14, 1836	5	47	16,161 12	909 67		
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Stockbridges and Munsees.	Sept. 3, 1839	7	580	6,000 00	360 00		
Tonawanda band of Senecas.	Nov. 5, 1857	11	735	86,950 00	5,217 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Mar. 26, 1863	12	1171	17,200 00	1,032 00		
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bouf.	June 24, 1862	12	1237	21,150 00	1,269 00		
Shawnees .....				13,350 00	801 00		
<b>Total .....</b>				<b>4,608,366 40½</b>	<b>274,145 98</b>	<b>84,000 00</b>	<b>5,030 00</b>

\* Fitch bond.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested, and now on hand; the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provid'd for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7	\$13,000 00		\$13,000 00	\$910 00
Georgia .....	6	1,500 00		1,500 00	90 00
Kentucky .....	5	6,000 00		6,000 00	300 00
Louisiana .....	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
Missouri .....	6	52,000 00	\$50,000 00	2,000 00	120 00
North Carolina .....	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
South Carolina .....	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
Tennessee .....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Tennessee .....	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia, (reg. certificates) ..	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, (eastern division) ..	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
United States reg., act June 30, 1864 ..	6	111 381 93		111,381 93	6,682 92
United States reg., act March 3, 1865 ..	6	84,346 27		84,346 27	5,060 78
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6	163,550 00		163,550 00	9,813 00
		<b>978,416 76</b>	<b>68,000 00</b>	<b>910,416 76</b>	<b>53,445 01</b>



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. 371

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provid'd for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.</b>					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, (eastern division.)	6	-----	-----	\$22,223 26	\$1,333 40
United States reg., act, March 3, 1865	6	-----	-----	94,524 32	5,671 46
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6	-----	-----	49,065 00	2,943 90
				165,812 58	9,948 76
<b>CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida	7	\$7,000 00	-----	7,000 00	490 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00	-----	5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	\$8,000 00	13,000 00	750 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00	-----	1,600 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	-----	-----
Virginia, (C. & O. C. Co.)	6	12,000 00	-----	12,000 00	720 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, (eastern division.)	6	51,854 28	-----	51,854 28	3,111 26
United States loan of 10-40s.	5	31,200 00	-----	31,200 00	1,560 00
United States loan of 1862.	6	10,800 00	-----	10,800 00	648 00
United States reg., act June 30, 1864.	6	20,000 00	-----	20,000 00	1,200 00
United States reg., act March 3, 1865	6	217,029 41	-----	217,029 41	13,021 77
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6	124,150 29	-----	124,150 29	7,449 01
		510,033 98	15,000 00	495,033 98	29,460 04
<b>CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.</b>					
State of Arkansas	6	-----	-----	90,000 00	5,400 00
Maryland	6	-----	-----	14,499 74	869 98
Tennessee	6	-----	-----	616,000 00	36,960 00
Tennessee	5½	-----	-----	66,666 66½	3,500 00
Virginia, (R. & D. R. R. Co.)	6	-----	-----	100,000 00	6,000 00
United States reg., loan of 1862	6	-----	-----	61,000 00	3,660 00
United States reg., act of June 30, 1864.	6	-----	-----	131,618 07	7,897 08
United States reg., act March 3, 1865	6	-----	-----	104,100 00	6,246 00
				1,183,884 47½	70,533 06
<b>CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.</b>					
State of Indiana	5	-----	-----	2,000 00	100 00
<b>CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.</b>					
State of Missouri	6	-----	-----	5,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862.	6	-----	-----	600 00	36 00
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6	-----	-----	26,562 38	1,593 74
				32,162 38	1,929 74
<b>CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.</b>					
State of Missouri	6	-----	-----	2,000 00	120 00
Virginia, (reg. State)	6	-----	-----	450,000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6	-----	-----	2,000 00	120 00
				454,000 00	27,240 00
<b>CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.</b>					
State of Missouri	6	-----	-----	19,000 00	1,140 00
United States loan of 1862.	6	-----	-----	32,000 00	1,920 00
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6	-----	-----	1,427 20	85 63
				52,427 20	3,145 63
<b>CREEK ORPHANS.</b>					
State of Tennessee	5	-----	-----	20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia, (R. & D. R. R. Co.)	6	-----	-----	3,500 00	210 00
Virginia, (C. & O. C. Co.)	6	-----	-----	28,500 00	1,710 00
Virginia, (reg. certificates)	6	-----	-----	41,800 00	2,508 00
				93,800 00	5,428 00

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B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provid'd for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida .....	7			\$53,000 00	\$3,710 00
Georgia .....	6			2,000 00	120 00
Missouri .....	6			8,000 00	480 00
North Carolina .....	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States is-ue to Union Pacific Railroad, (eastern division.) .....	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			210,300 00	12,618 00
United States reg., act March 3, 1865 .....	6			26,400 00	1,584 00
				448,983 90	27,469 03
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			11,000 00	660 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida .....	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
Kansas .....	7			17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana .....	6			9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina .....	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina .....	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			1,250 00	750 00
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867. ....	6			7,000 00	420 00
				92,100 00	5,922 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri .....	6			2,000 00	120 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			8,100 00	486 00
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867. ....	6			14,430 16	865 81
				24,530 16	1,471 81
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
State of Missouri .....	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			34,000 00	2,040 00
				41,000 00	2,460 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWAS.					
State of Florida .....	7			37,000 00	2,590 00
Kansas .....	7			24,000 00	1,680 00
Louisiana .....	6			15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina .....	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina .....	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867. ....	6			3 85	23
				122,003 85	7,930 23
MENOMONEES.					
State of Kentucky .....	5			77,000 00	3,850 00
Missouri .....	6			9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee .....	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			57,000 00	3,420 00
				162,000 00	8,760 00
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Missouri .....	6			10,000 00	600 00
Tennessee .....	5			1,000 00	50 00
Virginia, (C. & O. C. Co.) .....	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			6,300 00	378 00
United States reg., act of June 30, 1864 .....	6			2,000 00	120 00
				22,300 00	1,328 00

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B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provid'd for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>POTTAWATOMIE EDUCATION.</b>					
State of Indiana .....	5			\$67,000 00	\$3,350 00
Missouri .....	6			2,000 00	120 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			25,600 00	1,536 00
				94,600 00	5,006 00
<b>POTTAWATOMIE MILLS.</b>					
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			34,500 00	2,070 00
<b>SENECAS.</b>					
State of Kentucky .....	5			5,000 00	250 00
<b>SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.</b>					
State of Kentucky .....	5			5,000 00	250 00
Missouri .....	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			400 00	24 00
United States loan of 10-40s .....	5			1,000 00	50 00
United States reg. act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6			6,761 12	405 67
				16,161 12	909 67
<b>STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.</b>					
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			6,000 00	360 00
<b>SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.</b>					
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865 .....	6			10,200 00	612 00
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6			7,000 00	420 00
				17,200 00	1,032 00
<b>TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.</b>					
United States loan of 1862 .....	6			86,950 00	5,217 00
<b>OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND     ROCHE DE BŒUF.</b>					
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6			21,150 00	1,269 00
<b>SHAWNEES.</b>					
United States reg., act of June 30, 1864 .....	6			13,350 00	801 00

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C.—Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand, also amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas .....	6	\$90,000 00	.....
Florida .....	7	132,000 00	.....
Georgia .....	6	3,500 00	.....
Indiana .....	5	69,000 00	*\$1,000 00
Kansas .....	7	41,600 00	.....
Kentucky .....	5	93,000 00	.....
Louisiana .....	6	37,000 00	.....
Maryland .....	6	14,499 74	.....
Missouri .....	6	74,000 00	50,000 00
North Carolina .....	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina .....	6	125,000 00	.....
Tennessee .....	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
Tennessee .....	5	165,000 00	.....
Tennessee .....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	66,666 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....
Virginia .....	6	728,800 00	.....
United States loan of 1862 .....	6	599,050 00	.....
United States loan of 10-40s. ....	5	32,200 00	.....
United States reg., act June 30, 1864 .....	6	278,350 00	.....
United States reg., act March 3, 1865, loan of 1865 .....	6	536,600 00	.....
United States reg., act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867 .....	6	421,100 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, (eastern division) .....	6	280,000 00	.....
Total .....		4,608,366 40 $\frac{2}{3}$	84,000 00

\* Fitch bond.

D.—Showing when certain States stopped paying interest on their stocks; the amount and for what time since paid; also the amount and for what time interest is still due, computed to January 1, 1871.

State.	Per cent.	Stock.	Date when State stopped paying.	Time for which interest has since been paid.		Amount paid.	Time for which interest will be due, computed to January 1, 1871.		Months.	Amount due, computed to Jan. 1, 1871.	Amount due from each State.
				From—	To—		From—	To—			
Arkansas	6	\$90,000 00	Jan. 1, 1842	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1842	Jan. 1, 1871	348	\$156,600 00	\$156,600 00
Florida	7	2,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1871	120	1,400 00	.....
Florida	7	1,000 00	July 1, 1861	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1871	114	665 00	.....
Florida	7	108,000 00	Jan. 1, 1862	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1862	Jan. 1, 1871	108	68,040 00	.....
Florida	7	21,000 00	July 1, 1862	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1862	Jan. 1, 1871	102	12,495 00	82 600 00
Georgia	6	3,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	July 1, 1870	\$420 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	90	1,575 00	.....
							July 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	6	105 00	1,680 00
Indiana	5	69,000 00	July 1, 1868	.....	.....	.....	July 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1871	3c	8,625 00	8,625 00
Louisiana	6	10,000 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1869	Apr. 1, 1870	300 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Oct. 1, 1869	108	5,400 00	.....
							Apr. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	9	450 00	.....
Louisiana	6	27,000 00	Nov. 1, 1860	Nov. 1, 1869	May 1, 1870	810 00	Nov. 1, 1860	Nov. 1, 1869	108	14,580 00	.....
							May 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	8	1,080 00	21,510 00
North Carolina	6	138,000 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	4,140 00	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	90	62,100 00	.....
North Carolina	6	26,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1871	27	18,630 00	.....
North Carolina	6	41,000 00	Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	Oct. 1, 1868	1,230 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1871	120	15,600 00	.....
							Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	84	17,220 00	.....
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	July 1, 1870	22,500 00	Oct. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1871	27	5,535 00	119,085 00
							Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1871	120	15,600 00	.....
Tennessee	5	1,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1868	100 00	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	84	52,500 00	.....
							July 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	6	3,750 00	56,250 00
Tennessee	5	15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1868	1,875 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	60	250 00	.....
							Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1871	36	150 00	.....
Tennessee	5	149,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1869	22,350 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	60	3,750 00	.....
							July 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1871	30	1,875 00	.....
Tennessee	5 <sup>d</sup>	66,666 66 <sup>c</sup>	Jan. 1, 1861	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	60	37,250 00	.....
Tennessee	6	512,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1870	131,328 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	60	14,900 00	.....
							Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1871	120	35,000 00	.....
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1869	6,240 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1871	6	15,360 00	.....
							Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	84	43,680 00	.....
Virginia	6	581,800 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	a69,816 00	Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1871	24	12,480 00	318,295 00
							Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1867	72	209,448 00	.....
							Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1870	36	634,908 00	.....
Virginia	6	100,000 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1862	c10,020 00	Jan. 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1871	12	34,908 00	.....
							Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1866	36	d19,980 00	.....
Virginia	6	3,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	July 1, 1870	27,000 00	Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	6	3,000 00	.....
Virginia	6	43,500 00	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1870	1,995 00	July 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1871	6	105 00	.....
							Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1871	120	26,100 00	.....
											1,093,094 00

a 4 per cent. b 2 per cent. c 34 coupons of \$30 each, due Jan. 1, 1863, collected, in this amount. d 66 coupons of \$30 each, due Jan. 1, 1863, uncollected, added in this amount.

No. 128.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a financial report of sales of Indian lands for the year ending October 31, 1870. These sales include the accounts of receipts arising from the sales of the trust lands for which payment has been made through this office, and, so far as reported, all receipts arising from sales of Indian lands during the year, including interest on deferred payments, whether payments were made directly to the Secretary of the Interior, as stipulated by treaty or contract, or paid through the office of a receiver of public moneys where sales have occurred under the direction of the General Land Office. .

## CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The unoccupied lands of the Cherokees were sold to James F. Joy, at \$100 per acre, under the provisions of a treaty ratified, with amendments, July 27, 1866, and supplemental article to said treaty ratified June 6, 1868.

There has been received at this date, in full payment for the above land.....	\$638, 893 68
With interest on deferred payments amounting to .....	47, 627 27
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>686, 520 95</b>

The appraising commissioners gave the area and valuation of the land occupied by preëmption and \$50 improvement claimants, under the seventeenth article of the above treaty, at 153,343.10 acres, valued at \$294,710 92. (See annual report for 1869, page 502.) It has since been found by the corrected plats of the General Land Office that this statement was incorrect, and that the correct area and valuation were as given in the following statement:

	Acres.	Amount.
Number of acres awarded to settlers .....	154, 395. 12	
Appraised valuation.....		\$296, 887 0¼

The appraisement having been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and parties entitled to preëempt notified of their right to purchase at the appraised value, payments were commenced by said claimants in September 1869.

Number of acres paid for prior to November 1, 1869 .....	81, 442. 90
Number of acres paid for since that date.....	68, 201. 78

Total number of acres paid for to November 1, 1870....	149, 644. 68	
Amount received through this office, in full payment for the same, and deposited in the United States treasury .....		236, 948 19¼

Number of acres remaining unpaid for at this date.....	4, 750. 44	
ppraised valuation of the same .....		9, 938 82

## PAYMENT OF CHEROKEE NATIONAL WARRANTS UNDER THE TWENTY-THIRD ARTICLE TREATY OF JULY 19, 1866.

Payment of these warrants has been continued during the past year. The amount paid on same prior to November 1, 1869, was \$120,422 87

Amount since paid .....	11, 417 90
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<b>Total amount paid to date .....</b>	<b>131, 840 77</b>
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SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI LAND ACCOUNT.

The eleventh article of the treaty made with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, February 18, 1867, which was ratified, with amendments, by the Senate, July 25, 1868, provides that Julia A. Goodell shall be allowed to select one quarter section of land, besides the land (not exceeding eight acres) on which her house is situated, by the payment of \$1 per acre.

There was received June 14, 1870, on the above selection, the sum of \$8, which has been deposited in the United States treasury, to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

By the third article of the same treaty provision was made to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the tribe, represented by scrip or certificates of indebtedness issued under authority of previous treaties, and the interest thereon, from the proceeds of the land ceded to the United States by this treaty.

The principal of the Sac and Fox certificates outstanding November 1, 1869, was about \$4,000, with annual interest at 6 per cent., of which there has been paid since the date of last report—

Principal .....	\$670 07
Interest .....	291 24

Whole amount drawn since last report from the appropriation fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi (payment for lands) and applied in payment of certificates of indebtedness .....	961 31
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POTTAWATOMIE LAND ACCOUNT.

On the 3d of September, 1870, \$20,410 82 was received from the Atchison and Santa Fé Railroad Company, being twelve months' interest arising from the sale of 340,180.29 acres of unallotted Pottawatomie Indian land, sold to said company at the rate of \$1 per acre, for which certificates of purchase have been issued under authority of an amendment to the second article of the treaty concluded with the Pottawatomies on the 27th of February, 1867, which provides that the whole purchase-money must be paid over to the Secretary of the Interior within a period of five years, with 6 per cent. interest on the deferred payments. The amount received from said company has been deposited in the treasury of the United States to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE LAND ACCOUNT.

There have been no sales of these lands since 1866. The number of acres remaining unsold at the present date is 2,815.84.

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWES.

By the second and third articles of a treaty made with these confederate tribes on the 30th of May, 1854, (10 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 1082,) they ceded to the United States the lands assigned to them by the fourth article of the treaty of October 27, and the second article of the treaty of October 29, 1832, excepting and reserving a quantity of land equal to 160 acres for each soul in said united tribe. Under the provision of these acts, Luther Pascal, as the head of a family, made a

selection of a tract of land within the said reserve, containing 650.48 acres, being 10.48 acres in excess of the amount allowed by said treaty.

By direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, (under authority of the second and third articles of said treaty,) this excess was patented to Luther Pascal upon the payment by him of \$1 25 per acre, which amount, \$13 10, has been received and deposited in the United States treasury, to be carried to the proper head of appropriation.

#### WINNEBAGO LAND ACCOUNT.

No sale of the Winnebago trust lands has occurred during the past year. The number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1870, is 4,146.43.

There have been no payments of the Winnebago certificates of indebtedness since November 1, 1869. Amount of unredeemed principal, \$1,884 50.

Sections two and three of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1863, provided for the sale to preëmption settlers, under the direction of the General Land Office, of the lands allotted to the Indians as provided by treaty of April 15, 1859.

Number of acres sold by the General Land Office under the provision of the above-mentioned act, during the interim of October 1, 1869, and September 30, 1870, 240 acres; avails of same, \$560.

#### SIOUX RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

The sales of these lands occur under the direction of the General Land Office, by authority of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, (12 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 819.) Number of acres sold between October 1, 1869, and September 30, 1870, 8,596.49 acres; avails of the same, \$13,324 37.

The avails of these lands are to be used under the direction of this Department for the benefit of the Sioux Indians upon their new reservations, as provided by the act of Congress above referred to, and as modified by act of July 15, 1870.

#### OTTAWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

By reference to the report on Indian affairs for 1869, page 508, it will be seen that there was due from late Special Agent C. C. Hutchinson, for moneys received from sale of lands authorized by the ninth article of the treaty of June 24, 1862, with the Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, and not accounted for by him in accordance with the provisions of his bond, \$30,603 94.

From copies of letters addressed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to the United States district attorney at Atchison, Kansas, it appears that suit was commenced against said Hutchinson and his sureties for the recovery of the above sum, but which has not yet been decided.

The remainder of the reservation was sold to the trustees of the Ottawa University, under article twenty of the treaty concluded with the Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, and other tribes, February 23, 1867, (15 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 518.) Although the time for payment by said trustees had expired at the date of last report, no funds had then been received from them on this account.

There has been received on the above sale, since November 1, 1869,



\$13,532 22, which amount, being the principal due, has been covered into the United States treasury under the head of "fulfilling treaty with Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, proceeds of land." There is yet due on this account, interest on the above sum, from December 3, 1868, to date of payment.

OSAGE INDIAN LANDS,

sold under the direction of the General Land Office, as provided by the first article of the treaty concluded September 29, 1865:

Amount of receipts reported prior to November 1, 1869.....	\$53,486 76
Amount received since .....	143,943 32

Total receipts reported to date .....	<u>197,430 08</u>
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The treaty provides for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale under the first article, as follows: After reimbursing the United States the cost of survey and sale, and the sum of \$300,000 to be placed to the credit of said Indians, the remaining proceeds of sales shall be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the civilization fund, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States.

OSAGE INDIAN TRUST LANDS,

sold under the direction of the General Land Office, as provided by the second article of the treaty of September 29, 1865:

Amount of receipts reported prior to November 1, 1869....	\$32,949 10
Amount received since .....	53,489 19

Total receipts to date.....	<u>86,438 29</u>
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These receipts were for lands ceded to the United States in trust, and to be sold by the Secretary of the Interior. The proceeds of such sales as they accrue, after deducting all expenses incident to the proper execution of the trust, are to be deposited in the treasury of the United States, to the credit of said tribe; and the interest thereon, at the rate of five per centum per annum, is to be expended for their benefit, &c.; provided, "that 25 per centum of the net proceeds, until the same amounts to \$80,000, shall be placed to their credit as a school fund." Early attention is invited to an investment of these funds.

SALE OF KICKAPOO LANDS.

The sale of these lands to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company was provided for by the fifth article of the treaty with the Kickapoo Indians of 28th June, 1862. (13 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 623.)

The whole sum for which the company became liable was \$154,790 76, the annual interest on which, at 6 per cent., is \$9,287 45.

The amount of interest paid on the above to November 1, 1869, was.....	\$37,149 80
Amount received since.....	9,287 45

Total receipts to date.....	<u>46,437 25</u>
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## SHAWNEE LANDS IN KANSAS.

The Shawnee surplus lands are being disposed of under the direction of the General Land Office, by authority of a resolution of Congress (No. 9) approved April 7, 1869.

The amount of receipts on account of these sales, reported prior to November 1, 1869, was.....	\$15,230 01
Amount since received.....	32,852 37
Total receipts to date.....	<u>48,082 38</u>

The Baptist and Friends' school farms were sold during the past year under the provisions of the treaty concluded with the Shawnees May 10, 1854, (10 Statutes at Large, p. 1056.)

The proceeds, (\$19,177,) after deducting the value of improvements, are to be applied to such general, beneficial, and charitable purposes as the Shawnees may desire.

This amount has been received and covered into the United States treasury under the head of appropriation "fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands."

## KANSAS LAND ACCOUNT.

There has been received during the past year for the benefit of these Indians \$8,000, derived from sale of timber and right of way through their reservation.

Anticipating the ratification of new treaties with the Kansas Indians, the sale of their trust lands has been suspended since 1865.

By reference to the last annual report of the Indian Bureau (p. 511) it will appear that there are about 129,000 acres of this land unsold, and certificates of indebtedness outstanding amounting to \$118,597 12, the interest on which is more than \$7,000 per annum.

The treaty of March 13, 1869, referred to in last annual report, in which provision was made for the disposal of their trust lands, and which was laid before the Senate during the administration of your predecessor, was withdrawn without action thereon by that body.

There are three classes of the Kaw scrip or certificates of indebtedness, viz.:

1st. Scrip issued for indebtedness of said Indians to traders.

2d. Scrip issued for improvements made by settlers.

Of these two classes there are now outstanding about \$35,000, with accrued interest of nearly \$15,000.

3d. Scrip issued to R. S. Stevens, of which there are now outstanding about \$85,000, with accrued interest of nearly \$40,000.

Provision was made for the liquidation of these certificates by the first article of the treaty of March 13, 1862, as amended February 6, 1863, (12 Statutes at Large, p. 1221,) as will appear from the following extract:

All such certificates shall be receivable as cash to the amount for which they may be issued, in payment for lands purchased or entered on that part of the reservation outside of said diminished reservation that may hereafter be offered for sale, or may be redeemed and paid out of the proceeds of lands when such proceeds have not heretofore been made applicable to other purposes named in said treaty.

By provisions heretofore made the scrip could only be received in payment for said land when the Department was authorized to offer said

lands for sale by public advertisement, either at an appraised valuation or by award upon sealed bids.

As suggested in the report of last year, it still seems highly important that either some new treaty or provision be made, or that their lands be sold to enable the Department to pay holders of the Kansas Indian certificates of indebtedness the amount justly due on account of the same, in compliance with the earnest and repeated requests expressed in their correspondence with this office.

In closing this report, I submit herewith summary schedules or consolidated reports of the foregoing statements relative to the Indian land accounts of your Bureau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,  
*Trust Fund Clerk, Indian Office.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—Consolidated report of sales of Indian lands, November 1, 1870.

Name of tribe for whose benefit lands are held in trust.	Treaty under provisions of which lands are sold.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1869.	Number of acres on which final payments have been made since November 1, 1869.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1870.	Amount of certificates unredeemed November 1, 1869.	Certificates redeemed since November 1, 1869.	Amount of interest allowed on certificates redeemed since November 1, 1869.	Certificates unredeemed November 1, 1870.	Avails of sales received since November 1, 1869.
Kansas .....	Mar. 16, 1863	128, 853. 31	.....	128, 853. 31	\$118, 597 12	.....	.....	\$118, 597 12	.....
Winnebago .....	April 15, 1859	4, 146. 43	.....	4, 146. 43	1, 184 50	.....	.....	1, 184 50	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi .....	Feb. 18, 1867	.....	8. 00	.....	3, 136 67	\$670 07	\$291 24	2, 466 60	\$ 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri .....	Mar. 26, 1863	6, 360. 24	.....	6, 360. 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees .....	July 4, 1866	2, 815. 84	.....	2, 815. 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws .....	May 30, 1854	.....	10. 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 10
Total .....	.....	142, 175. 82	18. 48	142, 175. 82	123, 618 29	670 07	291 24	122, 948 22	21 10

SCHEDULE NO. 2.—Consolidated report of sales of Indian lands, November 1, 1870.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Number of acres disposed of prior to November 1, 1869.	Number of acres on which final payments have been made since November 1, 1869.	Amount of Cherokee national warrants paid to November 1, 1870.	Avails of sales received as first payment prior to November 1, 1869.	Avails of sales received since November 1, 1869.	Balance due on lands disposed of.
Pottawatomies .....	Avails of sales brought forward..... Amendment to 2d article treaty of 27th of February, 1867.	340, 180. 29				\$21 10 *20, 410 82	\$340, 180 29
Cherokee neutral lands, (unoccupied lands).....	} Supplemental article of April 27, 1867, to { } treaty of July 19, 1866.	638, 893. 68	68, 201. 78		\$225, 000 00	†461, 521 95	
Cherokee neutral lands, (awarded to settlers).....		154, 395. 12			156, 697 00‡	130, 151 19	9, 938 82
Cherokee national warrants .....	23d article treaty of July 19, 1866 .....			\$131, 840 77			
Ottawa Indian reservation .....	9th article treaty of June 24, 1862 .....	30, 135. 15			‡51, 640 28	§13, 532 22	
Kickapoo lands.....	5th article treaty of June 28, 1862 .....	123, 832. 61				¶19, 287 45	154, 790 76
		1, 287, 436. 85	68, 201. 78	131, 840 77	432, 737 28‡	634, 923 73	504, 909 87

Indian lands sold under the direction of the General Land Office.

Winnepago .....	Act February 21, 1863.....		240			560 00	
Sioux.....	Act March 3, 1863.....		8, 506. 49			13, 324 37	
Osage .....	1st article treaty of September 29, 1865 .....					143, 943 32	
Osage .....	2d article treaty of September 29, 1865 .....					53, 489 19	
Shawnee, (surplus lands) .....	April 7, 1869 .....					32, 852 37	
						244, 169 25	

\* Interest for 1870 on \$340,180 29. Sale of Pottawatomie lands.  
 † \$47,627 27 of this amount is interest on deferred payments.  
 ‡ \$30,603 49 of this amount in the hands of special agent, not accounted for at present date.  
 § Payment of the principal due from Ottawa University.  
 ¶ Interest for 1870 on \$154,790 76. Sale of Kickapoo lands.

# A P P E N D I X .

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,  
*Pittsburg, October 29, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a request from Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the board of Indian commissioners, at a meeting in New York, on the 22d of July, appointed a committee, consisting of Hon. Robert Campbell and Felix R. Brunot, to visit Red Cloud and the chiefs of the Ogallalla Sioux Indians at Fort Laramie or Fort Fetterman. The purpose of the visit was to encourage the peaceful disposition evinced by the Indians on their late visit to Washington, and to secure, as far as possible, permanency to the peace already inaugurated; to select a suitable place for Red Cloud's agency within the Indian country, superintend the delivery of their annuity goods, inspire them with confidence in the just intentions of the Government toward them, and urge their coöperation in its benevolent plans for their civilization.

The committee also expected to visit Spotted Tail's Brulés with a similar purpose. I regret that the unexpected delays encountered in accomplishing the first-named objects prevented the commissioners from going to Spotted Tail's country.

The committee reached Omaha on the 23d of August. While there we examined the accounts of N. E. Janney, and inquired into the general management of his superintendency. The result of the investigation confirmed the committee in the opinion that Mr. Janney is a judicious and efficient officer, who is faithfully, and with a good degree of success, laboring to carry out the designs of the administration for the improvement of the Indians under his care.

On the 27th we arrived at Cheyenne, and on the 29th learned by telegram that the Sioux would not be in until about the 15th of September.

On the 2d of September the commissioners went to Denver, at the request of Governor McCook, to meet Colorado's band of Ute Indians. The band comprises about thirty lodges. The interview was held with Pe-ah, (White-tailed Deer,) Colorado, and about a dozen other chiefs and headmen, at the territorial office on the 5th.

The commissioners urged the Indians to go upon their reservation and place themselves in a position to receive the benefits designed for them by the Government. Pe-ah said he had been to the reservation and did not like it; he had told Governor McCook he would not stay there; he had always lived in this country; the bones of his fathers are here. He reiterated to us his determination not to go to the reservation. On being told he had signed a treaty in which he promised to go there, he said he did not know what the Great Father would think of him, but he would not go there; if the Great Father will not give him anything he will get along without; there are plenty of buffalo yet; their children could learn white man's ways when the buffalo are gone; it is too soon yet, &c.

We are informed that the Utes have been uniformly the friends of the whites, and are considered to be superior in disposition and intelligence to the Indians generally. This band has always lived near the settlements, and, although the people seem anxious to get rid of them, careful inquiry into their conduct failed to elicit any more serious charge against them than a fear of their presence. It is admitted that they do not steal or commit any serious depredations upon the settlers. The patient and friendly forbearance of these Indians toward the occupants of their lands would seem to entitle their request to remain for a while in the home of their fathers to favorable consideration; and yet, experience with other tribes indicates that it is hardly possible to remain without having disagreement and collision with the whites, sooner or later.

To attempt at once forcibly to place them upon the reservation and keep them there would probably lead to a war with all the Utes and the loss of many lives upon the frontier in Colorado. It would cost millions of dollars, and success would be very doubtful.

The commissioners are of the opinion that Pe-ah's band should not be required to go to the reservation at present, and that the superintendent should be authorized to deliver to them their annuities at some point less remote from Denver. This opinion we understood to be concurred in by Governor McCook.

On returning to Cheyenne, learning that the annuity goods for Red Cloud, which had been shipped from New York on the 1st, would reach Cheyenne on the 17th, we arranged to start for Fort Laramie on Monday, 19th. On reaching the fort on the evening of the 21st we regretted to find that, with the exception of bands of Northern Cheyennes under Dull Knife, a band of Brulé Sioux and a few Ogallalas, the Indians had not arrived. We again sent messengers to hasten Red Cloud's movements, but the chief did not reach Fort Laramie until the evening of October 4.

On the 5th a council was held at which Red Cloud, Man-afraid-of-his-horses, Red Dog, American Horse, Red Leaf, Grass, and a large number of Ogallala and Minneconjou chiefs and braves were present.

The commissioners were satisfied that the delay was owing to the fact that Red Cloud, anxious to procure unanimity in the conclusions of the various bands, and to have the largest possible number present and agreeing to the council, had been visiting and holding talks with all of them for that purpose. As they were all in the buffalo country three hundred to four hundred miles distant, and scattered over an extensive area, his work, necessarily done in the Indian deliberative way, was one requiring time.

At the council Red Cloud complained that the Great Father had told him no white should go north of the Platte, but now white men had gone along the Laramie (or old California) road, and others were cutting hay on the north side about twenty-five miles from Fort Laramie. He said he had been promised traders, and he wanted his trading post at Ward's old trading house, ten miles from Fort Laramie, on the south side of the Platte. He also wanted ammunition and the privilege of trading for it.

The commissioners endeavored to correct the misunderstanding about the road, impressing upon him that the Government did not intend by the treaty to close that road; but had closed the road to the north, via the abandoned forts, and that, while by the treaty unauthorized persons were not to be permitted to go through or to settle upon their hunting

grounds, the Government had a right to send its own men for purposes connected with the forts.

The determined tone assumed by Red Cloud in regard to the location of the trading post, made it apparent that it would be useless for the commissioners to propose to go into the Indian country to select a place which we might deem suitable for cultivation and the permanent settlement, and, as the best alternative, we proposed Raw Hide Buttes as the place for the post for the present. They had evidently fully discussed the subject in their own councils and thought it decided in their way, and the proposition was not received with favor.

While it was under discussion, a sudden and somewhat violent discussion arose among them, on account of an objection of Red Dog to John Richards, who was interpreting, and a demand that Leon Bullardy should interpret the speech he was about to make. This made it expedient to adjourn the council until, as Red Cloud said, "they could settle this thing among themselves."

After the adjournment the commissioners had a private conference with Red Cloud, in which the subject of the agency was further discussed, and the importance of his having teachers and schools and a commencement of civilization urged.

The council reassembled on the 6th and was continued several hours, the subjects being the same generally as the day before. The position of the commissioners was a difficult one, for we could not but feel that the Indians were technically correct in their claim about the old California road, (see sixteenth article of the treaty,) and that it would be impossible to convince them that their request in regard to the trading post was not reasonable, even if ourselves convinced. At the same time we were satisfied the commissioners of 1867, who made the treaty, did not intend to close the road, and that to locate the trading post on the border, as they wished, would be greatly injurious to their future welfare, and lead to constant troubles between them and the whites. We endeavored to press them to a right conclusion on these subjects, and in regard to the matter of education, only so far as we could do so, and at the same time confirm their present friendly disposition, and draw from them reiterated expressions of their intention to remain peaceable.

On the morning of the 7th we learned that three of the four bands had decided to accept the advice of the commissioners, and in the afternoon of same day the annuity goods were taken out to Red Cloud's camp and delivered to him. The delivery was attested by Colonel F. T. Flint, commander of the post, and Major Luhn, quartermaster, at our request, and receipts were signed by Red Cloud and the principal chiefs. The cases and bales were opened by the commissioners and examined. The chiefs at the same time expressed much satisfaction with the quality and quantity of the goods. In reply to questions, they said they would prefer next time something else in the place of hats, coats, and pantaloons; would prefer dark blankets to white ones, and domestics or drillings to flannels, as being, in their opinion, more serviceable for women's wear and more generally useful. They were fearful that we might think these expressions of opinion indicated dissatisfaction, and insisted that they were much pleased, but only expressed these preferences for "next time," because we asked them to do so.

On the morning of the 8th (Saturday) Red Cloud and his head chiefs came for a farewell talk. He still seemed to think he might succeed in getting his trading post on the south side, and was again told it could not be allowed. He asked if his people could get rations when they came to Fort Laramie, and was told they could not; that they must not



come to the south side of the river after the commissioners were gone. He again spoke of their want of ammunition, and was told that after there had been a longer peace the commissioners would ask the Government to give them some, but could not tell whether it would be done or not; "We thought it would." Some of them asked if they could not go to the Republican for buffalo. We told them it would be very unwise to go there, and would be sure to get them into trouble, and besides there were now very few buffalo there. In parting Red Cloud said he thought his people would decide this winter to have a trading post at Raw Hide. He wanted them all to decide the same way. We told him when he made up his mind to tell General Flint.

In the expectation that Red Cloud would ask for the post at Raw Hide at this interview, (having been so informed by Richard the evening before,) I had drawn up a short agreement on the subject. This was signed by the commissioners and left with General Flint, and Red Cloud informed that he would find it there when he had made up his mind to have the post at Raw Hide.

Our parting from the Indians (including the Cheyennes and Minneconjous) was kindly, and we were quite satisfied with the tone and temper evinced by them, and have every reason to believe that they intend to keep the peace to which they have pledged themselves.

That we may hear of an occasional robbery of stock, or some murder committed by "the Indians," is to be expected. It would be unreasonable to expect that Red Cloud can maintain among his savage followers a degree of virtue and exemption from criminality more absolute than the authorities are able to secure in our most enlightened communities.

On the morning of the 7th the commissioners met, by previous appointment, Medicine Man, Dull Knife, and other chiefs of the Northern Cheyennes. Medicine Snow and a number of Southern Cheyennes were also present. We found that our interpreter did not sufficiently understand the language, and the attempt to communicate with them by means of a Sioux, who could speak it imperfectly, was very unsatisfactory.

The Cheyennes claim to desire peace, and they say they will do no wrong to the whites. They prefer to remain in the Ogallalla country, and, as Red Cloud said he was willing, we told them they might either remain there or go to the Southern Cheyenne reservation, but must choose one or the other and not go back and forth. They also wanted ammunition, and were told they must be at peace a long time first, and then we would ask it for them. So far as we can judge it is the intention of the Cheyennes to have peace. We gave them some presents and rations to confirm their good intentions.

Roman Nose, Whistling Elk Walking, Little Bull, and the other Minneconjou chiefs were told that no presents were sent to them, because their agency is on the Missouri and they must go there for their presents. They should have rations while here and some to last to their hunting grounds. They seemed to consider this satisfactory and are well disposed. They were brought to meet the commissioners by Red Cloud, and will, we think, with him, remain peaceable. Duplicate receipts for the annuity goods were signed by the chiefs of the Ogallallas and are herewith inclosed. They had been prepared previously to opening all the cases, and it was subsequently found that two cases of satinetts on the invoice were not among the goods delivered; there were two cases of clothing delivered which were not on the invoices or receipts.

The commissioners gave an order to Coffee & Campbell, post traders, at Fort Fetterman, to deliver to the Cheyennes certain goods named

therein. A copy of the order will be found in the records of Mr. Fayee, clerk.

The bill of S. E. Ward, also for presents, amounting to \$882 25, and the bills of Leon Bullardy and John Richard for \$100 and \$150, respectively, for services rendered, were also approved.

#### SUBSISTENCE OF THE INDIANS.

The commissioners desired to avoid the necessity of purchasing or issuing the rations required for the Indians, preferring that the issue should be made by the Commissary Department of the Army, but on receiving information at Cheyenne that the supplies at Fort Laramie were not sufficient to meet the expected demand, and on consultation with Governor John A. Campbell, it was decided to order 200 sacks of flour. Having been instructed by Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the event of needing supplies to apply to Augustus Kountz, at Omaha, Governor Campbell telegraphed to him at our request, and received in reply an offer of L. C. Curry to furnish the flour at \$3 50 per sack. A telegram was also sent to the flour mills at Council Bluffs, and a reply received offering to deliver it at Cheyenne for \$3 per sack. The flour was, therefore, ordered from General Dodge, at \$3, and the quantity increased. Subsequently to this purchase we learned from the commissary that he could furnish all the supplies likely to be needed. It was then arranged that the flour should be turned in on account, and the issues of rations, already begun to the Indians who were gathering at Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman, should be continued under the direction of the respective commanding officers, and the accounts adjusted between the War and Indian Departments at Washington.

A request had been made by us also that the annuity goods might be transported to Laramie by Government train. This was done to the extent to which the transportation which could be spared, the remainder being provided for by Governor Campbell.

You are respectfully referred to a supplementary letter for the views of the commissioners on the subject of the agent and traders proposed to be appointed for Red Cloud, and to the record of Mr. Fayee, clerk to the commissioners, for details of matters referred to herein.

Mr. Fayee's record of the proceedings in the several councils, although not phonographic, is sufficiently full and commendably accurate, and gives a fair idea of the temper and disposition of the Indians.

From General Sherman; General C. C. Auger, commander of the Department of the Platte; Colonel John H. King, of Fort Russell; and Colonel F. F. Flint, at Fort Laramie, we received the most cordial coöperation. To the two last named and the officers of their commands, and to Colonel E. W. Crittenden, and the officers of the escort, we are under many obligations for their attention and courtesies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

FELIX R. BRUNOT,  
*Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.*  
ROBT. CAMPBELL.

Hon. J. D. COX,  
*Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

No 2.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON,  
*September 30, 1870.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following, my eighth annual report of the affairs of this agency :

I have no particular change to communicate since my last report. The Indians under my charge are, as a general rule, quiet and well disposed toward the whites, and many of them are working commendably, endeavoring to procure a livelihood for themselves and families. I find it a good policy to select from among them young Indians, who are more industrious and energetic than the majority, to use as leaders or examples for the prodigal and lazy. I select young Indians, as I find from experience that the old men are so fixed in their savage and traditional habits and customs, that it is impossible to effect any material change in them, consequently we can only hope for any great degree of progression toward civilization by the examples and teachings of the younger Indians.

One of the greatest difficulties with which I have to contend is in keeping the Indians on the reservation. I have made it a rule, from which I never deviate, to allow no Indian to go beyond the limits of the reservation without first obtaining my written permission, which, I am of opinion, has been productive of much good and has prevented many from straying away from the agency, besides having a tendency to bring them under subjection, yet, notwithstanding this precaution, quite a number of Indians are now absent from the agency without permission, and it is not unfrequently the case that Indians out by permission fail to return until sent for. Such cases, however, I am happy to say, are becoming less frequent. I am of the opinion that the surest and best method of remedying this evil will be to establish a market in the agency for the purchase of their surplus products, and I can devise no better plan than the one suggested in my last annual report, and I will therefore respectfully urge its adoption. By the adoption of the plan referred to it will eventually lead to a self-sustaining policy, make their homes more attractive, and encourage them to work. They should be taught to live upon the products of their own endeavors, and the means to accomplish this should be placed within their reach if possible.

The agricultural operations on this agency for the present year will compare quite favorably with those of any previous year. Our oat crop, however, will perhaps be lighter in comparison to the number of acres sown, in consequence of being sown so late, which was caused by the loss of the schooner *Champion*. I had contracted with the master of the *Champion* to transport from Astoria, by way of Columbia River, to Yaquina Bay, some 300 bushels of seed grain ; also some annuity goods for the Indians. I deemed it best to change the seed on the agency, in consequence of the old seed having become foul and containing a great quantity of cheat. I purchased some 200 bushels of the finest seed oats and 100 bushels of early spring wheat in the Willamette Valley and shipped it down the Willamette River to Astoria, to be transported on board of schooner *Champion* from that point to Yaquina Bay. The *Champion* was wrecked near the mouth of Columbia River, and, there being no other vessel available, I was compelled to reshipe the grain back up the Willamette River to Corvallis, and have it hauled overland from that point. This made it very late for sowing oats, and entirely too late to sow the wheat. This was a great loss to the Department, for I am quite confident that could I have had the wheat sown at the proper

season it would have yielded sufficient seed to have given the different tribes a small portion for seed for the coming year. I am satisfied, however, that, notwithstanding the late sowing, our oat crop will be sufficiently large to supply the requirements of the agency. I also purchased an excellent quality of seed potatoes. Our potatoes on the agency, having been planted from year to year, had become almost worthless. My seed potatoes I obtained from the Yaquina Bay, a place some six or eight miles distant from the reservation. These, being purchased so near the agency, were planted in good season, and bid fair to yield an abundant supply. For more particular information in regard to farming operations, I refer you to the statistical return herewith transmitted.

The work animals on this agency are fast becoming worn out, and, in fact, many of the oxen have already died from old age and hard service. This deficiency will have to be supplied before another season, or the Indian Department service will suffer materially.

In regard to permanent improvements, much has been accomplished during the past year. The Indians, by the assistance of the carpenter and other employés, have constructed quite a number of good, substantial houses and barns; besides, much improvement has been made in fencing, &c. The Government buildings are, with a few exceptions, in good repair. There is now in running order a good horse-power grist mill, which is adequate to the requirements of the agency.

The sanitary condition of the Indians for the past year has been rather unfavorable, quite a number having died from various causes. For further particulars on this subject I refer you to the report of the resident physician transmitted herewith.

I will here state that much dissatisfaction was created among the Indians on this agency by the circulation, early in the spring, of a petition to throw open this reservation for settlement and remove the Indians. Quite a number of the Indians ran away from the agency, while many others were very much discouraged, and it was with the greatest difficulty that I was enabled to keep them at work on their farms. They were told by the whites living in the vicinity of the reservation that it was useless for them to plant their crops, as they would be removed before they could harvest them. The excitement created among them by these and similar reports was so great that some of them dug up their potatoes and gardens and began making preparations to leave the agency. The Indians, as a general rule, are much opposed to giving up their homes, and, in fact, many of them will die before they will be removed.

The petition to throw open the agency, in my opinion, was gotten up and circulated for political purposes alone. So far as a change in the reservation is concerned, I will state that, in my opinion, it is entirely impracticable, and cannot be done without material injury to the Indian Department service. In my judgment, no better place for a reservation can be found in this State than the one now occupied by the Indians at this place, and I am sure it is of less value to the whites than any other body of land containing the same number of acres in any other part of the State, for while it will support eight or ten thousand Indians it would not furnish comfortable homes for fifty white families.

Our Indian school has not been so well attended as I would wish for the past year, while some of the children who pretend to attend are so irregular in their attendance that they derive but little benefit. It is quite impossible to get a good attendance at the school, while the children are permitted to remain nights at their homes, where they are surrounded by the superstitious and traditional influences of the older

Indians. In view of all the disadvantages attending a day-school, I am sure I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of establishing a manual-labor school at this place. A school of this kind, I am confident, can be made a success. To do this will require an appropriation of about \$3,000 per annum.

I would also recommend an appropriation of at least \$2,000 a year for the pay of a resident physician and purchase of medicines. Our appropriation for pay of physician having expired, this appropriation is highly important and necessary.

There should also be a hospital erected on the agency, where the sick could be properly cared for, as at their homes many must unavoidably be neglected, while it is impossible to have them successfully treated while they are permitted to use their own judgment in administering medicines. The sick should be continually under the care of the physician, and this can only be at the hospital.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BEN. SIMPSON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. A. B. MEACHAM,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.*

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No. 3.

SILETZ AGENCY, OREGON, *September 30, 1870.*

SIR: In obedience to regulations, I would respectfully submit this, my second annual report of the condition of the school at this agency.

While the school is, all things considered, in as good condition as could reasonably be looked for, I regret to say that it is far from what it should be, in consequence of a lack of sufficient funds to conduct it on the only plan that is at all likely ever to give any considerable degree of satisfaction, namely, as a "manual labor school."

In my last annual report I expressed the opinion, and gave my reasons therefor at length, that no permanent good would ever be derived from the school while conducted on any system that allows the scholars to associate unrestrained with the older Indians, and I am persuaded that to state them again would be unnecessary repetition. I deem it sufficient to say that the last year's experience has fully confirmed the opinion then entertained, that the children must be entirely separated from the noxious influences of savage life before any lasting good can be effected. It is no easy matter to eradicate from their minds the superstitious ideas that have been implanted there from infancy up, under the most favorable circumstances; but difficult indeed is the task of him who is to impart the arts and amenities of social and civilized life to savages who are three-fourths of the time under barbarous influences. Yet this is what is expected from the teacher under the present system.

I apprehend that the majority of white children would make little progress in the acquisition of book knowledge, if, in addition to a natural aversion to school and study, they were made the subjects of ridicule by all their friends and acquaintances, and every effort was used to divert their attention from school and their studies. And yet this is the exact condition in which the scholars of this school are now placed.

The school has been in constant operation since the date of my last annual report, with the exception of about two months, from April 1

to June 1. It was suspended during this period for the following reasons, to wit: It was deemed that a vacation would be beneficial after so continuous a term of school; the assistance of the children was required in helping their people to plant their spring crops, and the teacher was employed during the time on the farm and at such other duties as the agent required.

The daily attendance during the year has been about ten, and the studies pursued are spelling, reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. The scholars have shown sufficient ability and aptness to warrant the opinion that under more favorable circumstances their progress would be both rapid and certain.

While I do not wish to be understood as saying that the school under the present system (day school) is a failure, I do most earnestly contend that with a very small additional expense it could be made incalculably more beneficial under a different system.

I would respectfully recommend an appropriation sufficient to conduct a school of forty scholars one year on the "manual labor plan," believing that to be the most efficient, and, in the end, the cheapest school that can be carried on. All which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. J. SHIPLEY, *Teacher.*

Hon. BEN. SIMPSON,

*United States Indian Agent, Siletz Agency, Oregon.*

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No. 4.

SPECIAL AGENCY OF WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS,  
*Washita River, 10th Month 26th, 1870.*

In making my first annual report, I am not prepared to give as favorable an account of the Indians in my charge as I would desire, or perhaps as may be expected.

In the fourth month last I was instructed by the superintendent of Indian affairs to repair to the Washita River and examine into the condition of the Wichitas and affiliated bands of Indians, and render them such aid in their agricultural pursuits as appeared practicable, and endeavor to ascertain their wants, to see what course would be best to adopt for leading them into a better life and making them a prosperous people. In compliance with these instructions I prepared at once to proceed to the home of these Indians, and arrived at the Washita River on the 12th day of the 5th month.

The Indians of the Washita comprise the Wichitas, Wacoes, Keechies, Tawacanies, (or Tawanies,) and the main band of the Caddoes, located on the north side of the river, the villages of the Caddoes and Wichitas being about ten or twelve miles from each other, and the others intervening. Lower down the river, and twelve or fifteen miles below the Wichitas, are the Ionies, on the same side. On the south side of said river are some Delawares, a band of Caddoes of considerable size, and a few families in isolated localities. George Washington, a Caddo, is living in the Chickasaw County with his band, most of whom are doing well, and have large numbers of cattle, hogs, and horses.

The Wichitas have lately removed from the south to the north side of the river to a pleasant location, and have built a large number of grass houses, some of which are large and quite comfortable; their village presenting a new and cleanly appearance, showing skill and management in

its arrangement. Last spring they prepared a quantity of land in patches, some of which comprised three or four acres, in which they planted corn, pumpkins, watermelons, and a variety of garden vegetables, all of which were tended with great care, and bid fair to yield them good returns. Of the things that matured early they gathered a fair amount; but the planting was all done in bottom land, and during the latter part of summer the unusually high freshets overflowed their gardens and destroyed their crops. The labor is nearly all done by women, the men clinging to the idea that it is degrading for them to work.

What has been said above will apply to the Wacoos, Keechies, and Tawacanies, they also having built comfortable grass houses, and their crops being very much in the same condition as the Wichitas.

The two larger bands of Caddoes cultivated patches of corn and vegetables of considerable size, but their corn, for various causes, has produced a small supply. They live mostly in their ordinary skin lodges, a few of them only having small and imperfect log-houses.

The Caddoes, with the Tawacanies and a few Keechies, were formerly living in Texas, and were extensively engaged in raising stock and farming. As the country became settled by whites, depredations were committed upon them by the wild Indians of the plains, and these bands were brought into difficulties, the whites having the same antipathy to all Indians alike. Finally they were removed from their comfortable homes. Having to abandon their cultivated lands and losing the greater part of their property, they were settled on the Washita River comparatively poor. Under the judicious care of an experienced agent, who desired their welfare, they made some advancement in improving their new homes, and had collected cattle and hogs about them when the disturbances among the hostile Indians and an Indian war again broke them up and destroyed their property, leaving them in their present destitute condition.

The Wichitas have always occupied the land on the Washita River, and they say the whole country belonged to their tribe, from the Red River to the North Fork of the Canadian, from time immemorial; and they complain of having the country taken from them and given to the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, who are hostile to the Government and constantly committing depredations upon the whites; that they are peaceable and friendly, and that our people offer a reward for bad deeds in paying the hostile Indians, and giving them land and country, while those that are peaceable and desirous of adopting the white man's ways are left without a home, poor and destitute.

Black Beaver, a Delaware, has cultivated 60 or 70 acres of corn successfully, mostly with Indian labor, and he also has a good crop of sweet potatoes and garden vegetables.

In the summer of 1869 General Hazen, United States Army, who had charge of hostile Indians, and who had extended his care to the Wichitas and affiliated bands, intending to introduce extensive operations in farming, had between 800 and 900 acres of land broken in pretty nearly equal quantities between the Caddoes, Wichitas, Keechies, &c., and the Delawares; that for the Delawares being finished by Agent Tatum, to whose agency the affiliated bands had been temporarily attached. A part of these lands was fenced and planted in corn last spring by Agent Tatum; but for the want of facilities for cultivating it, and the spring and early part of the summer being very dry, there was nothing realized from them of any value.

General Hazen having been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs

for the southern superintendency, still feeling a deep interest in this people, sent Lieutenant Jocelyn, who assisted him in Indian work, to confer with Agent Tatum, of the Kiowa and Comanche agency, and to learn the wishes of the Indians in relation to having a reservation set apart for themselves, and he at the same time forwarded a communication to Superintendent Hoag, of the Central superintendency, asking him to make such suggestions as seemed to him desirable. In a few days after my arrival at the Washita River, in the fifth month, Agent Tatum and Lieutenant Jocelyn joined me, and the matter above referred to was introduced to the Indians in council. They expressed themselves emphatically in favor of having a separate agency, as they were friends to the white people, and loyal and friendly to the Government; and they wished to be separated from those Indians who continued in their nomadic and depredating habits. They had thought they owned all the country from the Red River to the Canadian, but they now understood that the Government had taken it from them and given it to the Kiowas and Comanches. They were not prepared to express an opinion in relation to the boundaries of a reservation, but wished time to think about it and consult together, and after a day or two they could give their answer. Lieutenant Jocelyn told them they could take their time and report to me when they were prepared, and I would advise General Hazen of their conclusion and wishes. Two days after all the chiefs and headmen came together and informed me that they understood perfectly how they were situated in regard to their reservation, and that it was their desire to have a country set apart for themselves, that they could call their own, that they might say to their children, "This is your home, and it is to be the home of your children." They considered the reservation proposed a small one, but they were satisfied with it, and hoped it would be made secure to them as soon as practicable. A report of these proceedings was at once forwarded to General Hazen, and a letter written to the superintendent giving him information of all the facts in the case. The report and an account of the proceedings were forwarded by them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and are now in possession of the Department.

In nearly all my interviews with the chiefs, they complain to me of the inconveniences and disadvantages they are subjected to in going to Fort Sill, where the commissary supplies are issued to the Indians, for their rations, giving strong reasons for their desire to have them issued on the Washita. Fort Sill is not less than thirty miles from the homes of the Indians, and they object to going there, on the ground that their women (who do the greater part of the labor in receiving and packing their supplies) are brought into contact with the soldiers and men employed at the military post, by which vice, corruption, and disease are introduced among them. They say, also, that a number of their people who are the most needy, being aged or infirm, or poor and not having horses to carry their supplies, do not get them, and sometimes suffer from want. They further say that many of their things are wasted by the way. I hope these objections to going to Fort Sill for their rations may be removed by having them issued at the Washita, as desired.

After spending nearly three months in visiting the Indians and extending to them such encouragement and assistance as the means I had at hand afforded, and holding frequent councils with them to ascertain their wants and learn, as far as practicable, what would be desirable in carrying on the work of leading them into habits of industry and a life of prosperity, I returned to Lawrence, reaching the superintendent's office on the 3d day of the 8th month. Here I learned that a special agency



had been ordered by the Department for the Indians of the Washita River, and that I had been appointed their special agent. I at once commenced making preparations for carrying on the affairs of the new agency, purchased teams and farm implements, engaged employés, and when my arrangements were completed, I returned to the Indian country, leaving Lawrence 8th month 27th.

It is desirable that all the land broken for the different bands above alluded to, except that at the old Wichita village, be plowed and fenced during the fall and winter, and put into good order for spring planting. I then propose encouraging the Indians to plant and cultivate portions of it, individually, for their own benefit and that of their families, and what we fail to get attended to in that way, to cultivate ourselves, with the aid of such Indian labor as can be procured. In doing this, all the land under cultivation will be kept in good order; good crops, under favorable circumstances, will be realized; and the Indians, seeing the result, will be stimulated to renewed labor.

Among the first of our operations, buildings of various kinds will have to be erected for the use of the agency, houses for employés built, and fencing done for the protection of stock. At least two school-houses are needed, and schools should be opened at the earliest practicable period. Along the Washita River Valley and the smaller valleys and on the hills are belts of good timber, much of which is well suited for building and fencing material, if cut into lumber for these purposes. To cut out all the young and thrifty timber for house logs, and to be split into posts and rails, seems to be a waste in this country, where timber is comparatively scarce, besides being expensive and unsatisfactory. I would therefore advise the erection of a saw-mill, at an early day, for cutting lumber for the various purposes needed. Many of the Indians are anxious for houses to live in, and by the aid of a saw-mill and Indian labor they may be built at a small cost, and it is very desirable to encourage them in this step toward civilization.

From a census I have recently taken, the different bands number as follows: Wichitas, 299; Caddoes, 387; Wacoos, 124; Tawacanies, 127; Keechies, 126; Delawares, 71; Ionies, 85—total, 1,219.

As we advance in the work assigned us, we are more and more impressed with its importance and the responsibility of the charge committed to our care and the difficulties to be encountered from prejudices without, and broken promises within our bands; yet with the full conviction and belief that with patient labor, and a firm reliance that it is not the will of the Great Law Giver that any should perish, but that all might return, repent and live, our work may prosper, and a remnant of these people be saved.

Very respectfully,

JONA. RICHARDS,

*Special Agent Wichitas and Affiliated Bands.*

ENOCH HOAG,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.*