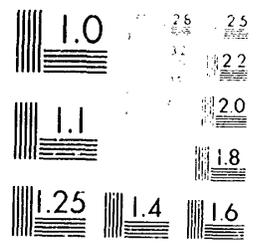
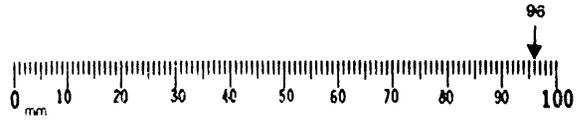
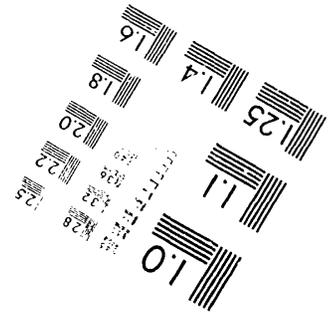


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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

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THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

When the War Department was created by Congress under the act of August 7, 1789, the duties assigned to it included those "relative to Indian affairs."

A Bureau of Indian Affairs was organized in the War Department on March 11, 1824, with Thomas L. McKenney as its chief, and among the duties to which he was assigned were: The administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians, under regulations established by the department, the examination of the claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and subagents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By the act of July 9, 1832, there was created in the War Department the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who, subject to the Secretary of War and the President, should have "the direction and management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations."

On June 30, 1834, an act was passed "to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs." Under this enactment certain agencies were established and others abolished, and provision was made for subagents, interpreters, and other employees, the payment of annuities, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This may be regarded as the organic law of the Indian Department.

When the Department of the Interior was created by act of March 3, 1849, the Bureau of Indian Affairs was transferred thereto, and hence passed from military to civil control.

Section 441 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of public business relating to * * * the Indians."

Section 463 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and agreeable to such regulations as the President may prescribe, have the management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations."

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

Commissioner.	State.	Date.	Secretary.
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1834	Cass and Polnsett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Polnsett ¹ to Warey. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 25, 1845	Warey ¹ and Ewing. ¹
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing.
Lea, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Vanypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mrs. Clark E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Doe, William P.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis W.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Hoy, Lewis V.....	Wisconsin.....	Nov. 1, 1871	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 22, 1871	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1872	Cox and Delano.
Walker, Francis A.....	Massachusetts.....	Nov. 21, 1871	Delano.
Smith, Edward P.....	New York.....	Mar. 20, 1873	Delano and Chandler.
Smith, John Q.....	Ohio.....	Dec. 11, 1875	Chandler and Schurz.
Hayl, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurz.
Trowbridge, Roland F.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 6, 1881	Kirkwood and Teller.
Atkins, John D. C.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 21, 1885	Lamar.
Oberly, John H.....	Illinois.....	Oct. 10, 1888	Vilas.
Morgan, Thomas J.....	Rhode Island.....	June 10, 1889	Noble.
Browning, Daniel M.....	Illinois.....	Apr. 17, 1893	Smith and Francis.
Jones, William A.....	Wisconsin.....	May 8, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis B.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 10, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Cato.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Chas. H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Fall and Work.

¹ Secretaries of War.¹ Ewing and all following Secretaries of the Interior.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Educational effort.....	1
Attendance.....	1
Public schools, and other extensions.....	1
Organization.....	1
Reading course for teachers.....	2
Home economics and home building.....	2
Survey of Indian education in Oklahoma.....	2
The California conference.....	8
Per capita cost of Indian schools.....	4
Health.....	4
Difficulties.....	4
Need of education.....	4
Principal diseases.....	5
Infant mortality.....	5
Needs of the service.....	5
Accomplishments.....	6
Cooperation.....	6
Personnel.....	7
Progress in Irrigation.....	7
Landed Interests of the Indians.....	8
Allotments.....	8
Fee patents and competency certificates.....	8
Land sales and leases.....	9
Lands reclassified and reappraised.....	9
California Indians.....	9
Extension of trust period.....	9
Land for Navajo Indians.....	9
Indians in San Juan County, Utah.....	10
Moose townsite.....	10
Restoration of lands in Utah.....	10
Allotments on the Fort Belknap Reservation.....	10
Swamp lands in Menominee and Lac Courte Oreille Reservations.....	10
Wis.....	10
The Chippewa Interests in Minnesota.....	10
Farming and stock raising.....	11
Industrial survey and five-year program.....	11
Reimbursable assistance.....	12
Cooperative experimentation.....	12
Fairs and exhibits.....	12
Highways and bridges.....	13
Interest on Indian moneys and payment of tribal funds.....	13
Indian claims against the Government.....	13
Indian employment.....	14
Five Civilized Tribes.....	14
Quapaw lead and zinc mining lands.....	15
Purchase and transportation of supplies.....	15
Economic efficiency.....	16
Oil and gas operations.....	17
Forestry.....	18
Suppression of the liquor traffic.....	19
Peypote.....	20

	Page.
Estates and wills of deceased Indians.....	20
Pueblo land titles.....	20
Indian dances.....	20
Library.....	21
Conclusion.....	21
Statistical tables (for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, unless otherwise noted):	
Table 1. Indian population of the United States, 1923.....	23
Table 2. School population, number in school, capacity.....	29
Table 3. Schools, location, enrollment, attendance.....	35
Table 4. Property of Indians, tribal and individual value.....	43
Table 5. Employees in Indian Service; recapitulation.....	46

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1923.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the Ninety-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

EDUCATIONAL EFFORT.

ATTENDANCE.--The effective enrollment drive of 1921-22 was repeated last year with advantages accruing from previous experience and awakened interest. A program of special effort was furnished in detail to all superintendents directing that for enrollment week every resource of the agency should be enlisted and that in addition to special, systematized work by all field employees invitation should be extended to the missionaries of the reservations to give their Sunday service an educational trend. The active cooperation of traders was also solicited. An earnest appeal to field workers urged as a guiding maxim for the Indian Service, "Every eligible Indian child in school every day," and as the immediate goal, "Every Indian school filled to its limit." The result, so far as at all practicable, was a very successful year. The total capacity of all Government boarding schools was more than filled, and any shortage at day schools was, with negligible exception, the result of a lack of children near enough to attend.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OTHER EXTENSIONS.--The enrollment and average attendance of Indian children in public schools has been unprecedented. The number enrolled in these and other non-Government schools last year was approximately 13,000 more than in all Government schools, which increased the expense for tuition by about \$100,000, but as compared with the maintenance of boarding schools it saved a much larger sum to the Government. Notwithstanding this favorable showing, as well as the extension of facilities for 350 pupils at the Fort Apache military post, Arizona, now converted into the Theodore Roosevelt School, together with enlargements at other boarding schools for about 800 more, there still remains, particularly in the Southwest, almost an emergency demand for additional school privileges to save non-English speaking children from reaching their majority unfitted for American citizenship. The boys and girls of the great Navajo people are still the most in need and, in some respects, the most deserving of education.

ORGANIZATION.--The revised course of study, partially introduced in 1922, was in printed form and fully distributed at the opening of the last school year. It calls for all-day attendance of all pupils in

the primary grades. Every effort has been made to fulfill this provision, because it is economically sound in principle and whenever effective must reduce the scholastic period and the consequent cost of it. There are, however, many instances where the lower grades are still in school only one-half of each day because funds were lacking to provide suitable classrooms and some additional teachers. But this initiatory expense would be insignificant as compared with the aggregate saving from fewer years of schooling to accomplish a given number of grades.

READING COURSE FOR TEACHERS.—The law wisely passed by the last Congress providing for the granting of educational leave to teachers in our service for a period of 30 days is very helpful and greatly appreciated. Supplementing this provision, reading course work has been planned for teachers not only to keep them progressive in pedagogics, but to broaden their knowledge upon matters of public interest and general welfare, and in this direction standard works for reading circle discussion have been selected upon such subjects as "American social problems," "The school as a social institution," and "Problems of American democracy." A further list of books was suggested from which employees were advised to purchase one or more for private use, and the plan contemplates that before the close of the year each instructor shall prepare and submit a short thesis on the subject of study.

Many teachers are using a part of their annual leave to lengthen their time at summer schools under educational leave of absence which, with their regular reading-course work, will enable them to earn credits that will eventually be sufficient to secure degrees, and can not fail to increase the teaching efficiency of our service.

HOME ECONOMICS AND HOME BUILDING.—There is no subject of more importance to the Indian people than home making and home building. Therefore, as a step forward in Indian education a specialist in home economics was employed to supervise all school work pertaining to the betterment of Indian home life. During the year this supervisor visited more than 50 typical schools and made a careful study of housing, food, clothing, and instruction. She also assisted in reorganizing the work and instruction of many schools in home economics and gathered a great fund of information which will be used in improving conditions another year.

"Home building" was the special subject for study in all schools last year. The pupils of sufficient age submitted essays upon this subject which very generally showed a studious interest and the result of good instruction.

SURVEY OF INDIAN EDUCATION IN OKLAHOMA.—The State legislature of Oklahoma having appropriated funds for the expense of a survey of all schools in that State, invited the United States Bureau of Education to conduct the survey. In consideration of the large Indian population in Oklahoma, the Commissioner of Education requested representatives of the Indian Bureau to participate in this work. Accordingly, Chief Supervisor Peairs and the supervisors of the eastern and western districts of Oklahoma became members of this survey committee and spent nearly three weeks in company with Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, and Miss Bertha Eckert, of the National Y. W. C. A., the other members of the committee, visiting and studying typical schools of

all classes, whether Government, mission, public, or private. As the large majority of Indian children in Oklahoma are enrolled in public schools, special attention was given to both rural and city schools of the class attended by Indians. A discussion of the conclusions of the class reached by the survey will not be practicable within the limits of this report, but they deal with such matters as nontaxable Indian land, the adaptation of educational methods and subject matter to the needs of Indian children, the question of when the Government should withdraw and leave the responsibility of Indian education entirely to the State, and other important subjects. Because of its large Indian population, the State of Oklahoma is looking forward to a larger responsibility in the education of all its citizens, and it is believed that the survey committee's report is worthy of careful study as regards approaching conditions in that and other States. Copies of the committee's report, published December 11, 1922, may be had on application to the Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C., or the State superintendent of schools of Oklahoma.

THE CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.—As in Oklahoma, there are questions of Indian education of great importance to the citizenry of California, in view of which some of the school officials of the latter State suggested a conference of State and Federal officers looking to closer cooperation in the education of Indian children in the public schools of California. Such a conference was held at Sacramento in January, 1923, at which State Superintendent Will C. Wood presided, and was attended by school officials, health officers, and representative people from all parts of the State. The immediate result was a better understanding of all phases of the problem of Indian education in California and a mutual agreement between Government and State authorities to cooperate in securing for Indian children opportunities equal to those of all other nationalities. The conclusions of the conference called attention to approximately 500 Indian children in California not attending any school, due chiefly to social and economic causes, such as orphanage, abandoned children, and those from homes of low standard. It was indicated that the State would accept responsibility for children in public-school districts, if their home conditions made them acceptable under the law, but that Congress should provide additional boarding-school capacity for at least 200, available first to the needs of California Indians.

Health conditions were also made the subject of a resolution based upon the claim that the supervision by public-health nurses is essential to render many Indian children acceptable in the public schools and asking that Congress make a special appropriation of \$25,000 annually to aid a like expense of the State in the extension of necessary nursing service.

It is believed that through such conferences in the Indian country a better understanding and cooperation can be secured, particularly in the direction of enrolling Indian children in the public schools, which is a rapidly growing movement. The people in a number of States are encouraging it. They are apparently anxious to find a solution of the problem before the Government transfers it entirely to the States. The Government may wisely stress this

movement because it means reduced Federal expense and the kind of education provided for all American children. This trend toward State school facilities removes almost entirely the need of new Government schools, except in the Navajo and Pueblo countries, and if the present rate of progress can be maintained for a few years the demands there will be met. The pressing need now is in that region, and in the proper upkeep of school plants filled to their utmost capacity.

PER CAPITA COST OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.—Occasionally there is criticism of the total cost to the Government of Indian education. In fact the per capita allowance has never been sufficient to maintain satisfactory educational standards. As compared with other similar institutions, this allowance has always been low. The limit per pupil of \$167 before the war was more liberal than \$200 now. The present average cost of clothing, subsistence, fuel, furniture, building materials, and other necessities in boarding schools is more than 50 per cent higher than in 1913. Likewise wages and salaries have been largely increased in nearly every business, trade, or profession, with but slight advance in the Indian Service. In view of these conditions Indian schools have maintained a degree of efficiency and accomplished results that will stand comparison with any other line of public service. Of course, greater efficiency could be attained and the Indian school system made more effective in every way with a boarding school allowance of \$250 per pupil, which would still be moderate as compared with State industrial schools.

HEALTH.

The people of the United States are naturally interested in the health of the Indians because progressive society accepts the conclusions of philosophy and the edict of science that health is essential to human happiness and usefulness. From every ethical and practical standpoint the Indian is entitled to relief from sickness and a knowledge of how to keep well, and to this end the Indian Service tries to discharge its obligation.

DIFFICULTIES.—Prophylactic medicine, in a broad sense, deals as hygiene with the individual and as sanitation with his environment. It is very difficult to make application of either branch of this science to those who are not in alignment with the health motive, or do not understand the principles underlying the prevention of diseases. It is particularly difficult on Indian reservations where the people have no accurate knowledge of the mode of transmission of diseases, and our work there is delayed by the necessity of making explanations and persuading the people to acquiesce in policies and measures that are for their greatest good.

NEED OF EDUCATION.—Community health effort may protect water supplies; it may, in considerable degree, prevent the contamination of food before it reaches the consumer; it may better the local environment and lessen the danger arising therefrom; but in many things it must depend upon cooperation of the individual. Most of the preventable sickness which ends in untimely death can not be avoided or controlled by precautions or measures applied by others than those whose safety is directly involved. Instructed childhood is the material out of which healthy citizenship must be made, and

our service hopes to solve its health problems largely through the instruction of Indian children in both hygiene and sanitation.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.—The diseases taxing every resource of this bureau are trachoma, tuberculosis, and pneumonia, the last too largely augmenting the death rate. Trachoma is not a direct cause of mortality, but produces considerable suffering and incapacity, and the estimate of 30,000 cases of this disease among the Indians includes follicular conjunctivitis which clinically resembles trachoma but is distinguished by its mildness, its freedom from danger, and its spontaneous cure in early adolescence. There are, however, enough cases of true trachoma to constitute a formidable problem.

Tuberculosis by causing much incapacity and death in every age group from childhood to old age is the most discouraging and decimating disease with which we have to contend.

It is estimated that there are about 25,000 cases of tuberculosis in all forms, mostly pulmonary and glandular, among the Indians. But this is not astonishing because few of any race escape infection in childhood; resisting forces are, however, often lacking in the Indian's home life and progress of the disease is less arrested there. For the treatment of this disease we have five sanatoria schools and six sanatoria with a combined capacity of about 800. Many cases are treated by agency and school physicians in our general hospitals and in the homes of the patients. Pupils in Government schools are instructed upon the nature and treatment of the disease, and improvement of the situation through these measures is encouraging. Pneumonia, always a dangerous disease, is also favored by the Indian's way of living and its prevention and treatment are largely a matter of better sanitation, but it is doubtful whether, proportionately, more fatalities occur from it among Indians than among whites.

INFANT MORTALITY.—A study of this subject, another problem of special concern, includes everything that pertains to child life; and every successful means employed to reduce the number of deaths gives collateral assurance of better living conditions and better chances to promote child welfare. Our facilities for reducing infant mortality and furthering a campaign for better babies are inadequate to meet the demands. The number of hospitals and field matrons is insufficient. With enough well-equipped hospitals, it would be an easier matter to gain the confidence of the Indians where it is wanting, for, through the Indian mothers and their babies, an appeal could be made to which the whole tribe would eventually respond. The hospital nurse and the field matron can do more to win over those who array themselves against approaching enlightenment than any other class of employees. The mothers and the babies that have passed through the hospital at Keahena, an Indian settlement on an unallotted reservation in Wisconsin, have been the means of dissipating every shadow of opposition to physicians, hospitals, and nurses in that jurisdiction. What has been accomplished there is possible for other communities.

NEEDS OF THE SERVICE.—There is need of more sanatoria schools for the children, a hospital for incurable patients suffering from tuberculosis, and another for adult curable patients. It is not advisable, as a rule, to hospitalize together adults and children. Our

sanatoria schools are for children in the incipient stage of the disease, and every time an advanced case is admitted to die some incipient case is deprived of the opportunity to get well. None of the sanatoria are as well prepared to take care of adults as they are of children. In the first place, children have a much better chance to recover and go out from the institution, leaving room for others. But adequate provision should be made for adults for, whether curable or incurable, they are, as a rule, a greater source of danger to the community than younger patients.

A hospital school for crippled children is also a pressing need. Many of these underprivileged ones are intelligent and ambitious, with undiminished longings for sympathy, encouragement, and the opportunity of self-expression, and for happiness. Their demand is not for charity but for an opportunity for an education that will make them producers, make them self-supporting instead of a burden to others. Their ambition is a right, not a privilege. Proper hospital treatment, with vocational education, would fit them for useful careers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—The health work of the bureau for the year has been successful notwithstanding a lack of funds. The Indians have held their own in life's battle. The number of births has exceeded the number of deaths, and the race is numerically a little stronger. Financial expenditures have been very guarded. Many things that should have been done have been deferred, but there has been some expansion. A new 30-bed hospital has been constructed at Fort Hall, Idaho, and a building has been remodelled at Fort Belknap, Mont., for school and reservation hospital purposes. At the Soboba subagency, near San Jacinto, Calif., some of the buildings have been converted into a hospital plant for the Mission Indians; at Fort Apache, Ariz., a hospital has been opened in connection with the Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School; at the Tongue River Agency, Lame Deer, Mont., plans have been made for remodeling a large residence into a hospital for the Northern Cheyenne Indians, Wyoming, and at White Earth, Cloquet, and Onigum, all in Minnesota, arrangements were perfected for the reopening of hospitals for the Chippewas.

COOPERATION.—In citing the accomplishments of the regular health personnel, mention should be made of the Red Cross nurses who have efficiently cooperated with us on the reservations at Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Jicarilla, Mesquero, Zuni, Navajo, and in the jurisdiction of the two Pueblo agencies. Acknowledgment is also due the United States Public Health Service for helpful cooperation in the Southwest.

PERSONNEL.

During the war period and immediately following it was necessary to make numerous appointments of persons who did not, and could not, measure up to high standards of efficiency. A rapid elimination of these appointees has not been practicable, but gradual substitution has been effected and concerted effort has been made to select applicants who are suitably qualified for the positions sought, with the result that conditions have been much improved in the teaching service because of an ample eligible list. In other important call-

ings, including physicians, nurses, matrons, cooks, and laundresses, there is still a shortage of civil-service eligibles which is difficult to overcome under the limited compensation permitted, particularly where professional skill and ability to give instruction are required.

It is earnestly hoped that under the reclassification of salaries the board having charge of such work will be able to give the personnel of this bureau equitable recognition as compared with employees of like qualifications, whether outside or within the Government service. Probably no body of workers rendering the quality of service required of ours can be found whose average salary is so low.

The numerical extent of our personnel necessarily includes many who have devoted the best years of their lives to the Indian Service, but who are now physically unable to give the full measure required by the positions they hold. The present retirement law will eventually provide only inadequately for these employees and its amendment so as to allow a higher maximum annuity would be most deserving for the many years of faithful service rendered. A further amendment providing for a lower maximum retirement age, with privilege of extension in exceptional cases, would enable a decided strengthening of efficiency, particularly as related to teaching and some other lines of our service where both mental and physical powers are not sufficiently vigorous at the age of 70 to secure the best results.

PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION.

The reclamation of land by irrigation is very essential to various parts of the Indian country. Some 600,000 acres have been thus reclaimed, and over 700,000 are still susceptible of irrigation. In addition to the operation and maintenance of 60 projects constructed on Indian reservations, the active work last year included the following in the Southwest:

The preparation of plans and estimates for draining seeped conditions and restoring to cultivation 8,890 acres of Pueblo lands in New Mexico; the installation of domestic water supply systems for the Pueblos of Picuris and San Ildefonso; the completion of plans for improving and enlarging the irrigation system on the San Juan Pueblo; the further drilling of wells on the Navajo and Hopi Reservations, where 120 are now furnishing water; the construction of protective works against floods from Bonito Creek for the Navajo school and agency buildings at Fort Defiance, Ariz.; the completion of a plant, with dam, canals, spillway, etc., for electric power and water for domestic and irrigation purposes at the Fort Apache School and Agency, Ariz.

Plans and estimates were prepared and appropriations secured for lining of the main canal on the Salt River project, in Arizona. It is estimated that the water conserved by this work will be sufficient to irrigate an additional thousand acres for the Salt River Indians. An agreement was entered into with the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association for the acquiring of electric energy for pumping purposes to provide additional water for these Indians.

Construction of a dam with bridge superstructure across the Gila River within the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., was commenced and will be completed at the earliest practicable date. This dam is to be

used in connection with the Ashurst-Hayden Dam previously built across the Gila River above Florence, Ariz., and the Florence-Casa Grande Canal, now under construction for the diversion of the natural flow of the Gila River to provide irrigation for 85,000 acres of land belonging to the Indians of this reservation and 27,000 acres of land in white ownership in the Florence-Casa Grande Valley, Ariz.

In the Northwest work was begun on the enlargement of the canals and structures and the general rehabilitation of the Fort Hall project, Idaho. The completion of this work will provide adequate irrigation facilities for 52,000 acres. An agreement executed with the Empire irrigation district of Baneroff, Idaho, provides for exchange of part of our Blackfoot Marsh Reservoir waters for an equal quantity of water in Jackson Lake Reservoir whenever available, which will enable the irrigation of approximately 50,000 acres in the State of Idaho that could not otherwise be irrigated.

Construction of the Ray Lake Reservoir was begun to provide additional water supply for the Wind River irrigation project, in Wyoming. Regulations were issued authorizing the furnishing of water on this project and the Crow project in Montana to water users who are delinquent in payment of irrigation charges.

Construction was continued making available for cultivation large additional areas of land on the Wapato project, Yakima Reservation, Wash.

Regulations making the relief act of February 28, 1923, in so far as consistent, applicable to the Blackfeet, Fort Peck, and Flathead projects, in Montana, were issued. Extension of time in which to pay charges due on the Modoc Point project, in Oregon, was also granted.

Water rights were acquired from the Bozeman Trail Ditch Co. for 1,959 acres held in trust for the Indians on the Crow Reservation, Mont.

A suit started several years ago for determining the water rights of the Indians on the Uintah Reservation, Utah, was satisfactorily settled out of court, and water-right certificates were issued by the State engineer of Utah covering the lands of this reservation upon which proof of beneficial use of water has been submitted.

LANDED INTERESTS OF THE INDIANS.

ALLOTMENTS.—Allotment of lands to individual Indians was carried forward last year as rapidly as general conditions would permit, the total number on reservations reaching 3,923, covering approximately 1,904,000 acres. Of these, 2,126, comprising 1,654,412 acres, were on the Crow Reservation, Mont.; 1,077, covering 195,632 acres on the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.; 276, embracing 10,742 acres in California, principally on the Mission and Hoopa Valley Reservations; 217, comprising 34,936 acres on the Cheyenne River and Lower Brule Reservations, S. Dak.; 168, including 819 acres on the Salt River Reservation, Ariz.; and about 60 on 4,000 acres in other reservations. On the public domain, 245 allotments were made in various States embracing 34,432 acres.

FEE PATENTS AND COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES.—Patents in fee were issued to 625 Indians, adjudged competent to manage their busi-

ness affairs, covering a total of 64,000 acres. Under a law enacted in 1910, a patent was issued to the Washington State Historical Society on two small tracts in the Colville Reservation marking the site of the early operations of the Hudson Bay Co., and the money payment therefor was deposited in the United States Treasury. A trust patent on 320 acres was issued to the Agua Caliente Band of Mission Indians in California.

Restrictions as to alienation were removed and certificates of competency issued involving 150 tracts, aggregating 1,550 acres. Ordinarily, if the Indian has attained the competency of the average white man his application for a certificate or patent in fee has been granted.

LAND SALES AND LEASES.—Sales of land and the acreage involved were 1,328 and 171,715, respectively, as compared with 1,006 and 104,814 for the previous year. Installment payments of the purchase price of lands sold on time have been generally satisfactory, but it has been found necessary to grant some extensions, and in such cases the consent of the Indians interested and the payment of interest due are required.

The Indians are encouraged to hold and cultivate their lands, whenever possible, and to make their homes there, but the surplus not thus used is leased, not only for the immediate revenue but for the benefits of cultivation and permanent improvements eventually accruing to the Indian owner. Last year, between forty and fifty thousand farming and grazing leases were made on more than 4,000,000 acres of allotted lands for which the Indians received a cash rental of approximately \$5,000,000.

LANDS RECLASSIFIED AND REAPPRAISED.—Action on 116 applications for reclassification and reappraisal of lands subject to homestead disposition on various reservations, pursuant to the act of June 6, 1912, resulted in a reduction of the original appraisal in 45 cases and in 71 cases the applications for reduction were denied.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—Two tracts of land containing 70 acres were purchased for homeless Indians in California at a total cost of \$3,500 from funds appropriated by Congress for this purpose. It is estimated that about 200 Indians may obtain home sites on these tracts.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.—The period of trust was extended for 10 years by order of the President on allotments made to Indians on the reservations at Devils Lake, N. Dak.; Round Valley, Calif., and Santee, Nebr. More than 800 allotments are covered by these extensions.

LAND FOR NAVAJO INDIANS.—Settlement of conflicts over grazing rights of Navajo Indians and cattlemen in a number of townships in New Mexico east, and formerly a part of the Navajo Reservation, was effected through an appropriation of \$100,000. Of this amount \$10,000 was used for leasing several townships and \$90,000 for purchasing one township with a large free-flowing artesian well, together with small tracts on other townships containing a well and locations where water may be developed.

INDIANS IN SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH.—Preliminary surveys were commenced for allotments to two small bands of Utes and Piutes in San Juan County, Utah. These two bands were headed by Old Posey and Polk, the former now deceased, and in the past have given much trouble to the authorities of Utah. The lands to be allotted

are partly within the La Sal National Forest and partly on the public domain. The number of Indians to be benefited is about 180, including men, women, and children.

MOISE TOWN SITE.—The town site of Moise, on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., embracing 160 acres, was abandoned and the withdrawal revoked. This land has since been allotted to qualified Indians.

RESTORATION OF LANDS IN UTAH.—A tract of unsurveyed land in San Juan County, Utah, embracing approximately 600,000 acres, was restored to the public domain and when surveyed will be subject to disposition as other public lands. These lands were withdrawn for the benefit of the Piute Indians, most of whom have removed to other parts of Utah or returned to Arizona. The few that remain may acquire title to such lands as they have occupied and improved under the general allotment laws.

ALLOTMENTS ON FORT BELKNAP RESERVATION.—A final roll was approved of Indians entitled to allotment on the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., pursuant to the act of March 3, 1921, and the work of allotting these Indians is now in progress. More than 600,000 acres are to be disposed of under this legislation, and the number of Indians to be benefited is 1,176.

SWAMP LANDS ON MENOMINEE AND LAC COURTE OREILLE RESERVATIONS, WIS.—On May 26, 1923, the department made request upon the Governor of Wisconsin that appropriate action be taken by the legislative branch of the State government for the reconveyance to the United States of the swamp and overflow lands in the two reservations mentioned. The patent for the lands on the Menominee Reservation was issued on November 13, 1865; and the patents for the lands on the Lac Courte Oreille Reservation were issued from 1881 to 1885. The department contends that the wrongful issuance of these patents conveyed no title to the State.

THE CHIPPEWA INTERESTS IN MINNESOTA.

Following a personal visit to the Minnesota Chippewa Indians, and a careful investigation made by a commission fairly representative of the Government and the Indians, it is felt that valuable adjustments have been made in the interest of these tribes. Additional school facilities were provided; physicians were appointed and assigned at White Earth Reservation and at the old Lecch Lake Agency; a system of rationing and caring for the old was also put into operation and met the hearty approval of all factions among the Indians. After investigating the Indians' claims the commission made an award of \$1,490,105.50 as due them on account of Indian lands and timber taken for the Minnesota National Forest under the act of May 23, 1908. This finding was approved by the President April 9, and on May 31, 1923, the full amount was transferred from the general fund in the Treasury to the Chippewa tribal trust funds, as authorized by the act above cited.

Upon the request of the Interior Department, action has been instituted in the Supreme Court concerning title to all the swamp lands within the several Indian reservations in Minnesota. The case involves about 190,000 acres, of which more than 152,000 acres have been patented to the State of Minnesota and about 38,000 acres re-

main unpatented. The case has been set for prolliminary hearing at the October, 1923, term of the court.

The Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, on June 6 upheld the decision of the lower court in the suit of John G. Morrison, jr., v. Secretary of the Interior et al. The decision sustained the action of the lower court in dismissing the complaint filed by Morrison in behalf of himself and other Chippewas, in which legal effort was made to take the supervision of the funds and property of these Indians out of the hands of the Interior Department. Under the decision the administration of the affairs of the Chippewas remains subject to departmental jurisdiction.

The Interior Department made a favorable report on a bill (H. R. 12274) providing for an appropriation by Congress of \$1,787,751.36 to compensate the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for lands disposed of to settlers under the free homestead act of June 14, 1889, exemption from payment at \$1.25 per acre having been granted the settlers by the act of May 1, 1900.

FARMING AND STOCK RAISING.

The limits of this report will not admit of a detailed narration of the Indian's progress as a farmer and stock grower. Every year adds steadily to the number who carry from the schools to their allotments the theory and practice of productive agriculture and live-stock improvement; and as white settlement occupies the surplus land of the reservations, the Indians readily acquire the white man's methods of handling the soil and stocking it. A comparison of the Indian's settled life and domestic activities to-day with these conditions 30 or 40 years ago is the way to form an estimate of Indian progress.

Last year there was a substantial increase in the number of Indians farming, in their cultivated acreage, in the use of modern implements and machinery, and in the adoption of successful methods. There was also a marked recovery from the depression of live-stock interests prevalent throughout the country during the years 1918 to 1921. The Indians of the southwestern reservations have been furnished with high-grade rams for improving their sheep and as a result are receiving much higher prices for their wool.

The upward trend in prices on all classes of stock is bringing encouraging returns and stimulating interest in stock raising among the Indians generally.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY AND FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.—This movement was outlined in the annual report for 1922 and has received somewhat special attention. Detailed surveys have been made of 71 reservations with the view of determining the exact situation of the Indians, their needs, and resources; and similar surveys will be made of other reservations as rapidly as possible. The reports of these surveys will be used as the basis for the formulation of a definite, systematic industrial program for each reservation extending over a period of five years. Programs have already been approved for a number of the reservations.

Perhaps the most conspicuous example of the possibilities of the five-year program is found on the Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.,

where such a plan was adopted two years ago. At that time the Indians depended largely on the Government, rations being issued to about 2,000 members of the tribe during the winter. With the exception of the old and indigent they are now practically self-supporting and raised sufficient flour last year to justify the cancellation of the estimate for their regular annual allowance of flour. The wheat production on this reservation has been increased from 1,000 bushels in 1921 to 100,000 bushels the past year. It is proposed to make this five-year program the greatest forward step ever taken in the industrial progress of the Indians and the general improvement of their home life.

REIMBURSABLE ASSISTANCE.—Under this provision of law purchases of various equipment, supplies, and live stock are made for the Indians and from four to six years allowed for repayment. The plan has proved one of the greatest aids ever devised for promoting the industrial welfare of the Indians, and has enabled many of them to become self-supporting who otherwise would be dependent upon the Government. Large repayments were made last year. The total reimbursable appropriation for the year was \$80,000 and was authorized for expenditure but, owing to unsatisfactory bids, especially on cattle, and the drought existing throughout the Southwest, making it inadvisable to add new and better bred sheep to the ranges, only \$62,846 was expended during the year. In addition to this about \$65,000 was expended under the reimbursable regulations from money otherwise available, mostly tribal funds authorized by Congress.

COOPERATIVE EXPERIMENTATION.—This work is a definite contribution to Indian farming in certain localities. It has been continued during the year at Sacaton in the Pima Reservation, Ariz., by the joint operation of our service and the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and with good results in the production of improved varieties or crops suited to the semiarid condition which prevails on the reservations in that part of the country. Extension to the Papago Reservation is planned for the present year. The experimental date gardens at Palm Springs on the Aguas Calientes Reservation and at Martinez, Calif., promise well in getting the Indians interested in this remunerative industry, which it is hoped will eventually make them entirely self-supporting.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS.

In September, 1922, exhibits of native Indian arts and crafts were shown at Santa Fe and Gallup, N. Mex., consisting of basketry, beadwork, pottery, Navajo rugs, silverware, etc.; and in April, 1923, an exhibit of Indian-made goods was collected and displayed at the exposition of the Travel Club of America, New York City, to acquaint the public, including the local merchants, with the variety and beauty of aboriginal handiwork. The Indian booth proved extremely attractive and was visited by large numbers of people. Much of the work was sold, and it is believed that through the exposition the market for Indian native wares will be broadened. The object of these displays was to stimulate interest in the per-

petuation of the native industries, now gradually disappearing. The exhibits attracted wide attention, and large sales of the different articles were made. In addition the Indians continued their exhibits at the local county fairs with good results, winning many prizes in competition with the white farmers.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

A very liberal policy has been adopted in connection with the opening of public highways through Indian lands, and there has been the fullest possible cooperation with the local and State authorities. There were approved last year more than 50 applications for permission to open public roads covering approximately 129 miles of highway. Damages therefor were assessed in behalf of the Indians, amounting to about \$12,000. Special appropriations were available for road work on five reservations in the total sum of \$53,000.

The Federal aid road act of November 9, 1921, as interpreted by the Comptroller General, permits the payment of the entire cost of public highways across Indian reservations from Government funds appropriated to the State in which the reservation is located. This has given a great impetus to road work on the Indian reservations, and such projects have been approved for about 25 reservations.

INTEREST ON INDIAN MONIES AND PAYMENT OF TRIBAL FUNDS.

During the year there was deposited in banks approximately \$35,000,000 of individual Indian moneys upon which the interest earnings were over \$1,425,000. About 1,100 banks are kept bonded to protect deposits of Indian funds. This placing at interest the surplus moneys of the Indians, not immediately needed for their benefit, teaches them the principles of thrift and economy and the earning power of money.

Under recent laws the rolls of the various tribes except the Osages, Chippewa of Minnesota, Menominee, and the Five Civilized Tribes, are being closed. During the past year the rolls have been so closed and moneys paid out at the following agencies: Rosebud, S. Dak.; Fort Belknap, Mont.; Otoe and Missouri and Pawnee, Okla. This prorating of tribal trust funds leads the Indian to assume individual responsibility.

INDIAN CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

On April 23, 1923, the Court of Claims held there was nothing due the Indians in the suit of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux v. United States.

May 7, 1923, the Sioux Nation filed suit in the court for an adjudication of their claims, including that to the Black Hills. The Indians of the Klamath Agency, Oreg., Fort Berthold, Mont., and Yankton, S. Dak., and the northern and southern branches of the Cheyennes and similar branches of the Arapahos are preparing to enter suit to have their claims adjudicated.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

As in years past, adult Indians and pupils of the New Mexico schools spent the summer in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado and Kansas, working for ranchers and in the beet fields. This is remunerative labor under invigorating climatic conditions.

An employment office established at Tempe, Ariz., places Indians on highways, in mines, cotton fields, and on any work available, while a fleet of trucks is maintained to transport them to the work, at a minimum of expense. Families are employed to a great extent, and the Cotton Growers' Association provides housing for workers in the cotton fields.

Inquiry made last year for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of Indian school students who after completing the eighth grade have been successful in industrial or other occupations shows that in 762 cases of incomplete returns 85 per cent are self-supporting, 8 are more prosperous, in that they are accumulating property and are progressive beyond their ordinary needs, and that only 7 per cent are unsatisfactory because of shiftless habits or failure to make their own way without assistance. Photographs accompanying reports of these conditions disclose in scores of instances modern cottages, well-kept and attractive home surroundings, and an interest in live stock, poultry, and gardening equal, and often superior, to average country life among the whites. It is believed that more complete data would not be less favorable, and that the returned student class as a whole are justifying the expenditure of public funds provided for their education.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Because of extensive repairs to the Mekukey Academy, one less tribal school of the Five Civilized Tribes was in operation last year, but the combined enrollment was practically equal to that of the preceding year.

Enrollment of Indian children in the public schools was 15,335 as compared with 13,898 of the previous year. The attendance of those children in nonreservation schools was also increased, and was unusually good in contract and denominational schools.

Health conditions were not so favorable, trachoma and tuberculosis furnishing the obstinate diseases that call for better hospital facilities and additional field matrons. An appropriation for emergency cases would be very helpful and might include a reimbursable provision effective when the beneficiary has funds that can be applied in repayment.

There has been a noticeable decrease in the use of intoxicants, except in the rougher portions of the State where it is difficult to locate stills, the principal trouble now being to prevent the sale of Choctaw beer and patent medicines containing a large percentage of alcohol.

A decided improvement was manifested in general farming, both as to increased crop production and the raising of more and better live stock. That the restricted Indians are able to compete with their white neighbors in farm crops was evidenced by the large num-

ber of premiums awarded them in local, district, and county fairs, and in the State fair.

Last year restrictions were removed from 418 Indians, and conditionally removed from 281 tracts of land. The restricted class now numbers approximately 17,500.

Individual money totaling \$2,760,078.56 was expended for maintenance, farms, buildings, live stock, and equipment.

The leases of these Indians during the year for oil and gas mining embraced 197,540 acres, and their total revenue from existing oil and gas leases was as follows:

Bonuses	\$1,084,797.89
Casing-head gas collections	133,220.07
Royalties on production	3,155,454.20
Advance royalties and rentals	1,217,530.21
Total	5,591,003.43

The probate work of the Five Civilized Tribes, including also the Quapaw Agency, was continued with beneficial results by the force of attorneys reduced the previous year to eight. Their districts are large, embracing in all some 40 counties, and the individual work is heavy. Their service, however, is essential and valuable in conserving the estates of deceased, restricted, and dependent Indians and in safeguarding these estates for the benefit of those who are justly entitled to them.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS.

The leasing for mining purposes of the Quapaw Indian restricted allotted lands in Oklahoma is governed by the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1921, and departmental regulations thereunder.

During the year, 25 leases for lead and zinc mining purposes were approved, covering in the aggregate 3,644 acres. Applications for leases of considerable additional acreage are under consideration. In these new leases increased royalty rates for the Indian owners of the land and the proper mining development of the land are provided for. The approved leases are upon such terms and conditions as, it is believed, will fully protect the interests of the Indian owners of the land.

PURCHASE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES.

Under annual contracts for the year made in May and June, 1922, supplies were purchased at the lowest cost since the peak of post-war prices was reached. A rather steady advance followed through the year, resulting in similar contracts for the ensuing year at increases of from 10 to 30 per cent on perhaps half the commodities bought. These annual contracts approximated in value \$2,000,000, and included food, wearing apparel, medical supplies, fuel, school supplies, and many other classes of goods. A similar amount was spent on miscellaneous purchases and building machinery, etc. The upward movement of prices affected these transactions quite materially.

In keeping with our policy, a standard grade of goods was bought, wholesome but not fancy food supplies, good and serviceable clothing, shoes, etc., best quality of drugs, and coal giving the largest British thermal unit values for the money invested. Close inspection of the deliveries made by contractors and others, following careful purchasing, guaranteed a maximum return in service for every dollar spent.

The transportation of supplies required an expenditure a little less than \$550,000, based on commercial tariff less land-grant rates. The reduction on account of shipping, wherever practicable, over land-grant roads resulted in a saving to the Government of approximately \$125,000.

Notwithstanding the general uneasiness throughout the winter regarding the procurement of coal, the Indian Service experienced practically no difficulty, all requirements being met either before the season started or during the early months of it. A consistent improvement in the quality of fuel now being bought largely on the British thermal unit basis has been noted.

Bills for supplies and services were promptly paid throughout the year, complaints for failure to do so being negligible in number.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY.

The present administration of Indian affairs has made economy in the expenditure of public funds a live subject and has directed its inspection service to report definitely wherein savings could be effected within the various jurisdictions visited. In the interest of both economy and efficiency, the policy has been to combine, wherever practicable, several small agencies into one jurisdiction with central headquarters. Among the more important instances of the past year are the Consolidated Chippewa Agency, with headquarters at Cass Lake, Minn., and the Consolidated Ute Agency, with headquarters at Ignacio, Colo., composed, respectively, of the several Chippewa agencies and the Ute Mountain and Southern Ute agencies.

It is the purpose to cooperate fully with efforts of the Chief Executive to lighten the load of taxation incident to the war, and in order to give further emphasis to this matter an appeal was issued on June 28, 1923, as having special bearing upon the succeeding year's work, and it is gratifying to add that of the practically unanimous response from the field, a very large percentage has been letters heartily assuring full support to the spirit and letter of the circular, which follows:

To Superintendents and Disbursing Officials:

Herewith are inclosed the recent addresses of the President and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which you are urged to study carefully, because they contain the gospel of our financial practice. They furnish the cogent logic of the timely maxim, "More business in Government." They bring to us an unusual opportunity to understand the purpose and practical workings of the budget system which fortunately became a fact of Federal administration at a time when it was most needed; at a time when the relentless extortions of war had entailed the most difficult problems of peace.

These addresses should reach every employee in our service as an inspiration to cooperate in the post-war victories that must be won. It will be seen that from the signal triumph of a "balanced budget" the President leads on to a maximum expenditure next year of \$3,000,000,000, exclusive of the national debt reduction, which means a cut in the estimated expenditures of approxi-

mately \$162,000,000, and that he finds this to be not only a just obligation to the Nation's taxpayers but a proof to the world of the way to recover from war excesses.

It is confidently assumed that the Indian Service will give united assurance to save its full proportion of the proposed reduction. No other response to the suggestion of the Chief Executive can be entertained. Our past retrenchment work as a whole is not under criticism. Rather, it was done so well as to prove that we can do a little better hereafter. Let us rally our forces to that effort. Most of you can probably recall how a saving might have been made in some transaction or routine duty. Every corner of your experience should be searched for an instance to be corrected next year. Do not be surprised at a reduction of submitted estimates. This must be done in some cases to keep step with the forward peace-time movement. Do not feel that maximum appropriations can be used, if a saving is practicable under the strictest rules of economy.

The keynote has been sounded from which there is no retreat: "Greater economy and greater efficiency in the conduct of routine Government business." The cost of major or special undertakings will, as a rule, be properly controlled. It is in the minor, daily uses of money, time, supplies, labor, and like factors, and in the vigilant calculation of contemplated outlay that supervision and loyal support by subordinate workers can roll up from 150 jurisdictions an aggregate of savings that will keep our service henceforth in the front rank of economic achievement. There is not the slightest question that we can do this, if we go about it willingly, conscientiously, and patriotically; nor is there any doubt that by this process of cost cutting we can improve individual and institutional efficiency the field over.

These suggestions are, therefore, offered as an earnest appeal to all Indian Service workers, and through them to every Indian ward—pupil or parent—to revive enthusiastically the thrift idea and pledge themselves to the sound principle of prudent spending and careful saving. Through such an aggressive campaign the reduction of public expense would be merely incidental to the lasting benefits accruing to the personal, social, and civic life we deal with.

The inclosed pamphlet is a splendid treatise on civil Government, and you are requested to make an effectively educational use of it.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular after you have read the pamphlet.

Sincerely yours,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

Approved:

E. O. FINNEY,
Acting Secretary.

OIL AND GAS OPERATIONS.

Notwithstanding the overproduction of crude oil and low prices, leasing for oil and gas operations on restricted Indian lands was active and very successful last year, due considerably to the policy adopted during the depression of the oil industry of permitting lessees to hold their leases without drilling, except where existing conditions require wells to be drilled.

Over 300,000 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 64,000,000 barrels, and the revenue received by the Indians from existing leases approximated \$37,000,000. In the Osage Reservation alone 67,864 acres were offered for oil mining lease, 48,031 acres selling for a bonus of \$14,246,000. Several 160-acre leases sold for more than \$1,000,000 each, the highest price paid for any one tract being \$1,325,000, and the total revenue to the Osages from oil and gas leases was \$30,572,111.14.

A high-grade oil was discovered on the Hogback structure of the Navajo Treaty Reservation, N. Mex., from a well with an estimated

production of about 350 barrels a day brought in by the Midwest Refining Co. under an exploration lease approved last year. In view of the interest manifested and the frequent applications for leases on the Hogback and other structures, regulations were approved on April 24, 1923, outlining the method by which oil and gas leases on this reservation will be let. Leases on the Hogback structure in the neighborhood of the producing well will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder in tracts of not exceeding 640 acres each. On other structures, a single exploration lease may be granted and in case oil and gas develop, the remaining lands will be offered for lease at public auction. A similar plan for leasing lands on the Southern Ute Reservation in Colorado and New Mexico was adopted on May 24, 1923.

To promote better and more uniform administration of the affairs of the Navajo Tribe of Indians, particularly as to matters affecting their interests at large, such as oil, gas, and other mineral deposits, tribal timber and the development of underground water, regulations were approved January 27, 1923 (revised April 24, 1923), providing for the appointment of a commissioner to the Navajo Tribe and the organization of a Navajo tribal council with which administrative officers of the Government may directly deal in all matters affecting the tribe as a whole. Hon. H. J. Hagerman was appointed commissioner to the Navajo Tribe and the organization of a Navajo tribal council has been completed.

On November 7, 1922, the regulation limiting the oil and gas holdings of any one lessee on the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., to 9,600 acres in the aggregate was abolished, as the danger of monopoly it was designed to prevent is now eliminated by the remaining small area of restricted land and the active competition of oil operators in the field.

All existing regulations governing the leasing of restricted Indian lands for mining purposes were amended on April 10, 1923, so as to prohibit the making of such leases to employees of the United States Government, whether connected with the Indian Service or otherwise.

The ruling of November 9, 1922, prohibiting the making of mining leases to foreigners and noncitizens was revoked by the Secretary of the Interior on May 16, 1923, the decision being rendered in a case involving oil and gas leases to the Roxana Petroleum Corporation covering lands belonging to members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and in the Osage Reservation.

A cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Mines and the Indian Office regarding the supervision of operations for mining coal, oil, gas, and other minerals from leases on restricted Indian lands, except in the Osage Nation and the Five Civilized Tribes, was approved June 29, 1923. Under this agreement thoroughly competent engineers and practical men will be available for regular field service and it will be their duty to see that mining operations are conducted efficiently and economically.

FORESTRY.

A marked interest on the part of operators in offerings of timber on Indian lands developed last year, due partly to improvement in

lumber market conditions, but quite largely to the special activity of our Forestry service in drawing public attention to the opportunities for successful logging and milling operations on Indian reservations. This reviving interest was favorable to efforts of the previous year to dispose of timber on the Quinaielt Reservation, Wash., where the Mounts and the Quinaielt Lake units were sold. On the latter unit \$5 per M was received for Douglas fir, *amabilis* fir, cedar, and white pine, and \$3 per M for hemlock. These were record prices for that region. Nearly a half billion feet of yellow pine on the Colville Reservation, Wash., were sold for \$3 per M; and an equal amount on the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg., was sold for \$2.88 per M, which were satisfactory prices considering the relative inaccessibility of these units. Both contracts provide for increases in stumpage price after four years and each three years thereafter. On the Flathead Reservation, Mont., the large Valley Creek unit was sold at \$5.12 per M for yellow pine and \$3.01 per M for Douglas fir and larch; and the smaller Big Arm unit brought prices of \$4.55 and \$2.50 per M for the same species. There were several smaller sales on this reservation. Prices of \$3.80 and \$4.30 for yellow pine were received on two sales within the Nez Perce timber reserve, Idaho, and a large unit within the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., the Antelope Valley, brought \$3.75 for yellow pine and lower prices for inferior species.

The total value of the Indian timber sold during the year exceeds \$6,000,000 at the minimum prices, and the increases in price, for which provision is made in the contracts, together with the overrun of the estimates anticipated, will probably raise this amount very substantially. As the cost of administration will not exceed 8 per cent, the ultimate net return from the year's sales will exceed \$7,000,000, to be used exclusively for the benefit of the Indians holding the timber lands. Valuation surveys and land classifications were continued, and distinct progress made in the improvement of telephonic communication, lookout systems, and other means for adequate protection from forest fires. The losses from fire were very small when compared with the protected area of nearly 7,000,000 productive acres, with a value of approximately \$130,000,000.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The continual reduction of the special appropriation for suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, now only one-sixth of what it was previous to national prohibition, has placed the responsibility for that duty more and more upon the superintendents in charge of reservations and the employees under their jurisdiction. It can hardly be admitted that the means for enforcing constitutional prohibition have made up for the consequent curtailment of the special force of this bureau for liquor suppression. The bootlegger is a sly, resourceful, and persistent offender who too often finds the Indian a willing accessory. Everything possible is done through our regular employees to aid the limited number of special officers allowed, and the results are believed to be commensurate with the available agencies for law enforcement.

PEYOTE.

A growing interest is manifested in the subject of peyote in its relation to the Indians. Calls coming from every section of the country for copies of the peyote pamphlet exhausted the first edition of 1,000 copies in the first few months. Another edition of 2,000 copies was printed and is being distributed in the same manner.

Three States—North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana—passed laws during the year against the sale, transportation, and distribution of peyote, making with Utah, Kansas, Nevada, and Colorado, which already had laws, seven peyote-prohibition States.

ESTATES AND WILLS OF DECEASED INDIANS.

A graduated fee ranging from \$20 to \$75 is charged for probating trust estates of deceased Indians and approving their wills, the amount of the fee depending on the appraised valuation of the estates.

This work is conducted by a force made up principally of attorneys especially trained in probate procedure whose salaries and expenses are paid from a reimbursable appropriation. Last year 13 examiners of inheritance were employed in the field conducting hearings on reservations and the public domain. The fees collected and covered into the Treasury amounted to \$81,749.40, and during the year 2,601 heirship cases, 215 wills, and 3,112 miscellaneous cases involving probate questions were disposed of.

PUEBLO LAND TITLES.

Proposed legislation to adjust title to lands within the Pueblos in New Mexico received the consideration of Congress during the last session. Extensive hearings were held by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and the House Committee on Indian Affairs. A bill drafted by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands was favorably reported, passed the Senate, and was favorably reported by the House committee, but failed to pass the House during the closing hours of the session.

It is conceded by all informed persons that legislation is necessary to settle satisfactorily controversies affecting Pueblo land titles and every effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to procure the enactment of legislation to adjust this most important and complicated question on a basis which will be fair and just to the Pueblo Indians, as well as others who may have legal or equitable rights.

INDIAN DANCES.

A long-time tendency of the Indians has been to give too much time to dances, powwows, celebrations, and general festive occasions to the interruption of their self-supporting duties, and these meetings have frequently given opportunity for excesses of one kind or another detrimental to their moral and economic welfare. To correct this practice, a letter was widely circulated among the Indians

last year urging the need of more serious attention to their home interests, particularly in the planting and harvest seasons and, while granting them the privileges of wholesome amusements and occasional feast days, earnest appeal was made that they shorten what the length of these gatherings and omit from them the use of harmful drugs, intoxicants, gambling, and degrading ceremonials. The main purpose, however, was to draw their attention more closely to the industrial necessity of making their own living; of doing their work well at seasonable times, caring for their crops and live stock; and of awakening in them a home-making interest with higher ideals of family life.

LIBRARY.

During the past year a set of mimeographed bulletins has been compiled by the library of the office, to which additions will be made as the necessity arises. These bulletins consist of bibliography and short articles on various activities of the office, and some Indian customs, which are of general interest to the public. Not only are they furnished to inquirers, but an effort is being made to reach the libraries and schools of the country, in order that they may receive first-hand information upon the subjects treated.

Further research has also been made in perfecting a card catalogue of the library containing detailed reference to publications on Indian history, biography, customs, and congressional reports, and comprehensive of practically every phase of the Indian question.

CONCLUSION.

A closing word of genuine appreciation is due the personnel of this bureau for loyal, faithful, and, in the main, efficient cooperation in a complicated and difficult work. Many of these workers by their long service have become trustworthy students of Indian problems and conditions. They are much more than job holders—they are uplifters; they are people of altruistic purposes, and they are invaluable helpers to any administrative head of Indian affairs.

If space permitted, it would be a pleasure also to acknowledge gratefully in each instance the assurance of confidence and support, from both individuals and organizations, that has come to this office concerning its effort to discharge the functions required by law and its views as to what is best for our Nation's wards. Indian affairs were widely discussed within the year, which was no misfortune, because discussion is a good thing. The liberty of opinion and speech under our Government has seldom harmed anything worth saving. Occasionally harsh things have been said about the Indian Service, but immediately there were well-informed people who knew some good things about it and mentioned them. In the give and take of controversy the real purpose of the self-seeking reformer has generally leaked out and the real merit of administration has become better known. This bureau has stood for certain measures and policies respecting Indian welfare which it believed to be sound in principle and permanently beneficial to a backward peo-

ple. Perhaps it will be pardonable to insert here one of the briefer indorsements of that attitude:

Be it resolved, That the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, having a somewhat intimate knowledge of Indian conditions through its educational and missionary workers among the Indians, desires to assure the Secretary of the Interior of its continued and growing confidence in the administration of Indian matters through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The board most emphatically disavows all sympathy with criticism of the Indian administration which originates either with those whose unjust exploitation of Indians is thwarted by the Indian Office, or with those who are ignorant of the actual facts and of the dangers threatening Indian progress, and are moved by impractical and abstract theories inapplicable to present conditions.

Without claiming to have sufficient detailed information to pass judgment on every feature of the policy of the Indian Office, the board of managers desires to commend in most unqualified terms the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his chief assistants for their deep and active interest in Indian welfare, for their attitude toward degrading customs and habits, for their persistent efforts to save the Indians from exploitation by unprincipled men, and for their unflinching courage in antagonizing powerful interests in their effort to protect and help the wronged and helpless.

We are confident that the great mass of our Christian American citizens will stand back of any administration and officials moved by such a spirit and purpose.

In conclusion, I thank you for frequent and helpful suggestions and the benefit of your deep interest in the advancement of the Indians.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923.

(Figures compiled from reports of Indian school superintendents, supplemented by information from the 1920 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.)

Grand total.....	314,303
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,319
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,403
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	212,797

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	405	Nebraska.....	2,537
Arizona.....	13,015	Nevada.....	11,144
Arkansas.....	103	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	17,335	New Jersey.....	92
Colorado.....	781	New Mexico.....	21,476
Connecticut.....	152	New York.....	6,139
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	11,583
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	9,697
Florida.....	431	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	119,280
Idaho.....	3,954	Oregon.....	6,762
Illinois.....	194	Pennsylvania.....	358
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	354	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1,511	South Dakota.....	20,459
Kentucky.....	1,027	Tennessee.....	56
Louisiana.....	839	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	32	Utah.....	1,622
Maryland.....	539	Vermont.....	822
Massachusetts.....	7,611	Virginia.....	10,906
Michigan.....	13,654	Washington.....	7
Minnesota.....	1,439	West Virginia.....	10,592
Mississippi.....	171	Wisconsin.....	1,837
Missouri.....	12,935	Wyoming.....	
Montana.....			

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Misors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Total population.....	314,303	110,155	108,007	100,344	188,718	165,637	46,025	85,621
Alabama: Not under agent.....	405							
Arizona.....	13,015	21,431	21,581	20,172	22,813	42,611	183	221
Camp Verde School—Mohave Apache.....	490	250	237	192	304	477		19
Colorado River Agency—Mohave Chemehuevi.....	1,130	641	489	402	728	1,000	47	53
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,600	1,293	1,297	1,353	1,237	2,481	37	72
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	184	100	84	84	100	184		
Kalbar Agency—Kalbar Palute.....	198	100	98	84	114	198		
Leupp School—Navajo.....	980	497	483	459	521	980		
Hopi School.....	4,833	2,535	2,300	2,251	2,585	4,836		
Hopi.....	2,330	1,261	1,075	1,066	1,270	2,336		
Navajo.....	2,500	1,275	1,225	1,185	1,315	2,500		
Navajo School—Navajo.....	11,280	5,975	5,915	5,583	6,685	11,189	90	1
Pima School.....	6,000	3,049	2,951	2,206	3,794	6,000		
Pima.....	4,629	2,349	2,280					
Papago.....	1,101	551	531					
Maricopa (Gila River).....	267	147	130					
Salt River.....	1,302	690	612	590	712	1,503		
Maricopa.....	127	65	62					
Mohave Apache.....	212	115	97					
Pima.....	933	510	453					
San Carlos.....	2,618	1,317	1,201	1,091	1,427	2,472		46
Sells School—Papago.....	4,565	2,362	2,206	1,833	2,630	4,668		
Truxton Canyon School—Walapai.....	440	225	215	155	285	431		9

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
Arizona—Continued.							
Western Navajo.....	6,493	2,997	3,196	2,772	3,721	6,493	
Hopi.....	397	158	149				
Navajo.....	5,980	2,747	3,212				
Palute.....	197	92	105				
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	101						
California.....	13,333	6,793	6,540	5,181	8,151	9,149	2,033
Bishop.....	1,478	717	761	587	891	1,347	62
Moache.....	107	57	50	59	48	105	2
Palute.....	1,228	616	632	129	619	1,148	51
Shoshoni.....	103	44	59	63	31	91	9
Fort Bidwell.....	662	335	297	216	393	578	15
Digger.....	5	2	3	1	4		5
Palute.....	211	118	93	91	120	211	
Pit River.....	386	185	201	124	262	367	10
Fort Yuma.....	857	437	420	312	515	733	39
Cocopah.....	27	15	12				
Yuma.....	826	419	407				
Palute.....	2	1	1				
Mohave.....	2	2	0				
Greenville.....	729	401	323	298	431	348	175
Greenville (Redding district).....	2,248	1,163	1,145	719	1,529	1,115	200
Hoopa Valley.....	1,913	914	969	531	1,079	659	638
Mission—Mission Indians and remnants of small bands in southern California.....	2,807	1,511	1,296	1,090	1,771	2,200	399
Round Valley School—Concow, Ute, and others.....	2,017	1,028	989	585	1,132	1,100	492
Tule River.....	684	340	338	270	414	638	46
Colorado: Consolidated Ute Agency.....	781	424	357	384	397	758	4
Southern Ute.....	344	175	169				
Ute Mountain.....	437	219	188				
Connecticut.....	159						
Delaware.....	2						
District of Columbia.....	37						
Florida: Seminole.....	464	238	233	191	267	446	13
Georgia.....	125						
Idaho.....	3,931	2,015	1,669	1,518	2,466	2,837	623
Coeur d'Alene.....	808	401	497	284	624	620	94
Coeur d'Alene.....	601	298	303	229	372	413	94
Kallispel.....	78	39	39			78	
Kootenai.....	129	64	65			129	
Fort Hall.....	1,761	925	836	667	1,094	1,219	344
Fort Lapwai—Nez Perce.....	1,415	689	720	567	816	968	167
Illinois.....	194						
Indiana.....	125						
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	334	156	168	162	192	354	
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	1,511	792	719	768	743	729	317
Iowa.....	338	174	164	159	183	7	81
Kickapoo.....	277	146	131	161	113	199	78
Potawatomi.....	803	427	376	417	399	623	144
Sac and Fox.....	93	45	48	37	56		13
Kentucky.....	57						
Louisiana.....	1,056						
Maine.....	839						
Maryland.....	32						
Massachusetts.....	650						

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Mixed blood.	
						Full blood.	More than half.
Michigan.....	7,631						
Mackinac.....	1,214	610	601	511	703	134	538
Not under agent.....	6,417						
Minnesota.....	13,654	6,837	6,797	6,910	6,744	1,501	6,302
Consolidated Chippewa.....	11,718	5,870	5,848	5,860	5,888	1,519	5,363
Fond du Lac.....	1,265	675	591	600	669	88	640
Grand Portage.....	396	187	199	146	210	6	187
Leech Lake.....	1,826	913	913	848	1,008	630	713
Nett Lake.....	602	287	315	284	318	350	184
White Earth.....	7,635	3,808	3,827	3,982	3,653	79	3,669
Pipestone.....	203	104	139	181	122	192	89
Red Lake.....	1,633	823	810	869	761	90	1,050
Mississippi: Choctaw Indians.....	1,439	715	724	722	717	1,439	
Missouri.....	171						
Montana.....	12,908	6,643	6,265	6,163	6,415	6,276	2,481
Blackfeet.....	3,124	1,588	1,536	1,645	1,479	1,310	684
Crow.....	1,777	901	876	823	949	1,100	379
Flathead.....	2,650	1,399	1,251	1,180	1,470	574	1,517
Fort Belknap.....	1,177	620	551	550	627	714	171
Assiniboin.....	591	317	274				
Gros Ventre.....	580	309	277				
Fort Peck.....	2,181	1,100	1,081	1,167	1,017	1,036	329
Assiniboin.....	809	399	410				
Yankton.....	1,375	701	674				
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	479	230	229	216	263	285	214
Tongue River.....	1,417	712	705	607	810	1,277	80
Nebraska.....	2,537	1,325	1,212	1,230	1,307	1,651	203
Omaha.....	1,411	742	699	731	707	1,098	87
Winnebago.....	1,090	553	513	496	600	853	113
Nevada.....	11,144	5,850	5,561	3,079	8,065	9,094	1,615
Fallon.....	367	183	169	96	271	358	9
Fort Mohrmit.....	314	153	161	114	200	298	10
Moapa River.....	124	68	56	42	82	115	9
Reno.....	8,813	4,391	4,422	2,275	6,538	6,977	1,428
Walker River.....	881	429	422	255	598	710	133
Western Shoshone.....	675	341	334	297	378	630	35
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	44						
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	99						
New Mexico.....	21,470	11,098	10,378	10,710	10,757	21,097	276
Jicarilla.....	608	330	278	293	318	608	
Mescalero.....	642	316	326	394	335	569	55
Northern Pueblos.....	3,151	1,635	1,499	1,462	1,699	2,904	165
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,800	1,360	1,440	1,450	1,350	2,800	
San Juan.....	7,000	3,600	3,500	4,000	3,000	7,000	
Southern Pueblos.....	5,361	2,864	2,497	2,393	2,966	5,363	56
Zuni.....	1,911	1,068	848	815	1,099	1,911	
New York: New York Agency.....	6,189	3,133	3,096	2,587	3,552		6,189
Cayuga.....	167	89	98	63	124		187
Oneida.....	245	120	97	148			245
Seneca (Allegany).....	971	490	481	393	576		971
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,393	707	686	533	840		1,393
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	539	292	247	208	331		539
St. Regis (not a part of the Six Nations).....	1,613	797	816	810	803		1,613
Tuscarora.....	370	213	163	136	240		370
Montauk.....	30	15	15	16	15		30
Onondaga.....	565	295	270	265	365		565
Shonebeck.....	200	100	100	100	100		200
Pocpatock.....	20	10	10	10	10		20

REF0079002

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
North Carolina.....	11,853	1,331	1,184	1,279	1,236	1,010	800	705
Cherokee.....	2,515	1,331	1,181	1,270	1,236	1,010	800	705
Not under agent.....	9,338							
North Dakota.....	9,697	4,535	5,072	5,161	4,413	4,010	1,022	4,575
Fort Berthold.....	1,249	612	631	627	619	791	352	134
Arikara.....	426	202	224	234	222	224	155	44
Gros Ventre.....	547	269	278	293	251	334	113	57
Mandan.....	273	141	132	127	145	182	68	33
Fort Totten.....	939	483	455	430	518	649	254	135
Standing Rock.....	3,588	1,772	1,816	1,711	1,577	2,535	416	57
Turtle Mountain.....	3,835	1,663	2,167	2,496	1,429	196		637
Ohio: Not under agent.....	152							
Oklahoma.....	119,280	8,865	8,575	8,621	9,151	33,856	14,216	47,403
Cantonment.....	724	391	333	390	424	631	45	45
Arapahoe.....	216	120	93			197	9	10
Cheyenne.....	598	271	237			437	31	35
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	1,197	610	587	488	709	812	160	225
Arapahoe.....	490	247	233					
Cheyenne.....	717	333	351					
Klowa.....	4,819	2,417	2,432	2,550	2,299	1,815	2,025	970
Apache.....	187	91	91					
Comanche.....	1,607	851	811					
Kiowa.....	1,879	828	851					
Wichita and affiliated bands, Fort Sill Apache (Geronimo's Band).....	1,201	591	610					
Osage.....	85	51	34					
Pawnee.....	2,091	1,077	1,022	761	1,318	693	102	1,307
Pawnee.....	1,191	601	592	612	551	627	97	469
Pawnee.....	773	381	392	400	367	550	65	157
Raw.....	420	220	209	236	154	77	31	312
Ponca.....	1,391	691	693	767	511	593	512	218
Seeger.....	743	399	383	328	415	692	40	11
Arapahoe.....	137	58	70	68	69	117	20	11
Cheyenne.....	678	302	304	262	314	378	20	11
Quapaw.....	1,555	910	915	1,021	831	99	391	1,365
Eastern Shawnee.....	168	73	91	92	74	2	22	142
Modoc.....	40	19	22	28	14		40	
Ojibwa.....	274	146	128	178	96		11	263
Quapaw.....	317	164	183	151	106	81	7	250
Sonca.....	476	248	278	329	197	13	288	225
Wyandot.....	572	281	411	245	337	23		479
Shawnee.....	3,733	1,812	1,891	1,761	1,909	1,090	391	2,252
Absentee Shawnee.....	551	278	273	271	250	442	90	19
Chickasaw.....	2,227	1,095	1,132	1,024	1,203		47	2,180
Mexican Kickapoo.....	291	101	90	82	118	197	6	
Sax and Fox.....	673	335	338	361	312	110	210	53
Iowa.....	82	33	49	26	59	46	36	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,701					26,771	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	21,424
By blood.....	36,432					8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delaware.....	187							
Frederick.....	4,019							

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Oklahoma—Continued. Five Civilized Tribes—Continued. Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	906	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					1,515	906	3,823
By intermarriage.....	615							
Frederick.....	4,692							
Choctaw Nation.....	20,828					8,411	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,418					8,411	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,631							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,600							
Frederick.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,395
By blood.....	11,032					6,858	1,698	3,395
Frederick.....	6,549							
Seminole Nation.....	3,127					1,251	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,251	478	409
Frederick.....	986							
Oregon.....	0,762	3,311	3,428	2,537	4,225	3,246	2,519	997
Klamath.....	1,201	567	631	511	657	685	182	334
Siletz.....	1,140	596	544	410	691	333	391	443
Siletz (Confederated Siletz).....	440	220	214	188	252	203	159	84
Grand Ronde.....	332	176	156	173	159	90	175	67
Fourth section allottees.....	363	191	171	88	280			328
Umatilla School.....	1,127	510	608	412	715	428	669	
Cayuse.....	337	145	192					
Umatilla.....	145	61	84					
Walla Walla.....	628	304	324					
Other tribes.....	17	9	8					
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Timno, Palute, and others.....	1,091	552	542	382	712	700	354	
Scattered Indians on public do- main.....	2,200	1,100	1,100	750	1,450	1,100	880	220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.....	358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	106							
South Carolina: Not under agent—Ca- tawba, Cherokee, Ojibwa, and others.....	304							
South Dakota.....	23,625	11,755	11,870	11,165	12,460	13,017	4,685	5,893
Cheyenne River School.....	2,904	1,482	1,422	1,363	1,541	1,630	490	784
Crow Creek School. Lower Yank- tonian Sioux.....	928	410	488	372	556	691	120	107
Flandreau School.....	297	153	133	124	173	155	31	58
Lower Brule.....	539	282	257	283	235	243	116	180
Pine Ridge School. (Oglala Sioux).....	7,455	3,730	3,698	3,451	4,001	4,593	1,321	1,435
Rosebud School. (Rosebud Sioux).....	5,672	2,702	2,870	2,654	2,918	3,242	700	1,630
Sisseton.....	2,392	1,250	1,142	1,191	1,201	800	796	796
Yankton.....	3,538	1,681	1,857	1,727	1,811	1,950	1,045	993
Yankton Sioux.....	1,651	964	990	1,044	920	989	585	380
Sancti Sioux.....	1,212	543	669	488	724	469	318	308
Ponca.....	373	174	198	205	187	102	142	128
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	56							
Texas: Not under agent.....	2,110							
Utah.....	1,562	783	804	772	820	1,428	89	78
Goshute.....	349	175	174	152	197	333		13
Shivwits.....	102	45	57	40	62	102		
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,141	588	573	680	551	930	86	65
Uintah Ute.....	463	227	241					
Uncompahgre Ute.....	421	211	210					
White River Ute.....	252	130	122					

¹ Taken from 1922 figures.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1923—Continued.

States, superintendências, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							More than half.	Half or less.
Vermont: Not under agent.	24							
Virginia: Not under agent.	522							
Washington.	10,309	5,339	5,067	4,873	6,033	6,609	2,319	1,973
Colville.	2,615	1,241	1,274	1,050	1,435	1,291	603	715
Neah Bay School.	661	351	310	300	361	563	20	78
Hoh.	41	24	17	17	21	41		
Makah.	418	220	193	210	293	335	20	63
Ozette.	7	4	3		7			
Quileute.	165	103	92	73	122	180		15
Spokane.	675	319	356	311	394	300	66	259
Chewelah.	6	5	1					
Spokane.	669	314	355					
Taholah.	1,124	560	561	330	731	589	303	235
Chehalis.	69	48	41	31	55	81	5	10
Nisqually.	72	39	33	14	55	43	10	15
Skokomish.	157	88	69	80	107	124	48	
Squaxon Island.	57	29	28	27	30	51	3	
Quinalt Reservation.	719	359	363	233	481	281	228	210
Unattached.	1,475	752	723	700	775	600	400	175
Cowlitz.	490	240	250					
Clallam.	333	230	245					
Puyallup.	152	75						
Other tribes.	298	147	151					
Total.	1,617	744	769	721	796	977	401	130
Lummi.	503	255	250	251	251	273	200	32
Port Madien—Susquamish.	204	109	95	93	109	104	60	40
Swiftmouth.	221	111	110	83	125	196	10	15
Remnants of small tribes.	404	192	212	183	221	265	105	21
Muckleshoot.	183	81	102	93	90	139	29	15
Yakima School—Confederated.								
Yakima.	2,039	1,365	1,571	1,358	1,571	1,989	600	350
West Virginia: Not under agent.	7							
Wisconsin.	10,592	5,433	5,157	4,778	5,816	2,761	5,311	2,457
Grand Rapids.	1,292	649	650	614	678	1,273	0	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.	1,800	637	672	453	626	250	821	268
Keshena.	5,101	2,680	2,421	2,406	2,665	265	3,557	1,179
Menominee.	1,638	983	845	601	907	365	600	673
Ojibwa.	2,657	1,372	1,285	1,201	1,456	2,637		
Stockbridge and Muncie.	606	315	291	274	333			606
La C du Flambeau.	825	404	421	337	468	474	192	159
Laona.	390	222	168	220	170	300	370	701
Le Pointe.	1,116	559	557	488	628	35		
Red Cliff.	659	291	268	228	331	2	412	145
Wyoming: Shoshone Agency.	1,837	997	840	824	1,013	1,191	170	476
Arapaho.	921	496	425	422	499	744	96	79
Shoshoni.	916	501	415	420	495	447	72	397

NOTE.—Figures given for states where there is no Indian agent are taken from latest census figures. Figures for the Five Civilized Tribes are taken from 1920 report, as it is impracticable to get new census figures for them each year.

TABLE No. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

States and superintendências.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school.			Capacity in all schools.		
				Government.	Mission and private.	Total.	Government.	Mission and private.	Total.
Arizona.	52,847	13,673	13,045	8,958	2,415	11,373	9,073	2,302	11,375
Camp Verde.	48	19	18	18		18			18
Coleto River.	1,150	271	271	271		271			271
Fort Apache.	2,100	613	791	22		22			22
Hayward.	184	35	34	34		34			34
Kalabab.	108	57	57	57		57			57
Maricopa.	1,200	319	319	319		319			319
Navajo.	11,200	5,277	242	242		242			242
Pima.	6,000	1,547	1,462	1,462		1,462			1,462
Salt River.	1,372	63	63	63		63			63
Salt Lake.	7,528	355	355	355		355			355
Salka.	440	100	100	100		100			100
Truston Canon.	1,100	90	90	90		90			90
Western Navajo.	6,455	754	754	754		754			754
Scattered.									
California.	13,335	3,907	3,771	474	383	857	71	311	1,168
Bishop.	1,476	267	265	41		41			41
Fort Bidwell.	627	133	131	12		12			12
Fort Mohave.	2,977	620	612	216		216			216
Green Valley.	1,913	748	770	45		45			45
Hopps Valley.	2,807	699	673	95		95			95
Mission Agency.	2,017	539	528	15		15			15
Red Valley.	684	158	155	16		16			16
Scattered.									
Grand total.	329,494	88,415	81,012	53,858	15,441	69,299	71	311	1,168

1 Includes capacity of nonreservation schools.

REF0079004

TABLE No. 2.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian children enrolled in school.										Capacity in all schools.							
	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Eligible for attendance.	Government.			Mission and private.			Total in school.	Eligible not in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Total in all schools.		
				Non-reservation boarding.	In other reservation boarding.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.	Boarding.			Day.	Boarding.	Day.				
Oklahoma—Continued.																		
Caspaw.....	1,855	179	216	45	171	216	216	10	216	216	216	100	65	50	100	100	120	120
Sager.....	1,748	203	203	14	14	25	10	10	10	25	25	92	65	200	100	281	281	484
Shawnee.....	3,738	332	564	97	52	189	91	91	284	564	564	100	65	200	100	281	281	484
Total western Okla. bands.....	17,774	5,015	4,533	408	997	28	1,830	133	2,292	4,375	178	1,105	65	325	2,302	2,302	3,887	3,887
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	24,677	24,677	1,405	207	1,012	758	1,012	15,335	17,735	6,942	742	468	468	15,335	15,335	16,546	16,546
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824	12,683	12,683	603	176	177	120	177	8,090	8,817	3,266	100	100	468	8,090	8,250	8,250	8,250
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,968	3,124	3,124	154	43	43	152	43	3,114	3,124	1,052	100	100	468	3,114	3,124	3,124	3,124
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828	5,067	5,067	419	138	424	131	424	2,114	2,114	1,332	100	100	468	2,114	2,114	2,114	2,114
Creek Nation.....	18,761	4,107	4,107	376	24	400	131	400	2,244	2,244	1,332	100	100	468	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244
Seminole Nation.....	3,137	300	300	25	25	25	14	25	131	170	130	100	100	468	131	131	241	241
Oregon.....	4,652	1,098	927	94	22	74	38	74	358	38	124	212	100	150	358	358	380	380
Klamath.....	1,201	338	350	36	118	2	22	173	121	296	54	112	30	30	121	121	205	205
Umatilla.....	1,140	130	115	25	25	25	25	25	82	107	8	82	107	30	82	82	82	82
Waiilatpu.....	1,164	229	204	7	112	11	41	143	149	254	30	100	40	150	149	149	339	339
Warm Springs.....	1,164	271	230	7	112	11	41	143	6	151	52	100	30	150	6	6	136	136
South Dakota.....	22,041	6,794	5,435	956	53	15	758	530	10,618	5,303	292	640	988	765	1,618	1,618	3,884	3,884
Cherokee River.....	2,894	774	568	145	280	2	379	5	182	568	362	150	75	75	182	182	362	362
Crow Creek.....	2,201	377	300	84	111	111	30	30	45	300	2	150	75	75	45	45	106	106
Flandreau.....	207	97	96	16	16	16	16	16	55	107	6	210	685	240	55	55	55	55
Lower Brule.....	539	134	113	41	146	34	589	1,078	38	338	1,774	210	685	240	338	338	1,483	1,483
Pine Ridge.....	5,425	2,153	1,774	146	34	589	1,078	578	95	1,068	240	250	223	325	95	95	1,483	1,483
Rosebud.....	5,371	1,794	1,368	114	216	5	153	236	95	1,068	240	250	223	325	95	95	1,483	1,483

Utah.....	1,592	392	228	5	94	17	222	100	370	572	40	125	42	371	410
Verde.....	1,344	303	180	5	90	5	113	100	442	775	30	87	30	109	225
Washington.....	9,391	3,185	2,795	101	229	37	211	237	1,664	2,483	225	180	225	30	2,359
Cobille.....	2,671	778	708	26	101	21	50	70	416	572	135	30	100	416	572
Sagehen.....	675	181	154	15	57	1	123	15	35	178	135	123	135	35	178
Tabalah.....	1,121	312	287	15	57	80	80	10	232	357	4	68	68	232	357
Tulalip.....	1,516	377	287	20	220	21	22	128	100	582	75	185	30	170	30
Scattered.....	2,363	1,094	788	25	220	25	52	13	654	720	75	185	30	170	30
Wisconsin.....	10,502	2,588	2,110	287	330	50	54	711	274	225	531	112	287	531	2,212
Grand Rapids.....	1,205	477	373	17	111	3	60	60	176	322	37	231	60	176	322
Keshena.....	5,101	951	826	16	66	12	240	227	77	10	123	30	150	77	10
Lac du Flambeau.....	885	197	192	29	64	2	92	3	101	113	90	52	65	101	113
Laona.....	396	111	111	2	3	101	44	73	186	430	165	52	65	186	430
La Pointe.....	1,673	155	165	92	92	101	44	73	31	317	462	155	210	31	462
Scattered.....	1,887	821	809	16	85	101	215	215	31	317	462	155	210	31	462
Wyomineer Shoshoni.....	385	302	302	1	1	353	4	4	353	353	1	1	1	353	353
Alaska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	310	210	199	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....															7,076

: Report of 1921.

TABLE No. 2.—*Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.	
Indian children of school age.....	84,415
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	3,483
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	\$1,012
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	8,958
Reservation boarding.....	9,525
Day.....	5,862
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	21,145
Noncontract.....	1,990
Day.....	2,558
Private school: Contract boarding.....	1,025
Public schools.....	4,453
Total all classes.....	6,573
Number eligible children not in school.....	84
Total.....	30,597
Total.....	61,415
Total.....	19,599

Note.—Reduced totals, below prior years, are due to more accurate returns for 1923 as compared with prior estimates in certain cases.

TABLE No. 3.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	29,470	30,271	28,105	23,412	
Arizona.....	6,151	6,222	5,895	5,664	
Camp Verde superintendency.....	60	32	29	26	
Camp Verde.....	30	14	14	13	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	18	15	13	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	78	75	74	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	457	458	441	415	
Fort Apache.....	235	275	271	268	Do.
Canon.....	42	37	35	33	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	41	35	31	Do.
East Fork.....	50	80	76	61	Mission boarding and day;
Cibecue.....	20	25	24	22	Evangelical Lutheran.
					Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Fort Mohave.....	200	181	176	175	Reservation boarding.
Kalbab superintendency.....	62	35	35	31	
Kalbab.....	22	20	20	15	Day.
Shilwits.....	40	16	15	13	Do.
Leupp.....	350	236	185	178	Reservation boarding.
Hopi superintendency.....	374	313	325	312	
Chimopovy.....	60	39	38	35	Day.
Hoteville-Hacabi.....	72	71	77	76	Do.
Orabi.....	50	62	68	66	Do.
Polacca.....	100	101	95	89	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	64	67	66	Do.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,136	1,230	1,160	1,100	
Navajo.....	350	451	430	419	Reservation boarding.
Chin Leo.....	166	222	217	216	Do.
Tehatchi.....	250	276	274	271	Do.
Cornfield.....	25	26	21	17	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	16	13	10	Do.
Gana-lo.....	35	89	88	85	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	100	110	110	102	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	37	37	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	873	822	802	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	937	1,025	695	915	
Pima.....	218	273	261	215	Reservation boarding.
Ak Chin.....	30	17	17	16	Day.
Blackwater.....	36	50	45	40	Do.
Casa Blanca.....	40	42	38	32	Do.
Chin Chuischu.....	40	23	23	22	Do.
Cochise.....	40	17	17	17	Do.
Co op Village.....	25	35	32	27	Do.
Olla Crossing.....	40	37	37	32	Do.
Marcopa.....	40	35	34	31	Do.
Pima.....	28	23	21	18	Do.
Quasoto.....	40	19	17	13	Do.
Santan.....	40	27	26	25	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Michael's.....	20	37	37	37	Do.
St. John's.....	235	350	350	350	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Stotonio Mission.....	30	20	20	20	Do.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	125	118	100	
Camp McDowell.....	30	26	23	22	Day.
Lodi.....	30	31	29	26	Do.
Salt River.....	88	68	66	68	Do.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	461	469	422	355	
Bylys.....	80	98	88	79	Day.
San Carlos.....	100	99	65	83	Do.
Rice Station.....	216	197	169	162	Reservation boarding.
Peridot.....	43	41	36	31	Mission day.
Rice.....	25	31	31	30	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
Sells superintendency.....	670	665	661	611	
Santa Rosa.....	30	30	21	11	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	115	105	102	Do.
Sells.....	20	20	15	13	Do.
Yamori.....	40	19	17	15	Do.
Anegam.....	30	26	36	36	Mission day; Catholic.
Cowles.....	30	19	19	19	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	36	36	36	Do.
Pisinemo.....	25	21	21	21	Do.
St. Anthony's.....	30	42	42	42	Do.
St. John's.....	100	230	220	220	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Miguel.....	20	20	20	20	Mission day; Catholic.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	22	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Tucson.....	190	81	81	81	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	1.0	101	96	95	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	373	312	3.0	316	
Western Navajo.....	308	316	304	291	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	30	26	25	Do.
Moenopi.....	35	26	26	25	Day.
California.....					
1,801	1,819	1,697	1,591		
Bishop superintendency.....	149	68	63	51	
Bishop.....	63	26	23	19	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	15	14	13	Do.
Independence.....	29	12	11	9	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	15	15	13	Do.
Fort Bidwell.....	98	107	105	105	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	225	258	236	226	Do.
Hoopa Valley.....	165	156	121	104	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	240	214	228	211	
Campo.....	26	21	21	16	Day.
La Jolla.....	30	18	16	13	Do.
Mesa Grand.....	30	28	25	23	Do.
Palis.....	30	21	25	23	Do.
Velsan.....	30	21	21	17	Do.
St. Boniface.....	109	120	120	120	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Round Valley superintendency.....	65	55	45	32	
Pinoleville.....	25	19	15	19	Day.
Yokala.....	40	26	20	24	Do.
Sherman.....	79	87	87	807	Nonreservation boarding.
Tule River superintendency.....	121	81	69	52	
Auberry.....	32	21	18	16	Day.
Burrrough.....	24	17	16	12	Do.
Tule River.....	30	21	12	12	Do.
North Fork.....	35	16	16	12	Mission day.
Colorado.....					
183	203	179	168		
Consolidated Ute Agency.....	183	200	179	168	
Allen.....	30	21	16	19	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	172	153	149	Reservation boarding.

1 Not in session.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Idaho.....					
470	370	352	335		
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	140	71	67	61	
Kalispel.....	30	14	13	10	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	19	16	16	Do.
Desmet.....	80	38	33	33	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	230	211	227	217	
Fort Hall.....	200	214	200	190	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	30	27	27	27	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.....	100	58	58	58	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	70	72	64	42	
70	72	64	42		
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	70	72	64	42	
Fox.....	40	31	27	15	Day.
Mesquakle.....	30	41	37	27	Do.
Kansas.....	810	950	877	819	
810	950	877	819		
Haskell.....	750	606	581	515	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomi superintendency.....	60	50	43	31	
Kickapoo No. 1.....	30	31	27	22	Day.
Kickapoo No. 2.....	30	19	16	12	Do.
Michigan.....	702	541	521	502	
Mackinac superintendency.....	332	295	193	181	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	76	71	61	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	139	122	120	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mt. Pleasant.....	370	355	328	315	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	718	829	816	799	
Consolidated Chippewa Agency.....	203	315	315	229	
Grand Portage.....	20	22	22	19	Day.
Kille Lac.....	30	38	35	30	Do.
Nett Lake.....	60	41	39	28	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	100	81	59	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	135	121	112	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone.....	212	228	214	210	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	323	297	270	
Red Lake.....	75	110	103	96	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	89	83	83	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	118	108	89	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi.....	140	116	88	72	
Choctaw superintendency.....	140	116	88	72	
Bogue Homoc.....	50	23	19	15	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	41	33	28	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	14	12	10	Do.
Tucker.....	30	30	24	19	Do.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendentes and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Montana.....	1,512	1,173	1,085	961	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	319	251	251	231	
Blackfeet.....	144	131	122	121	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	25	23	19	Day.
Old Agency.....	30	14	13	11	Do.
Holy Family.....	115	107	103	103	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	200	58	55	45	
Lodge Grass.....	50	9	9	9	Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	23	21	21	18	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	25	25	18	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	300	121	124	106	Do.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	277	224	221	201	
Fort Belknap.....	77	118	115	111	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	29	19	17	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	87	87	76	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	160	225	214	199	
Fort Peck.....	120	161	150	140	Reservation boarding.
Wolf Point.....	40	64	64	59	Mission boarding and day;
					Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's.....	40	49	40	23	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	210	214	170	133	
Tongue River.....	69	82	69	45	Reservation boarding.
Hirney.....	47	45	44	32	Day.
Laurel.....	40	51	33	28	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	33	28	25	Contract mission boarding;
					Catholic.
Nebraska.....	552	533	577	559	
Genoa.....	400	419	433	421	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.....	182	144	144	134	
St. Augustine.....	122	50	50	45	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago mission.....	60	91	91	89	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada.....	772	705	610	601	
Carson.....	375	437	412	410	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	49	42	35	
Fallon.....	40	29	29	20	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	20	16	15	Do.
Moapa River.....	20	20	18	17	Do.
Reno superintendency.....	150	65	61	52	
Fort McDermitt.....	80	39	33	27	Do.
Nevada.....	70	29	23	23	Do.
Walker River.....	60	27	25	23	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.....	102	104	81	61	
No. 1.....	35	45	33	25	Do.
No. 2.....	31	40	34	30	Do.
No. 3.....	33	19	12	9	Do.
New Mexico.....	3,261	3,790	3,692	3,419	
Albuquerque.....	474	552	532	523	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	139	132	128	Reservation boarding.
Jicarilla superintendency: Jicarilla Mission.....	30	50	50	44	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendentes and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	310	321	311	302	
Pueblo Bonito.....	210	265	251	251	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	22	21	20	Day.
Farmington.....	20	21	20	20	Mission boarding.
Lake Grove.....	20	17	16	11	Mission day.
Pueblo day schools—					
Northern at Espanola.....	602	696	670	650	
Cochiti.....	28	37	36	35	Day.
Fleuris.....	21	23	23	22	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	17	17	15	Do.
San Juan.....	70	70	70	69	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	71	55	49	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	108	100	99	Do.
Tape.....	70	78	77	75	Do.
Tesuque.....	30	27	27	26	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	220	265	265	260	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Southern at Albuquerque.....	755	817	778	716	
Acomita.....	32	45	41	37	Day.
Enclinal.....	30	27	23	21	Do.
Isleta.....	120	141	137	130	Do.
Jemez.....	120	65	61	60	Do.
Laguna.....	31	61	57	50	Do.
Mescal.....	35	44	39	35	Do.
McCarthy's.....	33	37	31	29	Do.
Paguito.....	60	72	69	61	Do.
Paraji.....	20	41	39	35	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	55	52	44	Do.
Seama.....	28	43	32	30	Do.
Jemez.....	50	56	56	56	Mission day; Catholic.
Jernallillo.....	125	105	105	95	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	310	419	407	391	
San Juan.....	150	230	212	201	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	160	189	165	160	Do.
North Fork.....	30	30	30	30	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Santa Fe.....	400	431	412	401	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	230	332	300	288	
Zuni.....	60	124	119	117	Reservation boarding.
Do.....	149	174	147	139	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	34	34	32	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	350	439	416	366	
Cherokee superintendency.....	350	439	416	366	
Cherokee.....	200	330	315	295	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	20	19	19	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	37	34	32	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	20	14	11	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	12	10	9	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,049	1,169	1,101	1,059	
Bismarck.....	80	112	100	106	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency.....	121	74	72	69	
No. 2.....	36	21	22	21	Day.
Congregational.....	13	24	21	24	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Berthold.....	75	26	26	24	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten.....	323	365	345	345	Reservation boarding.

* Report of 1922.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Standing Rock superintendency.....	292	332	211	229	
Standing Rock.....	292	214	233	223	Reservation boarding.
Cannon Ball.....	40	23	24	20	Day.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	55	51	53	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain No. 5.....	30	27	21	17	Day.
Wahpeton.....	200	239	233	223	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	3,304	3,650	3,317	3,170	
Cantonment.....	90	119	113	104	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	198	193	187	Do.
Chillico.....	600	633	583	559	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	438	489	411	435	
Anadarko.....	110	133	130	125	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	150	174	152	150	Do.
Hilverside.....	188	177	162	160	Do.
Osage superintendency.....	199	84	51	65	
Osage.....	115	69	67	37	Do.
St. Louis's.....	75	15	14	9	Contract mission; boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	131	123	119	Reservation boarding.
Quapaw superintendency.....	159	235	213	211	
Seneca.....	109	171	158	168	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	55	45	43	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Segor superintendency.....	141	120	116	111	
Segor.....	77	92	88	86	Reservation boarding.
Red Moon.....	65	28	23	23	Day.
Shawnee superintendency.....	260	91	81	77	
Sacred Heart— St. Benedict's.....	100	21	16	12	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	70	65	65	Do.
Total (exclusive Five Tribes).	1,982	2,099	1,932	1,899	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,322	1,551	1,365	1,301	
Cherokee Nation: Cherokee Orphan Training School.....	160	244	221	210	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	212	230	234	245	
Euheee.....	100	138	122	117	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	142	132	128	Do.
Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield.....	80	154	135	123	Do.
Choctaw Nation.....	310	478	410	391	Do.
Jones Male Academy.....	107	122	103	103	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	90	145	120	115	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	148	123	121	Contract mission; boarding; undenominational.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	63	54	52	Contract mission; boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.....	400	257	232	227	
Murray State School of Agriculture.....	150	98	89	88	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma-Presbyterian College.....	50	31	32	29	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.

* Abolished Dec. 22, 1922.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.					
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations—Continued.					
St. Agnes's Academy.....	160	60	51	50	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	53	49	49	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	12	11	11	Do.
Seminole Nation: Mekuskey.....	100	133	113	103	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,111	1,199	1,099	1,014	
Klamath superintendency.....	147	135	111	101	
Klamath.....	112	113	91	86	Reservation boarding.
No. 3.....	30	22	20	18	Day.
Salem.....	670	825	762	740	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency.....	190	89	85	63	
Tutulla.....	40	15	11	9	Day.
St. Andrew's.....	150	74	71	51	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	150	138	127	
Warm Springs.....	100	133	123	115	Reservation boarding.
Sinnasho.....	30	17	15	12	Day.
South Dakota.....	3,333	3,619	3,287	3,033	
Cheyenne River.....	180	230	219	211	Reservation boarding.
Crow Creek superintendency: Immaculate Conception.....	75	65	48	42	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	350	377	355	318	Nonreservation boarding.
Hope.....	60	81	73	69	Do.
Pitro.....	250	281	276	261	Do.
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,145	1,341	1,121	978	
Pine Ridge.....	210	317	302	256	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	39	25	22	Day.
No. 4.....	30	12	12	10	Do.
No. 5.....	31	37	32	27	Do.
No. 6.....	39	21	24	19	Do.
No. 7.....	33	42	31	24	Do.
No. 8.....	39	22	18	16	Do.
No. 9.....	33	24	29	15	Do.
No. 10.....	31	17	14	12	Do.
No. 11.....	24	18	14	12	Do.
No. 12.....	21	23	21	18	Do.
No. 13.....	35	37	30	21	Do.
No. 14.....	31	27	21	18	Do.
No. 15.....	33	19	16	12	Do.
No. 16.....	31	21	22	15	Do.
No. 17.....	24	17	14	11	Do.
No. 18.....	21	18	14	13	Do.
No. 19.....	27	39	27	29	Do.
No. 20.....	33	21	21	16	Do.
No. 21.....	33	32	27	22	Do.
No. 22.....	39	23	18	15	Do.
No. 23.....	33	17	15	13	Do.
No. 24.....	30	24	22	10	Do.
No. 25.....	23	23	18	11	Do.
No. 26.....	33	21	19	16	Do.
No. 27.....	20	24	22	10	Do.
No. 28.....	23	23	18	11	Do.
No. 29.....	33	21	19	16	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	210	358	321	300	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	322	304	292	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	798	854	773	733	
Rosebud.....	250	278	259	233	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	20	21	18	16	Day.
Cut Vast.....	24	17	13	11	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	27	21	20	19	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	29	20	20	18	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	18	18	15	Do.

* Abolished June 30, 1923.

TABLE No. 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and average attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.—Continued.

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Rosebud superintendency—Con.					
Oak Creek.....	25	21	16	13	Day.
Rosebud.....	25	24	19	16	Do.
Upper Cut Mt.....	21	19	18	10	Do.
Wood.....	25	18	17	16	Do.
St. Francis.....	325	335	355	310	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton.....	40	15	13	11	Day.
Yankton superintendency: Santee.	123	100	100	54	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah.....					
Goshute.....	39	45	41	38	Day.
Uinta.....	87	93	89	81	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....					
Colville superintendency.....	130	59	85	75	
No. 4.....	70	21	20	15	Day.
St. Mary's.....	100	65	65	60	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	100	70	62	
Neah Bay.....	60	68	48	41	Day.
Quilcote.....	60	38	28	21	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	65	57	49	43	
No. 1.....	33	25	24	22	Do.
No. 2.....	32	32	28	21	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	280	365	317	297	
Tulalip.....	150	248	213	197	Reservation boarding.
Jamestown.....	30	21	21	19	Day.
St. George.....	70	93	83	81	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wisconsin.....					
Hayward.....	231	231	190	177	Reservation boarding.
Keshena superintendency.....	610	573	515	497	
Keshena.....	140	152	147	145	Do.
Neopit.....	30	12	9	8	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	159	149	115	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	220	259	219	229	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	199	185	183	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	812	330	325	289	
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	68	33	31	27	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Methuist Mission.....	35	14	14	12	Mission day; Methodist.
Odanah.....	490	85	85	71	Mission day; Catholic.
Red Cliff.....	52	42	40	32	Day.
St. Mary's Mission.....	200	155	155	143	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	315	258	219	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....					
Shoshoni superintendency.....	375	300	291	254	
Shoshoni.....	135	55	50	79	Reservation boarding.
Shoshoni Mission.....	20	18	18	16	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	100	73	72	71	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	120	124	121	88	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

* Abolished June 30, 1923.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1923.

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in hands of superintendents.	Homes, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and other.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in Treasury.
Total, 1922.....	\$1,010,870,510	533,935,771	\$114,683,981	411,016,826	103,844,923	10,189,136	28,826,034	634,011,013	585,123,457	\$110,887,556	288,718,114
Total, 1923.....	727,746,307	521,081,291	411,071,687	11,615,890	31,710,244	21,713,369	8,827,121	188,084,111	287,372,086	21,016,039	21,035,219
1913.....	694,501,263	428,126,776	368,880,827	11,796,623	11,790,525	8,537,201	26,227,258	210,494,407	190,710,739	73,123,907	46,668,710
Arizona.....	61,867,306	12,168,800	5,534,282	17,079	324,478	302,678	5,988,407	49,979,070	30,868,458	18,680,000	433,302
Camp Verde.....	3,637,871	900,000	300,000	6,581	4,700	1,000	2,000	2,727,572	2,680,000	3,000,000	194,829
Colorado River.....	12,110,692	729,000	300,000	6,581	4,700	1,000	720,000	12,981,619	5,185,700	3,000,000	
Fer Apache.....	12,690,000	12,690,000					11,000	130,612	123,553		
Yavapai.....	16,442,000	16,442,000					4,000	16,446,000	16,446,000		
Leupp.....	84,842,000	84,842,000					1,000	84,843,000	84,843,000		
Hopi.....	2,715,872	2,715,872					1,000	2,716,872	2,716,872		
Navajo.....	25,863,544	24,670,044	3,213,966	3,214	48,000	50,000	231,700	25,112,000	5,412,000	15,000,000	
Pima.....	3,690,287	3,690,287		5,006	21,000	18,000	298,756	3,988,043	285,600	3,233	
Pinal.....	1,185,509	1,185,509	753,000		32,070	18,333	3,297,754	5,276,676	3,243,390	643,200	
Salt Lake.....	4,230,013	4,230,013	527,236	1,213	13,000	12,000	2,782,283	7,242,519	75,800	51,842	
Salt Lake.....	227,666	227,666			13,000	12,000	39,800	1,806,566	1,806,169	98,343	
Tukey Canyon.....	2,214,386	2,214,386			5,000	7,000	39,800	1,806,566	1,806,169	98,343	
Western Navajo.....	17,651,310	17,651,310	4,322,666	301,157	37,000	32,000	1,167,527	3,794,671	2,530,333	57,682	
Chino, Apache.....	17,777,553	17,777,553	3,500,000	6,581	4,700	1,000	3,000	12,981,619	5,185,700	3,000,000	
Fort Bidwell.....	1,808,128	1,808,128	350,884		2,500	2,000	300,315	124,154	122,101	2,733	
Fort Yuma.....	3,126,842	3,126,842	1,094,000	10,239	25,000	10,000	25,000	3,180,079	17,000		
Green Valley (Hoodoo).....	4,818,031	4,818,031	2,000,000	28,811	112,000	55,000	18,333	5,033,174	1,000		
Hopai Valley.....	7,164,690	7,164,690	2,094,000	8,644	107,500	55,000	152,788	7,481,022	48,000	453,000	
Mission.....	839,021	839,021	601,800	18,401	44,500	15,000	20,700	922,000	47,000	16,136	
Round Valley.....	907,108	907,108	61,800	18,401	44,500	15,000	20,700	922,000	47,000	16,136	
San Carlos.....	3,430,623	3,430,623	415,020	325,000	55,000	15,000	67,545	3,933,717	68,000	4,000	
Colorado (Indians in California).....	40,481,277	40,481,277	9,954,418	474,651	397,250	270,000	1,333,440	43,937,016	1,000	677,620	
Florida: Seminole.....	30,125,779	30,125,779	175,000	175,000	397,250	270,000	1,333,440	32,400,719	1,000	21,233	
Idaho.....	3,682,861	3,682,861	1,112,729	125,101	160,000	40,000	71,995	3,942,626	24,880,000	247,275	
Idaho.....	3,682,861	3,682,861	1,112,729	125,101	160,000	40,000	71,995	3,942,626	24,880,000	247,275	
Fort Hall.....	3,682,861	3,682,861	1,112,729	125,101	160,000	40,000	71,995	3,942,626	24,880,000	247,275	
Fort Lapwai.....	3,682,861	3,682,861	1,112,729	125,101	160,000	40,000	71,995	3,942,626	24,880,000	247,275	
Fort Stevens.....	3,682,861	3,682,861	1,112,729	125,101	160,000	40,000	71,995	3,942,626	24,880,000	247,275	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	3,168,792	3,168,792	2,086,443	19,270	31,000	17,000	611,991	3,286,704	2,086,443	46,004	
Kansas: Pawnee.....	368,452	368,452	134,687	112,500	232,500	115,000	1,200	717,349	177,419	177,419	
Michigan: Mackinac.....	368,452	368,452	134,687	112,500	232,500	115,000	1,200	717,349	177,419	177,419	

1 Includes \$250,000,000 estimated value of oil and gas and other mineral resources.

TABLE 4.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1922.—Continued.

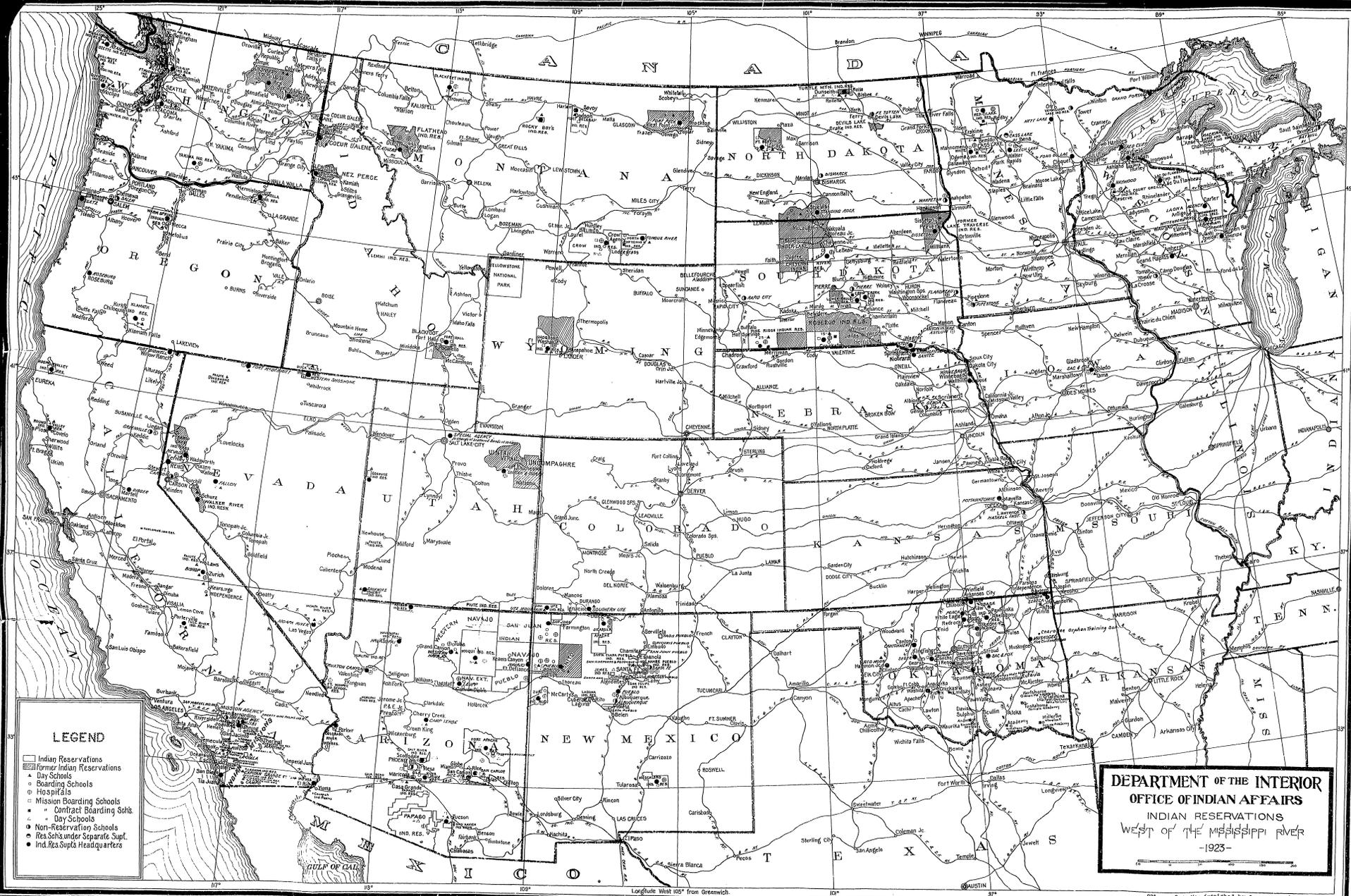
States and superintendent.	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Land ex- cept class of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and savings banks, etc.	Homes, farms, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, and other.	Stock, and other.	Total.	Land ex- cept class of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance in Treasury.
Minnesota.....	816,371,114	87,144,728	5,687,808	827,000	\$163,400	\$1,182,000	\$23,000	\$147,000	80,285,730	\$1,088,500	\$445,000	\$7,152,002
Mississippi.....	10,170,448	9,727,000	5,687,808	27,000	12,000	98,000	188,500	300,240	6,222,700	2,250	600	6,322,504
Missouri.....	3,184,640	330,730	1,000,000	1,000,000	11,327	210,000	62,100	27,367	2,331,881	1,590,340	445,000	789,448
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	49,748,418	118,821	1,000,000	1,000,000	16,821	50,000	22,500	28,000	13,483,770	9,088,500	1,088,000	681,205
Montana.....	11,687,714	3,774,283	1,700,000	1,000,000	37,000	2,410,000	565,000	1,010,000	1,000,000	300,000	100,000	201,206
Nebraska.....	11,687,714	7,527,649	5,335,500	46,000	284,790	1,025,000	120,000	249,450	4,482,484	3,750,000	750,000	133,684
Fort Belknap.....	6,380,306	3,001,480	2,000,000	1,000,000	11,012	38,200	21,830	138,480	6,178,696	5,917,250	50,000	181,680
Fort Peck.....	9,450,211	9,360,268	8,447,230	1,000,000	188,868	385,000	80,000	267,500	38,000	38,000	38,000	98,000
Fort Union.....	1,128,119	494,018	1,000,000	1,000,000	22,000	12,000	20,000	39,015	753,401	19,288	73,000	3,477
Fort Verde.....	8,253,800	9,379,168	4,075,000	1,000,000	344,659	1,050,500	207,000	223,882	214,117	181,000	1,000,000	32,515
Nebraska.....	9,190,452	6,050,389	4,075,000	1,000,000	138,433	925,000	212,000	223,882	1,190,072	110,000	1,000,000	31,901
Wyoming.....	3,407,586	3,320,082	2,816,418	503,664	516,496	125,500	25,000	158,008	72,503	41,000	1,000,000	31,901
Wyoming: Dak. (Poncas in Yutan).....	516	516			14,710	80,225	73,400	1,112,071	542	542	30,250	18,199
Nevada.....	3,011,660	2,184,652	900,500	8,000	19,417	6,800	19,417	13,500	1,500	6,550	182,000	886
Fallon.....	286,840	245,000	150,000	150,000	1,000	150,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fort McDowell.....	18,011	15,000	15,000	15,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fort Mojave.....	1,440,170	1,370,089	1,170,000	8,000	14,101	34,780	28,000	1,014,500	679,081	615,084	30,250	4,846
Walker River.....	373,238	339,128	273,800	1,000,000	10,000	9,750	10,000	54,900	21,200	21,200	1,000,000	2,907
Western Shoshone.....	780,570	56,748	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	2,645	10,000	12,000	723,070	10,000	4,000,000	6,500
New Mexico.....	20,920,978	3,107,018	918,281	383,010	297,300	78,000	78,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	322,912
Isenilla.....	2,881,840	1,142,018	318,281	383,010	10,315	28,000	14,000	4,500	5,128,874	619,210	4,300,000	19,177
Pueblo Pueblo.....	915,627	725,000	600,000	1,000,000	10	425,000	32,000	50,000	1,301,522	1,241,200	50,000	33
Northern Pueblo.....	1,569,991	407,220	1,000,000	1,000,000	10	2,000	2,000	1,000,000	4,278,281	4,265,500	62,500	10,283
San Juan.....	3,570,681	1,322,640	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	120,000	30,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Southern Pueblo.....	3,971,041	594,370	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	120,000	30,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
New York: New York Agency.....	4,408,174	146,331	146,331		20,011	11,940	45,000	45,000	780,017	442,550	182,000	53,954
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	626,308	29,694,300	29,694,300	29,694,300	1,207,000	1,029,000	480,000	948,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	1,080,000	506,979
North Dakota.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fort Berthold.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Standing Rock.....	20,500,700	20,073,439	18,000,788	1,000,000	340,651	485,000	170,000	401,000	32,280	32,280	1,000,000	422,260
Turtle Mountain.....	3,470,925	3,407,586	3,154,000	313,586	29,073	150,000	170,000	401,000	1,177	1,177	1,000,000	1,177

Oklahoma.....	321,018,931	297,597,350	230,517,000	1,584,412	25,303,020	11,088,684	3,076,822	15,033,253	24,063,500	945,805	11,013,716	11,523,045
Carson.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Five Civilized Tribes.....	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721	240,113,721
Kiowa.....	16,590,955	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575	11,900,575
Osage.....	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330	24,000,330
Pawnee.....	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728	2,820,728
Quapaw.....	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921
Shawnee.....	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921
Ponca.....	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921
Oregon: Klamath.....	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921
Shasta.....	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921	2,074,921
Utah: Uintah.....	4,001,444	3,720,900	3,348,149	44,000	11,000	11,000	30,000	114,000	8,270,233	2,000,000	7,000,000	2,442,120
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	62,593,876	58,844,904	51,191,109	9,000	3,417,000	1,730,315	337,072	1,143,015	3,676,400	1,200,000	2,000,000	2,442,120
Washington: Colville.....	8,705,056	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871	2,067,871
Washington: Colville—unattached.....	3,077,873	2,900,686	2,550,977	9,000	70,900	148,000	66,000	121,752	1,518,185	1,230,000	1,000,000	1,230,000
Washington: Flathead.....	1,284,940	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Washington: Kootenai.....	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148
Washington: Nez Perce.....	19,070,118	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940
Washington: Spokan.....	11,133,717	11,128,200	10,230,815	1,000,000	1,333,646	700,375	273,375	447,000	1,490,378	627,438	200,000	450,178
Washington: Yakima.....	4,200,388	4,194,310	3,008,300	1,000,000	588,184	27,500	100,000	182,272	5,490	61,000	1,000,000	5,448
Utah: Uintah.....	4,130,400	3,735,130	2,400,000	1,000,000	137,180	148,000	5,700	682,717	682,717	682,717	682,717	682,717
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4,000,789	3,637,464	2,440,567	1,000,000	137,180	129,200	79,800	643,717	597,275	505,525	1,000,000	4,257,457
Washington: Colville.....	3,077,873	2,900,686	2,550,977	9,000	70,900	148,000	66,000	121,752	1,518,185	1,230,000	1,000,000	1,230,000
Washington: Flathead.....	1,284,940	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Washington: Kootenai.....	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148
Washington: Nez Perce.....	19,070,118	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940	13,019,940
Washington: Spokan.....	11,133,717	11,128,200	10,230,815	1,000,000	1,333,646	700,375	273,375	447,000	1,490,378	627,438	200,000	450,178
Washington: Yakima.....	4,200,388	4,194,310	3,008,300	1,000,000	588,184	27,500	100,000	182,272	5,490	61,000	1,000,000	5,448
Utah: Uintah.....	4,130,400	3,735,130	2,400,000	1,000,000	137,180	148,000	5,700	682,717	682,717	682,717	682,717	682,717
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	4,000,789	3,637,464	2,440,567	1,000,000	137,180	129,200	79,800	643,717	597,275	505,525	1,000,000	4,257,457
Washington: Colville.....	3,077,873	2,900,686	2,550,977	9,000	70,900	148,000	66,000	121,752	1,518,185	1,230,000	1,000,000	1,230,000
Washington: Flathead.....	1,284,940	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Washington: Kootenai.....	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148	1,710,148
Washington: Nez Perce.....	19,070,118	13,019,940	13,019,940									

TABLE 5.—Indian Service employees, June 30, 1923.

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	5,499	\$4,888,760
Schools.....	2,366	1,715,901
Agency.....	2,240	1,708,962
Five civilized schools.....	149	109,202
Irrigation.....	294	383,365
Warehouses.....	43	41,420
Field inspection and supervision.....	88	160,020
Alcoholism.....	12	29,710
Heftship work.....	45	60,870
Probate work.....	8	32,394
Indian Office employees, including Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.....	252	341,705

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LEGEND

- Indian Reservations
- ▨ Former Indian Reservations
- ▲ Day Schools
- ▴ Boarding Schools
- Hospitales
- ⊞ Mission Boarding Schools
- ⊞ Contract Boarding Schools
- ⊞ Day Schools
- Non-Reservation Schools
- Res. Supts. and Separate Supt.
- Ind. Res. Supts. Headquarters

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
 INDIAN RESERVATIONS
 WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
 -1923-

Base Map furnished by General Land Office.