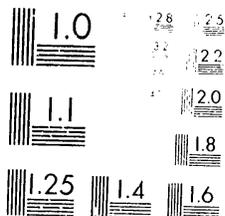
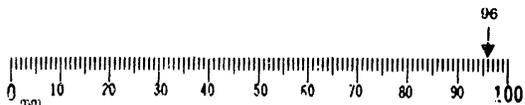
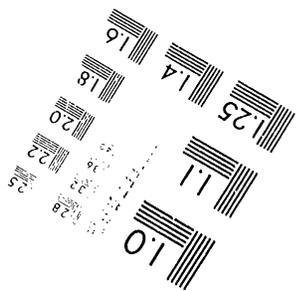


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24X

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1926



WASHINGTON
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1926

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN SENATE

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Department of War was created by act of Congress of August 7, 1789, and 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 assigned to the bureau were the administration of the fund for the civilization of the Indians under regulations established by the department, the examination of claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, and the ordinary correspondence with superintendents, agents, and sub-agents. He was succeeded September 30, 1830, by Samuel S. Hamilton, whose successor about one year later was Elbert Herring.

By 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 Office.

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."

Commissioners of Indian Affairs

Commissioner	State	Date	Secretary
Herring, Elbert.....	New York.....	July 10, 1832	Cass. ¹
Harris, Carey A.....	Tennessee.....	July 4, 1830	Cass and Polksett. ¹
Crawford, T. Hartley.....	Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22, 1838	Polksett to Marcy. ¹
Medill, William.....	Ohio.....	Oct. 25, 1845	Marcy ¹ and Ewing. ¹
Brown, Orlando.....	Kentucky.....	May 31, 1849	Ewing
Lee, Luke.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1850	Ewing to Stuart.
Manypenny, George W.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 24, 1853	McClelland and Thompson.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Apr. 17, 1857	Thompson.
Mrs. Charles E.....	District of Columbia.....	June 14, 1858	Do.
Denver, James W.....	California.....	Nov. 8, 1858	Do.
Greenwood, Alfred B.....	Arkansas.....	May 4, 1859	Do.
Dole, William F.....	Illinois.....	Mar. 13, 1861	Smith to Harlan.
Cooley, Dennis N.....	Iowa.....	July 10, 1865	Harlan and Browning.
Bogy, Lewis V.....	Missouri.....	Nov. 1, 1866	Browning.
Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Tennessee.....	Mar. 29, 1867	Browning and Cox.
Parker, Ely S.....	District of Columbia.....	Apr. 21, 1869	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 Schurs.
Hayt, Ezra A.....	New York.....	Sept. 27, 1877	Schurs.
Trowbridge, Roland F.....	Michigan.....	Mar. 15, 1880	Do.
Price, Hiram.....	Iowa.....	May 4, 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 2, 1897	Bliss and Hitchcock.
Leupp, Francis E.....	District of Columbia.....	Dec. 7, 1904	Hitchcock, Garfield, and Ballinger.
Valentine, Robert G.....	Massachusetts.....	June 16, 1909	Ballinger and Fisher.
Sells, Carl.....	Texas.....	June 2, 1913	Lane and Payne.
Burke, Chas. H.....	South Dakota.....	Apr. 1, 1921	Pay and Work.

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

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and a full and complete report of the Indian Affairs of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. The report is a comprehensive and detailed statement of the work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the year, and is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the Indian people and their problems.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Washington, D. C., September 15, 1926

Sir: I have the honor to submit this, the Ninety-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. For the purpose of promoting efficiency in the general administration of all health, educational, agricultural, and industrial activities which concern the Indians, reorganization of prior methods of the bureau in regard to such administration has been effected. There has also been developed and put into effect a budget system for all Indian field units or superintendencies. These measures to which attention is particularly invited are more fully outlined in the report.

HEALTH

REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE.—Plans for the reorganization of the Indian medical service were perfected during the latter part of the year. For the furtherance and development of the work this new plan provides for the service of a chief medical director and for division of the country generally into four districts, as follows:

- District No. 1: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- District No. 2: Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.
- District No. 3: Southern California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado.
- District No. 4: Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, and North Carolina.

Each district will be under the immediate supervision of a medical director whose functions will be to make inspections of the various Indian activities with respect to the school, hospital, sanatorium, and health features; to study and report upon standardized methods of procedure and facilities (including personnel); to coordinate medical and sanitary activities by means of conferences; to investigate and adjust controversies; to report on matters affecting the Indian medical service and its public health policies; to promote cordial relations with State and local sanitary authorities and other public health organizations and to maintain an office in such district which shall serve as a general center for Indian medical service activities. In this organization provision has been made for the service of an epidemiologist who will work in the field under appropriate direction and who will have supervision over epidemiological matters

relating to the Indian medical service. Provision has also been made for a physician especially qualified in tuberculosis and trachoma, who will cover the field in dealing with special problems connected with these diseases.

Under this scheme of reorganization it is expected that more accurate compilation of morbidity and mortality statistics will be made, the medical activities better coordinated and standardized, and the general medical service to the Indians improved through more detailed and comprehensive studies and by the application of such studies to the needs of the service. With this end in view the United States Public Health Service has detailed Dr. Marshall C. Guthrie to serve as chief medical director, assigning certain other officers to act as district medical directors, and that service has indicated its willingness to act in an advisory and cooperative capacity through the services of its hospitals, laboratories, and public-health resources, including the active services of its six field medical directors and other personnel. The reorganization anticipates also increasing the number of special physicians and nurses now engaged in the eradication of trachoma. Special provision will also be made for putting into effect approved methods of detecting, treating, and safeguarding those who are sufferers from tuberculosis. An increase in the number of field dentists for reservation and school work is anticipated, as well as a material increase in the nursing personnel specially trained for public-health work.

It is believed that when this organization has been put on a thorough working basis an improved medical, dental, nursing, and sanitary service to the Indians will result.

HEALTH ACTIVITIES.—Continued progress in the health activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its campaign for improved conditions among the Indians may be reported at the close of the fiscal year 1926. Education has shown the Indian more clearly the advantages of scientific medical and hospital care, and as a result thereof the need for improved facilities is growing annually. Analysis of vital statistics shows that the birth rate exceeds the death rate. The Bureau of Indian Affairs now maintains health activities in 24 States, which are engaged in treating disease and in improving general sanitary conditions on the Indian reservations. Especial attention has been given to the prevention of disease, and a regularly outlined educational course on this subject is now provided for the Indian schools.

HEALTH EDUCATION.—Realizing the importance of health education as a means of improving health and living conditions, the course in this work established in the Indian schools a year ago has been extended in its scope to reach children of practically all ages attending the Government schools. It is believed that the training of the child in correct standards of sanitation will result in improved health conditions within the reservation as the pupils return to their homes after leaving school.

EPIDEMICS.—During the past year there were no unusually severe epidemics among the Indians of the country. The use of prophylactic vaccines and other preventive measures is greatly modifying epidemics among the Indian people. A campaign was waged throughout the early part of this year for more thorough vaccination against

smallpox, and reports received indicate that the campaign was very successful.

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND RESULTS.—Tuberculosis and trachoma continue to constitute the most formidable problems with which the medical service is confronted. Tuberculosis carries the major death toll of the Indian race. However, progress has been made in limiting the ravages of this disease.

The new sanatorium school located at Shawnee, Okla., with a capacity of 100 beds, has been in operation during the year and is developing into a successful institution.

A new dormitory has been added to the plant of the Fort Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho, affording increased capacity and better facilities for properly caring for patients there, and as this is an important institution, maintaining, as it frequently does, a waiting list of patients for whom there is no room, Congress has appropriated funds for an additional dormitory and hospital building for the coming year. When these are completed, Fort Lapwai will be an excellent institution for the care, treatment, and education of tuberculous children.

During the year the former boarding-school plant at Pyramid Lake, Nev., has been converted into a sanatorium school with a capacity for 80 patients. This institution will care for the tuberculous children of this particular part of the country, where there has been an increasing demand for sanatorium accommodations, since through education these Indians are more fully realizing the value of such institutions.

The trachoma work has been continued and expanded during the past year. The southwest trachoma campaign has been continued with excellent results. Two physicians and two nurses have been added to the workers in this district. The record of the work accomplished by the special physicians engaged in this campaign is as follows:

Number of Indians examined for trachoma	14,766
Number of cases of trachoma found	4,479
Number of cases operated upon	1,938
Number of cases treated without operation	2,541

Besides the campaign in the Southwest, the other special physicians have kept up the trachoma work in their districts. The trachoma hospital at Albuquerque, N. Mex., has been filled to capacity throughout the year. Additional trachoma work will be undertaken during the coming year in connection with the reorganization of the Indian medical service.

The field nursing service has been extended and a number of reservations have been supplied with graduate nurses for public-health nursing in Indian homes. This new service is greatly needed and is being developed as rapidly as is consistent with available funds.

The service still needs more sanatorium schools, additional hospitals for the care of terminal cases of tuberculosis, an institution for the care of the feeble-minded, and a hospital for crippled children.

During the year the construction of a hospital at the Klamath Agency, Oreg., was begun and this institution will soon be completed and in operation. Heretofore the Klamath jurisdiction had no hospital facilities. The new institution with a capacity of 50 beds, will, it is believed, care for all Indians of the reservation.

requiring hospital service, thus obviating the necessity for the hospitalization of Indians in institutions off the reservation and at an increased expense, besides furnishing this accommodation to a large number who could never have been reached otherwise.

On the Fort Peck Reservation at Poplar, Mont., a hospital is nearing completion which will have a capacity of 44 beds. This hospital will be open to all Indians of the jurisdiction. In the past there has been no way of hospitalizing the older Indians of the reservation except to admit them to the small hospital at the boarding school. The new building will furnish facilities for care of the sick at the school and among the reservation Indians.

REORGANIZATION OF METHODS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION

The plan of reorganization of the medical service of the bureau has been explained in the text which precedes under the heading "Health."

Reorganization has also been effected with regard to the direction and supervision of all educational, agricultural, and industrial activities and the personnel relating thereto. In pursuance of this plan there has been appointed a general superintendent under whose charge the territory in which Indian activities are conducted has been divided into nine districts, as follows:

District No. 1 (headquarters, Lawrence, Kans.): Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina, eastern Oklahoma.

District No. 2 (headquarters, Minneapolis, Minn.): Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa.

District No. 3 (headquarters, Pierre, S. Dak.): South Dakota.

District No. 4 (headquarters, Browning, Mont.): North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming.

District No. 5 (headquarters, Fort Lapwai, Idaho): Idaho, Washington, Oregon.

District No. 6 (headquarters, Riverside, Calif.): California, Nevada.

District No. 7 (headquarters, Flagstaff, Ariz.): Arizona.

District No. 8 (headquarters, Albuquerque, N. Mex.): New Mexico, Colorado, Utah.

District No. 9 (headquarters, Anadarko, Okla.): Western Oklahoma.

The field units of each district are under immediate supervision of a district superintendent whose station has been so designated that the several units within his district may be reasonably accessible for personal communication. In addition to direct supervision of the activities mentioned, the duties of these officials will embrace assistance in the preparation of budgets, responsibility for the interpretation and execution of the policies of the commissioner, inspection of school and agency activities, supervision of school and agency organization and of classroom and vocational instruction, examination of the condition and needs of material plants and of personnel, conference with State and county officials, and conduct of special investigations when directed. They will report concerning these matters as occasion may require.

It is expected that many matters of detail and management not involving questions of policy will be adjusted by the district superintendents, thereby lessening the volume of correspondence with the office and expediting and simplifying the field work.

To the office of general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, has been assigned Mr. H. B. Peairs, whose guidance and assistance in directing, coordinating, and strengthening the Indian field work through this organization should prove most effective.

BUDGET SYSTEM

A budget system for all field-service units was formulated and introduced during the year in order that its operation might be tested prior to presentation of budgets for the ensuing year. The plan comprises the determination and assignment of all moneys required for each unit for the entire year and includes the issuance of a single authority for all expenditures at such unit in lieu of the multitude of separate authorities which it has been customary for many years to issue from time to time to meet innumerable current needs. Even during the few months which have elapsed since its introduction, daily observation of the system strongly supports the conviction that it will prove highly successful and will remain as a logical and permanent method.

CONFERENCE OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

Pursuant to the new plan of organization, a conference of district superintendents was held at Washington from May 3 to 12, at which were present the general superintendent, the superintendents of the nine districts, and the supervisor of home economics. At this conference plans and procedure for the future were discussed and adopted. Recommendations submitted by the conference included submission of the annual Indian-school census in June of each year; a post-card form for weekly report of attendance of Indian children in State public schools; a report by each district superintendent in April, setting forth the financial, industrial, and personnel needs of his district, listed in the order of their importance; definite eligibility rules and a more uniform procedure for enrollment of Indian children in Federal schools; a careful study of local school conditions for the purpose of devising ways and means of reducing institutional labor to a minimum in order that more time may be devoted to instruction; instructions for the better distribution of surplus property; leasing of their lands by Indians prior to expiration of the trust period, coupled with the suggestion that the Indian should not be permitted to live in idleness from the rentals of his property nor from other unearned moneys, but, to have the benefit of this money, should be at work; legislation which will eliminate the necessity for preparation of formal contracts where an amount not exceeding \$5,000 is involved; provision in acts making appropriations for purchase of lands which will permit the use of a part of the moneys for the building of homes on the lands acquired. Many other matters of detail but of importance to the welfare of the service were considered. Time was devoted by the conference to consideration of plans and methods for better assistance of Indians in the matter of home building and home improvement. Much work of this character has been done within the reservations already, but as an instance of systematized effort attention was called to methods pursued at the Kiowa

Agency, in Oklahoma. At this unit a set of building plans had been gathered suitable for Indian homes of low or moderate cost. Any Indian desiring to secure for himself a home is assisted to select a plan suited to his financial circumstances. A standard form of building contract and bond, to be entered into by the building contractor, are then provided in order to sufficiently safeguard the interests of the Indian owner. It was recommended that this procedure be extended to the entire service. The building of good homes by Indians and reasonable improvement of all living conditions has been recognized as a material factor in their progress, educational and otherwise, and is essential to the future of the students who, returning from school, will be seriously affected by discouraging home and family conditions.

EDUCATION

ATTENDANCE AND GRADING.—Nearly all of the Indian schools were filled to capacity, except in a few instances where the tributary school population does not equal the capacity of the school, and a few schools were somewhat crowded beyond their actual capacity. Statistics showing enrollment and attendance in all schools are to be found in Table No. 3 of this report. There is given at this point, however, a statement in tabular form showing approximate attendance and distribution by grades of the children in the Government Indian schools.

Enrollment of Indian children in Federal schools during the fiscal year 1926

State	Grades												
	Beginners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Arizona	1,097	976	853	818	859	704	322	188	88	58	24		
California	127	113	121	126	137	226	211	213	112	86	65		
Colorado	44	66	37	42	55	7							
Idaho	24	40	36	44	36	29	6						
Iowa	17	20	7	15	4	3							
Kansas	3	8	21	15	23	25	47	63	117	165	141	123	153
Michigan	5	42	42	63	80	63	54	55	23				
Minnesota	109	82	119	96	77	87	79	35					
Mississippi	55	22	20	18	9	2							
Montana	72	53	51	50	39	61	37						
Nebraska	35	35	36	43	50	60	54	66	59	50	26		
Nevada	72	99	90	99	91	27	49	25	28	26	26		
New Mexico	702	598	435	463	446	345	222	133	67	44	30		
North Carolina	76	46	57	49	26	24	33	18	22				
North Dakota	114	132	106	134	139	77	30	16					
Oklahoma	220	264	371	408	486	451	375	213	241	157	12	23	3
Oregon	36	61	67	68	98	144	196	178	145	100	68	34	1
South Dakota	329	260	264	310	291	321	252	266	188	166	62		
Utah	48	11	5	11	15	9	12	2					
Washington	28	27	42	31	42	39	31	29	30	14	11		
Wisconsin	97	118	106	139	144	100	105	23	19				
Wyoming	14	12	25	15	8	7	8						
Total	2,268	3,070	2,903	3,167	3,211	2,634	2,133	1,699	1,130	769	493	233	149

The total of 24,901 children shown is not the same as given in Table No. 3, hereinafter, for the reason that reports are not complete at the time of this writing. In grade 12 are included 17 special students taking advanced work.

A provision in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926 authorized the use of moneys for the remodeling and

improvement of the former military post at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., now to be known as the Charles H. Burko School. This plant was secured from the War Department and the school to be established there will be primarily for the education of Navajo Indian children, of whom there are many now without school facilities. The work of reconstruction has been begun, but will not be finally completed until later in the ensuing fiscal year. It will eventually accommodate 700 Indian children.

ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There has been an increase in the number of Indian children for whom payment of tuition to State public schools has been authorized and paid as compared with the number for the preceding fiscal year. Authorities have been issued for payments to 737 public-school districts for 10,340 pupils, as compared with 653 school districts and 8,752 children during the fiscal year 1925. Total payments thereunder will approximate \$311,000, from an appropriation of public money, as compared with \$260,541 during 1925.

These figures do not include children for whom tuition has been paid from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, nor those of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma. Payment of tuition was authorized for 933 Chippewa children in 38 districts in Minnesota. In the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes financial assistance was rendered to 149 districts in which the total enrollment exceeded 15,000.

EXTENSION OF GRADES.—In the report for the fiscal year 1925 announcement was made of the adoption of a policy of grading in Indian schools which would comprise six elementary grades, three junior high-school, and three senior high-school grades. Extension of the courses so as to include the senior high grades, the tenth to the twelfth, inclusive, has been authorized at the Albuquerque school, New Mexico, the Chilocco school, Oklahoma, and the Salem school, Oregon. By reference to the table showing enrollment by grades it may be seen that there were about 910 students in these higher grades during the year, and it is believed that the demand by Indian youth for high-school training is an indication of rapid educational progress among a large proportion of the Indians.

CHANGE IN SCHOOL PROGRAM.—Pursuant to recommendation of the conference of district superintendents, the boarding-school program has been so modified that there shall be assigned each week one-half time for classroom instruction, one-fourth for vocational instruction, and one-fourth for institutional work details of pupils. The effect of this program is to increase the proportion of the school day to be devoted to instruction proper and to decrease the time given by pupils to institutional details which are for the performance only of noneducational routine labor.

It should be explained that pupils of the three primary grades, so far as existing regulations have prevailed, are in classroom during all daily periods, and it is desired that such attendance be extended to the fourth and fifth grades as rapidly as circumstances and available moneys permit. The school program is essentially the platoon system of organization.

Reduction of the work detail is being accomplished by the introduction of improved methods and labor-saving equipment, such as dish-washing machines, food trucks, laundry machinery, and other

labor-saving devices, by simplification of the construction of girls' clothing, and similar action taken with regard to the apparel of the boys. So far as possible it is also advantageous to employ common labor for much of the work necessary to the operation of the extensive school plants.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR RETARDED PUPILS.—It has seemed difficult to convey the conclusion that a real economy is being effected by hastening the advancement of pupils through the grades and thereby reducing the number of years required for education of each Indian child at Government expense. If, however, through summer sessions for retarded pupils or through improved organization allowing more time per day for instruction, several hundred retarded pupils will have their entire school period curtailed one year only; this, at an estimated cost of \$200 per pupil, will save the Government many thousands of dollars, the result being, of course, in proportion to the work accomplished through the moneys expended. This matter was mentioned in the annual report for last year and the figures for the summer of 1925 given, namely 646 pupils promoted out of a total of 680 attending summer sessions.

PERSONNEL

During the year there was effected the consolidation of the Walker River and Bishop jurisdictions, with headquarters at Schurz, Nev., and the placing of the Siletz Agency under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Salem school, Oregon, thus discontinuing that agency as a separate unit.

Another year of field work under the salaries permitted by the classification act has elapsed and results continue to be gratifying, in that there is apparently a better spirit among the employees and fewer changes in personnel, although the percentage of changes is still high because of isolation of the posts of duty and other undesirable conditions under which the employees are required to work. On August 1, 1925, a valuation was fixed on quarters and other allowances furnished field employees. This was in accordance with a ruling by the Comptroller General and serves to increase the retirement deductions of classified employees. While the plan of efficiency ratings as contemplated by the classification act has not been extended to the field, the office hopes to be in position to put into effect a plan for systematic promotion of deserving employees. Provided funds will permit. Approximately 248 employees were promoted on July 1, 1926.

It seems probable that arrangements can be completed within a short time to extend the retirement act to certain noncompetitive field employees. In fact, the Civil Service Commission has already indicated that such action will be permissible, but the details have not as yet been worked out.

On June 2, 1926, an Executive order was issued placing deserving employees in the boarding schools of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, within the classified service. These schools were the only ones in the Indian Service not entitled to the benefits of the civil service law.

INDIAN LAND INTERESTS.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, allotments totaling 2,592 were made and approved to individual Indians embracing lands on various reservations, aggregating 131,177.46 acres, as shown in the following table:

Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage	Reservation	Number of allotments	Acreage
Leech Lake, Minn.	1	21.65	Umatilla, Oreg.	10	723.28
Fort Peck, Mont.	5	457.74	Yankton, S. Dak.	1	11.00
Fallon, Nev.	2	40	Okonago, Wis.	1	120
Walker River, Nev.	2	40	Spokane, Wash.	1	120
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	2,560	11,123.28	Total	2,592	131,177.46
Navejo N. Mex.	1	160			
Klamath, Oreg.	2	507.11			

In addition to the foregoing, 71 allotments were made to Indians residing on the public domain in various States, comprising 9,783.80 acres.

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIOD.—The period of trust, was extended by order of the President on allotments made to Indians within the following reservations: Papago, Ariz.; Cass Lake, Leech Lake, and White Oak Point, Minn.; Ponca, Nebr.; Fort Berthold, N. Dak.; Iqwa, Sac and Fox, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita, Eastern Shawnee and Otco, Okla.; Grand Ronde, Oreg.; Yankton, and Rosebud, S. Dak.; and reserved lands of the Chief Moses Band, Wash.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS.—One tract of land containing 46 acres was purchased at a cost of \$9,000 for the relief of homeless Indians in the vicinity of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Calif. These Indians are under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento Indian Agency, and the land will supply home sites for the Dry Creek and Geyserville Bands, consisting of 92 persons. The land is in a neighborhood where school facilities and labor opportunities exist. To date approximately \$197,000 have been expended from gratuity appropriations in purchasing 9,307 acres of land for homeless Indians in California.

CHOCTAW INDIANS IN MISSISSIPPI.—Two tracts of land, one containing 65 acres and the other 40 acres, were purchased at a total cost of \$1,250. The proposed purchase of two additional tracts, one containing 80 acres and the other 40 acres, involving an expenditure of \$2,600, is still pending. These purchases are under the jurisdiction of the Choctaw Indian Agency, and will supply homes for four Indian families. To date \$29,495 have been expended in purchasing 1,700 acres of land which has been resold to 36 Mississippi Choctaw Indians of the full blood under the reimbursable plan.

PUBLIC LANDS RESERVED FOR INDIAN USE.—By act of June 24, 1926, Mejalcoos Island, in the Columbia River, Oreg., containing about 4 acres, is permanently reserved as a burial ground for the Yakima Indians and Confederate Tribes. By the act of June 17, 1925, 240 acres of public land in California are permanently withdrawn as an addition to the Morongo Reservation. By the act of May 21, 1926, 865.65 acres were permanently withdrawn and added to the Makah

Reservation in Washington. By the act of May 10, 1926, 80 acres of public land in California are permanently withdrawn as an addition to the Mesa Grande Reservation, also known as Santa Clara No. 1. By the act of March 22, 1926, 320 acres of public land in Arizona are permanently withdrawn as a camp site for the pupils of the Indian school at Phoenix.

TRIBAL ENROLLMENTS.—The final roll of the Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis., made under the act of May 19, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 132), was approved June 21, 1926, and allotments thereunder will be made at a later time. This roll as approved contains 548 names in addition to those on the old tribal roll.

Under the act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 376), the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina conveyed in trust to the United States their lands and moneys as a condition precedent to allotment of the lands and payment of the funds to the members of the tribe who may be found entitled thereto. Under instructions approved November 5, 1925, the work of enrollment is now proceeding. May 15, 1926, was fixed as the last day for submission of applications to the Cherokee Enrolling Commission, at Cherokee, N. C.; and there have been to date more than 11,000 applications filed, which will receive consideration in the field and be submitted for the final action of the department.

TAXATION OF RESTRICTED INDIAN PROPERTY.—Numerous tracts of land bought for homes for Indians with their restricted nontaxable funds, and conveyed with restrictions against alienation or incumbrance without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, have been taxed by local authorities, and some of the lands were sold for non-payment of assessments. Personal property used on Indian lands has also been taxed. Suits have been filed in the Federal courts for the protection of such real and personal property, some of which have been decided in favor of the Government. Those decided adversely have been appealed.

The United States District Court for the District of South Dakota recently has decreed the return of approximately \$18,000 paid Dewey County, S. Dak., for taxes illegally assessed against Indian personal property.

Both civil and criminal prosecution has been recommended, and cases are now pending, against persons who have procured the signatures of Indians to deeds and contracts affecting the title to Indian trust lands, in violation of section 5 of the act of June 25, 1910. (36 Stat. L. 855.)

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS AGAINST ALIENATION.—For the past five years a conservative policy has been pursued in granting fee titles to individual Indians, and especially during this year applications for the release of allotted lands from Government control have been closely scrutinized. Not exceeding 40 per cent of the applications received were granted. The records show that the lands of a vast majority of Indians who have been given absolute control of their allotments have passed from Indian ownership in various ways—by sale for small values, through unredeemed mortgages, and in some instances by tax deeds. Therefore a very decided halt was necessary to protect allottees appearing to be competent, and in no cases are fee patents now granted or restrictions on lands otherwise removed unless the evidence from the field clearly justifies the belief that the appli-

cant is competent and will be permanently benefited by the release of his landed property from Governmental control. This protective policy has not prevented the consideration of sales of lands, under Government supervision and after competitive bidding, to provide funds in cases of emergency.

SALES OF INDIAN LANDS.—During the year 852 applications for fee patents were received; 322 were granted and 530 denied. Certificates of competency were issued to 72 applicants, and the restrictions against sales were removed from 20 allotments. There were sold 433 tracts, aggregating 44,217 acres of original allotments, and 770 tracts of inherited lands, aggregating 81,884 acres, a total of 126,051 acres, for a total consideration of \$2,713,416. This is a decrease of 13,413 acres as compared to the area sold during the preceding year, but the increase in proceeds amounted to \$218,001. On several reservations the bids received for the tracts more recently advertised indicate a marked increase in demand with correspondingly higher offers.

Many allotments are not entirely suitable as home sites for Indian families, and there is a growing tendency on their part to use an inherited tract in preference to the original allotment, or to remove to one of the near-by towns, buy a home there with their sale proceeds, and become town residents. Often among the younger groups the head of the family finds employment in some mechanical capacity. Initiative of this sort is to be encouraged, and where the proceeds of sales will enable such social and business betterment its use in the purchase of town property is effected through the agency offices. For protection of such families their title is made inalienable without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Though farm life does not appeal to all Indians, there are many who are retaining and cultivating the more suitable tracts and using their moneys in permanent improvements and equipment. Such is the condition within the Kiowa Reservation, where 96 new houses were erected at a cost of \$188,840 and 57 barns at an expenditure of \$41,496, with other improvements. These Indians expended in 1926, under the superintendent's supervision, \$272,021 out of sale receipts amounting to \$592,901.

Individual Indian moneys deposited in bonded banks are available for expenditure by check of the Indian owners, thus giving them an economic standing superior to that of many of their white neighbors.

SUITS FILED IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

Suits have been filed during the year in the United States Court of Claims for the adjudication of Indian claims, as follows:

Blackfeet Nation, Montana, including the Nez Perces of the Colville (Wash.), and Fort Lapwai (Idaho) Reservations, and the Gros Ventre Tribe of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont. Suit filed July 10, 1925.
 Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma. A second petition was filed October 2, 1925.
 Wichita and Affiliated Tribes, Oklahoma. Suit filed October 21, 1925.
 Kaw Tribe, Oklahoma. Suit filed February 9, 1926.
 Creek Nation, Oklahoma. Suit filed May 20, 1926.
 Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma. Three suits filed June 14, 1926.
 Suit filed September 30, 1924, on behalf of the Yankton Sioux, South Dakota, claiming title and compensation for the red pipestone quarries, Minnesota.

was dismissed by the court June 8, 1925, as without merit, the court holding that the only right possessed by these Indians in and to the quarries was that of user, which right they still exercise. Appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

OIL AND GAS

Improved market conditions prevailing in the oil and gas industry resulting from the constant increase in the use of petroleum products naturally served to stimulate greater interest in the leasing of Indian lands for mining of these products.

During the year 205,053 acres were leased for oil and gas mining purposes, being an increase of a little more than 40 per cent over the acreage leased during the prior year. On the Osage Reservation, Okla., 46,974 acres were leased, making a total of 551,662 acres now under lease for oil mining purposes on that reservation. New leases were approved on 96,572 acres belonging to allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, making a total of 785,535 acres of their lands now under oil and gas mining leases. The Indians other than the Osage and Five Civilized Tribes received an income during the year from oil and gas leases of more than \$1,000,000. The Osage Tribe received as rentals and royalties from oil and gas leases a revenue for the year of \$10,487,943, and the leases of the Five Civilized Tribes Indians produced an income of approximately \$1,425,213. The gross oil production for the year was approximately 41,907,021 barrels.

Within the treaty portion of the Navajo Indian Reservation, N. Mex., nine wells were completed during the year, seven of which produced oil. There are now 19 wells on the Navajo Reservation producing oil of about 62° A. P. T. gravity. The second sale of tribal leases within that reservation was held June 23, 1926, at which time 12 additional leases were sold embracing 18,160 acres. The bonus received for these leases amounted to \$62,400. At the same sale two exploratory leases on approximately 9,300 acres on the Ute Mountain Reservation were sold for which a bonus of \$2,400 was received.

A pipe line has been constructed within the Navajo Reservation by the Continental Oil Co. from the Rattl snake and Table Mesa structures to Gallup, N. Mex., a distance of 97 miles. Several large storage tanks were also built in connection with its pipe line by that company which is the owner of an interest in the Rattlesnake lease. This additional means of transporting and marketing of oil will no doubt stimulate a greater interest in this field and result in increased oil runs from wells already producing, some of which have probably not been operated to their full capacity.

A sale of Osage oil leases was held March 17 and 18, 1926. Leases on approximately 46,331 acres were sold for a bonus of \$3,998,485. By an act of Congress approved April 17, 1926, authority was granted to lease, for mining purposes, tribal Indian lands reserved for Indian, agency, and school purposes.

An act approved June 12, 1926, authorizes the establishment of a trust fund to be administered for the benefit of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians of the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., and their unallotted children, from certain oil royalties received from leases in the bed of the Red River adjoining the Kiowa Reservation.

QUAPAW LEAD AND ZINC MINING LANDS

From the Quapaw restricted Indian land in the northeastern part of Oklahoma are produced approximately 7 per cent of the lead and 25 per cent of the zinc output from ore mined in the United States. At the present time there are 50 departmental lead and zinc mining leases in force covering 6,976 acres of Quapaw restricted land, and on this acreage are also 52 subleases covering 2,420 acres.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, the mines on the Quapaw Indian restricted land produced 289,622 tons of lead and zinc concentrate which sold for a total of \$17,672,498. The royalty from these sales amounted to \$1,679,836, which sum is equal to 9.61 per cent of the gross sales. Forty-three restricted Indians share in the above-mentioned royalties. The leasing of additional acreage is under consideration. Through a cooperative arrangement with the Geological Survey, technical data and valuable information has been obtained relating to the mineral development, mining operations, and improvements on the Quapaw restricted lands, which data and other information has been of great aid to the Indian Bureau in determining the terms and conditions upon which leases should be made and the requirements for the proper mining development of the land in the interest of the Indian owners.

Reports received show a greater production of lead and zinc concentrate and a greater aggregate royalty during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, as compared with that of prior fiscal years.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE INDIANS

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM.—The chief object of this service in its work among the adult Indians is to help them to become self-supporting through their own efforts in the utilization of their land and other resources. During the past few years much progress has been made in agriculture and stock raising among the Indians through application of five-year programs within the various reservations. This program consists of a definite outline of industrial activities and projects to be carried out as far as possible within a certain period. The chapters organized in conjunction with the program, mention of which was made in my last report, are composed of the male adults of a community having related interests and who work together for the promotion of the welfare and progress of the Indians. The State agricultural colleges continue to cooperate in the work. In communities where the Indian population is interspersed among the whites, the Indians join county or State industrial organizations maintained for the whites, and in this way become familiar with the point of view of their white neighbors and gradually become a real part of the community. Chapters are well established within 25 reservations, and community organizations under other titles, such as clubs, etc., are functioning within 8 other reservations. The movement is growing, and aside from the material benefits derived the Indians are learning how to conduct community meetings and are acquiring a real interest in community development. Through auxiliaries to the chapters the Indian women are evincing much interest in learning up-to-date methods of preserving and canning fruits,

vegetables, and meats; in cooking, improved sanitary conditions and home improvement generally. Many of them are making a success of poultry raising, not only furnishing their own tables with meat and eggs, but deriving some income from surplus products of this nature which they sell. Sewing clubs have a large enrollment and furnish instruction in the manufacture of garments, patching, darning, etc. Many of the older Indian women derive a good income from the manufacture of lace, beadwork, pottery, blankets, and other articles of native Indian handicraft. Within the Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., the organization of chapters with the consequent activity in farming has resulted in an increase of acreage in cultivation by full-blood Indians. Within the Pine Ridge Reservation, S. Dak., the industrial survey and the five-year program have resulted in an evident awakening of the Indians. The superintendent is particularly proud of the fact that the average full-blood Indian had successful crops of corn and potatoes, averaging about 100 bushels of corn and 50 bushels of potatoes each. Some of the Indians even had surplus crops to sell. A small flour mill and corn grinder have been installed, which enable the Indians to have their flour and corn meal ground without the long hauls otherwise necessary to reach outside mills.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS.—Industrial surveys inaugurated several years ago are still made by superintendents, through which they become acquainted with actual living conditions among the Indians. Reports submitted to the office by superintendents furnish available information as to their resources and living conditions and indicate the possibilities.

STOCK RAISING.—There has been gradual improvement during the past year in the livestock industry generally throughout the country, which has redounded to the benefit of the Indians as well as others. Heavy rains in the Southwest last spring, for the first time in several years, brought about an improved condition of the ranges and stock as a result of the abundant feed available thereon.

The sheep industry is growing in many sections of the Indian country and has been found to be an important factor in establishing home ties. The farm flock of sheep must be given careful attention, and this requires that one member of the family at least remain at home, thus discouraging the departure of the whole family for days and sometimes weeks at a time to attend celebrations and festivities to the detriment of their crops and livestock.

Many Indians are increasing their individual herds of cattle in addition to cultivating their crops, and, therefore, are not dependent on one branch of farm activity.

Progress is being made in removal of worthless ponies from some of the reservations and a survey is being made by representatives of the War Department and the Indian Service with the view of determining whether horses, satisfactory for Army use, can be obtained from the Indians.

HOME BUILDING.—One of the main objectives of the five-year program is the construction of improved homes. The new homes are built according to the circumstances of the owner. This phase is stressed in the belief that it will result in greater progress toward self-support by encouraging the cultivation of small tracts of land at least and the care of milk cows, hogs, and poultry.

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.—The use of reimbursable funds continues to be one of the principal means of enabling the Indians to utilize their land and become self-supporting. The appropriation of \$158,000 for 1926 was supplemented by \$30,000 from tribal funds used under the reimbursable regulations. As the funds of some tribes are diminishing it becomes necessary to substitute the reimbursable fund therefor. For instance, the Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, received for the first time material assistance from this fund to the extent of an assignment of \$10,000 authorized for the purchase of seed and farm implements.

Unusual interest shown by the Indians in increasing their cultivated acreage, improving the grade of their livestock, and in developing better conditions generally, is due in considerable measure to the assistance derived from the use of this fund. This aid is to the Indians what farm and bank loans are to the whites. Most Indians are not qualified to borrow from those sources, and the Government acts as their banker. Not only does this plan equip the Indians to carry on their work, but it aids them in obtaining necessary supplies and equipment at much lower prices than if bought locally. At the Navajo Agency, Ariz., wagons purchased for the Indians were delivered to them at a cost of \$145.61, while the local price was \$184. Each purchaser had a \$50 cash payment ready, which left a balance of less than \$100 on a first-class wagon suitable for general utility work around the home and farm, and in many cases serving to supplement their income by hauling freight, etc. That the Indians appreciate this plan and are sincere in their promise to pay, is shown by the following instances:

(1) At Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., in the spring of 1925 \$2,483 was expended for potatoes, \$3,200 for corn, and \$1,042.68 for oats. On December 31, 1925, the Indians had repaid \$2,831.73 on potatoes, \$1,023.49 on corn, and \$644.52 on oats.

(2) At the San Juan Agency, N. Mex., \$3,900 was expended for rains in the spring of 1925. The report for December 31, 1925, shows collections of \$5,000.

If reimbursable funds had not been available, these Indians could not have had the seed to plant or the rams with which to improve the breed of their flocks.

During the fiscal year 1926, 3,243 agreements were made for sales to Indians on the reimbursable plan.

4-H CLUB WORK.—The year 1926 brought unusual progress in boys' and girls' club work, as shown by comparison of the figures for three years. At the end of 1924 there were 400 club members within 17 reservations; in 1925 the enrollment had increased to 1,800 within 40 reservations; this year we have over 3,000 Indian boys and girls engaged in the work within 63 reservations not including the Five Civilized Tribes with more than 2,500 members. The work involves dairy calf, pig, poultry, corn, potato, garden, canning, bread making, clothing, food selection and preparation, and home-improvement projects. The children finance their own projects.

The work has advanced to a point where the Indian boys and girls are taking a prominent part in local, State, and National club events. There were many outstanding activities, foremost among which may be mentioned—

A Kiowa Indian boy won a free trip to the National Club Congress. He was county health winner; also the best all-around club member of his county.

An Indian boy from the Uintah and Ouray Reservation won the blue ribbon in the garden project for the State of Utah.

A team of girls from the Northern Pueblos, New Mexico, won second prize in the garden demonstration at the State contest.

A team of Winnebago Indian boys gave a demonstration at the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Several hundred Indian boys and girls attended club camps and short courses.

All the honors were won in competition with the whites. The success of the year's work indicates the growing influence which club work is exercising among Indian parents throughout the country.

FARMING AND GRAZING LEASES.—While every effort is made to have the Indians themselves utilize their farming and grazing lands so far as possible, there still remain considerable areas in excess of the acreage which they can so use and develop. Such surplus lands are, therefore, leased to other persons upon the best terms obtainable and the income derived therefrom is available for support of the Indian owners.

The act of July 3, 1920, provides that the unallotted irrigable lands within any Indian reservation may be leased for farming purposes for a period not exceeding 10 years with the consent of the tribal or business committee of the Indians. This law places irrigable tribal land on the same basis as allotted land by authorizing leases for the period mentioned, and it is expected that there will result the utilization of large areas of tribal land which it was not possible to lease under prior existing law.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS

A survey of the field reveals Indians engaged in the activities of people of other races. At home they make articles of aboriginal art, which tourists and traders purchase with readiness. Observation of the comfortable homes and of the industry of their neighbors has inspired a praiseworthy restlessness among them, which induces them to seek work. There is a demand for Indian labor with adequate wages in land reclamation, railroading, agriculture, logging, nutting, fishing, driving taxicabs, as automobile mechanics, etc. Enlistments in the Army and Navy have developed both noncommissioned and commissioned officers. Cinema companies employ a number and over 1,700 are on the pay roll of the Government. The five-year program provides occupation at home for those members of the family who are agriculturally inclined. The work at the school plants affords practical experience to students, while the skill developed through Indian school training enables graduates to secure employment in the mechanical trades, and as teachers, nurses, clerks, and home makers.

Many lost to the reservations as Indians may be found merged in the body politic as citizen workers in factories, shops, on farms, and in other pursuits. A Ute housekeeper in New Jersey, a Shawnee manager of a college dining room, a Chippewa structural-iron worker, are a few among hundreds of students of Government schools who were trained to be skillful workers and inspired to become self-supporting.

Definite progress is noted in mitigating the fluctuations of employment. An employment office is maintained at Phoenix, Ariz. The development of the Southwest offers a diversity of work to Indians

which they have accepted during the past year in larger measure than ever before. The cotton growers are offering better wages and are gradually extending their acreage, and drawing Indians from adjacent reservations in larger numbers each year, gradually building up an army of dependable cotton workers. This recurrent employment at a worth while wage enlists the interest of Indians.

Beet field work is available each season for Indians of all ages. The children work during several weeks of vacation, hoeing and thinning beets, and the older Indians carrying on the cultivation of the crop to maturity. Many remain to work in the sugar-beet factory. Opportunities for such workers are increasing, and within the past month Indian lads have been placed in new fields. One superintendent wrote concerning a group of boys as follows:

The boys returned Friday; all of them looked better, cared for and happier than we have ever before seen them to be. They have much to relate about their trip and experiences, and should be better pupils in school next year because they have seen what is being done elsewhere.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

Annuity and per capita payments to Indians have been made during the year in a total sum approximating \$38,175,000, of which \$20,988,000, derived from oil and gas rentals, was paid to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma, and \$3,192,000, accruing mainly from tribal leases and timber sales, was disbursed to various other tribes.

When not otherwise required by law or treaty, it is the usual practice to make per capita payments in the spring in order to provide the Indians with funds to assist in their farming activities, but sometimes in the fall when necessary to help toward their support during the winter. It is the endeavor to discourage the fall payments, however, and to induce the Indians to conserve their resources and funds, thus obviating the necessity for aid of this nature.

Under the stimulus of the industrial program the Indians are gradually perceiving the advantage of expending their money wisely for purposes of permanent benefit in connection therewith, rather than for mere temporary use, and field reports indicate a gratifying advance in this respect during the year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Appropriations were available during the year for roads and bridges at the following places, namely:

Red Lake, Minn., \$6,000 (tribal funds).
Mescalero, N. Mex., \$10,000; reimbursable.
Wind River, Wyo., \$3,900; reimbursable.

In addition to these, whenever funds could be spared from the general appropriations, authority has been granted for expenditures for such purposes. In this way considerable road work was accomplished and, at the same time, an opportunity was afforded the Indians to earn remuneration which would assist in their support to this extent.

Cooperative road work under the Federal highway act has been continued with the result that during the year, 100.63 miles of through

highways have been constructed or approved across Indian reservations for 100 per cent Federal aid without expense to the Indian Service, involving an estimated expenditure of \$1,708,184. Since the passage of this act there has been constructed to date a total of 534.37 miles of standard road at a cost of \$6,200,429.

LAW AND ORDER

INDIAN OFFENSES.—Legislation is urgently needed to remedy the situation relative to the maintenance of law and order within Indian reservations. Because of a law passed in 1854—section 3, act of March 27, 1854 (10 Stat. L. 270), and amended February 18, 1875 (18 Stat. L. 320; sec. 2146 U. S. R. S.)—Indians within reservations are not as a general rule subject to the State or Federal laws governing offenses committed.

Sections 328 and 329 of the United States Criminal Code of 1910 provide for prosecution of Indians for only eight offenses, viz, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson, burglary, and larceny.

For other offenses, including assault with intent to commit rape, assault with intent to commit bodily harm, robbery, mayhem, breaking and entering a house in the daytime, malicious mischief, adultery, unlawful cohabitation, fornication, seduction, carnal knowledge, statutory rape, bigamy, incest, lewdness, desertion of wife and family, wife beating or other cruelty, etc., the only corrective or punitive action that can be taken is through the reservation courts of Indian offenses.

For many years the agents, superintendents, teachers, matrons, farmers, physicians, and other Government employees and the missionaries have been teaching the Indians the ways and customs of civilization. The majority of Indians to-day have advanced in civilization to such an extent that they comply generally with the laws of the land. The trouble usually experienced is with those Indians who know the laws sufficiently well but who also know the exemption in certain cases of Indians from responsibility for willful commission of offenses under existing laws.

Legislation in one form or another has been recommended by this office on this subject for a number of years. There has been some difference of opinion among students of the matter as to the question whether the proposed legislation should extend the criminal laws of the United States generally to Indians within the reservations, whether to enlarge somewhat the list of crimes named in sections 328 and 329 of the Criminal Code, or whether to make Indians subject to all or a part of the State criminal laws.

Bills were introduced in the recent session of Congress (H. R. 7826, S. 1038, 69th Cong.) proposing to extend the criminal laws of the United States so as to apply to Indians, but legislation was not enacted. It is hoped that some improvement in the existing law may be secured during the next session of Congress, as it is a most difficult matter to maintain law and order among Indians under present conditions.

SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Intoxicating liquor has been found to be a primary cause in the production of crime and criminals,

and it is too frequently the ally of the grafter and white criminal who robs and ruins helpless Indians. While the appropriation is not large enough to employ a force sufficient to cope with the situation, much good has been accomplished by the small number employed. The work that the officers do can not be measured entirely by the number of arrests made. There are Indians who will not go in pursuit of whisky but who are too weak to resist temptation when it is thrust upon them. Hence, in addition to the large number of law violators actually apprehended and prosecuted, the activities of the officers have prevented many from being made victims by those who are criminal enough to debauch them. Also the special officers have been instrumental in creating a friendlier feeling on the part of Indians toward law enforcement and other law-enforcement officers. Much assistance and cooperation is secured from the officers of the Federal Prohibition Administrator's forces, United States marshals and deputies, and from many State officers, such as sheriffs and their deputies, and city police. The problem of protecting the Indians from intoxicating liquor is still considered one of the gravest. The work is considered hard and hazardous. Two officers have been shot to death and another seriously wounded during the year by criminals engaged in violating the liquor laws.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—Most Indians now marry and are divorced in accordance with the laws of the several States. The Indians have now reached a stage of civilization where they should be required to comply with the laws governing marriage, including the issuance of a license and the recording of the marriage. If the Indians have a special ceremony to which they wish to conform, there appears to be no objection thereto, provided they comply with the requirements of the State law. Legislation designed to effect these ends has been introduced in Congress and the subject carefully considered by the House Committee on Indian Affairs at the recent session of Congress.

PEYOTE.—While frequent reports are received showing that some Indians are becoming undeceived with reference to the use of peyote, there are many others which indicate that peyote promoters are continuing their efforts to extend the sale and use of peyote.

PENSION OF INDIAN SCOUTS.—Many Indian scouts were awarded pensions during the year for military service performed by them for the Government years ago. At the same time it is regretted that many others were unable to obtain pensions for alleged service because of their inability to establish identification. Many old Indian scouts who rendered valuable service to the Government are not now entitled to a pension because their service was not rendered within the periods specified in the pension laws. It is hoped that this condition will soon be remedied by enactment of legislation to cover these cases.

FORESTRY

While prices at the mills for manufactured timber products remained comparatively low throughout the year ended June 30, 1926, there was a good demand as to volume in the western yellow-pine region, and mills operating in the Klamath Falls district were particularly active, the total volume removed from the Klamath

Reservation, Oreg., during the year having exceeded 200,000,000 feet. The low prices caused a substantial curtailment in the South west, the Lake States, and western Washington until the late spring of 1926.

During the fiscal year a sale of more than 175,000,000 feet was made in the Nogal-Tularosa watersheds on the Mesquero Reservation, N. Mex., at the rate of \$4 per thousand feet. Considering the character of the timber and the difficulties of exploitation, this was a very satisfactory price. Operations on this unit began in February, 1926. Late in the year three moderate-sized units, namely, the Mosoc Point, Weck, and Crooked Creek units, were offered on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg. The prices received for yellow pine on these respective units were \$7.25, \$7.84, and \$8 per thousand feet. These very high prices illustrate strikingly the eagerness with which lumbermen seek the privilege of obtaining stumpage from Indian lands. This service has sought to restrict offerings on the Klamath Reservation with a view to the maintenance of a sustained yield under a comprehensive plan of forest management. To afford revenue for various Indian allottees, the West Fork unit, comprising a large, rough tract within the Colville Reservation, Wash., containing approximately 85,000,000 feet, was sold at prices of \$3.26 for yellow pine and \$1.05 for fir and larch. This is the sixth unit sold on the Colville Reservation since 1918. There have been informal inquiries from those interested in other timber on the reservation, but in view of existing contracts it does not seem advisable for the service to encourage further development of sales in the immediate future. The units already sold will afford a substantial and constant revenue for many years.

Extensive logging operations on the Tulalip and Nez Perce Reservations were brought to a close during the year. For the timber removed from the Tulalip Reservation during the past 10 years the Indians have received approximately \$2,000,000. Operations continued under prior sales on the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Flathead, Mont., and Spokane, Wash., Reservations. No extensive development has yet occurred on the Metolius unit of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oreg., and no large unit has yet been offered on the Yakima Reservation, Wash. It is hoped that extensive operations on both the Warm Springs and Yakima Reservations may be secured during the next year.

A complete audit of the records and a revaluation of the physical plant at the Menominee Indian Mills, Wis., have been made during the year. The new system of accounting outlined for this project will correct many of the difficulties in management which have existed for some time, and if the new system be faithfully applied the books should exhibit at all times the actual success that is being achieved. It is hoped that the fiscal year 1927 may mark the realization of plans for a decided improvement in silvicultural practice on the Menominee Reservation forest. An excellent forest nursery has been developed during the past two years, and with systematic regulation of the cut, the artificial restocking of nonforested land, and the practical application of selective cutting principles the Menominee Reservation may afford a conspicuous example of successful forest management.

The year 1926 may quite fittingly be selected as marking the close of a distinct 10-year period in the forestry work of the Indian Service. It was in the fiscal year 1917 that effective results were first attained on a large scale in the policy of awakening lumbermen to the unusual opportunities for successful timber operations on reservations in the western States. In that year the Schley, Evaro, and Rohan units on the Flathead Reservation, Mont., the southern Mount Scott and Middle Mount Scott units on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., and the Codley unit on the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., comprising a total of more than 1,000,000,000 feet board measure, were sold for very satisfactory prices. These six large sales sharply directed attention of operators to the timber resources of Indian reservations, and the following years witnessed a growing interest in timber on the Colville, Quinalt, Spokane, and Tulalip Reservations, Wash., Flathead, Mont., Klamath, and Warm Springs, Oreg., Nez Perce, Idaho, and Mesquero, N. Mex., Reservations. Between June 30, 1916, and June 30, 1926, the income derived from timber cut on lands under the direct administration of the Indian Bureau has been approximately \$16,000,000.

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION ACTIVITIES

One of the most important irrigation problems dealt with by this office during the fiscal year has been the disposal of the many preliminary matters in connection with the construction of the Coolidge Dam across the canyon of the Gila River near San Carlos, Ariz., authorized by act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. L. 475). While many intricacies were met, it is felt that real progress has been made.

After the passage of the enabling act no work could be undertaken until funds were made available by the Interior appropriation act for the fiscal year 1926. As prior plans had been made in 1915, it was first necessary as a preliminary step to bring up to date the data essential to the preparation of plans for a dam best suited to the site. Field investigations were necessary, and upon completion of these, plans of six types of dam were prepared, with estimates of cost, for the purpose of selecting the type of dam best adapted in this instance.

Many complex questions were met in connection with an engineering construction authorized to cost \$5,500,000 in addition to innumerable other matters such as alleged water rights requiring adjustment in order to comply with the law.

After the plans had progressed to a stage where it was deemed advisable to obtain the views and judgment of consulting engineers, three engineers were appointed, one of whom declined to accept owing to the limited salary authorized. The others, Messrs. Louis C. Hill and Fred T. Noetzli, rendered valuable service. After the plans were received in the office it was further desired, owing to the importance and the magnitude of the project, to obtain the views of other engineers to determine whether or not the type of dam known as the multiple dome dam, conceived and designed by the assistant chief engineer of this service, C. R. Olberg, and approved by the chief engineer and this office, was the proper type of dam. The securing of consulting engineers for this purpose was facilitated by the enactment by Congress of an act approved March 18, 1926, which author-

ized the employment of such engineers, not to exceed three in number, including the services of a retired Army Officer.

Three engineers were appointed, namely, Maj. Gen. W. C. Langsitt and Lansing H. Beach, and Consulting Engineer A. J. Wiley, all of whom are widely known in the engineering profession. Before assumption of his duties by Major General Beach it was held by the Comptroller General that the act permitted the employment of but one retired Army officer. Therefore, the two other consulting engineers proceeded to investigate and review the plans of several types of dams, and under date of May 5, 1926, a report was submitted wherein the construction of the multiple dome dam was recommended. This report received departmental approval on May 8, and the assistant chief engineer was immediately advised to begin preparation of specifications and plans preliminary to advertisement for bids for construction of the dam.

This work has progressed rapidly, and with a view of facilitating early construction authority was granted to have the plans and specifications printed in Los Angeles, Calif., thereby avoiding considerable delay. Allowing necessary time for completion, printing, and advertising, the contract may be awarded about the 1st of October, 1926. If these plans be carried out the contractor will be able to install his plant and make necessary preliminary preparations by the 1st of March, 1927, which will enable him to pour the foundation of the dam prior to the usual flood period of the Gila River and thereby avert possible danger to any work accomplished and prevent postponement of construction until after the flood period. A period of two years from that time should suffice for completion of the dam.

Under the Florence-Casa Grande project, in addition to the engineering features, a form of contract to be entered into with the water users, including those with whom the Government now has contracts, was approved and the execution of such contract by the landowners is proceeding as rapidly as conditions will permit, in order that the bureau may be in position at an early date to recommend the designation of the lands best entitled to come within the San Carlos project. A report has been received from the board appointed for the purpose of determining the extent of the damages to the rights on the San Carlos Reservation which will be suffered by the Government and by the Indians by the inundation of certain areas after the dam shall have been constructed.

Among the problems requiring disposition was the relocation of about 14 miles of a branch line of the Southern Pacific Railway situated within the reservoir site. Surveys of a new line were made by our engineers and these were checked by the railroad company's engineers and found to be approximately in accord with the requirements. It was estimated that the new line would cost approximately \$1,800,000 to \$2,400,000. Negotiations were had with the president and the executive vice president of that company regarding the cost of removing the part of the road affected. An agreement was reached, and under date of April 15, 1926, a contract was executed which provides for payment to the company of \$1,000,000 in lieu of all damages that might be suffered by it, or the alternative of the company's removing its tracks, the Government and the company to share the cost on a 50 per cent basis, with a limitation

placed on the Government's share of \$1,200,000. The option must be exercised on or before October 15, 1926. By this agreement approximately \$1,000,000 has been saved the water users, both Indians and whites, whose lands would come within the project, by reason of the railroad's assumption of so large a part of the cost of removing its tracks. The company's attitude of cooperation is indeed commendable.

The desire of the long-waiting Pima Indians for an adequate water supply to irrigate their lands, after the completion of the dam, will then have been realized, as it is intended that by the time the dam is finished the canals, laterals, and other works will also be completed. While considerable work has been accomplished on the gravity-flow system, which was undertaken prior to the time there was any assurance of a San Carlos project, involving the construction of two diversion dams and part of the main canals and laterals at an expenditure approximating \$1,350,000, there still remains, however, further work to be accomplished on the distributing system for its adaptation to the San Carlos project.

Water development has been continued by drilling of wells to increase the supply for irrigation and domestic and stock purposes within the Navajo and Hopi Reservations, in Arizona and New Mexico, for which the sum of \$45,000 was appropriated.

At Walker River, Nev., discouraging conditions still maintain owing to the controversy existing with the white water users above the reservation. A suit instituted for the adjudication of the waters of the Walker River is pending, and it is to be hoped that before another irrigation season the respective rights will have been definitely determined. The crops of these Indians suffered severely during the past season because of insufficient water flow down the river to their canals and it is feared that unless water is permitted to reach their lands in sufficient quantities they will abandon their agricultural pursuits. Under an act approved June 30, 1926, authorizing an investigation to determine the feasibility of the construction of an irrigation dam on the Walker River, Nev., investigations will be conducted for the purpose mentioned in the act, and if feasible reservoir site or sites are found it is presumed that some means of adjusting the pending litigation will afford itself, and that thereafter the rights of the Indians may be amply protected by providing the required reservoir facilities without cost to them. It is contended that they are entitled to the first priorities in the river sufficient to irrigate their lands.

The rehabilitation work on the Fort Hall, Idaho, project authorized by an act approved May 24, 1922 (42 Stat. L. 588), at a limit of cost of \$760,000, is approximately complete, but little work remaining to be accomplished during the next fiscal year at an estimated cost of approximately \$40,000. The unit of the completed project will provide adequate irrigation facilities for 52,000 acres of land within the reservation and immediately adjacent thereto within the ceded part of the original reservation.

A suit involving water matters within the Fort Hall Reservation, brought against certain irrigation districts and companies, commonly known as the Sand Creek suit, has been pending for a number of years and has been finally adjusted satisfactorily by agreement.

The construction of three units of the irrigation system within the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, in California, consisting of approximately 625 acres of land, was completed at a cost approximating \$40,000. The completion of these units will afford excellent agricultural facilities for these Indians. The total irrigable area approximates 1,700 acres. It is not the intention to do further construction work on the project until the present area has been placed under cultivation.

There is pending litigation involving irrigation matters affecting the water rights of the Indians within the Crow Reservation, Mont.; the Walker River Reservation, Nev.; the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho; the Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.; and the Wind River Reservation, Wyo. The water rights of the several Indians are protected by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Winters v. United States*, (207 U. S. 564) and by other Federal court decisions. The Supreme Court recognizes the need of the Indians for governmental protection of their water rights as well as of their other property.

In the pending case of the *United States v. Orr Ditch Company et al.* the decree recommended by the master would recognize priority for the Indians of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., as of the year 1859, for 3,130 acres of irrigable land. This case recognizes the principles of the *Winters* decision and also the sovereignty rights of the Government to reserve the waters as well as the lands for irrigation purposes for the Indians.

The projects within the five Indian irrigation districts, except those specifically mentioned, have been purely on an operation and maintenance basis. The collections from the water users on the Wapato project in irrigation district No. 1 and on the Fort Hall project in irrigation district No. 2 were approximately in accordance with the assessments. Few requests for extension of time in which to pay charges were made, the farmers appearing to be in much better financial condition than for the past several years.

The total irrigable area of the lands under constructed works on Indian projects approximates 40,000 acres, with an ultimate area approximating 1,370,000 acres. The estimated value of the crops raised on the Indian projects, both large and small, numbering some 150 for the year, is \$25,000,000. In construction work on these projects to June 30, 1926, there has been expended approximately \$26,500,000, with an additional expenditure approximating \$7,500,000 for operating and maintaining constructed works on the projects.

By act of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat. L. 408), the Secretary of the Interior is directed to begin collection of irrigation charges under authority provided in the act of August 1, 1914, and pursuant thereto regulations were promulgated for the levying of assessments of irrigation charges on a per acre basis. In most instances the Indians are not financially able to pay the charges, with the result that the amount collected has been comparatively small. On some of these projects, owing to the accruing irrigation construction charges, as well as operation and maintenance charges, particularly where lands can not be farmed by the Indians themselves, legislation is desirable to authorize the leasing of such lands without having such charges accrue. There are instances where the land in its original state can not be reclaimed by a lessee without a considerable

outlay of funds; so that it is not economical for anyone to lease the land if he must pay the irrigation charges in addition to other expenses. This is particularly true where the lands have become alkaline, require summer fallowing, and must lie idle for at least one season without possibility of remuneration. Owing to circumstances of this nature there are lands that can not possibly hope ever to repay the irrigation charges unless legislation of this character be enacted. Confusion also exists due to lack of uniformity of laws applying to Indian irrigation projects. This is particularly true with reference to collections. On 11 of the projects unpaid charges are a lien against the land, and the interests of the Government are thus protected. In order to afford proper protection, it is desirable that a lien be created against lands under all the Indian irrigation projects to assure repayment of the expenditures. At the present time where no lien exists there is no assurance that the costs of the projects will be repaid.

THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

During the year further progress has been made toward the closing out of the tribal affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes; 41,166 acres of tribal lands of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek Nations, including 95 town lots, were offered for sale at public auction in July, 1926; about 29,063 acres were sold.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the remaining tribal property is valued at \$10,752,957, in the Creek Nation at \$99,550, and in the Seminole Nation at \$30,000. There remains to be collected from purchasers of tribal property heretofore sold a total sum of \$1,022,505.

Upon request of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, a census was taken of the living enrolled full-blood and other restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes. From the census it appears that the living enrolled full bloods number 9,100 and that the other living enrolled restricted Indians number 2,286, making a total of 11,386 living enrolled restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes. The conservation and protection of the property interests of the Indians of the restricted class and the proper administration of their affairs relating to their restricted lands and funds are now but chief concerns.

Reports from the field indicate that there is a decided improvement in management by Indian farmers of their farms and of their livestock. The field clerks and Government farmers assist and encourage the restricted Indians in their farming endeavors and devote as much time as possible in visits to the homes of the Indian allottees, thereby obtaining first-hand information as to conditions and as to necessary changes and improvements and how they may best be brought about. It is reported that the exhibit of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes at the Oklahoma Free State Fair in Muskogee in October, 1925, occasioned much favorable comment and was a splendid display of agricultural progress. Information was received that several prizes were awarded to restricted Indians for individual entries in open competition against all exhibitors.

Under the supervision of the field force, the sum of \$4,049,325, individual Indian money, has been expended for maintenance, farms,

buildings, livestock, and equipment. There were 78 houses and 43 barns built, 88 wells were drilled or dug, and purchase was made of 134 horses, 181 mules, 806 head of cattle, and 444 hogs. During the year 992 tracts of allotted land were advertised for sale, consisting of lands from which restrictions had been removed, and about one-third of the tracts offered were sold.

The cashier for the Five Civilized Tribes agency has handled a total of \$29,015,861.24, including receipts and disbursement of all classes of funds. The collections of tribal funds amounted to \$429,346.80 and there was credited to individual Indian accounts the sum of \$6,538,201.46.

PROBATE ATTORNEYS, FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

The probate attorneys whose field covers what was formerly Indian Territory, now the eastern part of Oklahoma, have continued with energy and success their very good and important work. The Indians freely consult these attorneys, who they realize are careful guardians of their interests and are always ready to serve and aid them in any proper manner by advice or by proper legal action.

The activities of these attorneys are varied and the different classes of legal work handled by them are those of a general practicing attorney at law. They appear in all the courts of Oklahoma, State and Federal, and give advice to the Indians, their heirs and their guardians; draw leases, examine abstracts of title, collect money due to the Indians for rentals, negotiate sales of inherited and other lands, and furnish information regarding Indian lands to prospective lessees and purchasers; examine the county records relative to the status of lands; prepare petitions for the removal of unsatisfactory guardians and petitions requiring guardians to make annual reports and to make a full accounting to their wards; and settle and adjust controversies when possible without resorting to litigation.

This corps of attorneys, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, appeared in 2,311 cases; initiated 27 actions involving approximately \$20,600; instituted five criminal actions; saved approximately \$148,916 to minors and others; and obtained 79 quitclaim deeds to remove clouds from title to restricted lands of Indians.

HEIRSHIP AND PROBATE

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, the heirs to 2,039 Indian estates were determined, 145 Indian wills approved, and 47 wills disapproved. In addition thereto 139 wills were approved as to form during the lifetime of the makers.

During the year 11 examiners of inheritance, with necessary clerical assistants, were employed in the field.

The total amount of fees earned during the year for probate work was approximately \$84,000 and there has been collected and deposited in the United States Treasury during that period approximately \$55,000 as fees.

PUEBLO LANDS BOARD

Reference was made in the report of the preceding year to the creation of the Pueblo Lands Board pursuant to the act of June 7,

1924 (48 Stat. L. 636). The function of this board consists in the quieting and adjustment of titles to Pueblo lands in New Mexico, as between settlers and Pueblo Indians, and in the settlement of claims.

Hearings have been held by the representatives appointed to serve on this board, for the Pueblos of Tesuque, Jemez, Nambe, and Taos, and preliminary inquiries have been made in the case of Picuris.

In each of these cases notice was given to all adverse claimants, oral testimony received, and record and documentary evidence assembled. The report in the Tesuque case was completed, and suits to quiet title will be filed in the Federal court. The reports for Jemez and Nambe have also been completed and the report for Taos partially so. In the case of Tesuque there were 47 adverse claimants, at Nambe 211, and at Taos 503. Each one of these adverse claims, many of which are less than an acre in extent, has required separate and careful investigation. In each case the water rights of the respective parties have also to be determined.

In general it has seemed apparent that all parties adversely interested in these lands have been satisfied that the findings of the board were fair and equitable, and as yet no suits adverse to its reports have been instituted.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Food, clothing, fuel, medical and other supplies required to maintain the boarding and day schools of the service and to conduct the agency and school work were purchased during the year in the usual quantities and manner. Little difference in commodity prices was felt during the early part of the year as compared with the prior year, but toward the end, particularly when the annual contracts for the next fiscal year were executed, appreciable declines were recorded in many lines. Considerable surplus supplies were transferred without cost to the service during the year, although the available supply was greatly reduced as compared with prior years. An effort to get all necessary supplies delivered by the time the schools open resulted in some improvement during the year. The usual careful inspection of deliveries of supplies purchased was made.

Our relations with contractors and others have been very satisfactory, generally speaking. During the year three contractors were debarred from further dealing with the Indian Service. Manufacturers and jobbers were keenly interested in our requirements for which bids were solicited during the latter part of the fiscal year for use during the fiscal year 1927, as evidenced by the largest number of bids ever received at the spring lettings and by their close check of the awards made. The situation as to provision of fuel for the field units during the year was most satisfactory, both as to the character of fuel furnished and the maintenance of supply at the points of consumption.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this report, I wish to acknowledge again my full recognition of the cooperation and service rendered by the employees of the Indian Bureau both in the office and the field. I also wish to express my appreciation of the cooperation and service rendered

by certain State officials; also the valuable assistance rendered by missionaries of all denominations and other organizations working among Indians; the voluntary services of outside expert physicians who have devoted considerable time to the Indian problem, and to a number of individuals who have given considerable time and thought and who have made many valuable suggestions regarding the Indian work. I also wish to express my grateful appreciation of your unflinching interest and support.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. BURKE,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LEGISLATION RELATING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS

CHIPPEWA INDIANS; PAYMENTS: Act of February 10, 1926. Authorizes the secretary of the Interior to make a per capita payment of \$50 to each enrolled member of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians in Minnesota.

KAW INDIANS: Act of February 27, 1926. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of competency removing restrictions against alienation on inherited lands of the Kansas or Kaw Indians, Oklahoma.

TAHOLAH ROAD: Act of March 1, 1926. Authorizes an expenditure of \$50,000 of the tribal funds of the Quinalt Indian, for completion of a road from Taholah to Moclips, Wash.

SIoux REIMBURSEMENTS: Act of March 1, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$15,345 in settlement of claims of certain Sioux Indians for horses destroyed because infected with glanders.

FIRST DEFICIENCY ACT: Act of March 3, 1926. Carries appropriations covering deficiencies, and special authorizations for the Indian Service, among which are the following items: For the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota in settlement of their claim for certain timber and interest, \$422,030.01; for compensation to Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for lands disposed of under the free homesteads act of May 17, 1900, \$1,787,751.30; for payment to the Clallam Indians, Washington, in settlement of their claims, \$400,000; for interest found due the Omaha Indians, Nebraska, on their claims, \$374,405.02; for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds at the Charles H. Burke School, Fort Wingate (formerly military post), N. Mex., \$134,805; for payment of local taxes to the counties of Stevens and Ferry, State of Washington, \$81,640.37; and for remodeling and reconstructing boys' dormitory and hospital building at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, \$52,000.

KOOTENAI INDIANS; LANDS: Act of March 11, 1926. Authorizing the sale of land of Kootenai Indians, in Boundary County, Idaho, and the purchase of other land for allotment to said Indians.

COOLIDGE DAM: Act of March 18, 1926. Authorizes the employment of consulting engineers in connection with plans and specifications for the Coolidge Dam, Ariz.

LUMMI RESERVATION, RECLAMATION OF: Act of March 18, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$65,000 for the purpose of reclaiming and draining 4,400 acres within the Lummi Indian Reservation, Wash.

PHOENIX CAMPING RESERVE: Act of March 22, 1926. Provides for the permanent withdrawal of 80 acres of land in Arizona for use as a camp ground for pupils of the Indian school at Phoenix, Ariz.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES; LIMITATION OF SUITS: Act of April 12, 1926. Amends section 9 of the act of May 27, 1908, covering removal of restrictions in the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma; provides for putting into force the statute of limitations of the State of Oklahoma in reference to suits involving Indian titles, and provides for the United States to join in certain actions.

INSURANCE ON TRIBAL PROPERTY: Act of April 13, 1926. Authorizes the payment of insurance premiums on tribal property of Indians.

SIoux MONUMENT: Act of April 14, 1926. Authorizes the acquisition of a tract of land, and the erection of a monument thereon, on the site of the battle with the Sioux Indians in which the commands of Major Reno and Major Benteen were engaged.

CROW TUITION: Act of April 14, 1926. Authorizes the payment of tuition for Indian children of the Crow Reservation, Mont., enrolled in public schools.

SENECA SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS: Act of April 14, 1926. Authorizes an appropriation of \$40,000 for remodeling and repairing the Seneca School plant at Wyandotte, Okla. (Quapaw Reservation).

CAHULLA LANDS: Act of April 14, 1920. Authorizes the purchase of approximately 20 acres of land in California to be added to the Cahulla Indian Reservation, and an appropriation of \$2,000 therefor.

MINING LEASES ON RESERVES: Act of April 17, 1920. Authorizes the leasing, for mining purposes, of land reserved for Indian agency and school purposes.

BLACKFEET TRIBAL FUNDS: Act of April 19, 1920. Provides that funds placed to the credit of the Indians of the Fort Peck and Blackfeet Reservations, Mont., under the act of May 18, 1916, shall bear interest at 4 per cent and be subject to expenditure in accordance with existing law.

TAHOLAH WATER SUPPLY: Act of April 19, 1920. Authorizes an expenditure of \$3,000 for the development of a domestic water supply for the Quinault Indians at Taholah, Wash.

PUEBLO LANDS; CONDEMNATION: Act of May 10, 1920. Provides for the condemnation of lands of the Pueblo Indians, New Mexico, for public purposes and for any purpose for which lands may be condemned under the laws of that State.

RENO INDIANS, LAND FOR: Act of May 10, 1920. Provides for the purchase of additional land to be added to the Indian colony at Reno, Nev., and authorizes an appropriation of \$1,500 therefor.

MESA GRANDE ADDITIONS: Act of May 10, 1920. Provides for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Grande Indian Reservation, Calif.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION ACT: Act of May 10, 1920. Interior Department appropriation act, fiscal year 1927. Carries appropriations for the Indian Service from Federal funds totaling \$11,983,060 and from tribal funds \$2,343,520. These appropriations are for medical, educational, irrigation, and general support and civilization purposes.

CHIPPWEAS; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of May 14, 1920. Authorizes the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota to bring suit in the Court of Claims.

INDIAN MONEYS: Act of May 17, 1920. Provides for the deposit and expenditure of funds known as Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.

DRESSERVILLE INDIANS' WATER: Act of May 17, 1920. Authorizes an appropriation of \$5,500 for a domestic water supply for the Dresserville Indian colony, Nevada.

COLVILLE HOMESTEAD ENTRIES: Act of May 17, 1920. Extends for a period of five years from and after September 4, 1920, time for homestead entries on the south half of the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.

SAC AND FOX TITLE: Act of May 17, 1920. Confirms title in the Sac and Fox Indians of Oklahoma to certain lands and buildings.

FIVE TRIBES; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of May 19, 1920. Authorizes the Creek, Seminole, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Indians, members of the Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma, to file separate or joint suits in the Court of Claims, under special jurisdictional acts.

FORT HALL LANDS: Act of May 19, 1920. Extending the provisions of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, providing for sale of certain lands, to the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.

CROW ALLOTMENTS: Act of May 19, 1920. Provides for the making of allotments of land to newborn children on the Crow Reservation, Mont.

CROW LEASES: Act of May 26, 1920. Amends Crow allotment act of June 4, 1920, and provides for more liberal leasing of their lands by Indians.

MORONGO LANDS: Act of June 1, 1920. Authorizes the withdrawal of 240 acres of land in California to be set aside as an addition to the Morongo Indian Reservation.

SANTA YSABEL LANDS: Act of June 3, 1920. Provides for the purchase of lands for addition to the Santa Ysabel Reservation, Calif., and authorizes an appropriation of \$25,000 therefor.

TONGUE RIVER ALLOTMENTS: Act of June 3, 1920. Authorizes the making of allotments on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., and authorizes an appropriation therefor.

CASA GRANDE RUINS: Act of June 7, 1920. Authorizes the withdrawal of certain lands in Casa Grande Ruins needed for the San Carlos reclamation project.

KIOWA TRUST FUND: Act of June 12, 1920. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to set aside and administer oil royalties, rentals, and bonuses as a trust fund for the Kiowa Comanche, and Apache Indians, Oklahoma.

FORT PECK HOMESTEAD PAYMENTS: Act of June 15, 1920. Extends for a period of one year time for making homestead payments on Fort Peck lands, Montana.

RICE LAKE, MINN.: Act of June 23, 1920. Provides for setting aside Rice Lake, in Minnesota, for exclusive use of Chippewa Indians.

PAPAGO ROAD: Act of June 23, 1920. Authorizes an appropriation of \$125,000 for construction of a road across the Papago Reservation, Ariz., between Ajo and Tucson.

QUANAH PARKER MONUMENT: Act of June 23, 1920. Authorizes an appropriation of \$1,500 for the purpose of erecting a monument to Quannah Parker, late chief of the Comanche Indians, Oklahoma.

BURNS, OREGON, SCHOOL: Act of June 23, 1920. Authorizes an appropriation of \$8,000 for erection of a school building at Burns, Oreg., for Indian children.

MAMALOOSE ISLAND: Act of June 23, 1920. Authorizes the permanent withdrawal of Mimaloose Island, and reserves same for cemetery purposes for the Yakima Indians, Washington.

SIoux JURISDICTIONAL ACT: Act of June 23, 1920. Amends the Sioux jurisdictional act of June 3, 1920, extending the time for filing of suit in the Court of Claims by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.

PAIUTE IRRIGATION: Act of June 23, 1920. Authorizes the cancellation and remittance of construction assessments against allotted Paiute Indian lands, Nev.

PAPAGO AGENCY LAND: Act of June 28, 1920. Authorizes an appropriation of \$5,500 for the purchase of additional land for the Papago Agency, Ariz.

WALKER RIVER DAM: Act of June 30, 1920. Authorizes an appropriation for investigations, surveys, etc., to determine feasibility of a dam across Walker River, Nev., for irrigation of Indian lands.

POTAWATOMI; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of July 2, 1920. Authorizes the citizen Potawatomi Indians to file suit in the Court of Claims.

SURPLUS BOOKS: Act of July 3, 1920. Authorizes transfer of surplus books from Navy Department to Interior Department for use in Indian schools.

CROW; ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS: Act of July 3, 1920. Authorizes the Crow Indians of Montana to file suit in the Court of Claims.

CHIPPWEA ROAD: Act of July 3, 1920. Authorizes an appropriation of \$6,000 from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for construction of a road to the sanatorium at Leech Lake.

FORT BELKNAP REVOLVING FUND: Act of July 3, 1920. Authorizes the creation of a revolving fund, from the tribal funds of the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont., for the purpose of aiding Indians in their industrial activities.

LEASING IRRIGABLE LANDS: Act of July 3, 1920. Authorizing the leasing of unallotted irrigable lands for agricultural purposes for a period of 10 years.

SECOND DEFICIENCY ACT: Act of July 3, 1920. Carries appropriations of \$1,002,178.71 for miscellaneous items in connection with Indian Service activities, including \$725,000 for construction work on the Coolidge Dam. Carries appropriations in fulfillment of special acts of Congress.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian agency superintendents, supplemented by 1920 census where no Indian representative is located]

Grand total.....	349,876
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,508
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,482
Freedmen.....	23,496
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	248,370

INDIAN POPULATION, BY STATES

Alabama.....	403	Nebraska.....	2,639
Arizona.....	44,729	Nevada.....	5,602
Arkansas.....	100	New Hampshire.....	44
California.....	18,913	New Jersey.....	59
Colorado.....	790	New Mexico.....	22,527
Connecticut.....	150	New York.....	5,342
Delaware.....	2	North Carolina.....	12,191
District of Columbia.....	37	North Dakota.....	10,119
Florida.....	460	Ohio.....	152
Georgia.....	125	Oklahoma.....	120,487
Idaho.....	3,939	Oregon.....	6,682
Illinois.....	191	Pennsylvania.....	328
Indiana.....	125	Rhode Island.....	106
Iowa.....	374	South Carolina.....	304
Kansas.....	1,527	South Dakota.....	21,675
Kentucky.....	57	Tennessee.....	16
Louisiana.....	1,066	Texas.....	2,110
Maine.....	839	Utah.....	1,584
Maryland.....	32	Vermont.....	24
Massachusetts.....	650	Virginia.....	822
Michigan.....	7,610	Washington.....	12,425
Minnesota.....	14,819	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi.....	1,200	Wisconsin.....	8,069
Missouri.....	111	Wyoming.....	1,899
Montana.....	13,273		

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Mi-nors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Total population.....	349,876	175,641	174,235	117,021	232,855	175,339	63,451	111,063
Alabama: Not under agent.....	403							
Arizona.....	44,729	22,892	21,837	22,610	22,106	41,166	269	224
Camp Verde.....	418	232	186	95	320	418	0	0
Colorado River.....	1,128	631	497	450	678	908	60	70
Mohave (Colorado River Reservation).....	394	222	172	160	225	304	12	5
Mohave (Fort Mohave Reservation).....	488	283	205	162	326	488	0	0
Chomehuavi.....	246	126	120	119	127	133	48	65
Fort Apache (White Mountain Apache).....	2,628	1,342	1,286	1,306	1,322	2,588	20	29
Havasupai.....	181	95	86	72	106	181	0	0
Hopi Agency.....	5,074	2,700	2,374	2,477	2,997	5,074	0	0
Hopi.....	2,092	1,118	976	1,005	1,067	2,092	0	0
Tewa.....	282	137	145	158	129	282	0	0
Navajo.....	2,700	1,447	1,253	1,319	1,381	2,700	0	0
Kaibab (Palute).....	94	61	43	39	65	94	0	0
Lupp-Navajo.....	1,183	616	567	680	800	1,183	0	0
Navajo.....	12,300	6,905	6,455	7,653	4,807	11,983	150	126
Pima-Gila River Reservation.....	5,567	2,848	2,721	2,458	3,099	5,567		
Pima and Maricopa.....	4,200	2,194	2,006	1,874	2,406	4,200		
Papago.....	277	152	125	84	193	277		
Nomadic.....	1,000	500	500	500	500	1,000		

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1920—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Mi-nors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Arizona—Continued								
Salt River.....	1,311	698	613	690	721	1,311		
Pima—Maricopa.....	1,110	582	528	527	583	1,110		
Mohave—Apache.....	201	116	85	63	134	201		
San Carlos (Apache).....	2,511	1,310	1,192	981	1,530	2,437	44	0
Sells (Papago).....	4,942	2,531	2,411	2,039	2,903	4,942	0	0
Truston Canon (Hualapai).....	432	221	211	158	274	432	0	0
Western Navajo.....	9,900	5,705	4,195	3,700	3,191	6,804	0	0
Navajo.....	6,550	3,525	3,025	3,625	3,025	6,548	2	0
Hopi.....	350	190	170	184	169	346	4	0
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	106							
California.....	18,913	9,612	9,301	4,079	13,934	10,320	4,649	4,041
Blahop subagency (see Walker River).....	1,452	731	728	550	912	1,328	141	22
Palute.....	1,270	622	648	463	787	1,145	102	23
Shoshone.....	110	55	57	45	64	104	6	0
Monache.....	108	53	55	40	60	78	28	0
Washoe.....	6	3	3	5	1	1	5	0
Fort Bidwell.....	597	312	285	224	373	378	19	0
Palute.....	220	122	98	91	129	214	6	0
Pit River.....	377	190	187	133	244	364	13	0
Fort Yuma.....	859	444	415	301	558	825	24	10
Yuma.....	833	439	403	281	582	799	24	10
Cocopah.....	26	14	12	20	6	26	0	0
Hoopa Valley.....	1,916	943	973	714	1,202	1,065	504	317
Bear River.....	24	16	8	6	18	12	8	4
Blue Lake.....	72	34	38	22	50	20	30	13
Crescent City.....	91	42	49	9	43	20	15	16
Fort River.....	157	77	80	81	76	60	80	47
Hoopa Valley.....	650	280	270	231	319	273	183	84
Klamath River.....	631	294	297	180	401	365	129	87
Lower Klamath.....	373	170	205	122	253	231	50	44
Smith River.....	106	60	46	63	43	65	29	22
Mission.....	2,723	1,467	1,254	863	1,660	1,223	1,400	1,200
Augustine Band.....	17	9	8	2	15			
Cabezon Band.....	33	18	15	7	26			
Cahuilla Band.....	110	60	50	24	86			
Campo Band.....	130	73	57	40	90			
Captain Grande Band.....	141	75	66	56	65			
Cuyamelpe Band.....	6	2	4	0	6			
Inaja Band.....	34	17	17	8	26			
Laguna Band.....	1	1	0	0	0			
La Jolla Band.....	228	122	101	60	163			
La Posta Band.....	4	2	2	1	3			
Los Coyotes Band.....	104	64	40	31	73			
Manzanilla Band.....	49	22	27	8	41			
New Grade Band.....	199	117	82	78	121			
Mission Creek Band.....	5	2	3	1	4			
Morongo Band.....	279	139	140	100	177			
Pala Band.....	205	105	100	77	128			
Pala Springs Band.....	47	24	23	8	30			
Puma Band.....	64	32	32	25	39			
Puchanga Band.....	208	113	95	65	122			
Rincon Band.....	148	81	67	46	102			
San Manuel Band.....	99	50	49	30	61			
San Pascual band.....	3	0	3	0	3			
Santa Rosa band.....	28	13	15	14	20			
Santa Ynez band.....	17	9	8	3	11			
Valley Santa Ynez band.....	158	106	89	65	110			
Soboba band.....	116	62	54	27	86			
Sycuan band.....	38	18	20	12	28			
Torres-Martinez band.....	195	111	84	68	127			

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1928—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	M- nors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
California—Continued. Sacramento.....	11,326	5,712	5,614	2,297	9,020	4,371	3,491	3,494
Mevuk (Digger).....	687	362	325	137	550	317	165	204
Little Lake.....	132	70	62	26	105	50	31	41
Concow.....	283	140	143	56	227	112	42	33
Pit River.....	342	171	171	72	270	212	76	54
Washoe.....	299	158	141	60	239	218	88	18
Fall River.....	106	54	52	24	112	148	12	6
Mixed tribes.....	9,283	4,658	4,625	1,861	7,472	3,158	3,000	3,098
Ukie.....	134	69	65	31	103	50	37	38
Colorado: Consolidated Ute.....	780	422	358	300	400	753	18	19
Ute Mountain Ute.....	432	234	198	225	297	429	3	0
Southern Ute.....	358	188	170	165	193	324	15	19
Connecticut.....	159							
Delaware.....	2							
District of Columbia.....	37							
Florida: Seminole.....	490	253	236	107	302	460	9	0
Georgia.....	125							
Idaho.....	3,659	1,997	1,662	1,370	2,389	2,872	602	495
Coeur d'Alene.....	799	406	393	305	494	654	80	65
Coeur d'Alene.....	599	301	298	230	350	508	39	42
Kallispel.....	86	45	41	35	51	86		
Kootenai.....	124	60	64	40	84	60	41	23
Fort Hall.....	1,767	927	840	685	1,082	1,220	543	1,204
Fort Lapwai—Nez Perce.....	1,393	664	729	680	813	998	170	226
Illinois.....	194							
Indiana.....	125							
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	374	187	187	190	184	374		
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	1,527	808	724	704	763	825	431	571
Iowa.....	343	176	167	151	192	0	79	258
Kickapoo.....	280	147	133	105	114	11	179	90
Potawatomi.....	808	433	375	415	393	608	161	139
Sac and Fox.....	96	47	49	32	64	0	12	84
Kentucky.....	57							
Louisiana.....	1,066							
Maine.....	839							
Maryland.....	32							
Massachusetts.....	539							
Michigan.....	7,410	3,794	3,616	3,482	4,128	3,506	2,006	2,099
Mackinac (Lac Vieux Desert band Chippewas) Not under agent (Chippewas, Algonas, Potawatomi et al.).....	1,193	598	607	417	776	95	499	599
Minnesota.....	14,819	7,464	7,356	7,796	7,023	1,284	6,367	7,198
Consolidated Chippewas.....	12,566	6,335	6,231	6,720	5,866	744	5,878	6,199
Fond du Lac.....	1,398	739	659	717	664	1,000	1,071	1,022
Grande Portage.....	382	198	184	199	198	6	198	178
Leech Lake Reservation.....	1,869	933	936	905	993	283	745	898
Leech Lake Pillager.....	863	429	439	380	472	161	316	376
Leech, White Oak Point, Mississippi Chippewas.....	559	306	294	286	264	86	266	273
Leech, Cass, and Win- nebagoish Chippe- was.....	697	346	348	290	297	50	306	244
Red Fort Reservation— Nez Perce Chippewas.....	698	368	318	312	308	111	111	209

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1928—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	M- nors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Minnesota—Continued. Consolidated Chippewas—Con- White Earth Reservation.....	8,303	4,153	4,150	4,586	3,717	87	3,950	4,200
White Earth Mississppi Chippewas.....	3,433	1,730	1,703	1,961	1,472	6	1,612	1,815
Removal Mills Lake Chippewas.....	1,815	745	770	854	661	25	719	771
Other Fall Pillager Chip- pewas.....	944	462	482	528	416	22	457	465
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewas.....	552	297	255	288	264	4	278	272
Nonremoval Mills Lake Mississppi Chippewas.....	294	180	144	167	127	15	136	113
Pembina Chippewas.....	697	337	360	370	327	6	326	303
Removal Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas.....	308	163	145	137	171	6	144	158
Removal White Oak Point Mississppi Chippewas.....	353	180	175	190	165	3	179	173
Removal Fond du Lac Mississppi Chippewas.....	190	66	74	54	76	0	64	66
Removal Cass and Win- nebagoish Chippe- was.....	78	33	42	37	38	0	37	38
Pipstone (Mdewakanton Sioux) Red Lake Chippewas.....	812	257	255	167	350	110	94	306
Mississppi: Choctaw.....	1,721	871	850	914	807	430	570	721
Missouri: Not under agent.....	1,200	621	579	483	715			
Montana.....	13,978	6,866	6,469	6,461	5,812	5,917	3,431	3,925
Blackfeet.....	2,278	1,089	1,069	1,052	1,062	1,131	1,131	1,283
Crow.....	1,803	911	892	853	850	1,043	1,000	1,000
Flathead.....	2,728	1,395	1,331	1,189	1,537	536	579	1,611
Fort Belknap.....	1,202	642	560	543	657	703	501	296
Assiniboine.....	681	306	278	258	373	353	108	118
Gros Ventre.....	621	336	285	267	334	350	98	178
Fort Peck.....	2,301	1,170	1,131	1,244	1,037	1,048	680	576
Yankton Sioux.....	1,461	744	717	799	662	713	367	361
Assiniboine.....	640	326	414	445	393	332	293	215
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	523	280	243	246	277	244	279	
Tobus River (Northern Chey- ennes).....	1,446	717	723	702	738	1,282	61	97
Nebraska.....	2,639	1,373	1,266	1,365	1,274	1,660	508	465
Winnebago.....	1,096	561	512	568	628	565	396	135
Omaha.....	1,543	789	754	797	740	1,101	112	330
Nevada.....	5,892	2,839	2,851	2,708	2,894	3,434	702	286
Carson Agency.....	3,365	1,646	1,710	1,885	1,470	2,330	493	272
Palutes.....	1,683	747	788	801	734	1,300	177	200
Shoshone and Washoe.....	1,600	760	780	960	850	1,000	300	
Fort McDowell subagency (Palutes).....	320	148	172	134	186	30	10	10
Moose River Agency.....	192	105	87	69	123	181	4	7
Walker River Agency.....	1,485	722	783	515	960	1,357	102	6
Walker River Palutes.....	500	262	247	159	350	441	68	6
Mason-South Valley.....	444	209	205	173	271	416	28	0
Fallon subagency (Palutes).....	224	99	106	126	262	281	7	0
Lovelock (Palutes).....	134	69	65	67	67	119	8	0
Western Shoshone (Shoshone Palutes).....	680	354	326	299	351	566	113	1

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	44							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	9							
New Mexico.....	22,527	11,776	10,751	11,410	11,117	22,229	266	31
Jicarilla.....	635	339	296	322	313	633	0	2
Mescalero, Apache.....	661	340	321	500	352	609	27	25
Northern Pueblos.....	3,335	1,786	1,549	1,503	1,832	3,783	47	5
Santo Domingo Pueblo.....	1,104	617	487	468	636	1,104	0	0
Taos.....	656	338	318	310	346	617	4	0
Picturis.....	103	57	46	36	69	105	0	0
San Juan.....	497	263	234	225	272	477	20	0
Cochiti.....	273	140	133	131	142	265	8	0
Santa Clara.....	354	185	169	182	172	346	6	0
San Ildefonso.....	102	54	48	44	58	102	0	0
Nambe.....	122	59	63	48	74	125	7	0
Paguate.....	8	5	3	2	6	8	0	0
Tesuque.....	114	58	56	67	57	114	0	0
Pueblo Bonito (Navajo).....	3,000	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,600	2,850	120	0
San Juan (Navajo).....	7,000	3,500	3,500	4,200	2,800	7,000	0	0
Southern Pueblos.....	6,012	3,205	2,807	2,701	3,311	5,910	72	0
Acoma.....	970	508	462	443	527	1,000	9	0
Isleta.....	1,028	536	462	464	554	1,012	16	0
Laguna.....	2,000	1,011	969	851	1,116	1,957	43	0
Jemez.....	506	310	277	280	316	502	4	0
Sandia.....	100	49	51	42	58	100	0	0
San Felipe.....	532	305	227	203	329	532	0	0
Santa Ana.....	234	115	89	134	100	234	0	0
Zia.....	160	92	68	75	85	160	0	0
Canoncito and Puertecita Navajos.....	392	210	182	179	213	392	0	0
Zuni.....	1,884	1,106	778	808	1,009	1,854		
New York.....	5,342							
St. Regis.....	976							
Senecas.....	2,419							
Tonawanda.....	556							
Tuscarora.....	383							
Cayuga.....	181							
Oneida.....	262							
Onondaga.....	368							
North Carolina.....	12,191	6,237	5,954	4,620	7,571	2,700	1,643	7,548
Eastern Cherokees.....	2,833	1,499	1,334	1,620	1,213	1,700	285	848
Not under agent.....	9,358	4,738	4,620	3,000	6,358	1,000	1,358	17,000
North Dakota.....	10,119	4,259	5,860	5,108	5,011	1,000	1,683	2,536
Fort Berthold.....	1,334	698	635	675	659	869	375	150
Arikara.....	445	221	224	223	222	239	161	43
Gros Ventre.....	635	301	334	306	299	283	182	70
Mandan.....	284	144	140	115	138	187	62	35
Fort Totten (Devils Lake Sioux).....	957	507	450	468	489	578	381	678
Standing Rock (Sioux).....	3,929	1,877	1,799	1,753	2,053	2,341	607	678
Turtle Mountain.....	4,262	1,269	2,943	2,402	1,500	1,174	2,320	1,708
Ohio: Not under agent.....	132							
Oklahoma.....	18,961	9,476	9,442	8,956	10,017	7,420	3,681	7,682
Cantonment.....	724	393	331	300	424	627	42	55
Arapaho.....	217	124	93	92	125	196	11	10
Cheyenne.....	507	269	238	208	290	481	21	15
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,181	601	560	456	695	770	276	135
Arapaho.....	473	235	238	199	274	318	59	69
Cheyenne.....	708	366	342	287	421	452	190	66

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1926—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oklahoma—Continued.....	5,135	2,537	2,578	2,377	2,760	1,997	1,541	1,020
Kiowa Agency.....								
Kiowa.....	1,782	873	909	859	923	891	635	356
Comanche.....	1,790	896	891	843	947	895	537	358
Apache.....	203	104	99	105	99	101	61	42
Fort Sill Apache.....	88	54	34	37	53	45	27	18
Wichitas, Caddos, and affiliated bands.....	1,272	677	645	533	738	635	381	255
Osage.....	2,829	1,444	1,382	1,432	1,394	980		1,846
Pawnee.....	1,266	646	620	640	626	633	351	279
Pawnee.....	524	409	415	408	416	551	239	34
Kaw.....	442	237	205	232	210	52	115	245
Ponca.....	1,431	768	723	777	654	452	747	232
Ponca.....	745	370	396	390	336	156	531	59
Ponkawa.....	48	27	21	28	20	43	5	0
Otoe and Missouri.....	637	331	307	359	278	233	211	173
Quapaw.....	1,886	920	966	899	987	92	517	1,278
Wyandots.....	524	265	259	306	218	1	18	505
Senecas.....	596	295	301	307	289	10	333	253
Eastern Shawnees.....	176	78	98	82	91	1	78	97
Ottawas.....	256	139	126	85	171	1	39	217
Quapaws.....	334	182	182	119	215	79	49	206
Seger.....	761	381	350	325	436	490	0	10
Cheyenne.....	620	321	299	291	359	616	0	4
A'ajaho.....	141	60	81	64	77	135	0	6
Shawnee.....	3,771	1,808	1,882	1,720	2,011	1,379	294	2,188
Absentee Shawnee.....	565	285	280	243	322	535	23	7
Chifren Potawatomi.....	2,227	1,093	1,132	1,024	1,203	47	47	2,180
Mexican Kickapoo.....	198	85	62	81	117	104	3	1
Sac and Fox.....	67	31	35	25	59	83	1	0
Iowa.....	84	33	51	25	59	83	1	0
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506					26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432					5,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	285							286
Delawares.....	187							187
Freedmen.....	4,919							4,919
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,968					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659					1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							645
Freedmen.....	4,662							4,662
Choctaw Nation.....	26,826					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488					8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,631							1,631
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							1,660
Freedmen.....	6,020							6,020
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	10,205
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							6,809
Vernole Nation.....	3,127					1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141					1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986							986

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1928—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Oregon.....	6,662	3,279	3,393	2,631	3,951	3,608	2,526	1,056
Klamath Agency.....	1,249	567	662	661	683	621	289	339
Klamath.....	472	220	252	199	273	191	93	188
Medoc.....	213	101	112	77	136	106	28	0
Palute.....	86	43	43	37	49	55	1	0
Pit River.....	31	12	19	9	22	18	6	10
Shasta.....	8	4	4	4	4	0	0	8
Mixed tribes.....	439	207	232	333	104	221	101	54
Siletz subagency (under Salem).....	1,112	577	535	430	632	411	567	154
Umatilla.....	1,113	520	593	469	704	378	405	330
Warm Springs.....	288	145	143	91	167	68	385	15
Scattered Indians.....	12,500	1,100	1,100	1,750	1,450	1,100	1,880	1,220
Pennsylvania: Not under agent.....	358							
Rhode Island: Not under agent.....	103							
South Carolina: Not under agent.....	304							
South Dakota.....	24,676	12,330	12,096	11,790	12,886	11,393	5,421	4,223
Cheyenne River (Sioux).....	3,026	1,526	1,500	1,468	1,555	1,631	321	1,058
Crow Creek (Sioux).....	924	467	457	446	474	520	301	103
Lower Brule subagency (Sioux).....	505	253	252	241	254	251	139	207
Flandreau (Sioux).....	308	162	146	129	182	113	103	39
Pine Ridge (Ojibwa Sioux).....	7,520	3,916	3,604	3,920	3,850	4,500	1,551	1,379
Rosebud (Sioux).....	5,890	3,079	2,811	2,710	3,150	3,000	2,090	100
Sisseton (Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux).....	2,477	1,283	1,319	1,168	1,300	935	903	639
Yankton.....	3,638	1,811	1,825	1,707	1,929			
Yankton Sioux.....	1,986	974	1,012	976	1,010			
Sancti Sioux.....	1,277	638	619	545	729			
Ponca.....	373	179	194	183	190			
Tennessee: Not under agent.....	56							
Texas: Not under agent.....	2,110							
Utah.....	1,581	830	756	714	870	1,416	91	74
Shivwits (Palute) (see Kalbab).....	83	40	43	40	43	83	0	0
Oshute (Oshutes) (see Kalbab).....	167	87	80	79	88	167	0	0
Warm Creek (W. C.) (see Kalbab).....	5	3	2	2	3	5	0	0
Skull Valley (S. V.) (see Kalbab).....	45	23	22	19	26	45	0	0
Cedar City Palute (see Kalbab).....	34	13	21	13	21	34	0	0
Indian Peaks (see Kalbab).....	22	10	12	5	17	22	0	0
Koshareem (Fahvant) (see Kalbab).....	31	16	15	12	19	31	0	0
Kanosh (Fahvant) (see Kalbab).....	19	10	9	5	14	19	0	0
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,178	626	552	539	639	1,010	94	74
White River.....	213	145	103	84	164	213	3	74
Uintah.....	600	296	234	271	229	337	89	2
Uncompahgre.....	450	215	215	184	246	428		
Vermont: Not under agent.....	24							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	822							
Washington.....	12,436	6,472	6,968	5,097	6,606	6,383	2,956	2,048
Colville.....	3,620	1,728	1,801	1,673	1,866	1,657	736	1,186
Colville.....	2,817	1,399	1,418	1,324	1,463	1,380	563	864
Spokane.....	707	325	283	349	358	272	153	282
Chewelah.....	5	4	1		5	5		
Neah Bay.....	650	334	317	272	367	585	57	18
Taholah Agency.....	2,624	1,303	1,315	1,108	1,616	1,448	740	406
Chehalis.....	89	53	46	37	52	71	18	0
Nisqually.....	62	27	25	12	30	33	19	10
Quinalt.....	766	364	402	274	492	279	251	236
Squamish Island.....	60	26	24	12	38	47	5	0
Skokomish.....	182	81	101	73	109	118	49	15
Unattached.....	1,476	732	726	700	775	900	600	175

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1928—Continued

States, superintendencies, and tribes	Total	Male	Female	Minors	Adults	Full blood	Mixed blood	
							More than half	Less than half
Washington—Continued.	2,581	635	913	881	967	652	352	118
Tulalip.....	493	236	257	226	267	250	230	13
Lummi.....	310	203	248	256	260	0	0	0
Nooksack.....	210	117	93	102	103	0	0	0
Swinomish.....	244	128	118	103	141	196	46	2
Port Madison.....	193	100	85	92	103	65	43	56
Muckleshoot.....	190	83	102	102	88	140	33	17
Chillam.....	133							
Skagit and Sulattle.....	120							
Yakima confederated.....	3,042	1,420	1,622	1,162	1,680	2,041	631	370
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	7							
Wisconsin.....	8,689	4,137	3,952	3,749	4,350	3,688	2,655	2,046
Grand Rapids (Winnebago).....	1,328	653	675	616	712	1,318	0	10
Hayward (La Courte Oreilles).....	40	22	18	16	22	40	0	0
Keshena (Menominee).....	1,358	680	689	555	610	215	810	310
La C du Flambeau.....	1,911	968	913	1,029	882	300	900	711
Laona.....	839	429	410	355	484	300	428	111
Laona.....	875	474	401	487	398	875		
Wisconsin Potawatomes.....	403	219	184	212	191	403		
Rice Lake Chippewas.....	170	82	81	86	84	170		
Kansas Potawatomes.....	302	169	136	170	123	302		
La Pointe.....	1,731	881	850	689	1,042	40	767	921
Bad River Chippewas.....	1,114	576	460	684	38	380	726	
Red Cliff Chippewas.....	387	205	282	229	355	2	407	175
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,670	958	913	832	1,067	1,182	342	373
Arapahoe.....	917	494	451	424	523	720	118	79
Shoshone.....	532	490	462	408	544	132	224	296

¹ This total includes the actual number reported plus the estimated number in the States where total population figures were furnished but no division made as to sex, minority, or blood.

² Estimated.

³ From 1925 report. Estimated.

⁴ Does not include Five Civilized Tribes.

⁵ Estimated as to sex, minority, degree of blood.

⁶ Based on 1907 roll.

⁷ 1921 figures.

⁸ From 1925 roll.

TABLE 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, 1926

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	Indian children enrolled in schools				Capacity in all schools											
				Government		Mission and private		Government reservation		Mission and private									
				No. reservation boarding schools	In reservation boarding schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day								
Grand total	335,070	84,513	77,136	8,809	9,760	1,523	4,499	24,591	5,943	1,628	37,720	10,872	5,444	8,864	2,113	37,720	10,872	5,444	8,864
Arizona	44,729	11,676	10,394	2,014	2,538	518	1,181	6,311	772	840	258	8,181	2,123	2,778	1,407	1,900	631	258	631
Camp Verde	418	108	91	11	17	38	40	170	732	11	60	31	80	11	34	114	34	114	34
Colorado River	1,128	248	229	17	27	67	79	469	32	179	103	3	325	112	5	524	5	524	5
Fort Apache	2,628	728	579	41	349	37	12	1,013	103	28	947	96	148	380	22	539	22	539	22
Fort Huachuca	1,381	381	328	3	15	151	369	916	3	35	25	22	220	40	105	425	40	105	425
Fort Yuma	3,074	830	745	19	133	15	19	321	3	1,741	273	143	2,115	230	230	420	230	420	230
Kalbar	1,183	3,000	2,889	760	910	13	58	1,741	273	143	22	23	1,155	230	230	420	230	420	230
Lehigh	12,340	3,567	3,319	1,165	353	240	6	214	813	227	102	23	1,155	230	230	420	230	420	230
Navajo	5,567	1,319	1,165	353	240	6	214	813	227	102	23	23	1,155	230	230	420	230	420	230
Saline River	2,111	684	558	127	147	147	126	470	482	48	98	48	1,711	216	119	118	118	118	118
San Carlos	4,942	1,549	1,410	37	12	25	25	467	1	733	308	35	467	308	35	308	35	308	35
San Geronimo	6,900	1,740	1,200	96	291	55	25	467	1	733	308	35	467	308	35	308	35	308	35
Tucson Canon	4,432	1,106	1,016	12	12	12	12	467	1	733	308	35	467	308	35	308	35	308	35
Western Navajo	6,900	1,740	1,200	96	291	55	25	467	1	733	308	35	467	308	35	308	35	308	35
California	18,913	4,240	3,910	483	368	51	179	1,080	78	2,882	3,740	170	640	121	95	2,882	3,740	170	640
Bishop Subagency	1,492	463	322	47	0	1	0	463	0	102	322	274	148	0	0	274	148	0	0
Fort Yuma	859	213	183	11	10	3	3	102	3	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Hoopa Valley	1,916	821	735	78	174	6	0	225	0	0	0	225	0	0	225	0	0	0	
Mission Agency	2,723	613	536	88	0	0	0	101	191	72	0	333	156	0	333	156	0	0	
Sacramento	11,356	2,033	1,897	213	39	78	359	1	1,336	1,728	169	1,336	1,728	169	1,336	1,728	169	1,336	
Colorado: Consolidated Uta	790	237	244	24	100	0	22	244	170	34	180	34	180	34	180	34	180	34	180
Idaho	3,859	864	768	64	54	185	22	244	170	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Montana	1,767	388	317	3	0	0	25	217	25	217	0	47	177	60	150	26	47	177	
Nebraska	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
North Dakota	3,335	884	757	298	298	0	0	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	
South Dakota	1,460	338	334	9	112	0	0	112	56	63	311	53	76	86	60	63	294	63	
Texas	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
Utah	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
Washington	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	
Wyoming	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	

States and superintendencies	Indian population	Number of school age	Eligible for attendance	No. reservation boarding schools	In reservation boarding schools	Day	Total	Boarding	Day	Public	Total in school	Eligible in school	Government reservation		Mission and private		Public Total		
													Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day			
													Boarding	Day	Boarding	Day			
Grand total	335,070	84,513	77,136	8,809	9,760	1,523	4,499	24,591	5,943	1,628	37,720	10,872	5,444	8,864	2,113	37,720	10,872	5,444	8,864
Arizona	44,729	11,676	10,394	2,014	2,538	518	1,181	6,311	772	840	258	8,181	2,123	2,778	1,407	1,900	631	258	631
California	18,913	4,240	3,910	483	368	51	179	1,080	78	2,882	3,740	170	640	121	95	2,882	3,740	170	640
Colorado	790	237	244	24	100	0	22	244	170	34	180	34	180	34	180	34	300	34	300
Idaho	3,859	864	768	64	54	185	22	244	170	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	292	24	292
Montana	1,767	388	317	3	0	0	25	217	25	47	177	53	200	60	150	26	47	177	53
Nebraska	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
North Dakota	3,335	884	757	298	298	0	0	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298	298
South Dakota	1,460	338	334	9	112	0	0	112	56	63	311	53	76	86	60	63	294	63	294
Texas	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Utah	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Washington	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Wyoming	1,096	445	388	139	139	0	0	139	139	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125

* Does not include Indians in States not under agents or those in Alaska.
 † Unknown.
 ‡ Estimated.
 § 360 additional live off reservations and probably attend public schools.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1928

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Grand total.....	33,977	33,554	29,158	12	
Arizona.....	7,730	7,200	6,438	10	
Colorado River.....	80	68	67	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency.....	839	569	508	6	
Fort Apache.....	325	349	335	6	Do.
Canon.....	42	39	30	3	Day.
Cibecue.....	40	40	35	3	Do.
East Fork.....	112	127	95	3	Mission boarding and day;
Cibecue.....	20	14	13	3	Lutheran; Lutheran.
Fort Mojave.....	259	267	227	7	Reservation boarding.
Havasai.....	35	12	11	4	Day.
Hopi superintendency.....	528	510	435	6	
Hopi.....	148	159	144	4	Reservation boarding.
Chinovalley.....	50	50	43	3	Day.
Hotevilla-Bicabl.....	88	80	79	4	Do.
Orabl.....	50	74	69	6	Do.
Polacca.....	50	69	81	4	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	67	62	5	Do.
Katlab superintendency.....	22	19	13	5	Do.
Leupp.....	453	432	405	5	Reservation boarding.
Navajo superintendency.....	1,326	1,384	1,323	5	
Navajo.....	430	412	428	5	Do.
Chin Lee.....	166	204	183	4	Do.
Tobachi.....	250	264	245	4	Do.
Cornfields.....	30	26	22	3	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	30	32	29	3	Do.
Qanado.....	145	143	135	3	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Michaels.....	275	273	270	3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	850	916	885	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	1,001	692	633	6	
Pima.....	230	230	253	6	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	35	36	30	3	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	24	23	16	3	Do.
Chin Chutechui.....	40	28	23	3	Do.
Co-op. Village.....	24	19	16	3	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	25	19	4	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	31	29	3	Do.
Pima.....	50	21	17	3	Do.
Santao.....	35	31	21	3	Do.
Sante.....	24	19	19	3	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anna (Guadalupe).....	20	21	21	3	Do.
St. Johns.....	400	117	117	3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michaels.....	24	23	23	3	Mission day; Catholic.
Stonole mission.....	20	18	18	3	Do.
Stonole.....	24	21	21	3	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Salt River superintendency.....	148	149	118	5	
Camp McDowell.....	28	23	14	4	Day.
Lehi.....	30	32	29	4	Do.
Salt River.....	90	94	75	5	Do.
San Carlos superintendency.....	453	315	281	6	
Rice station.....	216	169	132	6	Reservation boarding.
San Carlos.....	119	87	69	4	Day.
Byles.....	75	47	47	4	Mission day; Lutheran.
Peridot.....	43	42	33	4	Mission day.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1928—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Arizona—Continued.					
Sells superintendency.....	1,060	813	603	3	
Santa Rosa.....	35	39	14	3	Day.
San Xavier.....	155	100	92	4	Do.
Sells.....	35	23	18	4	Do.
Vamori.....	40	18	15	4	Do.
Anegan.....	60	41	17	4	Mission day; Catholic.
Ajo.....	36	28	22	3	Do.
Cowles.....	35	50	36	3	Do.
Lourdes.....	37	37	23	3	Do.
Pisinne.....	37	32	19	3	Do.
San Miguel.....	45	49	27	3	Do.
Do.....	25	21	14	3	Mission day; Presbyterian.
St. Anthony's.....	120	88	57	3	Mission day; Catholic.
San Jose.....	40	39	31	3	Do.
St. Johns.....	100	81	71	3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Michaels.....	100	15	13	3	Do.
Topawa.....	25	17	12	3	Mission day.
Tucson Training.....	160	135	124	3	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	450	480	392	6	Nonreservation boarding.
Truxton Canon.....	200	228	218	8	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	343	316	279	6	
Western Navajo.....	508	291	256	6	Do.
Moencopi.....	35	25	23	3	Day.
California.....	1,756	1,782	1,579	6	
Fort Bidwell.....	109	110	99	6	Reservation boarding.
Fort Yuma.....	225	192	175	7	Do.
Hooda Valley.....	183	176	154	8	Do.
Mission superintendency.....	245	173	136	4	
Campo.....	39	19	16	5	Day.
Mesa Grande.....	30	18	14	4	Do.
Pala.....	30	20	14	3	Do.
Rincon.....	30	22	16	4	Do.
Volcan.....	30	22	14	6	Do.
St. Boniface.....	95	72	62	3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacramento superintendency.....	121	70	55	7	
Auberry.....	32	16	12	5	Day.
Burrough.....	32	13	10	4	Do.
Pinolville.....	25	17	12	7	Do.
Tule River.....	32	30	21	5	Do.
Sherman.....	000	1,055	900	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Colorado.....					
Consolidated Ute superintendency.....	275	267	245	5	
Allen.....	25	22	16	5	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	150	167	155	5	Reservation boarding.
Ignacio.....	100	78	74	5	Do.
Idaho.....	630	418	380	6	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.....	210	127	115	6	
Kalispel.....	30	13	10	4	Day.
Kootenai.....	30	12	8	4	Do.
Desmet.....	150	102	97	3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	225	220	210	6	
Fort Hall.....	200	195	185	6	Reservation boarding.
Good Shepherd.....	25	25	25	5	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Fort Lapwai superintendency: St. Joseph's.....	95	71	65	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Iowa:					
Sac and Fox superintendency.....	80	70	.43	6	
Fox.....	40	30	16	6	Day.
Mesquakie.....	40	40	27	6	Do.
Kansas:	585	560	582	12	
Haskell.....	550	965	563	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Potawatomie superintendency: No. 1 (Kickapoo).....	35	30	19	6	Day.
Michigan:	822	740	575	5	
Mackinac superintendency.....	472	287	223	6	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	89	85	6	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood).....	200	131	76		Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Joseph.....	120	67	62		Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	330	453	352	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota:	911	1,017	917	7	
Consolidated Chippewa superintendency.....	395	430	368	6	
Grand Portage.....	30	18	14	6	Day.
Mille Lacs.....	32	68	31	3	Do.
Nett Lake.....	36	44	37	6	Do.
Pine Point.....	60	73	54	5	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	237	237	232		Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pipestone.....	230	274	267	7	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	293	313	282	7	
Red Lake.....	86	115	99	7	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	100	90	6	Do.
St. Mary's.....	120	98	63		Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Mississippi:					
Choctaw superintendency.....	170	127	76	6	
Pokhomo.....	50	17	13	3	Day.
Pearl River.....	30	38	20	6	Do.
Standing Pine.....	30	21	18	3	Do.
Tucker.....	30	37	16	4	Do.
Redwater.....	30	11	9	1	Do.
Montana:	1,340	1,371	1,163	8	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	284	224	237		
Blackfeet.....	144	158	132	6	Reservation boarding.
Heard Butte.....	70	33	27	4	Day.
Holy Family.....	110	103	91		Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	120	106	71		
Big Horn.....	30	29	14		Mission day; Baptist.
St. Ann's.....	25	31	24		Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	35	15	8		Do.
San Xavier.....	30	34	25		Do.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	170	156	150	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	250	235	232		
Fort Belknap.....	90	107	98	6	Reservation boarding.
Lodgepole.....	40	34	22	2	Day.
St. Paul's.....	120	114	109	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Montana—Continued:					
Fort Peck superintendency.....	225	237	187		
Fort Peck.....	120	163	130	6	Reservation boarding.
Latter-day Saints.....	30	18	16		Mission boarding; Mormon.
Wolf Point.....	75	56	41		Mission boarding and day; Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's.....	60	63	40	5	Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	231	230	231	6	
Tongue River.....	76	127	104	6	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	50	50	44	4	Day.
Lauder.....	45	27	21	4	Contract mission boarding.
St. Labre's.....	60	56	51		Catholic.
Nebraska:	625	639	582	10	
Genoa.....	500	512	471	10	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.....	125	127	111		
St. Augustine.....	30	31	30		Mission boarding; Catholic.
Winnebago Mission.....	95	96	83		Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
Nevada:	717	692	618	9	
Carson superintendency.....	525	511	487	9	
Carson.....	425	476	453	9	Nonreservation boarding.
Port McDermitt.....	30	10	15	3	Day.
Nevada.....	70	19	19	4	Do.
Walker River superintendency.....	87	69	62	4	
Walker River.....	30	22	18	4	Do.
Fallon.....	32	25	23	4	Do.
Lovelocks.....	25	22	21	3	Do.
Western Shoshone superintendency.....	105	87	69	3	
No. 1.....	30	25	21	3	Do.
No. 2.....	43	43	37	3	Do.
No. 3.....	30	14	11	3	Do.
New Mexico:	5,024	4,828	4,327	12	
Albuquerque.....	400	533	502	12	Nonreservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	120	147	135	6	Reservation boarding.
Hicarilla superintendency: Hicarilla Mission.....	60	52	40	6	Mission day; Reformed Church in America.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency.....	620	613	564	8	
Pueblo Bonito.....	350	360	330	5	Reservation boarding.
Pinedale.....	30	25	22	3	Day.
Farmington.....	126	126	113	3	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Rebooth.....	100	82	80	8	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
Lake Grove.....	20	20	10	4	Mission day.
Puerto day schools—					
Northern at Santa Fe.....	360	781	645	6	
Cochiti.....	28	30	29	3	Day.
Flour.....	24	14	12	4	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	19	14	4	Do.
San Juan.....	70	52	48	4	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	52	45	3	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	100	97	87	3	Do.
Tape.....	240	187	180	6	Do.
Tesuque.....	40	33	31	4	Do.
St. Catherine's.....	300	297	214		Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
New Mexico—Continued.					
Pueblo day schools—Contd.					
Southern at Albuquerque	916	704	614	7	
Acoma	100	80	62	4	Day.
Enclina	30	18	18	3	Do.
Ileta	100	87	76	3	Do.
Jemez	75	56	52	7	Do.
Laguna	62	64	56	4	Do.
McCarthy's	33	33	31	3	Do.
Meeta	33	25	22	4	Do.
Paguate	60	64	47	5	Do.
Parajo	30	31	28	3	Do.
San Felipe	60	68	64	4	Do.
Seama	28	36	31	5	Do.
Sis.	30	25	24	2	Do.
Jemez	75	36	31	2	Mission day; Catholic.
Hernalillo	200	79	72	2	Do.
San Juan superintendency	630	717	611	6	
San Juan	400	456	372	6	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena	200	210	196	3	Do.
Navajo Industrial	30	51	43	3	Mission boarding; Methodist.
Sanja Fe.	450	503	473	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency	350	471	414	7	
Zuni	90	130	113	7	Reservation boarding.
Shell Creek	210	132	128	4	Day.
Christian Reformed	70	80	74	6	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
St. Anthony's Mission	160	109	99	6	Mission day; Catholic.
North Carolina:					
Cherokee superintendency	350	448	348	8	
Cherokee	300	368	305	8	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove	40	24	18	3	Day.
Birdtown	50	56	25	4	Do.
North Dakota:					
Bismarck	1,233	1,245	1,150	7	Nonreservation boarding.
Fort Berthold superintendency	115	124	122	7	
No. 2 (Independence)	36	21	18	3	Day.
Shell Creek	28	21	15	3	Do.
Sacred Heart Mission	40	42	34	3	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Fort Berthold	34	35	28	3	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Totten	325	360	324	6	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency	405	376	353	6	
Standing Rock	210	247	245	6	Do.
Cannon Ball	40	25	24	4	Day.
Little Oak	40	31	30	3	Do.
Fort Yates Parochial	65	28	25	3	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	30	35	34	3	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Turtle Mountain superintendency: No. 5	30	35	21	4	Day.
Wahpeton	220	241	227	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma:					
Cantonment	90	124	100	6	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	150	215	192	6	Do.
Chillico	800	1,006	720	11	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency	450	581	460	7	
Anadarko	125	140	129	8	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill	160	231	173	7	Do.
Riverside	165	201	188	6	Do.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1926—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Ossage superintendency: St. Louis	75	13	13	.....	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Pawnee	120	134	114	6	Reservation boarding.
Quapaw superintendency	220	245	223	.....
Seneca	160	181	159	6	Do.
St. Mary's	60	64	64	6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Seger superintendency: Seger	120	128	114	4	Reservation boarding.
Shawnee superintendency: St. Mary's Academy	150	123	112	.....	Mission day; Catholic.
Total (exclusive of Five Tribes)	2,175	2,574	2,048	.....
Five Civilized Tribes	1,830	1,743	1,493	8	
Oherokee Nation: Sequoyah Orphan training	280	258	245	8	Tribal boarding.
Creek	237	281	240	.....
Eufaula	125	139	115	7	Do.
Eufaula	112	142	125	8	Do.
Chickasaw Nation: Bloomfield	130	163	121	8	Do.
Choctaw Nation	623	613	541	.....
Jones Male Academy	138	116	107	8	Do.
Tuskahoma	110	113	102	8	Do.
Wholeock Academy	135	156	123	9	Do.
Old Goodland	200	166	156	.....	Contract boarding; under- national.
St. Agnes, Antlers	40	62	53	.....	Contract boarding; Catholic.
Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations	400	279	250	.....
Murray State School of Agriculture	150	74	66	.....	Contract boarding; State institution.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College	60	47	45	.....	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy, Ardmore	160	89	85	.....	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's	70	41	28	.....	Do.
St. Joseph's	30	28	26	.....	Do.
Seminole Nation: Mektuskey	100	149	95	6	Tribal boarding.
Oregon:					
Klamath superintendency	1,268	1,340	1,122	.....
Klamath No. 3	100	83	66	7	Reservation boarding.
Salem	26	21	15	6	Day.
Salem	850	977	864	11	Nonreservation boarding.
Umatilla superintendency	105	116	80	.....
Tutulla Day School	15	6	6	8	Day.
St. Andrews	150	110	44	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency: Warm Springs	117	143	127	7	Reservation boarding.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
South Dakota.....	3,479	3,687	3,166	.....
✓ Cheyenne River Crow Creek superintendency; Immaculate Conception.	197	175	158	6	Reservation boarding. Contract mission boarding; Catho- lic.
✓ Pierre. Pine Ridge superintendency.	375	475	437	10	Nonreservation boarding. Do.
	275	313	292	8	
	1,275	1,308	656	.....
✓ Pine Ridge.....	380	400	356	7	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	24	19	4	Do.
No. 2.....	40	28	23	3	Do.
No. 3.....	30	21	18	3	Do.
No. 4.....	25	24	18	3	Do.
No. 5.....	30	29	19	4	Do.
No. 6.....	30	25	19	4	Do.
No. 7.....	21	12	10	3	Do.
No. 8.....	25	21	16	3	Do.
No. 9.....	35	36	27	3	Do.
No. 10.....	28	22	12	4	Do.
No. 11.....	25	22	15	4	Do.
No. 12.....	28	23	13	5	Do.
No. 13.....	25	24	15	5	Do.
No. 14.....	20	23	13	3	Do.
No. 15.....	30	25	16	3	Do.
No. 16.....	30	28	20	3	Do.
No. 17.....	25	17	15	4	Do.
No. 18.....	30	15	13	5	Do.
No. 19.....	30	18	12	4	Do.
No. 20.....	30	18	12	4	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	325	313	274	7	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	315	347	321	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Roschud superintendency.....	312	591	537	6	
Rosebud.....	220	295	261	7	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	24	33	26	3	Day.
Cut Meat.....	24	26	16	6	Do.
He Dog's Camp.....	24	27	23	6	Do.
Little Crow Camp.....	24	20	18	6	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	21	33	22	6	Do.
Oak Creek.....	21	23	19	4	Do.
Rosebud.....	24	30	20	6	Do.
Spring Creek.....	24	29	12	6	Do.
St. Francis.....	400	466	435	6	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Yankton superintendency: Santee.....	125	124	107	.....	Mission boarding and day; Con- gregational.
Utah.....	182	181	169	.....
Kalbab superintendency.....	67	50	41	.....
✓ Hoshute.....	35	30	27	4	Day.
Shilwits.....	72	20	14	4	Do.
Utah and Ouray superin- tendency: Uintah.....	125	131	118	7	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	531	537	415	.....
Colville superintendency.....	90	58	57	.....
No. 7.....	25	19	9	5	Day.
St. Mary's.....	65	48	48	5	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	100	90	66	.....
Neah Bay.....	60	59	48	6	Day.
Quilteute.....	40	31	18	6	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	344	389	292	.....
Tulalip.....	200	250	194	10	Reservation boarding.
Jamsetown.....	24	21	17	5	Day.
St. George.....	120	118	81	6	Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 3.—Location, capacity, enrollment, attendance, and highest grade taught, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1920—Continued

Superintendencies and names of schools	Capacity	Total enrollment	Average attendance	Highest grade taught	Class of school
Wisconsin.....	1,657	1,388	1,175	.....
✓ Hayward.....	180	150	165	6	Reservation boarding.
✓ Keshena superintendency.....	570	501	450	.....
✓ Keshena.....	140	136	130	7	Do.
Neopit.....	90	13	12	6	Day.
St. Anthony's.....	120	125	94	7	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Joseph's.....	250	227	214	.....	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
✓ Lac du Flambeau.....	140	137	118	.....	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	452	154	150	.....
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	60	3	3	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Odama.....	200	85	84	8	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's Mission.....	150	28	28	8	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Red Cliff.....	62	40	36	8	Mission day.
Tomah.....	325	390	232	8	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming:					
Shoshone superintendency.....	344	298	262	8	
Shoshone.....	114	89	78	6	Reservation boarding.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	19	15	6	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	90	71	62	.....	Contract mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Stephen's.....	120	119	96	.....	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Class	Number	Capacity	Enrollment	Average attendance
Government:				
Nonreservation boarding.....	18	9,100	10,321	9,133
Tribal boarding.....	8	1,130	1,236	1,034
Reservation boarding.....	51	9,622	10,542	9,428
Day.....	131	5,519	4,660	5,083
Total.....	208	25,351	26,659	23,238
Mission, private, or State:				
Contract boarding.....	18	2,512	2,265	2,037
Noncontract boarding.....	34	2,974	2,997	2,544
Noncontract day.....	34	2,140	1,653	1,359
Total.....	86	8,626	6,883	5,920
Total in all schools.....	294	33,977	33,544	29,158

1208
343
865

981
1166
515

14595

TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1928

	Individual					Tribal						
	Total individual and tribal property	Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in hands and in superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Weapons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, and miscellaneous	Total	Lands, exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
Total, 1928 1	\$1,638,844,997	\$28,818,323	\$34,214,533	\$15,632,622	\$26,481,000	\$15,057,619	\$7,719,463	\$77,996,816	\$16,465,029	\$79,011,556	\$99,833,400	\$23,541,989
1924.....	1,632,849,847	28,720,499	33,621,334	12,043,813	25,508,410	15,000,000	7,719,463	77,996,816	16,465,029	79,011,556	99,833,400	23,541,989
1925.....	1,632,849,847	28,720,499	33,621,334	12,043,813	25,508,410	15,000,000	7,719,463	77,996,816	16,465,029	79,011,556	99,833,400	23,541,989
1926.....	1,632,849,847	28,720,499	33,621,334	12,043,813	25,508,410	15,000,000	7,719,463	77,996,816	16,465,029	79,011,556	99,833,400	23,541,989
1927.....	1,632,849,847	28,720,499	33,621,334	12,043,813	25,508,410	15,000,000	7,719,463	77,996,816	16,465,029	79,011,556	99,833,400	23,541,989
1928.....	1,632,849,847	28,720,499	33,621,334	12,043,813	25,508,410	15,000,000	7,719,463	77,996,816	16,465,029	79,011,556	99,833,400	23,541,989
Arizona.....	48,614,920	8,968,794	0	0	142,000	510,345	835,539	5,503,573	39,717,237	18,335,977	20,778,329	592,601
Camp Verde.....	7,995	7,995	7,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River.....	3,370,818	906,944	800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Apache.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Mojave.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harasapal.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalab.....	1,016,800	1,016,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leupp.....	65,425	65,425	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada.....	2,011	2,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt River.....	4,878,441	5,108,211	4,800,000	0	2,000	3,200,000	13,000	2,215,700	21,756,769	4,708,765	15,050,000	0
San Carlos.....	1,651,830	923,264	763,000	0	10,546	69,255	70,255	158,125	770,200	0	0	0
Salt Lake.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salz.....	3,939,046	177,335	17,970	0	1,143	40,000	37,845	71,478	698,226	698,226	0	0
San Juan.....	1,030,463	46,374	0	0	0	130,000	131,000	3,521,721	1,949,536	1,465,996	106,480	0
Western Navajo.....	331,070	330,400	6,000	0	25,000	1,400	25,000	275,000	1,014,213	901,780	30,985	72,568
California.....	17,520,124	12,008,000	6,053,373	3,418,000	464,862	919,650	397,815	5,312,071	4,558,384	904,159	48,581	0
Bluff subagency.....	287,459	287,459	214,000	0	21,500	26,775	8,540	16,568	0	0	0	0
Fort Yuma.....	327,820	327,820	153,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoopa Valley.....	1,476,773	1,400,000	1,400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mission.....	4,641,901	1,960,884	1,700,000	1,800,000	30,664	82,373	10,849	74,000	814,071	401,000	498,000	11,402
Sacramento.....	7,782,796	6,749,336	3,360,336	1,600,000	350,000	714,000	275,000	591,000	1,033,412	3,446,180	16,156	2,750

Colorado: Consolidated Tle.....	3,177,146	754,437	415,000	3,000	170,587	47,000	16,300	161,000	2,412,000	1,540,565	0	872,121
Forto: Seminole.....	18,800,026	13,916,209	12,122,560	204,620	110,800	401,750	291,486	434,900	4,974,417	3,139,314	395,000	920,698
Cons of Alaska.....	6,204,635	6,144,200	5,000,000	224,000	146,025	101,000	42,000	245,000	2,916,915	2,350,000	20,000	646,811
Fort Hall.....	7,315,815	3,497,000	3,800,000	35,000	217,106	150,000	174,800	90,800	1,963,201	969,370	570,000	210,825
Fort Lapwai.....	5,408,142	3,412,942	2,692,800	0	0	0	0	0	62,401	0	0	0
Iowa, Sac and Fox.....	667,820	261,423	170,400	0	12,623	30,000	3,800	10,000	544,402	364,450	10,000	171,022
Kamee: Fortraton.....	2,330,947	2,435,270	1,700,000	5,500	117,070	355,800	119,380	941,100	115,902	11,800	0	104,102
Michigan: Mableine.....	12,873,543	4,112,961	2,720,700	890,000	400,636	273,000	55,000	62,519	8,740,661	1,750,000	1,000,000	6,010,631
Consolidated Chippewas.....	9,449,324	3,073,139	2,774,708	890,000	397,431	0	0	0	5,774,195	0	0	45,776,105
Fort Snare.....	4,171,201	3,668,541	3,000,000	0	11,702	0	0	0	60,715	1,750,000	1,000,000	224,450
Red Lake.....	3,337,023	368,541	10,000	0	23,822	225,000	36,400	18,000	2,984,458	0	0	0
Mississippi: Choctaw.....	129,722	129,722	53,000	6,000	9,392	26,400	6,800	18,000	17,323,026	8,794,250	7,664,880	957,479
Montana.....	45,481,672	28,135,057	23,548,767	1,018,207	314,444	1,138,419	448,671	1,469,309	17,323,026	8,794,250	7,664,880	957,479
Blackfeet.....	4,641,326	3,028,720	3,000,000	6,000	21,200	200,000	101,500	226,000	712,296	0	700,000	12,296
Crow.....	10,384,313	10,073,024	9,233,000	580,000	22,000	300,000	124,777	241,000	368,409	200,000	24,000	144,890
Flathead.....	6,226,413	6,167,019	4,794,500	388,472	144,467	300,000	124,777	140,500	6,812,500	0	138,994	0
Fort Peck.....	6,221,823	213,299	7,426,391	174,735	73,458	395,000	26,000	250,000	6,812,500	0	138,994	0
Rocky Boy.....	7,426,391	6,496,177	6,496,177	174,735	73,458	395,000	26,000	250,000	6,812,500	0	138,994	0
Tongue River.....	9,403,999	333,180	0	0	17,150	17,000	11,000	22,000	323,586	463,980	56,320	416,996
Nebbraska.....	6,891,251	6,722,018	4,268,784	815,304	330,110	940,700	224,000	123,800	9,067,804	2,315,000	4,750,000	2,894
Winnebago.....	3,205,428	3,139,440	1,945,541	815,304	263,265	110,000	24,000	40,200	65,942	31,023	10,000	24,366
Omaha subagency.....	3,685,323	3,592,550	2,342,544	5,000	126,860	850,000	200,000	88,550	103,204	100,000	10,000	3,284
Nevada.....	1,593,021	912,443	794,800	5,000	9,263	67,800	40,630	184,700	1,081,178	1,002,940	3,355	13,874
Carson.....	1,298,329	718,000	57,000	5,000	5,000	33,500	24,000	24,000	676,829	675,000	0	1,829
Mojave River.....	175,323	155,335	15,000	0	1,923	3,000	5,000	8,000	0	0	0	0
Walker River.....	286,854	264,254	204,000	0	1,923	3,000	5,000	8,000	0	0	0	0
Western subagency.....	209,750	209,750	178,450	0	0	0	0	0	22,701	17,949	1,397	0
Western Shoshone.....	495,107	114,459	0	0	659	12,000	5,000	96,800	381,646	370,000	0	11,648

1 Includes \$20,947,224 estimated value of oil and gas, coal, lead, zinc, asphalt, and other minerals.
 2 From 1923 report.
 3 Estimated.
 4 Red Lake Indians share in part of this fund.
 5 Includes \$1,029,947,224 estimated value of oil, gas, and other minerals.
 6 1924 report.

REF0079106

TABLE 4.—Value of Indian individual and tribal property June 30, 1926—Continued

States and superintendencies	Individual					Tribal						
	Total individual and tribal property	Total	Land, exclusive of timber	Timber	Funds in hands of superintendents	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry, mules, colts, etc.	Total	Land, exclusive of timber	Timber and stock	Balance of funds in Treasury
New Mexico	\$22,914,269	\$5,443,708	\$672,673	0	\$108,175	\$1,122,800	\$292,692	\$2,850,275	\$7,470,551	\$6,165,666	\$7,825,047	\$481,568
Albuquerque.....	358	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deming.....	1,578,021	703,973	318,268	0	12,336	15,000	30,000	327,000	873,046	275,142	265,020	294,880
Manuelito.....	8,267,661	207,456	0	0	45,432	23,000	34,340	120,000	7,883,211	619,800	7,278,400	54,870
Nez Percé.....	1,285,933	988,800	400,000	0	19,908	15,000	30,000	523,000	770,746	543,325	228,121	51,870
Pueblo Pueblo.....	5,863,596	1,836,000	0	0	22,730	298,000	3,000	1,180,000	4,486,560	4,274,000	230,000	191,680
Sansabun Pueblo.....	3,226,671	1,163,021	254,408	0	3,960	375,000	83,000	232,500	2,063,590	2,062,602	800	191,680
Zuni.....	4,484,007	198,410	0	0	25,450	62,365	17,300	51,500	4,484,007	2,443,330	2,000	180
New York Agency	1,116,410	188,410	0	0	888,030	1,044,750	494,250	1,157,000	608,021	167,330	502,500	51,637
North Dakota	29,026,614	28,623,968	24,700,459	\$12,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,473	384,260
Fort Berthold.....	5,489,082	5,423,767	3,731,335	0	551,022	318,750	220,000	425,646	253,294	167,336	50,473	37,263
Fort Totten.....	1,456,617	1,456,617	1,456,617	12,800	552,855	125,000	17,283	37,046	345,014	0	0	345,614
Grand Forks.....	20,473,277	20,332,853	18,600,000	0	1,316	154,000	210,000	430,000	2,723	1,350	0	1,353
Hamlin.....	1,461,543	1,398,630	910,000	0	0	0	33,000	255,000	0	0	0	0
Wahpeton.....	1,315	1,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	323,438,920	345,415,461	201,000,000	0	13,182,340	6,463,427	2,108,749	11,600,468	11,880,530	11,301,373	280,273	5,668,573
Cherokee.....	1,429,269	1,123,427	0	0	74,909	120,000	71,000	37,000	56,773	0	0	0
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,053,894	2,400,000	0	0	13,182,340	6,463,427	2,108,749	11,600,468	11,880,530	11,301,373	280,273	5,668,573
Five Civilized Tribes.....	10,182,788	10,182,788	0	0	1,900,000	3,125,000	250,000	1,500,000	4,775,000	0	0	0
Kiowa.....	31,983,116	27,251,211	0	0	16,517,231	3,200,000	1,000,000	275,000	4,775,000	127,276	1,860,276	638,215
Osage.....	2,468,550	2,468,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pawnee.....	2,627,797	2,627,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quapaw.....	2,627,797	2,627,797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sage.....	1,822,234	1,822,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shawnee.....	2,713,204	2,654,356	0	0	338,172	193,000	43,028	83,906	59,108	5,000	0	54,109

Colorado	49,000,000	10,372,137	4,444,081	4,008,028	276,394	468,268	338,900	541,884	2,718,487	1,378,686	30,800,274	624,021
Blackfoot.....	25,705,108	4,028,488	1,041,000	2,100,000	255,468	300,000	280,000	150,000	31,738,621	1,200,000	30,000,000	538,021
Blaine Agency.....	184,792	108,797	31,000	260,000	21,642	8,700	5,800	18,455	77,285	20,138	57,840	0
Grand Ronde subagency.....	43,280	41,280	145,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria subagency.....	3,728,048	3,645,088	2,190,867	30,450	78,907	107,000	30,000	200,114	80,016	0	0	0
Warm Springs.....	7,825,962	933,141	250,000	506,863	11,764	46,000	30,000	114,515	6,940,821	350,000	6,490,821	23,010
South Dakota	54,614,598	51,508,205	44,965,941	181,700	2,833,313	1,375,680	331,244	1,428,928	2,448,294	1,798,736	417,873	2,445,860
Canton Agency.....	1,990	1,990	0	0	1,990	141,406	65,125	245,000	2,898,516	1,478,480	0	1,410,030
Over Creek.....	3,398,612	2,662,040	2,000,000	0	261,447	133,000	33,000	100,000	30,491	0	0	50,491
Lower Brule subagency.....	1,310,981	1,310,981	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,702	0	0	47,702
Phelan.....	106,440	106,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Rice.....	14,250,147	13,124,682	181,700	181,700	423,963	145,000	32,000	112,450	1,125,450	207,450	417,873	531,577
Fort Totten.....	28,281,898	27,727,048	19,558,750	30,450	1,092,628	740,250	265,350	450,000	514,320	100,000	0	414,320
Shannon.....	2,604,991	2,607,419	4,400,025	0	173,102	121,300	33,760	104,000	442,267	0	0	14,868
Yankton.....	4,227,725	3,434,333	2,000,000	0	148,238	168,300	102,000	415,730	1,960,302	745,000	34,000	16,573
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	37,053,118	15,060,945	4,160,991	5,414,229	1,333,271	1,611,150	1,126,166	1,404,510	21,858,172	3,200,708	18,111,670	340,784
Cedarville.....	8,130,729	1,441,860	500,000	1,000,000	34,620	250,000	50,000	390,000	5,665,066	1,333,000	4,000,000	140,866
Spokane subagency.....	1,160,028	1,160,028	230,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maple Bay.....	12,178,107	3,333,917	243,263	2,728,000	293,374	49,800	21,040	12,800	8,844,250	58,770	8,785,000	147,250
Tribal.....	9,281,122	3,290,273	634,728	0	478,459	239,500	148,000	46,460	187,662	0	0	187,662
Yakima.....	15,613,006	4,484,000	1,760,067	120,000	1,264,818	735,200	245,700	295,228	11,328,910	4,033,007	6,073,410	3,015,482
Wisconsin	537,724	537,724	267,000	73,000	21,633	23,000	5,000	15,323	10,344	0	0	10,344
Grand Rapids.....	216,453	197,450	14,000	0	625,000	65,000	10,000	12,000	23,480	5,000	0	14,580
Hayward.....	710,162	576,374	304,000	38,000	83,001	30,000	18,000	31,700	3,428,861	4,043,127	2,998,358	0
Jac on Flambeau.....	562,773	2,295,628	998,087	0	544,372	465,000	183,000	135,000	383,215	383,215	0	0
La Pointe.....	3,861,709	1,251,156	813,094	0	57,718	28,000	47,141	302,446	2,730,612	1,608,240	733,030	367,323

* From 1925 report. * Value of agency and school buildings owned by tribes. * Include Santee.

TABLE 5.—Indian Service employees June 30, 1928

Designation	Number	Salaries
Total.....	5,002	\$6,108,218
Schools.....	2,537	2,915,000
Agency.....	1,884	2,190,000
Miscellaneous field employees.....	371	722,000
Indian Office employees, including commissioner and assistant commissioner.....	190	300,000

END OF SUBJECT